

Particle segregation in a sedimenting bidisperse soft sphere system†

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We study the sedimentation process of a binary colloidal soft sphere system where significant overlaps of the particles are possible. We employ estimates of the equation of states in the small and large pressure limit in order to predict the final states of the sedimentation process. Furthermore, Brownian dynamics simulations were performed in order to confirm the predictions and to explore the dynamics of the sedimentation. We observe that the segregation process due to gravity usually consists of multiple steps. Instead of single particles moving upwards or downwards we usually observe that first local segregation occurs, then clusters consisting of particles of one species are formed that finally sink towards their equilibrium position within the final sedimentation profile. The possible final states include complex phases like a phase consisting of large particles on the top and the bottom of the system with small particles in between. We also observe metastable network-like structures.

1 Introduction

Due to the ubiquitous presence of gravity sedimentation processes immediately play an important role in a huge number of common situations. Controlling the sedimentation process is important in order to regulate the growth of crystals or amorphous phases^{1,2} and in order to support or avoid separation effects in mixtures of different types of particles. Such separation effects are of great interest in many technical applications. Therefore the sedimentation of colloids^{1–8} and the behavior of granular materials under gravity^{9–18} have been a subject of research for a long time.

For example, the rise dynamics of large particles in shaken granular systems, also known as the Brazil nut effect, has been studied extensively.^{9–19} Furthermore, the reverse effect, *i.e.*, large particles sinking to the bottom for a different choice of parameters, has also been described theoretically^{12,14,15} and observed in experiments.^{12,16,19} Explanations for the segregation of large particles to the top or bottom are based on *e.g.* buoyancy,^{13,17,18} filling of voids by small particles,^{10,12} convective motion,^{11,17} condensation effects,¹⁴ or inertia effects.^{12,17}

For the sedimentation of colloidal particles, the inertia effects can be neglected. A detailed theory has been developed and compared to simulations for the segregation of charged colloidal particles due to gravity.^{3–6} The sedimentation in soft sphere systems with small particle overlaps was reported to mainly depend on the bulk properties of random mixtures and

of phases that only consist of one particle species.⁷ However, also a more complex behavior has been observed.⁸ Besides colloids that are close to the hard sphere limit, in recent years, there is a large amount of interest in soft particles that allow for significant large overlaps and therefore might possess a special phase behavior,^{20–26} complex glassy dynamics,^{27–33} and non-trivial jamming properties.³⁴ Such soft colloids correspond to star-polymers,^{35–37} polymer coils,³⁸ or soft microgel particles^{28,39} and are therefore in principle accessible in experiments.

In this article, we use Brownian dynamics simulations in order to study the segregation process in a binary system of such soft spheres. We show that the overlaps of the particles significantly influence the effective buoyancy and therefore the sedimentation process. As a consequence, the sedimentation process might lead to complex configurations, *e.g.*, in some cases large particles might rise at small pressures due to a lower mass density while they might also sink at large pressures because of large particle overlaps. Thus, the large particles might assemble both at the top of the system as well as at the bottom, where the pressure is larger. Furthermore, the dynamics of the segregation process consists of multiple steps. First, we observe local demixing, then clusters of the same particle species form, and finally these clusters rise or sink towards their equilibrium position.

The paper is organized as follows: in Section 2 we introduce a model system and describe the simulation details. In Section 3 we discuss the theoretical background that enables us to predict the sedimentation behavior. The resulting equilibrium states are presented and compared to the final states of our Brownian dynamics simulation in Section 4, whereas Section 5 illuminates the dynamical process in approaching the equilibrium. Finally, we conclude in Section 6.

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2 Binary soft sphere system

2.1 Model system

We consider a binary mixture consisting of N_s small particles with diameter σ_s and mass m_s and N_l large particles with diameter σ_l and mass m_l . Throughout the whole paper we fix $\sigma_l = 2\sigma_s$ but vary the masses. As a control parameter, we employ the ratio of the mass densities, *i.e.*,

$$\xi = \frac{m_s/\sigma_s^3}{m_l/\sigma_l^3}. \quad (1)$$

The particles interact according to a finite-ranged purely repulsive harmonic pair potential

$$u(r_{ij}) = \begin{cases} \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \left(1 - \frac{r_{ij}}{\sigma_{ij}}\right)^2 & r_{ij} < \sigma_{ij} \\ 0 & r_{ij} \geq \sigma_{ij} \end{cases}, \quad (2)$$

where r_{ij} is the distance between the centers of two spheres, $\sigma_{ij} = (\sigma_i + \sigma_j)/2$ is their average diameter and the prefactor ε defines the energy scale.

We study particles in a gravitational field in the z -direction. Moreover, there is a plane wall at the bottom of the simulation box. This corresponds to an additional external field acting on every sphere

$$u_{\text{ext}}(\mathbf{r}_i) = m_i g z_i + u_w(z_i) \quad (3)$$

with $m_i = m_s$ or m_l depending on the type of particle and

$$u_w(z_i) = \begin{cases} \frac{\varepsilon_w}{2} \left(1 - \frac{z_i}{\sigma_i/2}\right)^2 & z_i < \frac{\sigma_i}{2} \\ 0 & z_i \geq \frac{\sigma_i}{2} \end{cases}. \quad (4)$$

The stiffness of the wall is given by a dimensionless constant $\varepsilon_w^* = \varepsilon_w/\varepsilon$ and the strength of the gravitational field by $g^* = m_s g \sigma_s / (\xi k_B T)$ where g is the gravitational acceleration.

In the following we use the particle diameter σ_s of the smaller particles as a suitable length scale and the prefactor ε of the interaction potential as an energy scale. Furthermore, we usually employ the Brownian time $\tau_B = \sigma_s^2/D_0$ as a time scale, with $D_0 = k_B T/\gamma_s$ denoting the short-time self-diffusion coefficient where γ_s is the friction coefficient of a small sphere. We also introduce the dimensionless temperature $T^* = k_B T/\varepsilon$ and the dimensionless pressure $P^* = P\sigma_s^3/\varepsilon$. The total bulk number density of the system is given by $\rho = N/V$ where $N = N_s + N_l$ is the total number of particles and V denotes the volume of the system.

2.2 Simulation details

We perform Brownian dynamics simulations,⁴⁰ *i.e.*, we simulate the particle trajectories given by the overdamped Langevin equation

$$\gamma \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i(t) = \mathbf{F}_i(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N) + \mathbf{f}_i(t), \quad (5)$$

where depending on the species γ_i is either the friction constant of a small sphere $\gamma_i = \gamma_s$ or the friction constant of a large sphere $\gamma_i = \gamma_l = \gamma_s \sigma_l/\sigma_s$. The force \mathbf{F}_i is given by the pair interactions, the external wall potential, and the gravitational force. The random force $\mathbf{f}_i(t)$ is Gaussian distributed with zero mean. The second moment fulfills $\langle \mathbf{f}_i(t) \mathbf{f}_j^T(t') \rangle = 2\gamma_i k_B T \delta_{ij} \delta(t - t') \mathbf{I}_3$, where \mathbf{f}_j^T is the transpose of \mathbf{f}_j , \mathbf{I}_3 is the three-dimensional unity matrix, $\delta(t - t')$ and δ_{ij} are the Dirac delta and the Kronecker-delta function, respectively.

In our simulation we consider $N_s = 2000$ small and $N_l = 2000$ large particles. We employ periodic boundary conditions perpendicular to the gravitational force. The length of the simulation box in x and y -directions is $L_x = L_y = 10\sigma_s$. We use finite time steps with $\Delta t = 10^{-4}\tau_B$ or below. In the beginning we place all the particles randomly into the simulation box at a low packing fraction of $\phi = 0.1$. After an initial relaxation time without gravity of $200\tau_B$, the external field is instantaneously switched on.

We choose an almost hard wall with a stiffness $\varepsilon_w^* = 100$, which makes it rather impenetrable for the particles. The strength of the gravitational field is $g^* = 1.5$.

3 Theory

3.1 Bulk equation of state: limiting cases

In equilibrium we observe a segregation of the two particle species. In order to predict which species is forced to the top and which one to the bottom, we first consider the low and high number density limits of the bulk equation of state of demixed phases that consist of only one particle species.

For low densities, the equation of state can be estimated by truncating the virial expansion after the second term, *i.e.*,

$$Z = \frac{\beta P}{\rho} = 1 + B_2 \rho, \quad (6)$$

where $\beta = 1/(k_B T)$. For sufficiently fast decaying interaction potentials $u(r)$ the second virial coefficient reduces to⁴¹

$$B_2 = 2\pi \int_0^\infty dr [1 - \exp(-\beta u(r))] r^2. \quad (7)$$

For large densities, we employ the so-called Mean Spherical Approximation (MSA).⁴¹ The MSA is a well-established approximation for soft particle systems at large densities.^{20,42–44} Note that sometimes the MSA is also called random phase approximation (RPA).^{20,44} For soft penetrable spheres, the hard core becomes negligibly small and the overall approximate closure relation is⁴³

$$c(r) = -\beta u(r). \quad (8)$$

The equation of state is determined by integrating over the compressibility factor

$$\rho Z = \beta P = \beta \int_0^\rho d\rho' \frac{\partial P(\rho')}{\partial \rho'} = \int_0^\rho d\rho' [1 - \rho' \hat{c}(k \rightarrow 0)], \quad (9)$$



where $\hat{c}(k)$ is the Fourier transform of the direct correlation function $c(r)$. Since $\hat{c}(k)$ according to eqn (8) does not depend on the density, one finds for the high density regime

$$Z = 1 - \frac{1}{2}\hat{c}(0)\rho. \quad (10)$$

In summary, for our soft sphere systems we can use the limiting approximations

$$Z = \begin{cases} 1 + B_2\rho, & \rho \leq \rho^{\text{low}} \\ 1 - \frac{1}{2}\hat{c}(0)\rho, & \rho \geq \rho^{\text{high}} \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

The prefactor in the low number density case is calculated by eqn (7). For the high number density regime an analytical estimate for the prefactor is given by the MSA (see eqn (8)).

For our system, we introduce the dimensionless packing fraction $\phi = \rho V(\sigma_i)$, with $V(\sigma_i) = \pi\sigma_i^3/6$ being the three-dimensional volume of a sphere with diameter σ_i . In Fig. 1 the bulk equations of state for monodisperse soft spheres at different temperatures are presented theoretically for the limiting cases of high and low densities together with data from Brownian dynamics simulations. Note that the packing fraction can be larger than one.^{29,33,34} In order to prevent crystallization effects at very high densities in our simulations, we have introduced a small bidispersity for the diameters, which is equivalent to a variance of 0.04. The approximations for small and large packing fractions describe our simulation results very well. Apparently, at low packing fractions the pressure increases with increasing temperature. However, at large packing fractions, the pressure approximately is independent of the temperature. Therefore, the slopes in the intermediate regime must also become larger. Since the equation of state is typically not analytically known in an intermediate number density regime, we will later approximate the intermediate regime by a polynomial interpolation of the two limiting cases.

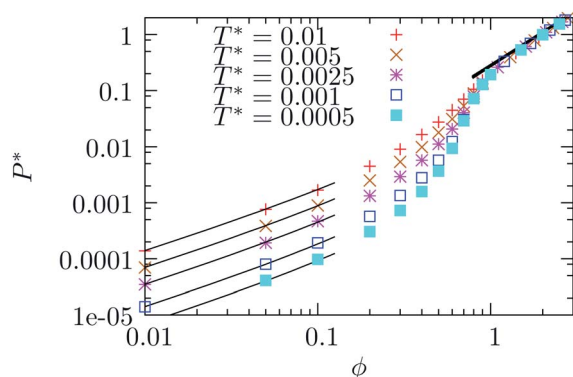


Fig. 1 Double logarithmic plot of the equation of state of a system consisting of one particle species with only a small amount of bidispersity in order to avoid crystallization. The different colors denote cases with different temperatures. The points show the simulation data. Additionally, the limiting cases of the analytical approximations from eqn (11) are plotted (solid lines). All curves converge against a limiting line at large packing fractions.

3.2 Sedimentation profiles

To introduce gravity it is necessary to also incorporate the masses m_s and m_l into the discussion. As mentioned before, we investigate the particular case, where small and large particles have a size ratio $\sigma_l/\sigma_s = 2$. The masses are set by the dimensionless mass density ratio ξ defined in eqn (1). The sedimentation profiles will strongly depend on this mass density ratio.

For hard particles with a ratio $\xi = 1$ no phase separation due to buoyant forces is expected. Inertia effects that are important for the Brazil nut effect in granular systems^{12,17} can be neglected because the dynamics is overdamped.

However, in our case particles are very soft and as a consequence their thermodynamic properties strongly depend on the temperature and pressure (see Fig. 1). As we will show in the following, especially the compressibility will determine the buoyant forces, which for soft particles also depend on temperature and pressure. We will use estimates of the buoyancy in order to predict the segregation of sedimenting soft colloids. The buoyancy of the large particles for a given temperature T^* and pressure P^* depends on the ratio of the mass densities, *i.e.*, the ratio of the number densities $\rho_l(P^*, T^*)/\rho_s(P^*, T^*)$ weighted by the corresponding masses m_l and m_s . We introduce a buoyancy function

$$b_l(P^*, T^*, \xi) := 1 - \frac{\rho_l(P^*, T^*)m_l}{\rho_s(P^*, T^*)m_s} = 1 - \frac{\phi_l(P^*, T^*)}{\phi_s(P^*, T^*)\xi}. \quad (12)$$

If $b_l(P^*, T^*, \xi)$ is positive, the larger particles will be lifted up with respect to the smaller ones. On the other hand they sink to the ground as soon as $b_l(P^*, T^*, \xi)$ becomes negative.

In Fig. 2(a) we show the equations of state for small and large particles with $\xi = 2.4$ and $T^* = 0.005$. Note that we have

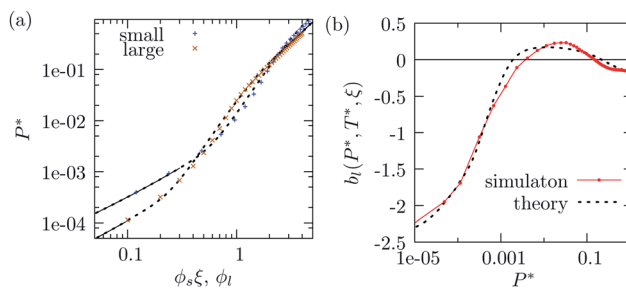


Fig. 2 (a) Equations of state of large and small particles with a mass density ratio of $\xi = 2.4$ and at temperature $T^* = 0.005$. Note that the packing fraction for the larger particles is not weighted, whereas for the small particles it is multiplied by ξ for the visualization of the corresponding impact of gravity. Points indicate simulation data, the solid lines are the limiting approximations of eqn (11). In order to obtain the dashed lines, the limiting cases are interpolated by a polynomial function. The curves have two intersection points. (b) The buoyancy function $b_l(P^*, T^*, \xi)$ denoting the buoyancy of the larger particles. For small and large pressures the function is negative indicating that large particles sink while for intermediate pressure $b_l(P^*, T^*, \xi)$ is positive and therefore large particles rise. The red points and line denote the simulation results, the black dashed line corresponds to a theoretical prediction obtained by the interpolation of the analytical limiting cases of the equation of state (*cf.* dashed line in (a)).



weighted the packing fraction of the small particles with the mass density ratio ξ . In Fig. 2(b) we plot the buoyancy function as a function of P^* . As it turns out, for $\xi = 2.4$ the buoyancy function has two zeros corresponding to the two intersecting points of the weighted equations of state in Fig. 2(a). The zeros of the buoyancy function denote the pressures for which the directions of the buoyant forces on large particles reverse. Consequently, at intermediate pressures the larger particles are lifted up in a bath of smaller particles, whereas for small and large pressures they sink. In the further discussion we will focus on the second zero, because in our simulations the pressure due to gravity is usually larger than the one at the first zero of b_1 . In the next section, we will focus on the final states that we expect from considering the buoyancy function and compare these predictions to the final states we find in the simulations.

4 Final states

In this section we discuss the final states of the sedimentation process for different values of the mass density ratio ξ defined in eqn (1). For hard particles from considerations of buoyancy one expects that large particles reside on top of the small ones for $\xi > 1$ or the other way around for $\xi < 1$. In our case of soft particles, buoyancy also depends on the pressure. Gravity induces a monotonic increase in pressure from the top to the bottom of the system and therefore the pressure depends on the height. As a consequence, we find equilibrium phases, where large particles gather both on the top and at the bottom of the system.

In Fig. 3 the buoyancy function $b_1(P^*, T^*, \xi)$ together with final states of simulations are shown for a constant temperature $T^* = 0.005$. For $\xi = 1.3$ the function $b_1(P^*, T^*, \xi)$ is negative at any pressure. Therefore, smaller particles are always expected to lie above the larger ones. The corresponding simulated final state is shown in Fig. 3(a). For $\xi \approx 1.8$ there is one zero, for $\xi >$

1.8 even two zeros are possible. In the case of two zeros, *i.e.*, $1.8 < \xi < 2.76$, an intermediate pressure regime exists, where the large particles move upwards. As a consequence, for a simple sedimentation with a randomly distributed mixture at the beginning, one will always obtain a 3-phase-stacking. These states are mainly governed by large particles that are lifted up for the intermediate pressure in the upper part of the system and large particles that sink due to sufficiently high pressure in the lower part of the system. The small particles gather in the center part of the system. It is important to note that the thickness of the top slice of larger particles is limited. If one adds more particles at the top of the box, the pressure at the upper interface will increase and therefore the threshold for the uplift of larger particles will be exceeded. Then, some of the larger particles will aggregate into a cluster and sediment cooperatively to the bottom basin. This procedure may appear several times until the condition of positive buoyancy is recovered. We will describe the dynamics of this process in more detail in the next section.

For $\xi \approx 2.76$ the buoyancy function is only negative for very low pressures, then it becomes positive and converges roughly towards zero for very high pressures. For this value no preferred stacking is expected at high pressures. In the simulations (*cf.* Fig. 3(d)), particles segregate into a network structure in high pressure regions at the bottom of the simulation box. Despite the network-like segregation no net flow of one of two species can be observed over the whole time of the simulation and we cannot discriminate from our simulations whether a further segregation process takes place only very slowly or whether the networks depict some kind of metastable state. For intermediate pressures towards the top of the system the uplift of the larger particles becomes significant. A further increase of the mass density ratio, *i.e.*, $\xi > 2.76$, again leads to segregation into two phases with opposite stacking to that for small ξ . Except for

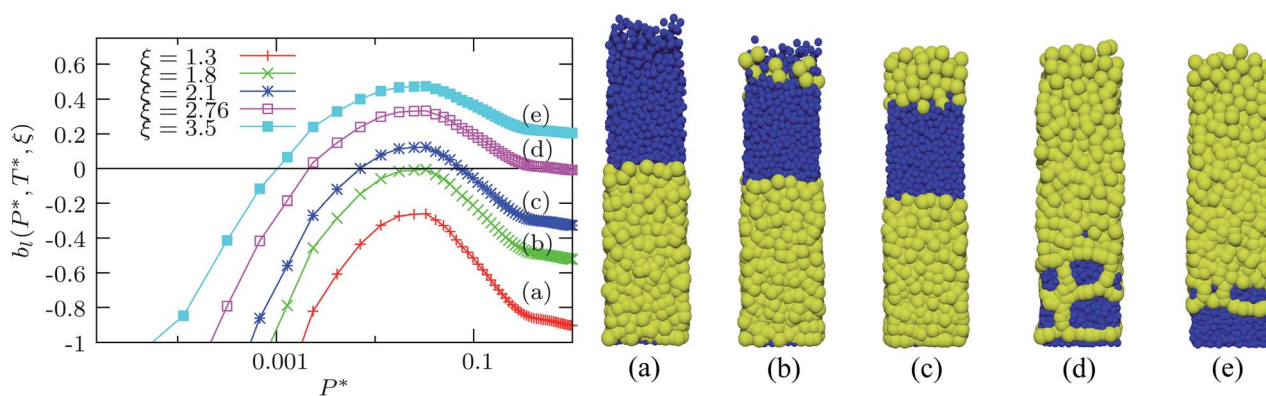


Fig. 3 (Left) Dependency of the buoyancy function $b_1(P^*, T^*, \xi)$ on the pressure P^* for different mass density ratios ξ . (a–e) Corresponding final sedimentation profiles obtained from Brownian dynamics simulations after $500\tau_B$ simulation time for a temperature $T^* = 0.005$. Large particles are colored yellow, small particles are depicted in blue. The mass density ratios are (a) $\xi = 1.3$, (b) $\xi = 1.8$, (c) $\xi = 2.1$, (d) $\xi = 2.76$ and (e) $\xi = 3.5$ (*cf.* corresponding buoyancy functions on the left hand side). Note that the first zero of $b_1(P^*, T^*, \xi)$ corresponds to small pressures that usually only occur in a small slice at the top layer of the system and therefore is not to be considered here. The stacking of the rest of the system depends on whether the second zero of $b_1(P^*, T^*, \xi)$ exists. (a) For small ξ , the buoyancy function is always negative and therefore all large particles move to the bottom. (c) $b_1(P^*, T^*, \xi)$ possesses two zeros and therefore large particles rise to the top in the upper part of the system and sink to the bottom in the lower part. (e) If $b_1(P^*, T^*, \xi)$ possesses only one zero at small pressures, the large particles gather at the top of the system. (b) and (d) show the limiting cases where the relaxation into a stationary final state takes a very long time and therefore clusters and network-like structures occur.



the small pressures in the top layer, for all other pressures within the sedimentation profile $b_i(P^*, T^*, \xi) > 0$ and therefore the large particles move to the top. In principle, this behavior is confirmed by our simulations (see Fig. 3(e)). However, in the simulations, we also observe an unexpected non-equilibrium behavior at the interface of the two phases. Particles at the interface are arranged in bubble-like objects, where the shell consists of large and the core of small particles. Though these structures are very stable over the whole simulation run of $500\tau_B$, the behavior probably does not denote the equilibrium case. We suppose that the occurrence of these bubbles stems from the different effective softness of the particle species. Due to the fact that all particles have the same maximum potential, larger particles can easily have more absolute overlap with each other. Therefore, a shell of larger particles that forms during the sedimentation process is quite stable and hardly penetrable for a cluster of smaller particles. A shell of large particles forms when a cluster of small particles moves through the bath of large particles until the basin of small spheres is attained. However, the shell of large particles does not break up in order to release the small particles. Instead a protuberance is formed at the interface.

In Fig. 3 we have considered the final states for constant temperature, constant relative softness of the particles, and varying relative mass densities. In order to investigate how the buoyancy function and therefore the final states depend on the temperature or on the relative softness of the particles, we also consider systems with a fixed mass density ratio of $\xi = 2.5$ but with varying temperature (*cf.* Fig. 4(a)) or relative softness (*cf.* Fig. 4(d)). While at a small temperature the buoyancy function possesses two zeros and therefore we observe a 3-phase-stacking (see also Fig. 4(b)), for a larger temperature the buoyancy function is negative for all pressures and as a consequence for a large temperature the small particles always end up on top of the large particles (see the final state shown in Fig. 4(c)).

Particles of distinct species may not have the same softness. Therefore, for the buoyancy functions shown in Fig. 4(d) we again fixed the temperature at $T^* = 0.005$, where the 3-phase-stacking has been found, but now vary the relative softness of

the particle species. The relative softness is given by the fraction $\varepsilon_l/\varepsilon_s$, where ε_i denotes the prefactors of the interaction potentials of small and large particles in eqn (2). Here, the temperature has been normalized with respect to the energy scale of the small particles. Our theoretical calculations predict a 3-phase-stacking in the case of $\varepsilon_l \approx \varepsilon_s$ or $\varepsilon_l > \varepsilon_s$. However, for $\varepsilon_l < 0.5\varepsilon_s$, the buoyancy functions are negative for all pressures and therefore, we only expect 2-phase stackings with the softer large particles at the bottom and the small particles on top. Note that the buoyancy functions do not depend on the softness prefactor ε_{ls} for the interaction between a small sphere and a large sphere. However, our considerations are only valid if mixing of the particles is not artificially supported, *e.g.*, by a prefactor ε_{ls} that is much smaller than ε_l or ε_s .

5 Dynamics

In the following we discuss the dynamics of the sedimentation processes. Fig. 5 shows the evolution of the sedimentation for a mass density ratio $\xi = 2.5$. At time zero the particles are

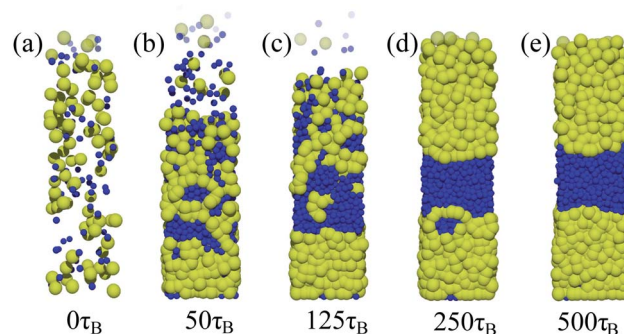


Fig. 5 Sedimentation of small and large particles with $\xi = 2.5$ from an initial system with randomly distributed spheres with $\phi = 0.1$. The snapshots only show the bottom of the simulation box. In the final state large particles can be found below and above the smaller ones. A fully time resolved visualization of this exemplary sedimentation process is included in the ESI.†

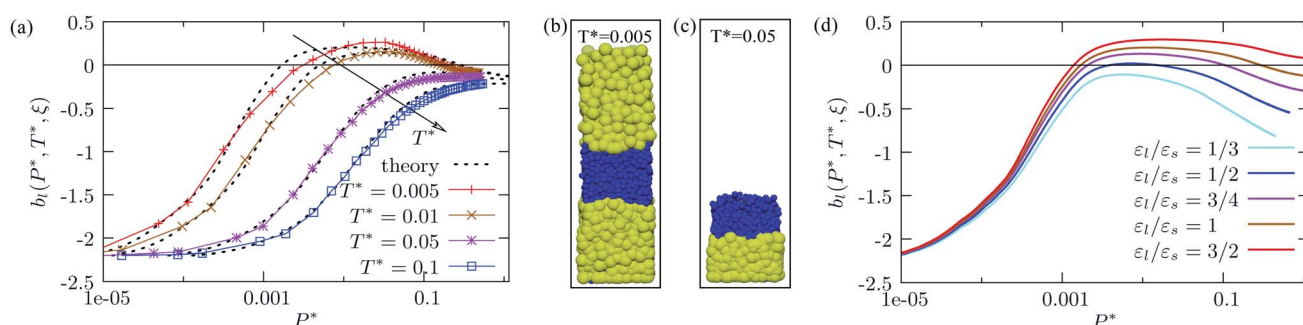


Fig. 4 Buoyancy functions b_i as a function of the pressure for $\xi = 2.5$ and (a) for different temperatures, computed from simulations (colored lineplots) and from theoretical approximations (dashed curves). The uppermost curve ($T^* = 0.005$) corresponds to a final 3-phase-stacking displayed in (b), whereas the simulation snapshot displayed in (c) belongs to $T^* = 0.05$ and shows only a 2-phase-stacking in the final state. This is expected from the corresponding buoyancy functions. (d) Buoyancy functions b_i calculated from the theoretical approximations in the case of different softnesses of the two particle species. The relative softness is measured by the aspect ratio $\varepsilon_l/\varepsilon_s$ of the respective potential prefactors ε_s and ε_l in the case of overlaps between two small or two large particles, respectively.



randomly mixed. While they sink to the ground the pressure is increased at any point within the already sedimented particles. High densities cause a segregation of large and small particles, where the larger particles either sink at high pressure or rise in low pressure regions. The final state after $500\tau_B$ is shown in the last snapshot and consists of a clear 3-phase-stacking.

The segregation process consists of different steps. First the particles locally segregate. This is due to the fact that the gain in volume fraction for overlaps between particles of the same species is larger than the volume gain of overlaps between small and large particles. In order to quantify this effect, we plot the relative gain in free volume $\Delta V_{ij}/(V_i + V_j)$ due to an overlap of spheres of species i and j as a function of the overlap energy E_{ij} in Fig. 6. The overlap energy E_{ij} is given by the respective pair interaction potentials as in eqn (2). The relative gain in volume for overlaps of spheres of the same kind is energetically preferred in comparison to the volume gained by overlaps of two spheres of distinct species. The effect becomes even larger at higher energies, *i.e.*, large overlaps. Therefore, the segregation of particle species will occur faster if the overlaps become large. For this reason the segregation process in colder systems is slowed down mainly because of two influences, one being the dynamical slowdown due to the lower temperature and the other being the less significant volume gain due to smaller overlaps. Indeed, in some of our simulations we could observe that at lower temperatures segregation does not take place within the whole simulation time. Unfortunately, from finite simulation time one cannot discriminate between real a-seerotrope phases (as in the experiments by Serrano *et al.*⁷) and a very slow separation process. Nevertheless, one can conclude that particles in cold systems with less overlaps stay mixed at least for very long times.

At the temperatures that we usually consider in most of our simulations, in the first step the particles locally segregate and we observe the formation of clusters of the particles that are unstable in the region they are located. In the next step these clusters rise or sink. Finally the clusters merge with the phase consisting of the same particles at the top or bottom of the system. Note that the merging process can take a long time and

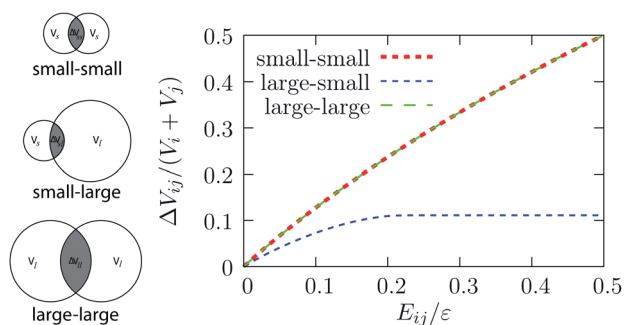


Fig. 6 Schematic pictures of the three different cases of possible particle overlaps. The plot shows the relative gain of volume ΔV_{ij} between two particles of species i and j as a function of their overlap energy E_{ij} .

might include the formation of protuberances as we have already mentioned at the end of the previous section.

In order to study the cluster formation and movements, we perturb final states by adding additional small or large particles such that we can observe the relaxation process of the additional particles in detail. We first consider the situation that corresponds to the reverse Brazil nut state for granular systems. There, small particles lay on top of the larger ones. We choose $\xi = 1.8$, which is the threshold value for such a stacking (*cf.* Fig. 3(b)). Now we add a small amount of large particles and let them sediment on top of the small particles. In Fig. 7 the resulting relaxation process is shown. First, larger particles stay segregated from the small ones on the top. Then they form a cluster, which subsequently is able to pass through the barrier formed by the small particles. The cluster sinks downwards and finally merges with the lower phase of large particles. The process repeats several times with other clusters until a stable final state is recovered.

If the initial state is the other way around, *i.e.*, large particles are on top of the small ones (as in a Brazil nut system), we observe how additional small particles also pass the central zone of large spheres by forming clusters. In Fig. 8 we show the dynamics of such a relaxation process for $\xi = 3.5$ (see also Fig. 3(e) for the corresponding final state). Interestingly, the cluster formation of small particles only occurs at sufficiently high pressures and densities. While in the diluted regions close to the top of the system the small particles slip through voids between the large particles and therefore penetrate the central zone of large particles one by one, this is no longer possible if the particles are further away from the top region, *i.e.*, when the pressure becomes larger and overlaps between large particles become more pronounced. At a depth, where the motion of single small colloids through the voids of large particles no longer is efficient, formation of clusters of small particles sets in. Subsequently these clusters pass through the large particle

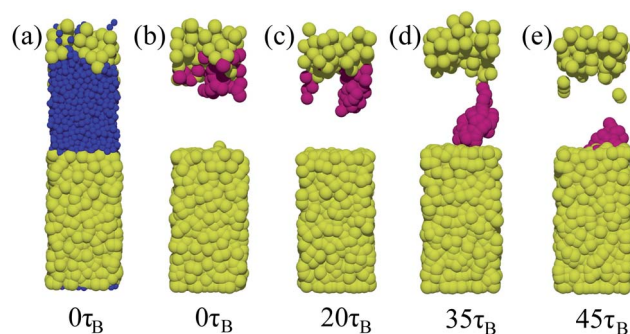


Fig. 7 Snapshots of a system with small particles (blue) sitting on large particles (yellow) at a mass density ratio of $\xi = 1.8$ (*cf.* Fig. 3(b)). The system is perturbed by additional large particles that are placed on top of the final state. The snapshots (b)–(e) show the resulting relaxation process. The small particles have been faded out for better insight into the large spheres. First, a cluster of large particles (for better visibility colored magenta) emerges from the unstable top layers of larger particles, then the cluster sinks through the basin of small particles until it merges again with the stable ensemble of the larger particles. A movie is available in the ESI.†



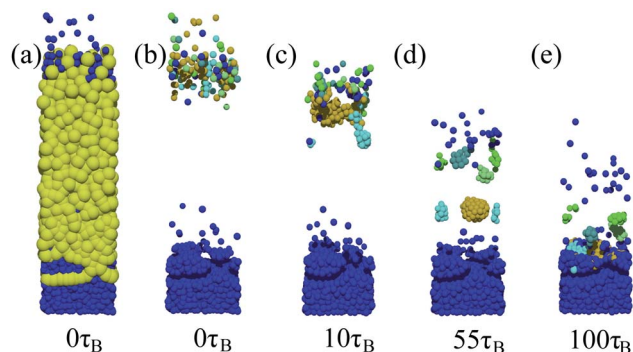


Fig. 8 Snapshots of a system with large particles on top of small particles at $\xi = 3.5$ (cf. Fig. 3(e)). Additional small particles are added on the top. The relaxation process is displayed in (b)–(e) where the larger particles are faded out and clusters of small particles are marked by different colors. The newly added small particles first penetrate the zone of large particles where they form clusters. The clusters then sink to the interface, where they may remain in bubbles or form protrusions that are metastable and stay for a long time. A movie is available in the ESI.†

zone. When the clusters reach the interface, they usually remain stable for a long time while they are still surrounded by a shell of large particles (cf. description at the end of the previous section).

6 Conclusions

We have presented theoretical predictions for the final states of a sedimentation process within a binary colloidal soft sphere system and confirmed them by Brownian dynamics simulations. The results turned out to differ significantly from the behavior of sedimenting hard spheres. For example, we observe 3-phase-stackings as well as metastable or long-lasting network-like structures. Furthermore, the sedimentation process also is more comprehensive. In order to demonstrate the relaxation process, we have perturbed sedimented states by adding particles on top of already finished sedimentation profiles. We observe that particles do not sediment homogeneously through the zone of the other species in order to re-establish the equilibrium state, but they rather aggregate into clusters and sink to the ground cooperatively.

We want to mention that, if the buoyancy function b_1 that we introduced in Section 3.2 possesses two zeros, our theory will even allow for a 4-phase-stacking with small particles on top followed by large particles, then small particles again, and finally large particles at the bottom. The reason we did not observe such a stacking is that the first zero occurs at very small pressures such that for our gravitational strength the uppermost small particle phase only is stable within a very small layer. However, further investigations with other pair interactions or other parameters might lead to situations where the 4-phase-stacking is stable.

For our analysis we employed a harmonic model pair potential. However, we expect that our method and the reported mechanisms of separation are also valid for other soft particle

systems whenever significant overlaps between the particles occur. Furthermore it would be interesting to study the particle separation process in a system of a soft granular material, where in addition to the buoyancy effects studied here inertia effects might also be important.

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