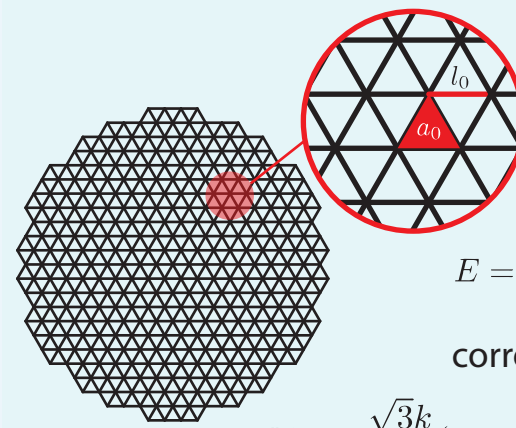
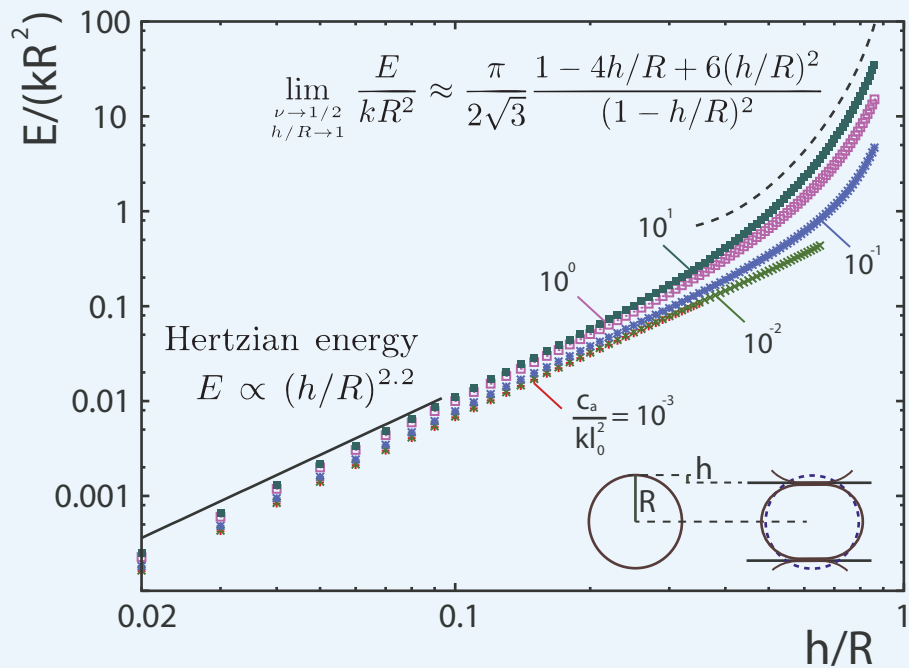


# Many-body contact repulsion of deformable disks

A. Šiber<sup>1,2</sup> and P. Zihler<sup>2,3</sup>



“microscopic” model:

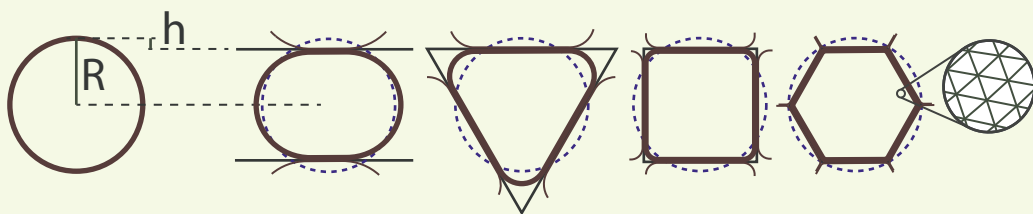
$$E = \frac{k}{2} \sum_j (l_j - l_0)^2 + c_a \sum_J \left(1 - \frac{a_0}{a_J}\right)^2$$

correspondence with linear elasticity:

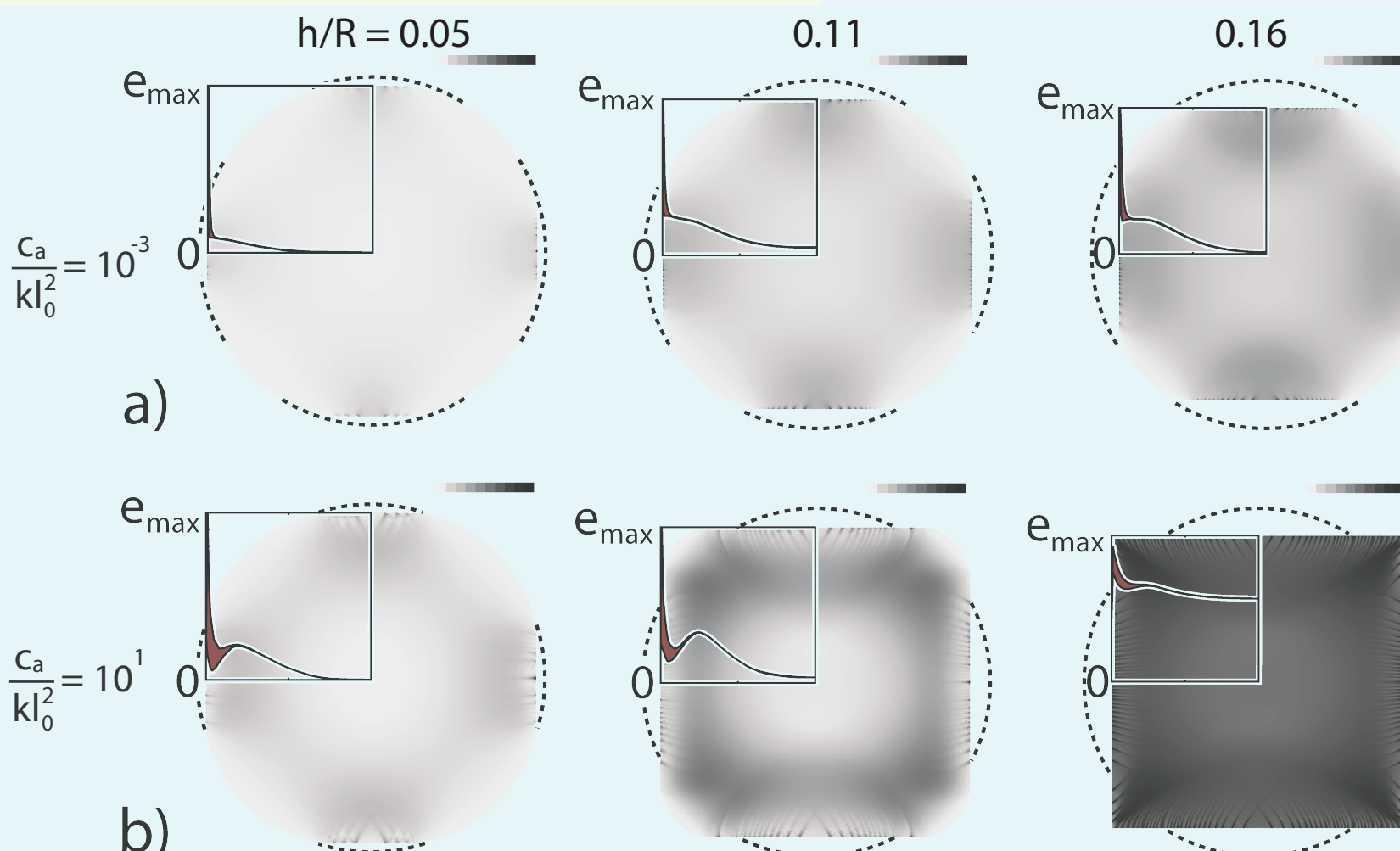
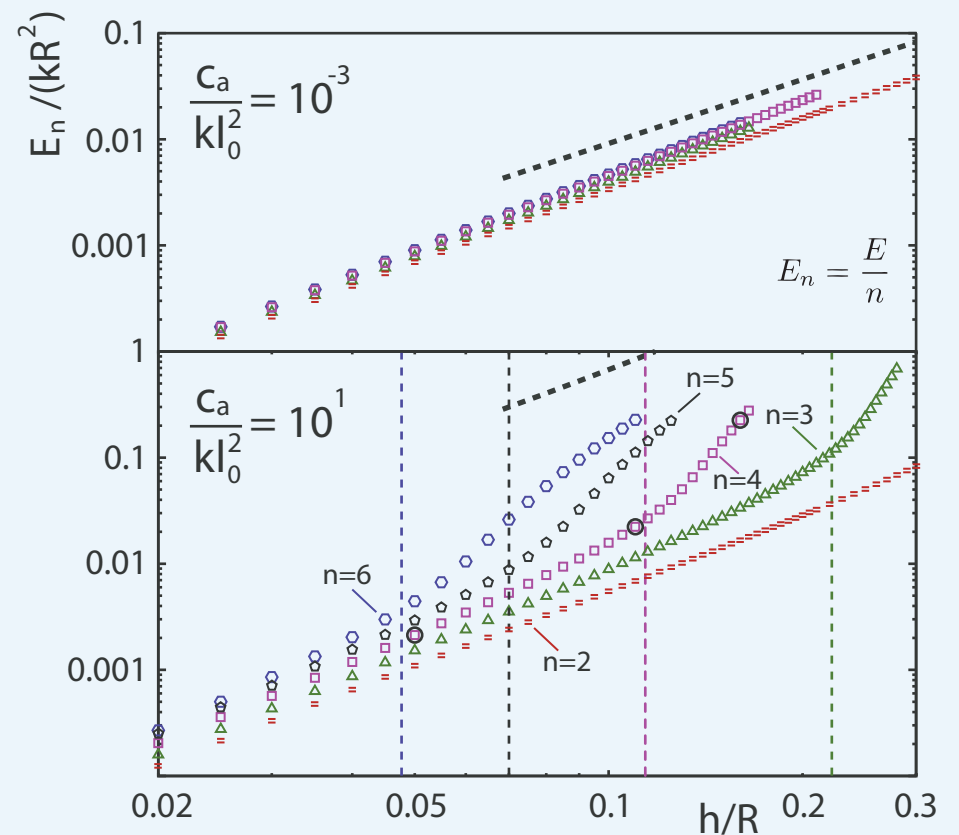
$$Y = \frac{\sqrt{3}k}{2}(1 + \nu) \quad \nu = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4[1 + 16c_a/(3kl_0^2)]}$$

We use a **spring-and-plaquette network** model to analyze the repulsion between **elastic disks in contact**.

By studying various 2D geometries, we find that as disks approach the incompressibility limit the many-body effects become dominant and the **disk-disk interaction is not pairwise additive**.



Upon compression, the disks undergo a **transition from the localized to the distributed deformation** regime accompanied by a step increase of energy consistent with the **onset of a hard core**.



This work was supported by Marie-Curie Initial Training Network **COMPLIODS** (FP7-PEOPLE-ITN-2008 Grant No. 234810), by Ministry of Science, Education, and Sports of the Republic of Croatia (Grant No. 035-0352828-2837), and by Slovenian Research Agency (Grant No. P1-0055)