

NON-LINEAR INSTABILITY OF PERIODIC ORBITS OF SUSPENSIONS OF THIN FIBERS IN FLUIDS

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ABSTRACT. This paper is concerned with difficulties encountered by engineers when they attempt to predict the orientation of fibers in the creation of injection molded plastic parts. It is known that Jeffery's equation, which was designed to model a single fiber in an infinite fluid, breaks down very badly when applied, with no modifications, to this situation. In a previous paper, the author described how interactions between the fiber orientation and the viscosity of the suspension might cause instability, which could result in the simple predictions from Jeffery's equation being badly wrong. In this paper, we give some rigorous proofs of instability using Floquet Theory. We also show that to obtain exponential instability, it is insufficient to consider only two dimensions, although linear instability is still possible.

1. INTRODUCTION

Predicting the orientation of thin fibers suspended in fluid flows with low Reynolds number finds many industrial applications, for example, in creating parts using injection molded plastics. One method that has been widely used is to start with the assumption that Jeffery's equation [7], or some variation of it, is a good predictor of the orientation of the fibers. Jeffery's equation alone has been seen to be a poor predictor of the behavior of fibers in fluids when the volume ratio of fibers is reasonably high. It is clear that hydrodynamic interactions between the fibers have a very important effect. One way hydrodynamic effects are modeled is by including diffusion terms to Jeffery's equation [3], for example, the Folgar-Tucker equation [6].

The author [9] proposed a different mechanism for accounting for hydrodynamic interactions was proposed. Jeffery's equation was coupled with an anisotropic version of Stokes' equation, where the relationship between the stress and the strain depended upon the orientation of the fibers. It should be understood that this theory is only offered as one possible explanation for why this might take place.

This paper concentrates on one aspect of how experimental data differs from the pure Jeffery's equation. Jeffery's equation for fibers with finite aspect ratio, equivalently, where the Jeffery's parameter $|\lambda| < 1$, predicts that under a shear flow, the fiber orientation is periodic in time, with period $4\pi/\sqrt{1 - \lambda^2}$ divided by shear rate. (The 4π is replaced by 2π if the fiber orientation has certain symmetries.) We illustrate this periodicity in Figures 2 and 3, where we plot the shear stress and components of the second moment of the distribution of fiber orientations. This is referred to as Jeffery's 'tumbling,' and is not seen in experiments for concentrated suspensions [1].

Ideally we would like to perform a full numerical simulation of the Jeffery-Stokes equation under a shear flow, and see if the results conform to experimental results.

In lieu of performing this, we will instead perform a simulation in which the initial perturbations only vary in one of the dimensions. In this case, we do not expect our results to conform to any experimental results. But instability can be demonstrated.

The results in this paper are rigorous except that we compute the spectrum of the monodromy matrix numerically. However in many cases, the spectral radius of the monodromy operator is so large that presumably a careful interval analysis of the calculations would yield the same results.

2. THE COUPLED JEFFERY-STOKES EQUATION

The version of Jeffery's equation we use solves for ψ , the probability distribution of the orientation of fibers, at each point in time and space. (The original Jeffery's equation was concerned with a single ellipsoidal fiber in an infinite Stokes fluid, and so the version presented in this paper is not seen in the original paper.) The probability distribution is a function $\psi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{p}, t)$ of the three variables: space $\mathbf{x} = (x, y, z)$, time t , and orientation $\mathbf{p} \in S$, where $S = \{\mathbf{p} = (p_1, p_2, p_3) : p_1^2 + p_2^2 + p_3^2 = 1\}$ is the two dimensional sphere. Note the isotropic distribution is given by $\psi = 1/4\pi$. The equations involve the velocity field $\mathbf{u} = (u_1, u_2, u_3)$, which is a function of space \mathbf{x} and time t . Associated with the velocity field \mathbf{u} are the Jacobian matrix $\nabla \mathbf{u} = [\partial u_i / \partial x_j]_{1 \leq i, j \leq 3}$, the deformation matrix or rate of strain tensor $\Gamma = \nabla \mathbf{u} + (\nabla \mathbf{u})^T$, and the vorticity matrix $\Omega = \nabla \mathbf{u} - (\nabla \mathbf{u})^T$. Jeffery's equation is

$$(1) \quad \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \psi = -\frac{1}{2} \nabla_{\mathbf{p}} \cdot ((\Omega \cdot \mathbf{p} + \lambda(\Gamma \cdot \mathbf{p} - \Gamma : \mathbf{p}\mathbf{p}))\psi)$$

Here $\nabla_{\mathbf{p}}$ denotes the gradient on the sphere S .

The model that was proposed by the author [9] was to couple Jeffery's equation with how the fiber orientation effects the viscosity of the suspension. It is stated by Batchelor [2] and Shaqfeh et al [13] that if the underlying fluid is Newtonian, then the stress-strain relation for slender fibers is

$$(2) \quad \sigma = \nu(\beta(\mathbb{A} : \Gamma - \frac{1}{3}\mathbb{I}(\mathbb{A} : \Gamma)) + \Gamma) - p\mathbb{I}$$

Here σ is the stress tensor, \mathbb{A} and \mathbb{A} are respectively the the 2nd and 4th moment tensors

$$(3) \quad \mathbb{A} = \int_S \mathbf{p}\mathbf{p} \psi d\mathbf{p}$$

$$(4) \quad \mathbb{A} = \int_S \mathbf{p}\mathbf{p}\mathbf{p}\mathbf{p} \psi d\mathbf{p}$$

ν is the Newtonian viscosity that the underlying fluid would have if the fibers were absent (without loss of generality we set $\nu = 1$), p is the pressure, and β is a dimensionless quantity that is related to the volume fraction of the fibers in the fluid. The quantity β represents the extent to which fibers act as 'stiffeners' to the fluid motion. The paper by Sepher et al [12] suggests that the order of magnitude of β could easily be as large as 50 or 100.

We assume that the velocity field obeys the following incompressible Stokes' equation:

$$(5) \quad \nabla \cdot \sigma = 0$$

$$(6) \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0$$

Since the fluid is incompressible, the pressure p is obtained implicitly, and hence without changing any of the results, we can replace $\frac{1}{3}\beta\mathbb{A} : \Gamma + p$ by a single scalar q , so that the stress-strain equation becomes

$$(7) \quad \sigma = \beta\mathbb{A} : \Gamma + \Gamma - q\mathbf{I}$$

It is known [8, 5, 14, 11] that if ψ was ever isotropic at some time in the past, then the solution to equation (1) is

$$(8) \quad \psi(\mathbf{p}) = \psi_B(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{1}{4\pi(B : \mathbf{p}\mathbf{p})^{3/2}}$$

where B is a symmetric positive definite matrix with determinant one satisfying

$$(9) \quad \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla B = -\frac{1}{2}B \cdot (\Omega + \lambda\Gamma) - \frac{1}{2}(-\Omega + \lambda\Gamma) \cdot B$$

Thus from now we will always assume that equation (8) is satisfied. It can be shown that B can achieve any positive definite matrix with determinant one, starting from initial data $B = I$. Hence any positive definite matrix with determinant one can be used as initial data for B . (This quantity B is a kind of left Cauchy-Green, or Finger, deformation tensor, mediated by the value of λ .)

The 4th order moment tensor \mathbb{A} can be calculated directly from B using elliptic integrals [11, 15, 16]

$$(10) \quad \mathbb{A} = \mathbb{A}(B) = \frac{3}{4} \int_0^\infty \frac{s \mathcal{S}((B + sl)^{-1} \otimes (B + sl)^{-1}) ds}{\sqrt{\det(B + sl)}}$$

where \mathcal{S} is the symmetrization of a tensor, that is, if \mathbb{B} is a rank n tensor, then $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{B})_{i_1 \dots i_n}$ is the average of $\mathbb{B}_{j_1 \dots j_n}$ over all permutations (j_1, \dots, j_n) of (i_1, \dots, i_n) .

3. SHEAR FLOW

We will model a fluid between two infinite plates, one at $y = 0$ that is stationary, and one at $y = W$, which is moving in the direction of the x -axis at velocity V . Thus the average shear strain rate is V/W . This gives boundary conditions

$$(11) \quad \mathbf{u}(x, 0, z) = (0, 0, 0), \quad \mathbf{u}(x, W, z) = (V, 0, 0)$$

We also suppose that the pressure gradient in the x and z directions is zero.

In order to prove non-linear instability, we need only show that a certain class of solutions is unstable under perturbations. Therefore, from now on we will restrict to the case that ψ , and hence B , as a function of \mathbf{x} depends only upon y . Since the pressure gradient in the x and z directions is zero, it follows that $\nabla \mathbf{u}$, p and q also depend only on y . A simple argument shows that if these assumptions are true at $t = 0$, they remain true for $t > 0$.

We will reduce our class of solutions even further, and assume that there is an integer n such that ψ is constant on any short interval $W(i-1)/n < y < Wi/n$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$). Again, a simple argument shows that if these assumptions are true at $t = 0$, they remain true $t > 0$. And furthermore, it allows us to replace integrals by sums, with the spacial mesh giving exact solutions. (That is, while it might appear that we are only approximating integrals with Riemann sums, for our class of solutions the Riemann sum is exactly the same as the integral.)

From now on, we will use the following terminology.

- (1) The fiber orientation will be called *uniform* if ψ does not depend upon \mathbf{x} . That is, all points in the fluid have exactly the same fiber orientation. In particular, $\nabla\psi = 0$.
- (2) The fiber orientation will be called *isotropic* if $\psi = 1/4\pi$, that is, the fibers have equal probability of lying in any direction.
- (3) The fiber orientation will be called *two dimensional* if (a) ψ does not depend upon z , the third component of \mathbf{x} , and (b) $\psi(p_1, p_2, p_3) = \psi(p_1, p_2, -p_3)$, that is, the fiber distribution is symmetric about the xy -plane.
- (4) The fiber orientation will be called *unrestricted* if it isn't necessarily two dimensional.

The reason we call the third situation two-dimensional is that the fiber induces a flow that has no u_3 component, and so that fiber orientation and the flow together are symmetric about the xy plane.

Note that ψ_B is uniform if and only if B does not depend upon \mathbf{x} ; ψ is isotropic if and only if $B = I$; and ψ is two-dimensional if and only if B does not depend upon z and

$$(12) \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} & 0 \\ B_{12} & B_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & B_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

4. A HEURISTIC ARGUMENT FOR WHY ‘TUMBLING’ MIGHT NOT TAKE PLACE

To give some physical intuition, let us first describe how small perturbations could have a profound effect on breaking up the periodicity in time of the orientation in the case when λ is close but not equal to 1. In this case, Jeffery’s equation predicts that the motion of a single fiber in a simple shear is periodic. The fiber spends most of its time in near alignment with the direction of the shear, and then after a fixed amount of time quickly flips almost 180° so that it is again in near alignment.

A reasonable analog is to consider a large number of walkers on a circular track, where a short portion of the track is made of quicksand. We assume that it takes each walker exactly five minutes to complete the part of the track that is not quicksand, and exactly fifty-five minutes to complete the part of the track that is quicksand. Let us suppose that initially there are many walkers spaced equally around the track.

Then at any random time, most of the walkers will be seen to be in the quicksand. However, every hour, and only for a short amount of time, all the walkers will suddenly and seemingly miraculously be equally spaced around the track. And this is in essence what the Jeffery’s equation predicts if the initial orientation is isotropic, and λ is close but not equal to 1. Most of the time the fibers will be mostly aligned, but every so often, with a period predicted precisely by Jeffery’s equation, the fibers will momentarily be isotropic. This is what we refer to as Jeffery’s ‘tumbling.’

However it is clear that this periodic behavior is rather delicate. For example, suppose that after the first half hour that there is a small earthquake. At this time most of the walkers will be struggling through the quicksand. But the earthquake throws some of them a little bit ahead, and some of them are a little bit behind. Suddenly the delicate timing is lost, and we will lose this periodic behavior where every hour the walkers are equally spaced.

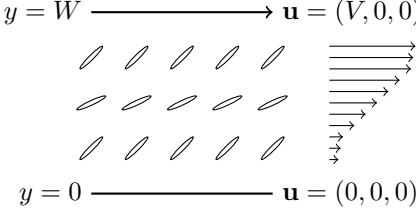


FIGURE 1. Shear flow applied to a non-uniform fiber orientation distribution. (Figure taken from [9].)

In the same way, if we start with isotropic data and apply Jeffery's equation with λ close but not equal to one, and then while the fibers are highly aligned introduce a small perturbation to the fiber distribution, then it is reasonable to suppose that afterwards the 'tumbling' effect will no longer be observed.

We should add that there are other possible reasons why this 'tumbling' might not be seen. For example, one reasonable suggestion is that the fibers all have slightly different aspect ratios.

5. THE SOLUTION TO THE SIMPLE ONE-DIMENSIONAL EXAMPLE

We show how to compute $\partial \mathbf{B} / \partial t$ from \mathbf{B} . First, we obtain \mathbf{A} using equation (10). Now we show how to compute $\nabla \mathbf{u}$.

Equation (6) tells us that u_2 is constant, and the boundary conditions (11) tells us that $u_2 = 0$. Equations (5) and (7) become

$$(13) \quad (1 + 2\beta \mathbb{A}_{1122}) \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} + 2\beta \mathbb{A}_{1223} \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial y} = \Sigma_1$$

$$(14) \quad 2\beta \mathbb{A}_{1222} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} + 2\beta \mathbb{A}_{2223} \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial y} - q = \Sigma_2$$

$$(15) \quad 2\beta \mathbb{A}_{1223} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} + (1 + 2\beta \mathbb{A}_{2233}) \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial y} = \Sigma_3$$

where Σ_1 , Σ_2 , and Σ_3 are constant with respect to y , but are allowed to depend upon t . We disregard equation (14), as it tells us the pressure, which is information we do not need.

Setting

$$(16) \quad \mathbf{N} = \mathbf{N}(y) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + 2\beta \mathbb{A}_{1122} & 2\beta \mathbb{A}_{1223} \\ 2\beta \mathbb{A}_{1223} & 1 + 2\beta \mathbb{A}_{2233} \end{bmatrix}$$

equations (13) and (15) become

$$(17) \quad \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{N}^{-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_1 \\ \Sigma_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

and integrating with respect to y from 0 to W , we obtain

$$(18) \quad \begin{bmatrix} V \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \left(\int_0^W \mathbf{N}^{-1}(\eta) d\eta \right) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_1 \\ \Sigma_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

that is,

$$(19) \quad \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_1 \\ \Sigma_3 \end{bmatrix} = \left(\int_0^W \mathbf{N}^{-1}(\eta) d\eta \right)^{-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} V \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

and so,

$$(20) \quad \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{N}^{-1} \cdot \left(\int_0^W \mathbf{N}^{-1}(\eta) d\eta \right)^{-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} V \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

The quantity Σ_1 is the *shear stress*, that is, the amount of force per unit area of plate exerted in the x -direction needed to maintain the constant shear rate V/W . Note that if ψ is uniform, then $\Sigma_1 = V/W$, and $\Sigma_3 = 0$.

Now that we have a formula for $\nabla \mathbf{u}$, we can compute $\partial \mathbf{B}/\partial t$ using equation (9). Note that the calculations are simplified since it is easily shown that $\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{B} = 0$.

6. UNIFORM SOLUTIONS ARE PERIODIC

We will give explicit solutions when the fiber orientation is uniform. We will show that the solution is t_p -periodic, where

$$(21) \quad t_p = \frac{4\pi W}{V\sqrt{1-\lambda^2}}$$

and $t_p/2$ -periodic if the fiber orientation is two dimensional.

If \mathbf{B} represents a uniform distribution at time $t = 0$, then it can be shown that \mathbf{B} represents a uniform distribution, and \mathbf{N} does not depend upon y , for all $t > 0$, and

$$(22) \quad \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} V/W \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence

$$(23) \quad \frac{1}{2}(\Omega + \lambda\Gamma) = \frac{V}{W}\mathbf{D}$$

where

$$(24) \quad \mathbf{D} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \lambda+1 & 0 \\ \lambda-1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

that is

$$(25) \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = -\frac{V}{W}(\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{D} + \mathbf{D}^T \cdot \mathbf{B})$$

It may be seen by substitution that the solution is

$$(26) \quad \mathbf{B} = e^{-t\frac{V}{W}\mathbf{D}^T} \cdot \mathbf{B}(0) \cdot e^{-t\frac{V}{W}\mathbf{D}}$$

Now the eigenvalues of \mathbf{D} are $\pm \frac{i}{2}\sqrt{1-\lambda^2}$, and hence \mathbf{B} is t_p -periodic. Furthermore, $e^{-\frac{1}{2}t_p\mathbf{D}} = \text{diag}(-1, -1, 1)$, and this commutes with \mathbf{B} if it represents a two-dimensional fiber orientation.

7. ANALYSIS OF GROWTH OF PERTURBATIONS USING LINEARIZATION

Now let \mathbf{B}_u be a uniform, and hence periodic, solution. Then we can apply the theory of Floquet multipliers [4, Theorem 2.88]. We define the Poincaré map

$$(27) \quad P((\mathbf{B}(0, y))_{0 \leq y \leq W}) = (\mathbf{B}(t_p, y))_{0 \leq y \leq W}$$

The derivative of P around $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}_u$ is called the monodromy map. The idea is to compute the eigenvalues of the derivative. In particular, if we assume that $\mathbf{B}(y)$ is constant on short intervals $W(i-1)/n < y < Wi/n$, then the Poincaré map is a map on a finite dimensional space, and the Floquet theory applies with complete rigor. That is, the differential equation is non-linearly unstable if the monodromy map has any eigenvalue whose absolute value is larger than 1.

In prior work [9] we have shown the algorithm for computing the eigenvalues of the monodromy map. They are the eigenvalues of $\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{e}_2, t_p)$ as defined in equations (4.1) and (8.3) of [9]. Note there is a sign error in the algorithm [10]: equation (6.10) should read

$$(28) \quad \tilde{\Omega} = i(\hat{\mathbf{u}}\boldsymbol{\kappa} - \boldsymbol{\kappa}\hat{\mathbf{u}})$$

(Note that this equation can only be understood in the context of [9].) This sign error makes a huge difference to the numerical results we now give.

Various random values of $\mathbf{B}_u(0)$ were tried, with the only restriction being that \mathbf{B}_u be positive definite with determinant one. Many of them give a value of the largest absolute value of the eigenvalues that is quite small. But the following matrix gives this value at about 23000 if $\lambda = 0.98$ and $\beta = 10$. Larger values like $\beta = 50$ seemed to cause the program to freeze, suggesting the eigenvalues become very large.

$$(29) \quad \mathbf{B}_u(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 10.7439 & 2.11991 & 3.22009 \\ 2.11991 & 2.93079 & 5.16061 \\ 3.22009 & 5.16061 & 9.15252 \end{bmatrix}$$

If we are only interested in two-dimensional fiber orientations, then we should consider $\mathbf{B}_u(0)$ satisfying $B_{13}(0) = B_{23}(0) = 0$, and consider only the top left 3×3 submatrix of $\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{e}_2, t_p)$. In that case we find that up to numerical precision, the eigenvalues are bounded by one. In the next section, we will prove this by showing that the perturbations grow at most linearly.

8. THE SIMPLE ONE-DIMENSIONAL EXAMPLE WHEN THE FIBER ORIENTATION IS TWO-DIMENSIONAL

In this section we will show that if the fiber orientation is two-dimensional, then two-dimensional perturbations do grow, but only grow at a linear rate. Specifically, we shall show that there is a function $\tau(t, y)$, which we will call the *local time*, such that

$$(30) \quad \mathbf{B} = e^{-\tau \mathbf{D}^T} \cdot \mathbf{B}(0) \cdot e^{-\tau \mathbf{D}}$$

$$(31) \quad \tau(t, y) = \kappa(y)t + O(1) \text{ as } t \rightarrow \infty$$

where $\kappa(y)$ depends upon y , and in general is non-constant. Note that \mathbf{B} is periodic in τ with period

$$(32) \quad \tau_p = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{1 - \lambda^2}}$$

For two-dimensional fiber orientations we have that $\mathbb{A}_{1223} = 0$. Hence $\mathbf{N}(y)$ is a diagonal matrix, and it becomes easy to compute $\mathbf{N}^{-1}(y)$. So equation (20) becomes $\partial u_3 / \partial y = 0$ and

$$(33) \quad \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} = \left(\int_0^W \frac{dy}{1 + 2\beta\mathbb{A}_{1122}} \right)^{-1} \frac{V}{1 + 2\beta\mathbb{A}_{1122}}$$

This formula can be written as follows. Define

$$(34) \quad \text{Average shear stress} = \Sigma_1 = V \left(\int_0^W \frac{dy}{1 + 2\beta\mathbb{A}_{1122}} \right)^{-1}$$

$$(35) \quad \text{Average shear viscosity} = N = \left(\frac{1}{W} \int_0^W \frac{dy}{1 + 2\beta\mathbb{A}_{1122}} \right)^{-1}$$

$$(36) \quad \text{Average shear strain rate} = R = \frac{V}{W}$$

then equation (33) can be restated as

$$(37) \quad \Sigma_1 = NR$$

Note that the average shear viscosity is the harmonic mean of the shear viscosities $(1 + 2\beta\mathbb{A}_{1122})$. (Note the units in Equations (34) and (35) are correct, because we stated at the beginning of the paper that without loss of generality we have $\nu = 1$.)

The force per unit area pushing the top and bottom plates in opposite directions is Σ_1 , and since work done is the integral of force with respect to distance, it follows that the energy expended per unit area of plate after time t is given by

$$(38) \quad \int_0^t \Sigma_1 V dt$$

We make this quantity dimensionless by dividing by V , to give a quantity we call the *normalized energy*

$$(39) \quad E = \int_0^t \Sigma_1 dt$$

Note that E is a strictly increasing function of t , and $E = 0$ when $t = 0$. Next, we define τ as the solution to the differential equation

$$(40) \quad \tau = 0 \text{ when } E = 0$$

$$(41) \quad \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial E} = \frac{1}{1 + 2\beta\mathbb{A}_{1122}}$$

Now

$$(42) \quad \frac{1}{2}(\Omega + \lambda\Gamma) = \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t} \mathbf{D}$$

Hence

$$(43) \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial \tau} = -(\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{D} + \mathbf{D}^T \cdot \mathbf{B})$$

and hence equation (30) follows.

B_{11}, B_{12}, B_{22}	E_p
1.32539, -2.51612, 5.29462	124.374
1.8544, 1.57688, 1.5526	140.326
18.1277, 10.6832, 9.56442	43.5925
3.23236, 1.66221, 0.899942	155.327
5.3305, -4.8482, 5.58189	76.7804
0.768847, -1.6146, 4.90368	101.545
49.6141, -24.1436, 11.7672	151.148
1.04157, 0.660037, 8.18445	53.0747
1.62661, 1.48431, 1.60716	138.293
14.632, 9.25098, 5.85208	161.459

TABLE 1. Examples of randomly created matrices, and the associated value of E_p .

Next, it can be seen that $\partial E / \partial \tau$ and $\mathbb{A} = \mathbb{A}(\mathbf{B})$ are periodic in E with period E_p , where

$$(44) \quad E_p = \int_0^{\tau_p} (1 + 2\beta \mathbb{A}_{1122}(\mathbf{B}(\tau))) d\tau$$

Notice that E_p is a function only of \mathbf{B} at $t = 0$. Numerical calculations show that E_p depends on $\mathbf{B}(0)$ in a non-trivial manner, that is, different \mathbf{B} at $t = 0$ will, in general, give rise to different values of E_p . We show example results of calculations for $\lambda = 0.98$ and $\beta = 50$ in table 1. (Note that we only specify B_{11} , B_{12} , and B_{22} . The other entries are implied by \mathbf{B} representing a two-dimensional fiber orientation, and $\det(\mathbf{B}) = 1$. The units of E_p are energy per unit area, remembering that we have set $\nu = 1$. The entries of \mathbf{B} are unitless.)

Periodicity implies that

$$(45) \quad \tau = (\tau_p/E_p)E + O(1) \text{ as } E \rightarrow \infty$$

Also, since $1 + 2\beta \mathbb{A}_{1122}$ is a periodic function of E with period E_p , we have

$$(46) \quad \int_0^E \frac{dE'}{1 + 2\beta \mathbb{A}_{1122}(\mathbf{B})} = \frac{E}{E_p} \int_0^{E_p} \frac{dE'}{1 + 2\beta \mathbb{A}_{1122}(\mathbf{B})} + O(1) \text{ as } E \rightarrow \infty$$

Therefore

$$(47) \quad t = \int_0^E \frac{1}{V} \int_0^W \frac{dy dE'}{1 + 2\beta \mathbb{A}_{1122}(\mathbf{B})} = \kappa_1 E + O(1) \text{ as } E \rightarrow \infty$$

where

$$(48) \quad \kappa_1 = \int_0^W \frac{1}{E_p V} \int_0^{E_p} \frac{dE' dy}{1 + 2\beta \mathbb{A}_{1122}(\mathbf{B})}$$

Thus it can be shown that equation (31) holds with $\kappa = E_p/\tau_p \kappa_1$.

9. NUMERICAL SIMULATIONS THAT ILLUSTRATE INSTABILITY

We ran numerical simulations with $\beta = 50$, $V = W = 1$, and $\lambda = 0.98$, and $n = 100$. The ODE is solved using a standard ODE solver, in our case the Runge-Kutta method of order 4 with step size 0.01, noting that varying the step size to 0.02 made negligible difference to the solutions.

Figure 2 shows the shear stress in the unperturbed case, with $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{I}$ at $t = 0$. We give two plots, the first running for a time up to $t = 10$, and the second for a time up to $t = 100$. The shear stress is the amount of force per unit area of plate exerted in the x -direction, needed to maintain the constant shear rate $V/W = 1$, and is Σ_1 as defined in equation (13).

Figure 3 shows similar plots, but for the averaged over y of the components of the \mathbf{A} matrix, which are calculated from \mathbf{B} using the formula

$$(49) \quad \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty \frac{(\mathbf{B} + s\mathbf{I})^{-1} ds}{\sqrt{\det(\mathbf{B} + s\mathbf{I})}}$$

We generally prefer reporting shear stress instead of averaged over y components of \mathbf{A} , because the former is much easier to measure in experiments [17].

The following plots show the shear stress, and the averaged over y of the components of \mathbf{A} , when the initial value of \mathbf{B} is given by

$$(50) \quad \mathbf{B} = \kappa(\mathbf{I} + \epsilon\mathbf{R}) \quad (t = 0)$$

where $\epsilon = 0.01$ or 0.3 , and \mathbf{R} is a symmetric matrix whose entries are independent random numbers uniformly chosen in the interval $[-1, 1]$, and κ is chosen so that $\det(\mathbf{B}) = 1$. Two dimensional perturbations have the same formula, except we set $R_{13} = R_{23} = 0$.

Figures 4 and 5 show the shear stress and averaged over y of the components of \mathbf{A} for a two dimensional perturbation with $\epsilon = 0.01$, Figures 6 and 7 show the shear stress and averaged over y of the components of \mathbf{A} for a two dimensional perturbation with $\epsilon = 0.3$, Figures 10 and 11 show the shear stress and averaged over y of the components of \mathbf{A} for an unrestricted perturbation with $\epsilon = 0.3$, and Figures 6 and 7 show the shear stress and averaged over y of the components of \mathbf{A} for an unrestricted perturbation with $\epsilon = 0.3$.

Figures 12 and 13 show the two dimensional and restricted perturbations with $\epsilon = 0.01$, run up to $t = 10000$.

These do not achieve an actual steady state, but after some time, the oscillations seem to cease to decrease. for the cases $\epsilon = 0.01$ and $\epsilon = 0.3$, for unrestricted perturbations with $\lambda = 0.98$, we computed the mean and standard deviations over the second half of their respective time intervals (that is $[5000, 10000]$ and $[500, 1000]$ respectively), of both the shear stress and the averaged over y of the components of \mathbf{A} , These are shown in Table 2. These values match quite closely.

We also provide plots that give a sense of how long it takes for the values to settle down. We performed a moving standard deviation, with a window the size of t_p based upon equation (21), upon the shear stress (see Figure 14, which shows the moving standard deviation for an unrestricted perturbation with $\lambda = 0.98$ and $\epsilon = 0.45$). We computed how long it took for this moving standard deviation to become less than 1, and these times to settle are plotted in Figures 15 and 16, with both the two dimensional perturbations and the unrestricted perturbations shown. Note that the times smaller than about 100 may be partially effected the value of t_p , which is comparable, and thus these times should be considered suspect.

Finally, note that these results only verify that the solutions are unstable. Furthermore, since the flows are only allowed to be shear flows, these results shouldn't be seen as indicative of what may happen in experiments, as a more general perturbation will break up the shear flow.

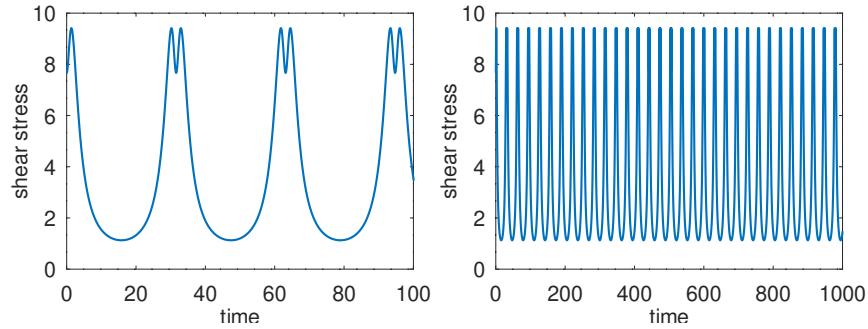
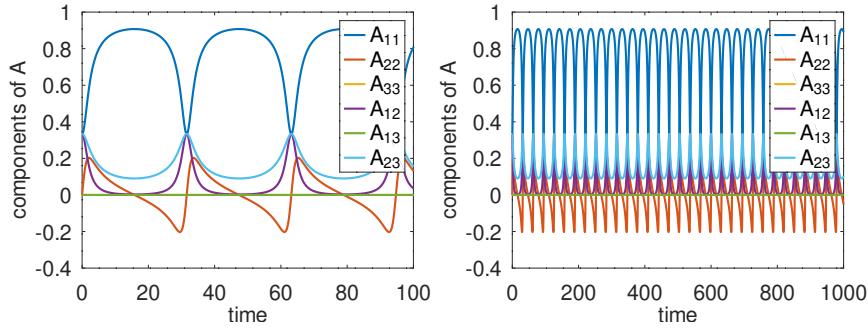
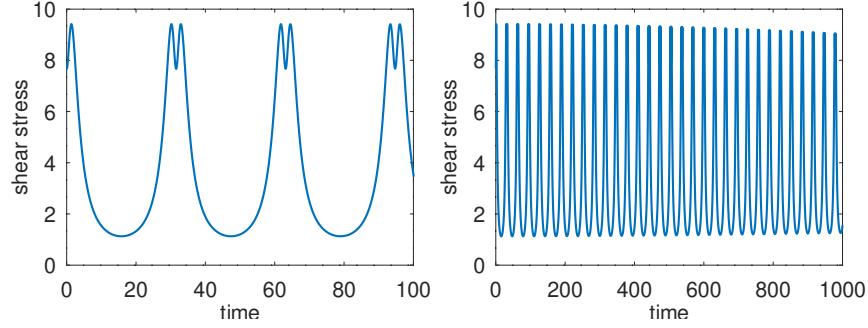


FIGURE 2. Shear stress for shear flow with unperturbed fiber orientations.

FIGURE 3. Averaged over y of components of A for shear flow with unperturbed fiber orientations.FIGURE 4. Shear stress for shear flow with two dimensional fiber orientations perturbed by $\epsilon = 0.01$.

We conjecture that if a full three dimensional simulation is run, which allows for any fluid motion, not just shear flow, then the solution will converge to a steady state much more rapidly in the case of unrestricted perturbations.

10. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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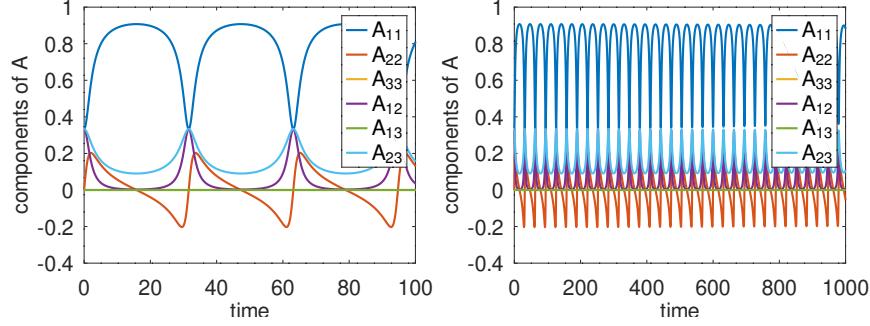


FIGURE 5. Averaged over y of components of A for shear flow with two dimensional fiber orientations perturbed by $\epsilon = 0.01$.

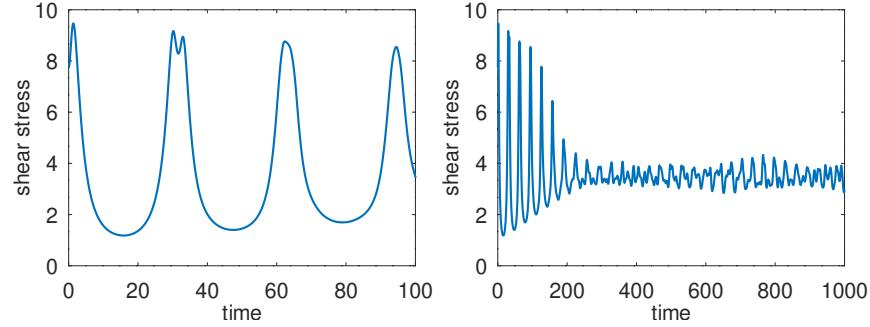


FIGURE 6. Shear stress for shear flow with two dimensional fiber orientations perturbed by $\epsilon = 0.3$.

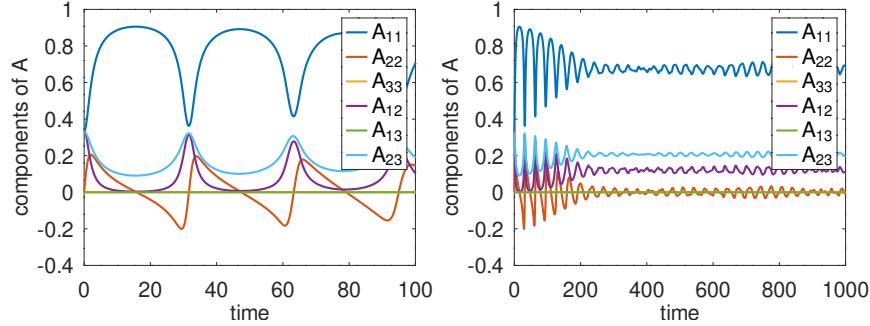


FIGURE 7. Averaged over y of components of A for shear flow with two dimensional fiber orientations perturbed by $\epsilon = 0.3$.

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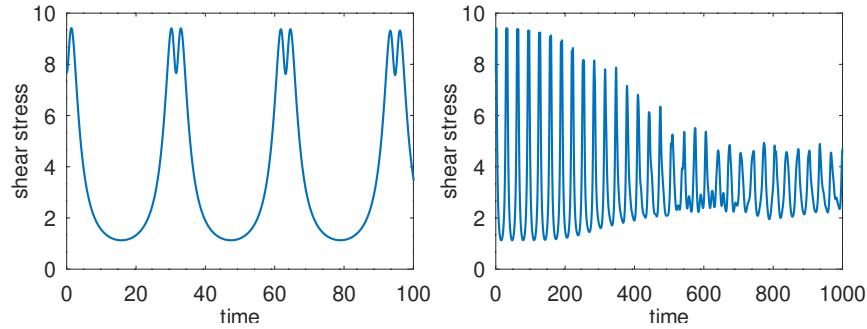


FIGURE 8. Shear stress for shear flow with unrestricted fiber orientations perturbed by $\epsilon = 0.01$.

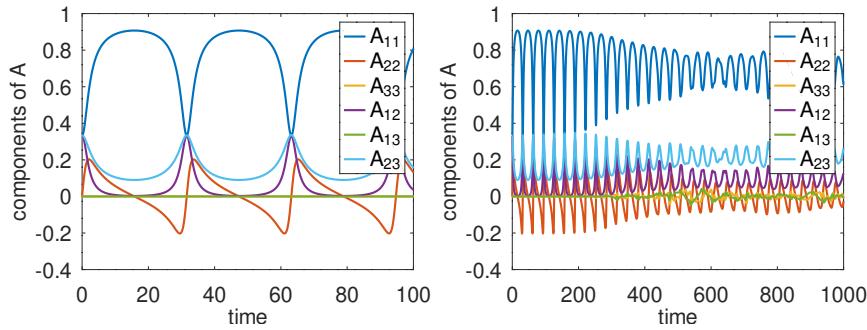


FIGURE 9. Averaged over y of components of A for shear flow with unrestricted fiber orientations perturbed by $\epsilon = 0.01$.

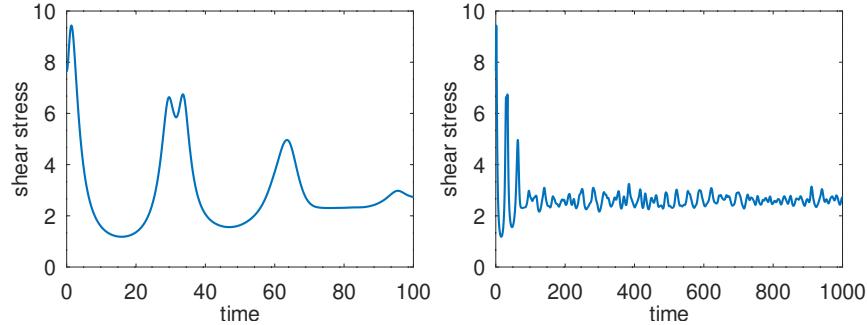


FIGURE 10. Shear stress for shear flow with unrestricted fiber orientations perturbed by $\epsilon = 0.3$.

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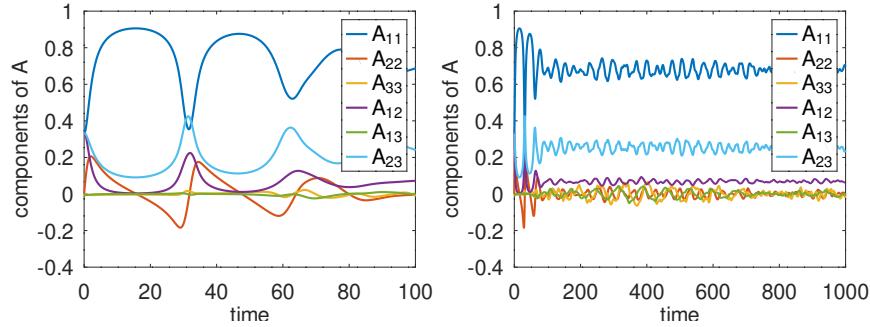


FIGURE 11. Averaged over y of components of A for shear flow with fiber orientations perturbed by $\epsilon = 0.3$.

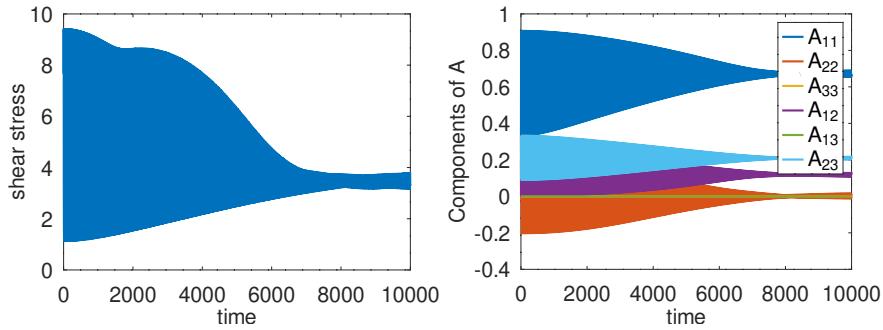


FIGURE 12. Shear stress and averaged over y of components of A for shear flow with two dimensional fiber orientations perturbed by $\epsilon = 0.01$.

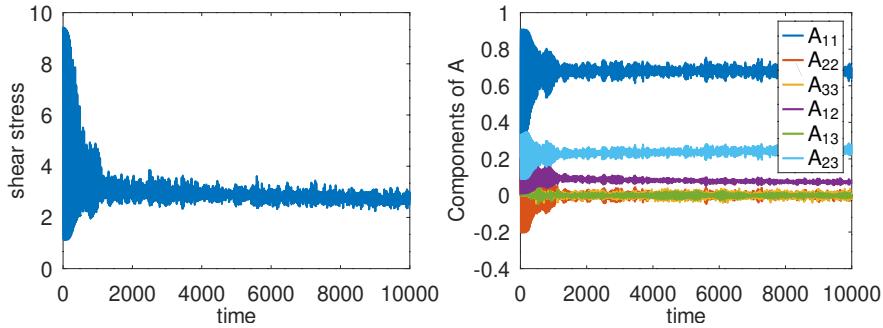


FIGURE 13. Shear stress and averaged over y of components of A for shear flow with unrestricted fiber orientations perturbed by $\epsilon = 0.01$.

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	mean for $\epsilon = 0.01$	S.D. for $\epsilon = 0.01$	mean for $\epsilon = 0.3$	S.D. for $\epsilon = 0.3$
Σ_1	3.185	0.896	2.763	0.177
A_{11}	0.696	0.073	0.682	0.02
A_{22}	0	0.055	0	0.012
A_{33}	0	0.014	0	0.012
A_{12}	0.09	0.036	0.075	0.007
A_{13}	-0.001	0.014	0	0.008
A_{23}	0.213	0.037	0.242	0.014

TABLE 2. Mean and standard deviations of shear stress, and the averaged over y of the components of A , for unrestricted perturbations over the second half of the respective time interval.

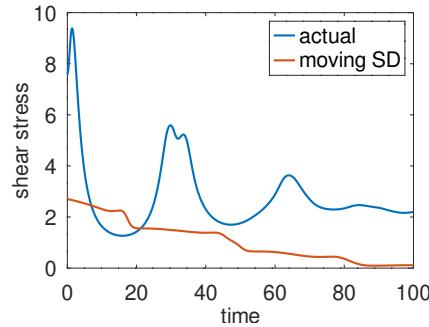


FIGURE 14. An example of a moving standard deviation of the shear stress.

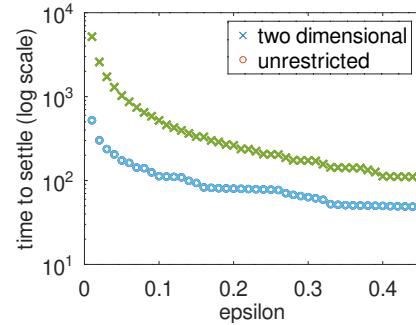


FIGURE 15. Times to settle versus ϵ , for two dimensional perturbations and unrestricted perturbations, with $\lambda = 0.98$.

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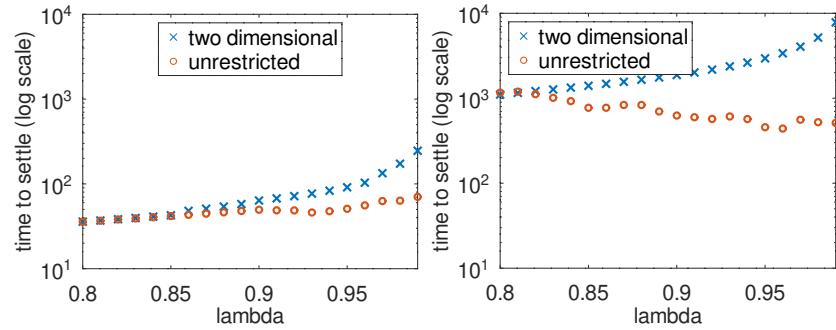


FIGURE 16. Times to settle versus λ , for two dimensional perturbations and unrestricted perturbations, with $\epsilon = 0.3$ (left hand side) and $\epsilon = 0.01$ (right hand side).

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