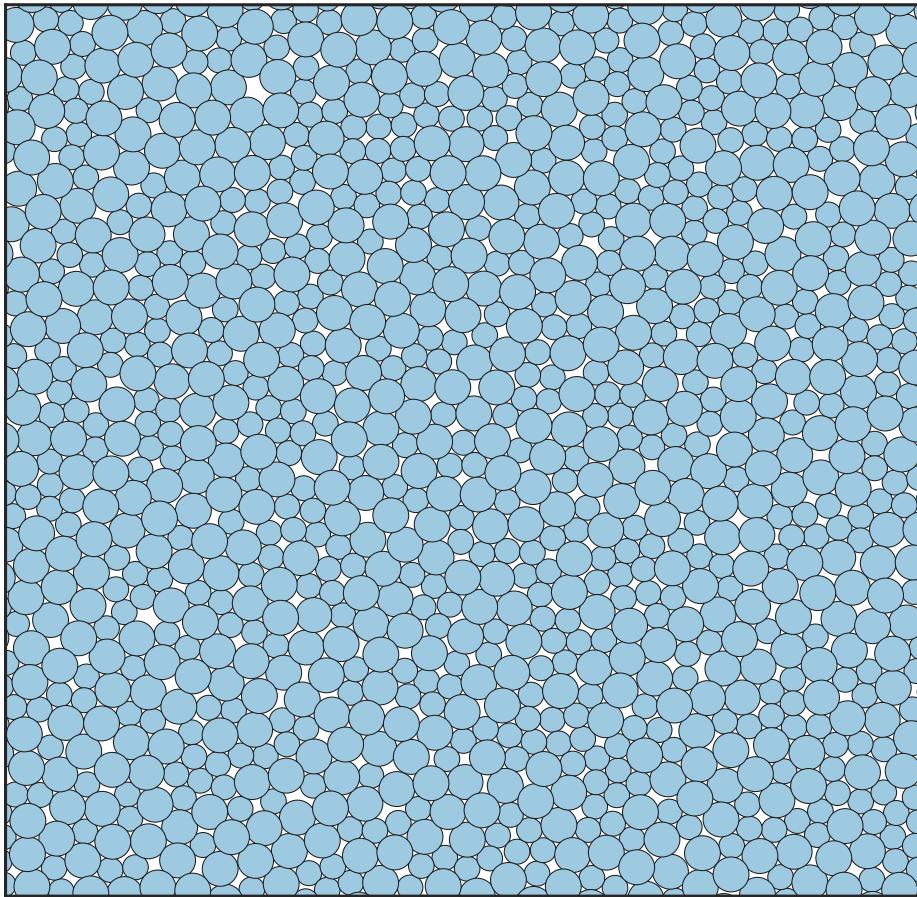


Fluctuations in the response identify soft spots in sheared jammed packings

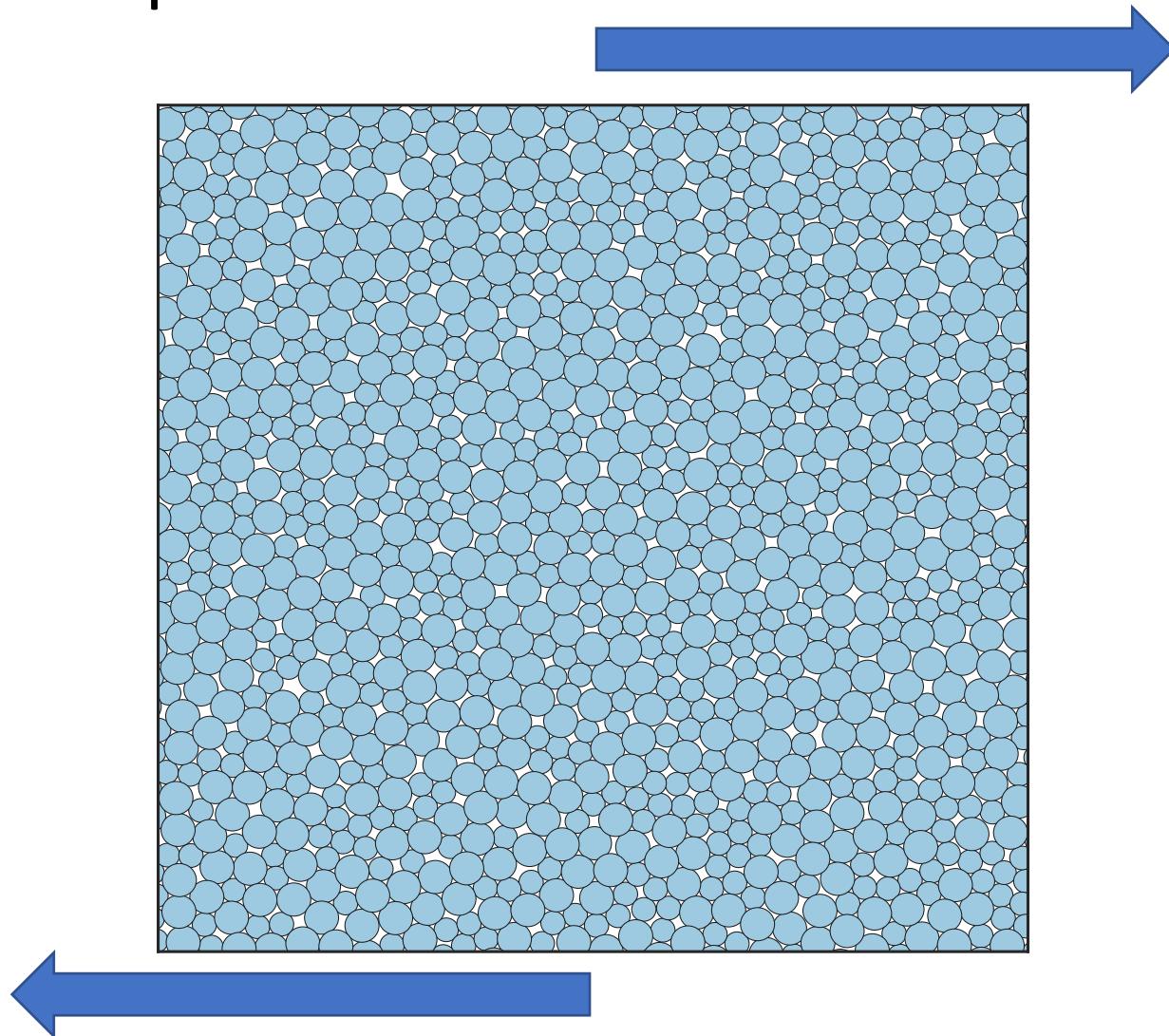
Sean Ridout, Jason Rocks, Andrea Liu

University of Pennsylvania

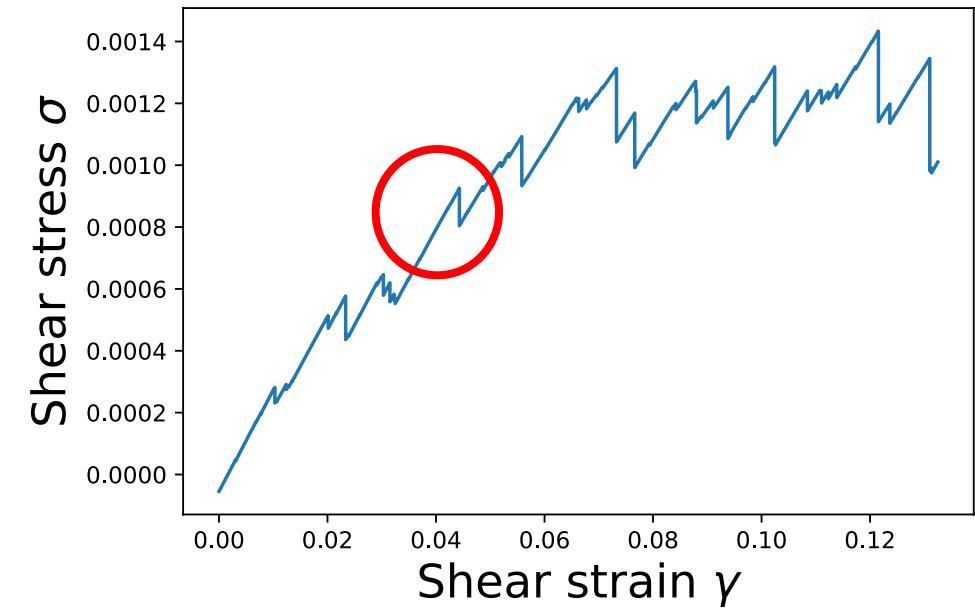
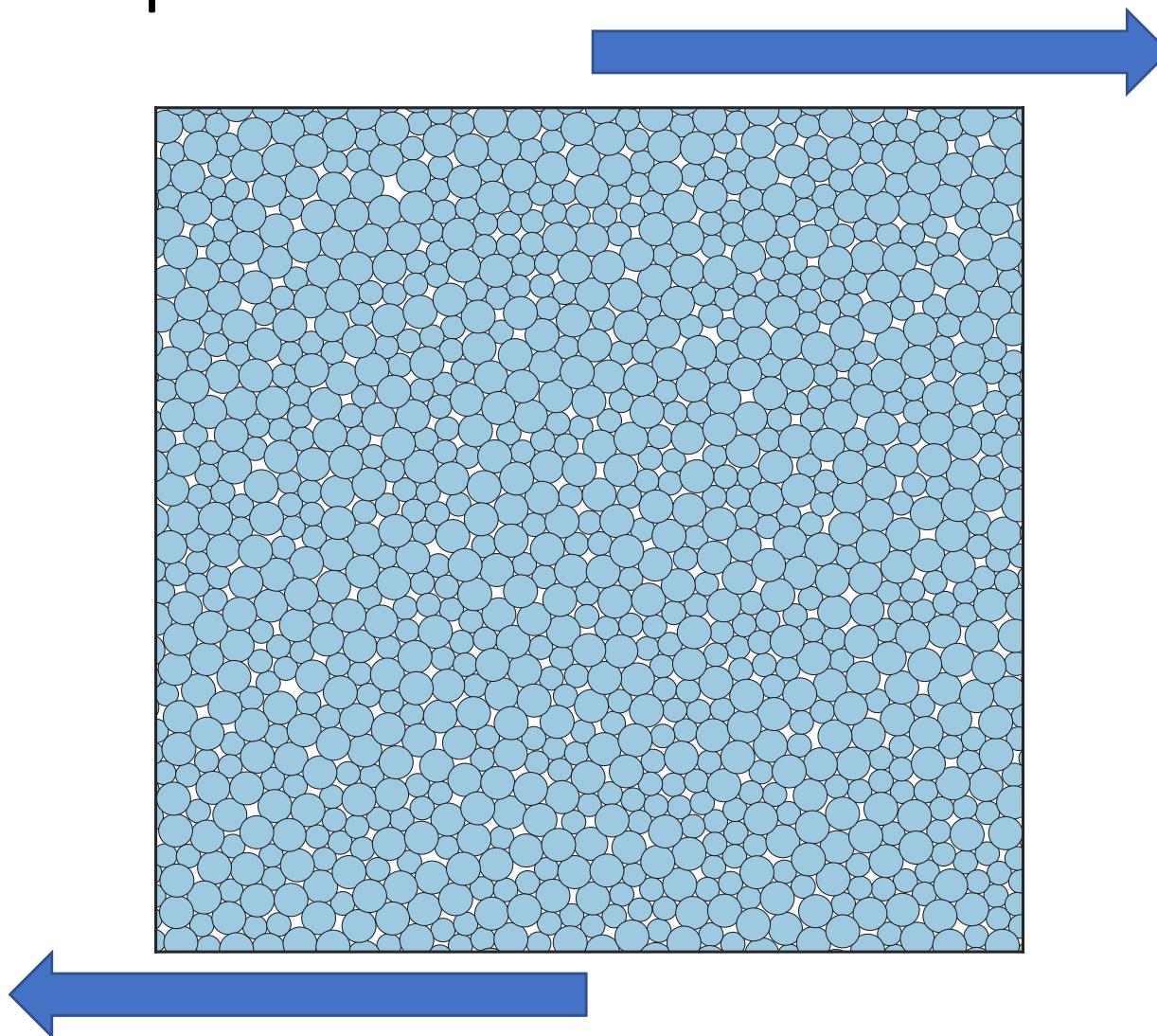
The problem



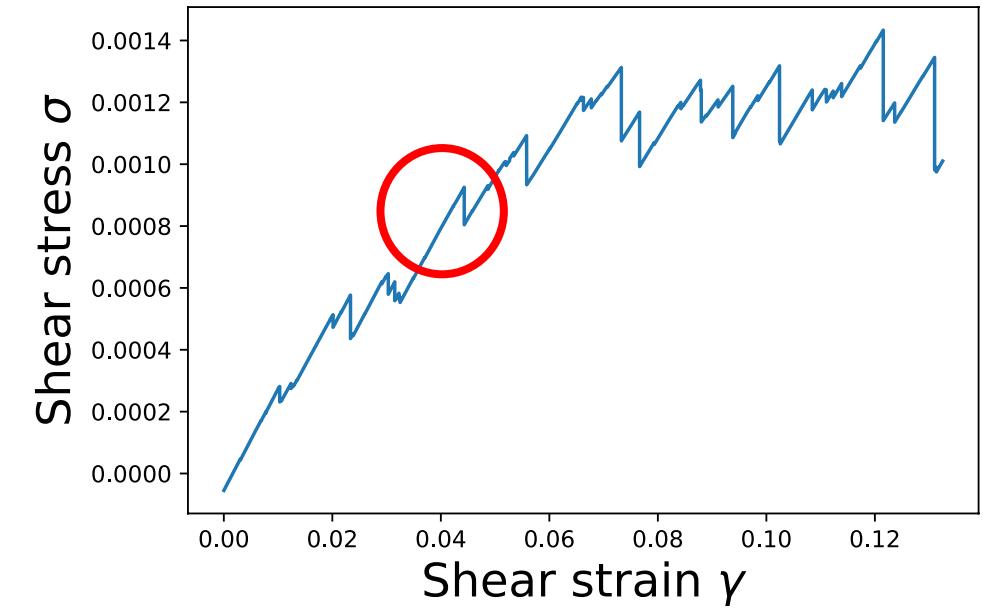
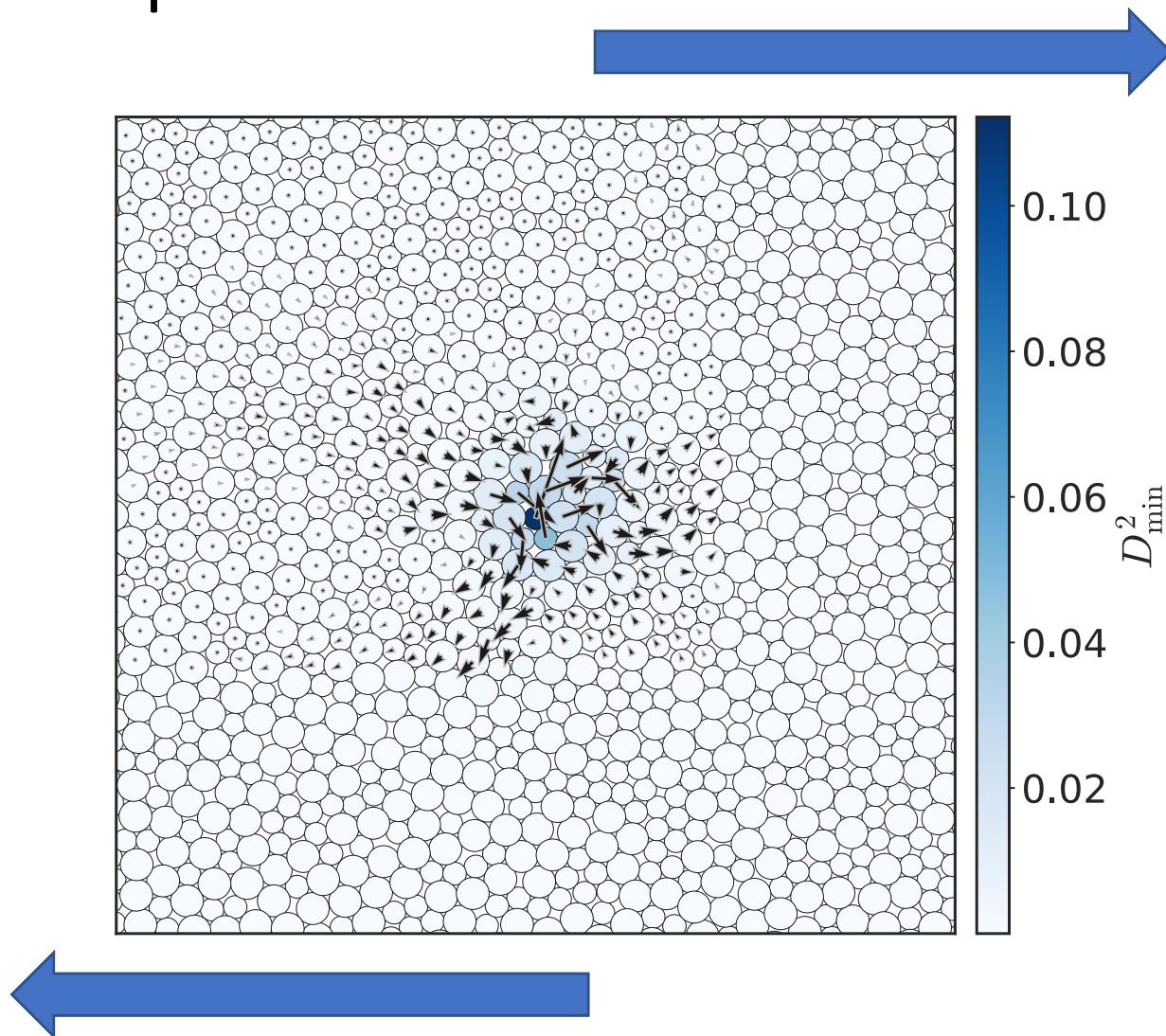
The problem



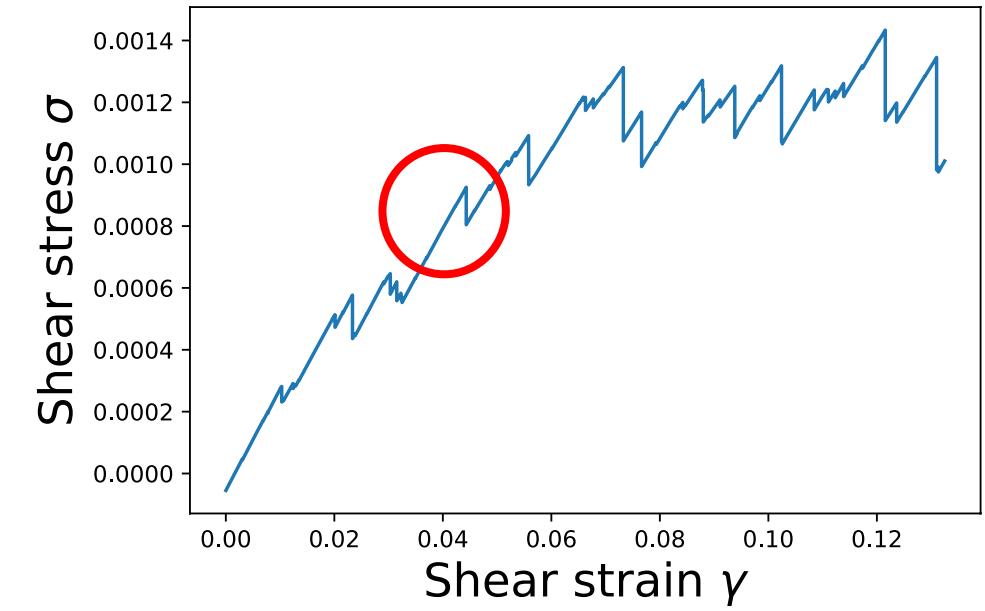
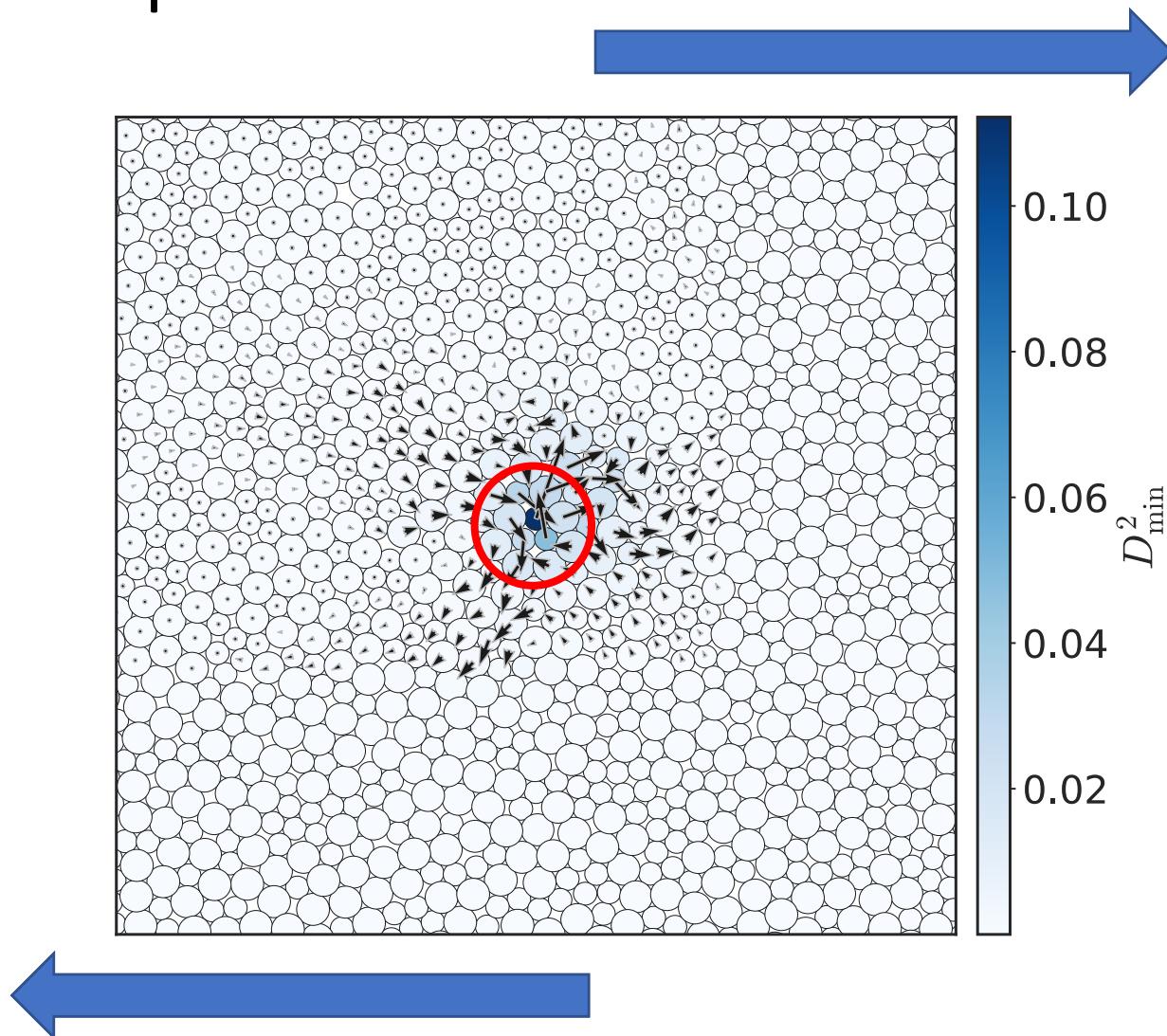
The problem



The problem

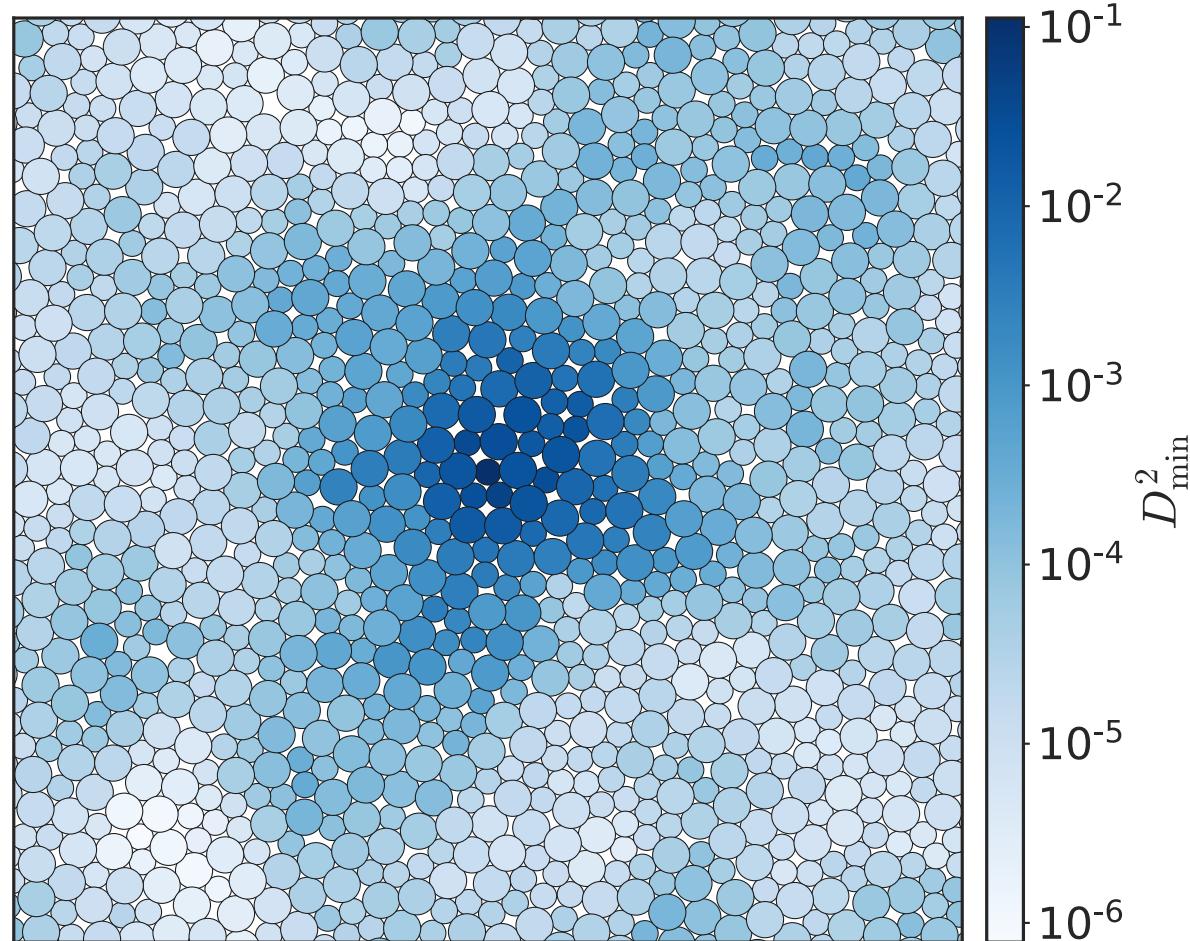


The problem

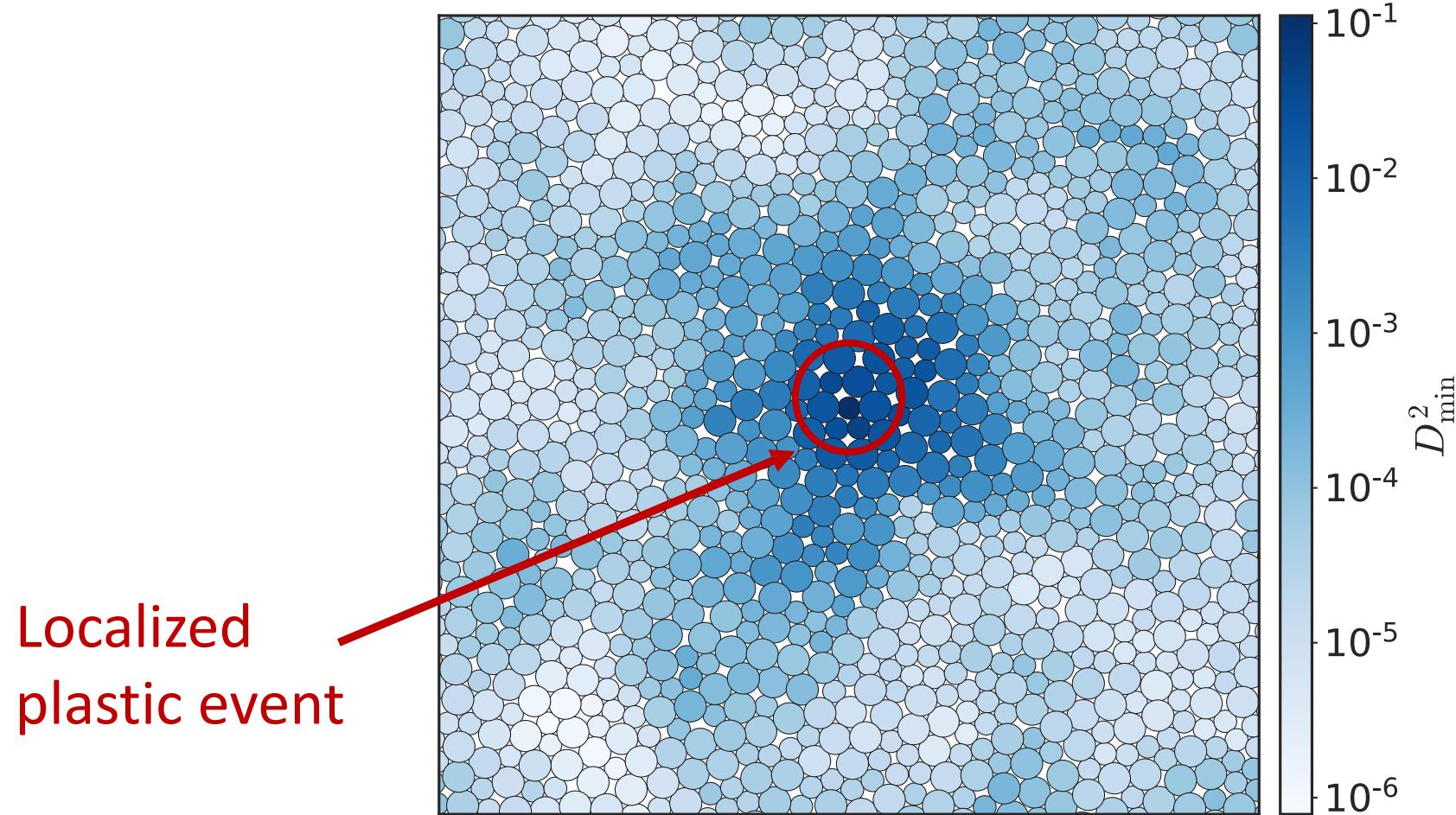


What structural features make a particle likely to rearrange?

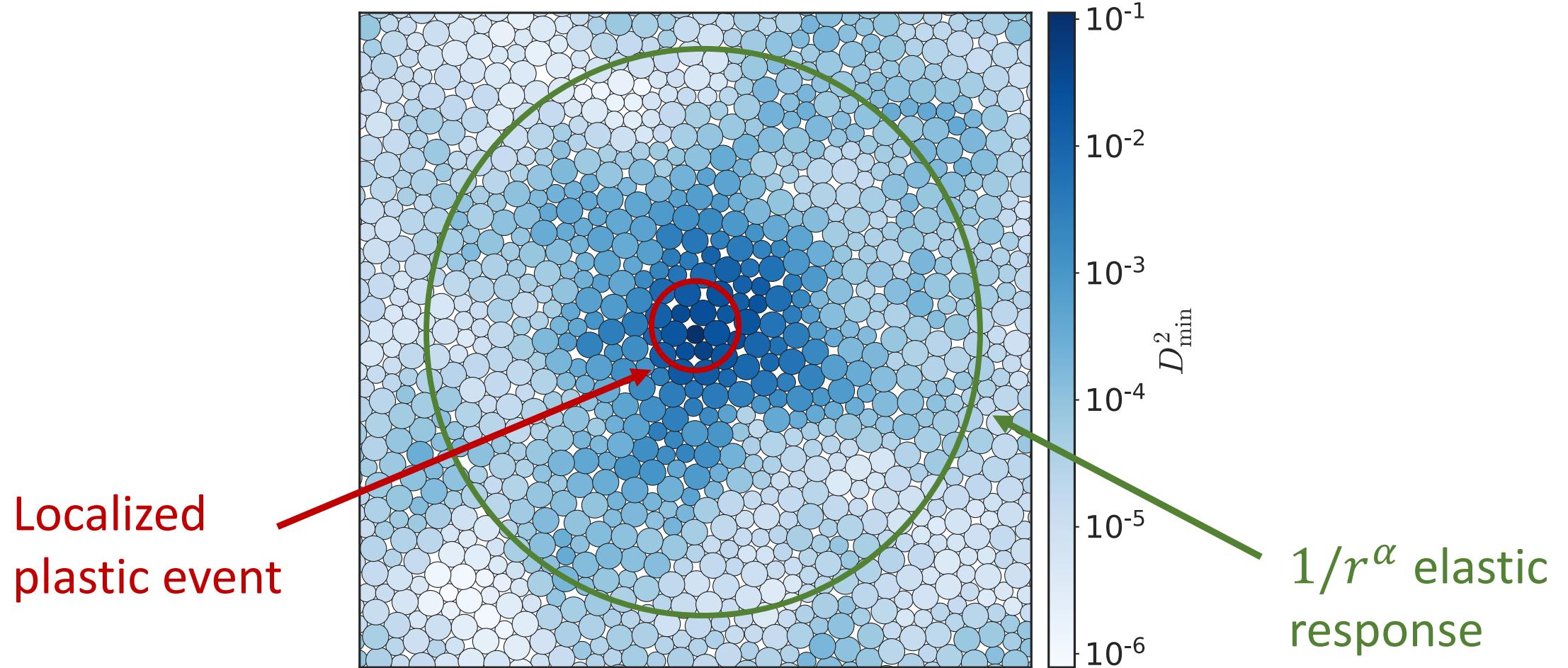
A closer look at the displacement field



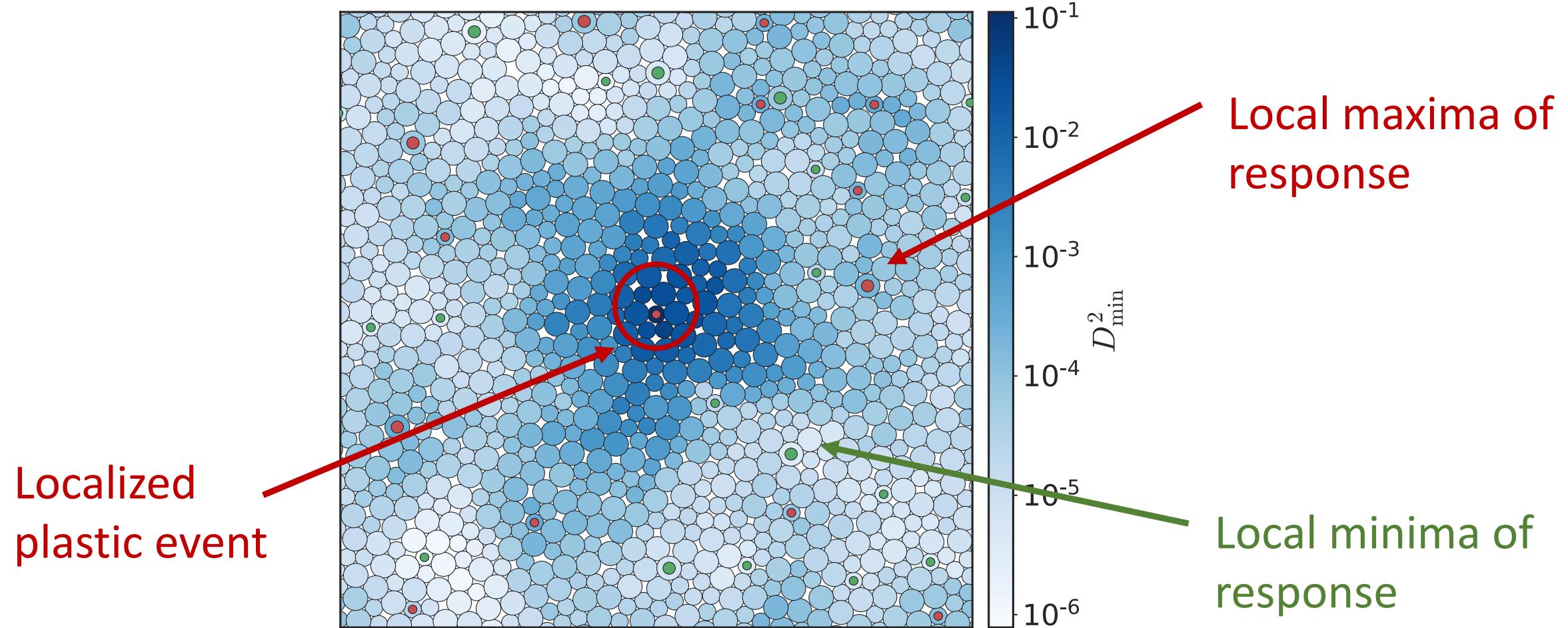
A closer look at the displacement field



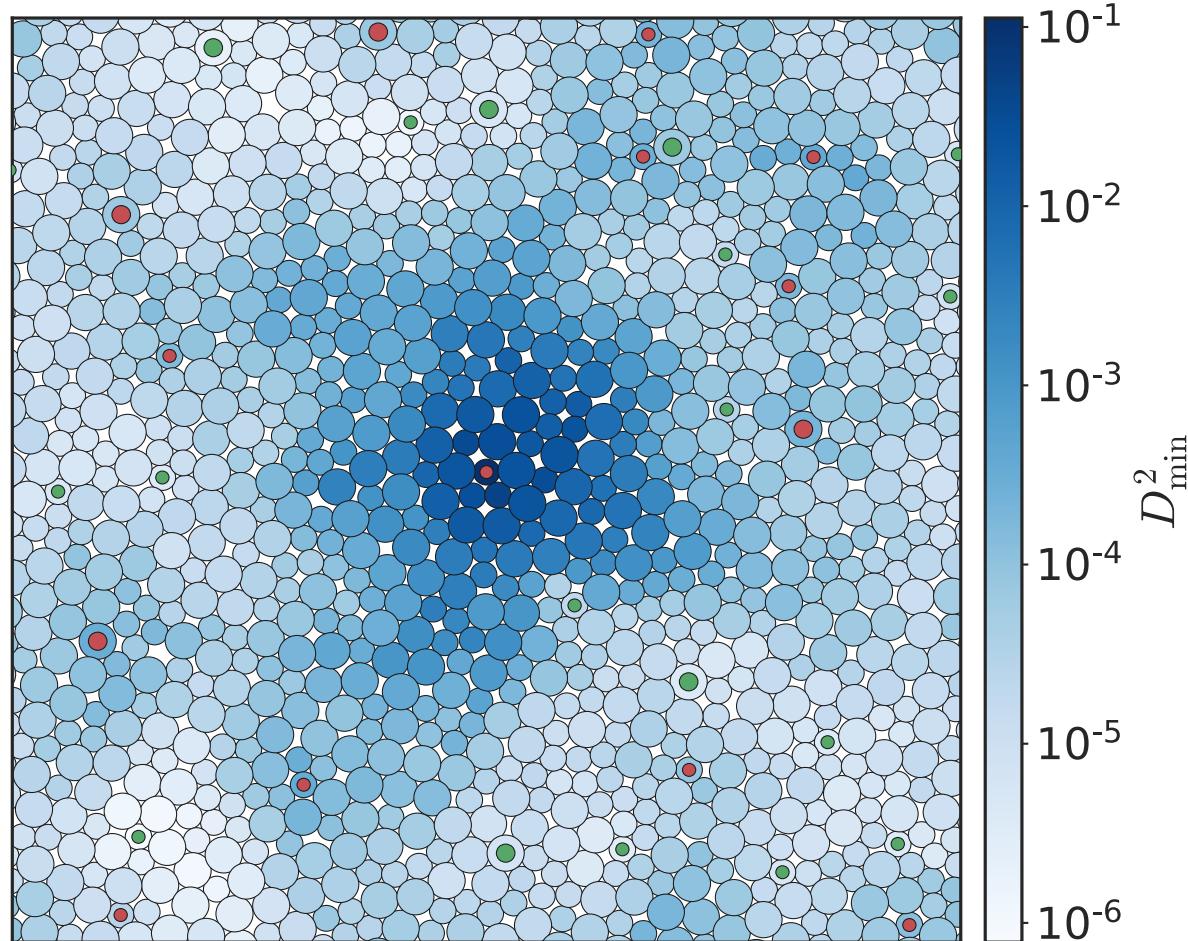
A closer look at the displacement field



A closer look at the displacement field

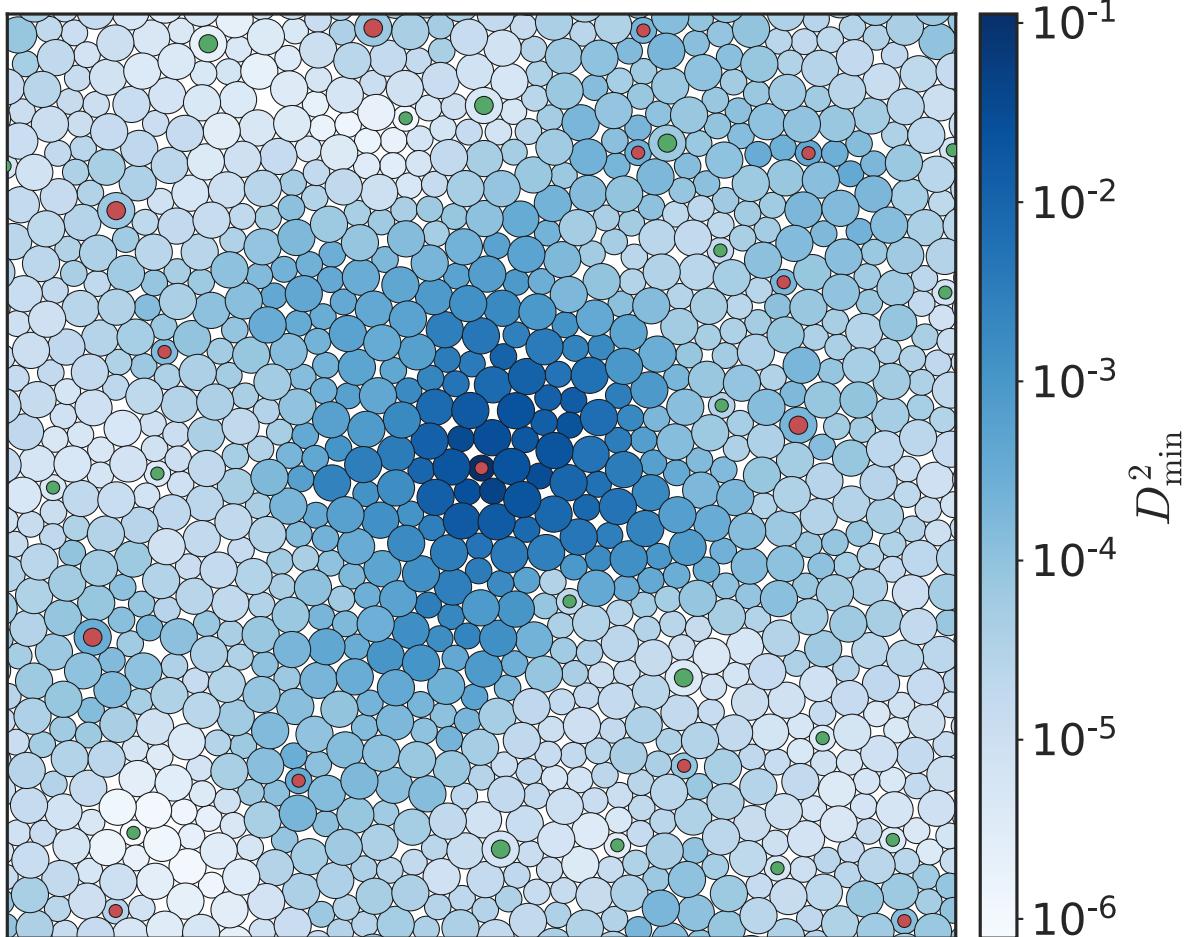


A closer look at the displacement field



- Local extrema are extensive (a few percent of particles)
- **Hypothesis:** Local maxima are “soft spots” whose structure predisposes them to move

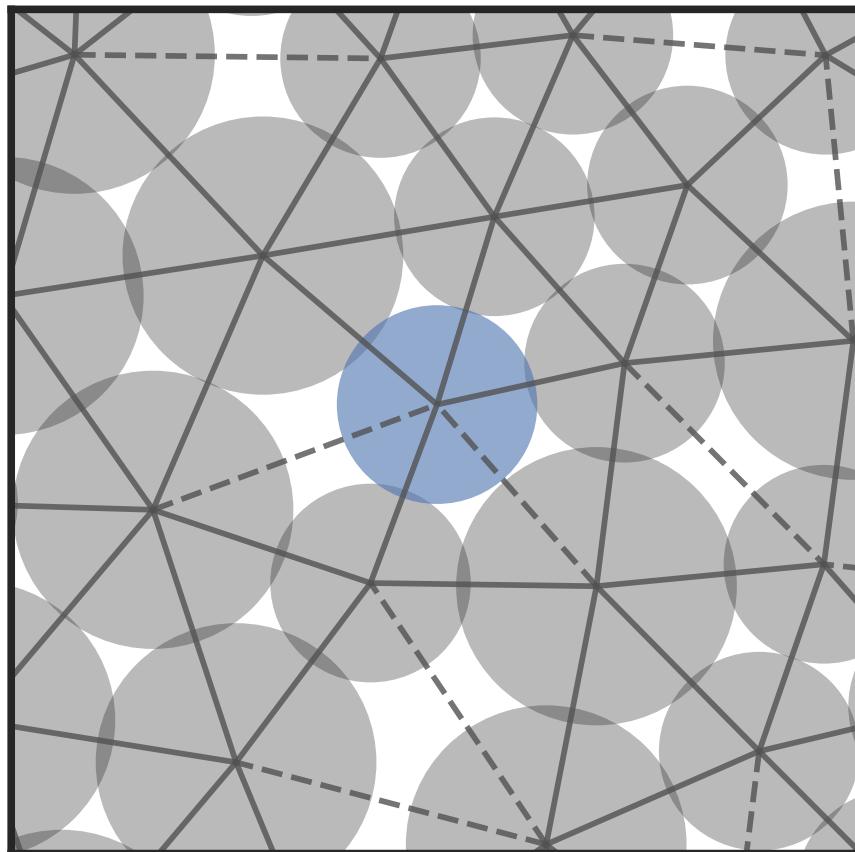
Our plan of attack



- Use “machine learning” to see if local structural features can distinguish local maxima from local minima
- Test if the structural features we identify are also predictive of where subsequent plastic events will occur

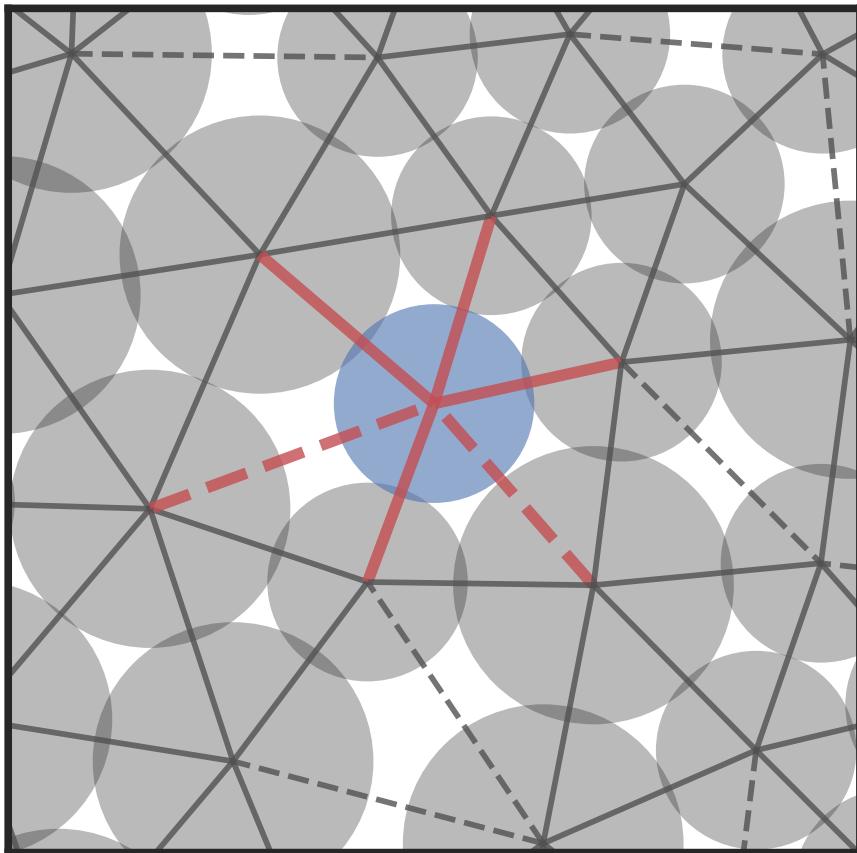
Characterizing local structure

- Use triangulation of packing:



Characterizing local structure

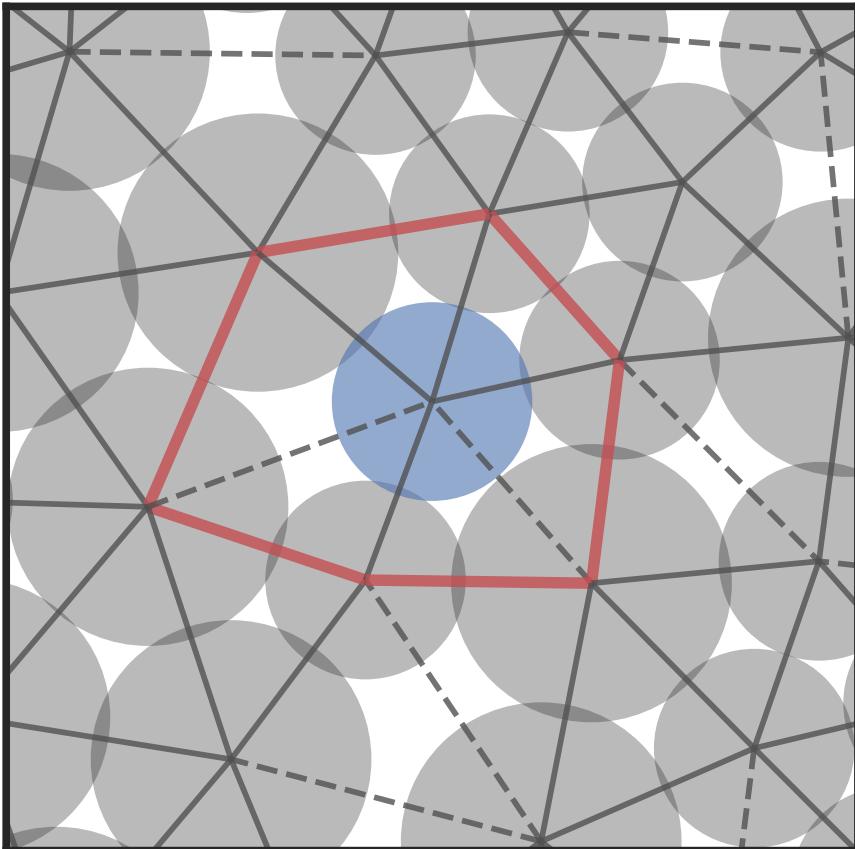
- Use triangulation of packing:



4 contacts at distance 1
2 gaps at distance 1

Characterizing local structure

- Use triangulation of packing:



4 contacts at distance 1

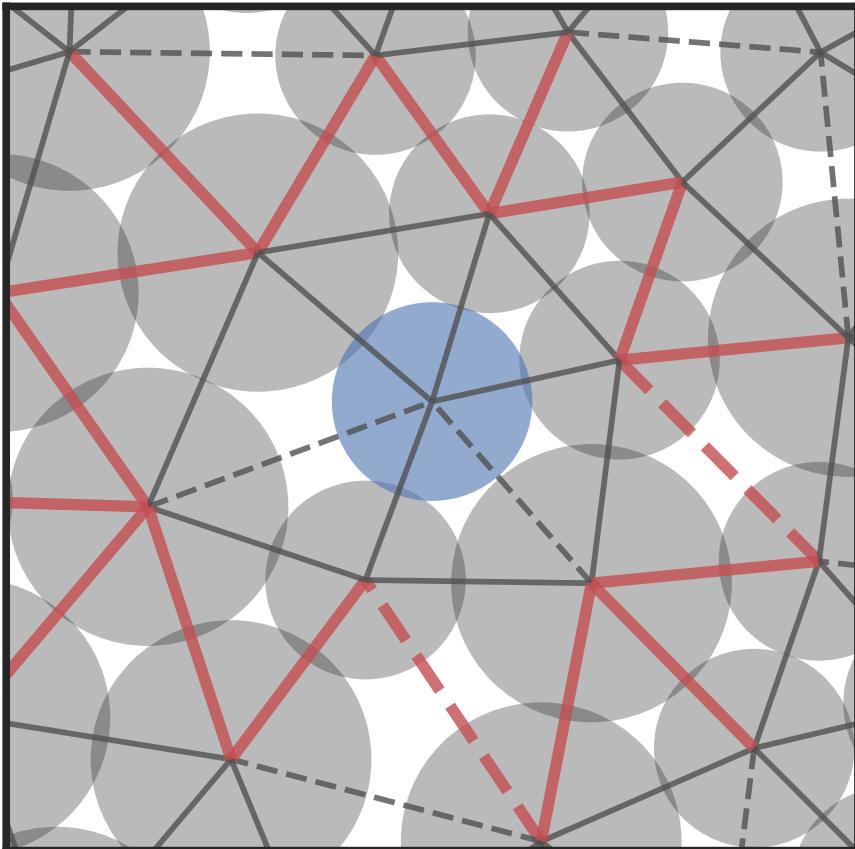
2 gaps at distance 1

6 contacts at distance 2

0 gaps at distance 2

Characterizing local structure

- Use triangulation of packing:



4 contacts at distance 1

2 gaps at distance 1

6 contacts at distance 2

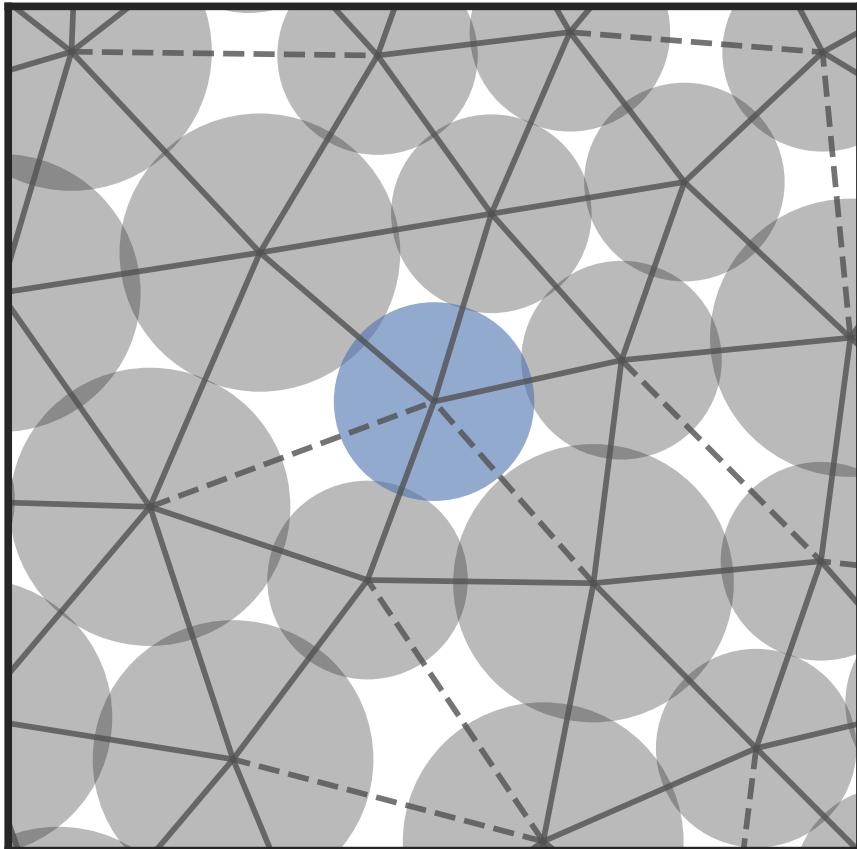
0 gaps at distance 2

16 contacts at distance 3

2 gaps at distance 3

Characterizing local structure

- Use triangulation of packing:

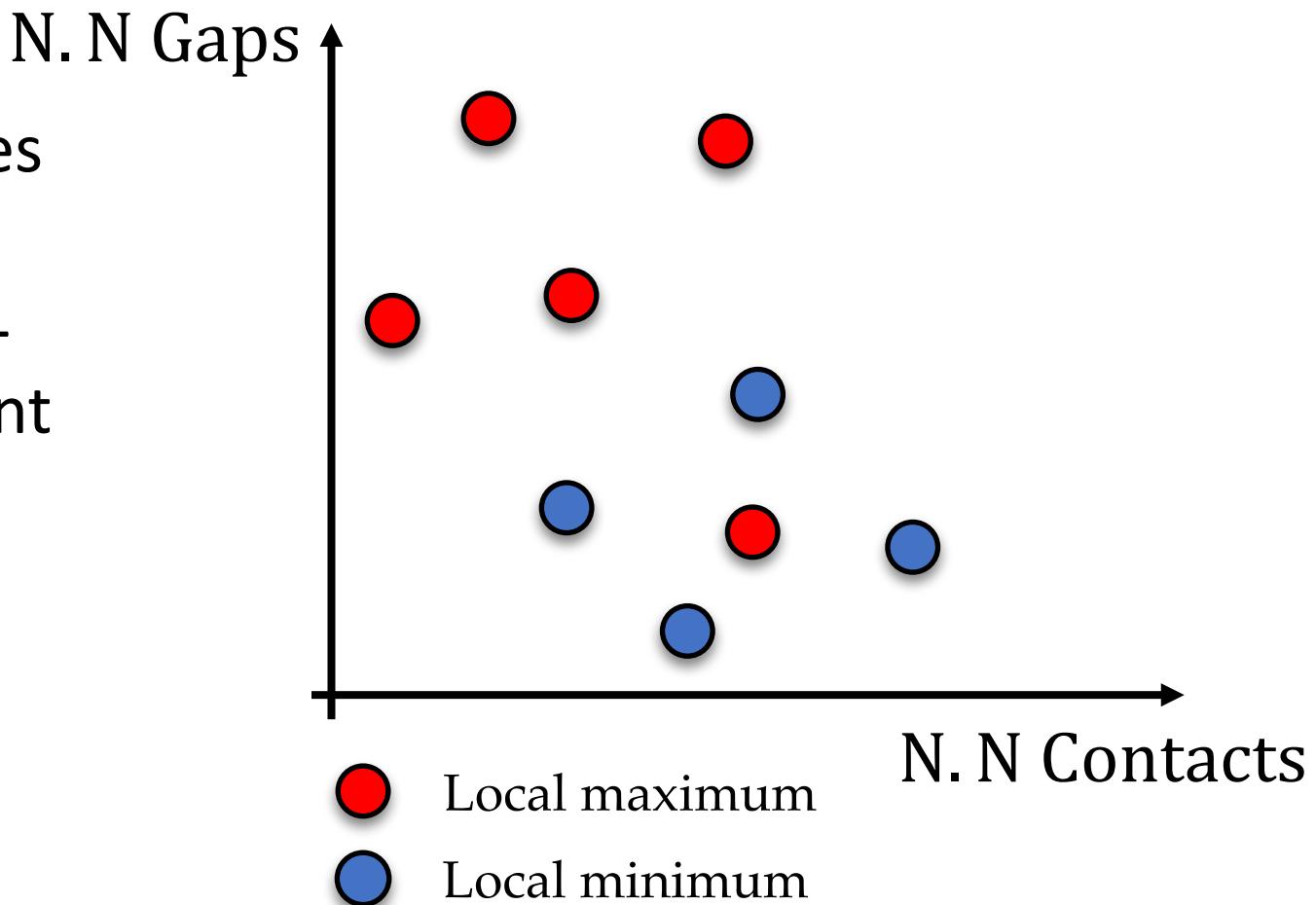


4 contacts at distance 1
2 gaps at distance 1
6 contacts at distance 2
0 gaps at distance 2
16 contacts at distance 3
2 gaps at distance 3

Continuing out to distance 8, local environment is described by 16 numbers

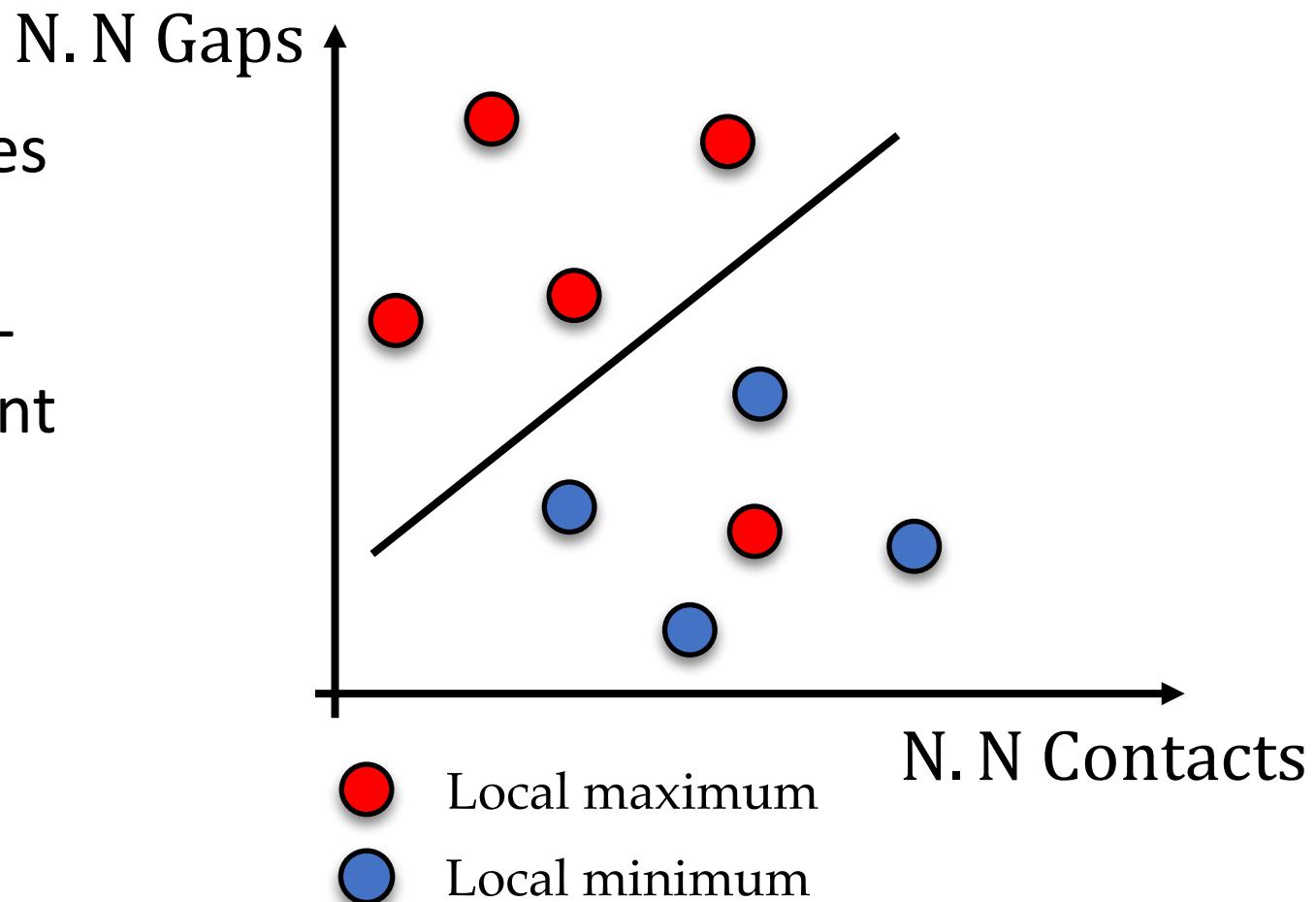
“Machine learning”

- Define many structural variables
- Put our **local maxima** and **local minima** (“training examples”) – taken from many rearrangement events - in a space of these variables



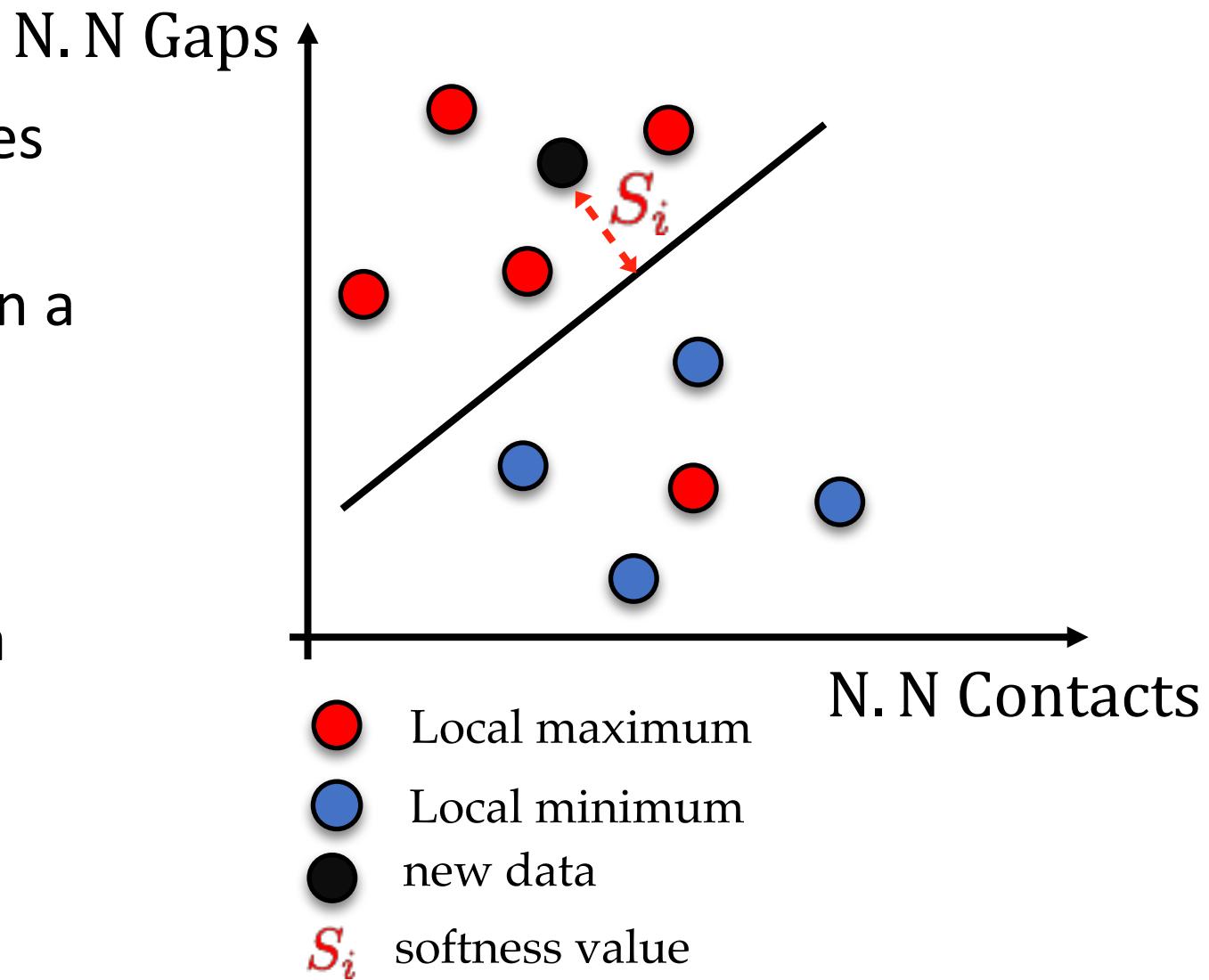
“Machine learning”

- Define many structural variables
- Put our **local maxima** and **local minima** (“training examples”) – taken from many rearrangement events - in a space of these variables
- Construct hyperplane best separating training examples



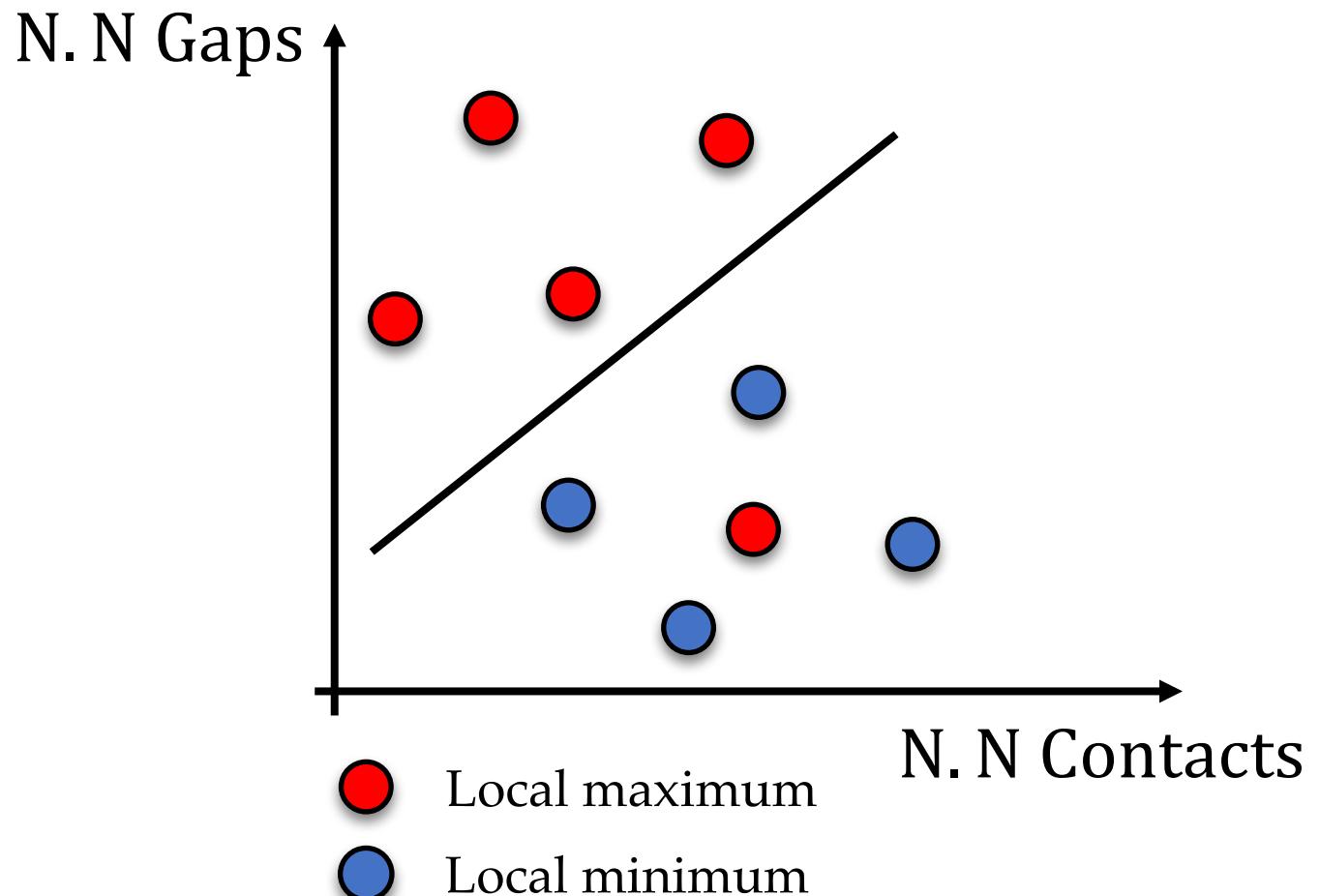
“Machine learning”

- Define many structural variables
- Put our **local maxima** and **local minima** (“training examples”) in a space of these variables
- Construct hyperplane best separating training examples
- Signed distance from plane is a scalar classifying variable, “softness”



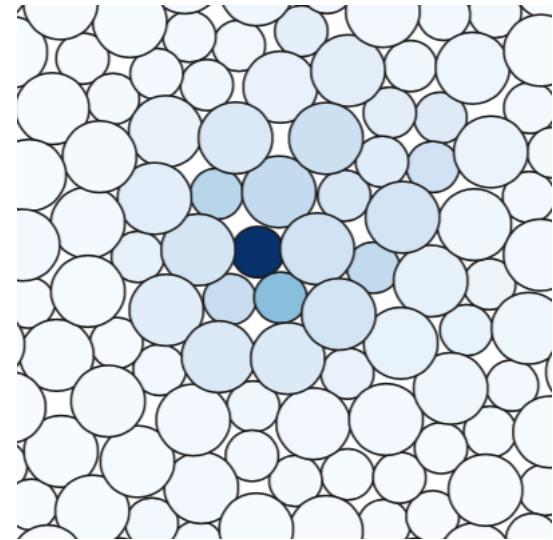
Results – training accuracy

- We can classify this local extremum training set with 90% accuracy
- **Local minima and local maxima, statistically, have different local structures**



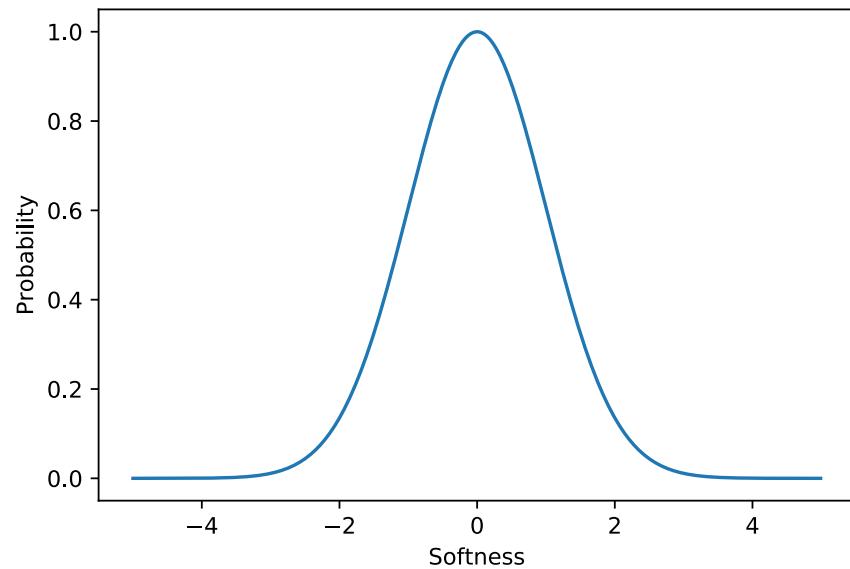
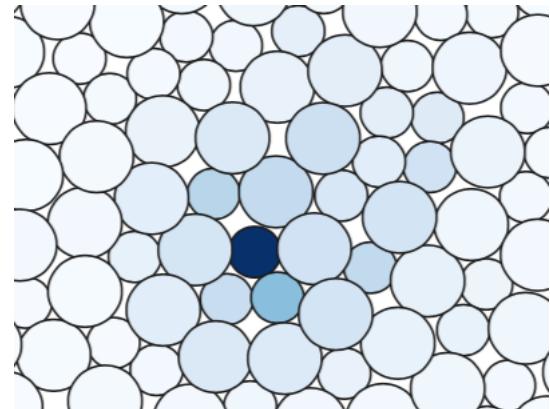
Predictiveness of rearrangement center

- Does this “softness” which classifies local extrema succeed at identifying likely locations for rearrangements?



Predictiveness of rearrangement center

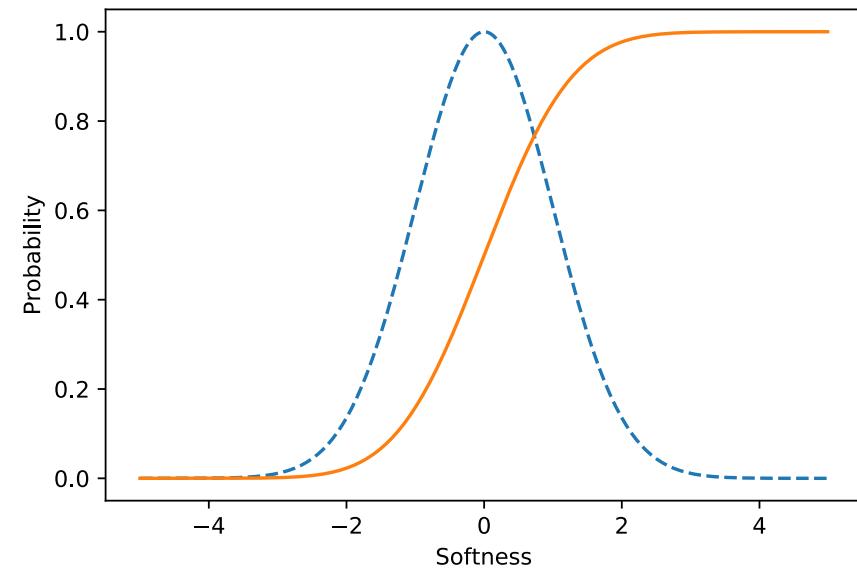
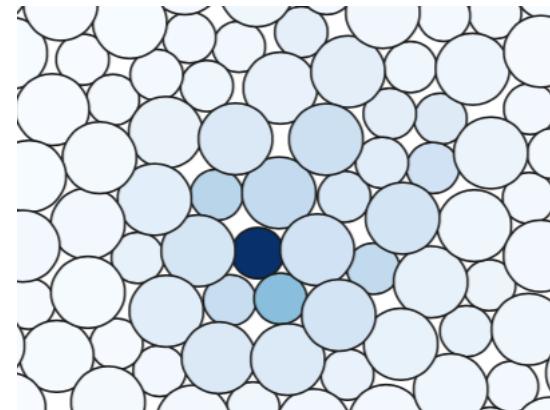
- Does this “softness” which classifies local extrema succeed at identifying likely locations for rearrangements?
- To quantify, look at softness of global maxima



Predictiveness of rearrangement center

- Does this “softness” which classifies local extrema succeed at identifying likely locations for rearrangements?
- To quantify, look at softness of **global maxima**
- Following Patinet et al., define:

$$C = \langle \text{CDF}(S|\text{global max}) \rangle$$



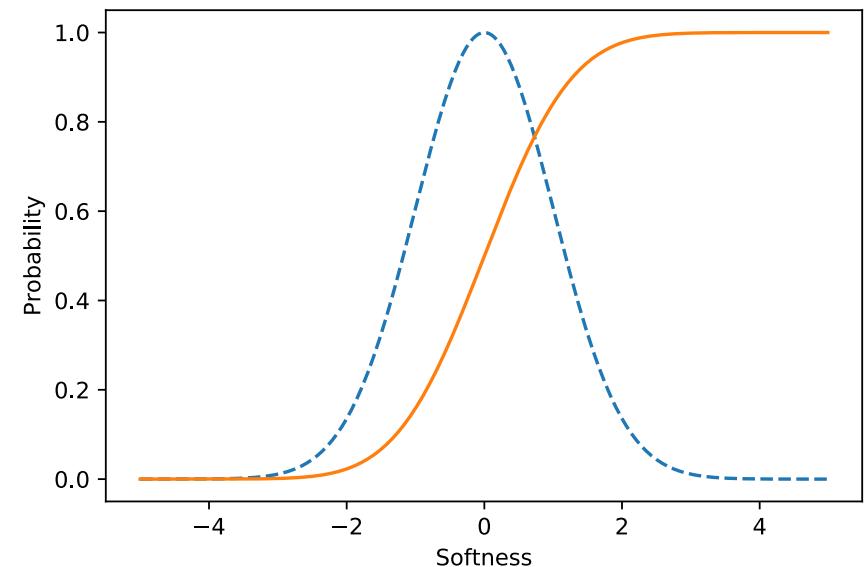
Predictiveness of rearrangement center

- Identify the “center” of the rearrangement with the **global** maximum of $D2\text{min}$.
- A structural variable is more “predictive” if the rearrangement center always lies in a very high percentile of its distribution
- Following Patinet et al., define:

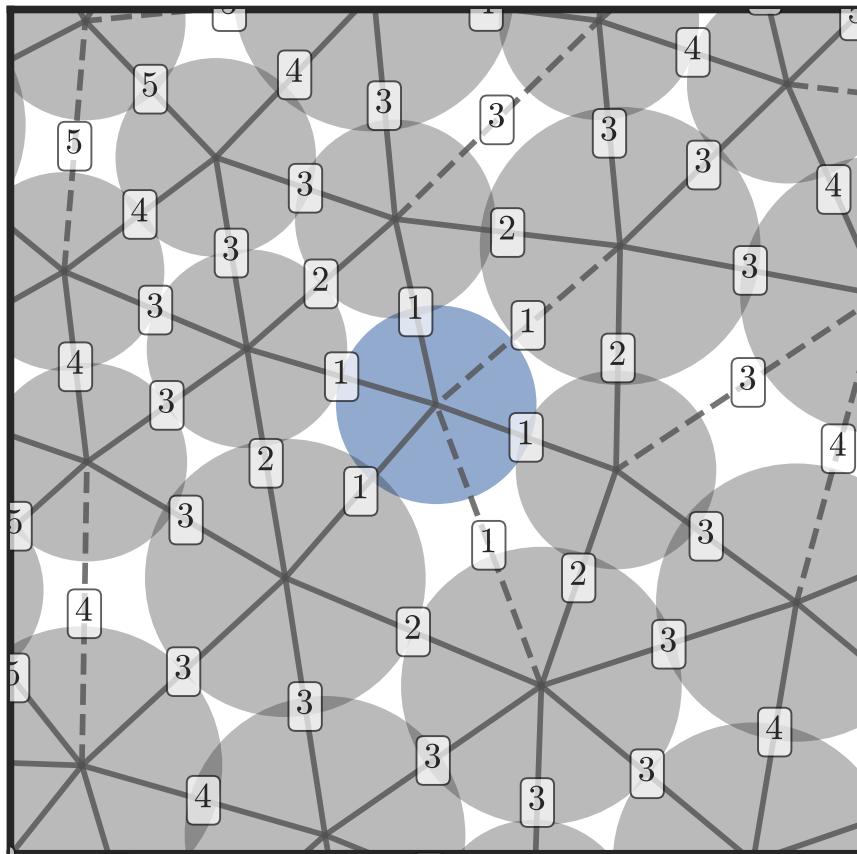
$$C = \langle \text{CDF}(S|\text{global max}) \rangle$$

Training on local extrema

$$C = 0.87$$

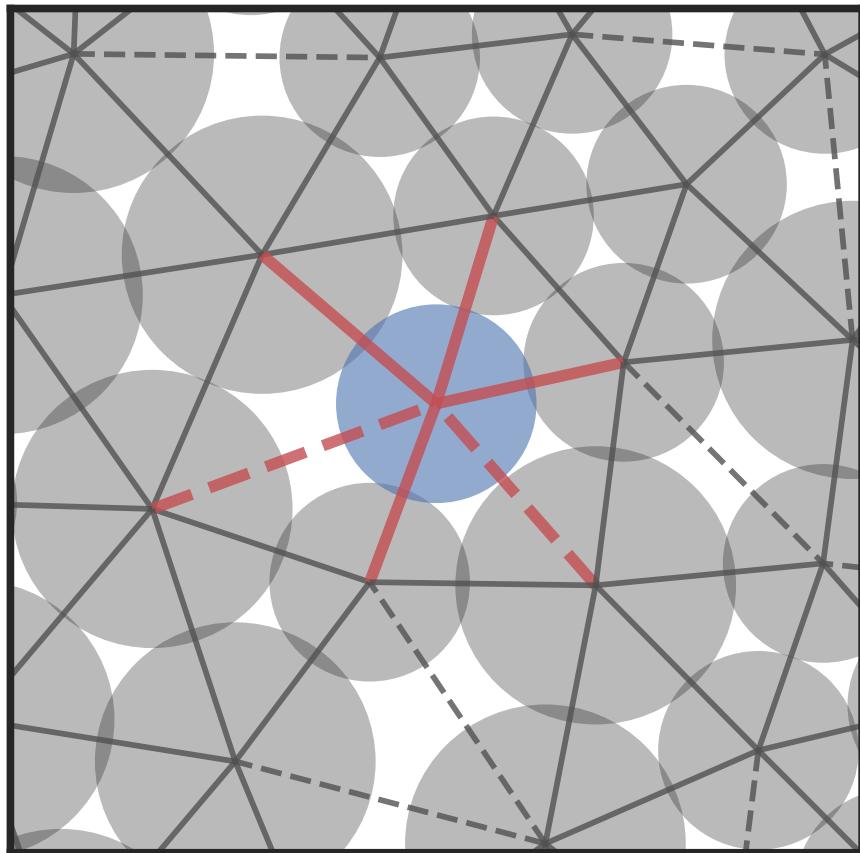


How much information is necessary?

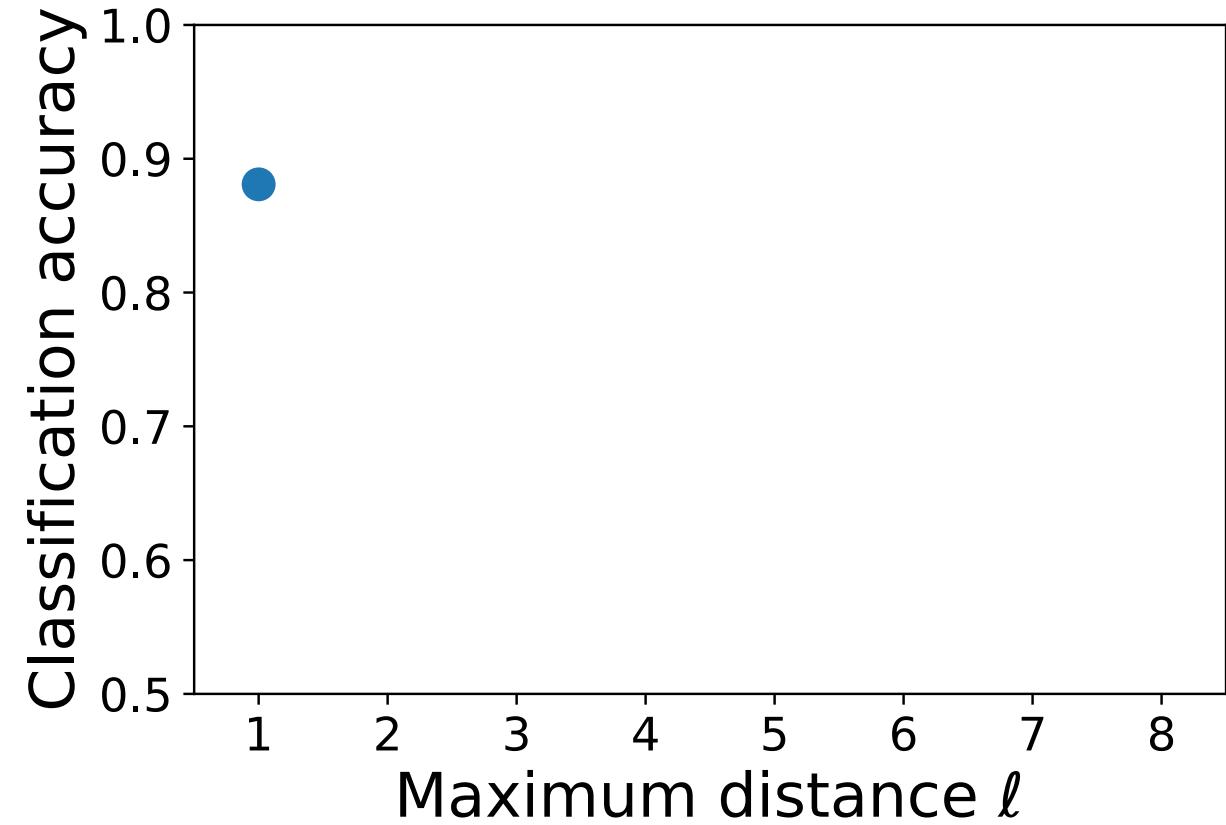


Include only descriptors up to distance ℓ

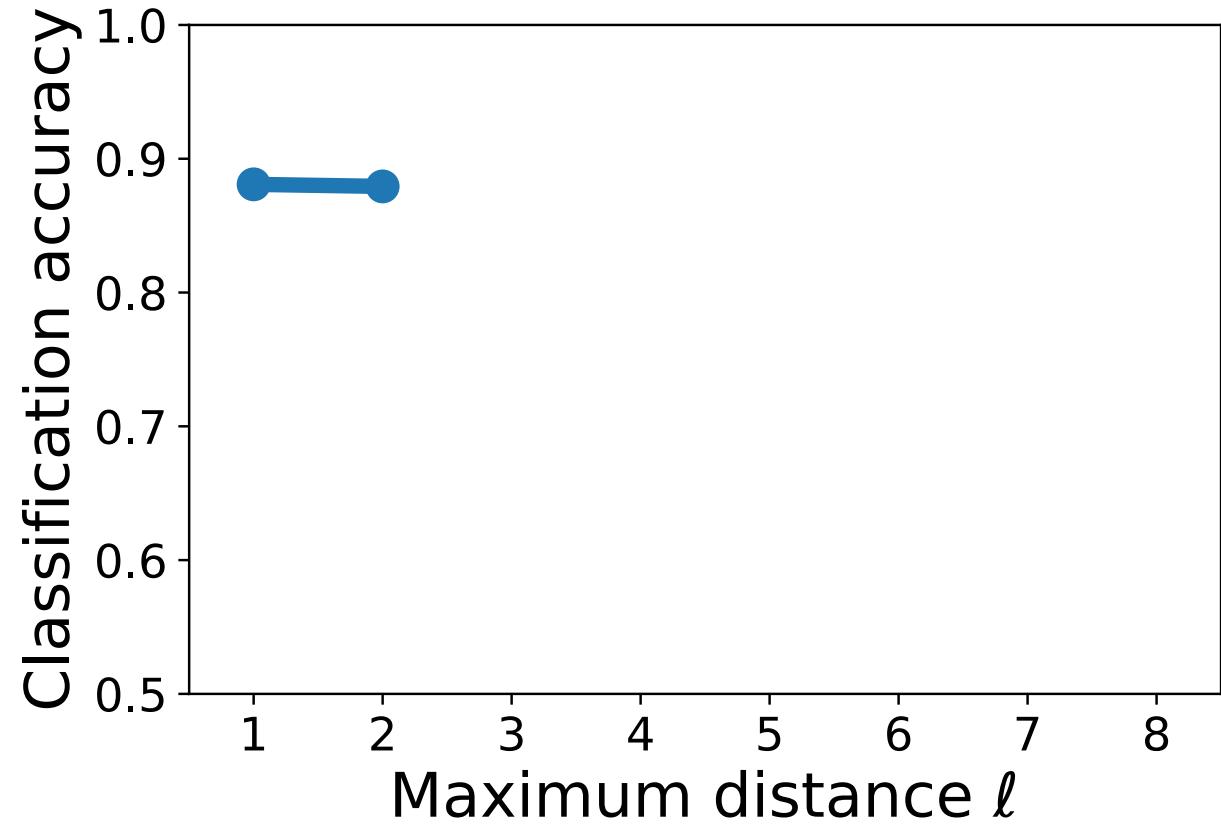
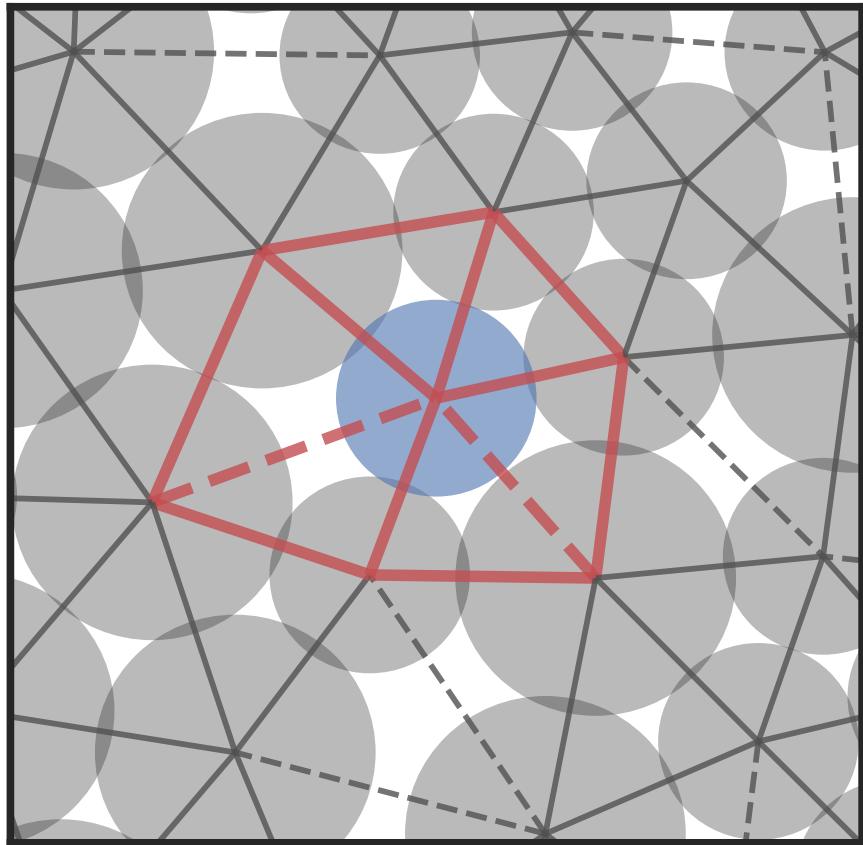
How much information is necessary?



Include only descriptors up to distance ℓ

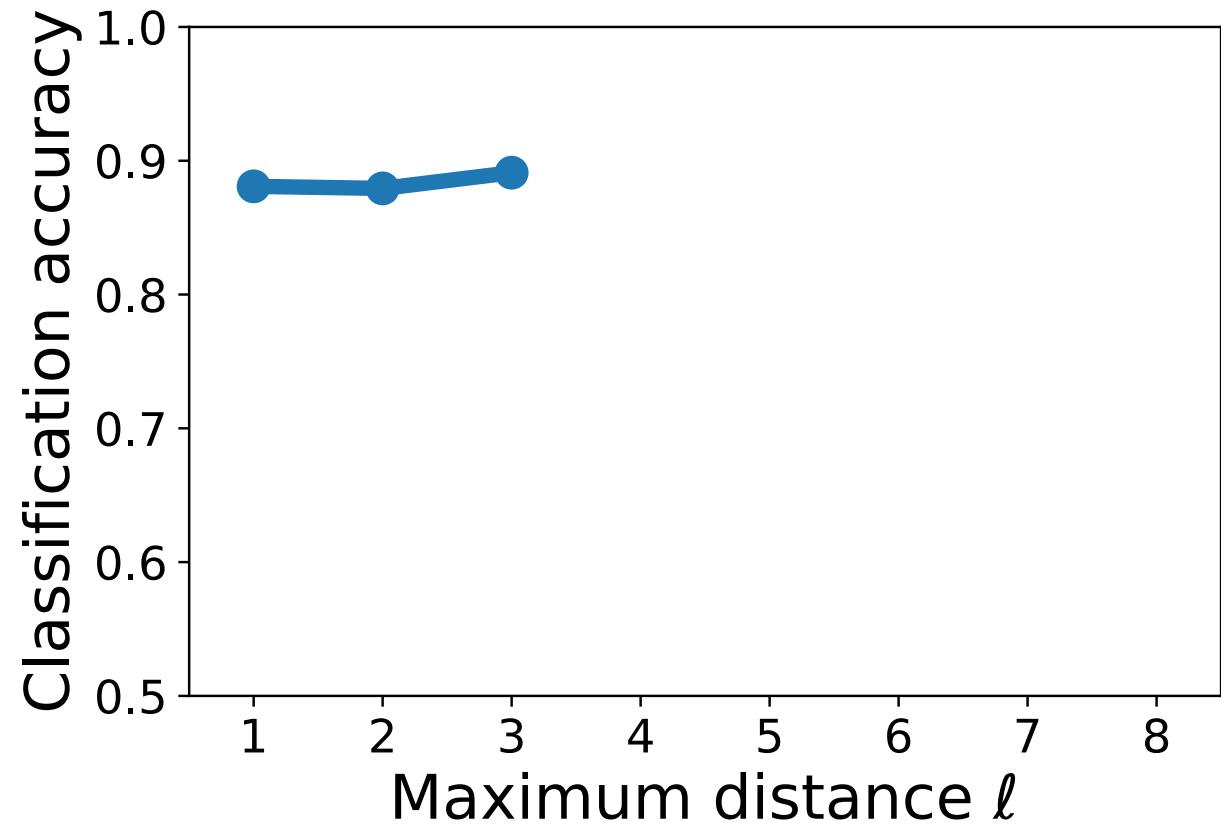
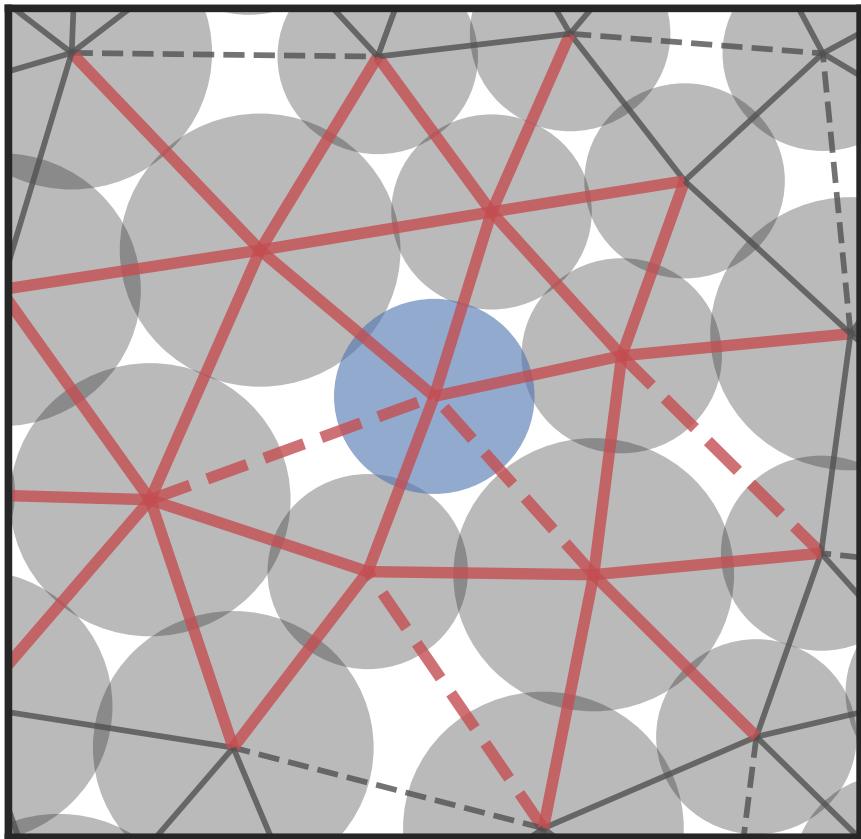


How much information is necessary?



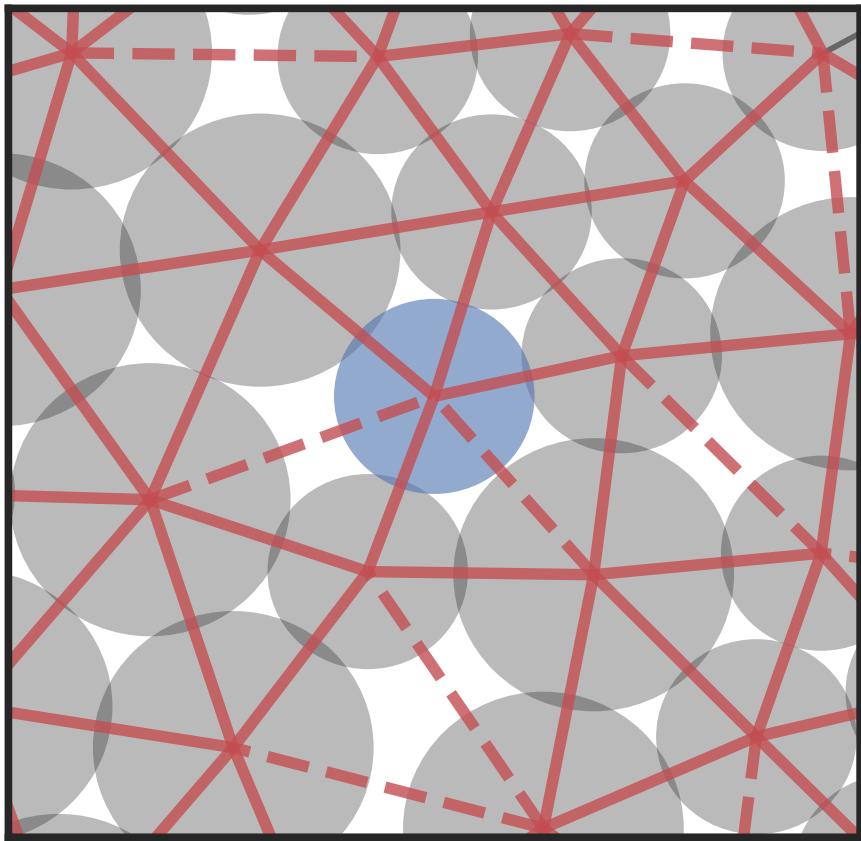
Include only descriptors up to distance ℓ

How much information is necessary?

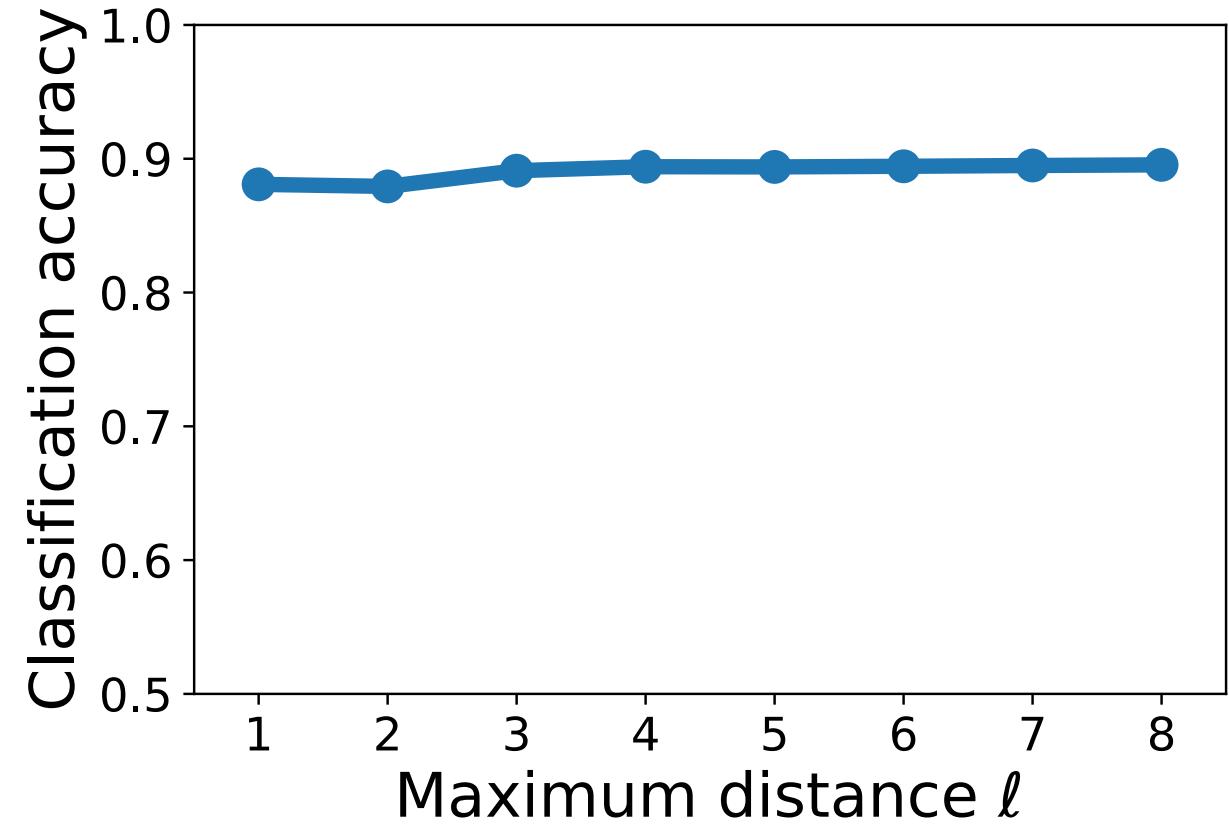


Include only descriptors up to distance ℓ

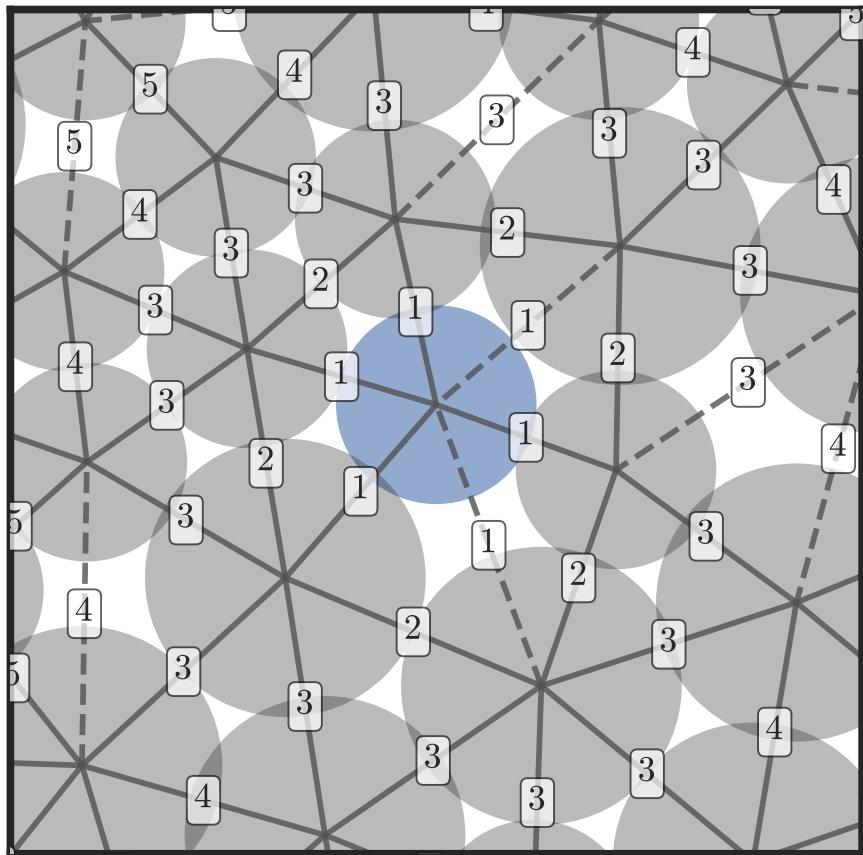
How much information is necessary?



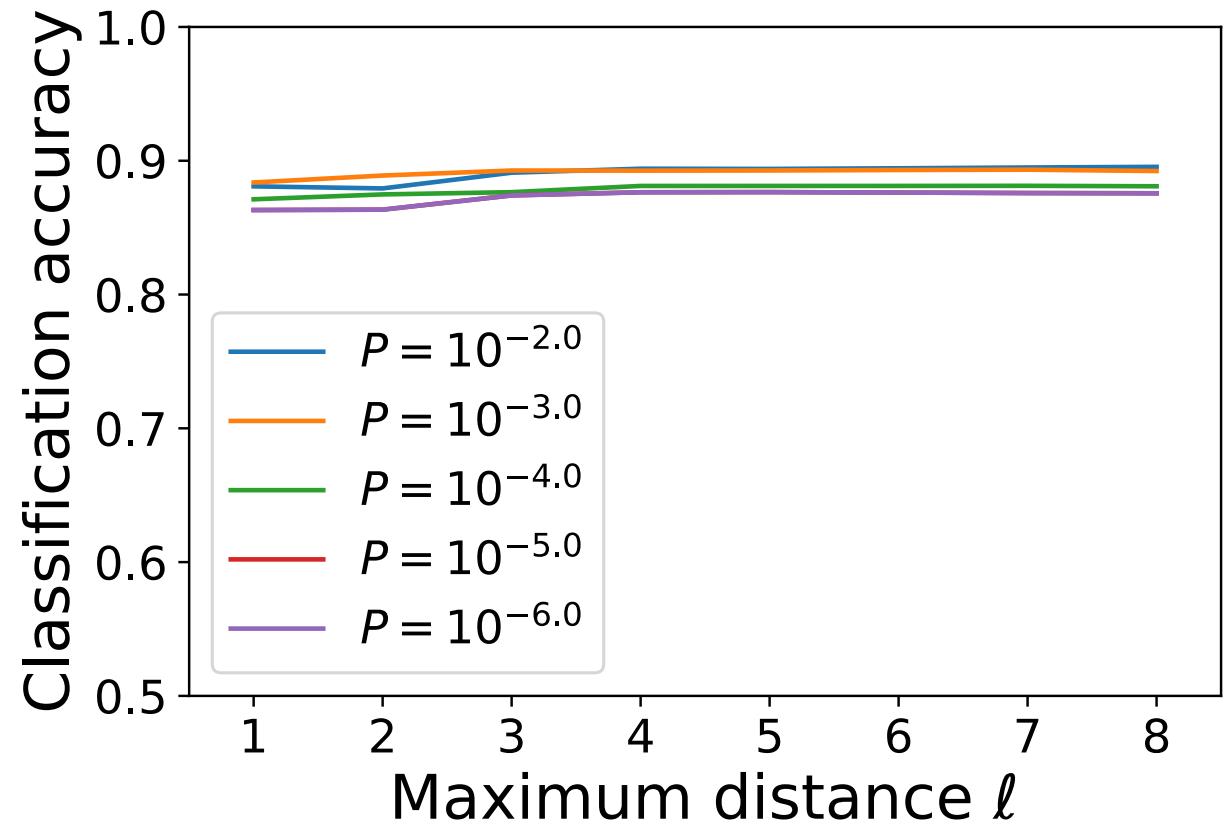
Include only descriptors up to distance ℓ



How much information is necessary?

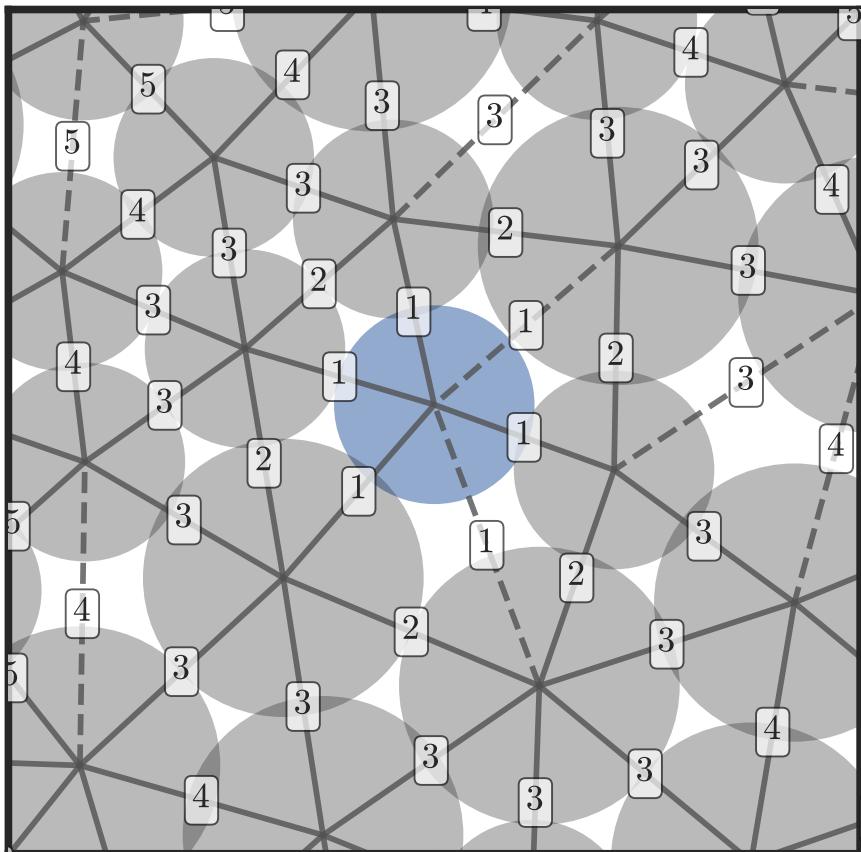


Include only descriptors up to distance ℓ

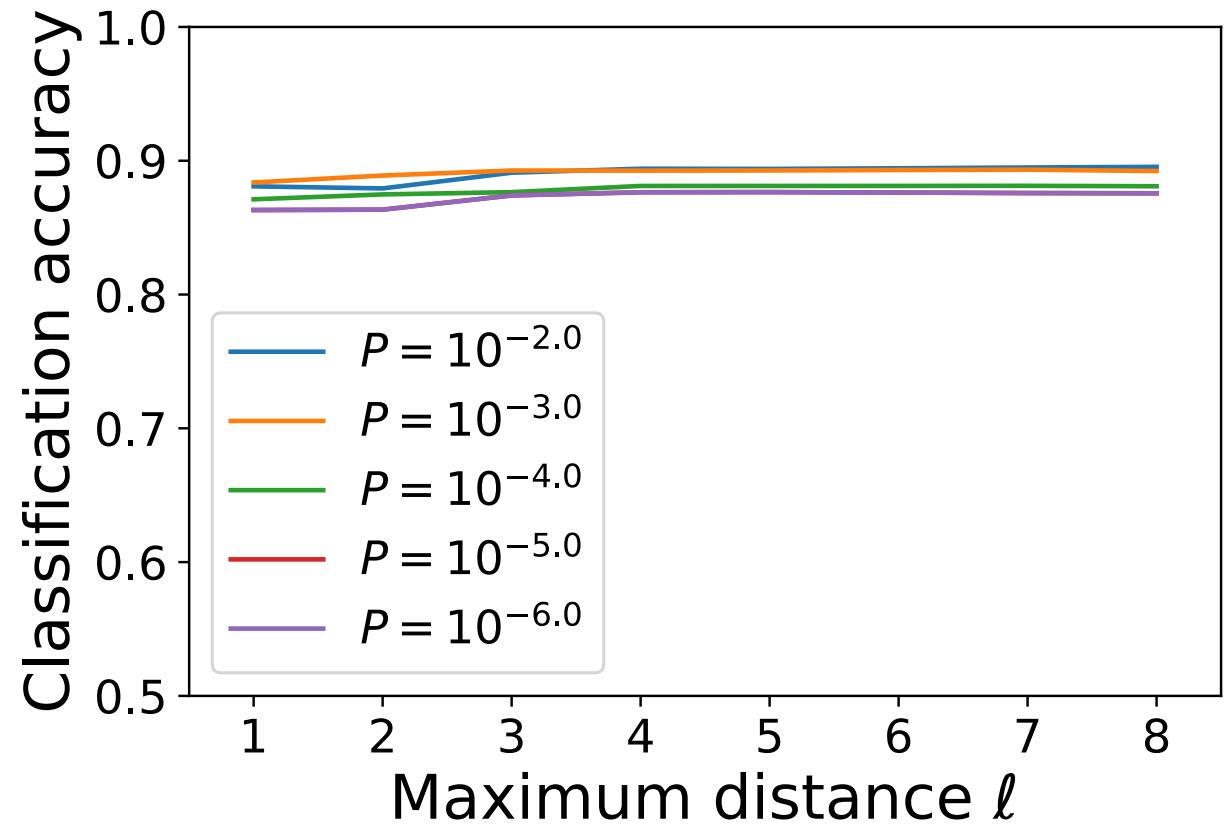


No signature of diverging lengthscale

How much information is necessary?



Include only descriptors up to distance ℓ



At low pressures, however, contacts aren't enough – need both contacts and gaps

Conclusions

- Local fluctuations in the initial rearrangement for a plastic event correlate very well with local structure
- The same structural features which correlate with local fluctuations are also highly predictive of where the rearrangement itself will localize

Acknowledgements

Andrea Liu
Jason Rocks
François Landes
Eric Corwin
Ge Zhang
Sam Schoenholz



SIMONS FOUNDATION

