

Friction reduces degrees of freedom: impact in dense suspensions

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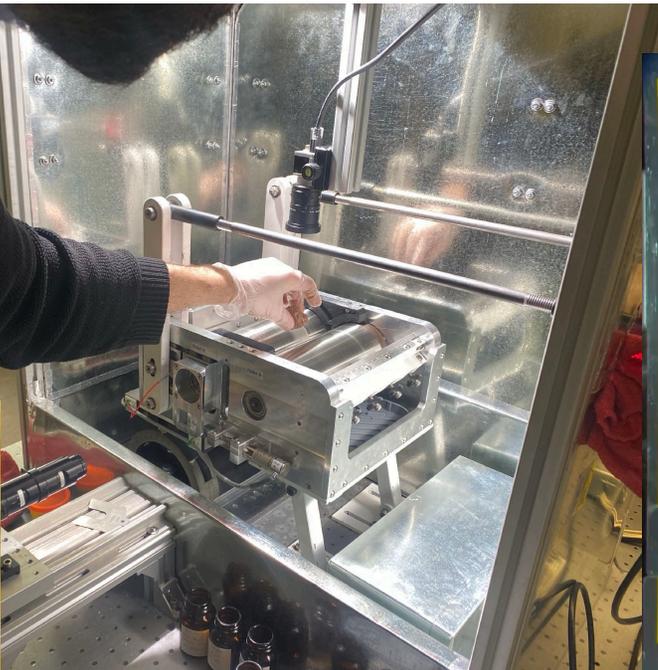
Workshop – Friction and Adhesion in Wet and Dry Systems

Amsterdam: January 20, 2026



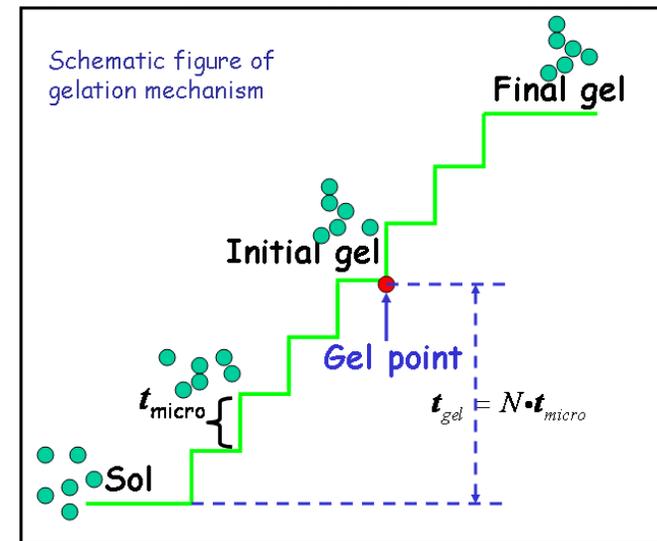
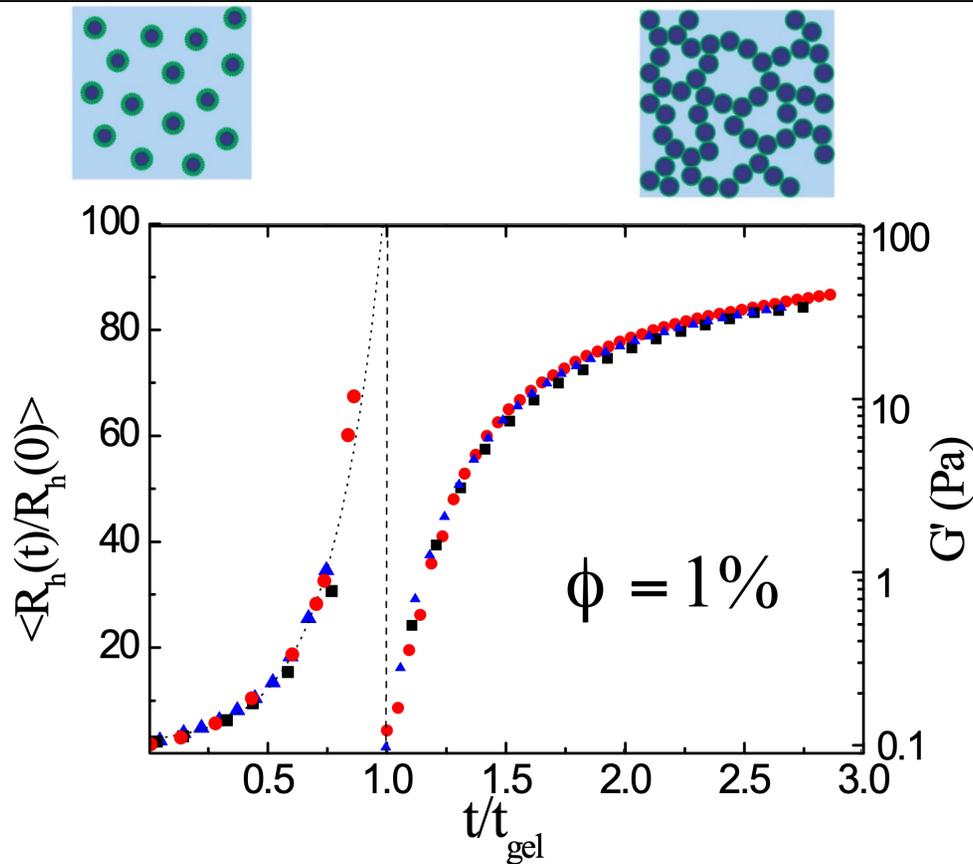
A favorite frictional-adhesive suspension: pre-refined chocolate paste

Michel
Orsi

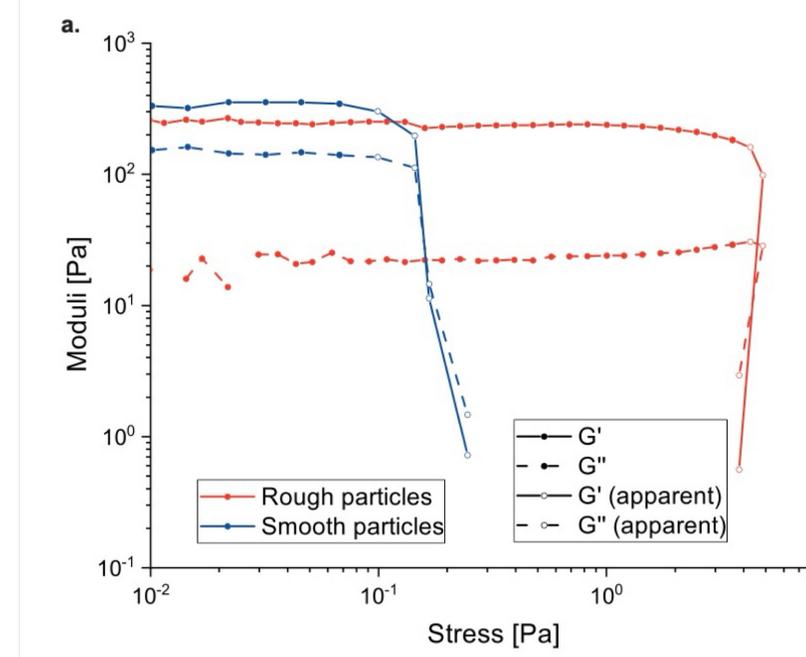
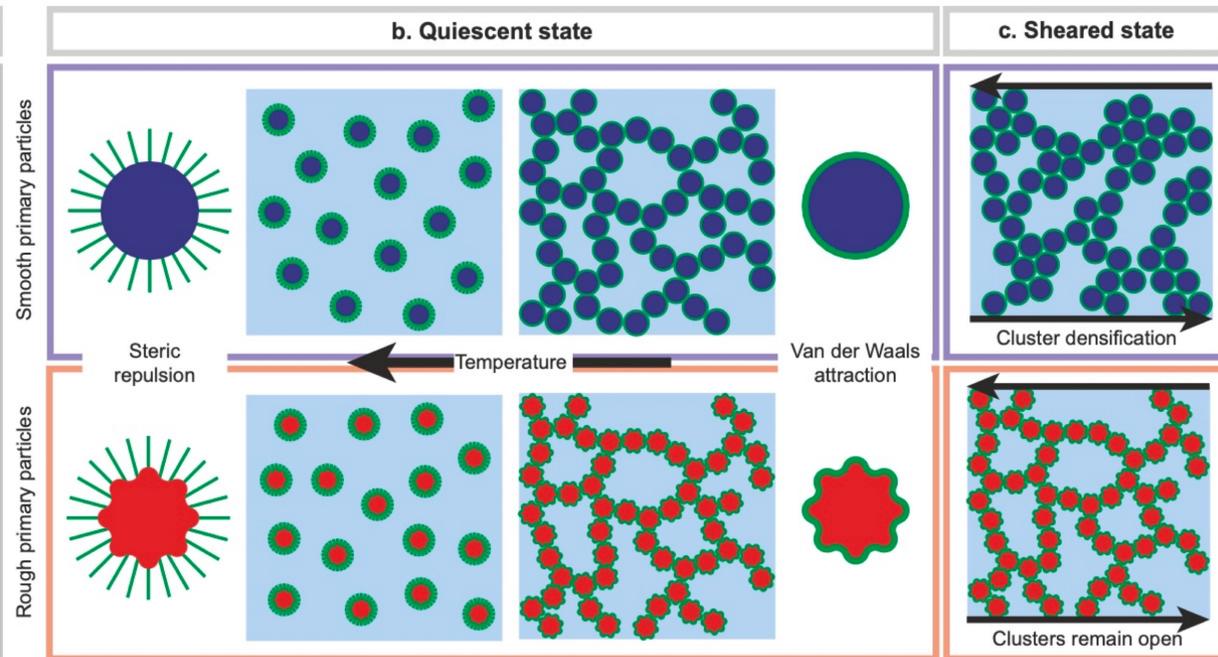


With Dr. Tom Curwen and team, Mondelez International
Properties – Orsi et al. *Rheologica Acta* (in press) 2026
Processing – Orsi, Addasi et al. (in prep)

Coupling degrees of freedom: dilute sol-gel examples



Coupling degrees of freedom: dilute sol-gel examples



Muller, Isa, Vermant *Nature Comms.* 2023

Two points:

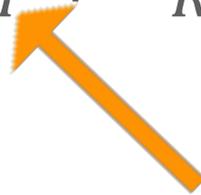
1. Intersparticle forces result in system spanning clusters – coupling particle motions and developing elastic properties
2. Roughness and resulting friction / rolling friction reduce relaxation – *even in very dilute systems*

Simulation: Friction in viscous suspensions

Lubricated flow-DEM (LF-DEM)

- Hydrodynamic interactions: **Lubrication only** F_H
- Contact model: discrete-element modeling (DEM) **Friction at contact** F_C
DEM — Cundall & Strack *Geotechnique* 1979
- Conservative stabilizing repulsion force: **Charge or polymer coating** F_R

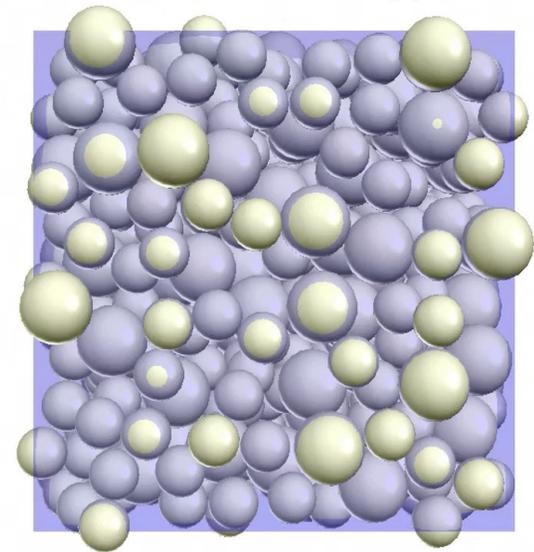
$$0 = F_H + F_R + F_C$$



$$F_H = R \cdot U$$

$$\dot{E} = U \cdot R \cdot U$$

5

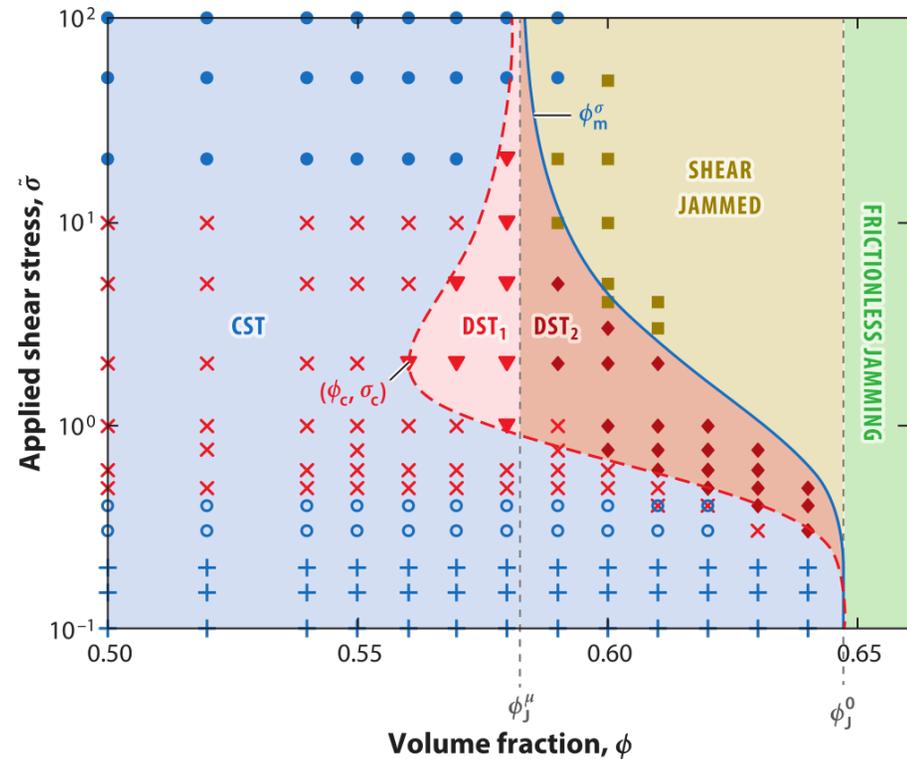
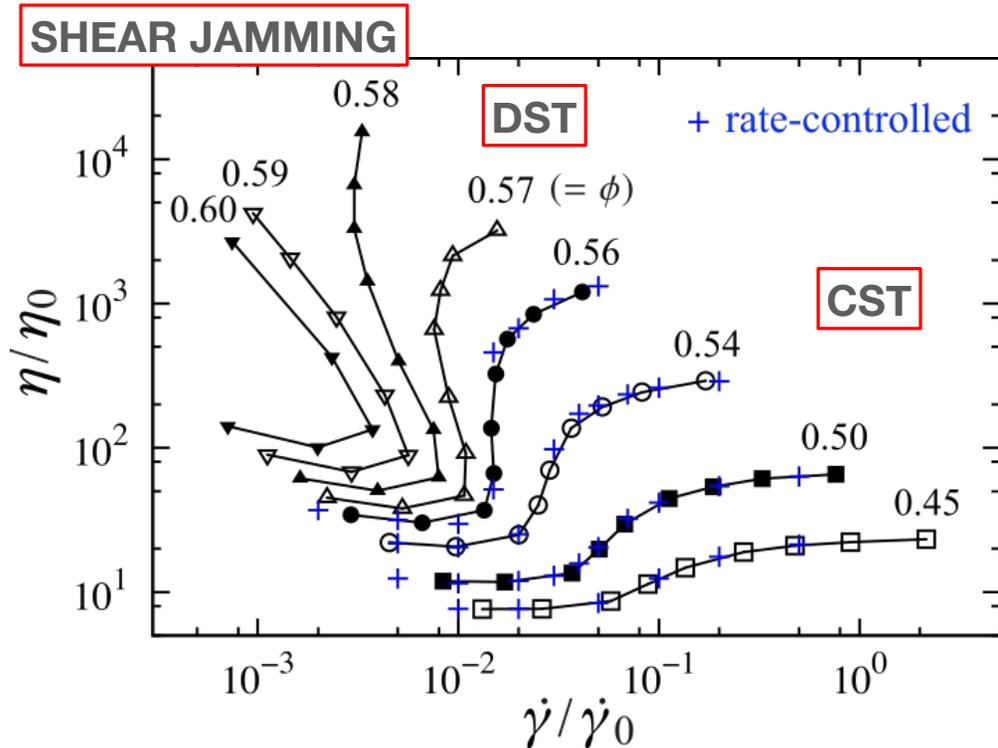


Seto, Mari, Morris & Denn *PRL* 2013
 Mari, Seto, Morris & Denn *J. Rheol.* 2014
 Theory: Wyart & Cates *PRL* 2014

SHEAR THICKENING: LUBRICATED-TO-FRICTIONAL SCENARIO

Particle interactions: lubricated-to-frictional at critical stress

$$\sigma_o = F_R / a^2 \Rightarrow \dot{\gamma}_o = \sigma_o / \eta_o$$



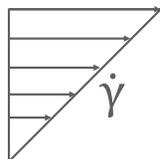
Wyart & Cates PRL 2014; Mari et al. JOR 2014; Morris PRF 2018, Ann Rev Fluid Mech 2020

MOTION ANALYSIS: Fluctuations

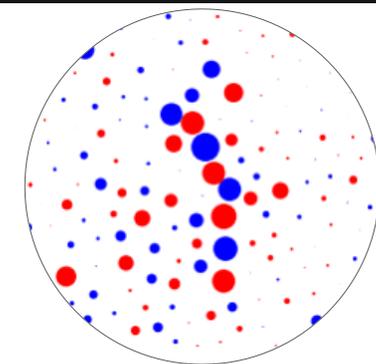
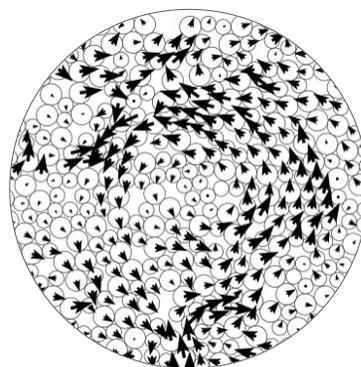
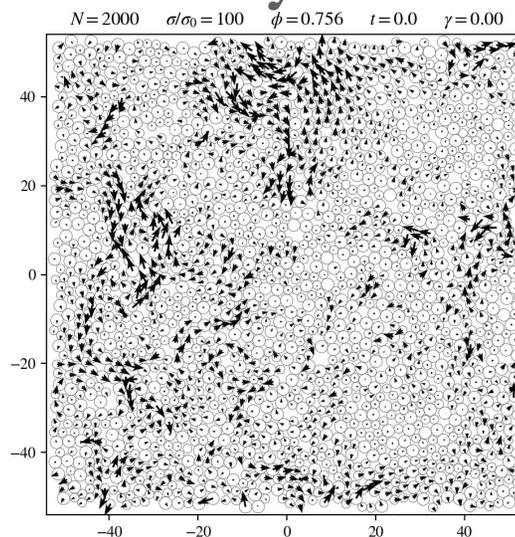
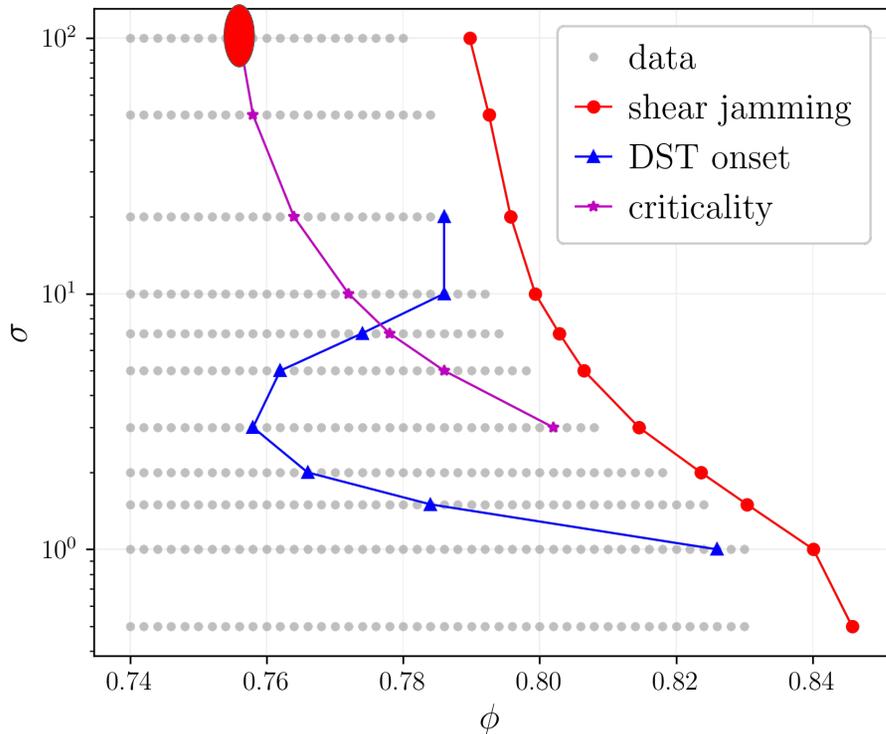
Affine motion removed:

$$\mathbf{u}' = \mathbf{u}_x - \dot{\gamma}z$$

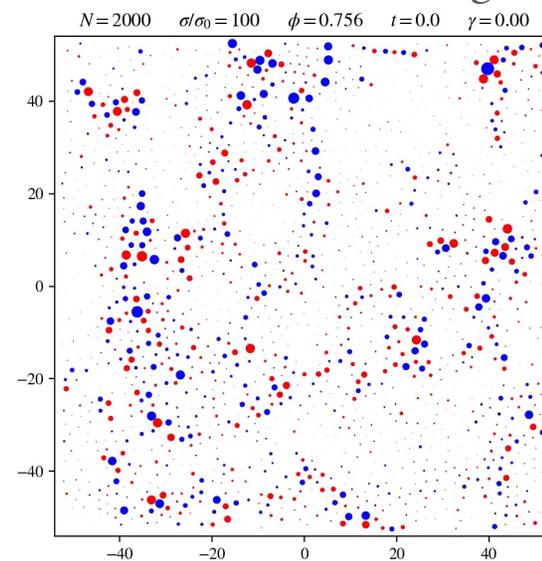
$$\omega' = \omega_y - 0.5\dot{\gamma}$$



Here: 2D monolayer



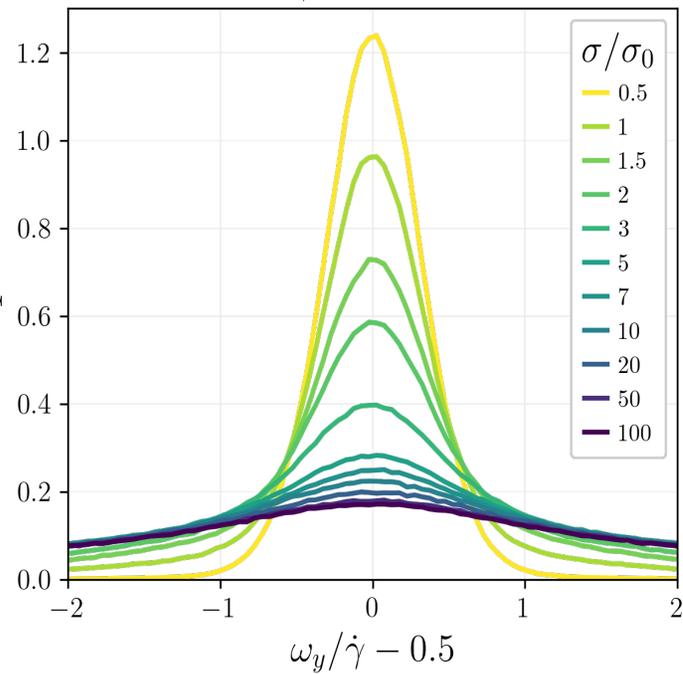
● Positive
● Negative



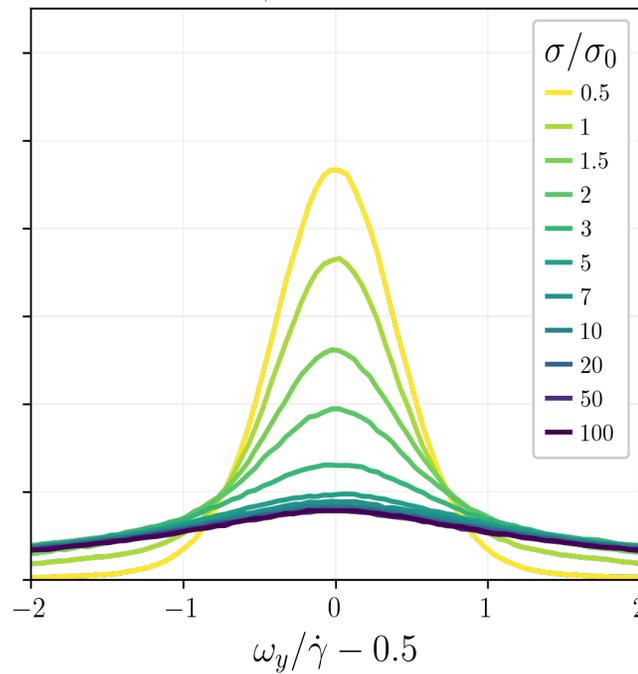
ANGULAR VELOCITY

Distribution becomes **flatter and wider** with increasing ϕ and σ .

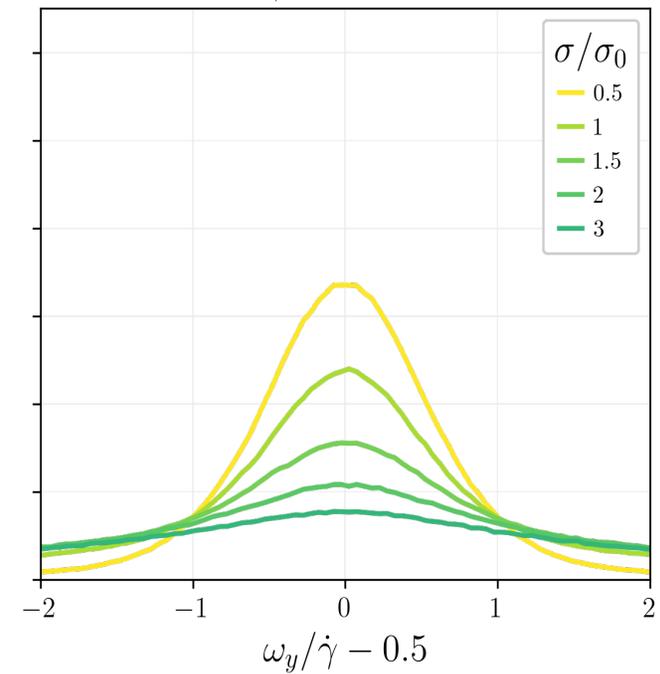
$\phi = 0.760$



$\phi = 0.780$



$\phi = 0.800$

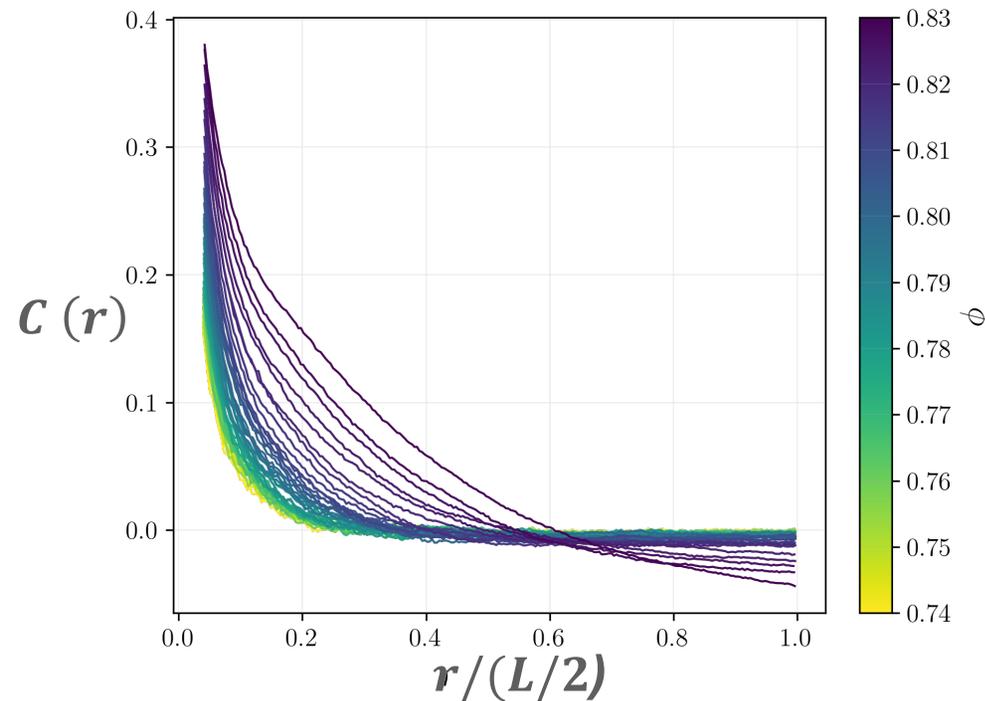


VELOCITY CORRELATION

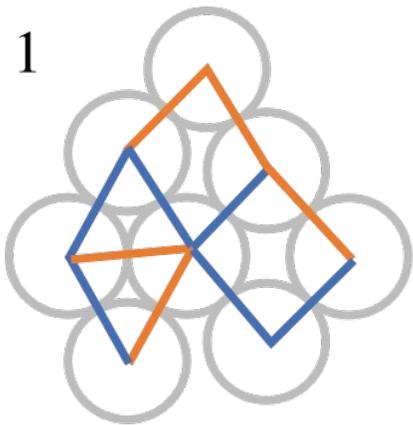
$$C(r) = \langle u'(0)u'(r) \rangle$$

Sign change – shifts to larger r with increasing ϕ and σ .

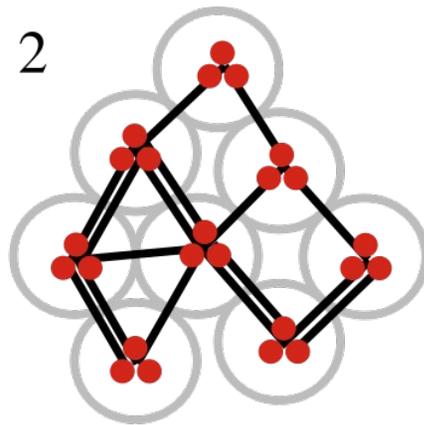
$$\sigma/\sigma_0 = 1.0$$



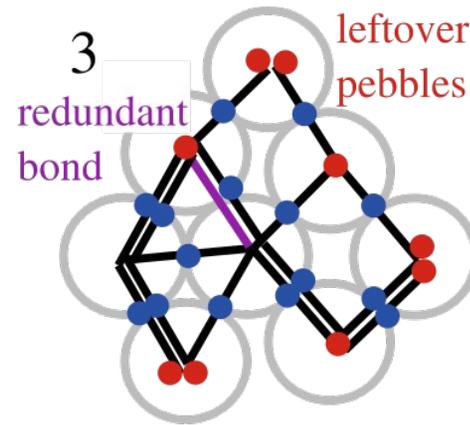
RIGIDITY ANALYSIS: (3,3) PEBBLE GAME- 2D



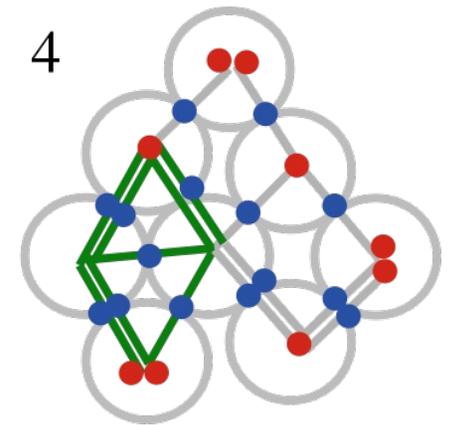
— frictional contact
— sliding contact



3 pebbles / particle
2 bonds / frictional contact
1 bond / sliding contact



Cover bonds with pebbles
Leave 3 pebbles for
global dof

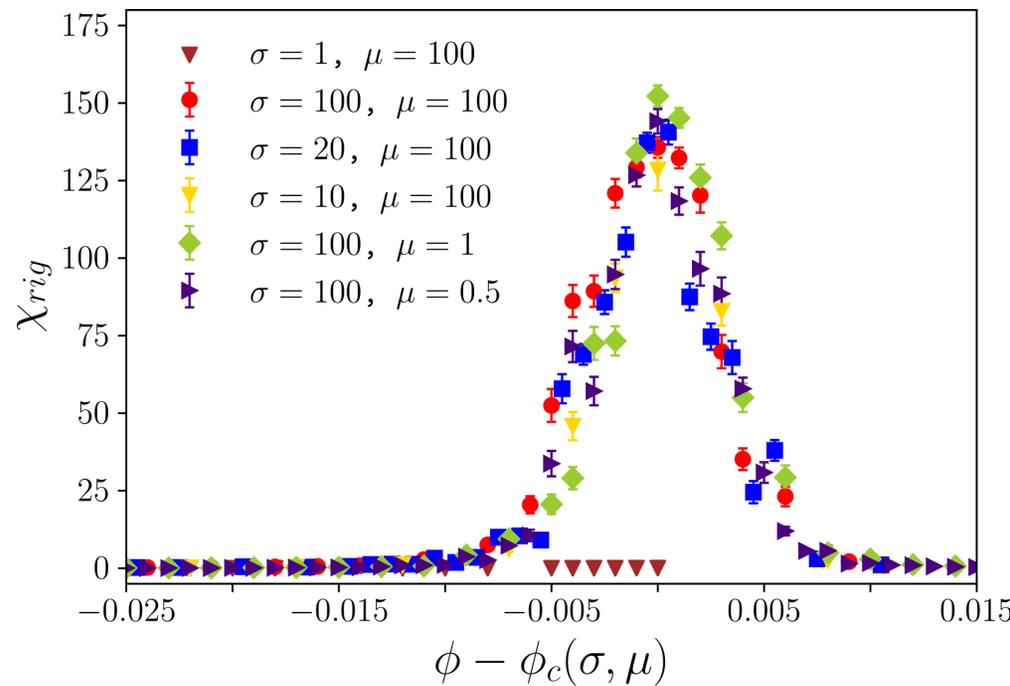


Decompose into rigid
clusters and floppy bonds

Silke Henkes: <https://github.com/silkehenkes/RigidLibrary>
Mike Van Der Naald: https://github.com/mikevandernaald/rigidCluster_LFDEM

RIGIDITY ORDER PARAMETER – 2D

ϕ_c : location of peak in variance of the rigidity order parameter



Rigid fraction:

$$m_{\text{rig}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=0}^N n_i \quad \text{rigid: } n_i = 1$$

Order parameter:

$$f_{\text{rig}}(\phi, \sigma) = \langle m_{\text{rig}} \rangle \equiv \frac{1}{M} \sum_{\alpha=1}^M m_{\text{rig},\alpha}$$

$$\delta m_{\text{rig}} = m_{\text{rig}} - f_{\text{rig}}$$

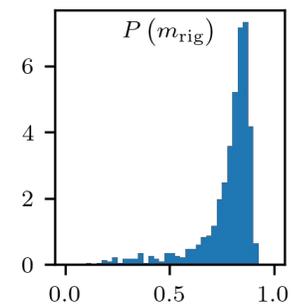
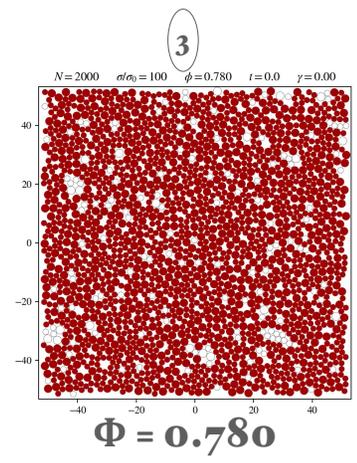
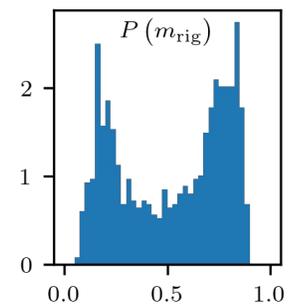
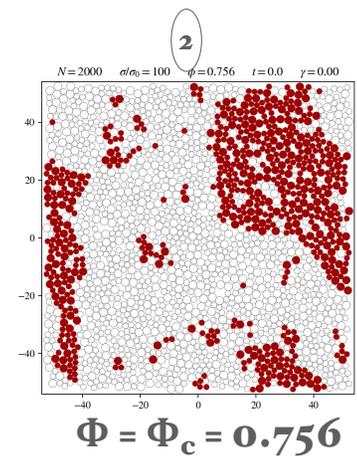
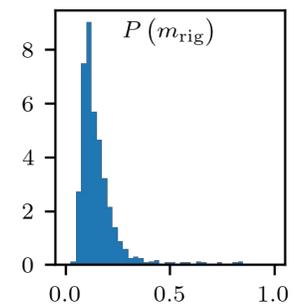
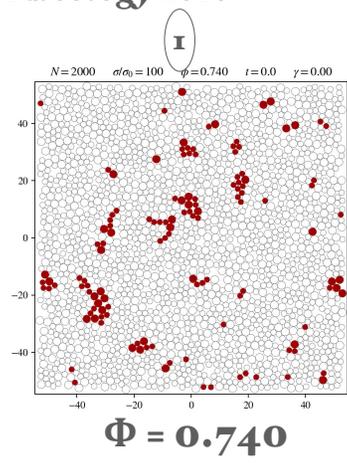
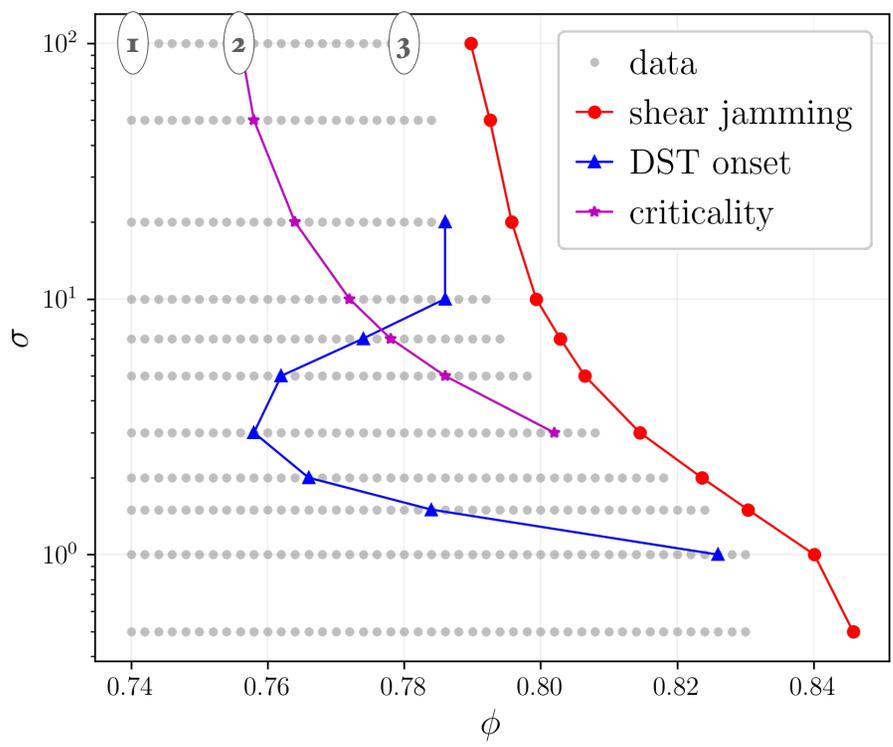
Net rigidity fluctuations: $\chi_{\text{rig}} = N \langle \delta m_{\text{rig}}^2 \rangle$

Critical fraction:

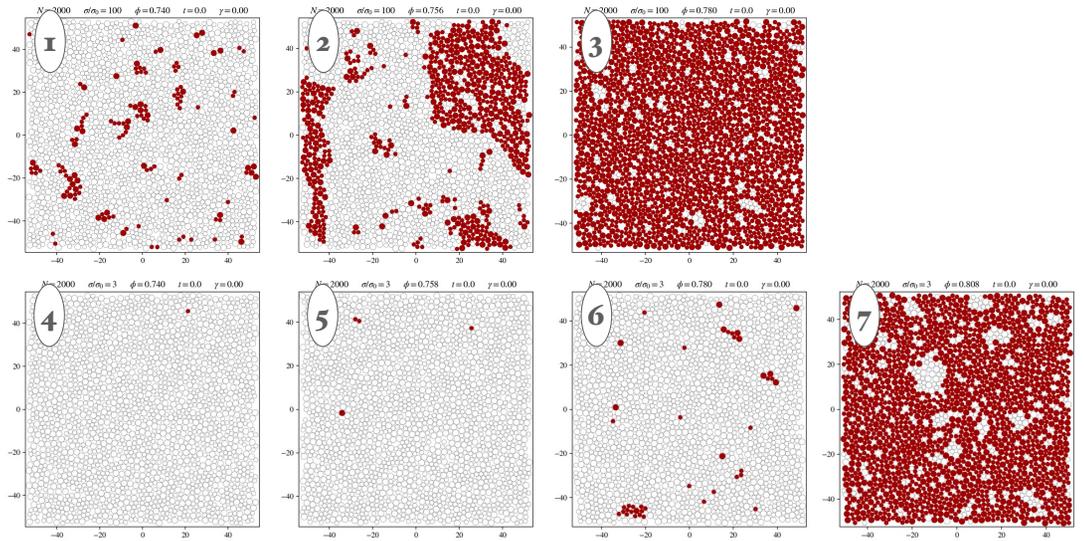
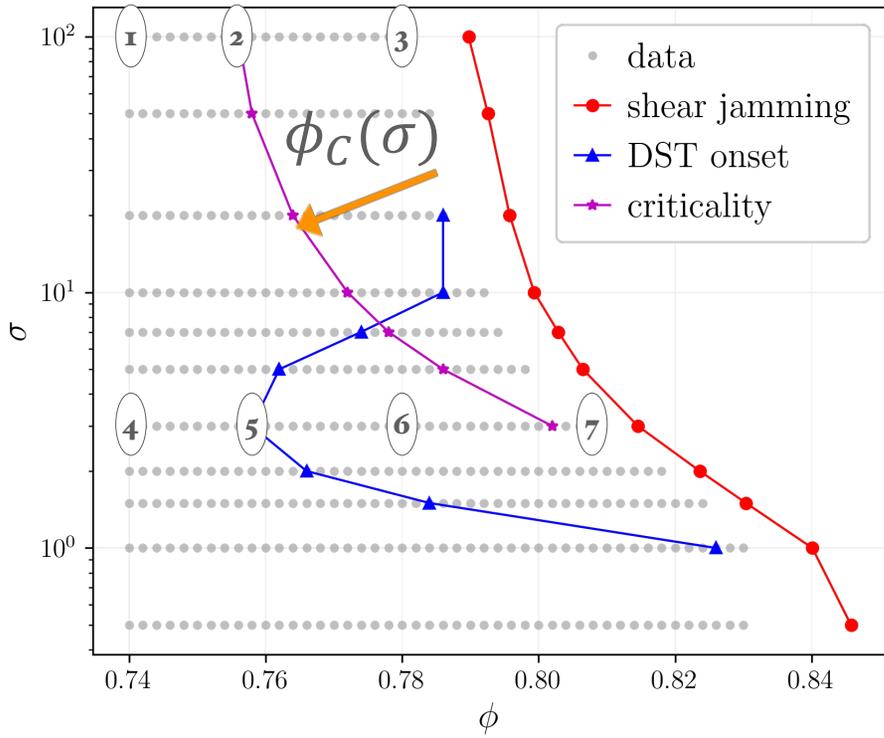
$$\phi_c(\sigma, \mu) = \phi \Big|_{\max(\chi_{\text{rig}})}$$

JAMMING PRECURSOR

Santra A., Orsi M., Chakraborty B., Morris J.F., *Phys. Rev. Research* 2025
 Pandare R., Orsi M., Shattuck M., Morris J.F., in press *J. Rheology* 2026



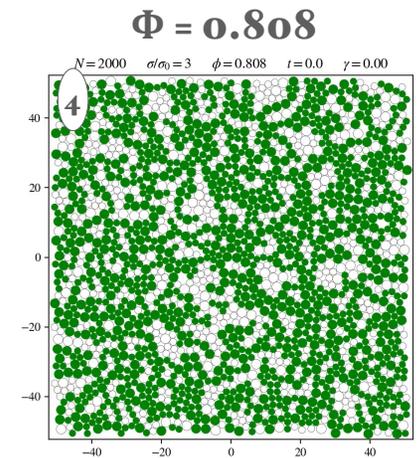
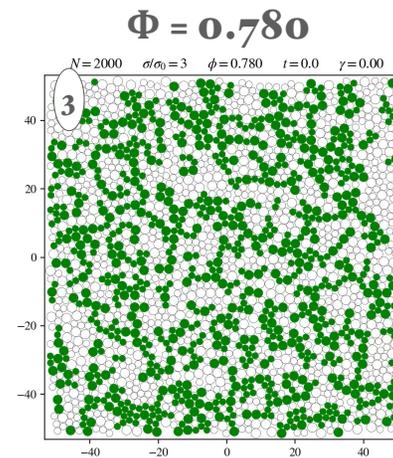
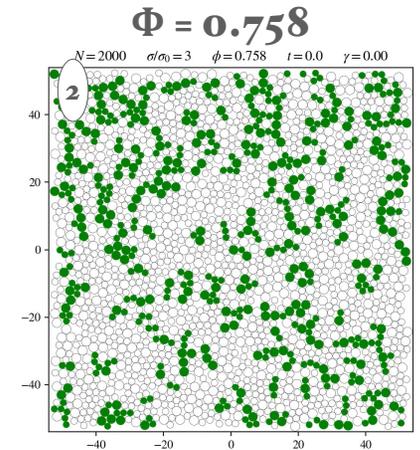
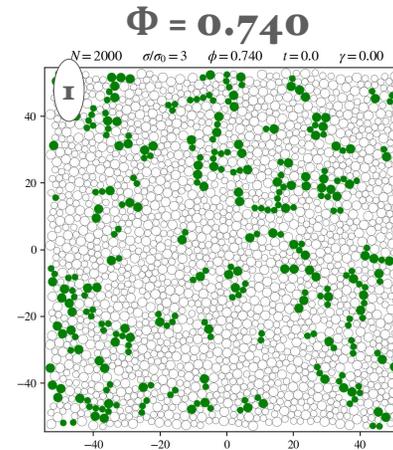
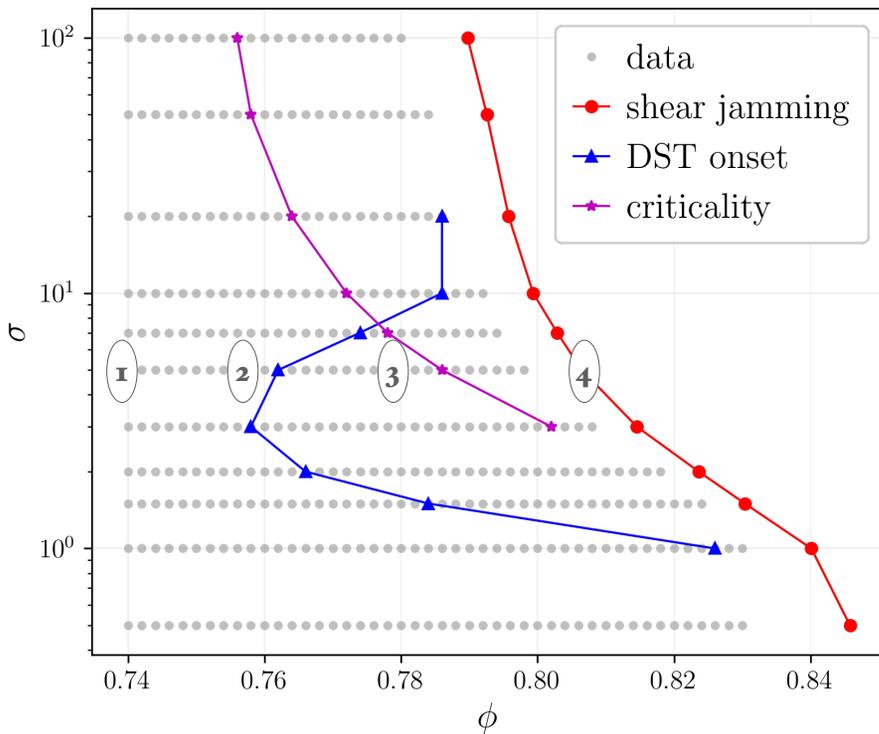
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Santra A., Orsi M., Chakraborty B., Morris J.F., *PR Research* (2025)
 Pandare R., Orsi M., Shattuck M., Morris J.F., in press *J. Rheology* (2026)

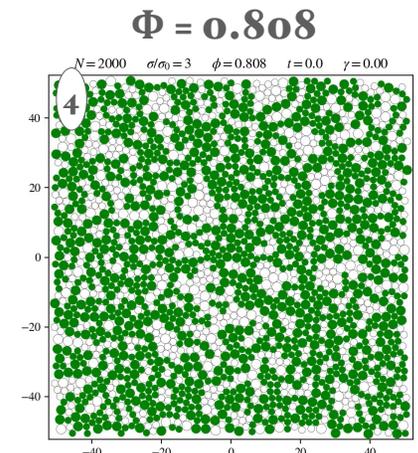
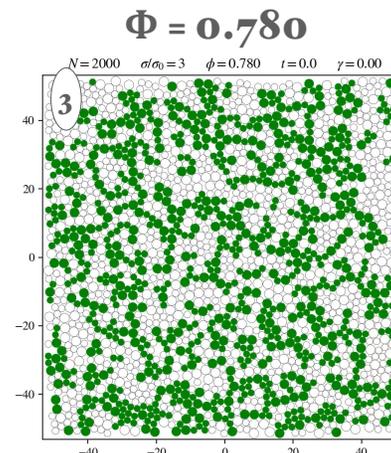
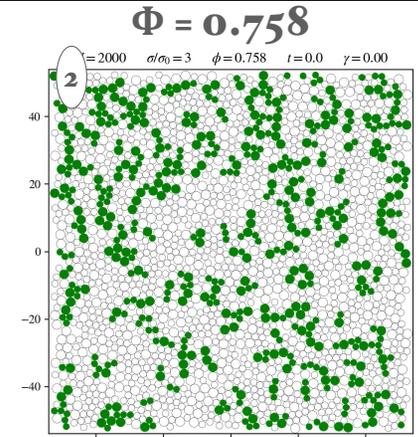
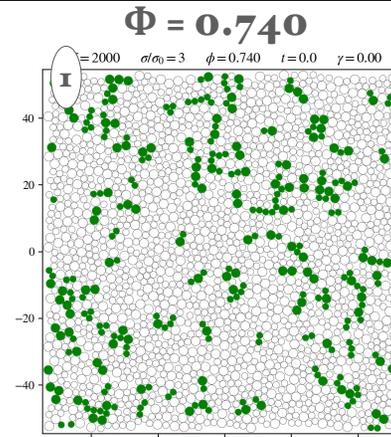
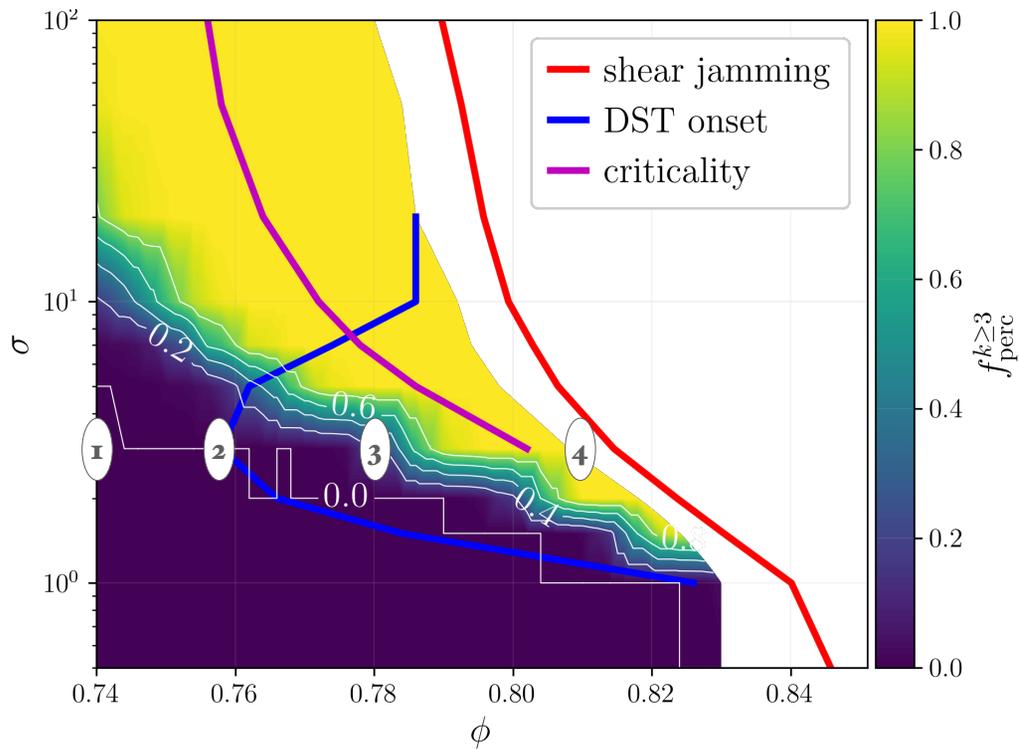
DST: k_3 -CONTACT CLUSTERS (2D)

Goyal, Martys, & Del Gado *J. Rheol.* 2024:
viscosity overshoot corresponds to
percolating k_4 -neighbors clusters in 3D.
 Consider k_3 clusters in 2D.

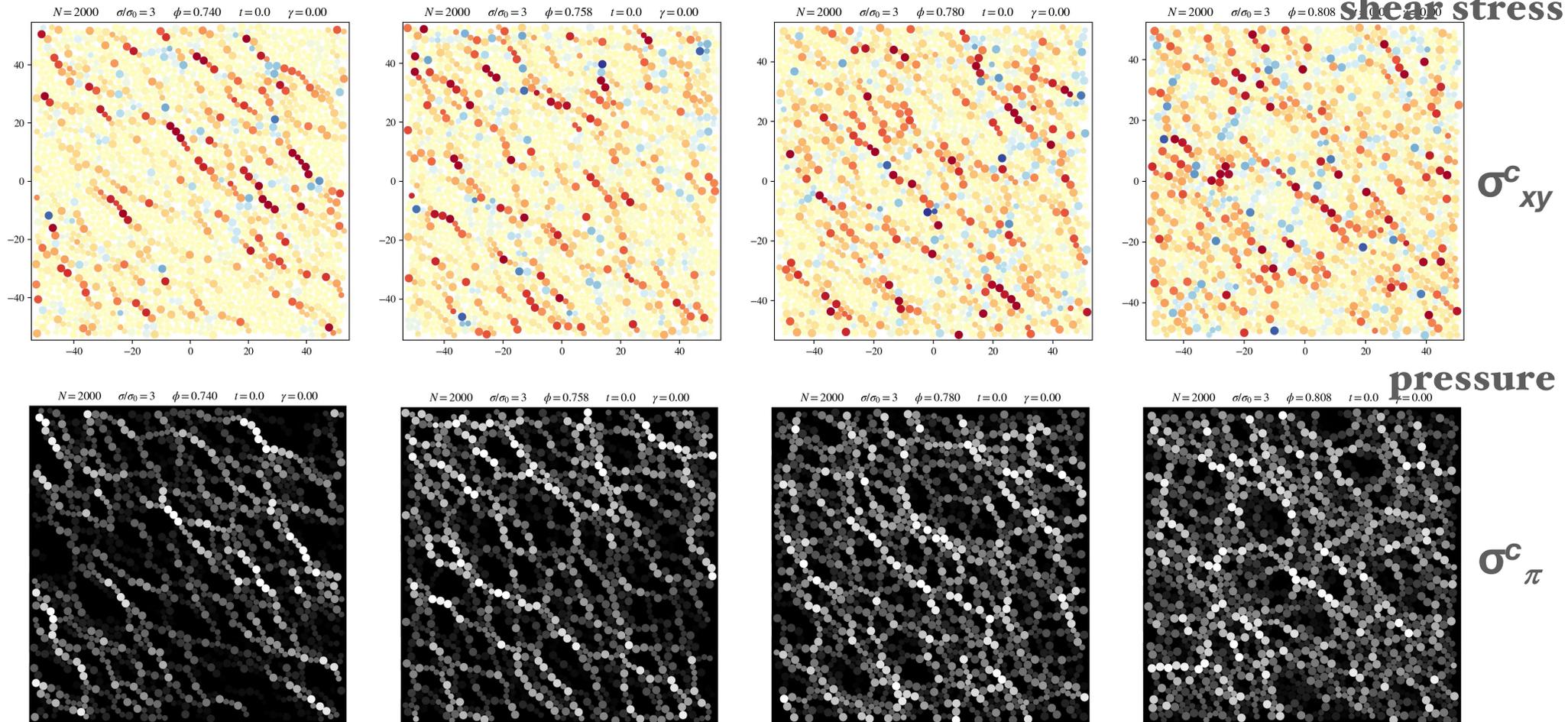


k_3 -CONTACT CLUSTERS (2D)

The fraction of time with percolating k_3 -neighbor clusters **becomes non-zero on the lower branch of DST.**



ONGOING WORK: STRESS CORRELATIONS



SUMMARY

- Friction leads to

Highly correlated motion on approach to jamming: **transient rigid clusters**.

These clusters interact like larger frictional particles (strong rotational coupling) and exhibit widely distributed angular velocities and long-range velocity correlations.

$k=3$ frictional contacting clusters begin to percolate on low stress branch of DST. *No clear signature of motion is currently identified.*