

# Topological invariants of framed knots in nematics

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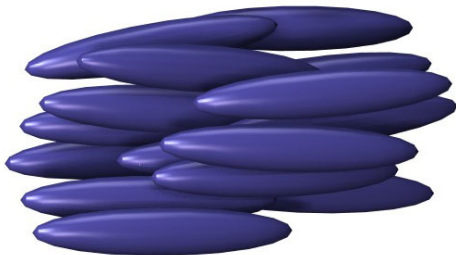
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Collaborations: *U. Tkalec, V. S. R. Jampani, prof. I. Muševič*

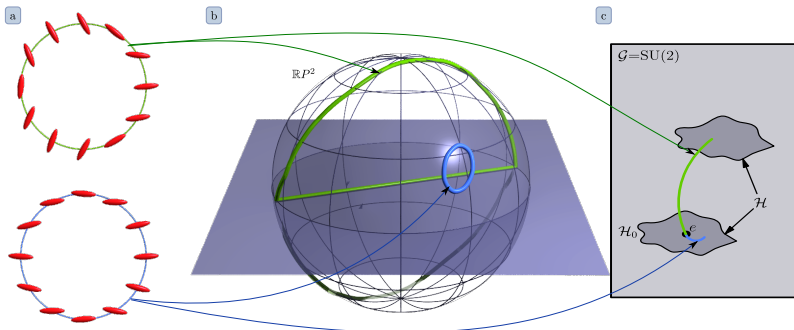
# Nematics and disclination lines

- Nematic liquid crystals: director member of  $\mathbb{R}P^2$ .
- $\pi_1$  differentiates only between *defect* and *nondefect*.
- In  $2D$ , defects are  $\mathbb{Z}$ : it seems to work in  $3D$ .
- In the company of colloidal particles, mostly closed  $-1/2$  defect loops.
- Is the topological classification of a restricted system different?



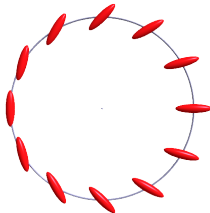
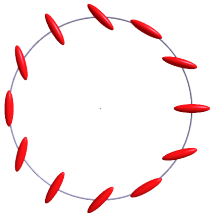
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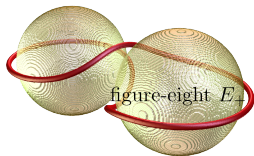
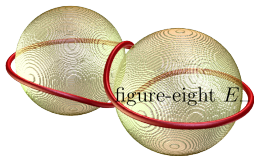
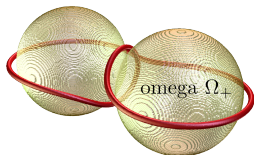
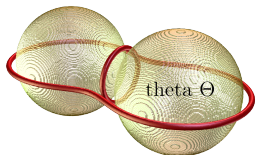


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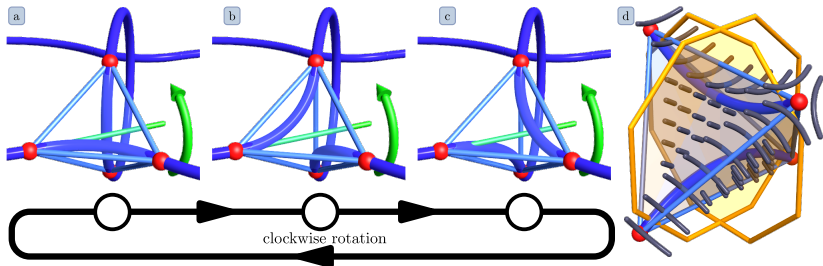






# Tetrahedral rotations

- Surface texture fits in all orientations
- The mismatch of symmetry ( $T/D_{2d}$ ) gives 3 orientations
- Only topological match required: real structures can be deformed



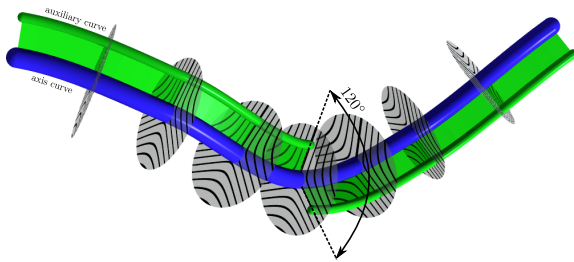
S. Čopar and S. Žumer, Phys. Rev. Lett. **106**, 177801 (2011)

# Self-linking number

- Călugăreanu theorem:  $Sl = Tw + Wr$
- Twist does not change under rewiring!
- Disclination symmetry  $\mapsto$  1/3 quantization of  $Sl$
- Inversion symmetry  $\mapsto$  everything is zero
- Why zero twist? Colloidal confinement!

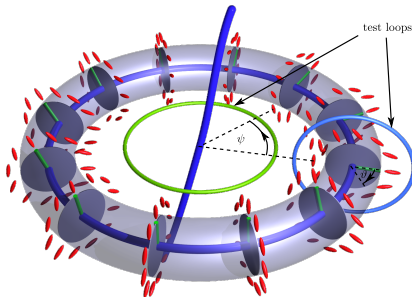
$$Lk, Sl, Wr = \oint d\vec{r}_1 \times d\vec{r}_2 \frac{\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2}{|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|^3}$$

$$Tw = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint \vec{t}(s) \cdot (\vec{u}(s) \times \partial_s \vec{u}(s)) ds$$



# Single-loop topology

- Torus homotopy
- $\pi_1$  of small circle:  $-1/2$  cross section
- $\pi_1$  of large circle: depends on the  $S/I$
- No linking:  $S/I = \dots, -\frac{2}{3}, 0, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, \dots$
- Linking:  $S/I = \dots, -1, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, 1, \dots$
- More precisely:  $S/I$  encapsulates cyclic  $\mathbb{Z}_4$  topological index



K. Janich, Acta Appl. Math. **8**, 65-74 (1987)

G. Alexander, B. Chen, E. Matsumoto, R. Kamien, Rev. Mod. Phys. **84**, 497 (2012)

## Rewiring and charge conservation

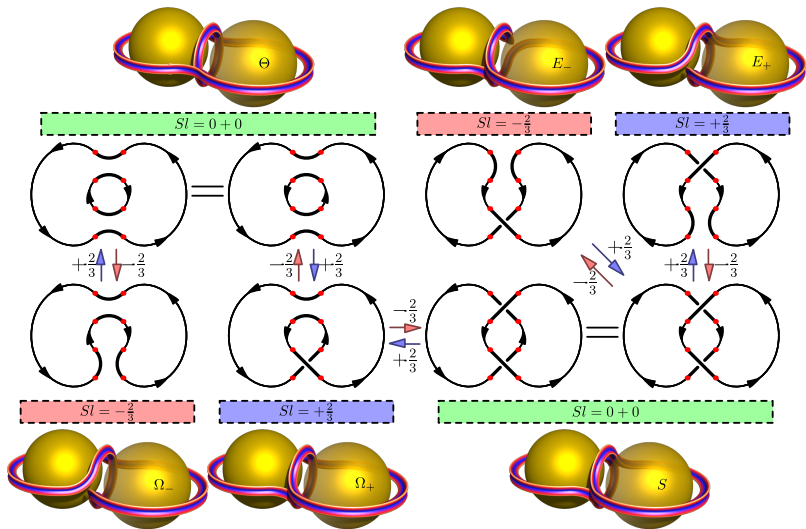
- **Oriented** rewiring changes self-linking number for  $\pm\frac{2}{3}$ .
- Rewiring changes the number of loops by  $\pm 1$ .
- Rewiring is local:  $\pi_2$  charge is conserved.
- Many loops: linking numbers also count!

$$\frac{3}{2} \left( \sum_i Sl(A_i) + 2 \sum_{i>j} Lk(A_i, A_j) \right) + n = q \pmod{2}$$

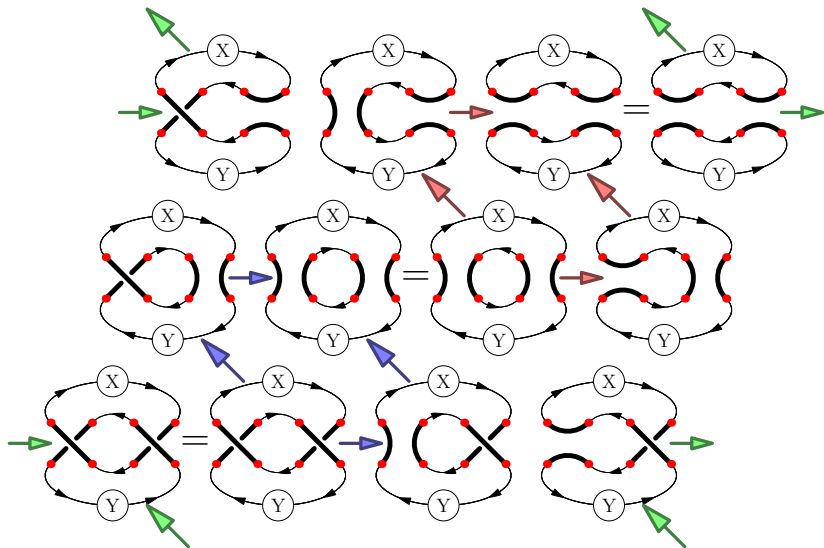
Compare with:

$$\sum q_i = \frac{1}{2} \left( \nu_i - \sum_{i \neq j} Lk(A_i, A_j) \right) = q \pmod{2}$$

K. Janich, Acta Appl. Math. 8, 65-74 (1987)



S. Čopar and S. Žumer, Phys. Rev. Lett. **106**, 177801 (2011)



# Linking matrix

Gauss integral is bilinear  $\mapsto$  linking invariants of an union of loops are components of a matrix.

$$L_{ij} = \begin{cases} Sl(A_i) & i = j \\ Lk(A_i, A_j) & \text{true} \end{cases}$$

Conservation law states the topological charge of a set of loops is simply a matrix element:

$$u_i \left( \frac{3}{2} L_{ij} + \delta_{ij} \right) u_j = q \pmod{2}$$

$u_i \in (-1, 0, 1)$  encodes orientations of loops ( $\pm 1$ ) or lack of interest for a particular loop (0).

Linking number is orientation-sensitive, trace  $Sl = L_{ii}$  is a good link invariant.



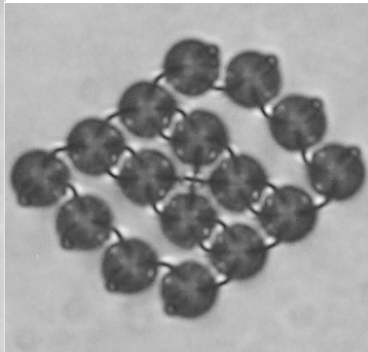
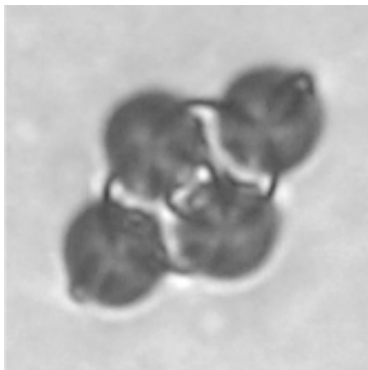
# $-\frac{1}{2}$ disclinations vs. general disclinations

## $-\frac{1}{2}$ disclinations

- Fixed 3-fold profile
- Ribbons with well defined  $S/$
- Full integer classification
- Tetrahedral rewiring
- Most nematic and chiral nematic colloids

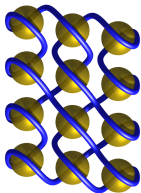
## general nematic disclinations

- Any profile
- No reference for the framing
- Only  $\mathbb{Z}_4$ : linked/unlinked, even/odd charge
- No simple geometric rewiring formalism
- Special frustration, highly chiral phases

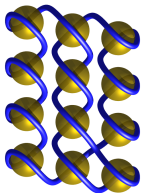


# Obtaining knots

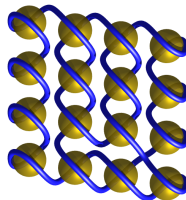
- Every rewiring is allowed  $\mapsto$  every knot is possible
- Topological constraints are satisfied by the self-linking number
- Full topological information of a framed knot: **knot or link type + linking matrix**
- A particular colloidal grid: still all knots possible or not?



trefoil (+)



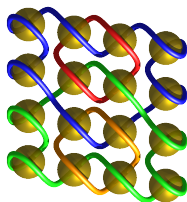
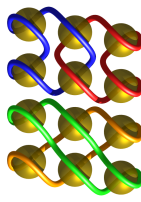
trefoil (-)



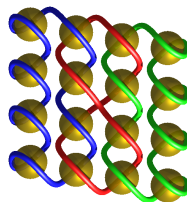
$7_4$

# Obtaining knots

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 $L_{10}n_{104}$ 

hopf + 2 loops



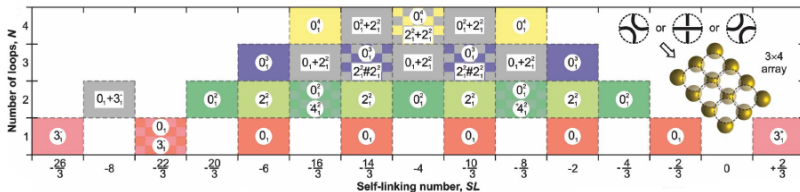
Borromean rings

# Classification scheme

Conservation law:

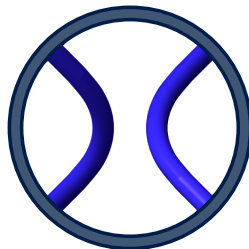
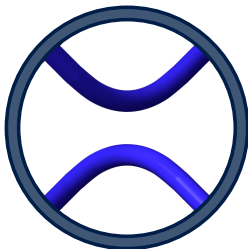
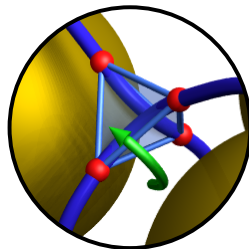
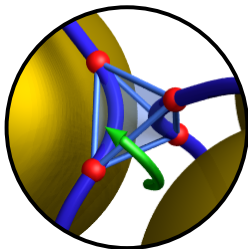
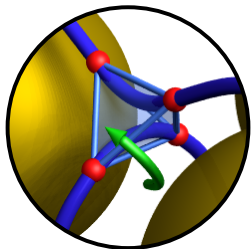
$$\underbrace{\frac{3}{2} \sum_i SI(A_i)}_{SI} + \underbrace{\frac{3}{2} \sum_{i>j} Lk(A_i, A_j)}_{\text{even/odd link}} + n = q \pmod{2}$$

Plot knots into  $(SI, n)$  diagram.



U. Tkalec, M. Ravnik, S. Čopar, S. Žumer, I. Muševič, *Science* **333**, 62 (2011)

Kauffman (unoriented) tangles:

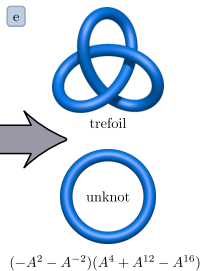
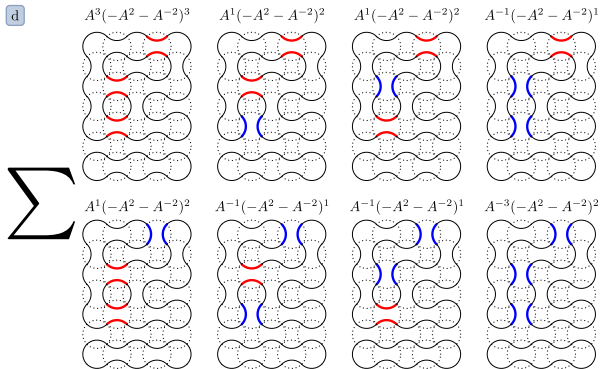
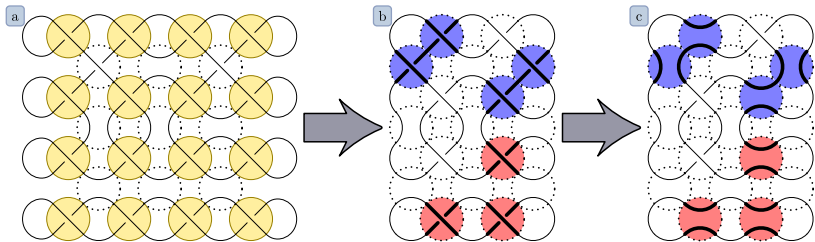


# The Jones polynomial

- Writhe calculation: numerical integration ✓
- $Lk$ : counting crossings **or** numerical integration ✓
- Knot classification?

Orient links  $\Rightarrow$  obtain integer writhe  $\Rightarrow$  summation formula for Kauffman bracket  $\Rightarrow$  recover Jones polynomial  $\Rightarrow$  table lookup  $\Rightarrow$  hope the Jones polynomial gives the right answer

$$X(K) = (-A)^{-3w(K)} \sum A^{a-b} (-A^2 - A^{-2})^{n-1}$$





# Extending the theory

- Four-point junction as an object
- $+1/2$  rewiring formalism
- Generalization to other (non-three fold) director field profiles
- Higher order nontetrahedral building blocks
- Any suggestions?

Thank you!