

TIME STEPS V.S COHESION IN NON-SMOOTH CONTACT DYNAMICS ALGORITHM

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Abstract. We present the equations obeyed by contacts forces in a granular system solved by the Contact Dynamics algorithm. We consider their resolution in a very simple case of cohesive interaction, *i.e.* for a straightforward two-body 2D normal collision. The equations predict that increasing time steps should coincide with an increase of the effective cohesion of the systems. Numerical simulations are performed to verify the predictions, in the case of cohesive granular piles falling in the gravity field. A discussion on how a seemingly purely numerical quantity may end up being a non-trivial ingredient in the physics of the simulated system ensues.

1 INTRODUCTION

One big challenge in modelling rigid discrete matter, even in its simplest form, lies in the inescapable existence of two distinct physical scales: the scale of the fragment, or grains, forming the media - their size, their typical displacement, their typical velocity...- and the scale of the contact. While the scale of the grains essentially obeys Newton’s law of motion, the scale of the contact renders the physico-chemical details of the contact mechanism, such as surface deformation, asperities, cohesion, friction, and so on. Beside the intrinsic physical complexity of contact phenomena, a major difficulty originates from the huge difference between the two characteristic times of each underlying physics: a microscopic tiny contact scale and a macroscopic (or mesoscopic) larger grain scale. This difficulty becomes very tangible when one undertakes to give a *numerical* description of the behaviour of a discrete granular media: the two different physical scales of contact and grains will translate into adapting a computational time step to account for the behaviour of the system. Logically, the smaller time step “wins”, or the contact phenomena description would be lost. Some methods, known as “event-driven”, mitigate the (hard) choice of a computational time scale by allowing the grains trajectories and collisions to dictate the times when computation is necessary [1]; these methods are however not suited to the modelling of dense static packings. Therefore, the most popular method, known as Discrete Element Method, explicitly describes the contact phenomena with a varying degree of details [2, 3, 4]. In the simplest case, as the spring and dashpot model, tiny time steps are necessary to account for the stiffness of the grains: the more rigid the grains, the tiniest the time steps [5]. The choice of the computational time step is closely linked to contact properties in DEM. It coincides with a complex inter-dependence between the physical elements

describing the contact phenomena that are physically unconnected. Cohesion and stiffness are among those [6].

As an alternative, the Contact Dynamics (CD) method adopts the view that the details of the contact phenomena can be obliterated, as long as the rigidity of the grains, and the dissipative properties of the contacts, are rendered. Instead of treating contacts as complex microscopic phenomena, they appear in the evolution of the granular system in the shape of mathematical discontinuities [7, 8]. Thereby, the method gets rid of the physical time scale related to contacts. The computational time step is dictated by the macroscopic (grain-scale) dynamics, and does not interfere with the details of the contact laws. This seems reasonable for simple rigid grains for which contact forces obey a binary logic - being zero if grains do not touch and compressive if they do. The situation is less clear in the case of cohesive systems, for which tensile forces are permitted, and a cohesive threshold must be added to the contact non-smooth law. In that case, computational time steps do not systematically simplify out of the resolution.

In this paper, we write down the simple equations obeyed by contacts forces in Contact Dynamics algorithm. The minimalist case of a two-body cohesive collision is considered, and the stages of the contact force resolution are explained. We show how equations predict the increase of the effective cohesion of the system with the increase of the time step. To confirm this guess, numerical simulations are performed in the case of a small cohesive granular pile falling in the gravity field; predictions, and the role of the time step, are discussed.

2 EQUATIONS: THE TWO-BODY CASE OF BINARY COLLISIONS

For the sake of simplicity, only normal forces are made explicit in the following equations. The effect of frictional forces is not investigated here, however, the series of simulations presented in section 3 are computed solving all frictional contributions naturally, following [9].

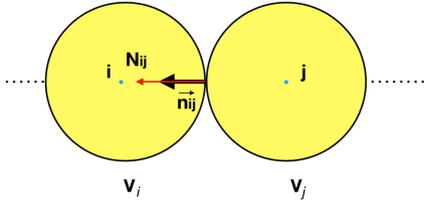


Figure 1: Contact ij between particles i and j , transmitting the normale force N_{ij} following the normal contact vector \vec{n}_{ij} , defining the contact's referential. The grains relative velocity at contact $v_{ij} = v_i - v_j$ (or contact velocity) is positive when the contact is opening, and negative when the contact is further closing.

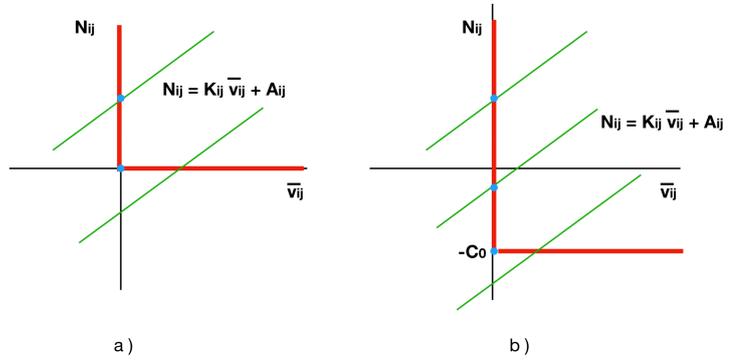


Figure 2: Non-smooth contact graphs for the normal forces: forces are transmitted only at contact (no distant interaction) while respecting a hard core repulsion (no inter-penetration). Non-cohesive (a) and cohesive (b) cases are represented; $-C_0$ denotes the cohesive force threshold. In each case, all possible intersections with equation $N_{ij} = K_{ij}\bar{v}_{ij} + A_{ij}$ (5) are shown. Blue dots show the corresponding value of the force.

2.1 Generalities

We consider the contact between the two grains i and j of mass m_i and m_j respectively, forming the contact ij transmitting the normal force N_{ij} , as shown in Fig.1. The contact referential is chosen so that the normal contact vector \vec{n}_{ij} is positive pointing towards i , and the force N_{ij} is positive when compressive. We write for both grains the equations of dynamics, discretised over the time step Δt , in the contact referential \vec{n}_{ij} , with subscripts $-$ and $+$ denoting respectively the beginning and the end of the time step:

$$v_i^+ - v_i^- = \frac{\Delta t}{m_i} N_{ij} \quad (1)$$

$$v_j^+ - v_j^- = -\frac{\Delta t}{m_j} N_{ij} \quad (2)$$

External forces such as gravity are not written here, and we consider only the contact force; writing them down would not change the outcome of the equations, but make the reading less clear.

Writing (1) - (2), we get:

$$\begin{aligned} (v_i^+ - v_i^-) - (v_j^+ - v_j^-) &= \Delta t \left(\frac{1}{m_i} + \frac{1}{m_j} \right) N_{ij} \\ v_{ij}^+ - v_{ij}^- &= \frac{\Delta t}{m_{ij}} N_{ij} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

with $m_{ij} = \left(\frac{1}{m_i} + \frac{1}{m_j} \right)^{-1}$, $v_{ij}^- = (v_i^- - v_j^-)$ and $v_{ij}^+ = (v_i^+ - v_j^+)$.

The quantities v_{ij}^- and v_{ij}^+ are respectively the relative velocity of the grains at the beginning and at the end of the computational time step, none of which is actually the relative velocity during the contact. In fact, the Contact Dynamics does not describe the contact. It does not rely on a microscopic model for elasticity or tensile stress, and thus obliterates microscopic length scale. In this way, it disposes of microscopic time scales related to the contact, hence of small computational time steps. If a new contact is detected at time step n , CD simply knows that the contact was created in the time step intervalle $[n-1, n]$. Instead of aiming at determining the exact grains relative velocity when the contact materialises, it does propose an estimate for this contact velocity. Therefore, it introduces a formal velocity \bar{v}_{ij} which is a combination of the velocities at the beginning and the end of the time step, weighted by the material coefficient of restitution, denoted ρ in the following:

$$\bar{v}_{ij} = \frac{v_{ij}^+ + \rho v_{ij}^-}{1 + \rho}. \quad (4)$$

Rewriting (3) using (4) gives

$$N_{ij} = +\frac{m_{ij}}{\Delta t} (1 + \rho) \bar{v}_{ij} - \frac{m_{ij}}{\Delta t} (1 + \rho) v_{ij}^-$$

which we write

$$N_{ij} = K_{ij} \bar{v}_{ij} + A_{ij} \quad (5)$$

with $K_{ij} = \frac{m_{ij}}{\Delta t} (1 + \rho) > 0$, and

$$A_{ij} = -\frac{m_{ij}}{\Delta t} (1 + \rho) v_{ij}^-. \quad (6)$$

As we see in equation (5), this straightforward formulation does not provide a unique solution for the contact force N_{ij} , but an infinity of mathematically possible (N_{ij}, \bar{v}_{ij}) pairs. We hence need an additional constraint to determine the physically relevant pair: this constraint is given by the contact graphs (Fig.2).

2.2 Solving normal forces using the hard-core repulsion non-smooth graph

Contacts Dynamics relies on non-smooth hard-core repulsion graphs for solving normal forces, which provide an ensemble of possible solutions to be confronted with the contact force equation (5). The intersection of the two gives the (N_{ij}, \bar{v}_{ij}) pair compatible with both Newton's law and hard-core repulsion (a similar technics is used for friction and tangential forces, but not presented here).

The *non-cohesive* non-smooth hard-core repulsion, known as Signorini's condition, ensures that forces take strictly positive values, only if the candidate grains for contact touch (in practice, numerically, if the grains overlap) (Fig 2-a). In the case of *cohesive systems*, a crude modification of the graph allows for negative values of the forces, that will cause the contact to withstand tensile forces and be cohesive (Fig 2-b).

Three cases can be distinguished, depending on where contact equation (5) and contact graph intersect.

2.2.1 Case 1: $A_{ij} > 0$

In that case, $N_{ij} = A_{ij}$. From its expression (equation (6)), $A_{ij} > 0$ implies $v_{ij}^- < 0$: the contact at the beginning of the time step is closing. The normal force $N_{ij} = A_{ij} = -m_{ij}(1 + \rho)v_{ij}^-/\Delta t > 0$ is compressive, namely not immediately opposing the contact.

Writing for grains i and j the equation of dynamics in the contact referential, we get:

$$v_i^+ - v_i^- = \frac{\Delta t}{m_i} N_{ij} = -\frac{m_{ij}}{m_i} (1 + \rho) v_{ij}^-, \quad (7)$$

$$v_j^+ - v_j^- = -\frac{\Delta t}{m_j} N_{ij} = \frac{m_{ij}}{m_j} (1 + \rho) v_{ij}^-, \quad (8)$$

so that forming (7) - (8) readily gives:

$$v_{ij}^+ = -\rho v_{ij}^-$$

We obtain the expression for a two-body collision with a restitution coefficient ρ . In our case, $v_{ij}^- < 0$, which implies $v_{ij}^+ > 0$: the contact, closing at the start of the time step, evolves towards opening at the end.

2.2.2 Case 2: $-C_0 < A_{ij} < 0$

In that case, as in case 1 (paragraph 2.2.1 above), CD prescribes $N_{ij} = A_{ij}$. The intersection in $A_{ij} < 0$ implies $N_{ij} = -\frac{m_{ij}}{\Delta t}(1 + \rho)v_{ij}^- < 0$ is no longer compressive, but tensile. Accordingly $v_{ij}^- > 0$: the contact is opening at the start of the time step. Forming (7) - (8) readily gives $v_{ij}^+ = -\rho v_{ij}^-$, namely the contact closes again at the end of the time step. In other words, the contact is allowed to out-live negative values

of the contact force, as long as it is greater than the threshold $-C_0$. The contact withstands tensile forces and reverse from opening to closing again.

2.2.3 Case 3: $A_{ij} < -C_0$

In that proscribed condition, the intersection between the contact equation (5) and the contact graph corresponds to a force beyond the cohesive threshold $-C_0$. In that case, the contact graph imposes $N_{ij} = -C_0$, which implies, rewriting (7) - (8):

$$v_{ij}^+ = v_{ij}^- - \frac{\Delta t}{m_{ij}} C_0. \quad (9)$$

The fact that A_{ij} is negative corresponds to a relative velocity v_{ij}^- positive: the contact was opening at the beginning of the time step. Now, considering (9), two possibilities present themselves to us:

- the contact keeps opening if

$$v_{ij}^+ = v_{ij}^- - \frac{\Delta t}{m_{ij}} C_0 > 0,$$

- or, the contact starts closing if

$$v_{ij}^+ = v_{ij}^- - \frac{\Delta t}{m_{ij}} C_0 < 0.$$

We see here how the time step Δt , combined with the value of the cohesive threshold C_0 , will play a crucial role in the effective cohesion. The case $\Delta t \searrow$ favours a positive contact velocity v_{ij}^+ , hence favours the opening of the contact. Accordingly, it is expected to coincide with a diminution of the effective cohesion. By contrast, $\Delta t \nearrow$ favours negative contact velocities, hence favours the closing of the contact, and the resulting increase of the effective cohesion.

We use here the term *effective cohesion* as it works on favouring the closing or the opening of contacts, without acting directly on the physical ingredient (no matter how minimalist) of cohesion, namely the threshold $-C_0$.

Numerical simulations are now performed, considering complex packings rather than plain two-body systems, and we examine how the prediction stemming from the simplest equations manifests itself in many-body systems.

3 VERIFICATION: SIMULATING COHESIVE PILES

3.1 Simulations configuration

To check how the predictions deduced from analysing the simple case of a binary collision show up in a more “realistic” complex system, we carry out CD simulations in two dimensions. Therefore, we consider a simple cohesive 150-grains-pile forming a step allowed to flow onto a rough horizontal plane (Figure 3). The grains are circular, showing a slight disparity in size, with diameters varying in the interval $[d - 20\%, d + 20\%]$, and a mean diameter $d = 0.005m$. The initial vertical and lateral dimensions of the pile are $H_0 \simeq 10d$ and $R_0 = 16d$.

The grains interact through collisions with a coefficient of restitution $\rho = 0.1$. Although friction was

dropped from the equations developed in section 2 for the sake of simplicity, the Coulombic friction coefficient $\mu = 0.5$ controls the value of tangential forces at contacts. In the following, ρ and μ are kept constant.

The cohesive force threshold C_0 and the value of the computational time step Δt were both varied. Following the literature, based on an analogy with fluid mechanics [3], we introduce the granular B_{ond} number: the cohesive threshold $-C_0$ scales like the mean weight of the grains involved in the contact and the B_{ond} number [10]:

$$C_0 = B_{ond} \times m_{ij}g, \quad (10)$$

with $m_{ij} = 2 / \left(\frac{1}{m_i} + \frac{1}{m_j} \right)$.

Based on a previous stability analysis for larger systems [11], the initial height of the pile $H_0 \simeq 10d$ is expected to coincide with a stable state for $20 \lesssim B_{ond}$; this is indeed what we observe.

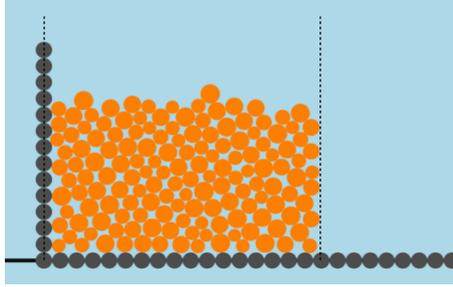


Figure 3: Pile counting 150 grains is its initial state, allowed to collapse in the gravity field at $t = 0$. Dashed lines materialise the transitory container in which the sample is created by random pluviation, before being removed so that the sample is left free to move unconfined. The darker grains are fixed and form a rough wall and plane.

The pile is initially created by random rain in a transitory container, so that it forms a rectangular pile, hedged in on the left side by a rigid immovable wall, and unconfined on the right side (Fig. 3). At time $t = 0$, the walls of the transitory container are removed, and the pile is allowed to slump or spread in the gravity field (as in [11, 12]).

We perform a series of 20 simulations using the exact same initial state, only varying the cohesion threshold $-C_0$ and the time step Δt for performing the simulation run.

The cohesion threshold is varied through changing the bond number B_{ond} , set alternatively to $B_{ond} = 0, 5, 10, 15$ and 18 . The computational time step Δt was alternatively set to $\Delta t = 1.10^{-4}s, 2.10^{-4}s, 5.10^{-4}s, 7.10^{-4}s$ and $1.10^{-3}s$, the characteristic physical time scale for the particles dynamics being $\sqrt{d/g} \simeq 0.022s$ ($g = 9.8m.s^{-2}$). The physical duration of each collapse was set to $1s$, irrespective of B_{ond} and Δt .

The final states for 16 combinations of $(B_{ond}, \Delta t)$ are shown in Fig. 4. We observe that depending on the B_{ond} number and Δt , the pile spreads out or retains a shape comparable with the initial state. These differences are discussed in the following.

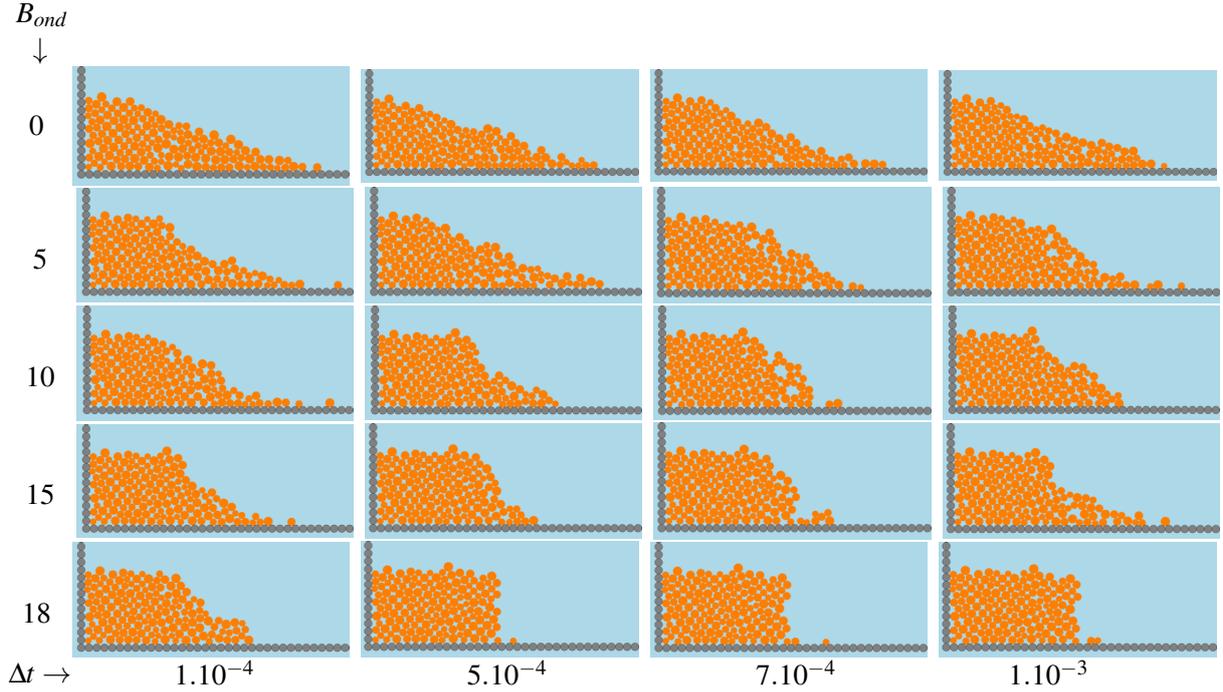


Figure 4: Final state of the pile after being allowed to slump under gravity for 5 values of the B_{ond} number (0, 5, 10, 15 and 18) and for four different values of the computational time step $\Delta t = 1.10^{-4}s$, $\Delta t = 5.10^{-4}s$, $\Delta t = 7.10^{-4}$ and $\Delta t = 1.10^{-3}$.

3.2 Quantifying effective cohesion

We measure the pile's slumping by computing how much its centre of mass has eventually fallen in the final state compared to its initial position. Therefore, we form the quantity:

$$\Delta y_G = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_p} (y_i(t=0) - y_i(t=\infty))}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_p} y_i(t=0)}, \quad (11)$$

where n_p is the number of grains (150 here). For a very cohesive pile, Δy_G will be zero or very small, while it will be maximum for cohesion-less systems.

The vertical slump Δy_G is plotted in Fig.5 as a function of the value of the computational time step Δt used for performing the simulations. The case $B_{ond} = 0$, namely cohesion-less contacts, gives us an insight in the unpredictable role of the duration of the time step Δt . Allowing larger Δt tends to favour larger displacements, but the effect on the overall shape of the final grains packing is not straightforward. It is very dependent on the details of the initial arrangement and size distribution of the grains, and will inherently vary from one system to the other.

The results presented here, from the analysis of the behaviour of one single packing, are an illustration of what is likely to happen, but are no definitive answer. Therefore, an analysis with a representative number of independent systems is necessary, with corresponding error bars [13].

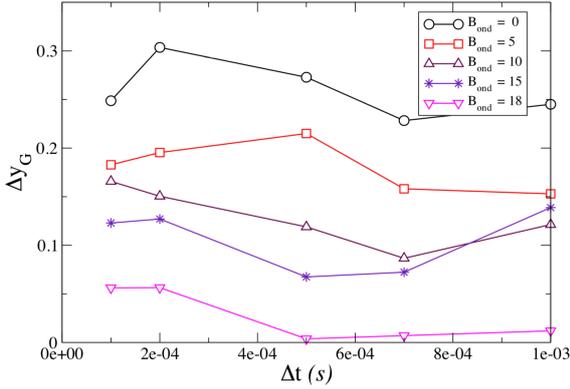


Figure 5: Vertical slump Δy_G (equation (11)) as a function of the computational time step Δt for 5 values of the B_{ond} number.

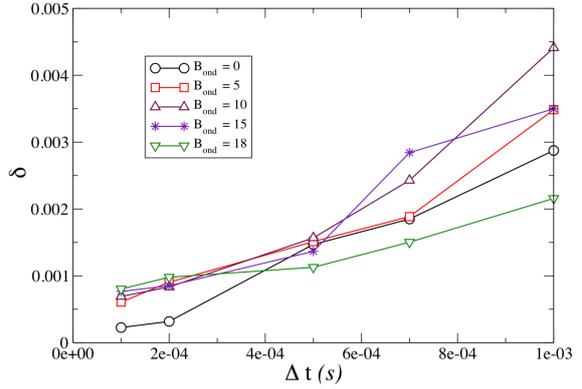


Figure 6: Mean overlap δ at the contacts as a function of the computational time step Δt for all runs ($0 \leq B_{ond} \leq 18$).

Nevertheless, we see how the non-cohesive systems $B_{ond} = 0$ may rearrange differently depending on Δt . The same variability due to increasing Δt is expected to occur when contacts become cohesive, though in a lesser extent, and challenged by the action of cohesion forces. Consistently, the case $B_{ond} = 5$, displaying smaller values of the vertical slump Δy_G as expected for cohesive systems, also shows similar variations with Δt , but of a smaller amplitude than the case $B_{ond} = 0$ (Fig. 5).

Increasing the cohesion to $B_{ond} = 10$, 15 and $B_{ond} = 18$ (the case $B_{ond} = 20$ is stable and remains solid-like, not shown), we observe the expected decrease of Δy_G , with an overall increase of the effective cohesion with Δt as predicted by equation (9), best illustrated here by the case $B_{ond} = 10$.

Yet the evolution is non-monotonous for larger B_{ond} numbers, with Δy_G increasing with $\Delta t > 7.10^{-4}$ for $B_{ond} = 10$, or $\Delta t > 5.10^{-4}$ for $B_{ond} \geq 15$. In other words, depending on the value of the cohesive threshold $-C_0$, increasing Δt decreases the effective cohesion, in contradiction with equation (9). This aspect is discussed in the following paragraph.

3.3 Precision and effective cohesion

The tendency of the effective cohesion to decrease with Δt for larger values of the latter is partly explained in Fig.6, showing the mean normalised overlap δ at contacts over the duration of the simulations as a function of the time step Δt used for the simulations.

The mean normalised overlap δ is defined as the mean value of the sum of the radius of the two grains at contacts minus the distance between the two centres of mass:

$$\delta = \frac{1}{n_c} \left(\sum_{\alpha=1}^{n_c} \delta_{\alpha} \right) / d = \left(\frac{1}{n_c} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{n_c} \frac{d_i + d_j}{2} - r_{ij}^{\alpha} \right) / d,$$

where n_c is the number of contacts, i and j are the two particles involved in the contact α and r_{ij}^{α} the distance between their centre of mass, and d the mean grain diameter, computed over the duration of the simulation. Ideally, a contact α between two perfectly hard grains corresponds to $\delta_{\alpha} = 0$; an overlap at

contact α corresponds to $\delta_\alpha > 0$; the case $\delta_\alpha < 0$ corresponds to no contact. In practice, δ_α is always positive at a contact, but its value remains very small when the computation is precise.

We observe in Fig. 6 how δ increases with Δt , namely the hard-core approximation becomes more and more loosely observed¹. The overlap slowly increases as the positions of the grains are updated before forces are recomputed and adapt the contact graphs. Each new time step, as the new positions of the grains are computed, the list of contacts, namely of grains touching (*i.e.* such that $(d_i + d_j)/2 - r_{ij}^\alpha$ is positive) is updated. At any time, if the relative velocity of the touching grains is positive (corresponding the contact's opening), the newly computed distance between the two grains increases. Hence, the greater Δt , the greater the distance between the two grains, and the contact might well be lost at the end of the time step. In that case, $\Delta t \nearrow$ coincides with a loss of cohesive contacts, then a decrease of the effective cohesion at the scale of a pile. Equivalently, $\Delta t \searrow$ will coincide with an increase of effective cohesion, contrarily to what is expected from equation (9). In this case, cohesive contacts are less cohesive, but they are preserved.

4 INTRODUCING AN IMPULSION THRESHOLD RATHER THAN A FORCE THRESHOLD

4.1 Equations

As already discussed in section 2.2.3, the equation controlling the relative velocity of a contact having reached the cohesive threshold reads:

$$v_{ij}^+ = v_{ij}^- - \frac{\Delta t}{m_{ij}} C_0.$$

The force is in traction, corresponding to a positive relative velocity v_{ij}^- : the contact was opening at the beginning of the time step. Hence the two possibilities permitting the crucial role of the time step Δt :

- the contact keeps opening if $v_{ij}^+ = v_{ij}^- - \frac{C_0}{m_{ij}} \Delta t > 0$, or
- the contact starts closing if $v_{ij}^+ = v_{ij}^- - \frac{C_0}{m_{ij}} \Delta t < 0$.

An easy un-sophisticated idea for fixing the dilemma is to consider the cohesive threshold in terms of impulse, rather than in terms of forces, writing instead :

$$v_{ij}^+ = v_{ij}^- - \frac{I_0}{m_{ij}},$$

where $I_0 = C_0 \Delta t$ is constant. This means that the resistance of the contact is not set by a maximum force value, but by the integration of the force over the duration of the time step. Hence, we propose here to replace the cohesive force threshold $-C_0$ by the impulse threshold I_0 . We introduce therefore a reference time duration Δt_{ref} , which sets the reference value of the threshold. But then, if the time step Δt is varied,

¹For larger Δt , δ diverges and may exceed 1%, but then the computation becomes of very poor quality, not shown here.

the cohesive force must also be varied for the impulse threshold to remain constant:

$$\begin{aligned} I_0 &= -B_{ond} \times mg \times \Delta t_{ref} = -C_0 \Delta t_{ref} \\ I_0 &= -B_{ond} \frac{\Delta t_{ref}}{\Delta t} \times mg \times \Delta t = -C'_0 \Delta t \\ I_0 &= -B'_{ond} \times mg \times \Delta t = -C'_0 \Delta t, \end{aligned}$$

with $B'_{ond} = B_{ond} \frac{\Delta t_{ref}}{\Delta t}$.

In other words, we have shifted the problem of *unwillingly changing the effective cohesion* when changing the time step, to *having to change the physical cohesion* when changing the time step. Although this hardly sounds a promising approach, the next paragraph shows in practice what results are obtained by introducing the impulse threshold I_0 .

4.2 Application

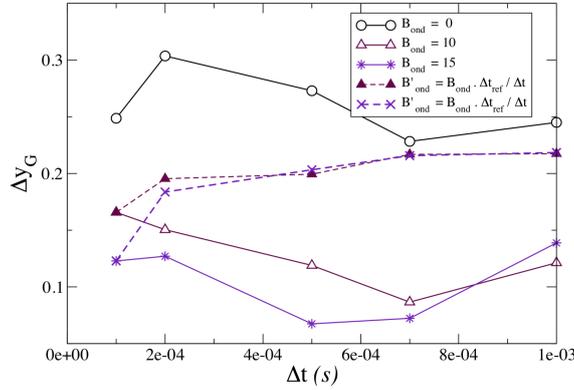


Figure 7: Vertical slump Δy_G (equation (11)) as a function of the computational time step Δt for 3 values of the B_{ond} number, for a cohesive threshold introduced in terms of force (C_0) or in terms of impulse (I_0).

We consider a cohesive threshold set by the value of the impulse $I_0 = -C_0 \Delta t$. We choose arbitrarily a reference value for the time interval $\Delta t_{ref} = 1.10^{-4} s$. We thus have $I_0 = -B_{ond} mg \times \Delta t_{ref}$. Changing the time step to any $\Delta t \neq \Delta t_{ref}$, having I_0 constant implies $I_0 = -B'_{ond} mg \times \Delta t$, where $B'_{ond} = B_{ond} \frac{\Delta t_{ref}}{\Delta t}$. For instance, considering the series where $B_{ond} = 10$ (section 3), re-doing the slump experiment changing the time step Δt (taking alternatively the values $1.10^{-4} s$, $2.10^{-4} s$, $5.10^{-4} s$, $7.10^{-4} s$, and finally $1.10^{-3} s$) but with a constant I_0 , means that we will change the B_{ond} number alternatively to $B'_{ond} = 10$, $B'_{ond} = 5$, $B'_{ond} = 2$, $B'_{ond} = 3/2$ and $B'_{ond} = 1$.

The resulting slump ΔY_G , giving the relative vertical fall of the centre of mass of the packing (equation (11)), is shown in Fig 7, together with the slump obtained with a threshold expressed in terms of force rather than impulse (as already presented in section 3). The cases $B_{ond} = 10$ and $B_{ond} = 15$ are both revisited. The differences induced by varying the time step are definitely smoothed out; yet ΔY_G

remains significantly different from the reference case ($\Delta t = \Delta t_{ref} = 1.10^{-4}$); this is particularly true for $B_{ond} = 15$.

5 CONCLUSION

In this paper, we are stressing a subtle point of the Contact Dynamics algorithm, which is the role of the value of the time step Δt . While DEM simulations rely on a small-scale description of the dynamics, making them much dependent on the models chosen for the grains microscopic deformation, the CD algorithm ignores the microscopic scale. In this way, it frees itself from the difficulty of describing a phenomenology (the physico-chemical details of the contact mechanism) which is not necessarily relevant at the scale of the system of grains. However, doing so, it introduces a kind of intermediate time scale in which all contacts are tackled as simultaneous phenomena. In that sense, the time step forms a sort of “supra” collision duration, and hence, play the role of a coarse-graining parameter [14]. The simulations presented here illustrate this effect with the slump of cohesive piles; a non cohesive system is also considered. However, larger systems (more grains) and more independent simulations should be performed to allow definite analysis and conclusions.

In a practical perspective, this paper aims at introducing the equations of CD mechanics in a nutshell, and give an easy illustration of the important features of the non-smooth mechanics backing up the solver. It also insists on an intriguing point, which is how a seemingly purely numerical quantity (Δt) may end up being a non-trivial ingredient of the phenomenological behaviour of the simulated system. Hence, the importance of being always self consistent in one’s choice of a time step.

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