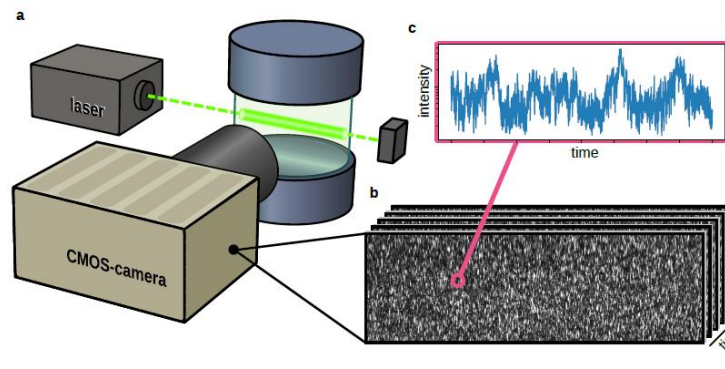
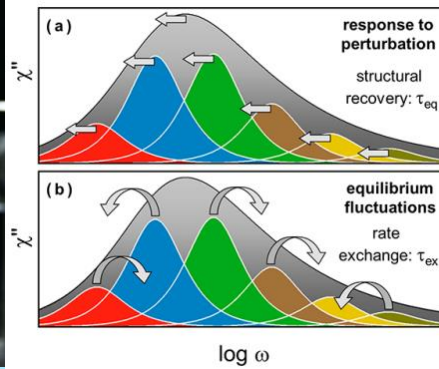
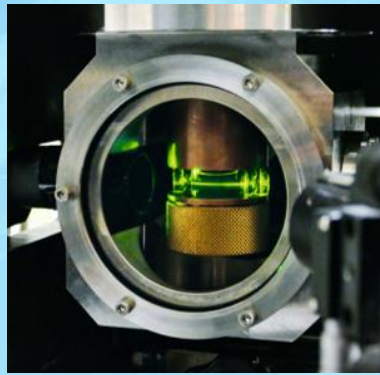




RELAXATION AND AGING DYNAMICS IN GLASSY SOFT MATTER

Jan P. Gabriel^{1,2,3,4}, Christopher Mayo¹, Marlo Kunzner¹, Matthias Sperl¹,
Till Böhmer^{1,2,3}, Florian Pabst², Rolf Zeißler², Thomas Blochowicz², Tina Hacksher³,
Jeppe Dyre³, Ranko Richert⁴, Marceau Hénót⁵

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Structural Relaxation and Recovery: A Dielectric Approach

Ranko Richert,* Jan P. Gabriel, and Erik Thoms



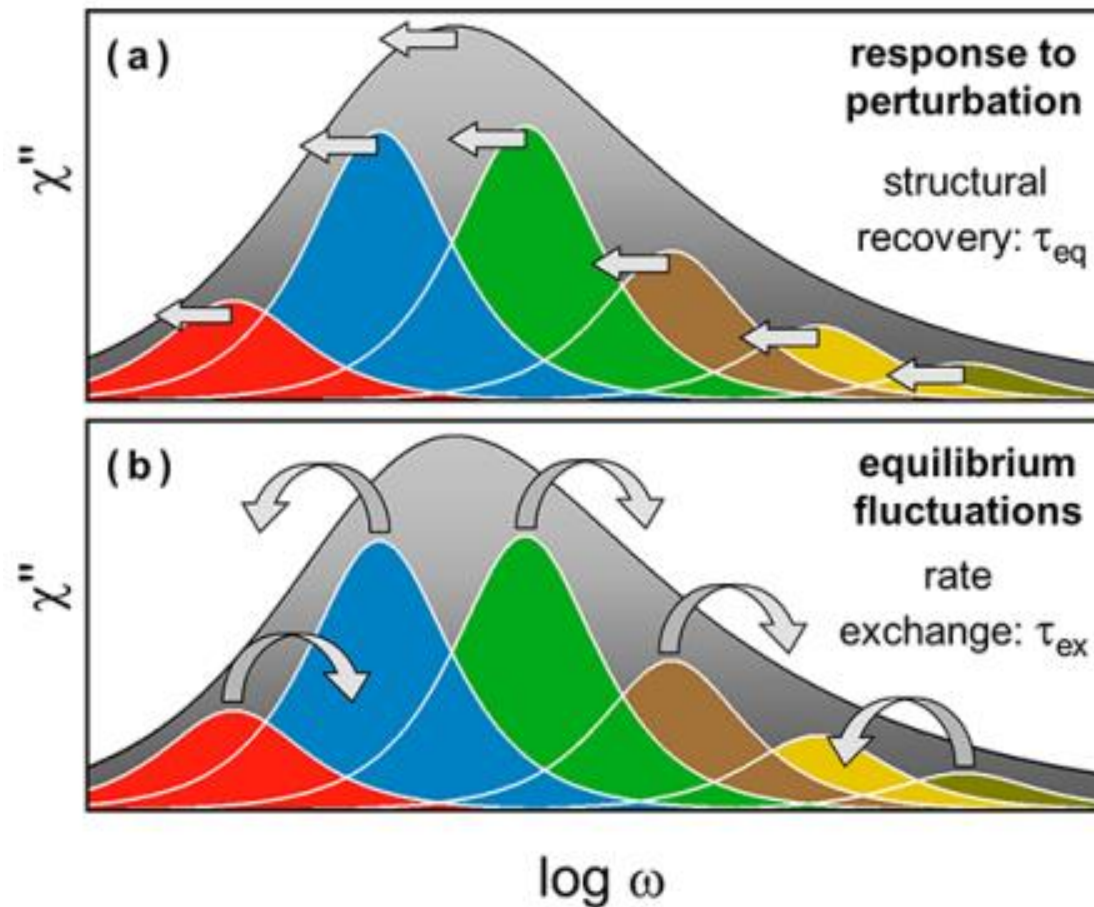
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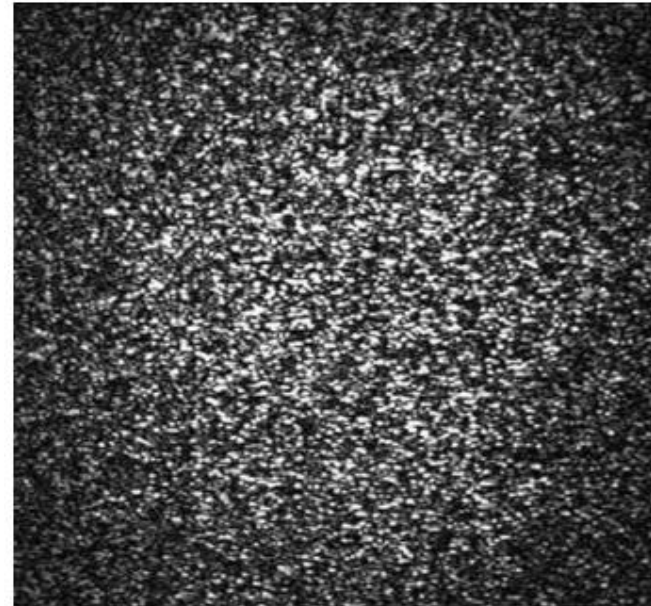
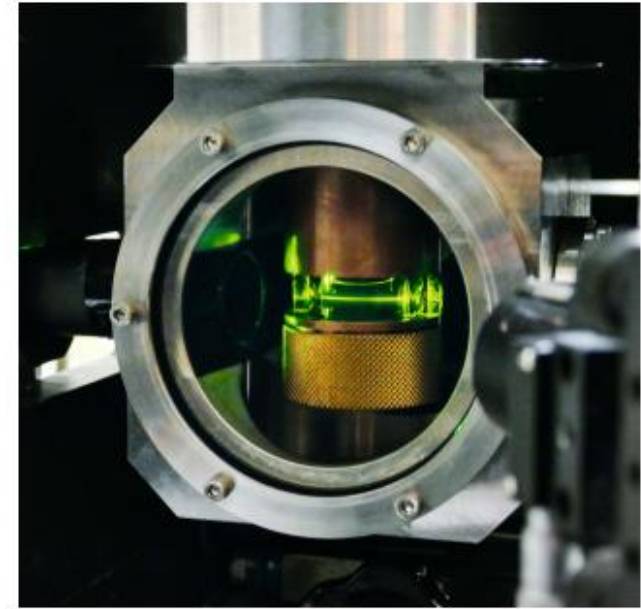
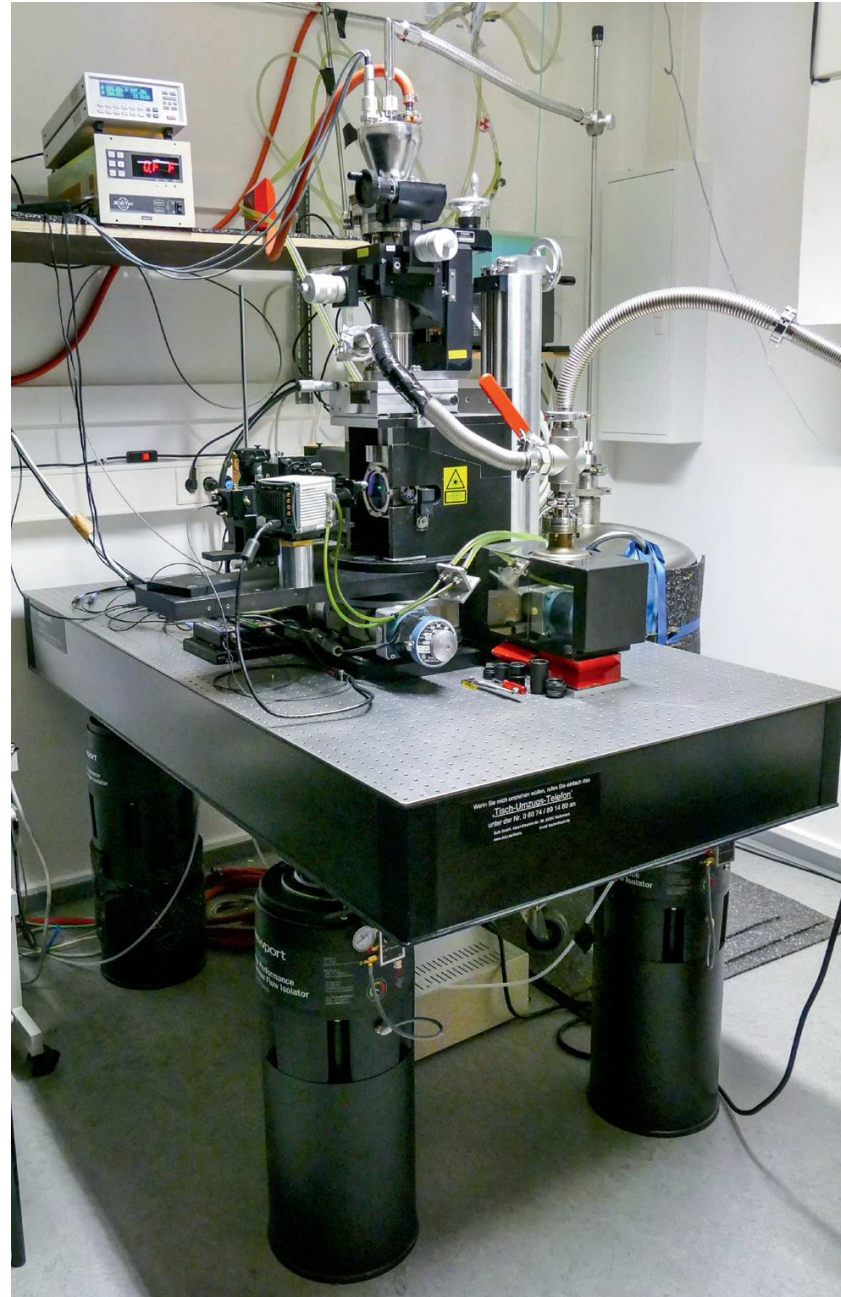
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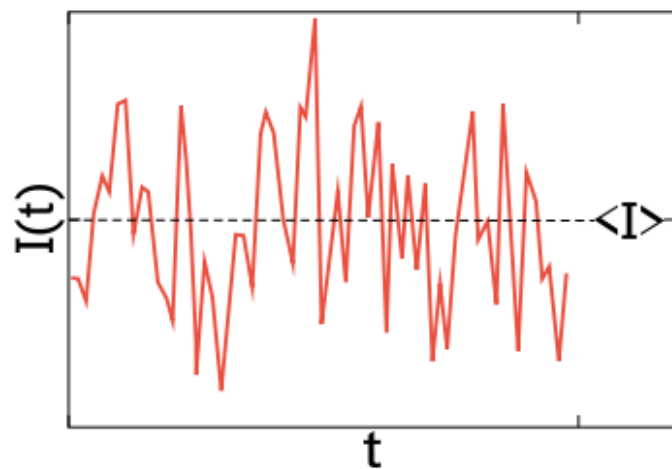
relaxation



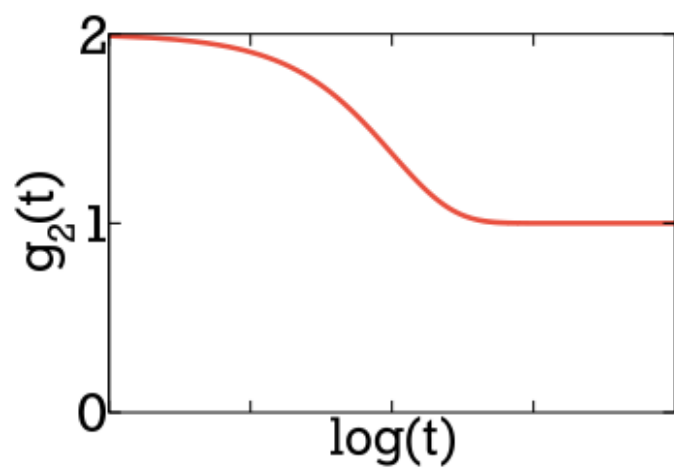
rotational dynamics

depolarised photon
correlations
spectroscopy (PCS)

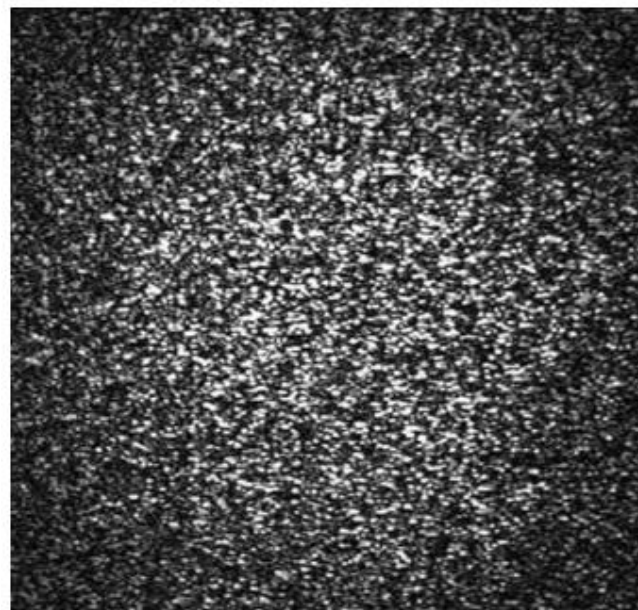
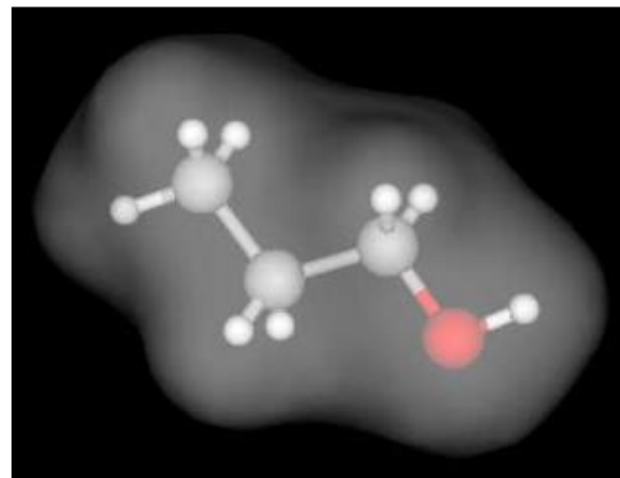


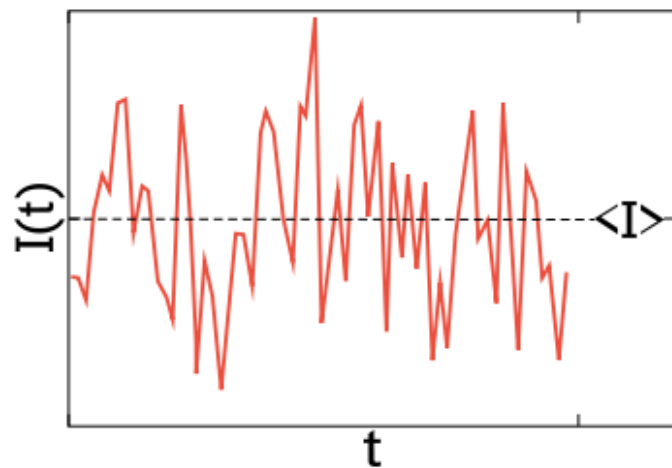


$$g_2(t) = \frac{\langle I(0)I(t) \rangle}{\langle I^2 \rangle}$$

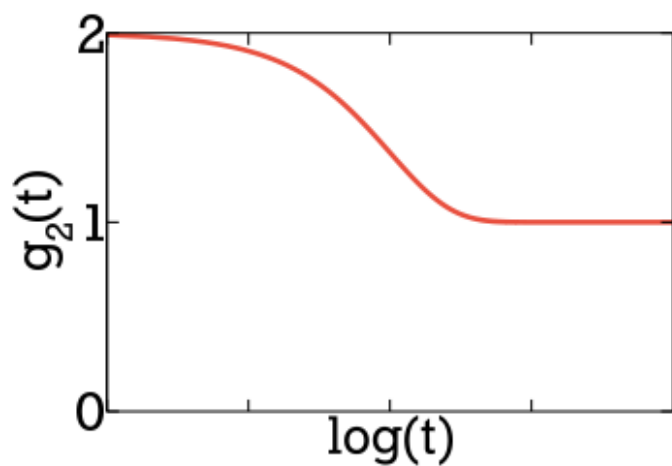


optical anisotropy



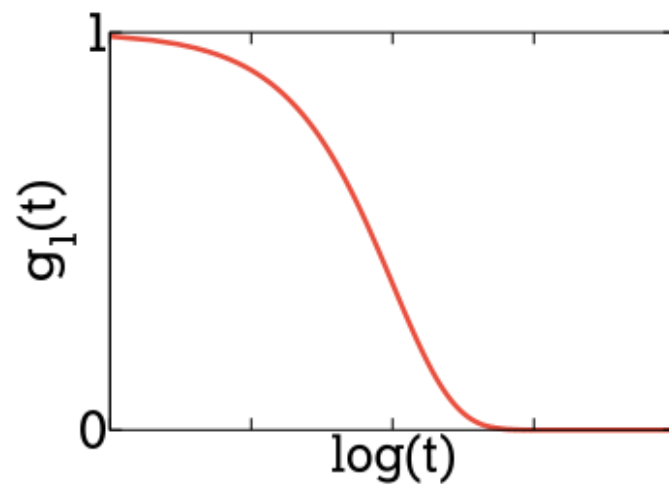


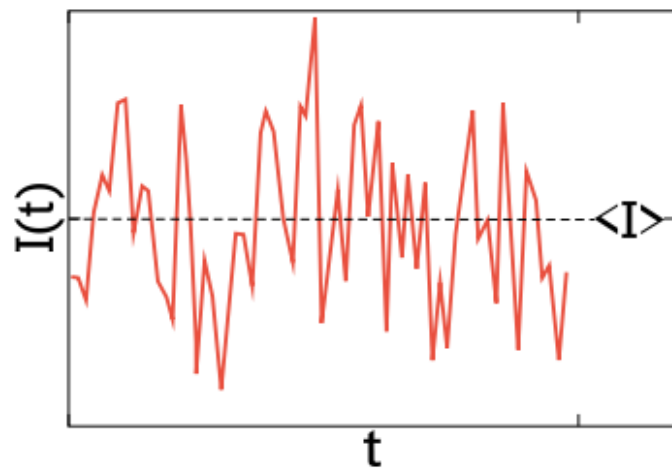
$$g_2(t) = \frac{\langle I(0)I(t) \rangle}{\langle I^2 \rangle}$$



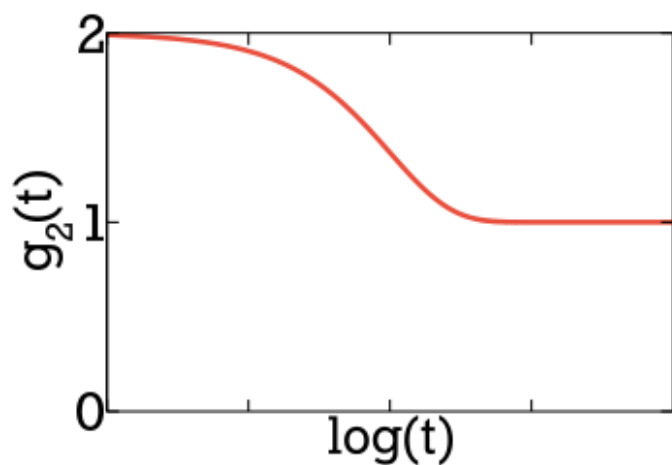
$$g_2(t) = 1 + |g_1(t)|^2$$

$$g_1(t) = \phi_2^{\text{PCS}} \propto \langle P_2(\cos(\theta)) \rangle$$



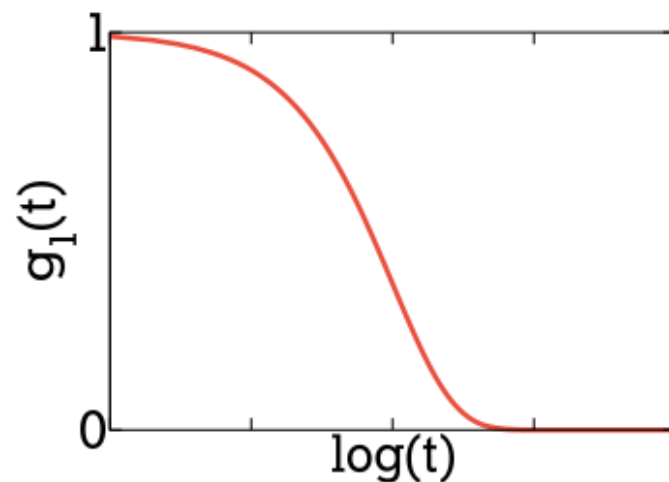


$$g_2(t) = \frac{\langle I(0)I(t) \rangle}{\langle I^2 \rangle}$$



$$g_2(t) = 1 + |g_1(t)|^2$$

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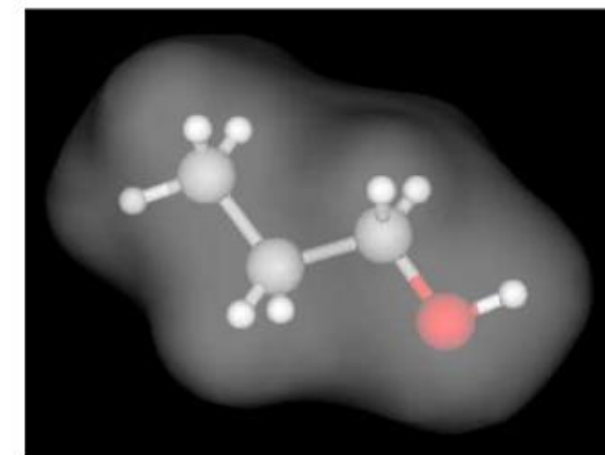
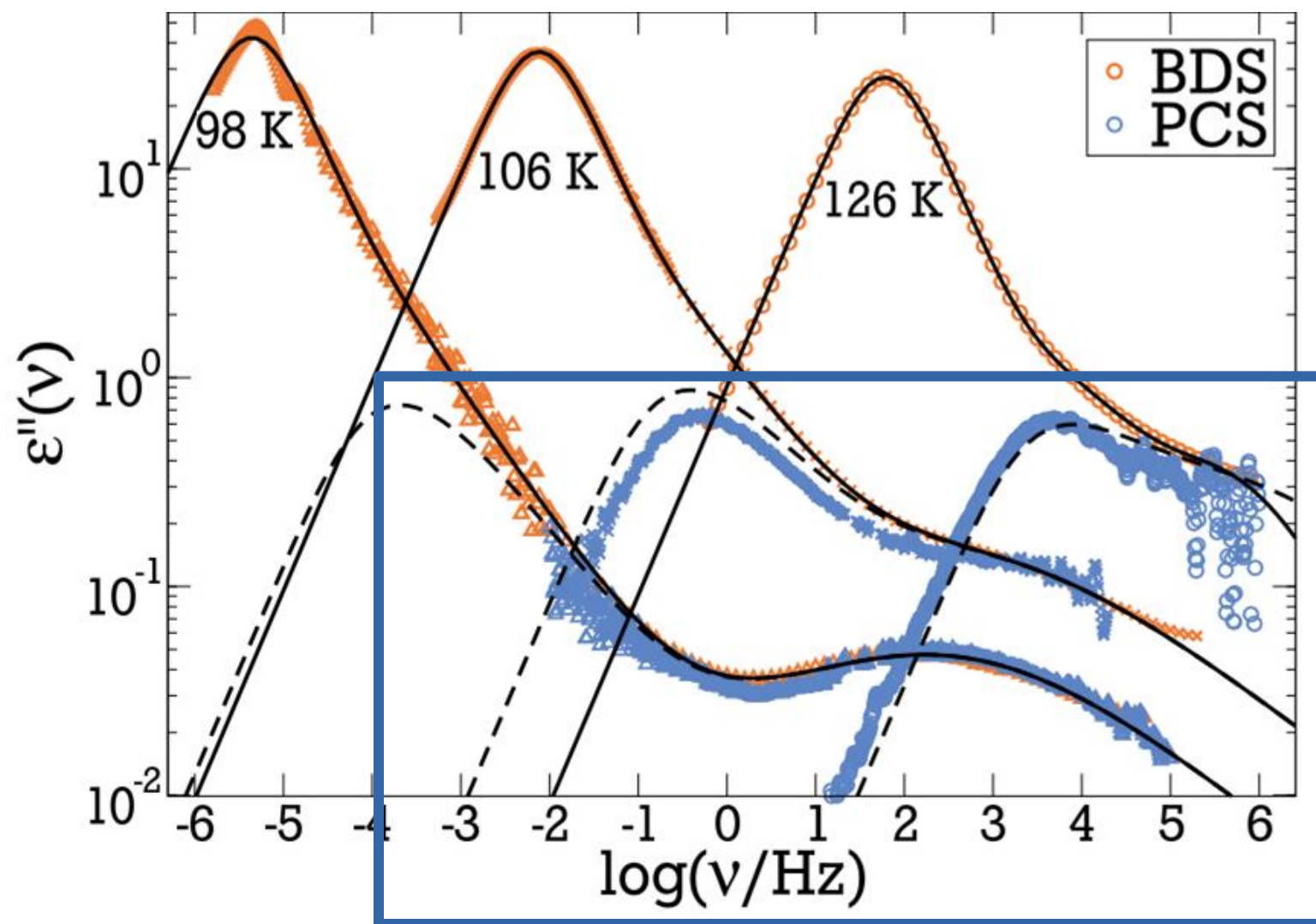


Fourier transform

$$\hat{S}(\omega) = \int_0^\infty \Phi(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt$$

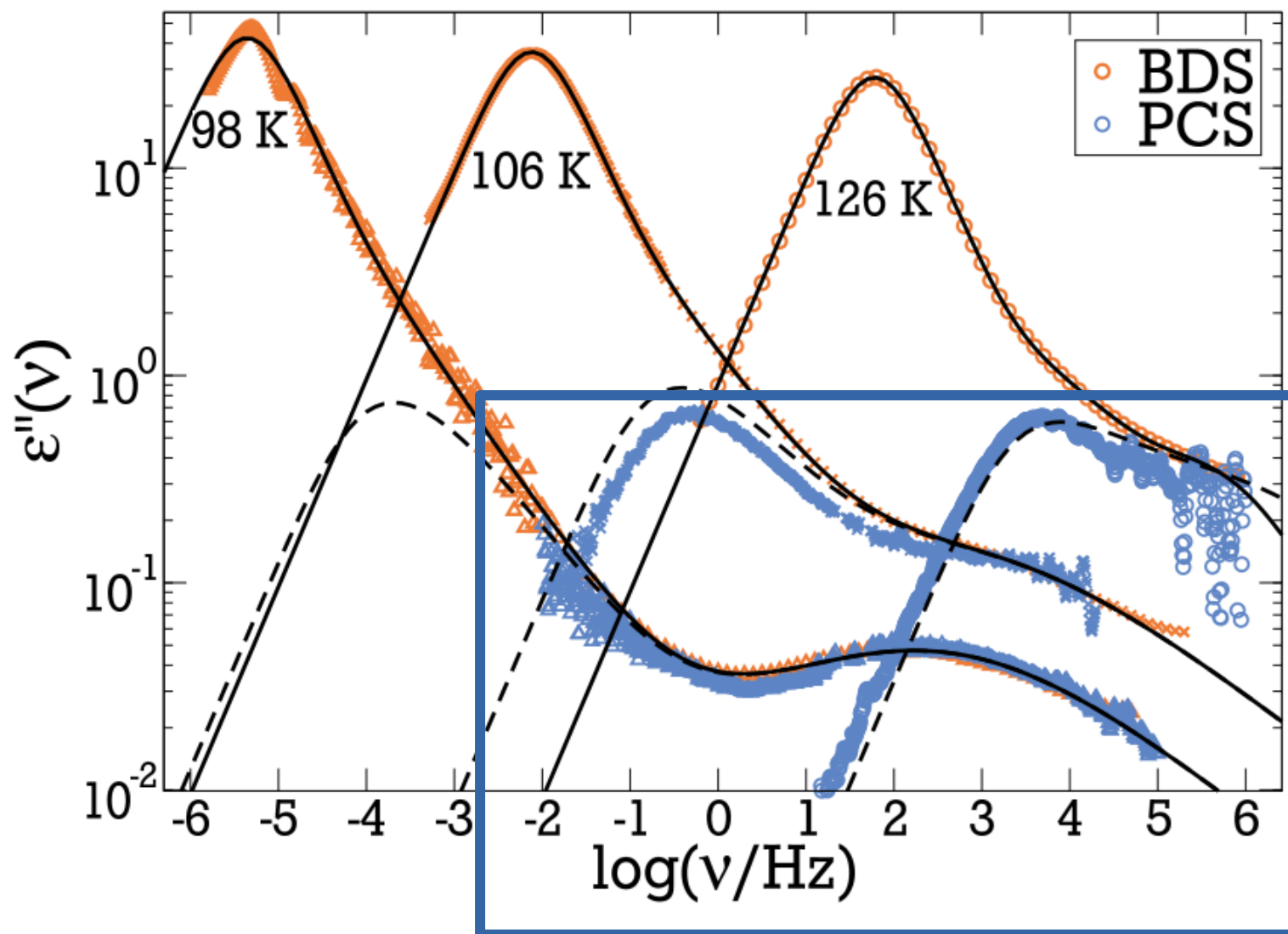
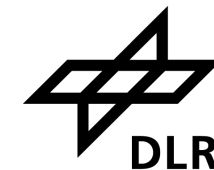
$$\Im(\omega \hat{S}(\omega)) \circ \underline{Im}(\omega) \propto \epsilon''(\omega)$$

dipole moment vs. optical anisotropy tensor



$$\phi_2^{\text{PCS}} \propto \langle P_2(\cos(\theta)) \rangle$$

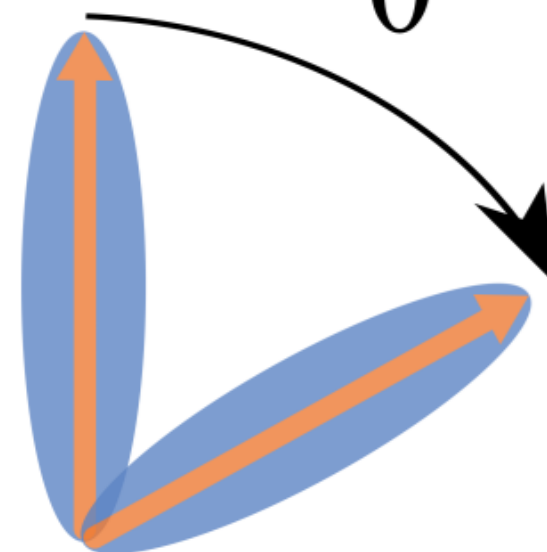
dipole moment vs. optical anisotropy tensor



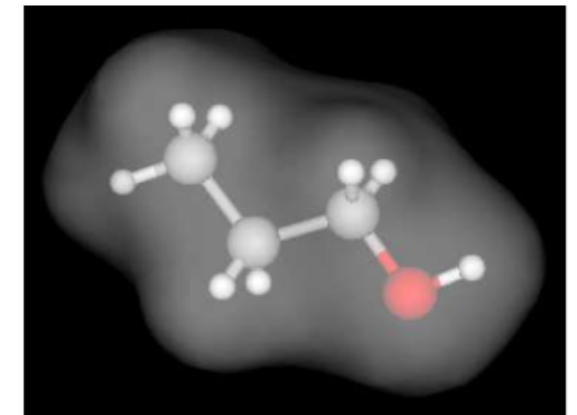
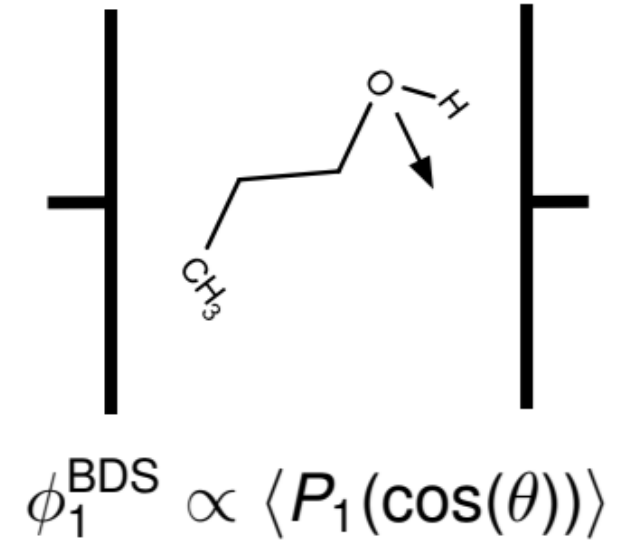
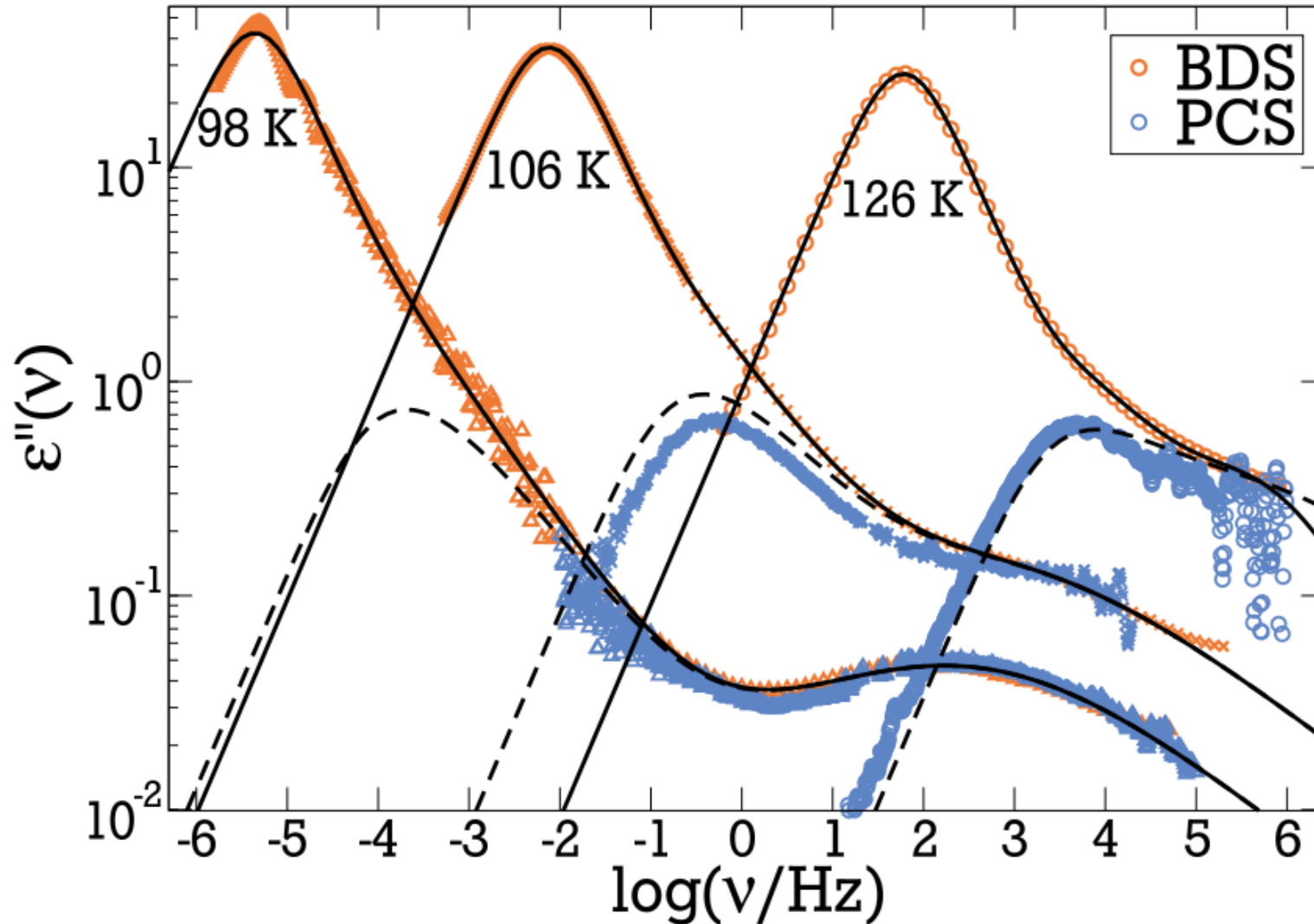
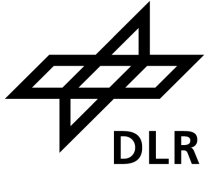
large angle jump

$$\phi_2^{\text{PCS}} = \phi_1^{\text{BDS}}$$

θ

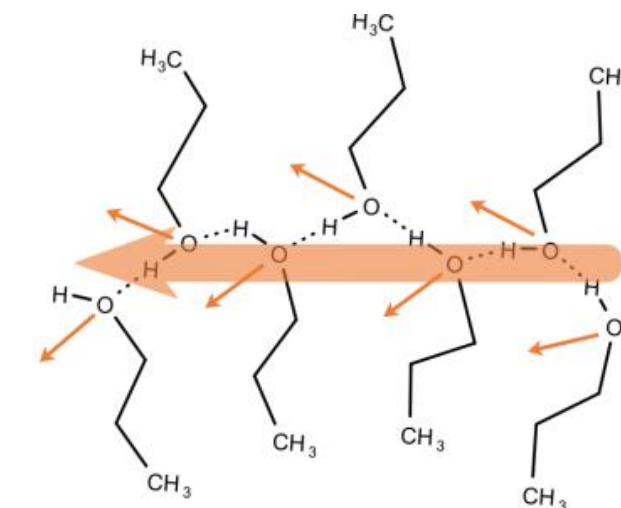
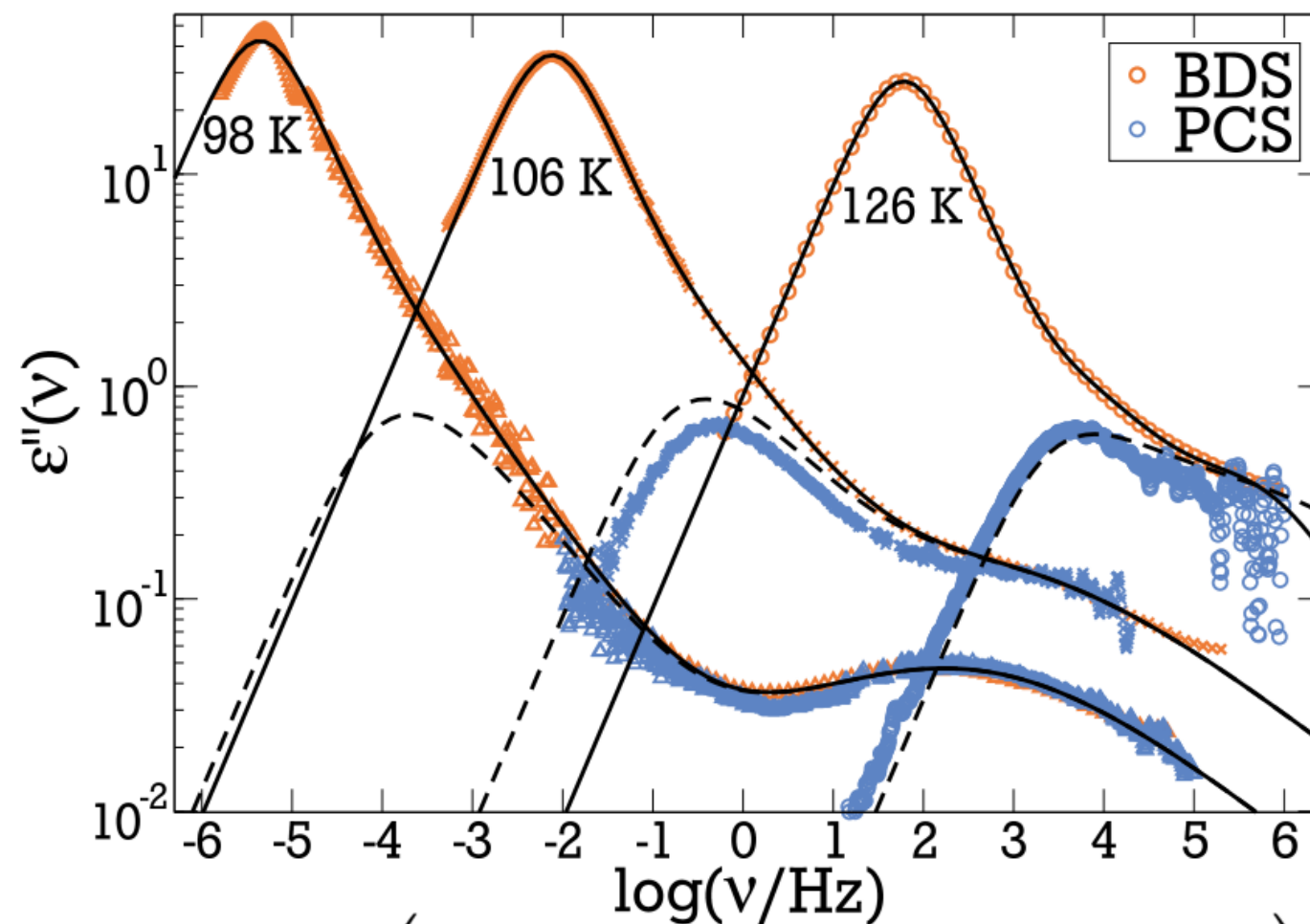


dipole moment vs. optical anisotropy tensor broadband dielectric spectroscopy (BDS) and PCS

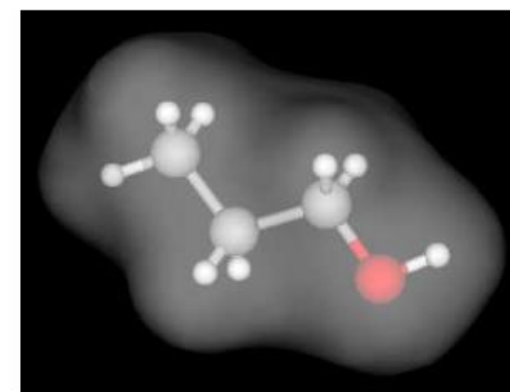


$$\phi_2^{\text{PCS}} \propto \langle P_2(\cos(\theta)) \rangle$$

cross-correlations between dipoles and anisotropy tensor



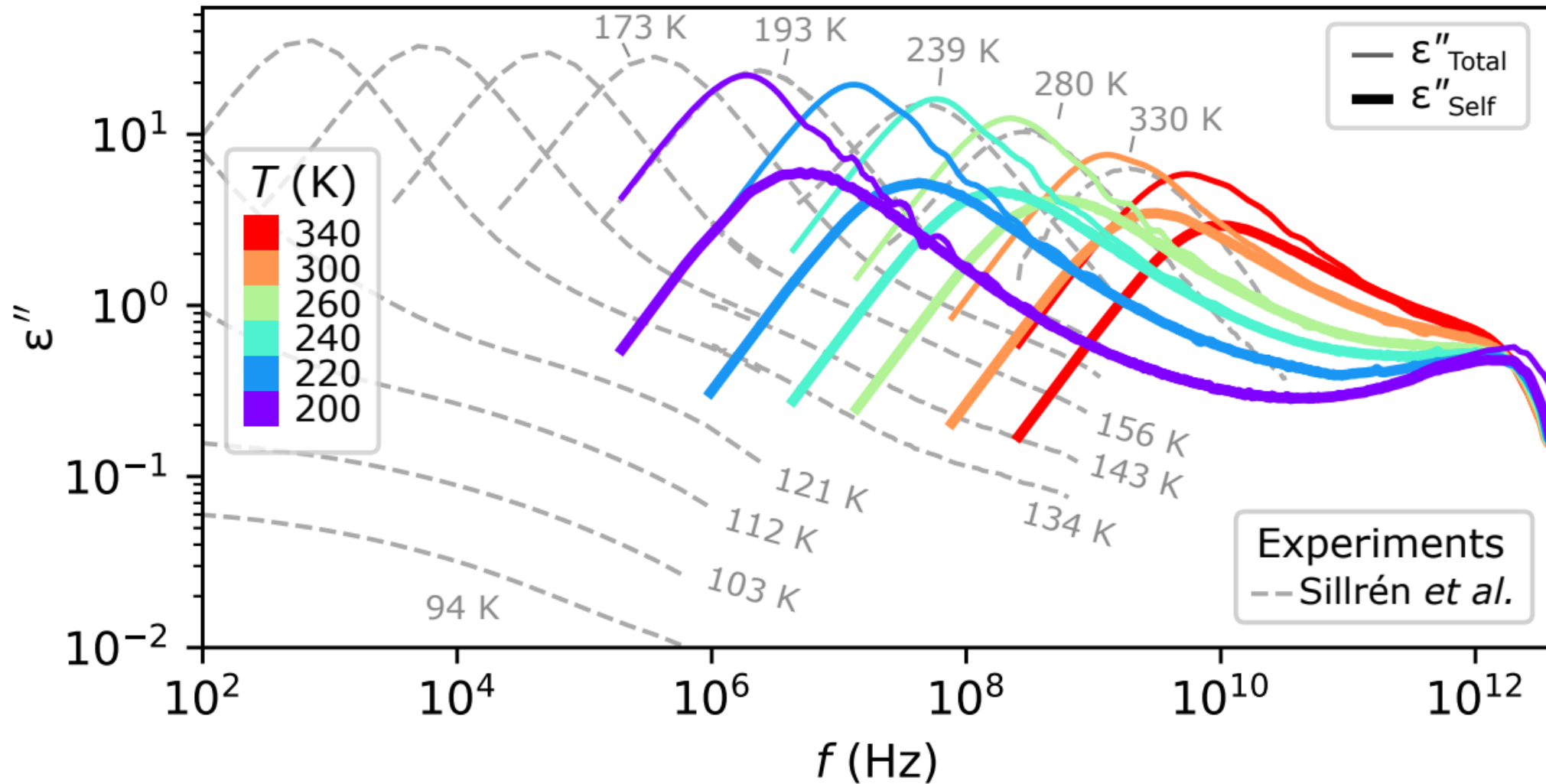
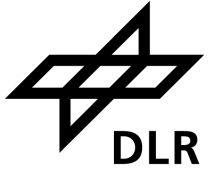
$$g_K^{\text{BDS}} = 1 + \langle P_1(\cos(\theta_{ij})) \rangle$$



$$g_K^{\text{PCS}} \approx 1$$

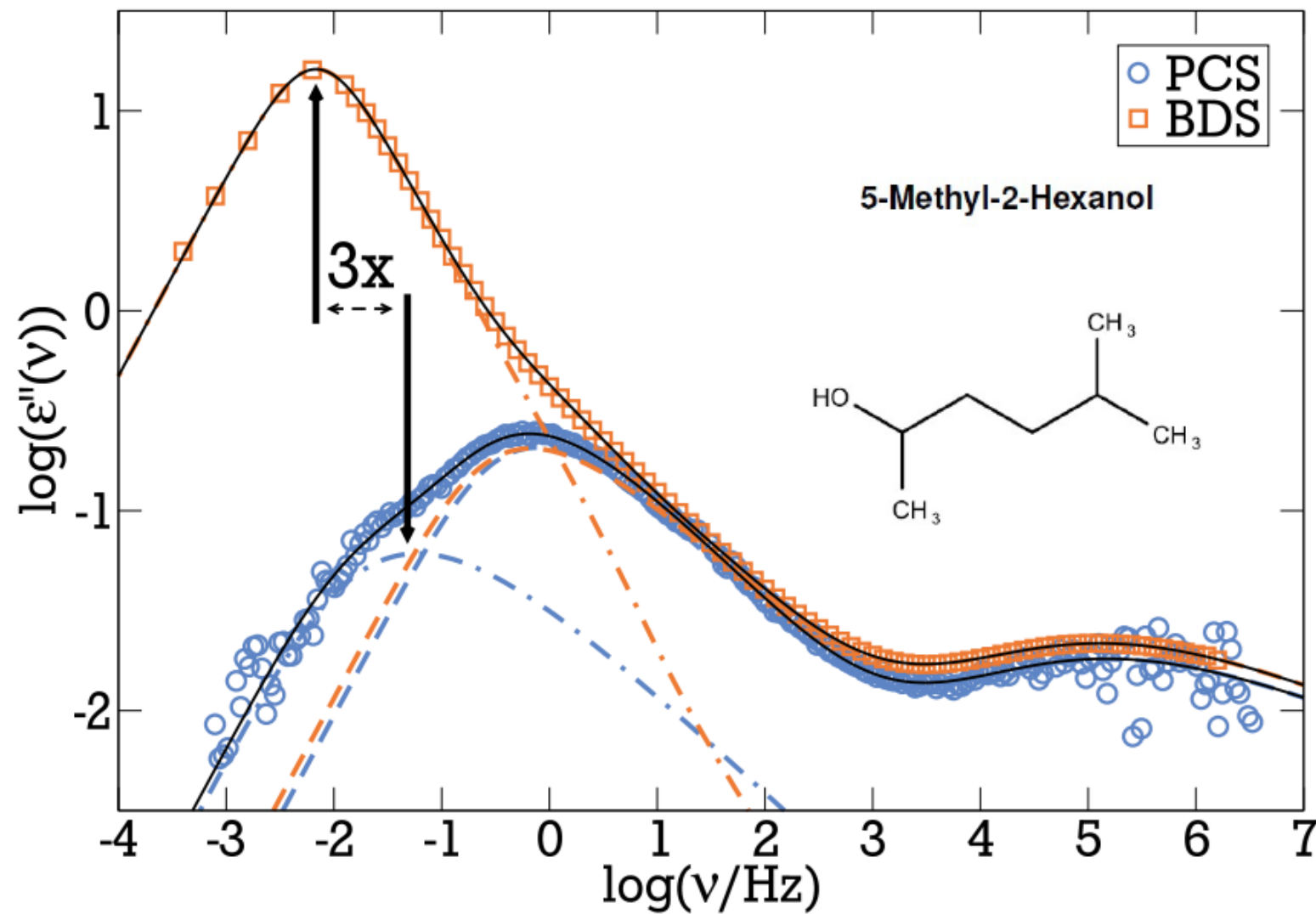
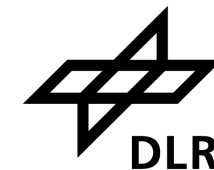
$$\Phi_{\text{mik}} = \frac{1}{g_K \mu^2} \left(\langle \vec{\mu}_i(0) \cdot \vec{\mu}_i(t) \rangle + \langle \vec{\mu}_i(0) \cdot \sum_{i \neq j} \vec{\mu}_j(t) \rangle \right)$$

Propanol simulations by Marceau Hénót



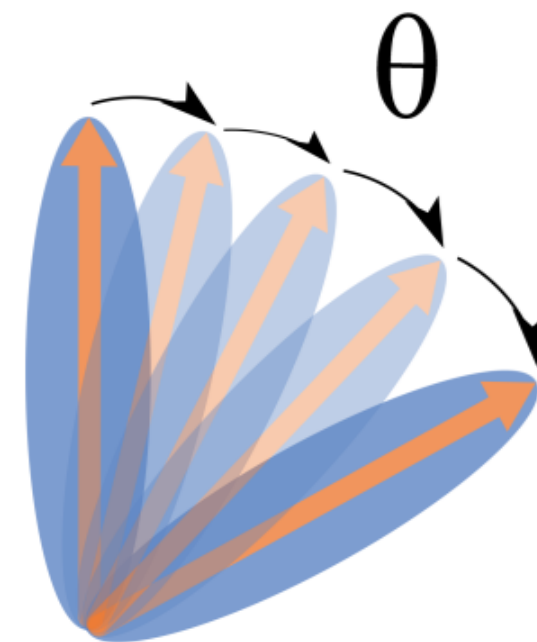
Marceau Hénót

5-methyl-2-hexanol anisotropic alpha relaxation

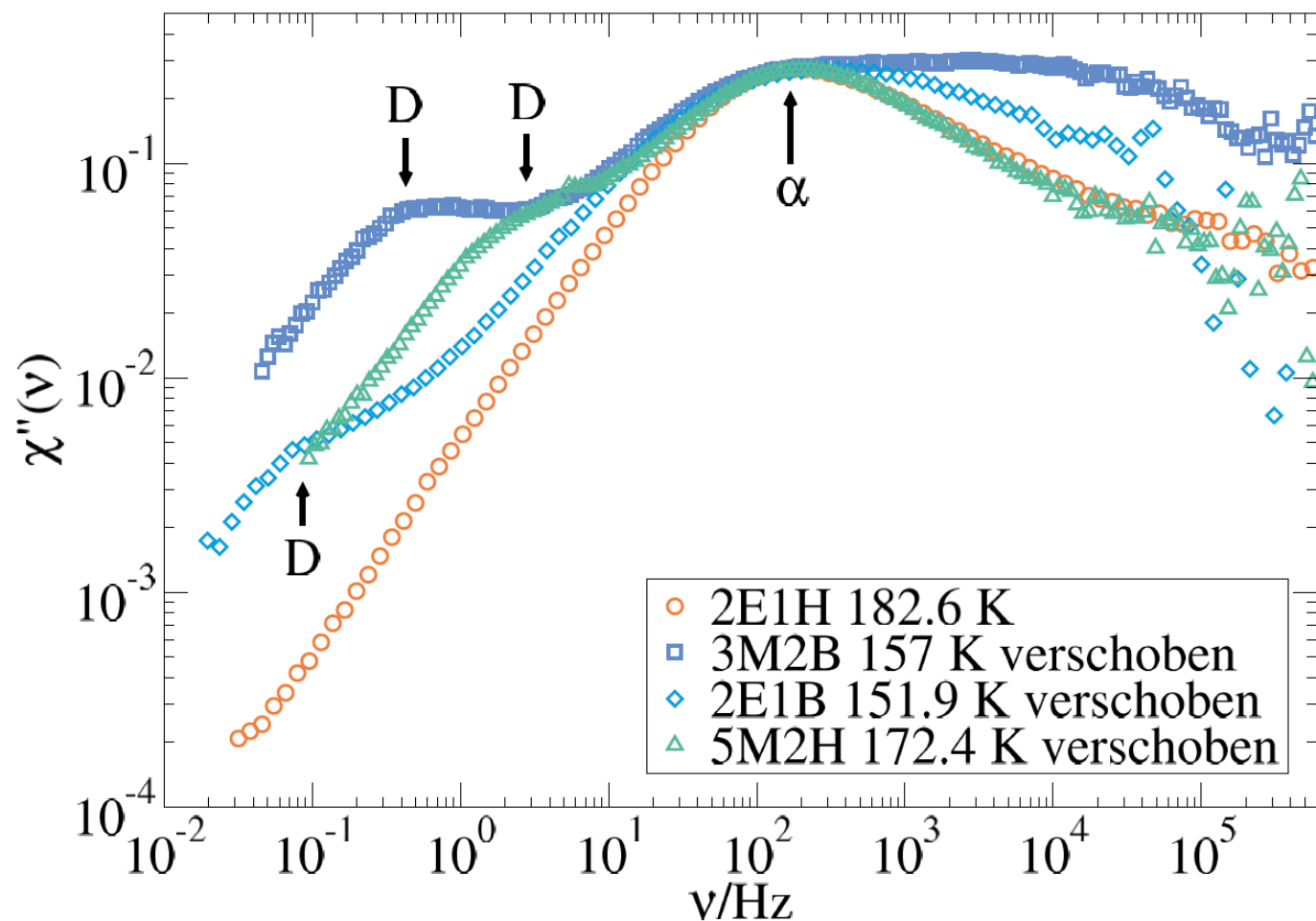
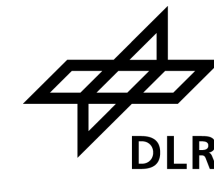


continuous rotation

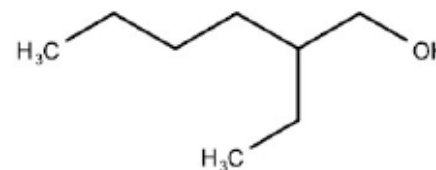
$$\phi_\ell \propto \langle P_\ell(\cos(\theta)) \rangle$$



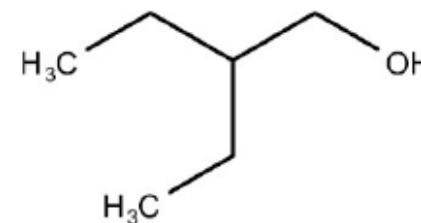
non unique anisotropic alpha relaxation



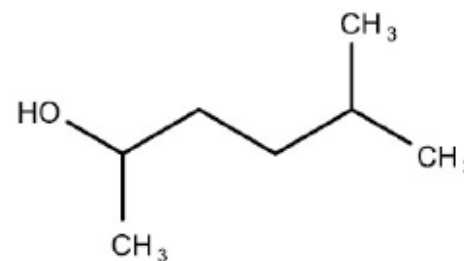
2-Ethyl-1-Hexanol



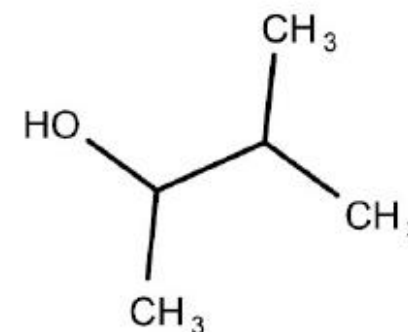
2-Ethyl-1-Butanol



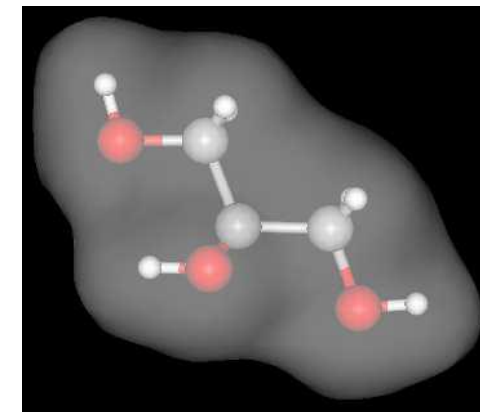
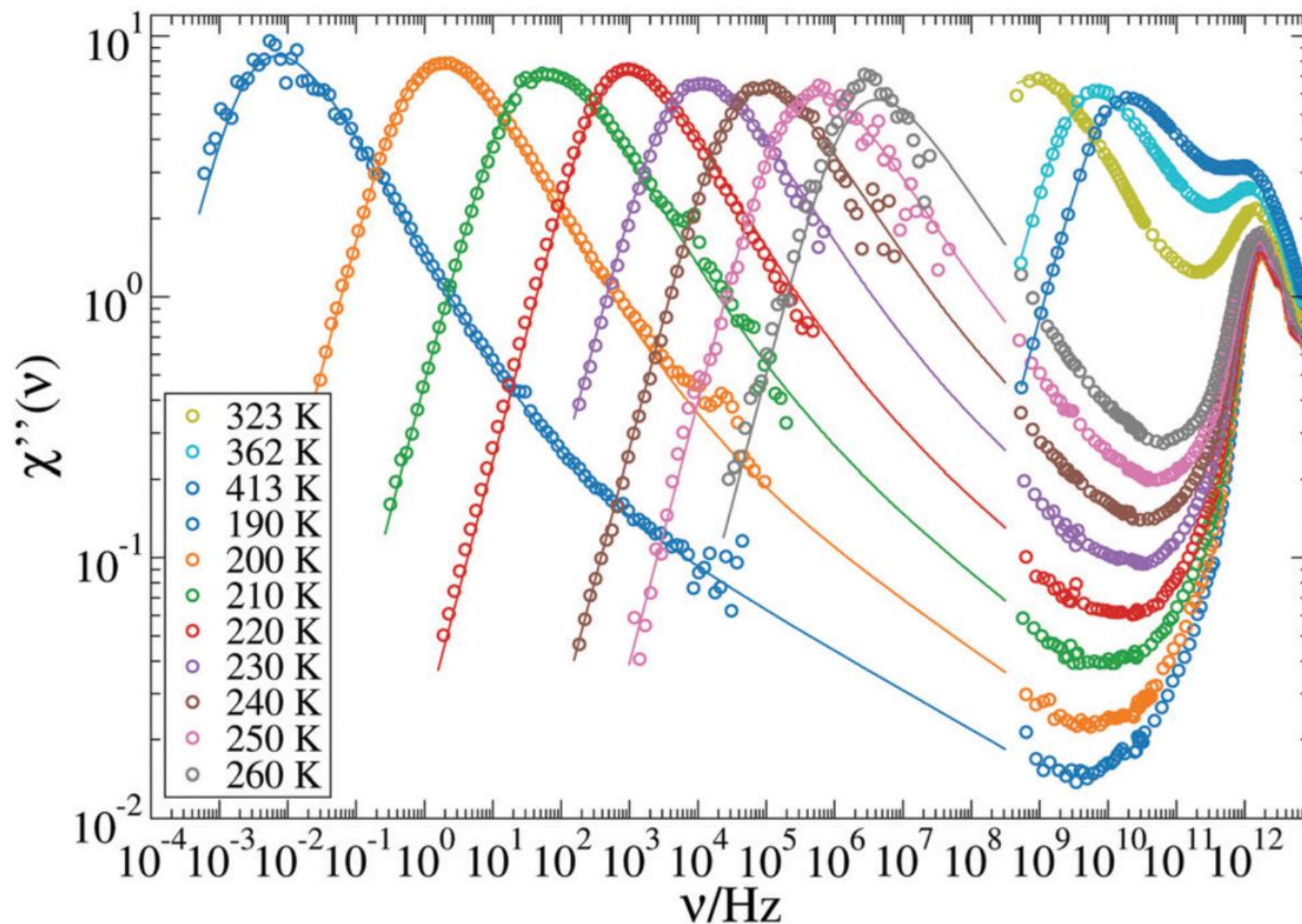
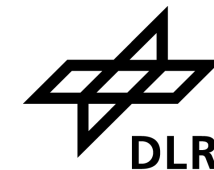
5-Methyl-2-Hexanol



3-Methyl-2-Butanol

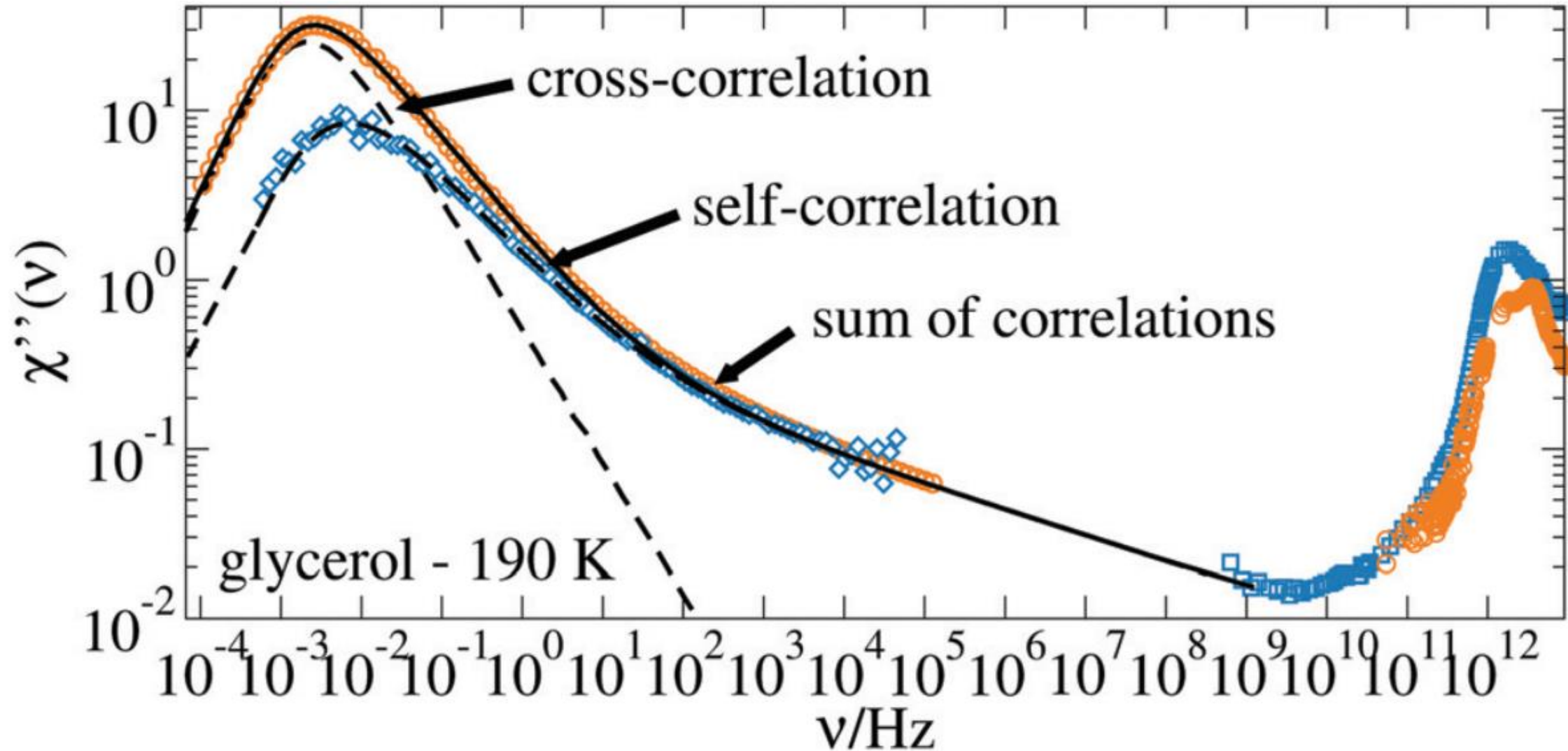
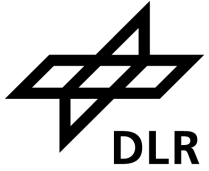


Light scattering on polyalcohol glycerol



- weak scattering
- 17 decades in frequency
- 3 decades in magnitude
- absolute intensity by Curie law $1/T$

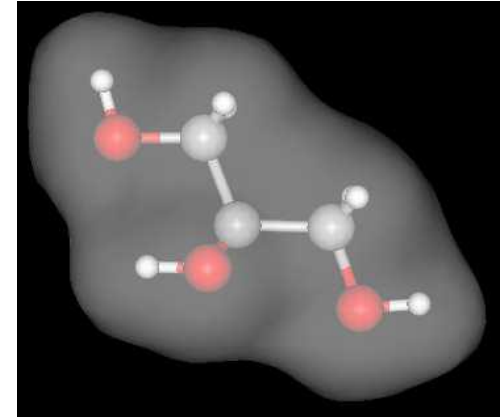
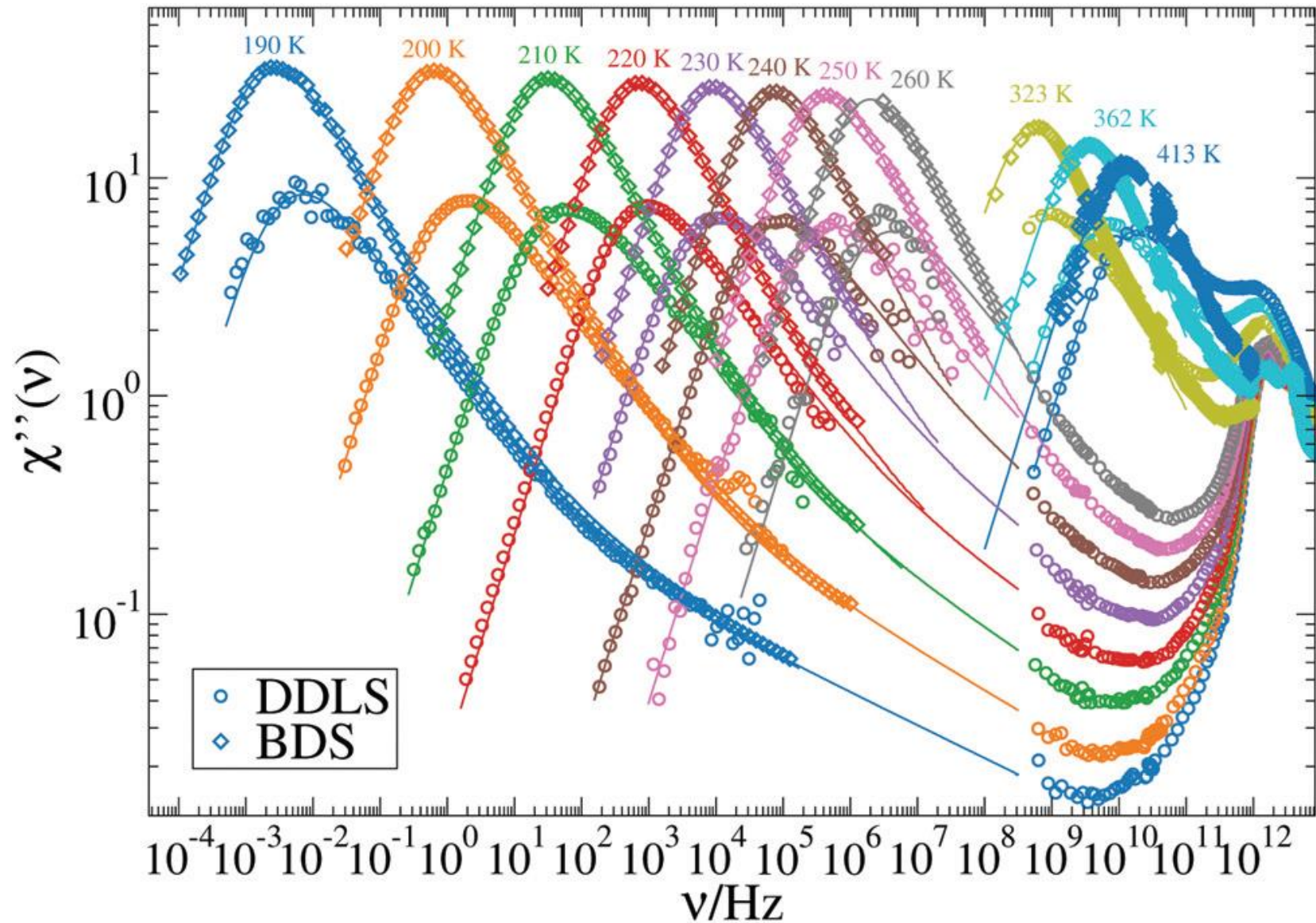
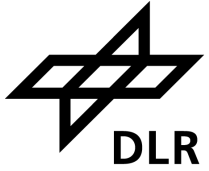
combining light scattering and dielectric spectroscopy



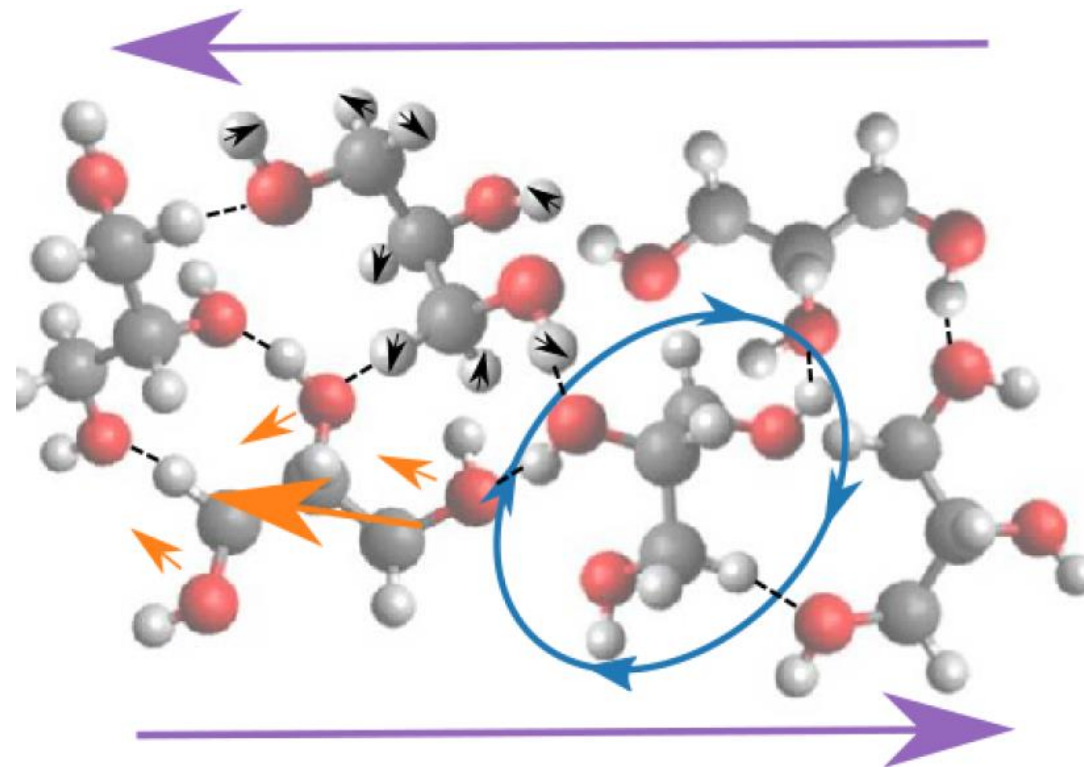
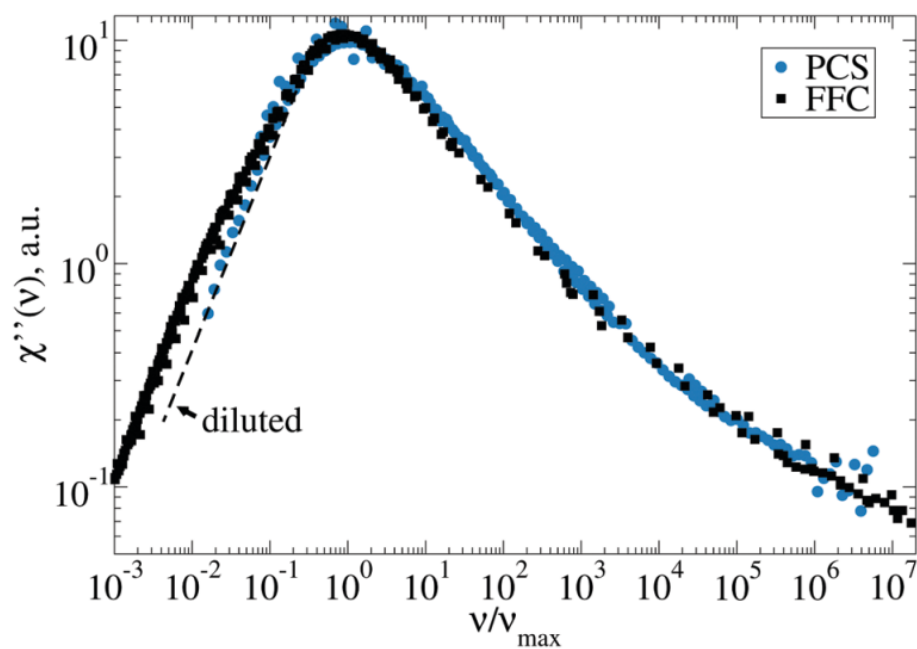
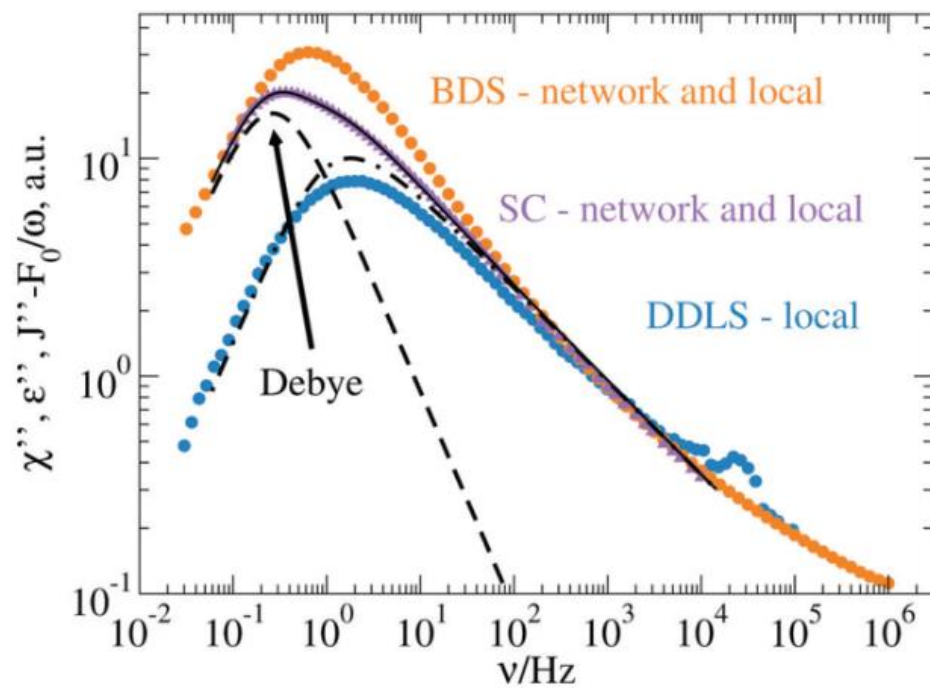
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TFPI: A Brodin and E.A. Rössler, Eur. Phys. J. B, 44 (2005)
PCS: J. P. Gabriel et al., Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys., 22 (2020)

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PCS: J. P. Gabriel et al., Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys., 22 (2020)

combining light scattering and dielectric spectroscopy



→extra cross-correlation contribution
→coinciding secondary relaxation



On the spectral shape of the structural relaxation in supercooled liquids F

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Submitted: 23 December 2024 • Accepted: 17 February 2025 •

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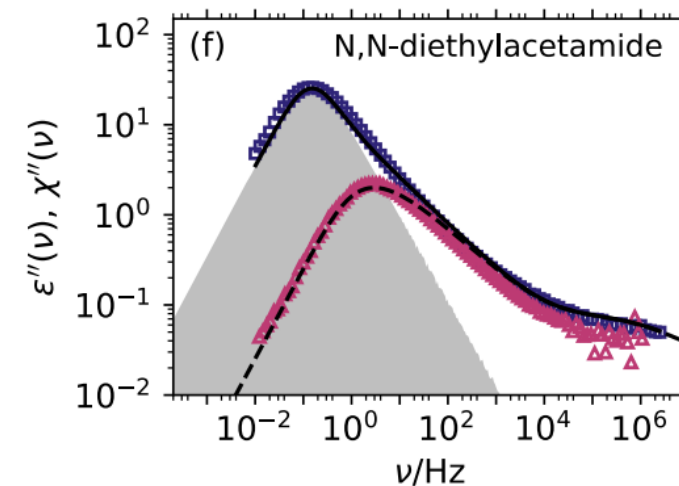
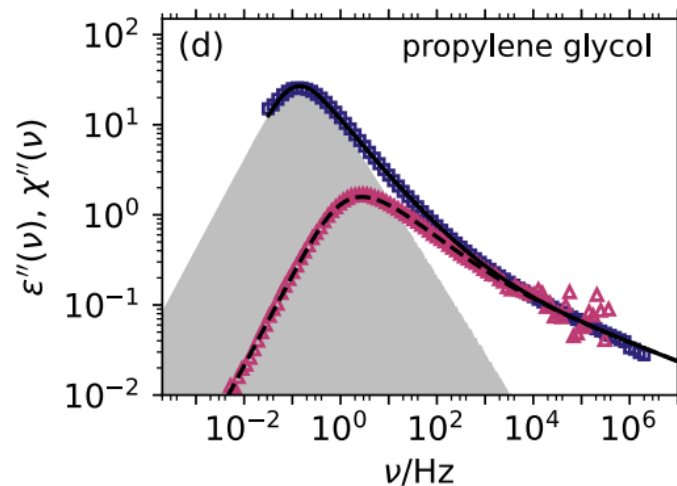
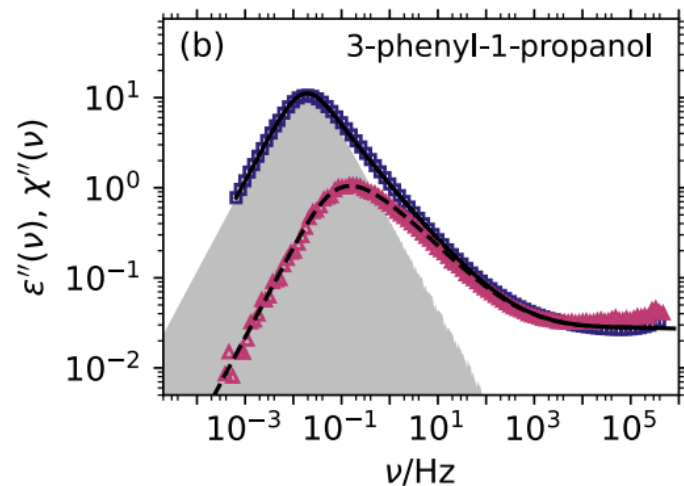
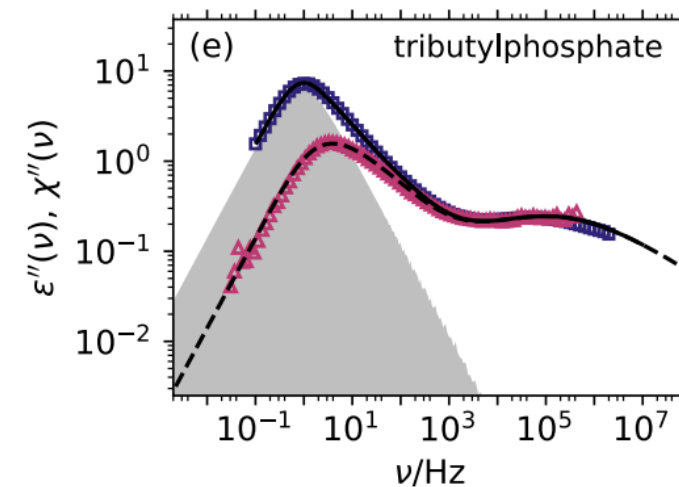
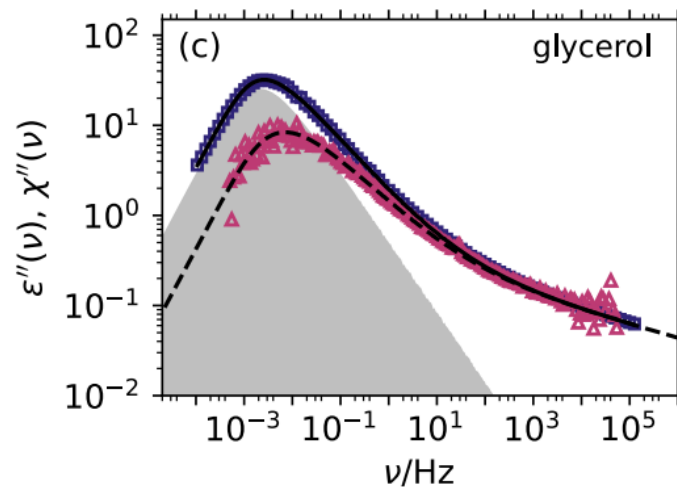
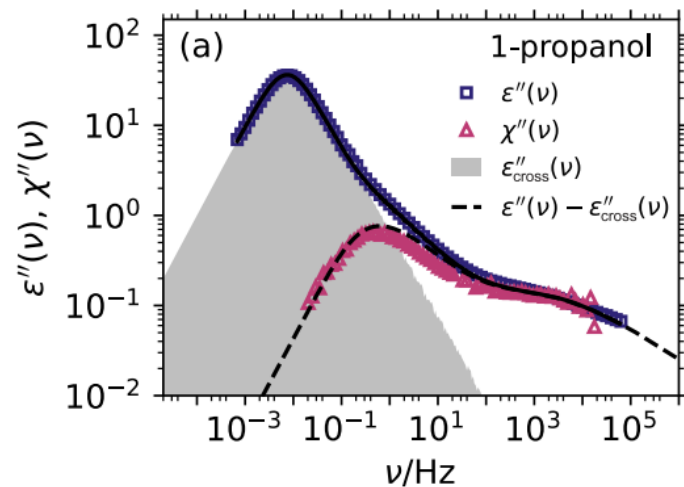


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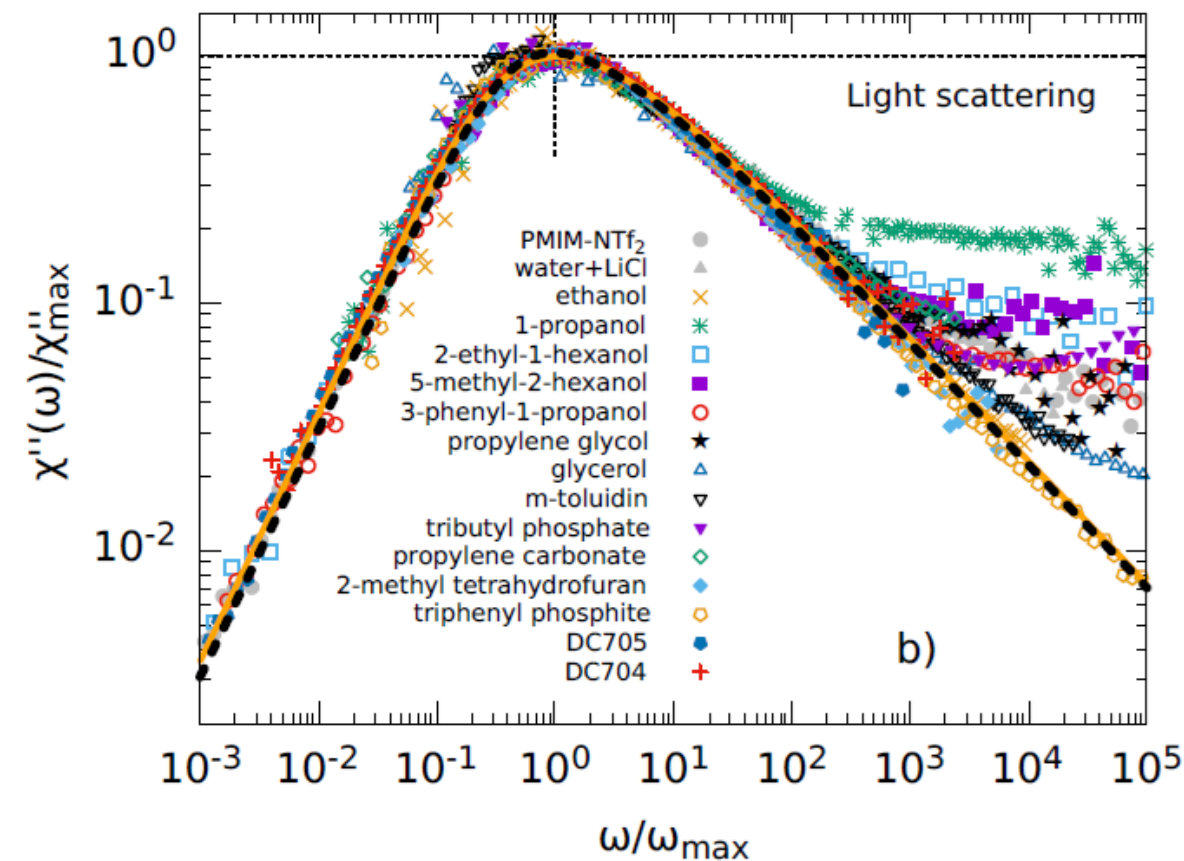
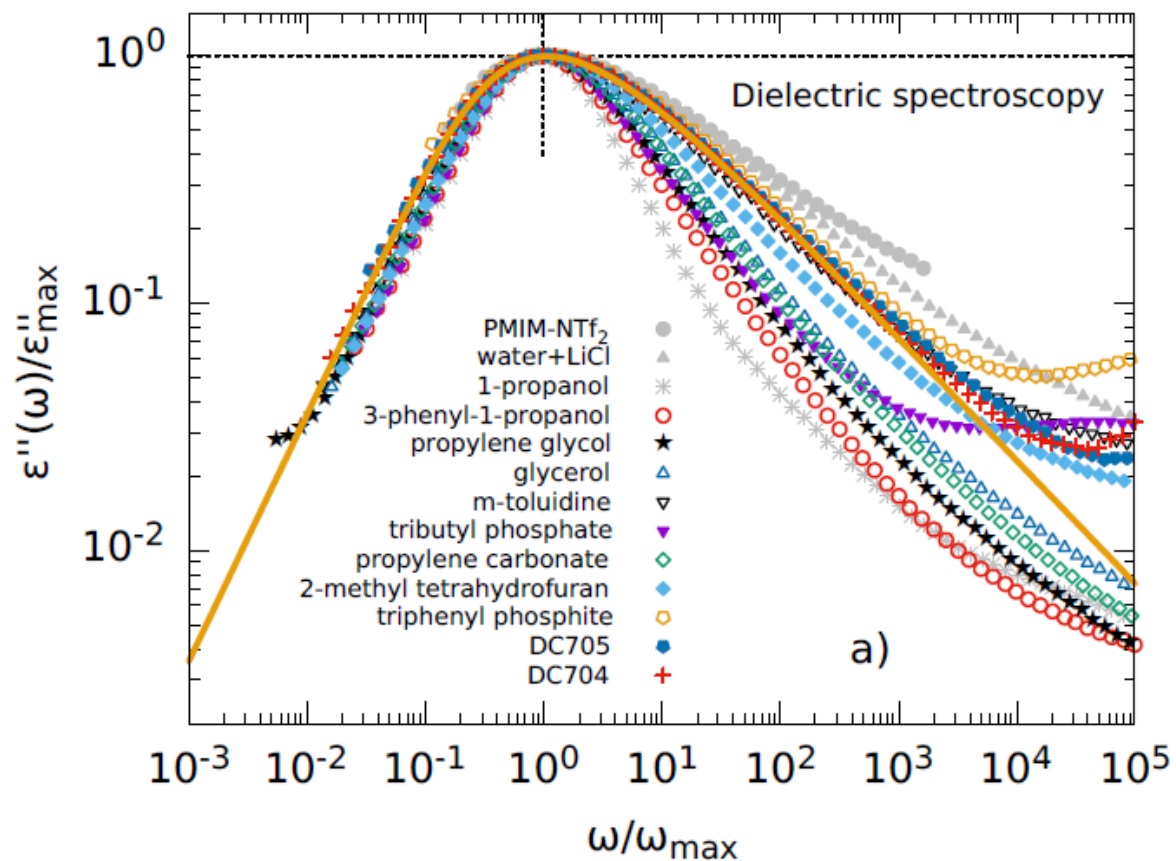


CrossMark

Till Böhmer,^{1,a)} Florian Pabst,^{2,b)} Jan Philipp Gabriel,³ Rolf Zeißler,⁴ and Thomas Blochowicz^{4,c)}

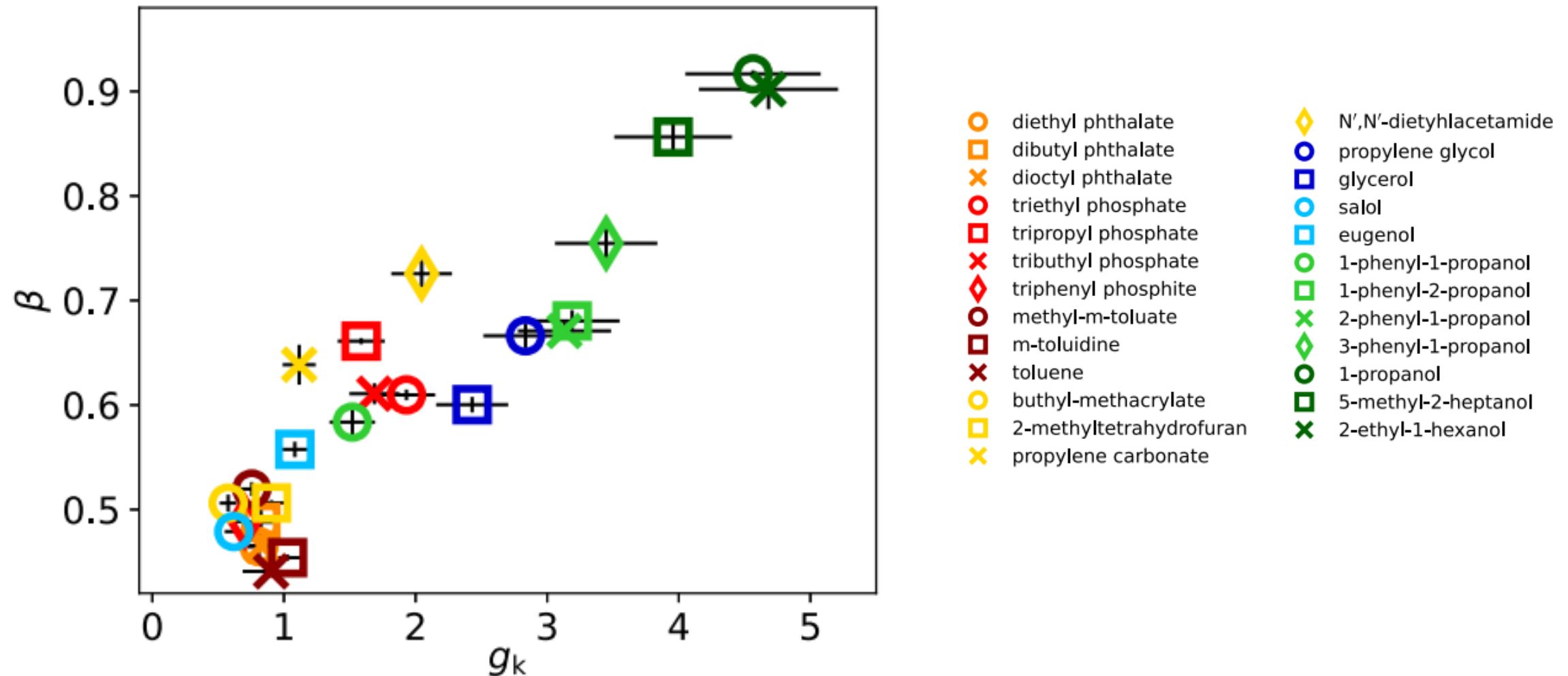


strong cross-correlations in dielectric spectroscopy



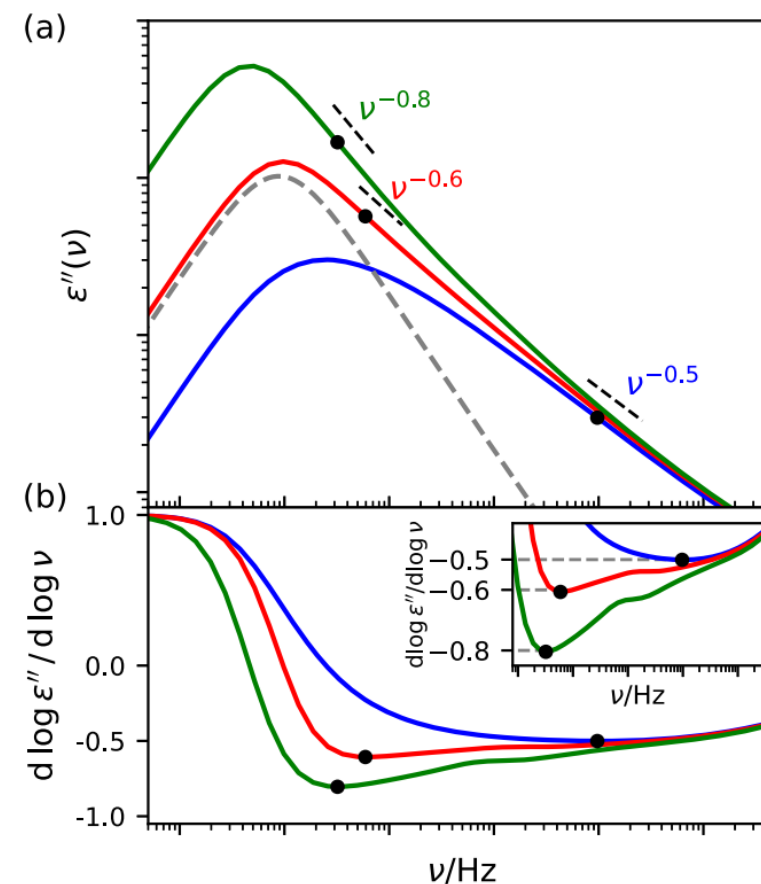
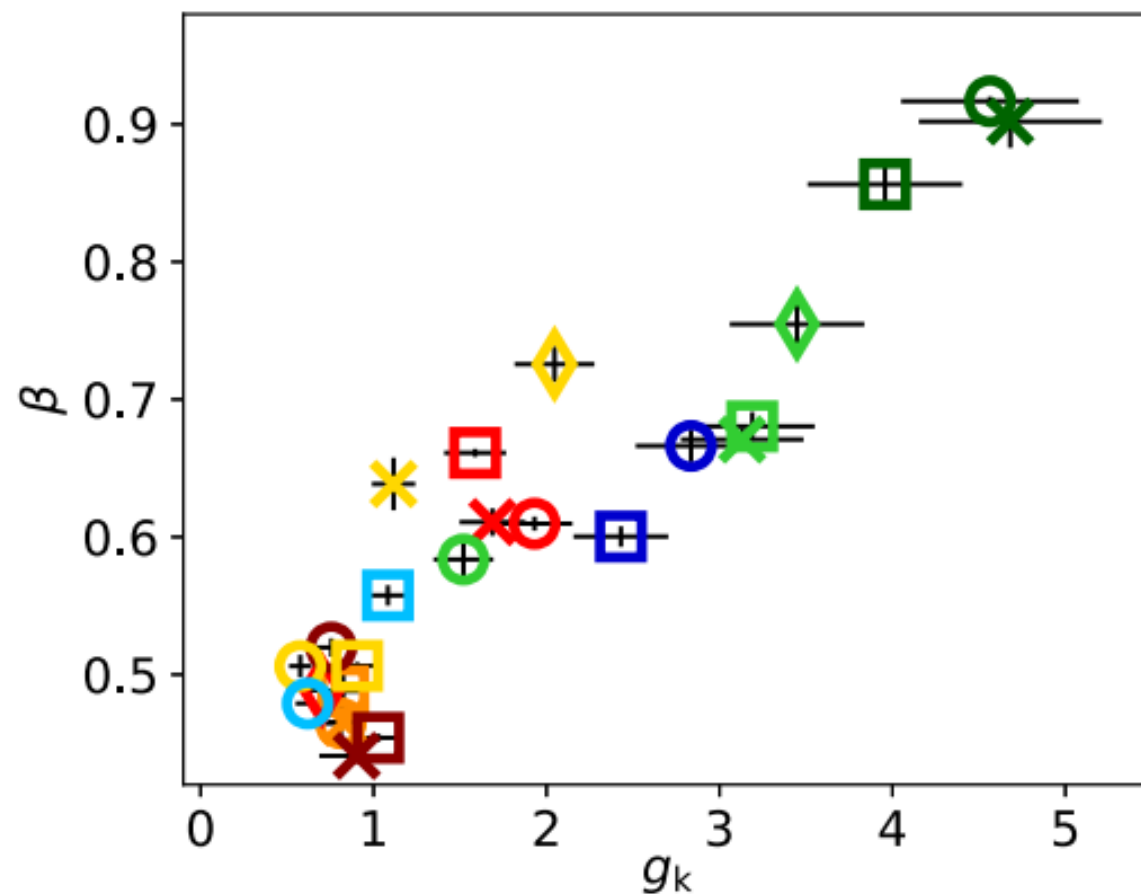
Dipolar Order Controls Dielectric Response of Glass-Forming Liquids

Till Böhmer¹, Florian Pabst^{1,2}, Jan P. Gabriel^{3,4} and Thomas Blochowicz¹



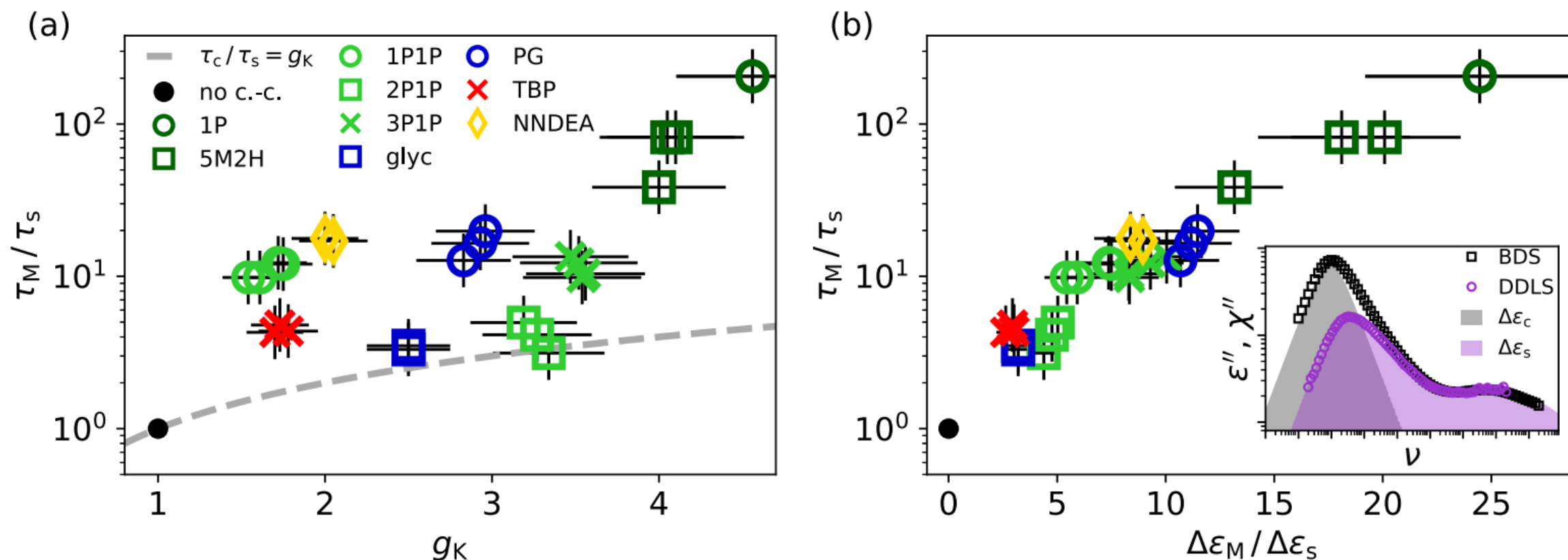
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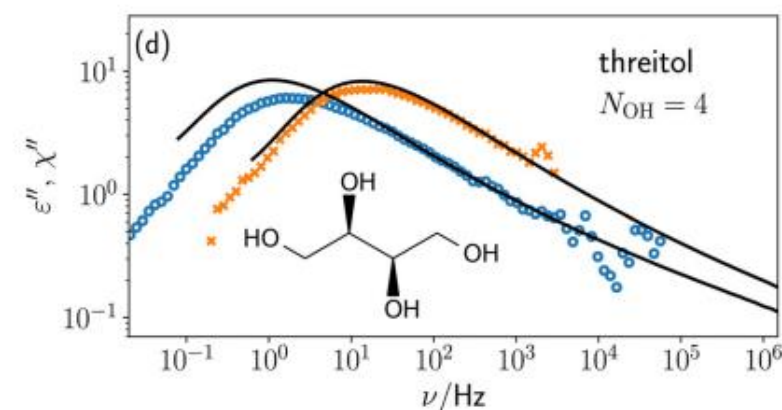
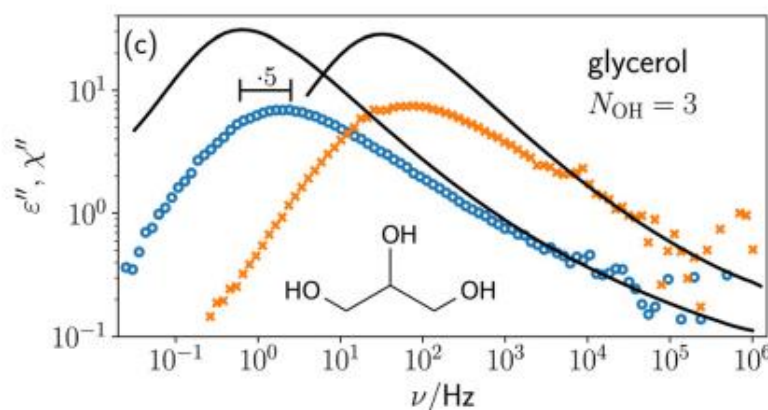
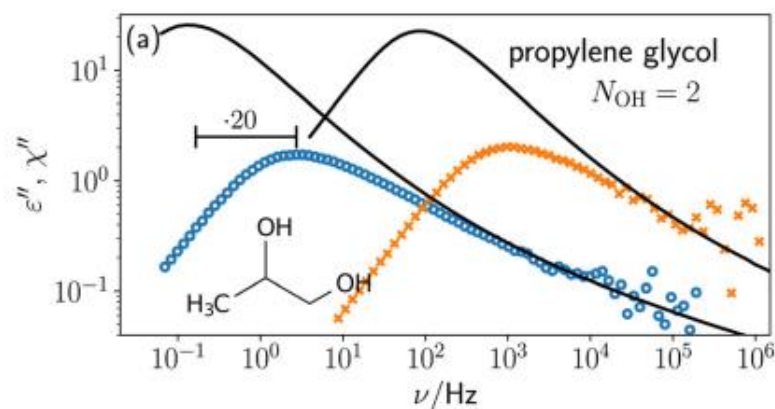
Dipolar Order Controls Dielectric Response of Glass-Forming Liquids

Till Böhmer¹, Florian Pabst^{1,2}, Jan P. Gabriel^{3,4} and Thomas Blochowicz¹



Glassy dynamics in polyalcohols: intermolecular simplicity vs. intramolecular complexity†

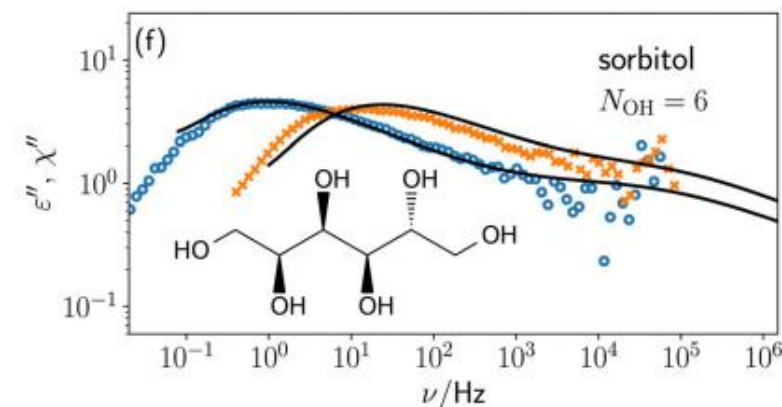
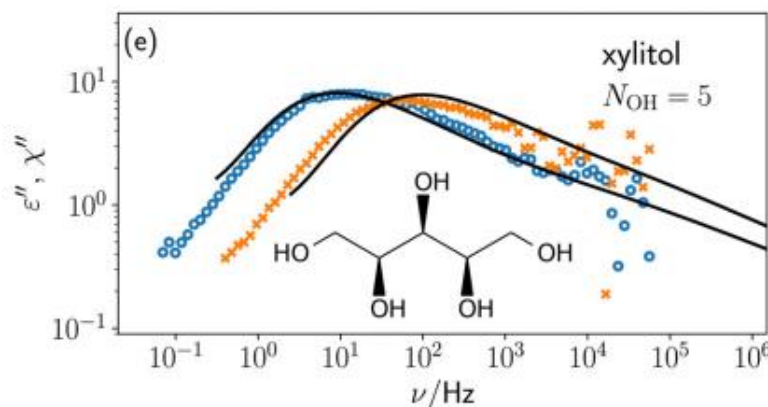
Till Böhmer, ^{ID}*^a Jan Philipp Gabriel, ^{ID}^b Rolf Zeißler, ^{ID}^a Timo Richter^a and Thomas Blochowicz ^{ID}*^a



(b)

— BDS
• PCS

N_{OH}	T
2	175 K, 190 K
3	200 K, 210 K
4	235 K, 240 K
5	255 K, 260 K
6	275 K, 280 K



On the spectral shape of the structural relaxation in supercooled liquids F

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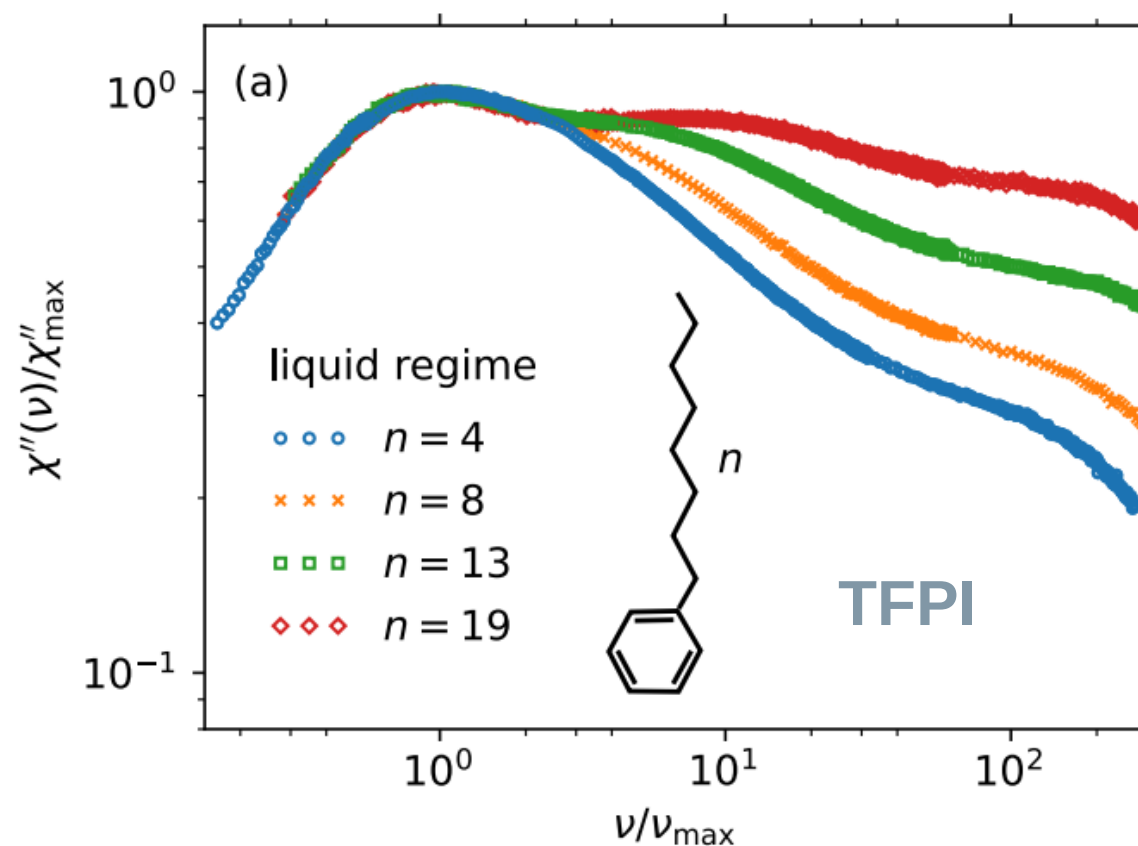


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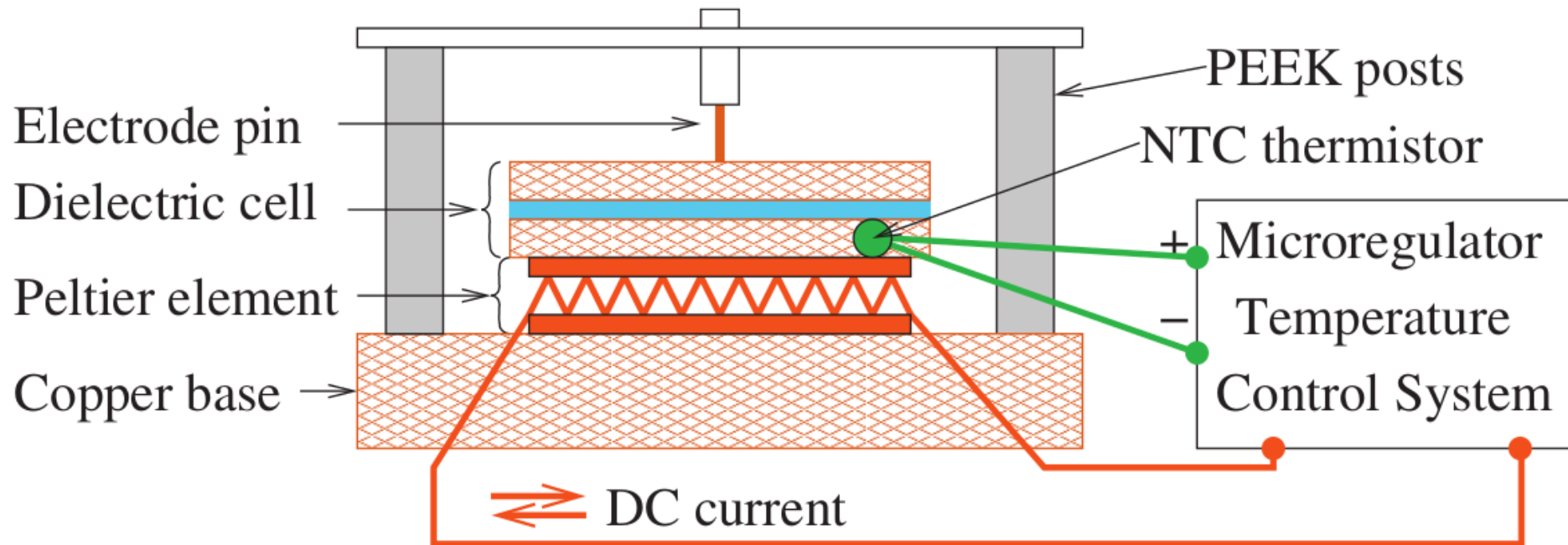
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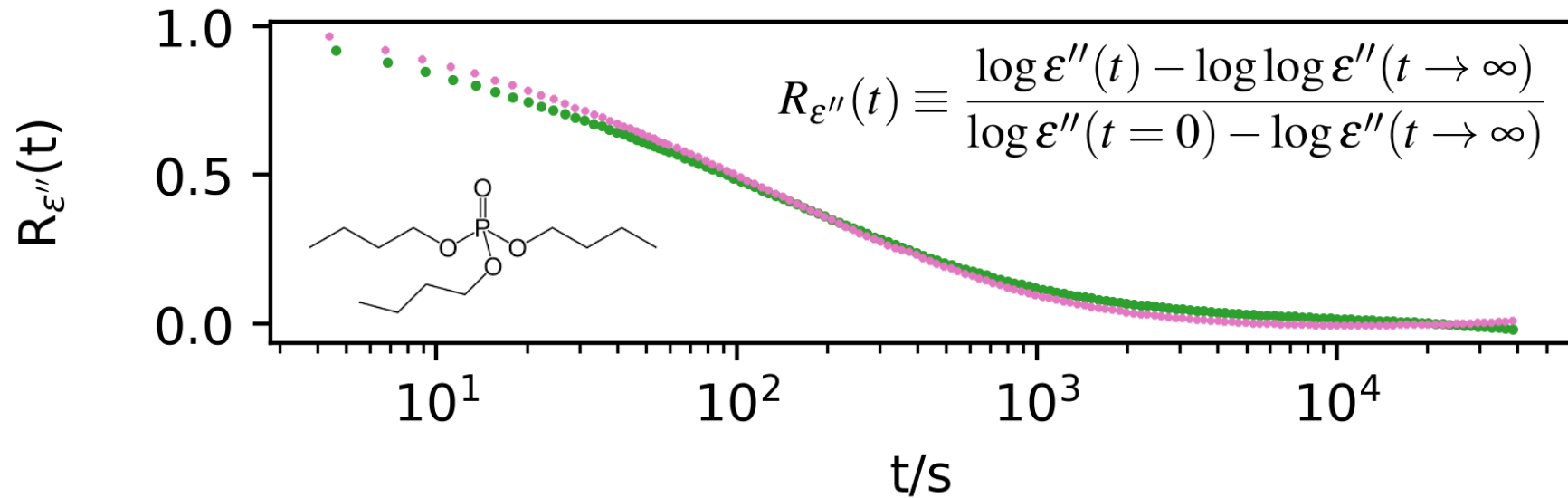
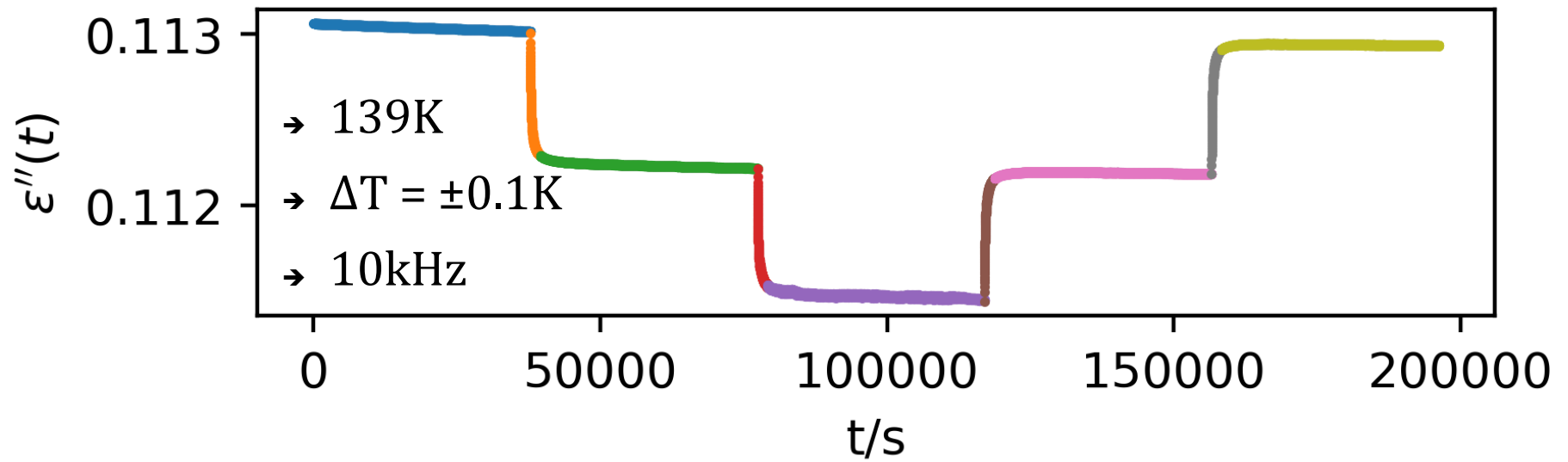
physical aging

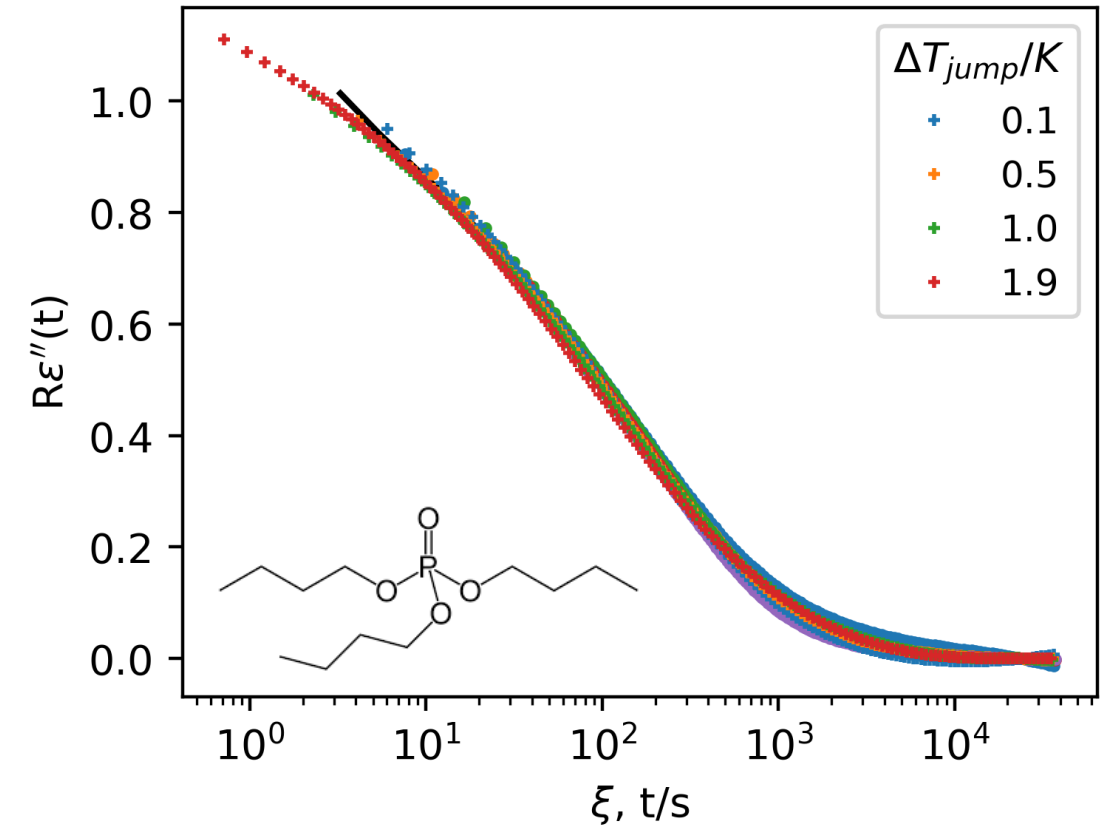
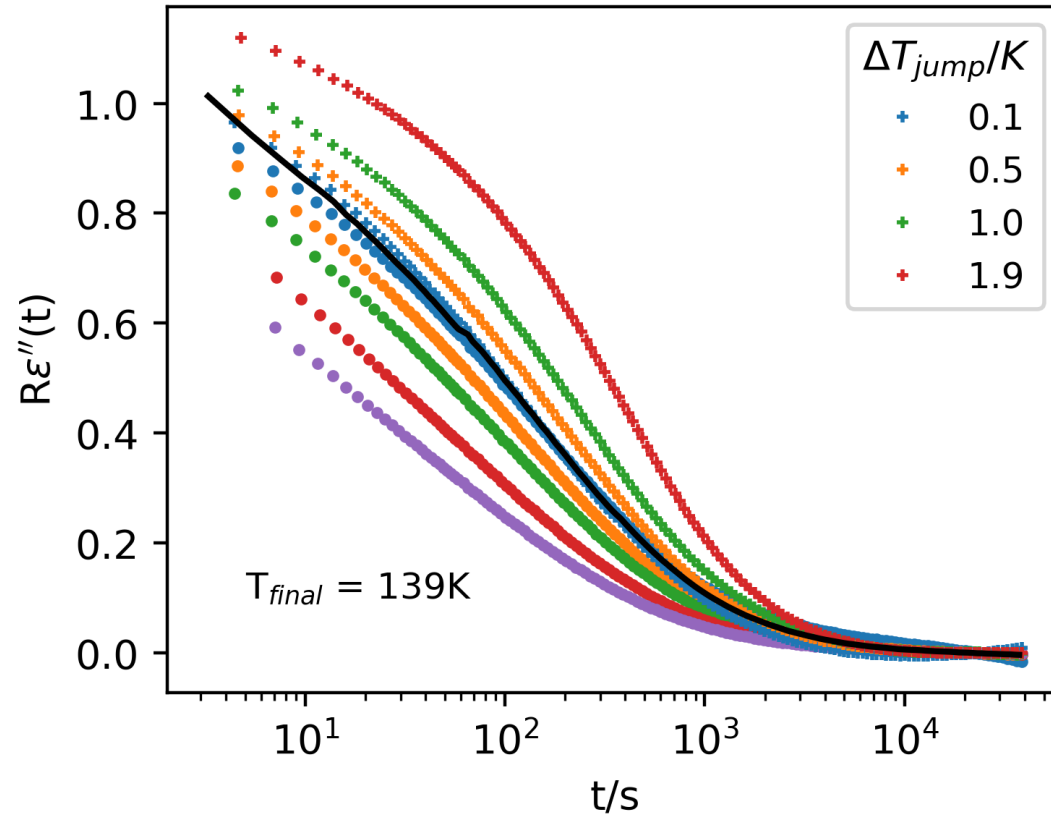
(from non equilibrium to equilibrium response)

linear structural recovery - dielectric spectroscopy with a microregulator



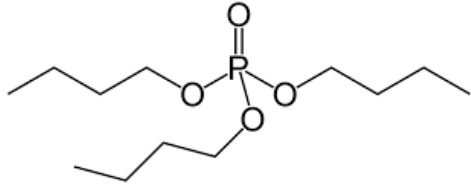
dielectric structural recovery



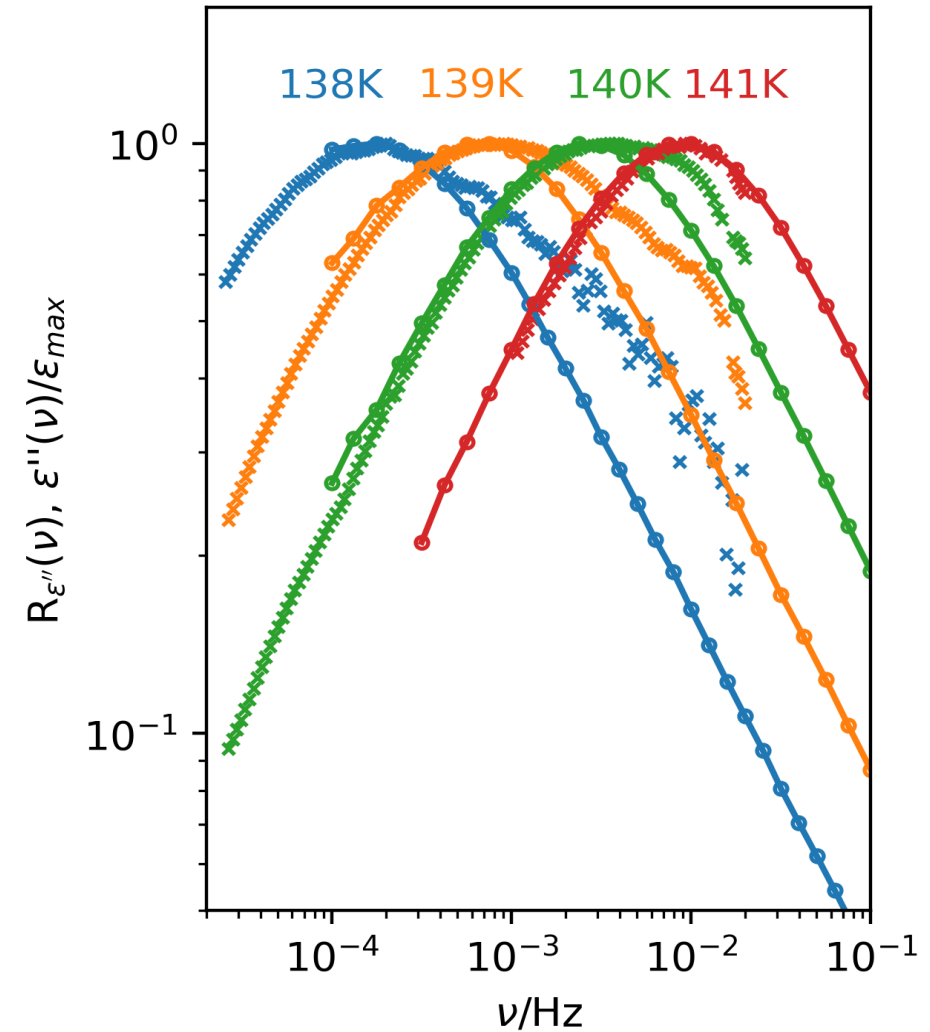
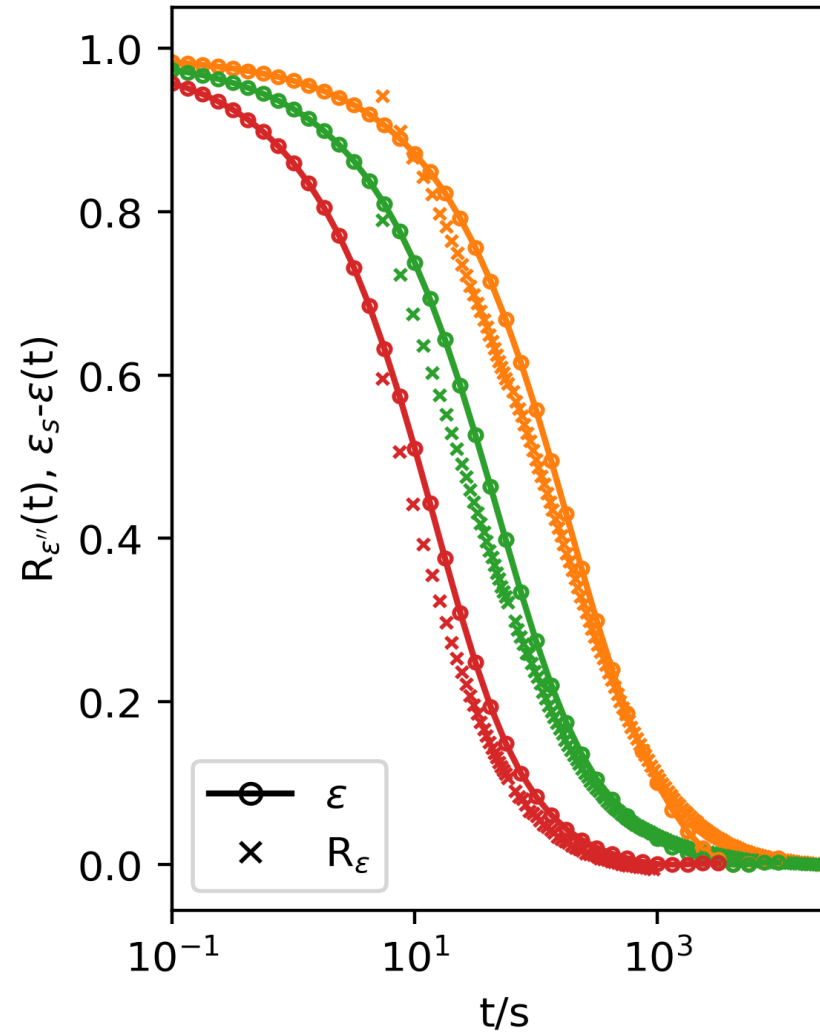


$$d\xi = \gamma(t) dt, \quad \Lambda_{12} = a \cdot \Delta T, \quad t_2(R) = \int_0^{t_1(R)} \exp(\Lambda_{12} R(t_1)) dt_1$$

TBP - tributylphosphate



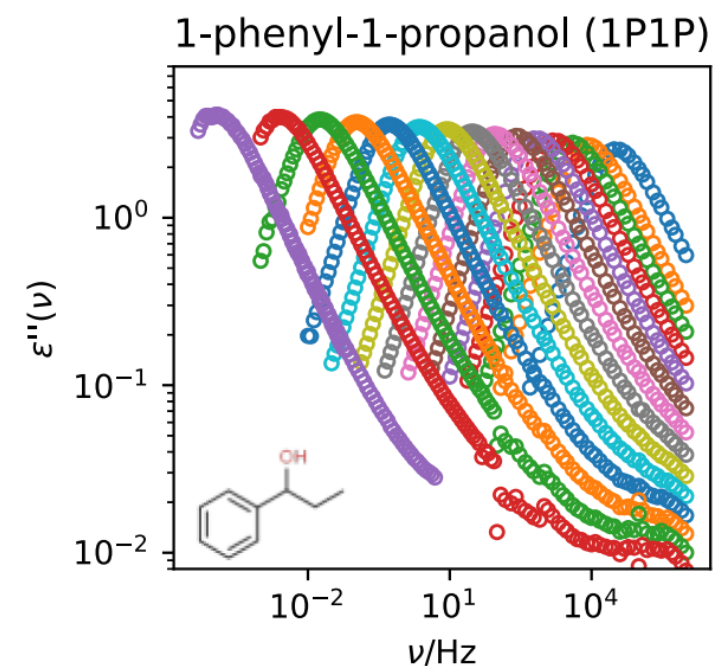
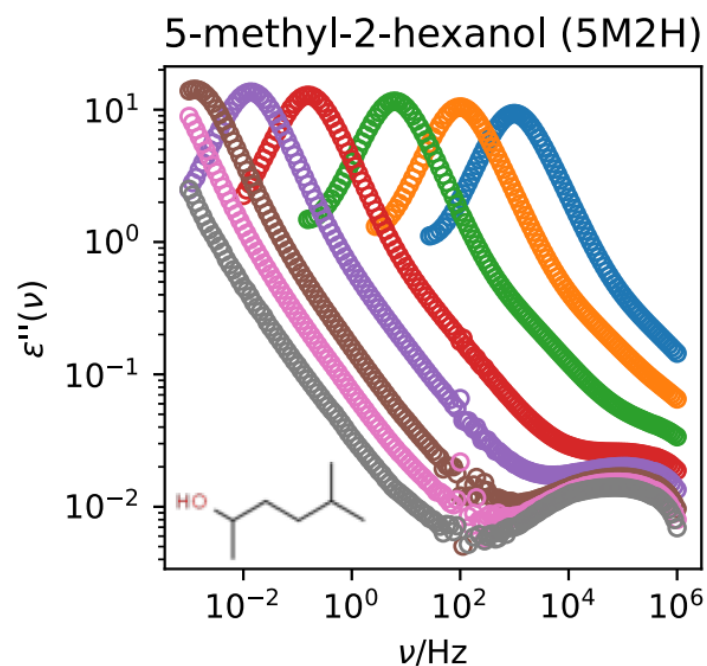
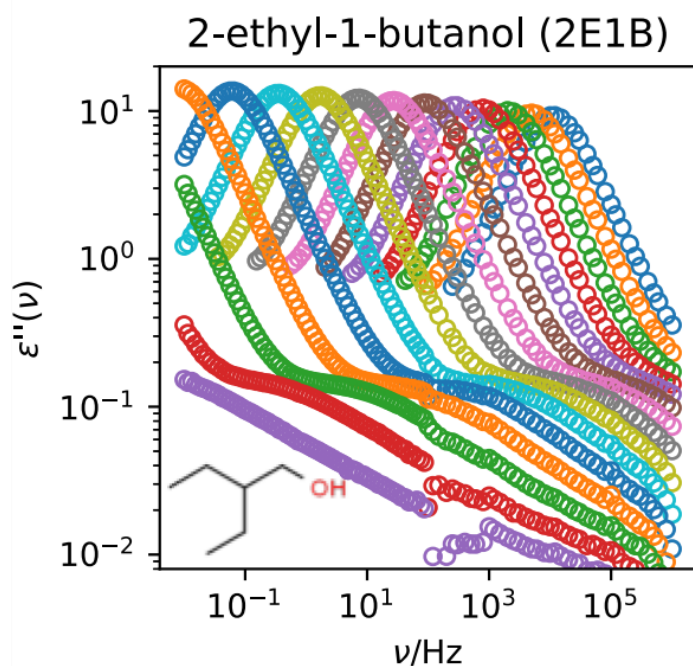
- same terminal mode
- cross-correlations aging relevant
- recovery broader spectral shape



Linear-Limit Aging Times of Three Monoalcohols

Published as part of *The Journal of Physical Chemistry B* *special issue* "Mark Ediger Festschrift".

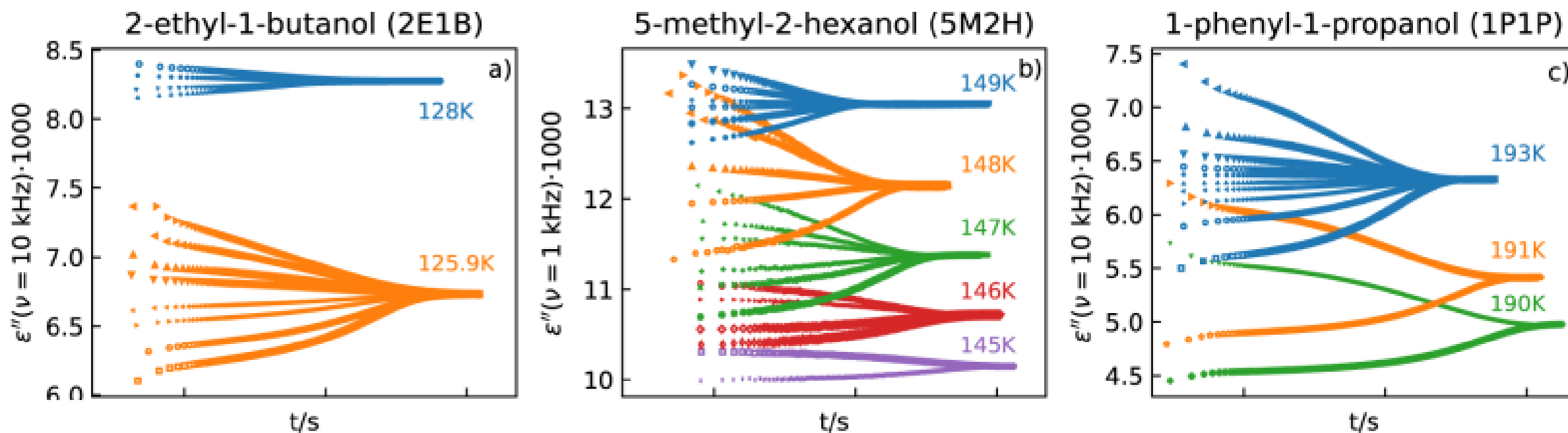
Jan Philipp Gabriel,* Jeppe C. Dyre,* and Tina Hecksher*

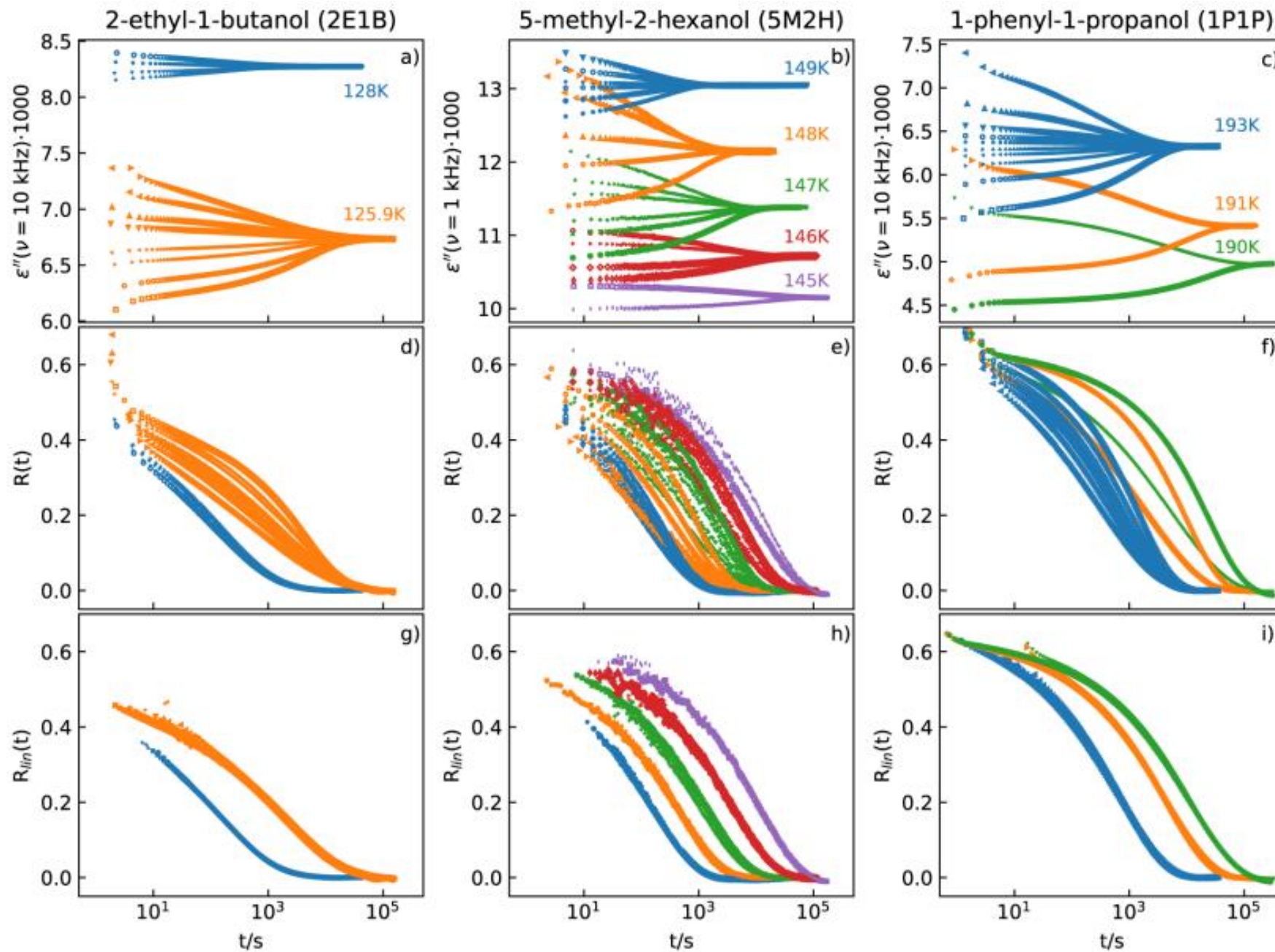


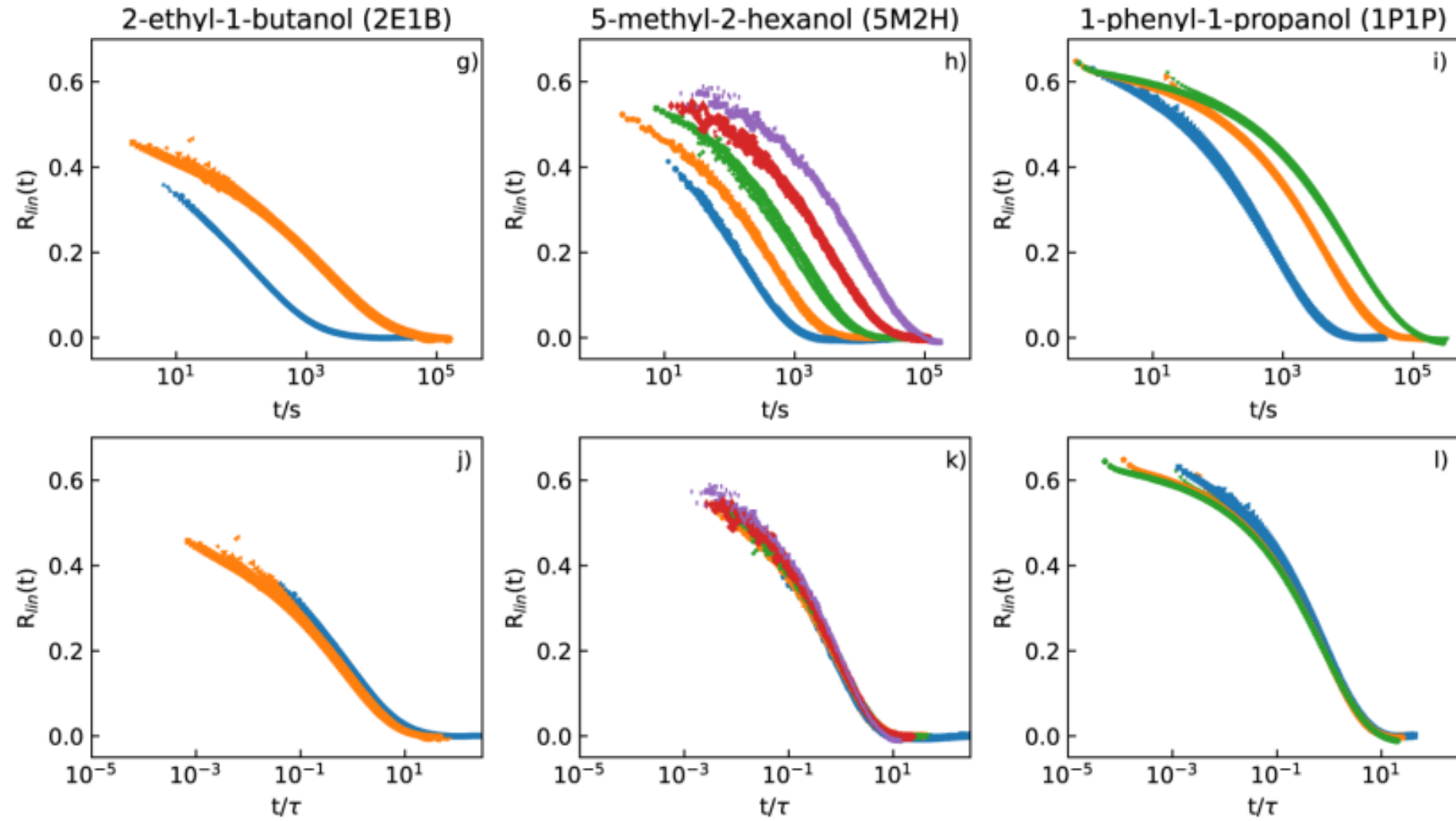
Linear-Limit Aging Times of Three Monoalcohols

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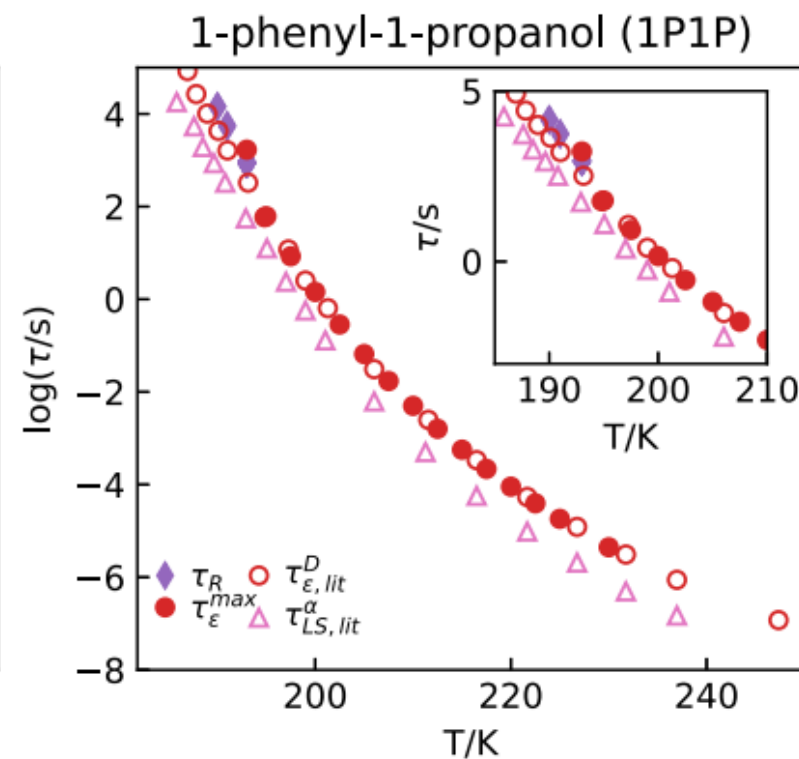
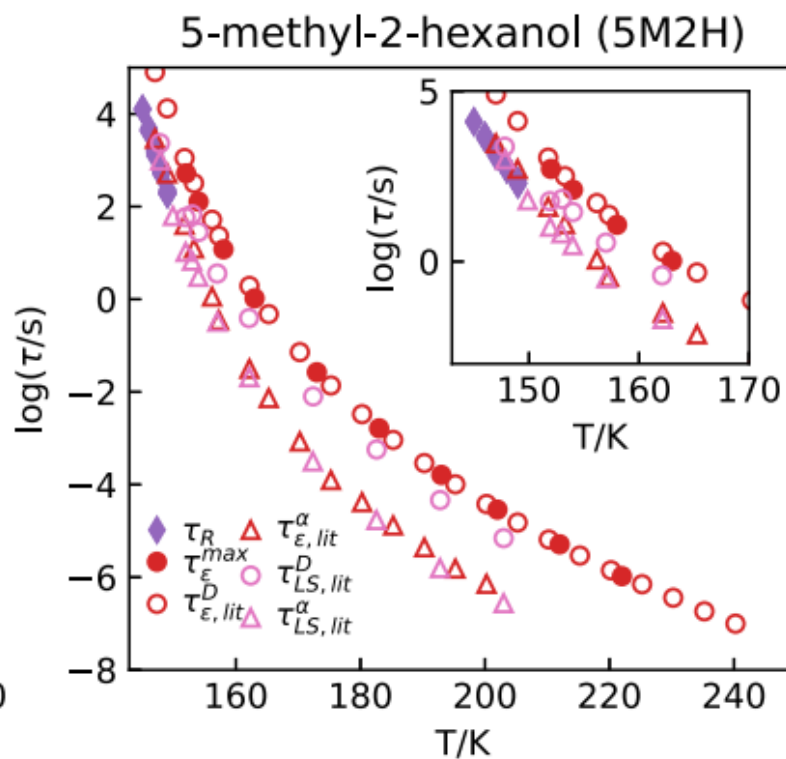
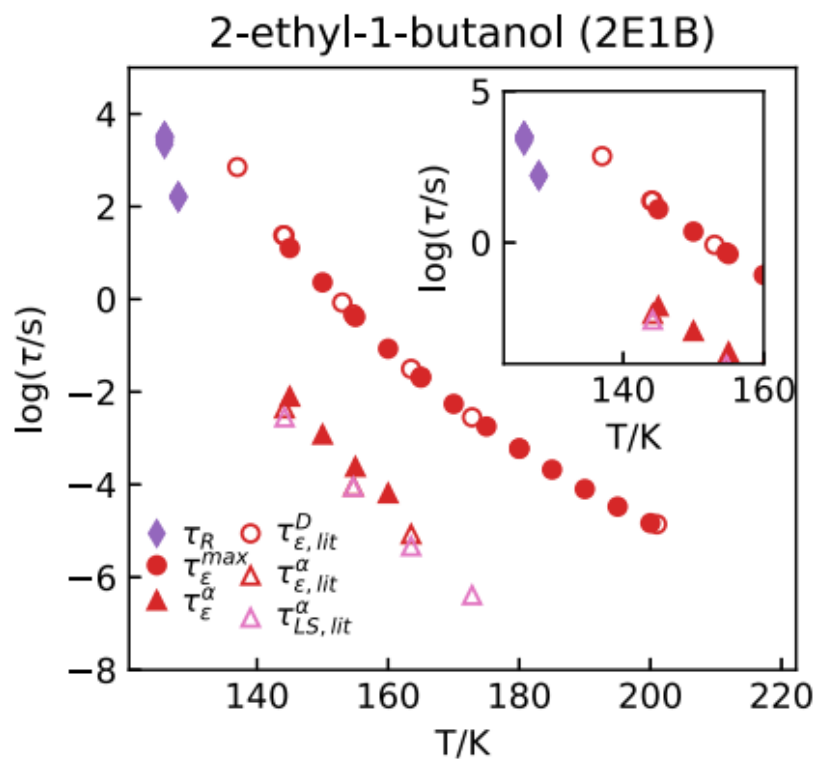




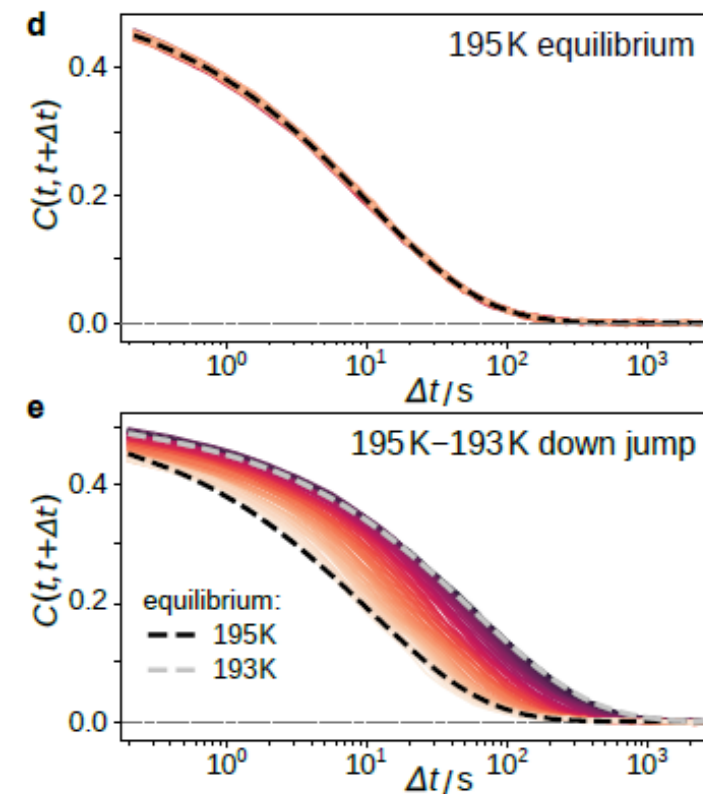
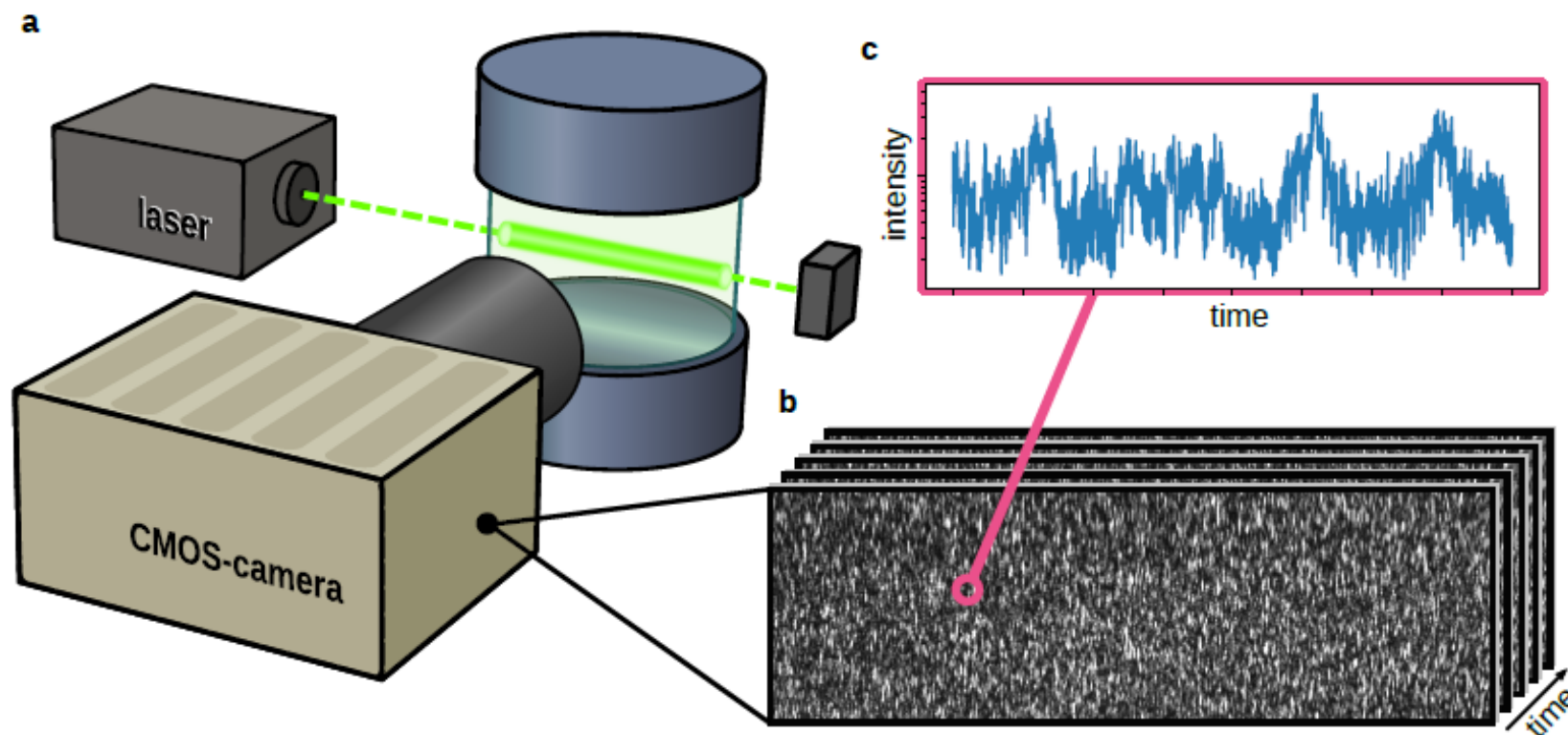
Linear-Limit Aging Times of Three Monoalcohols

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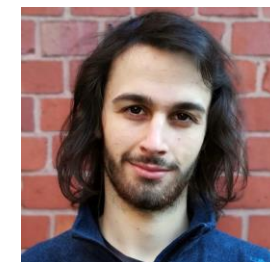
Jan Philipp Gabriel,* Jeppe C. Dyre,* and Tina Hecksher*



time resolved correlation functions



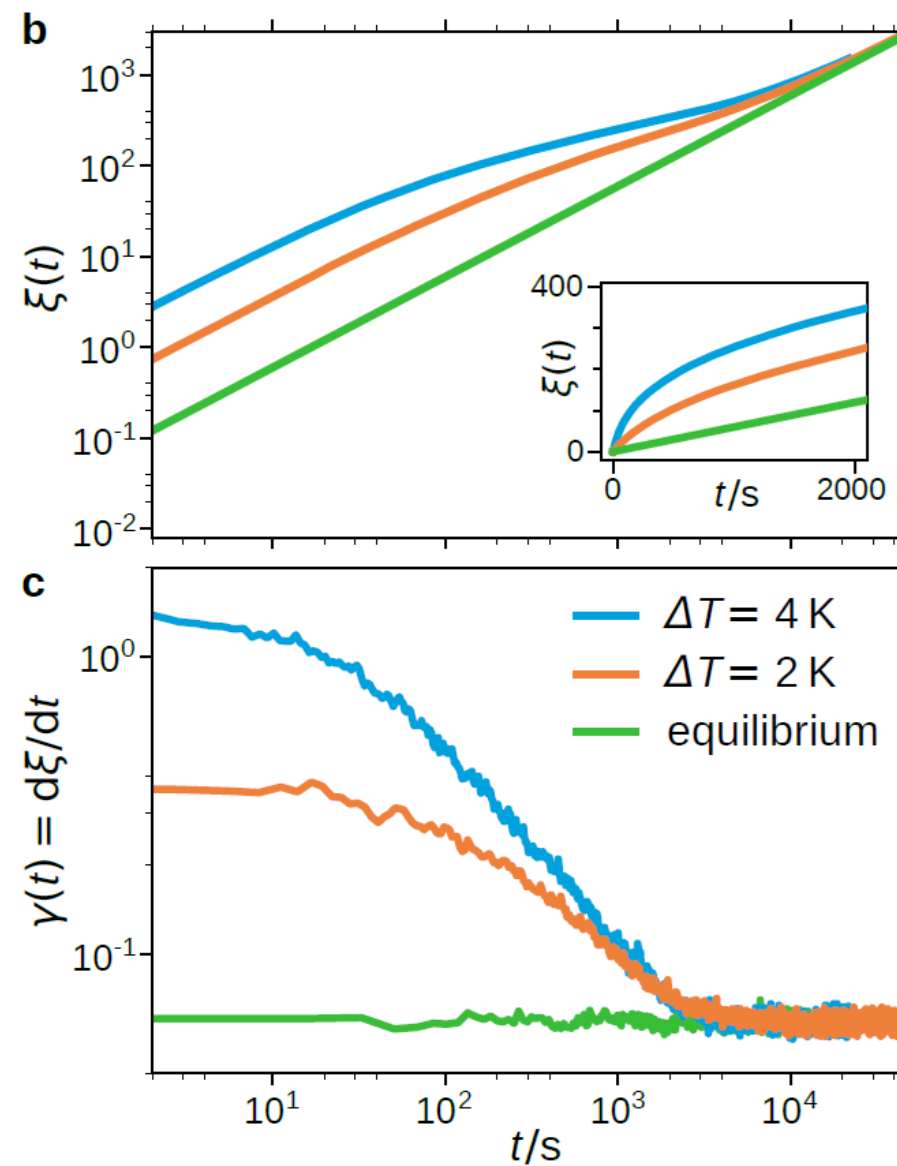
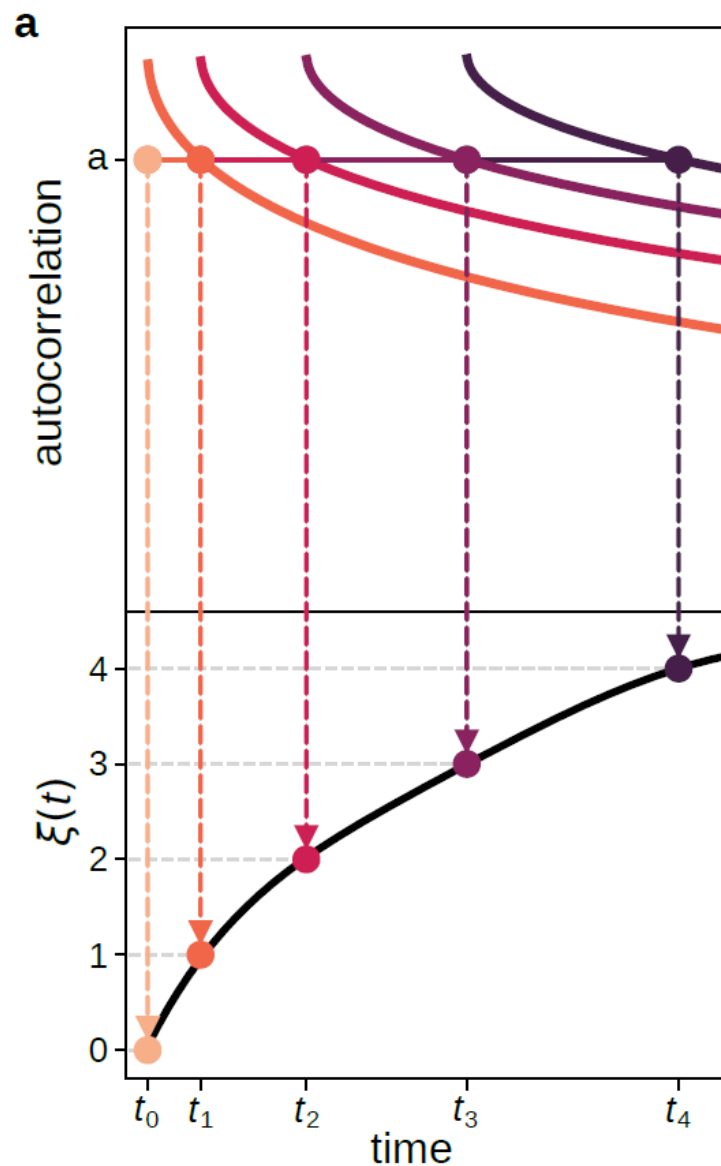
$$C(t, t + \Delta t) = \frac{N}{M} \sum_{j=1}^M \left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N I_{ij}(t) I_{ij}(t + \Delta t)}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^N I_{ij}(t) \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^N I_{ij}(t + \Delta t) \right)} \right] - 1$$

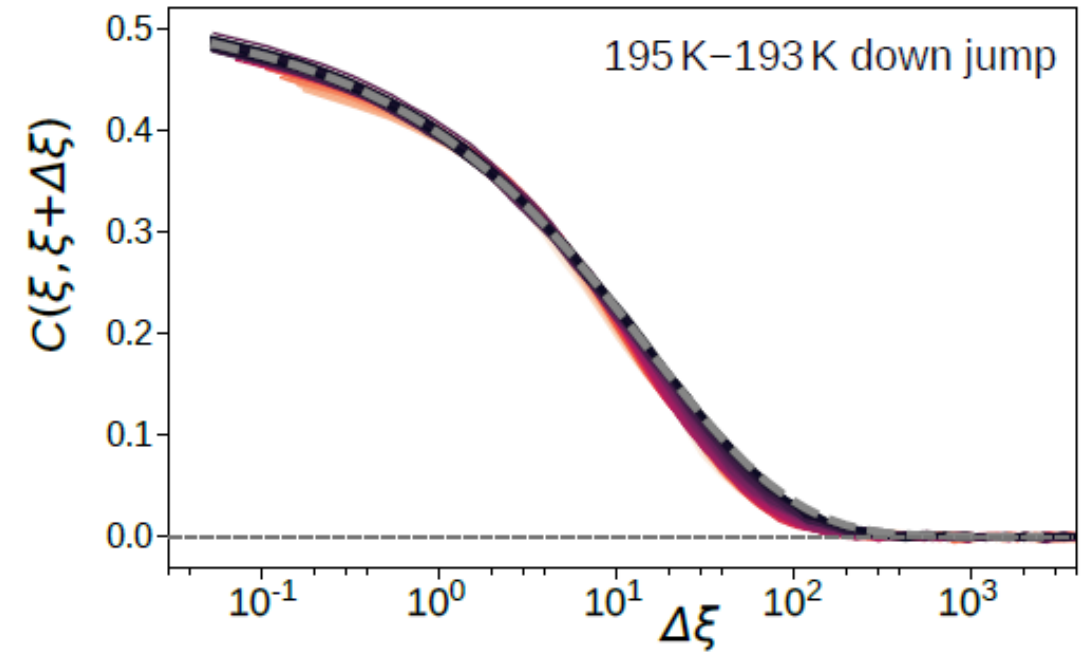
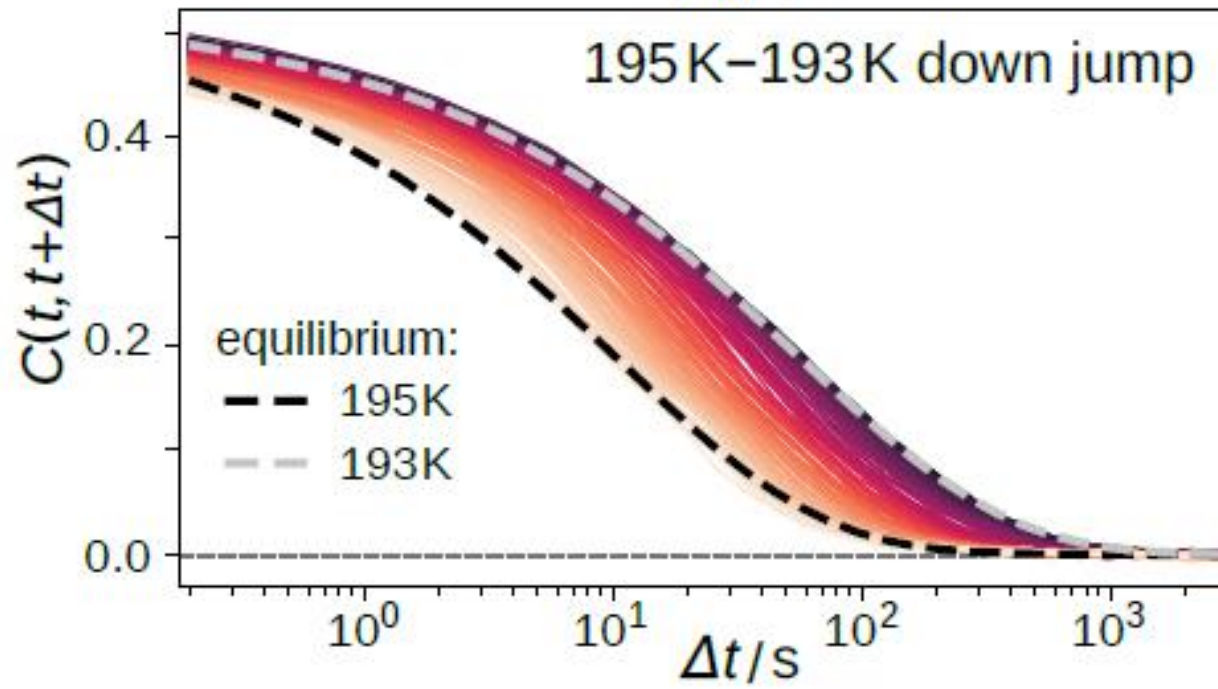


material time linearises dynamics

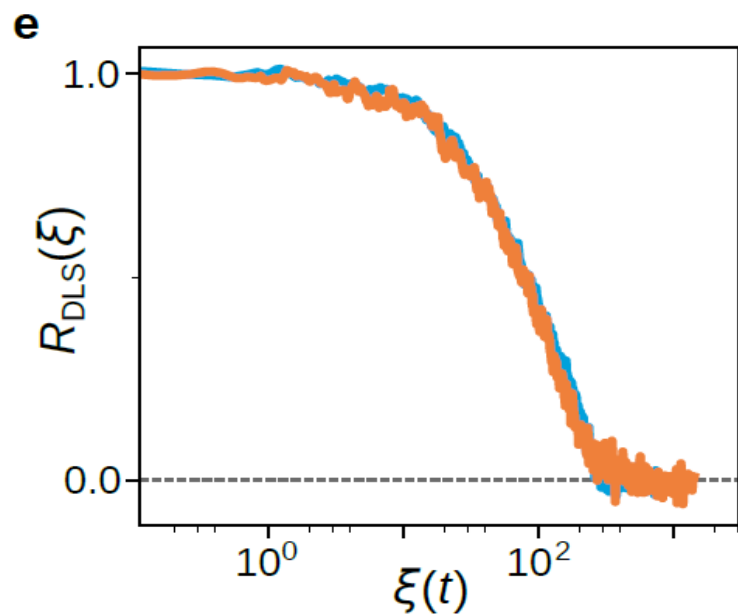
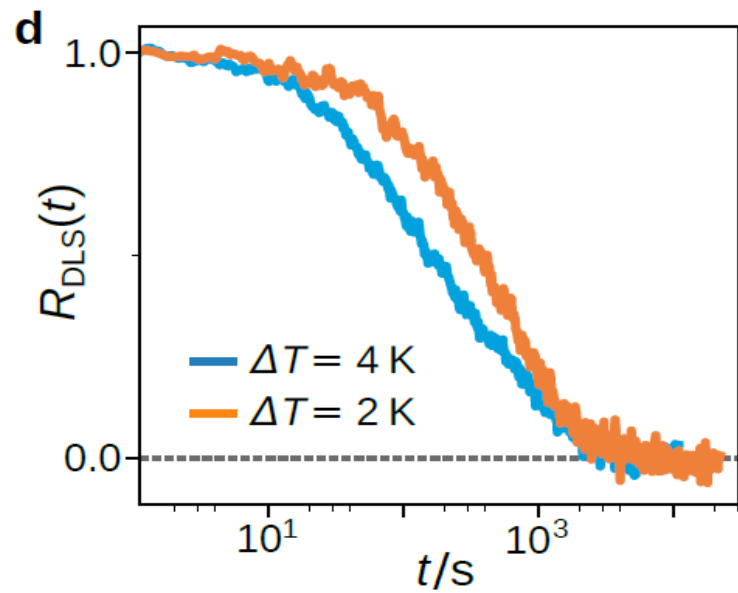


$$\gamma \equiv \frac{d\xi}{dt}$$

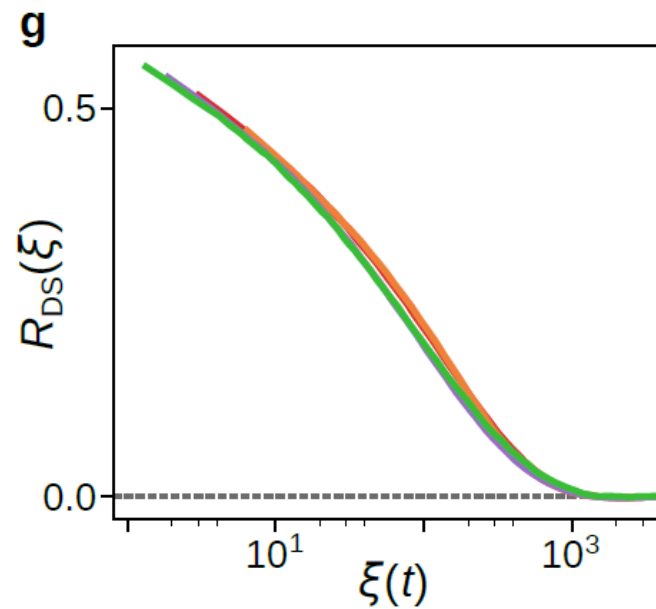
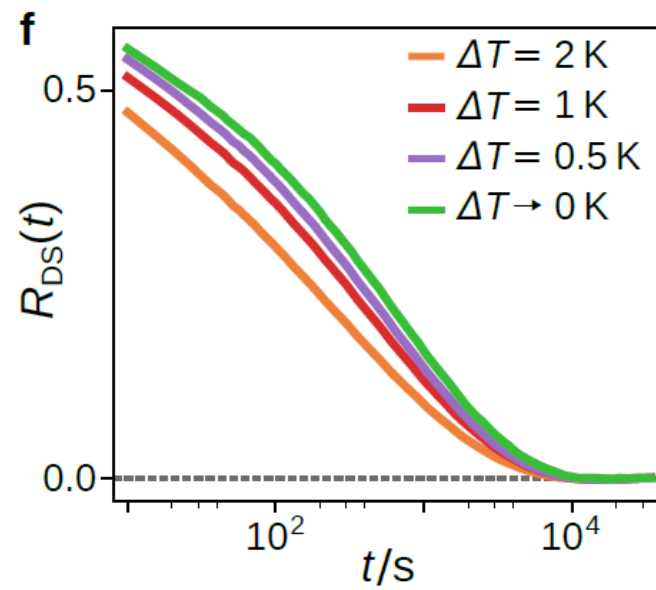




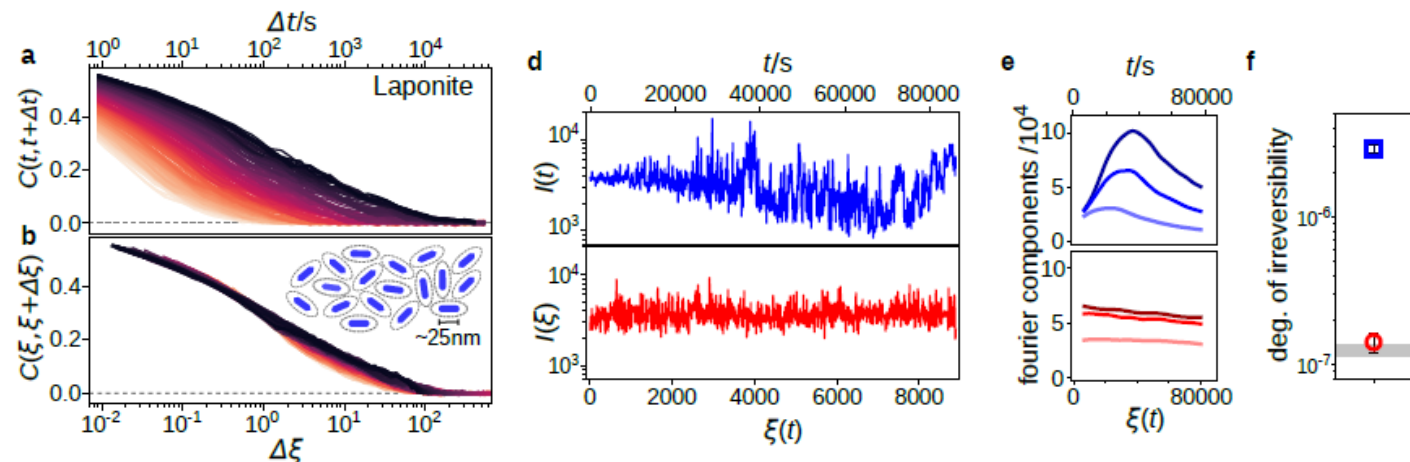
$$R(t) \equiv \frac{g_1(t) - g_1(t \rightarrow \infty)}{g_1(t=0) - g_1(t \rightarrow \infty)}$$



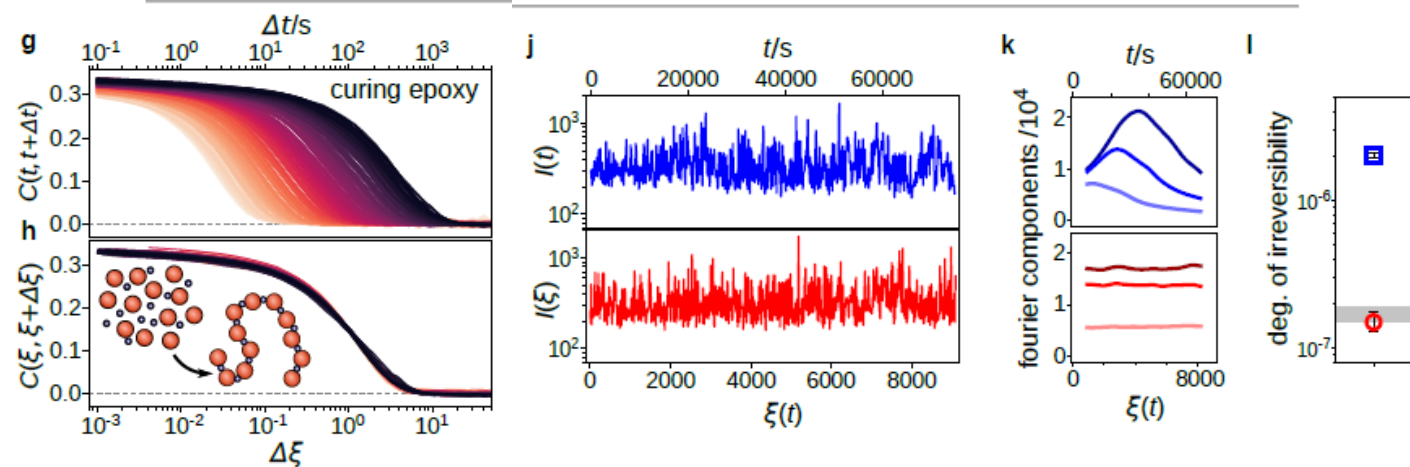
$$R_{\varepsilon''}^X(t) = \frac{\varepsilon''(v_0, t) - \varepsilon''(v_0, t \rightarrow \infty)}{\varepsilon''(v_0, t \rightarrow 0^-) - \varepsilon''(v_0, t \rightarrow \infty)}$$



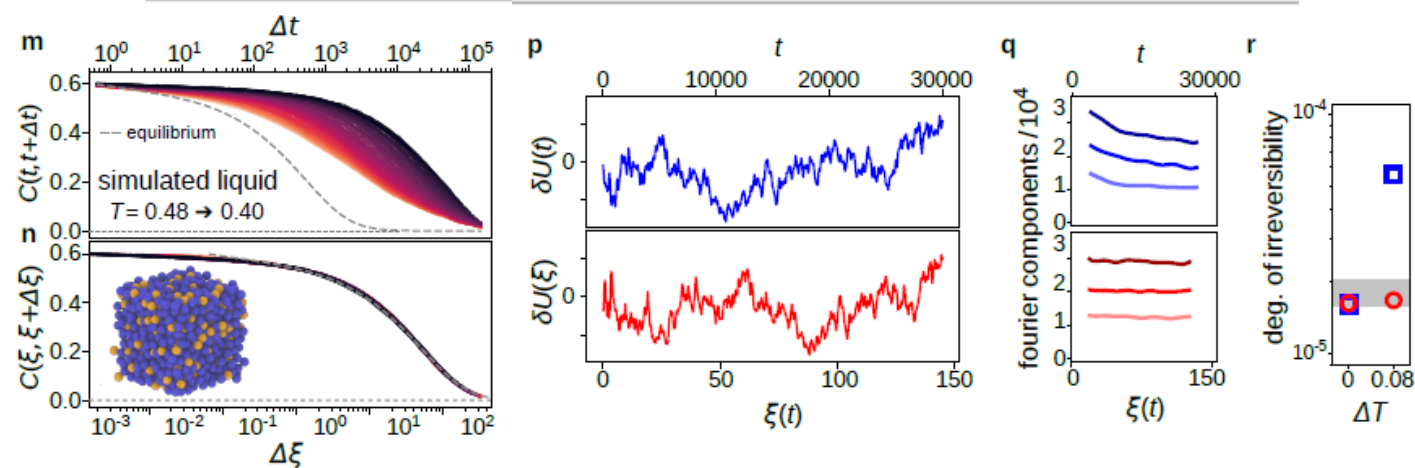
Colloid



Polymerizing liquid



Simulated liquid



athermal

(glass and jamming)

properties are time and energy dependent...

Gas



Fluid



Soft/Solid



compaction of grains ...

Cereal



Roman Street



Old Roman road between
Cologne and Neus

Swiss road



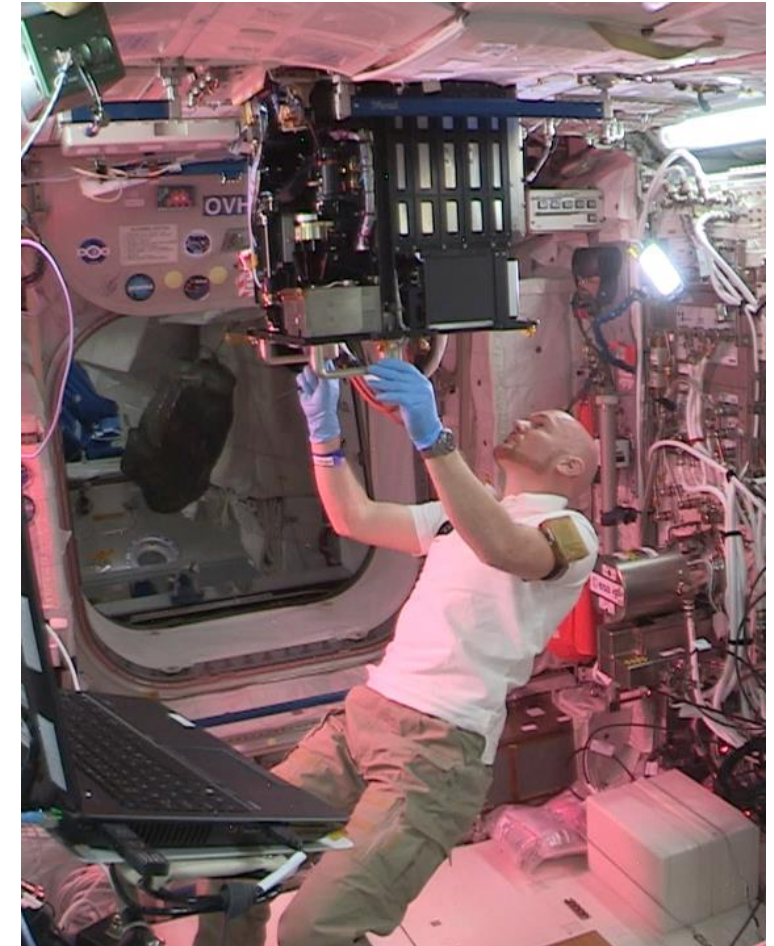
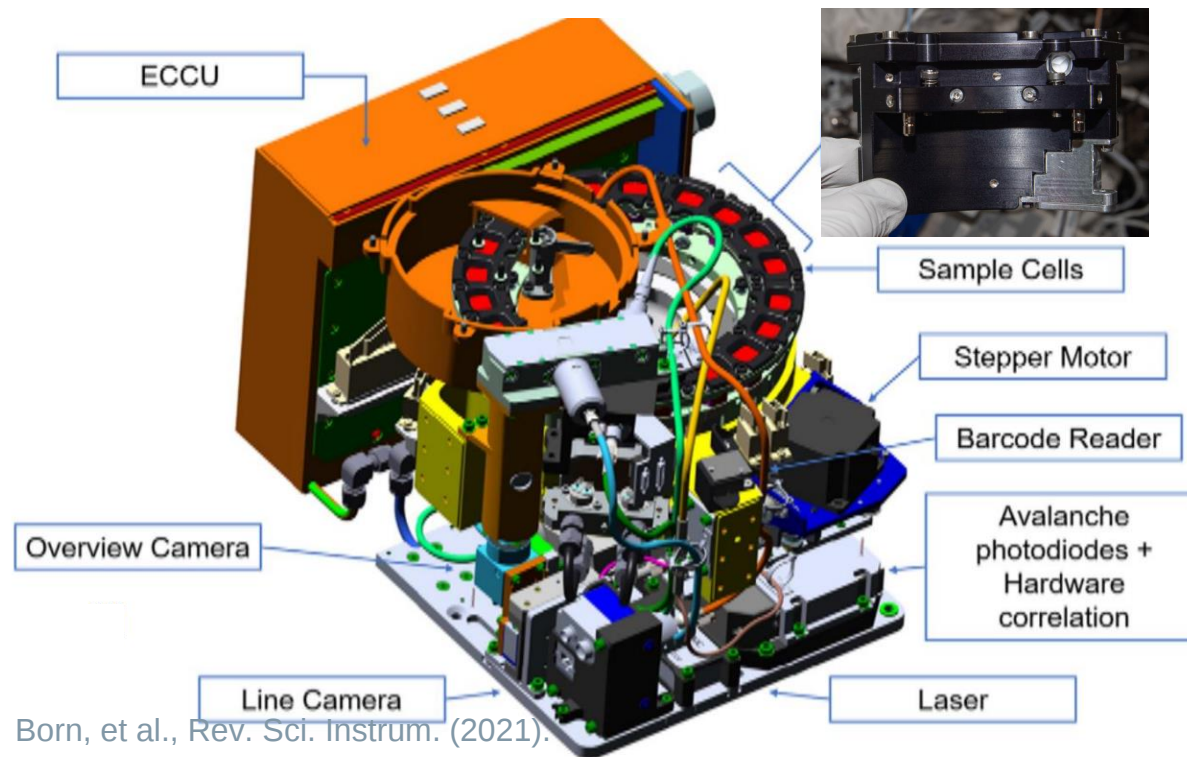
Switzerland road deformation

Moon



how do particles compact without gravity?

Soft Matter Dynamics Module (SMD) on the ISS Foams - Emulsions - Grains

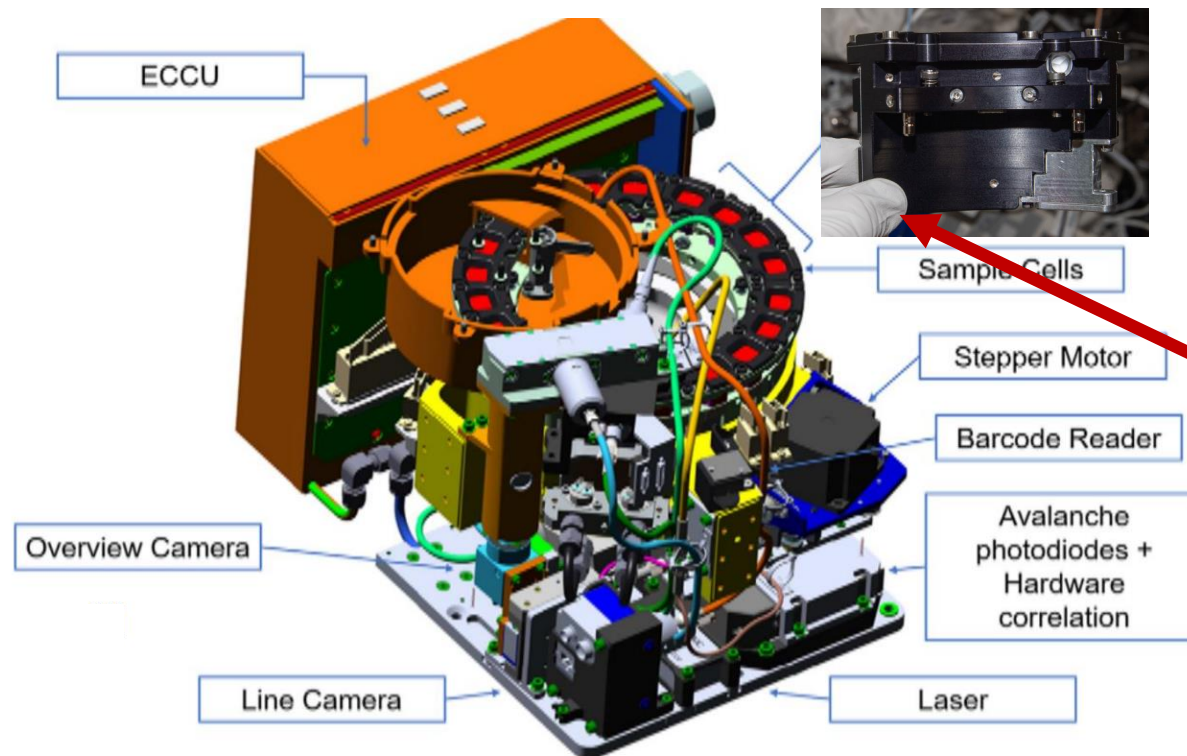


Alexander Gerst installing the SMD

ISS and SMD provide long-term low gravity for the investigation of slow processes

how do particles compact without gravity?

Soft Matter Dynamics Module (SMD) on the ISS Foams - Emulsions - Grains



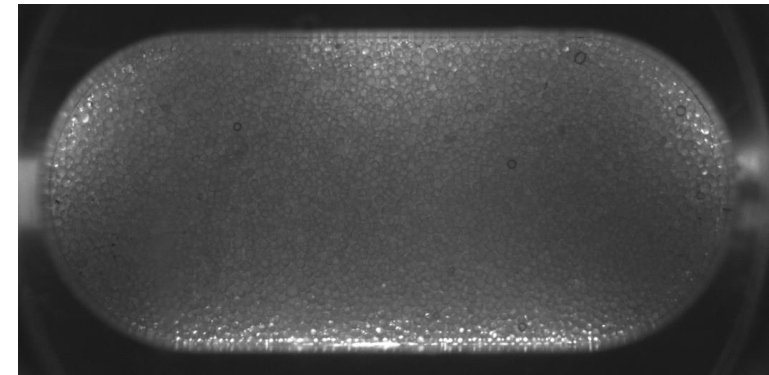
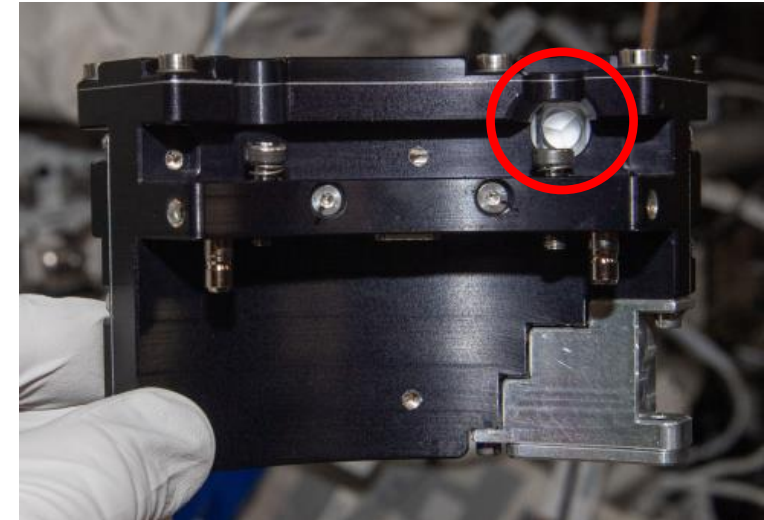
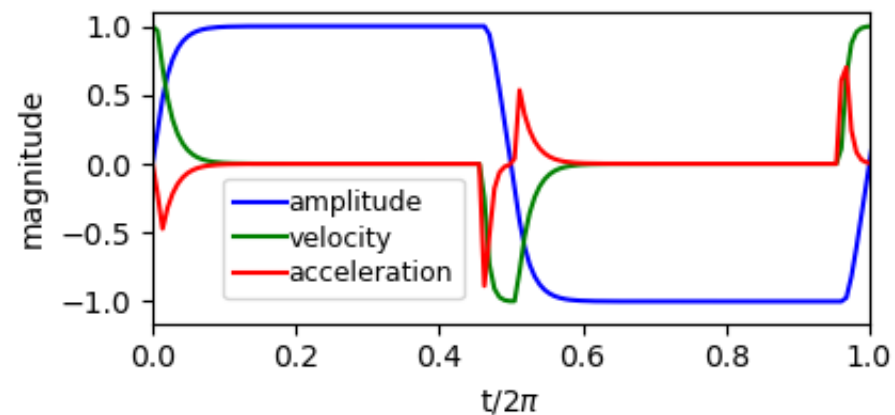
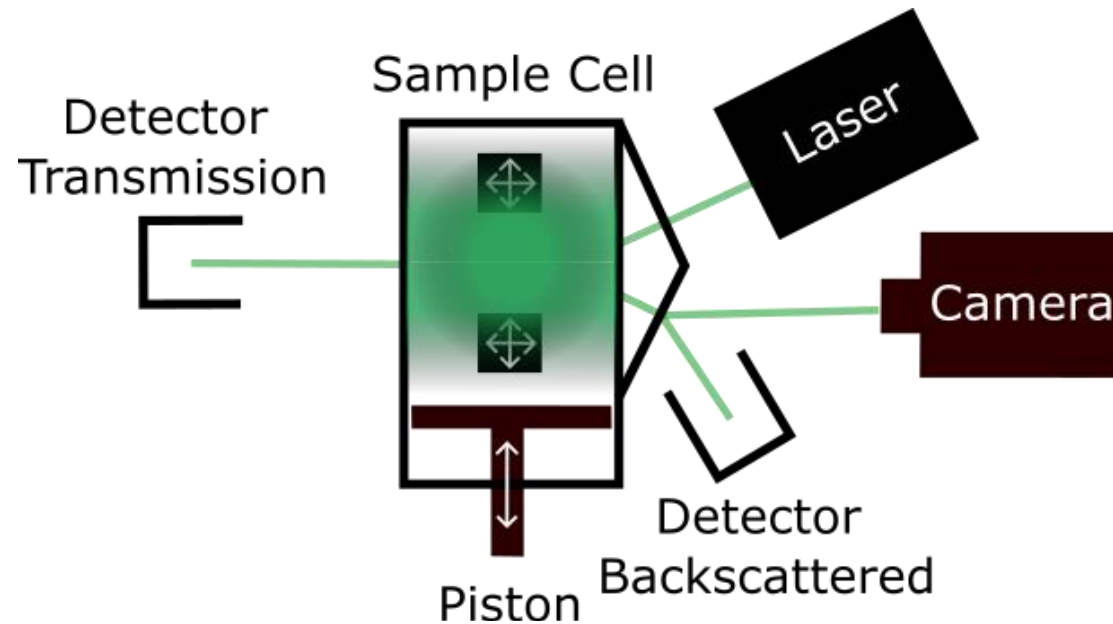
Born, et al., Rev. Sci. Instrum. (2021).



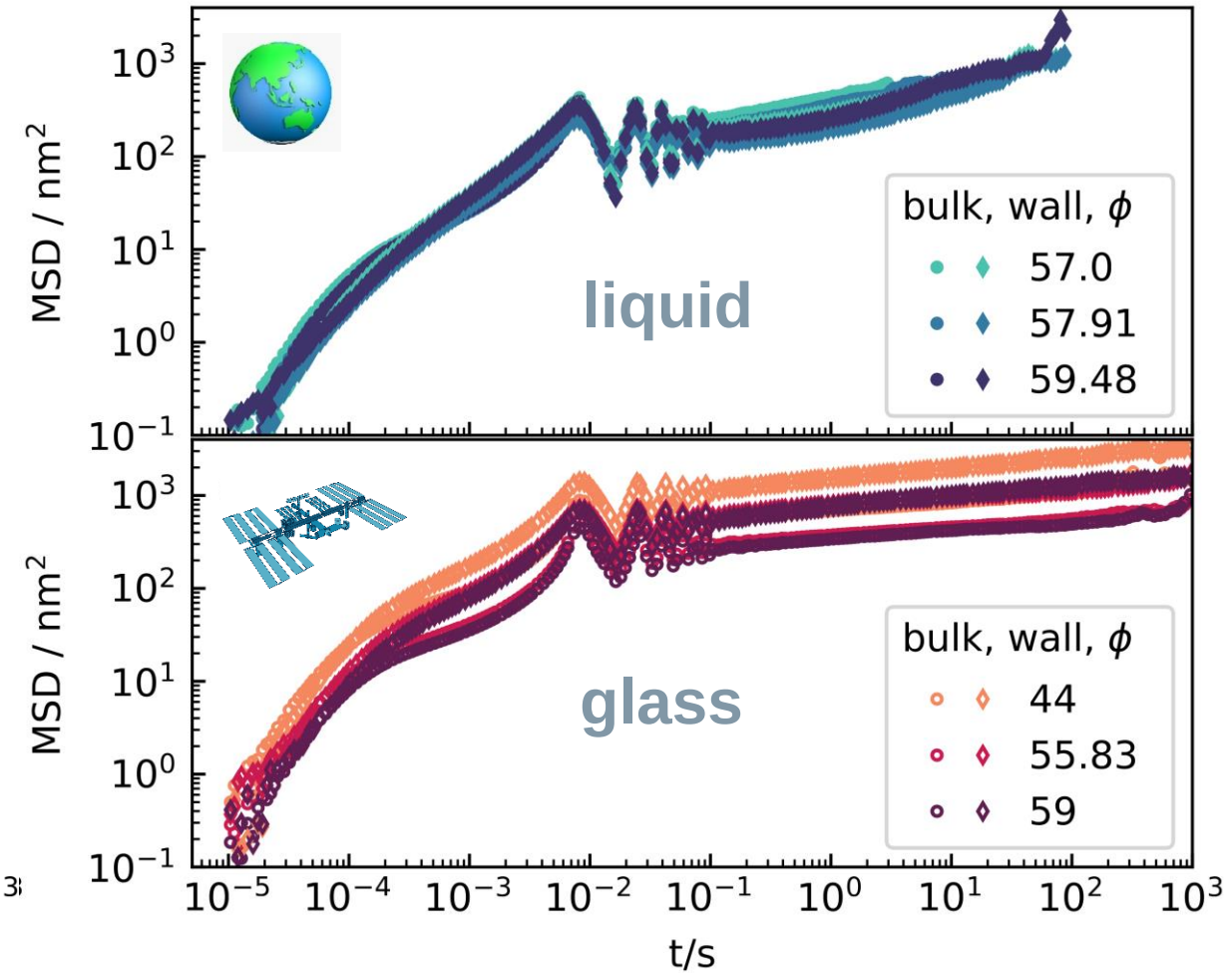
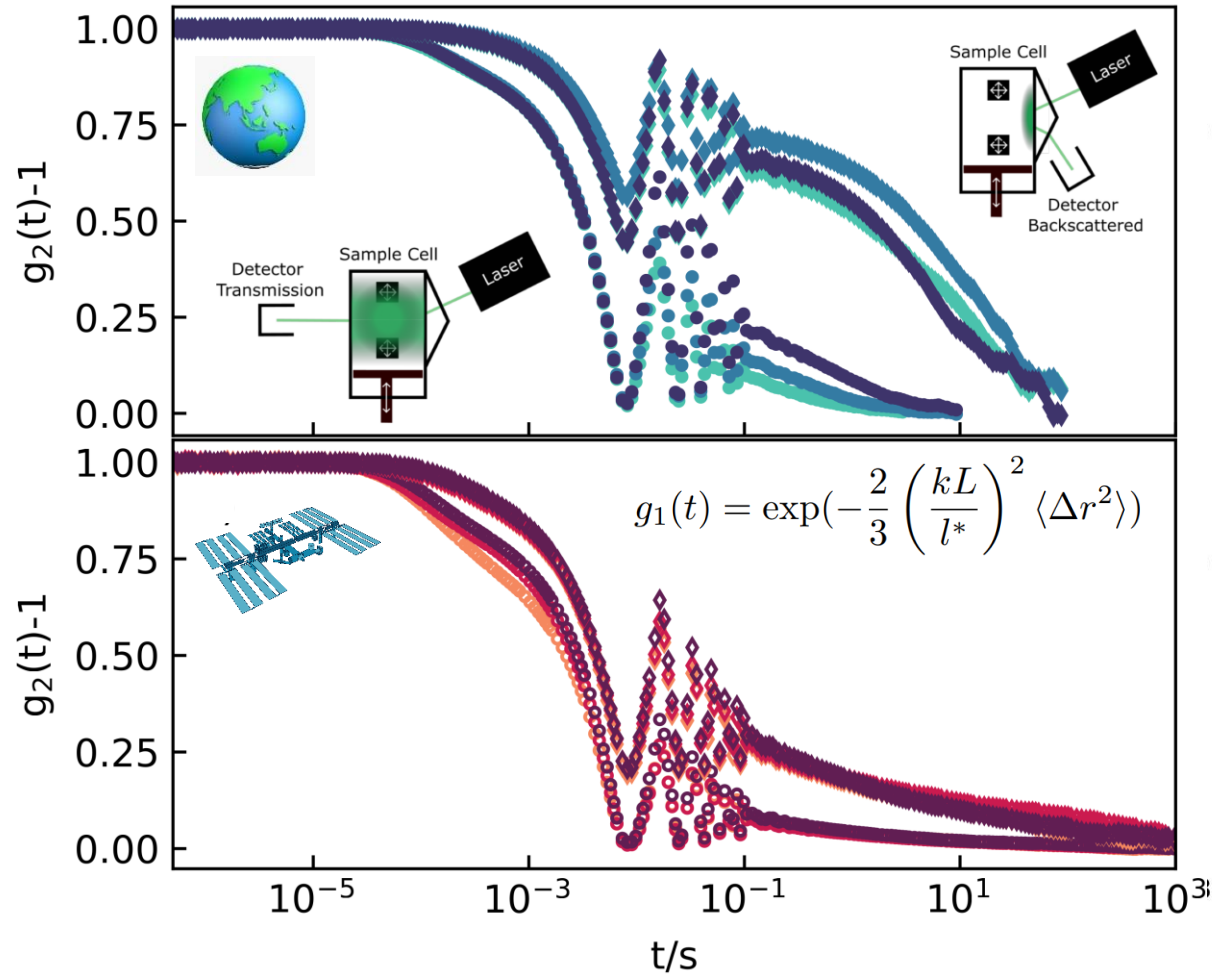
Andreas Mogensen

ISS and SMD provide long-term low gravity for the investigation of slow processes

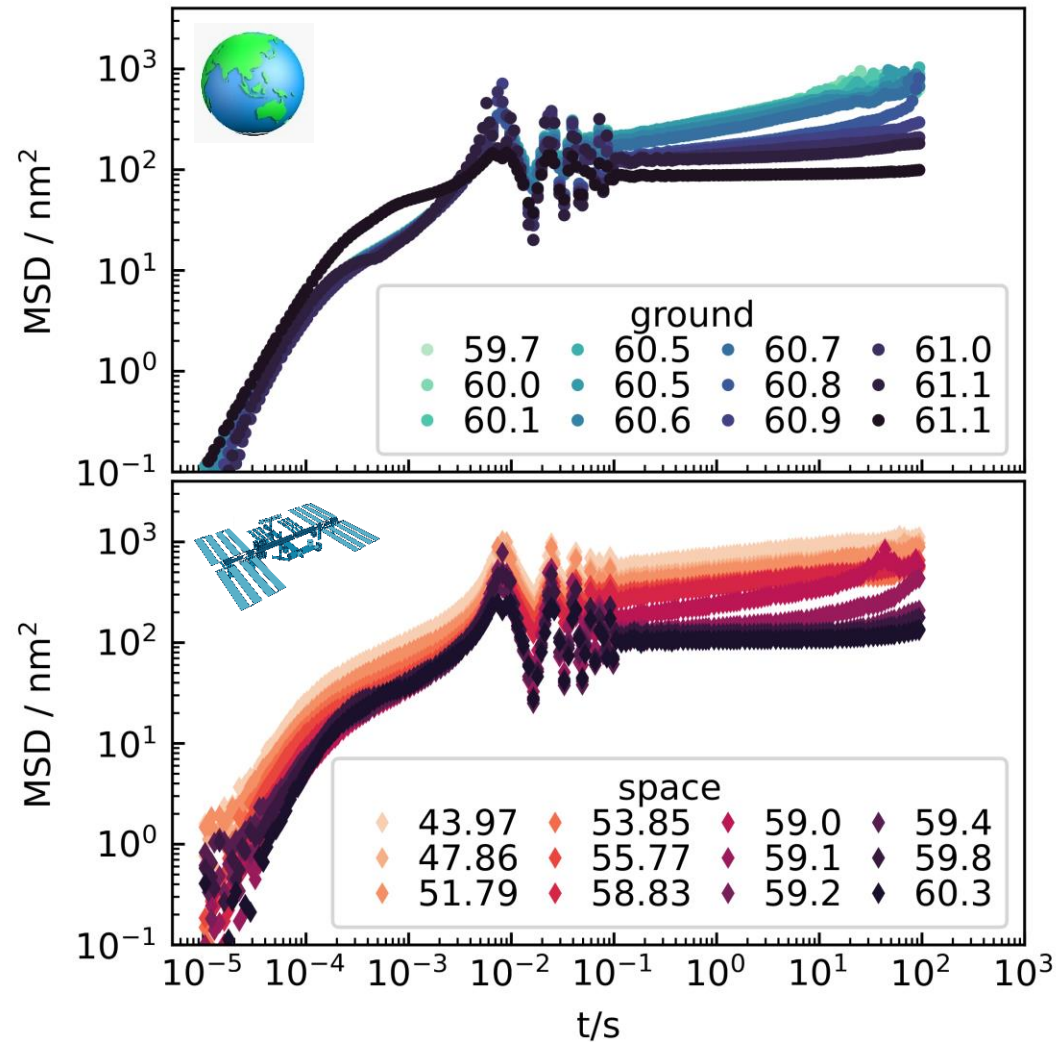
four piezo crystals generate a pulsed excitation of approx. 1g



Granule mobility on Earth and on the ISS



the glass transition takes place earlier without gravity



Earth:

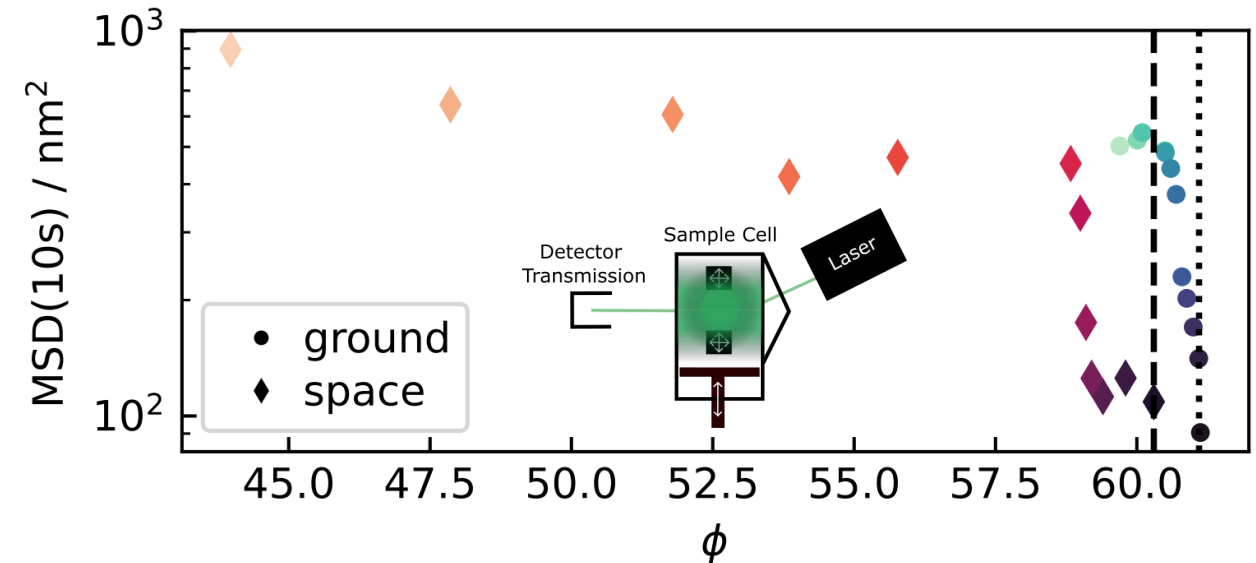
Glassy 60.6%

Jamming 61.1%

ISS:

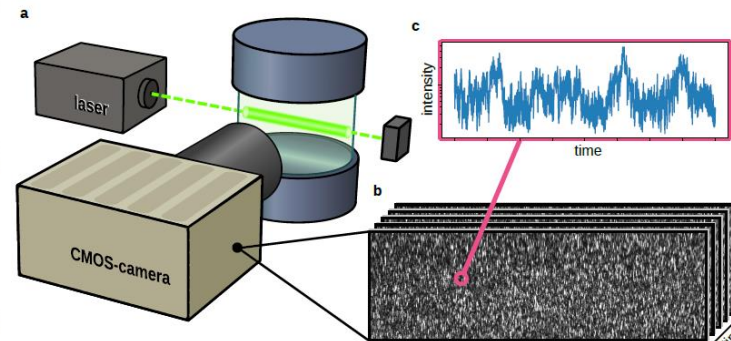
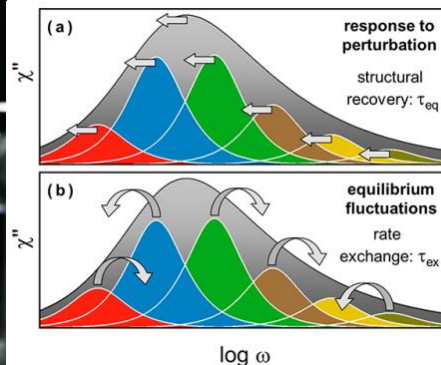
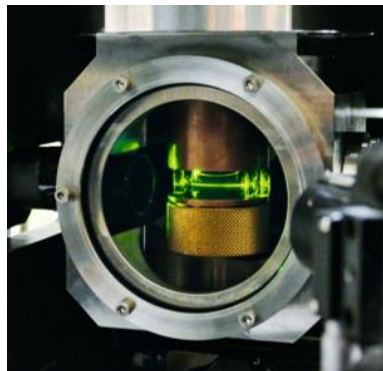
Glassy 59.0%

Jamming 60.3%.

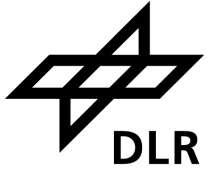


Summary

- The spectral shape is related to the Kirkwood factor and dipole density.
- The spectral shape and cross-correlations depend on the molecular specifics.
(polymer-like, asymmetries in shape, H-bound positions).
- Material time works in many systems and method independent.
- Densification in space is less efficient, and the spectra are similar to those of liquids.
- Consistent with: Simulations, solvation dynamics, mechanical spectroscopy, NMR, etc.



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