

# Weird surfaces: Möbius band, Klein bottle, and swallowtail

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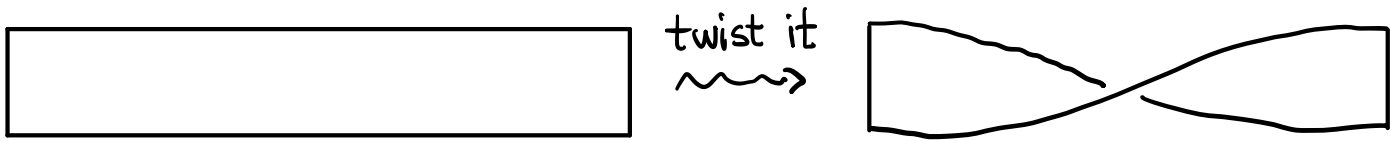
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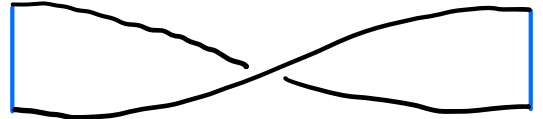
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What is a Möbius band?



twist it  
~>

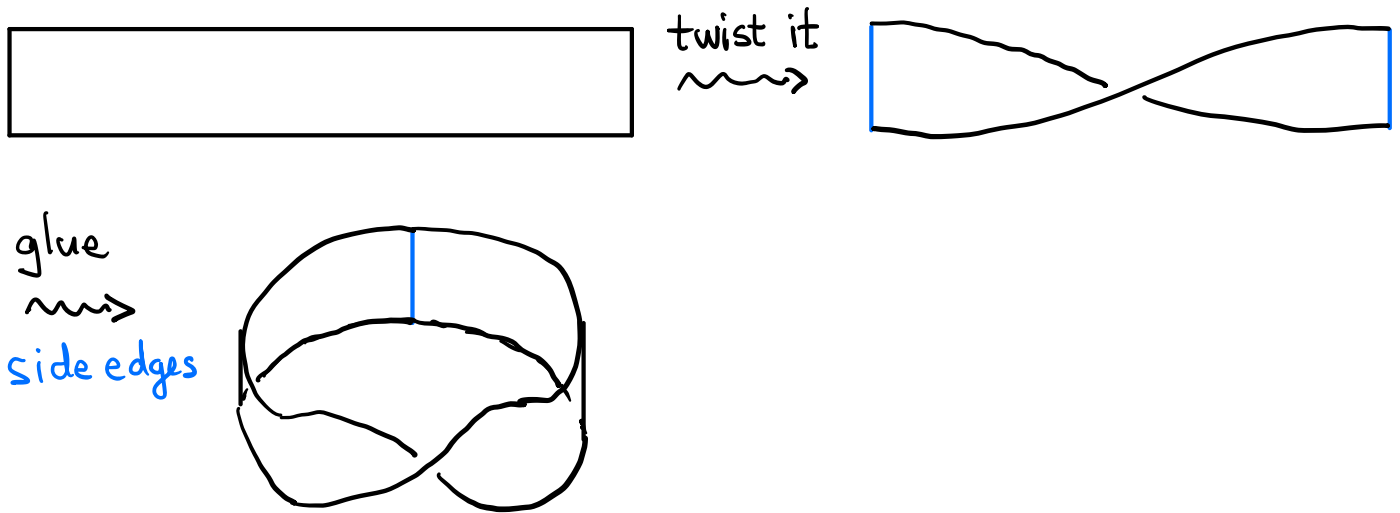


glue  
~>  
side edges

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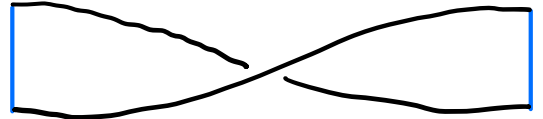
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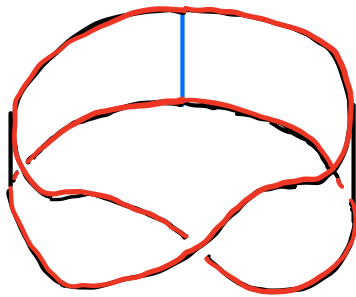
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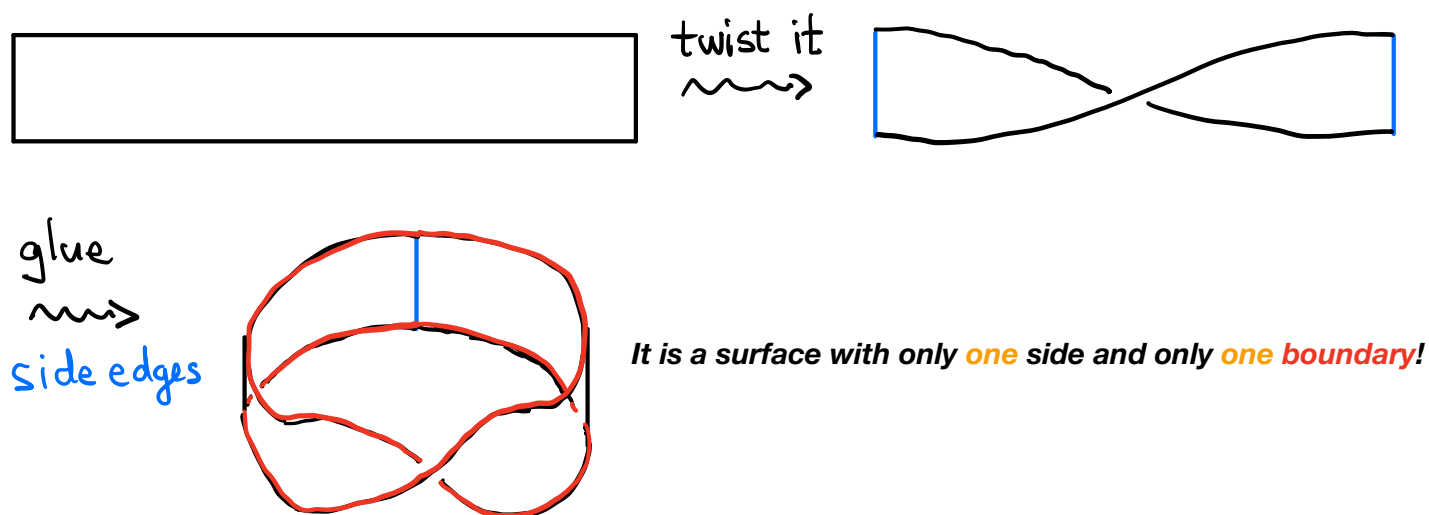


*It is a surface with only **one** side and only **one** boundary!*

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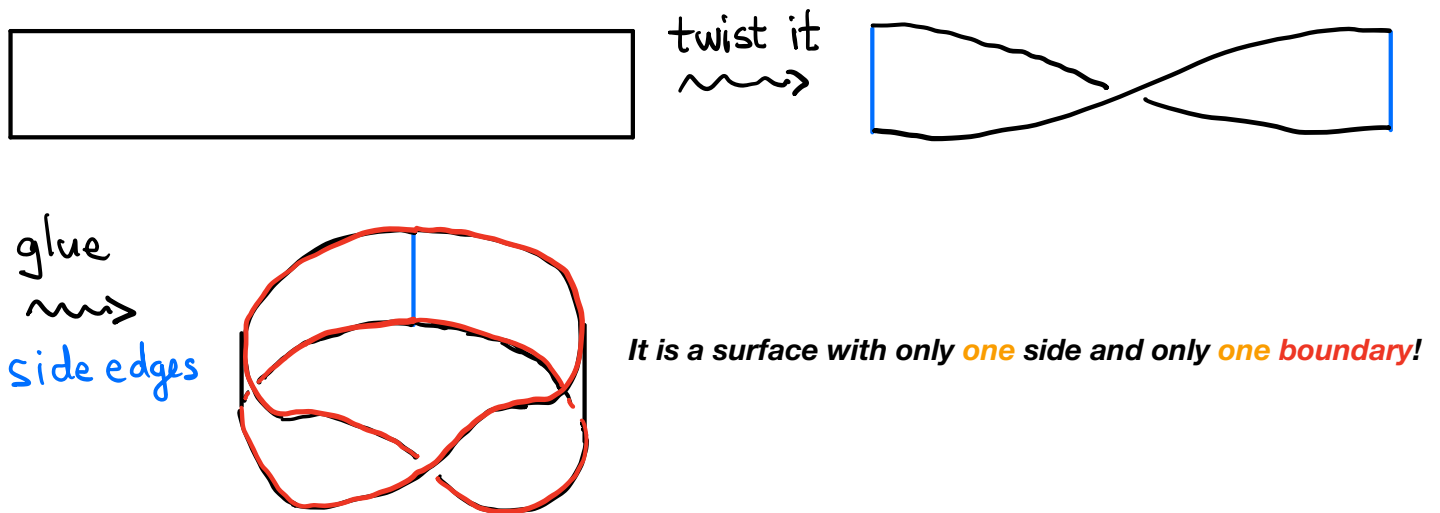
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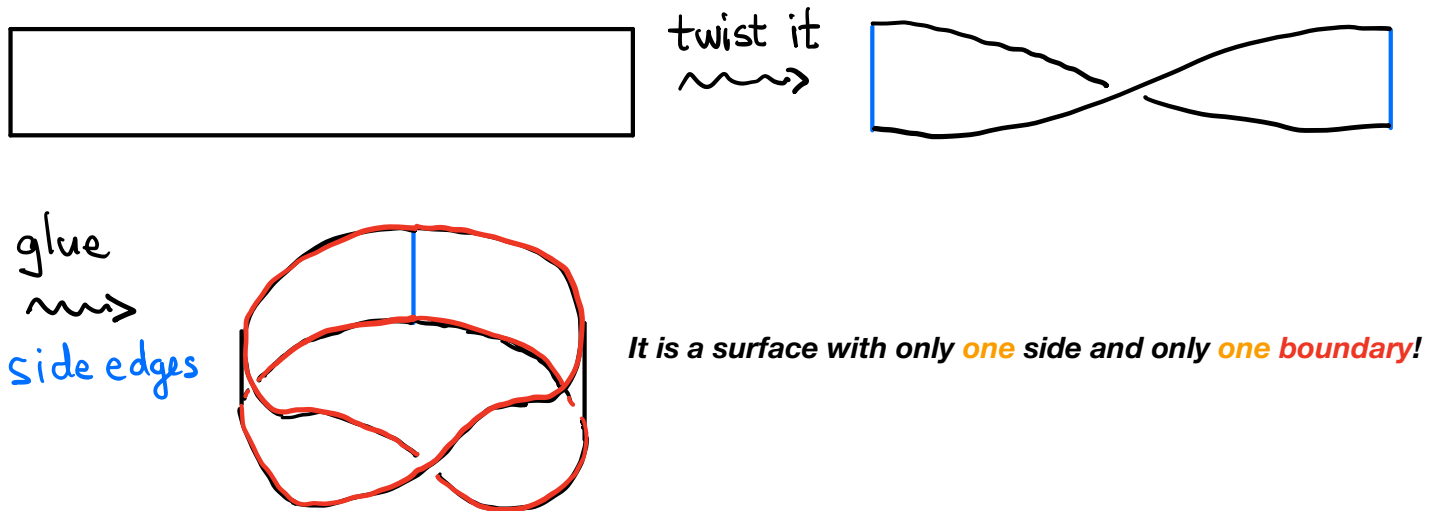
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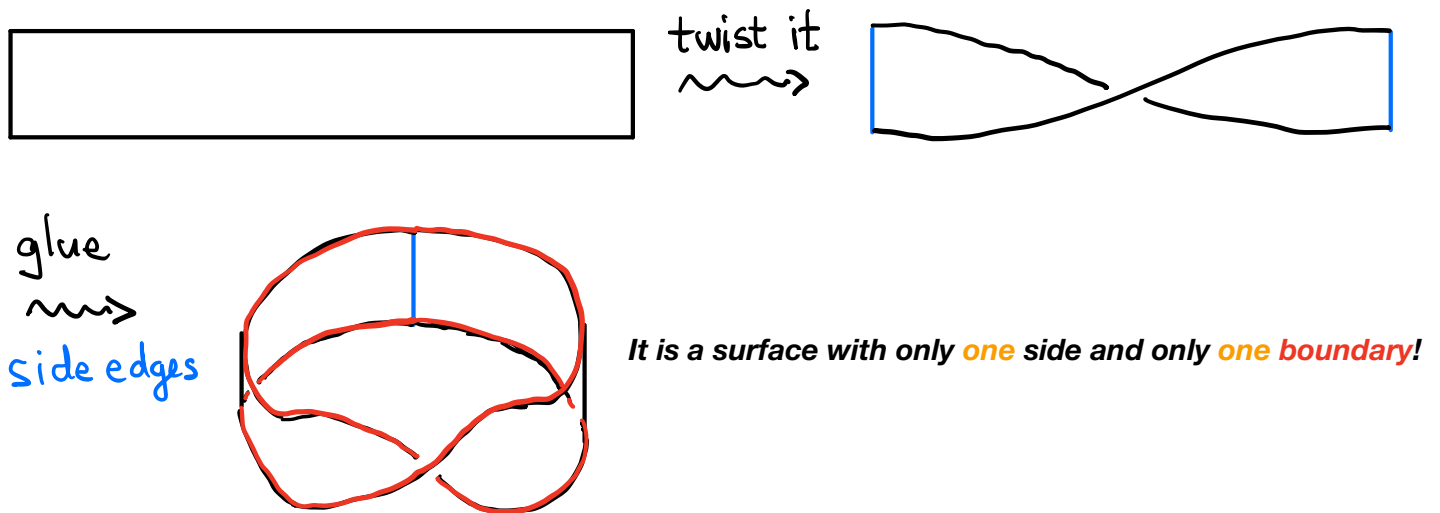
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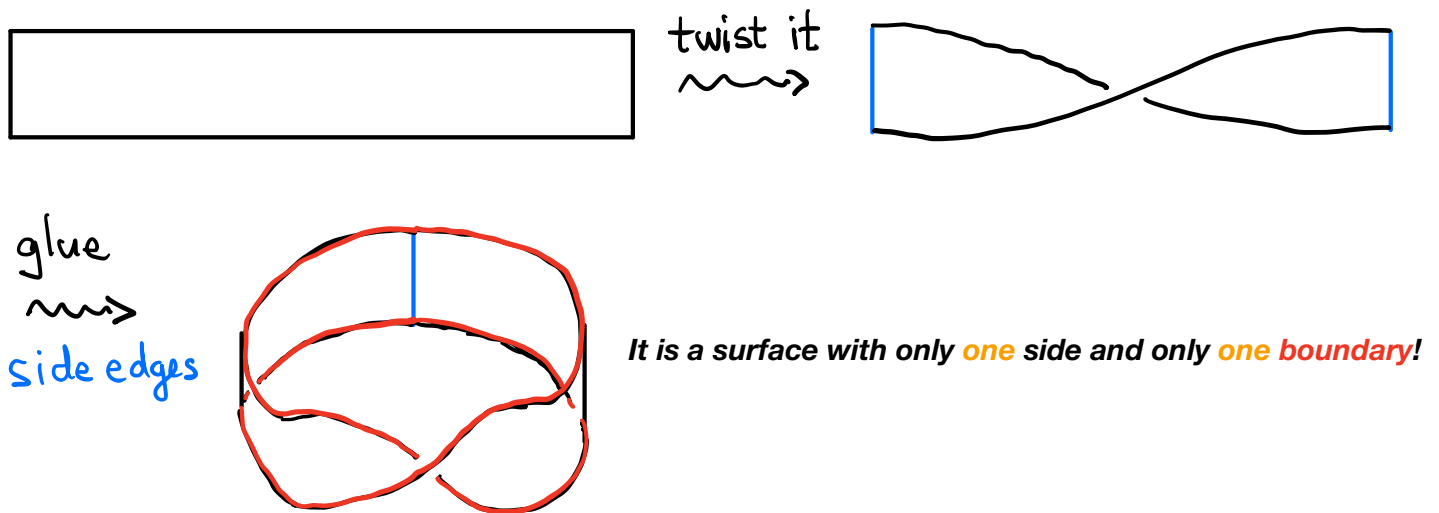
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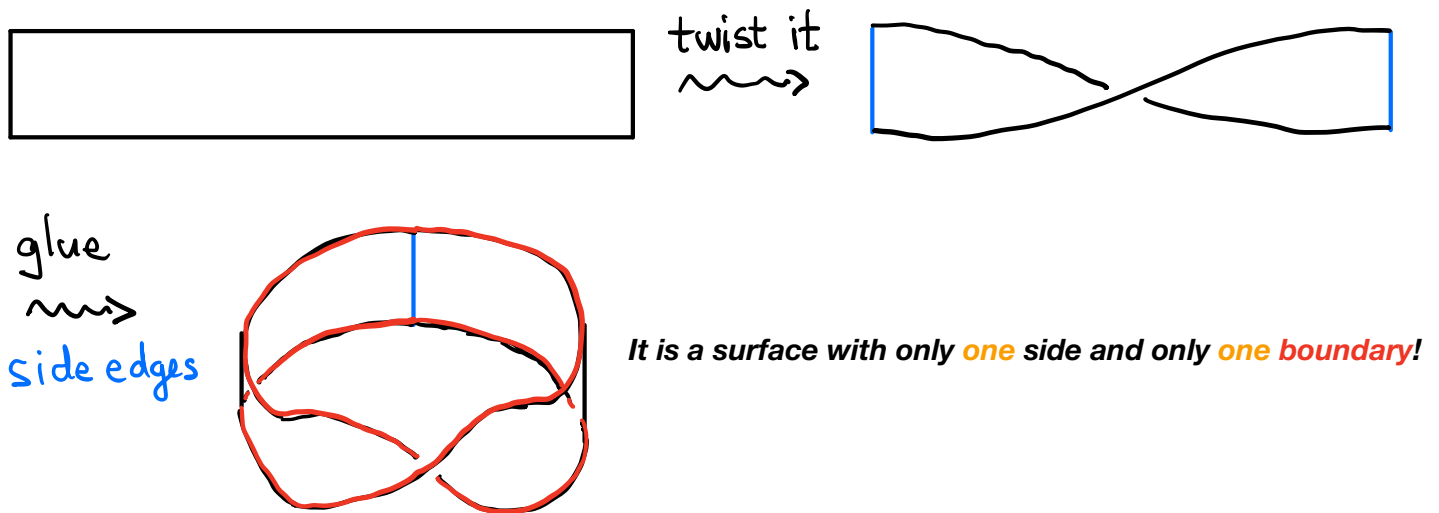
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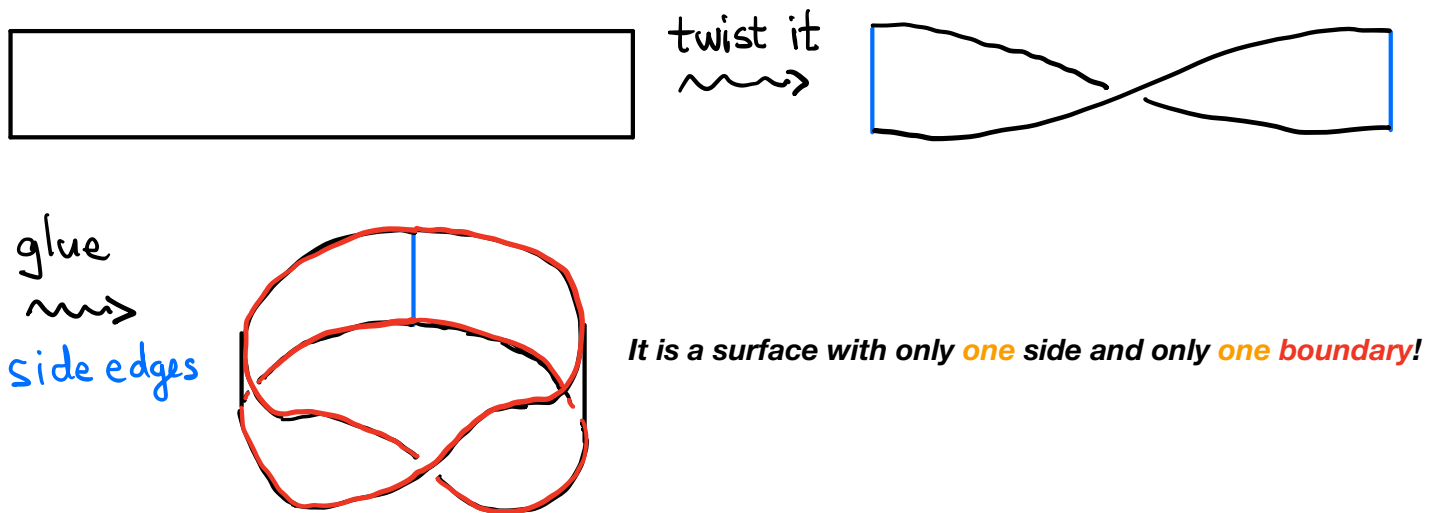
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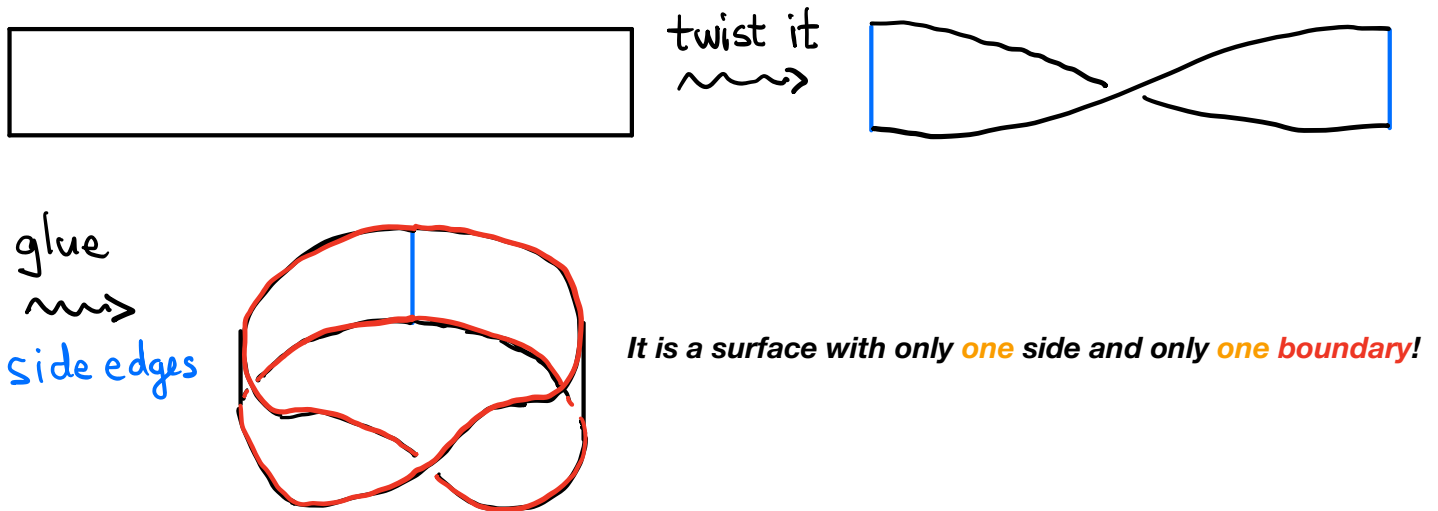
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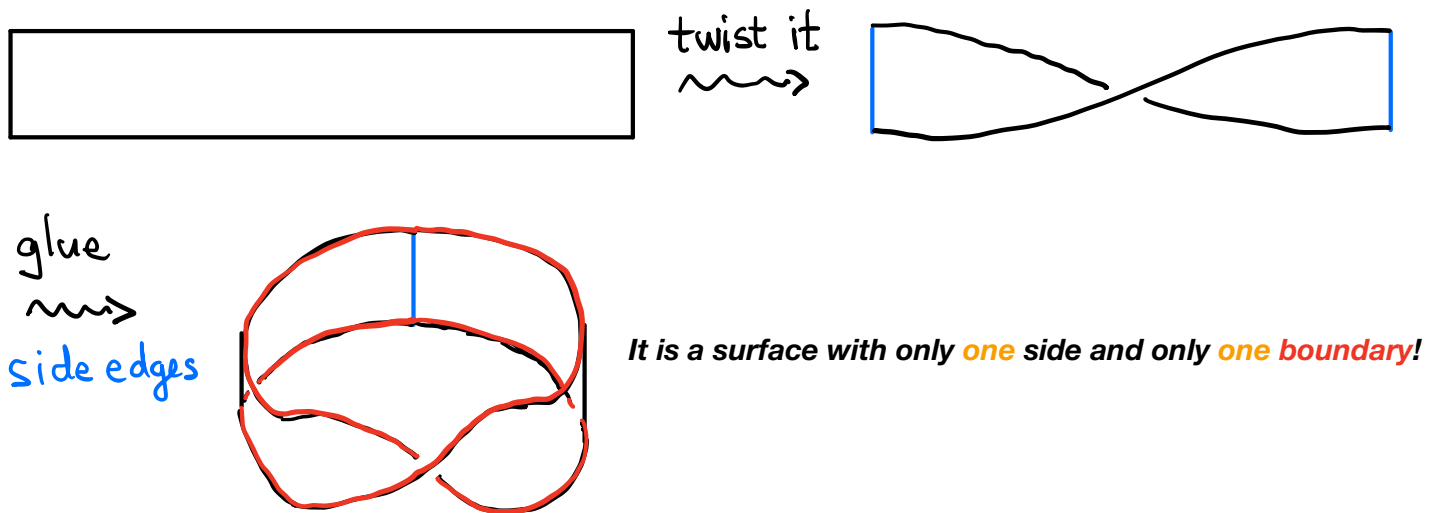
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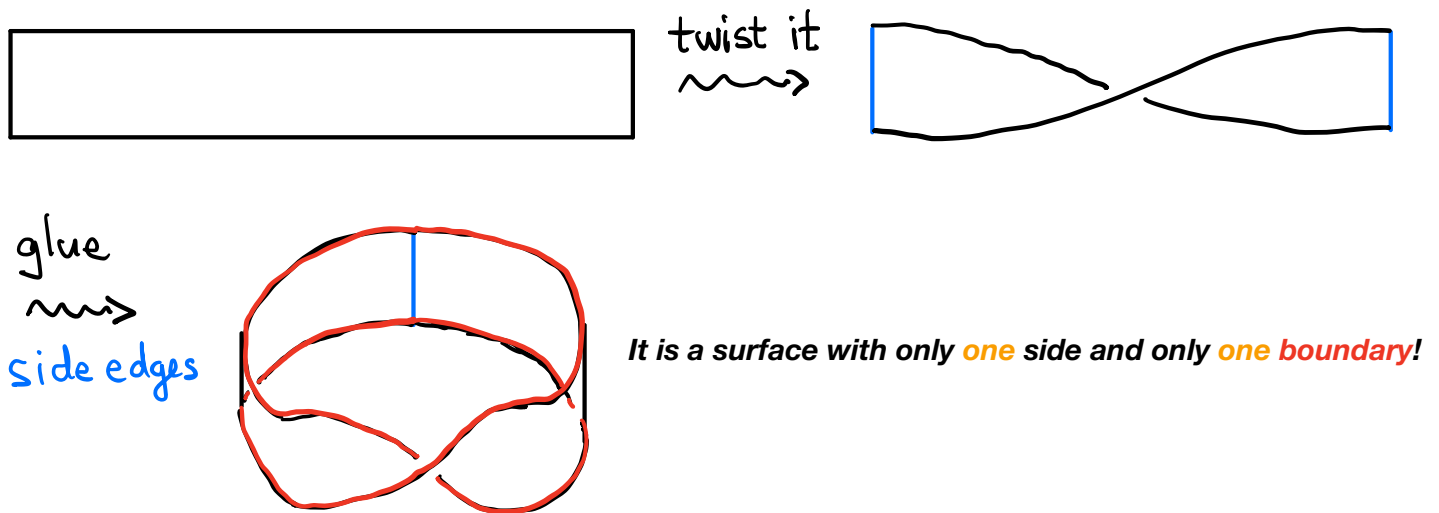
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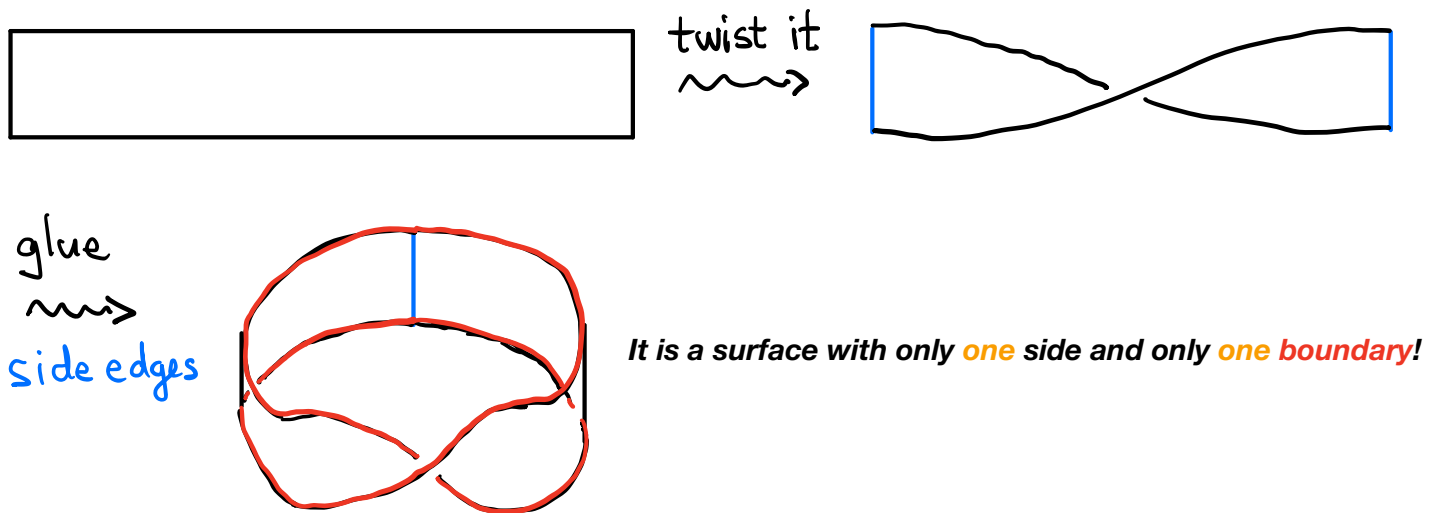
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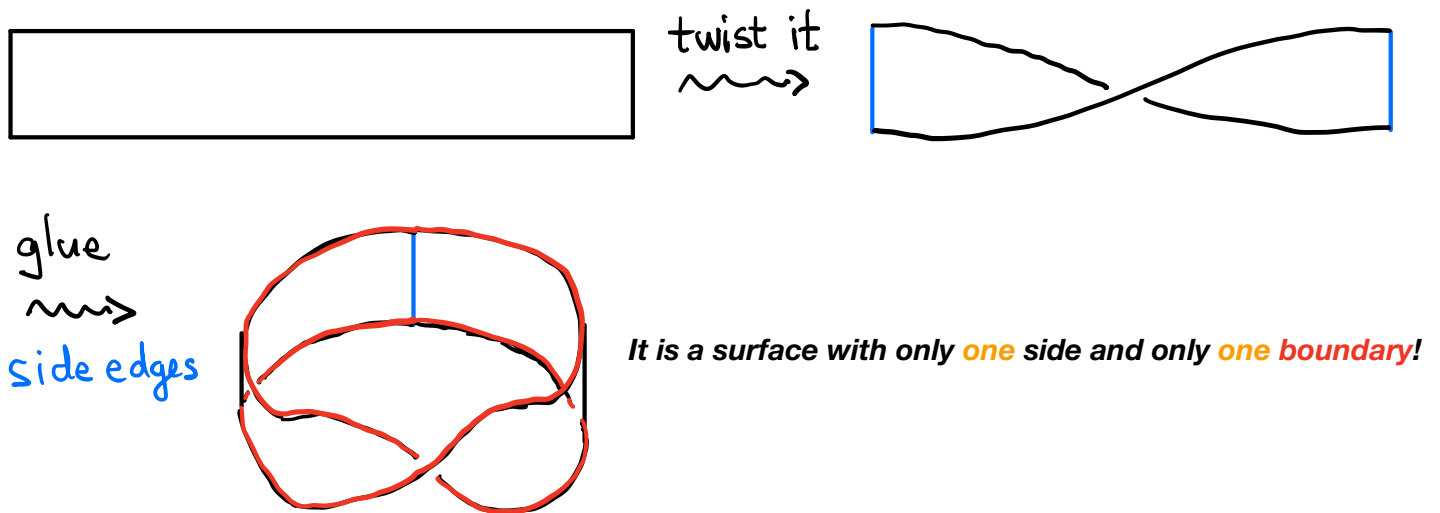
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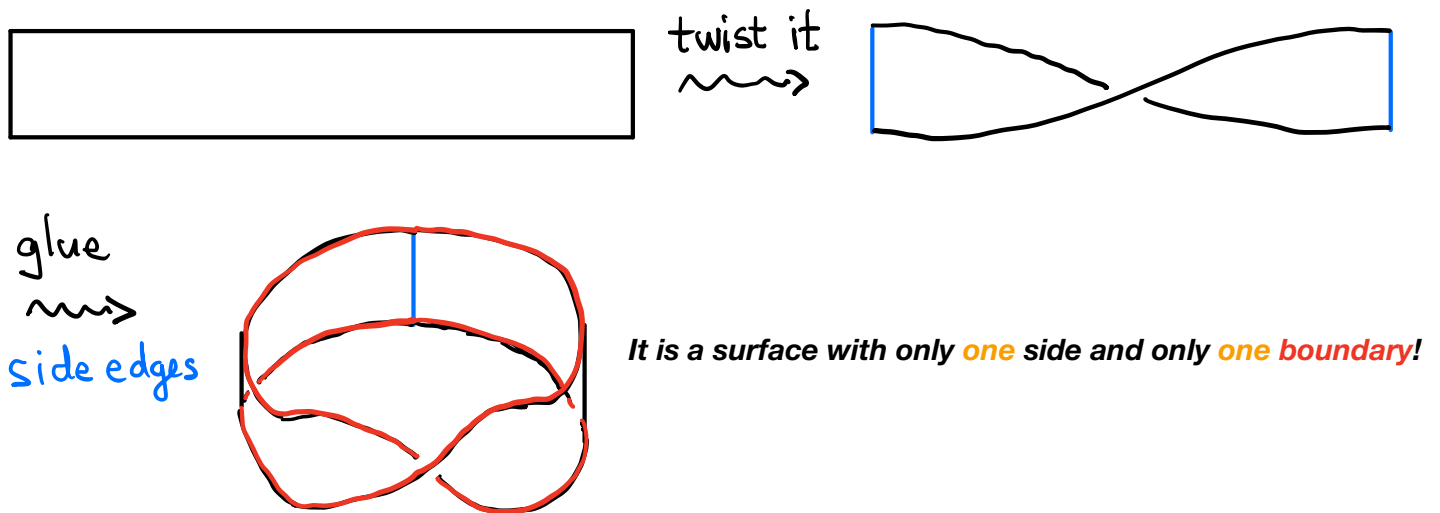
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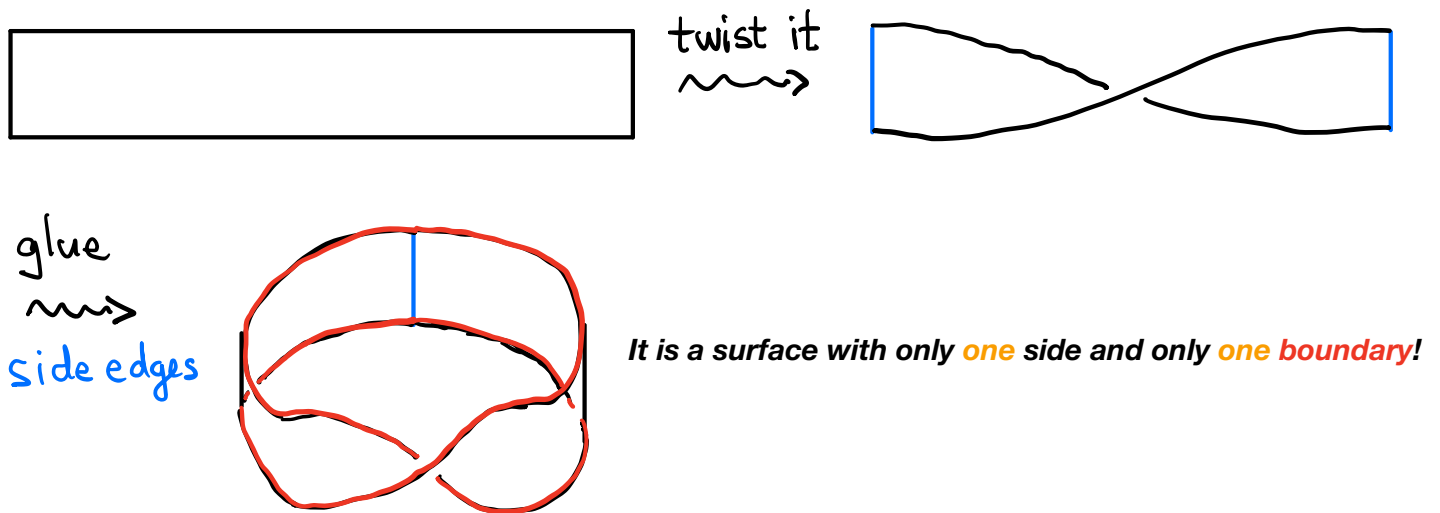
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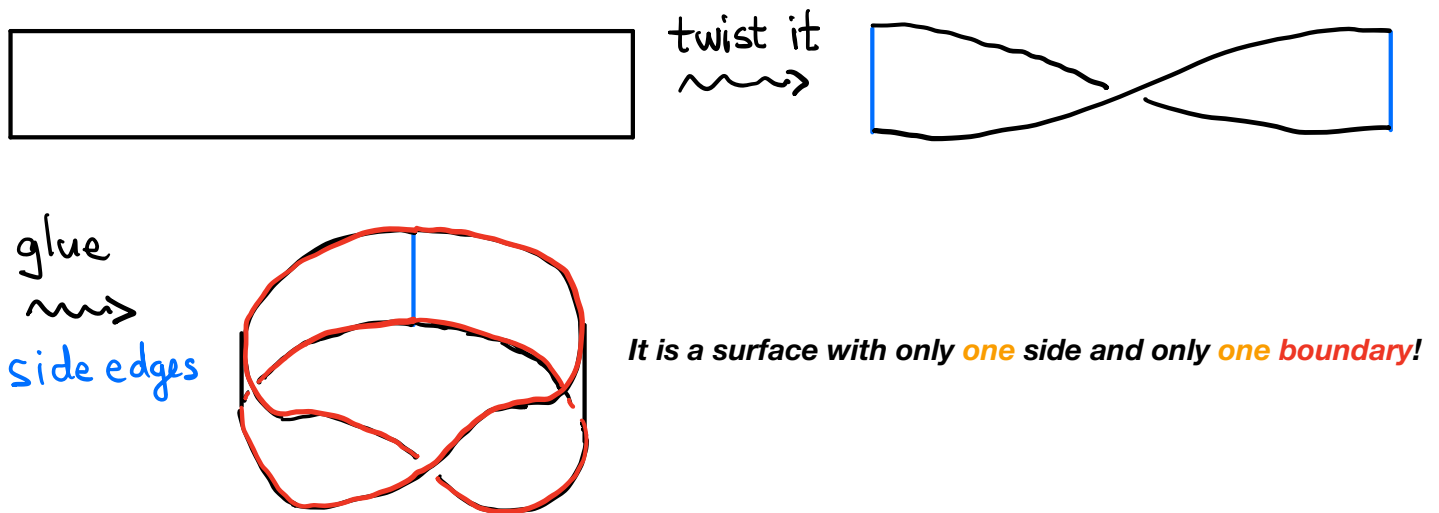
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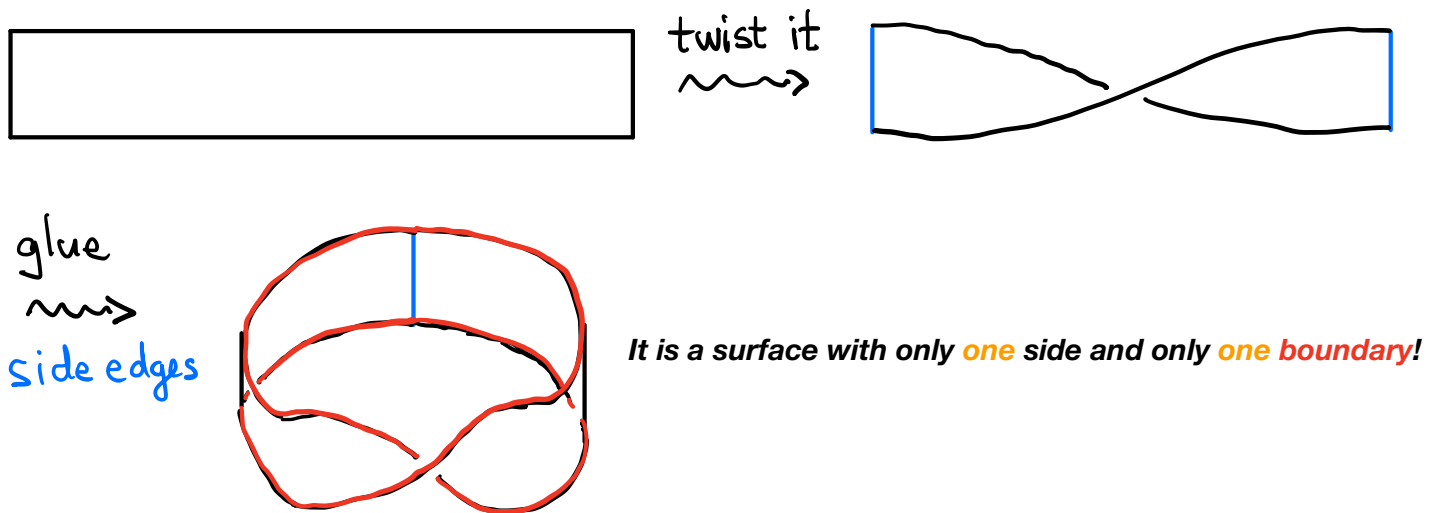
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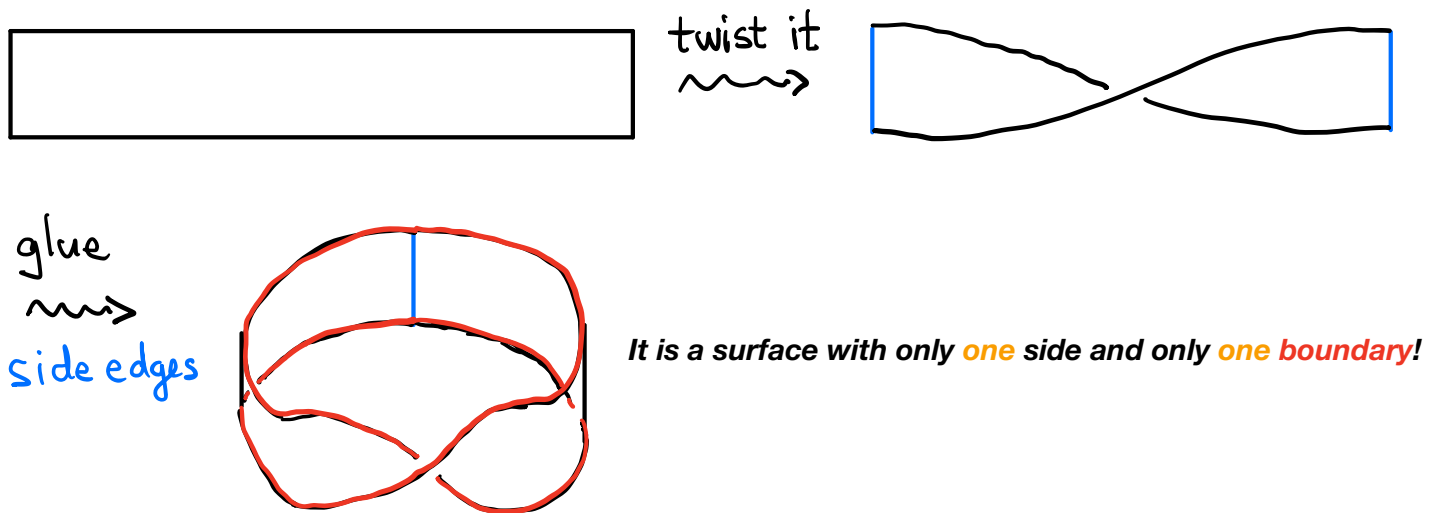
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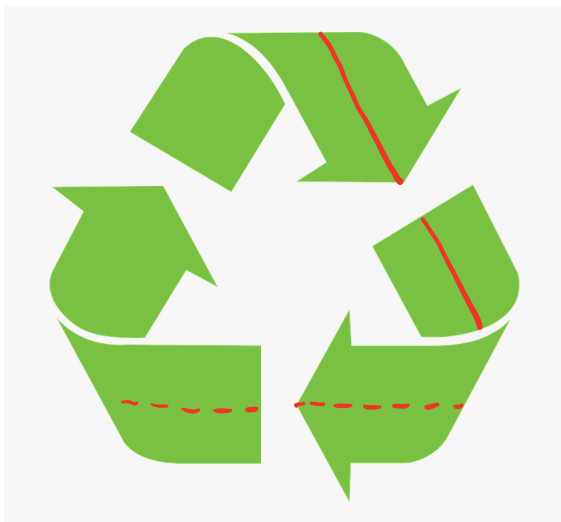
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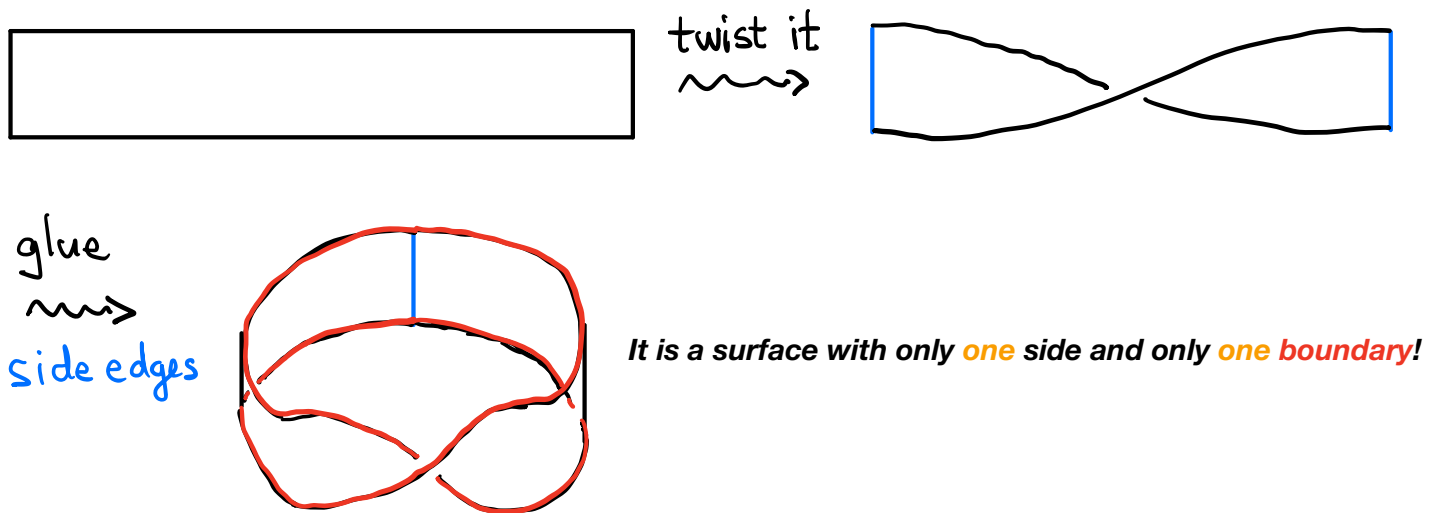
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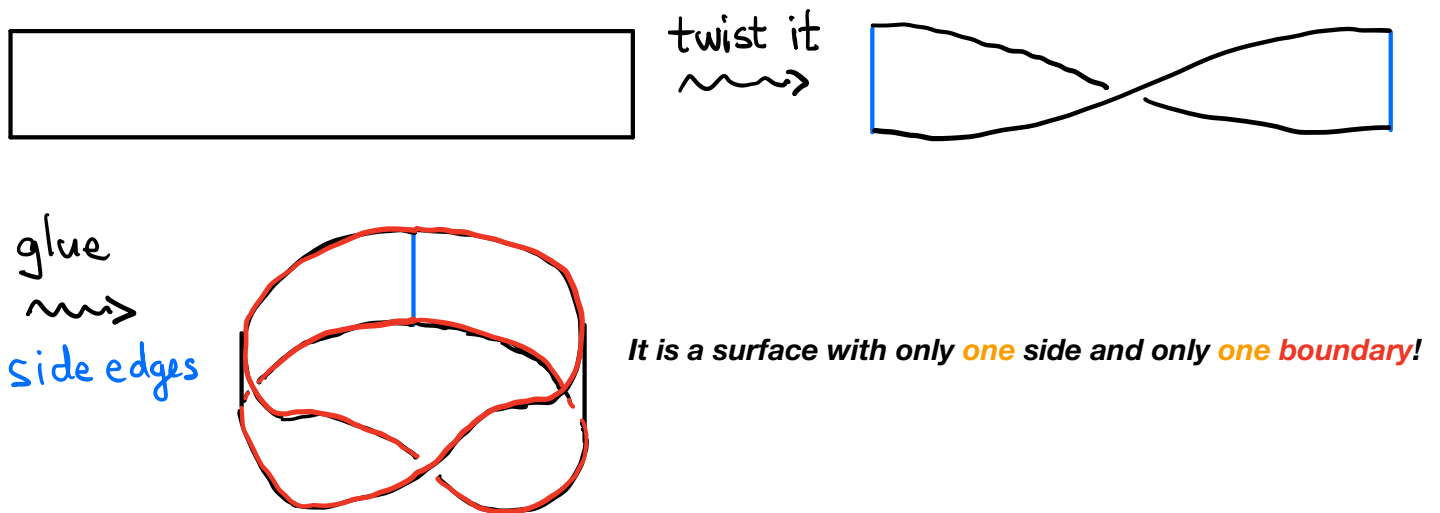
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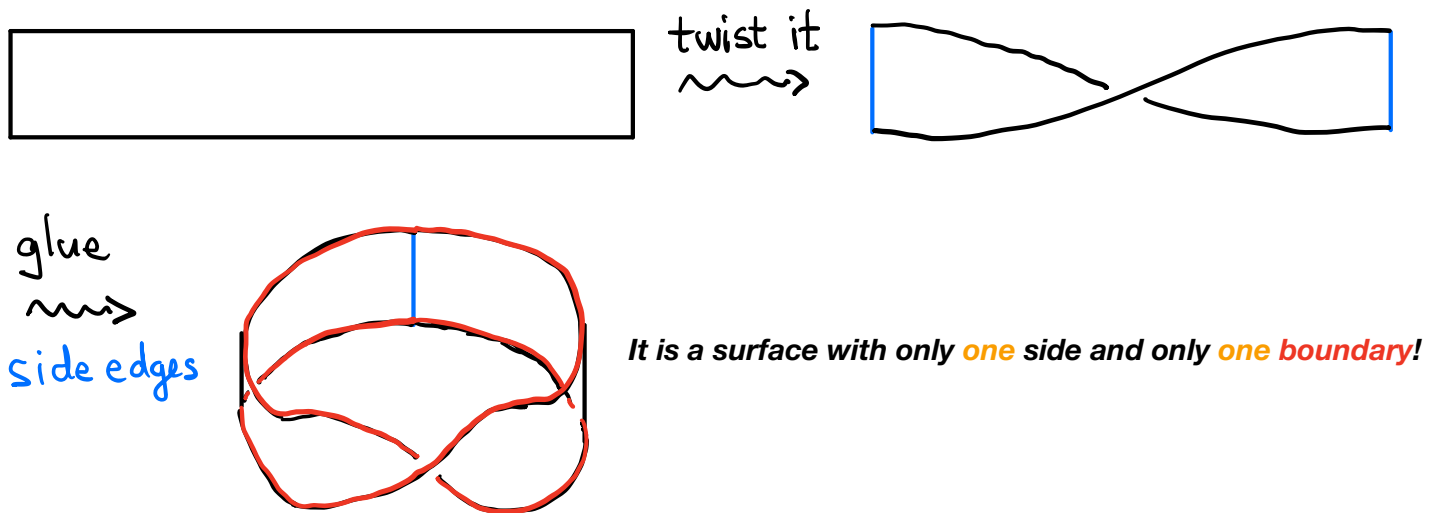
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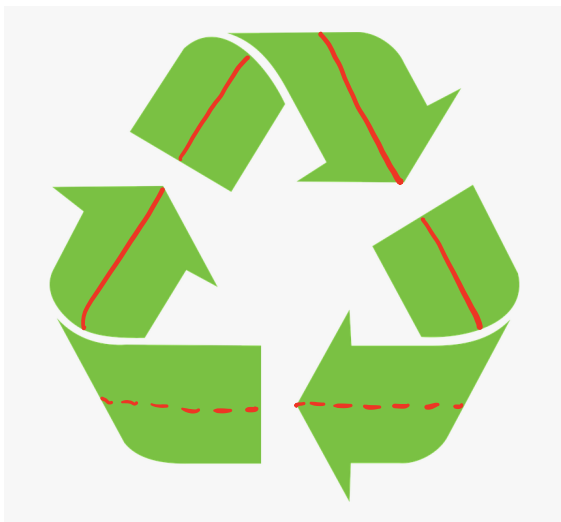
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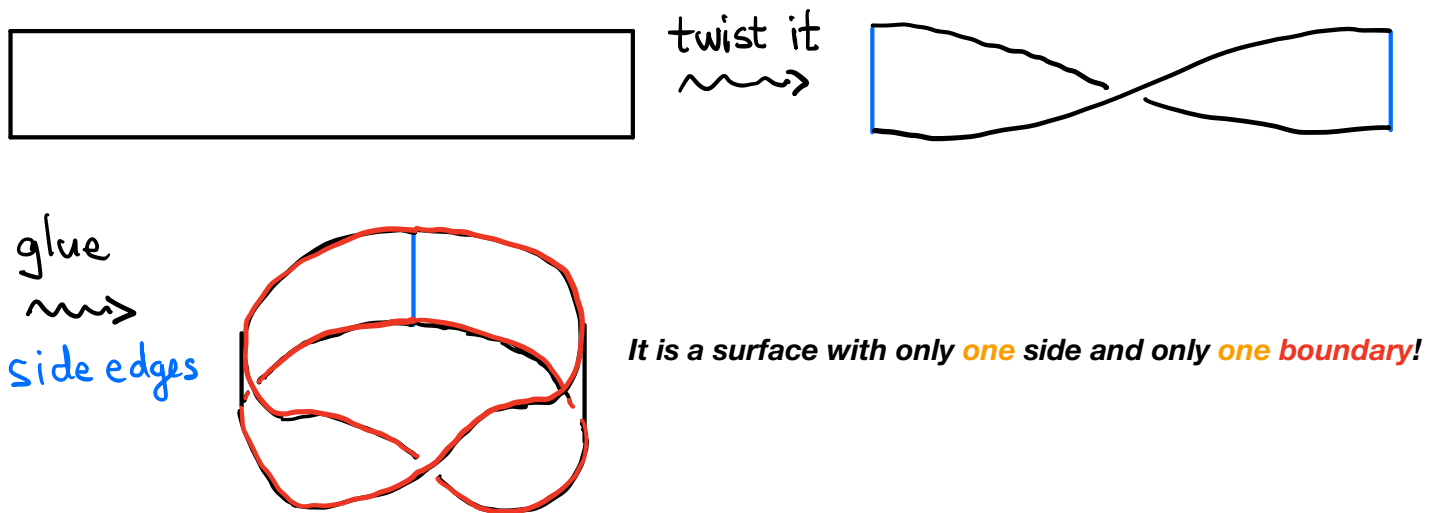
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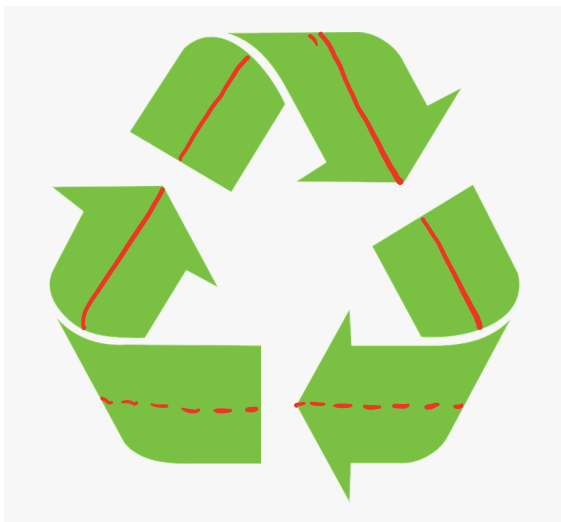
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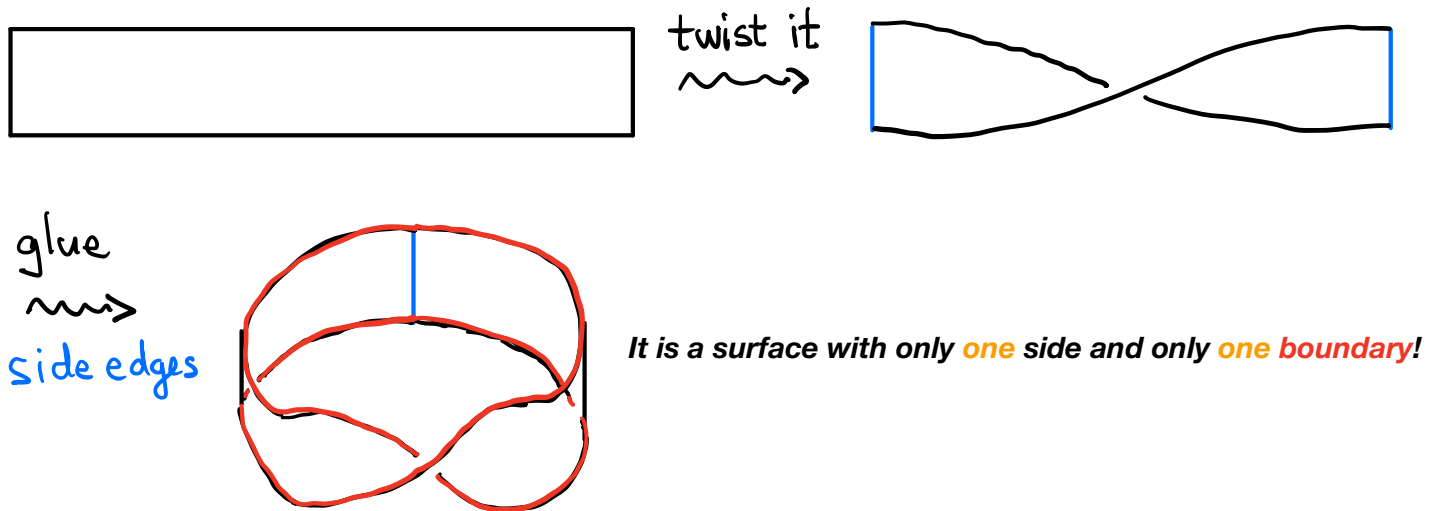
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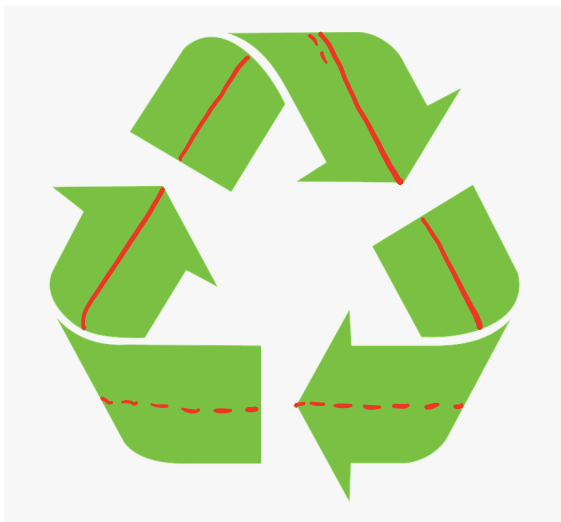
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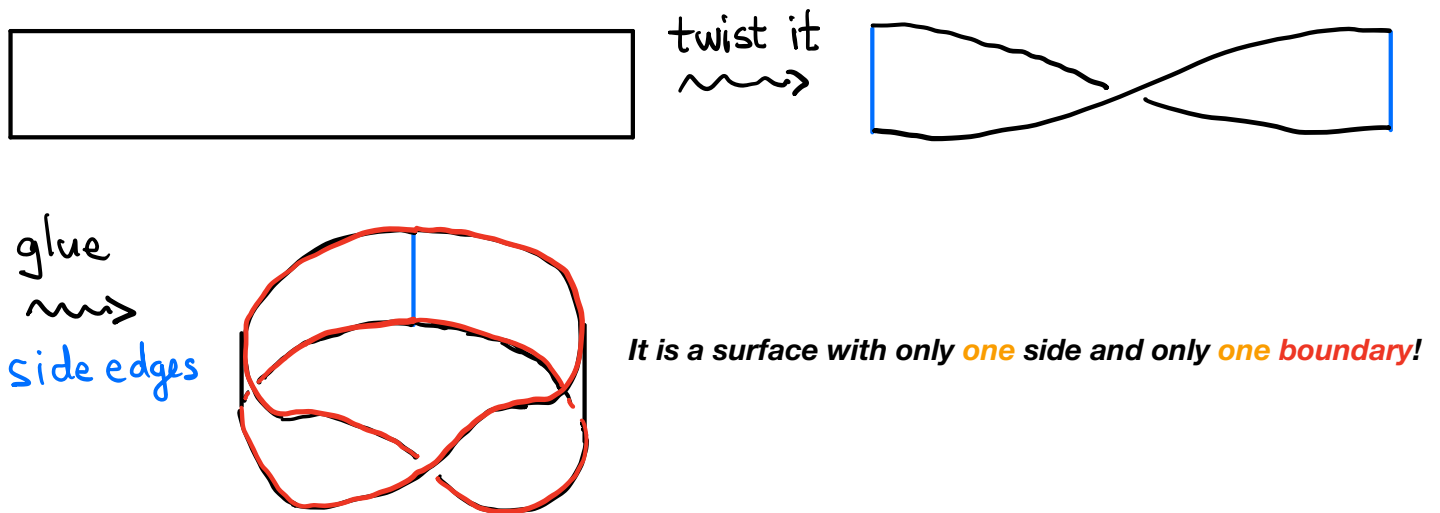
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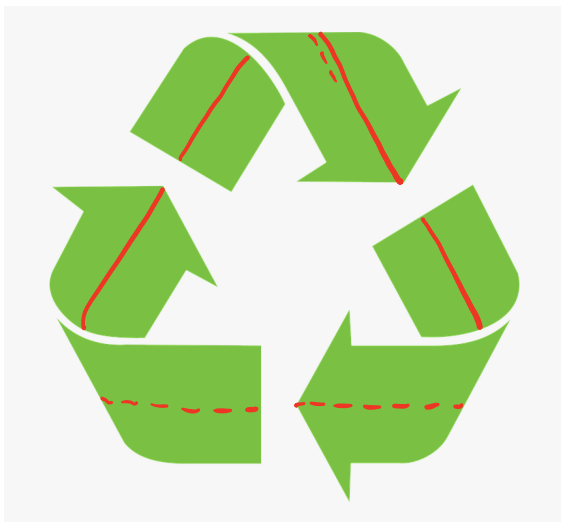
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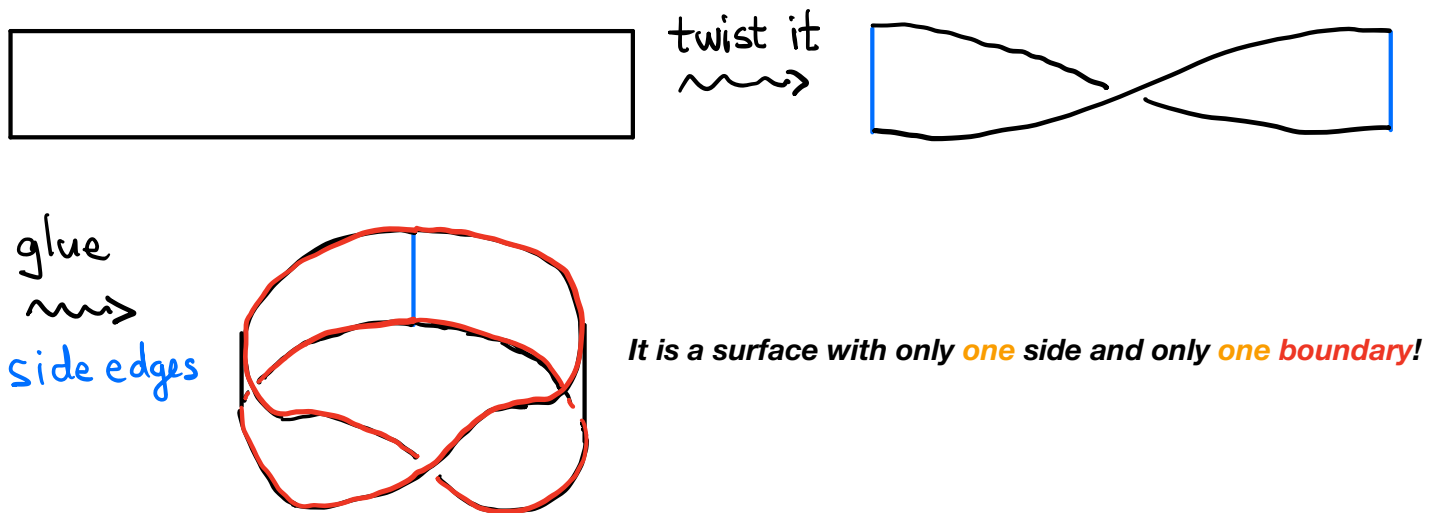
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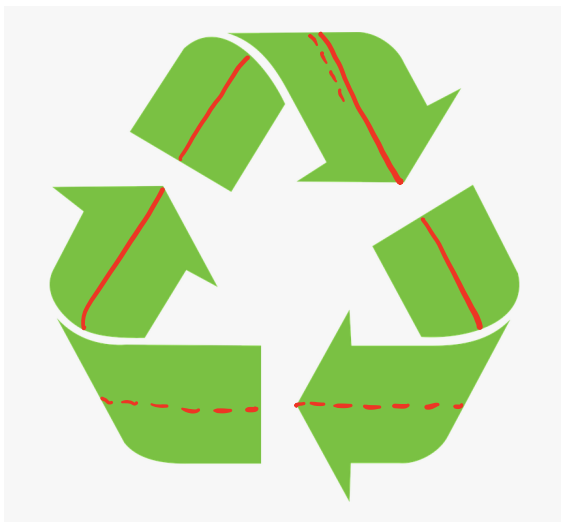
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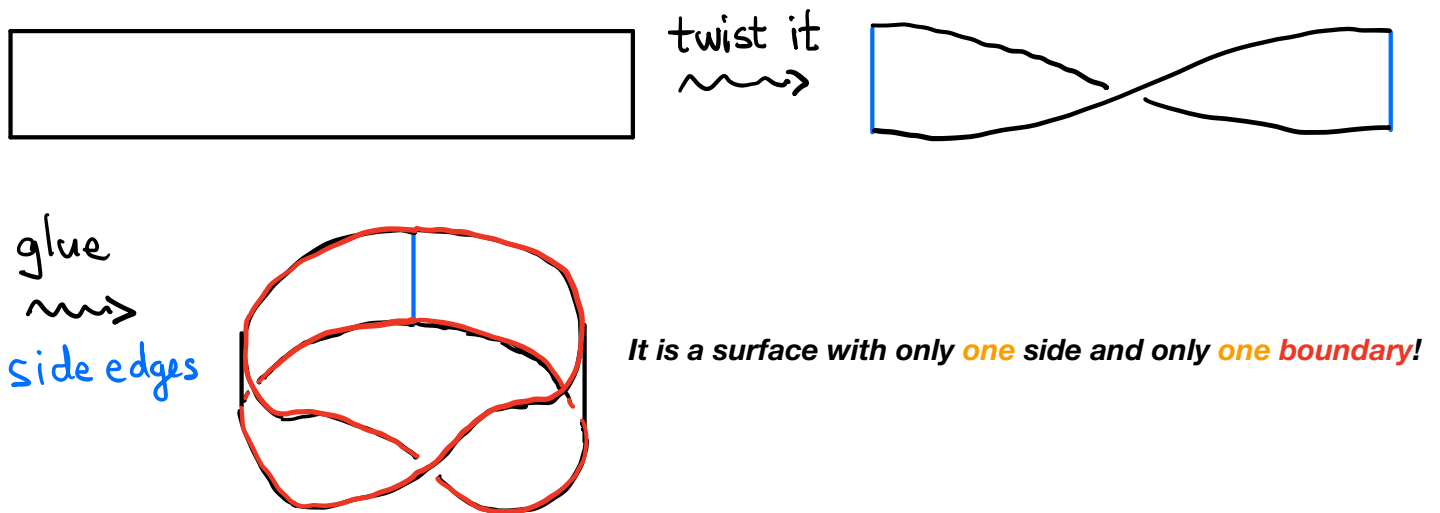
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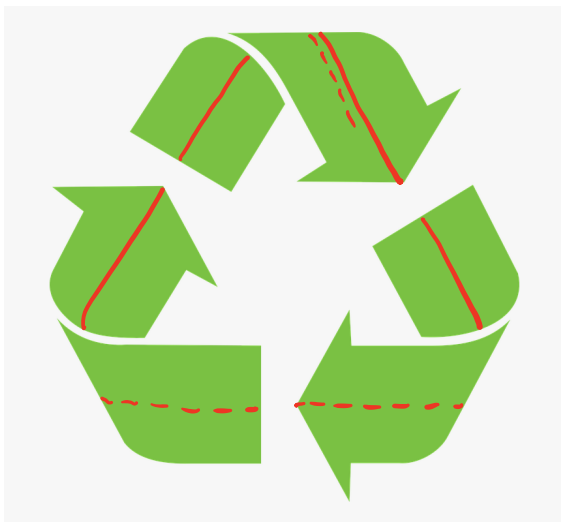
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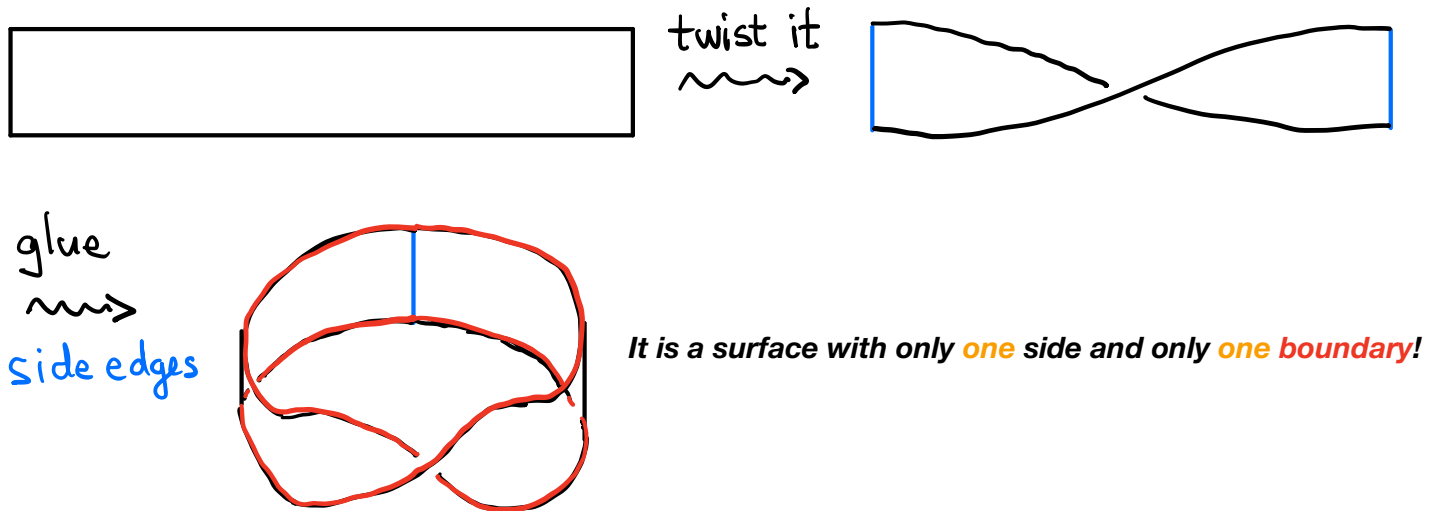
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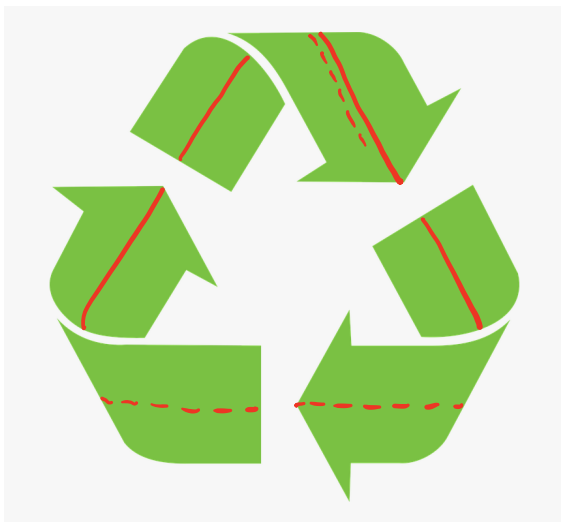
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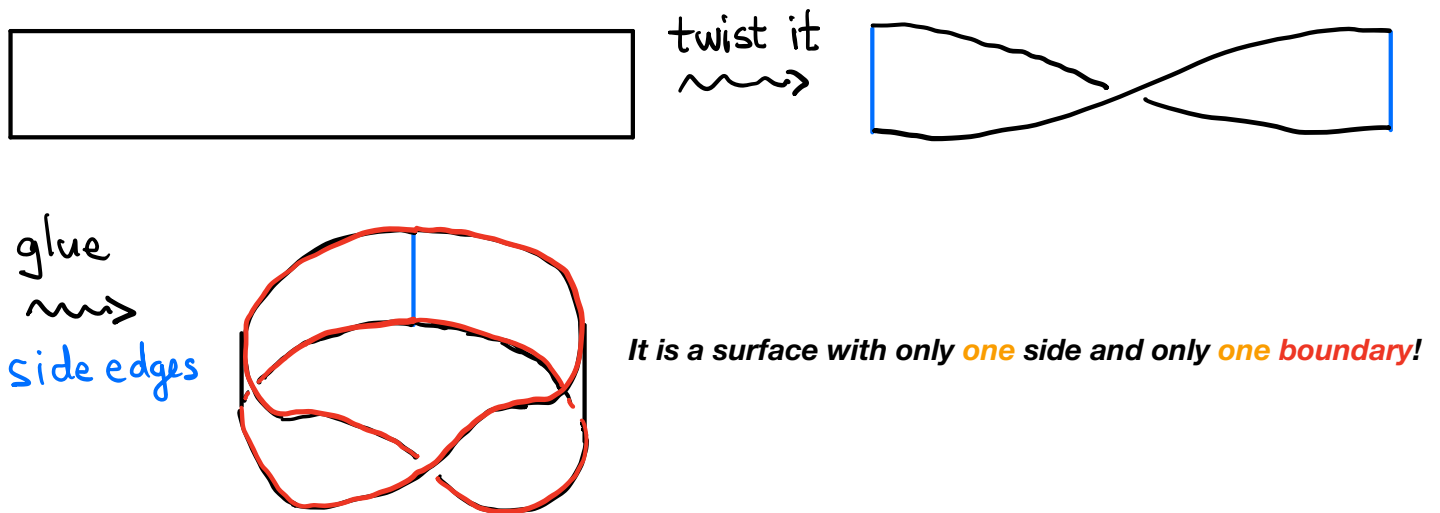
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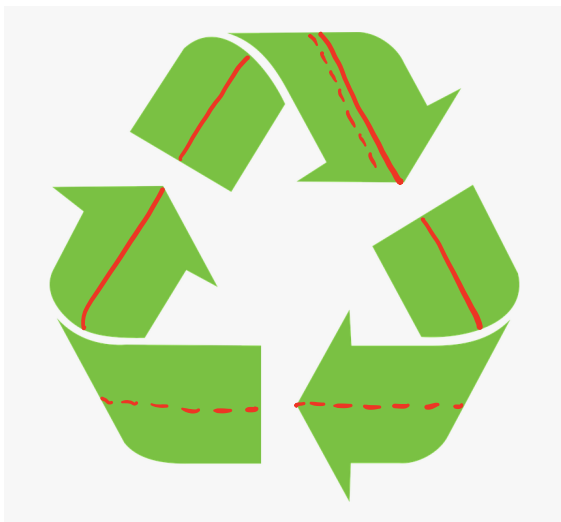
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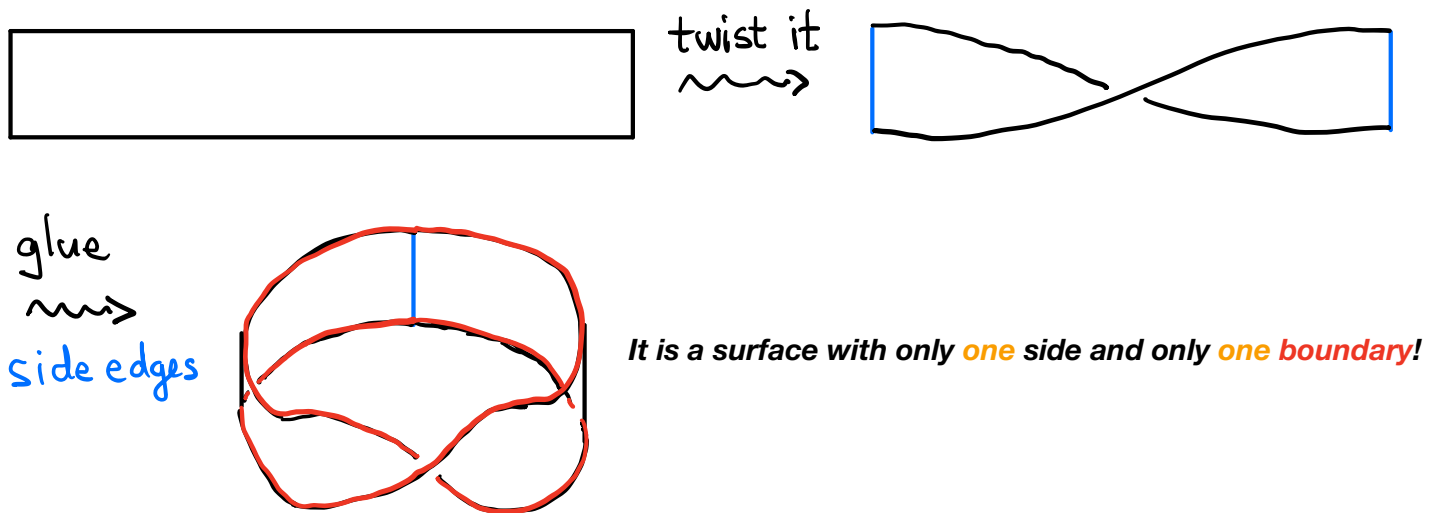
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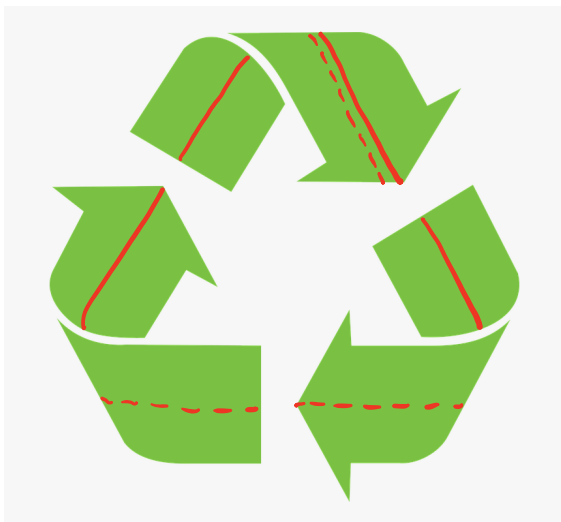
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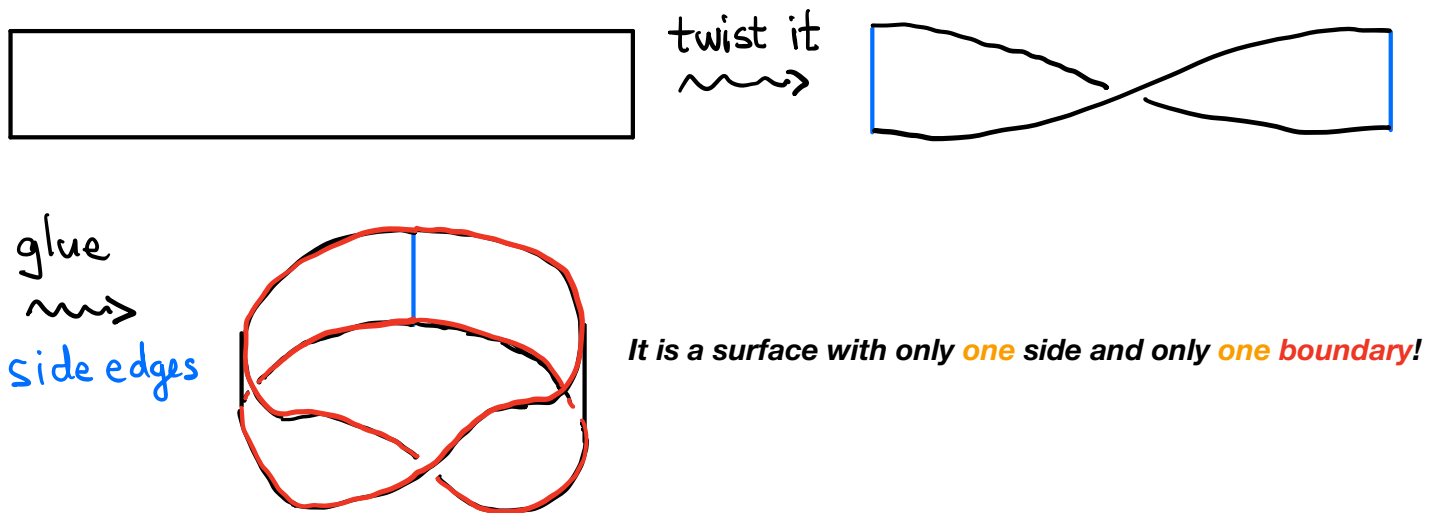
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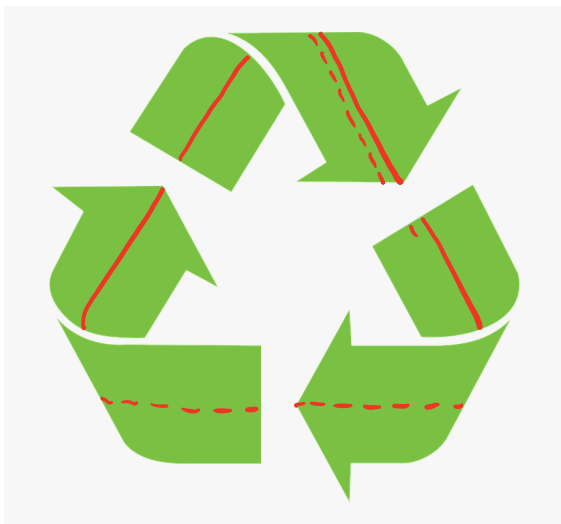
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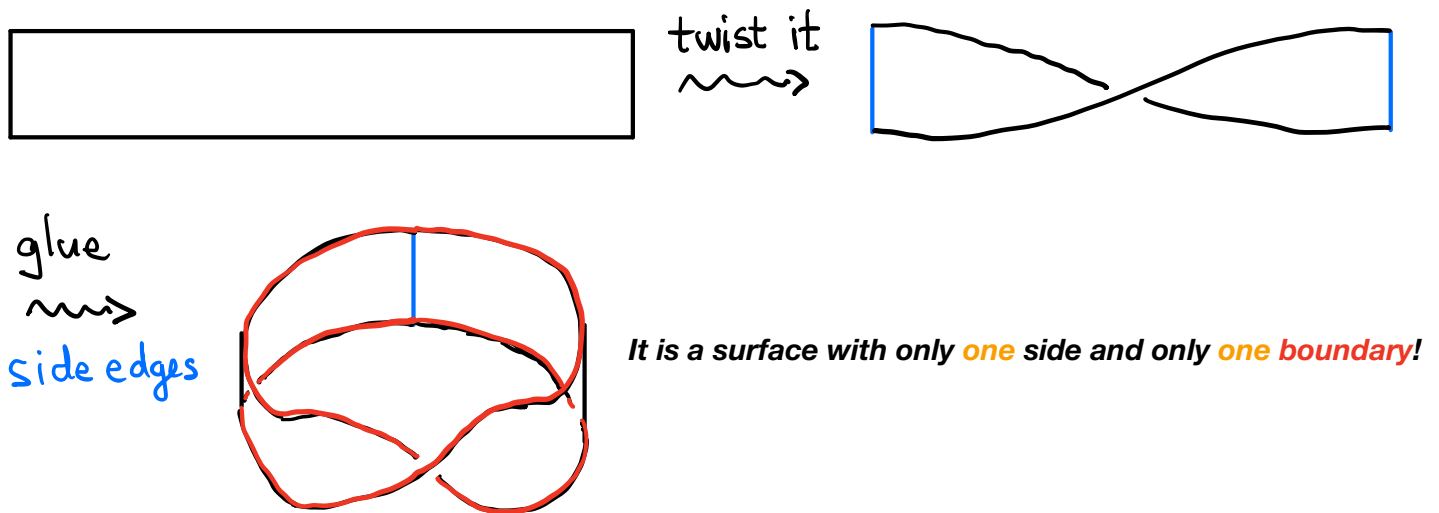
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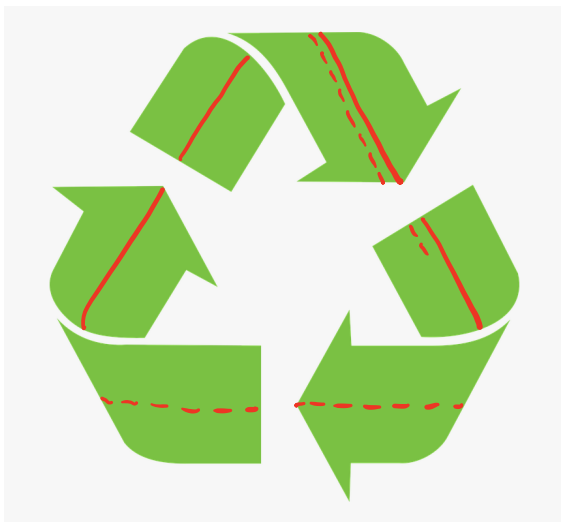
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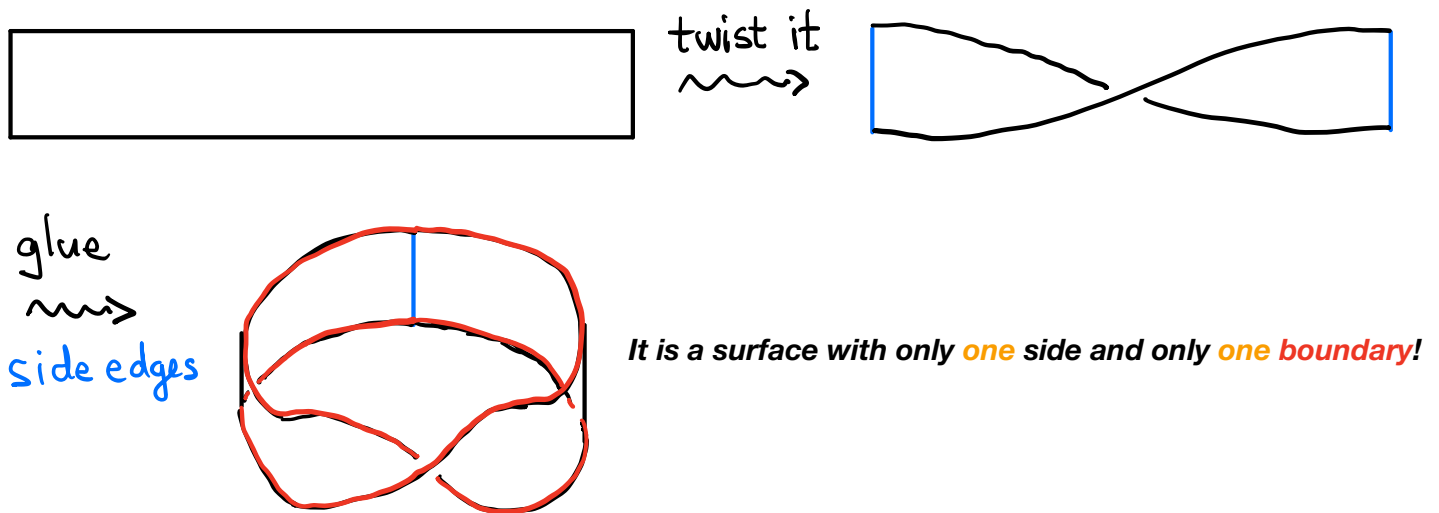
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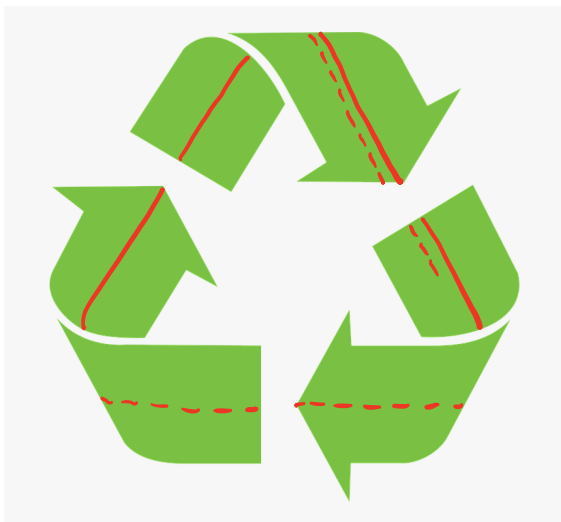
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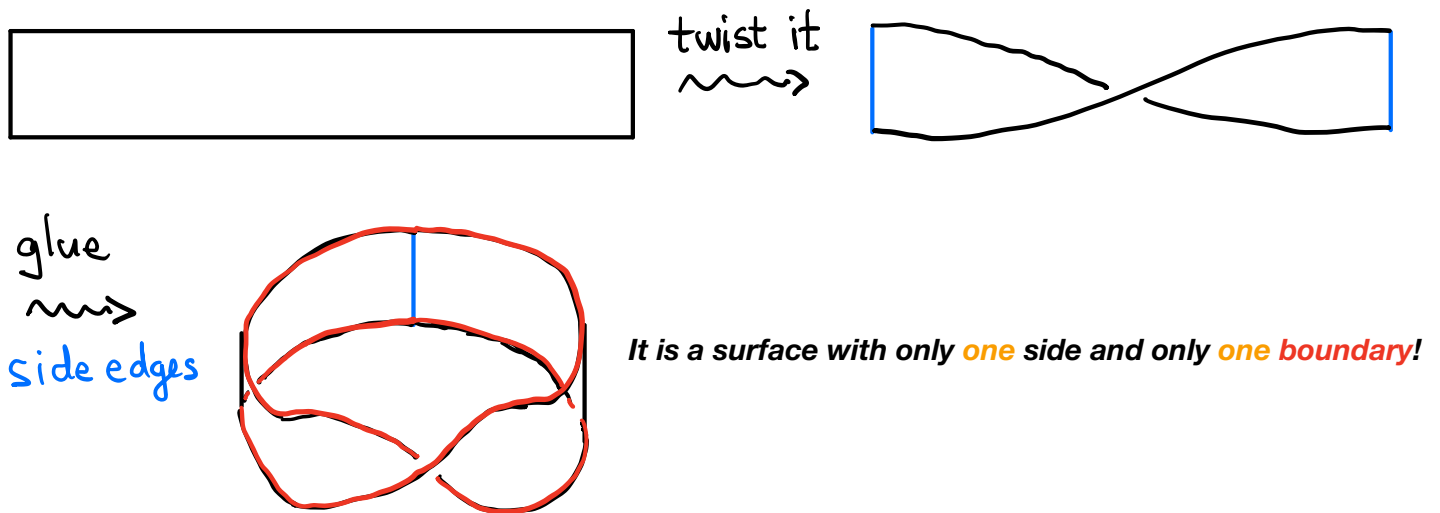
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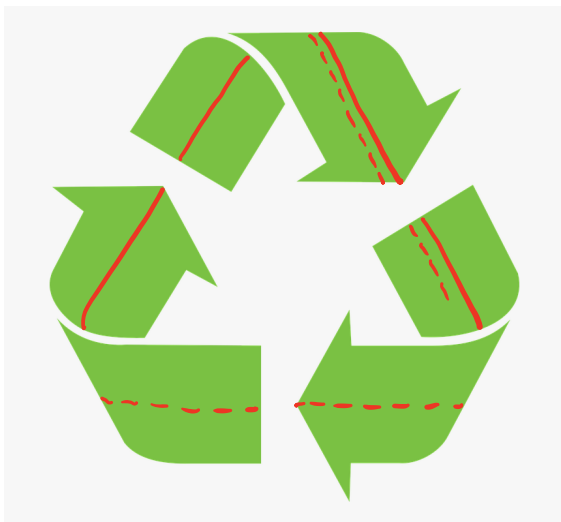
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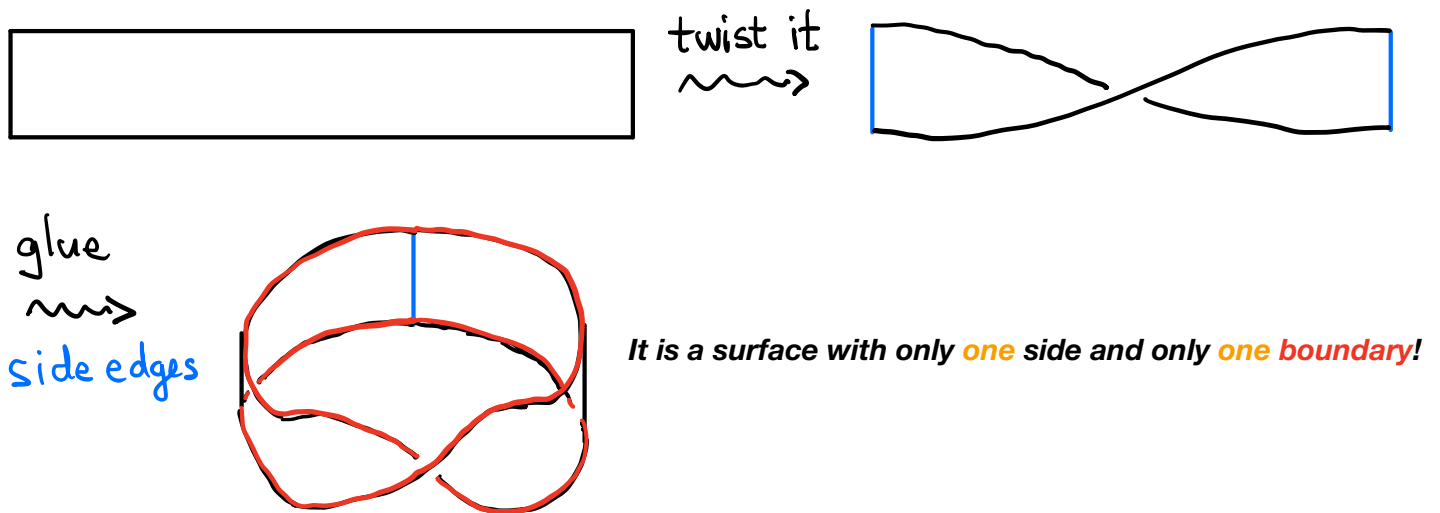
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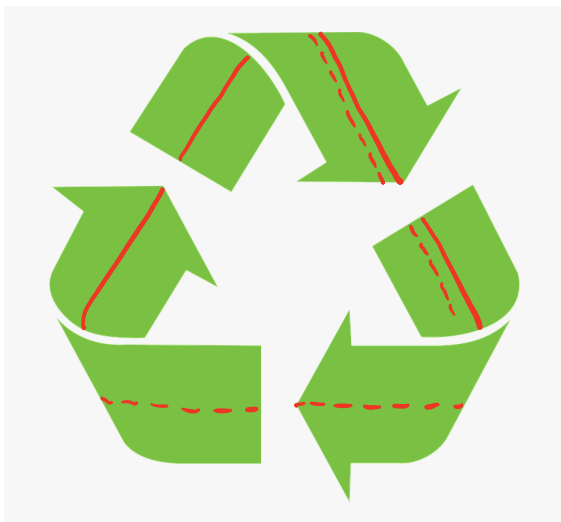
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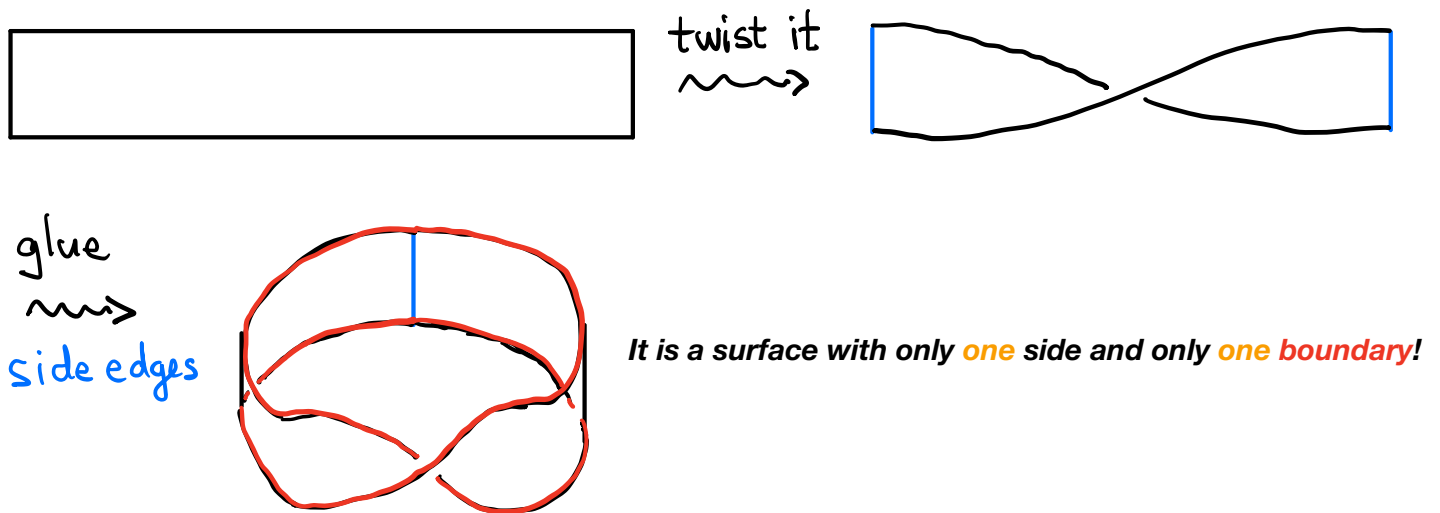
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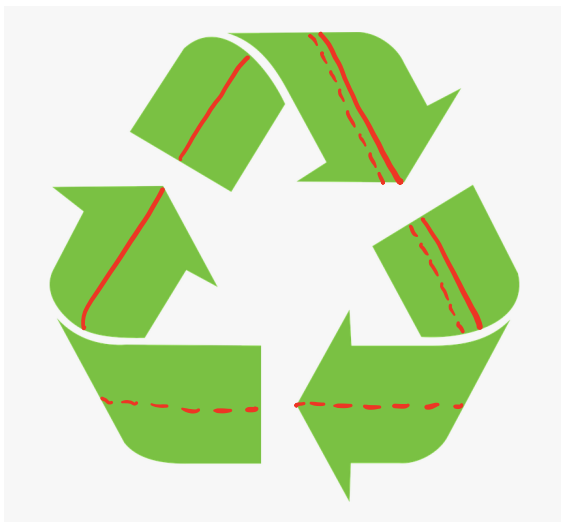
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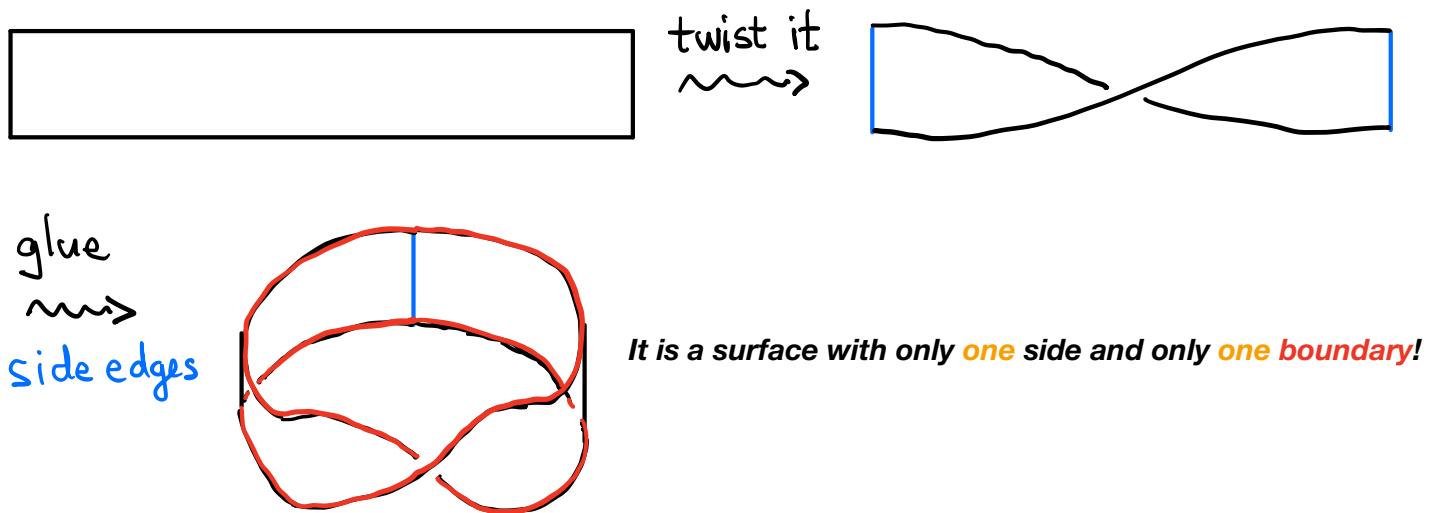
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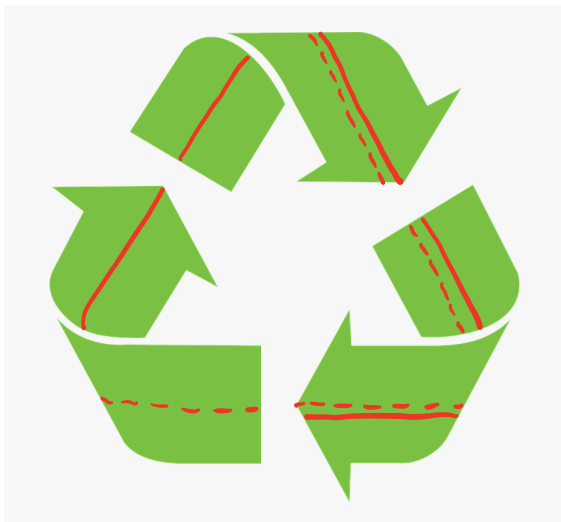
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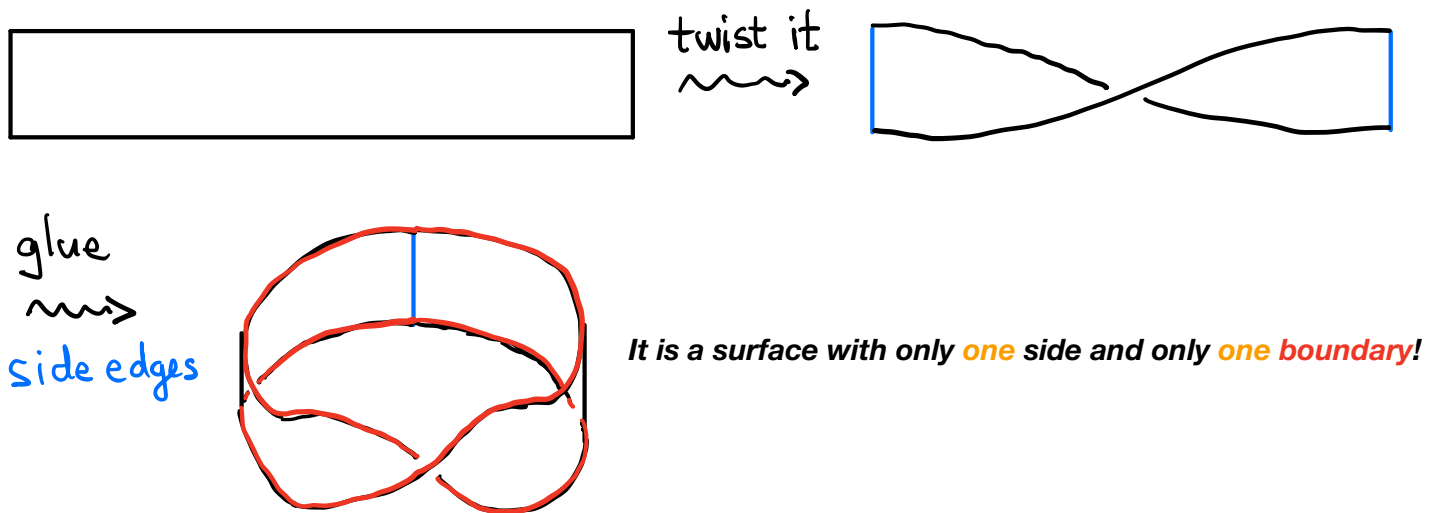
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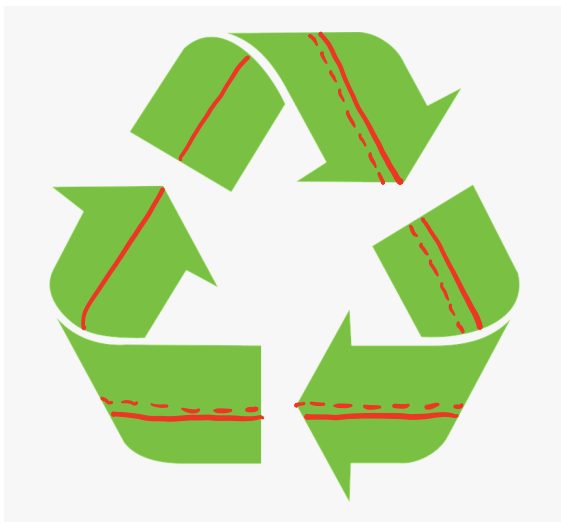
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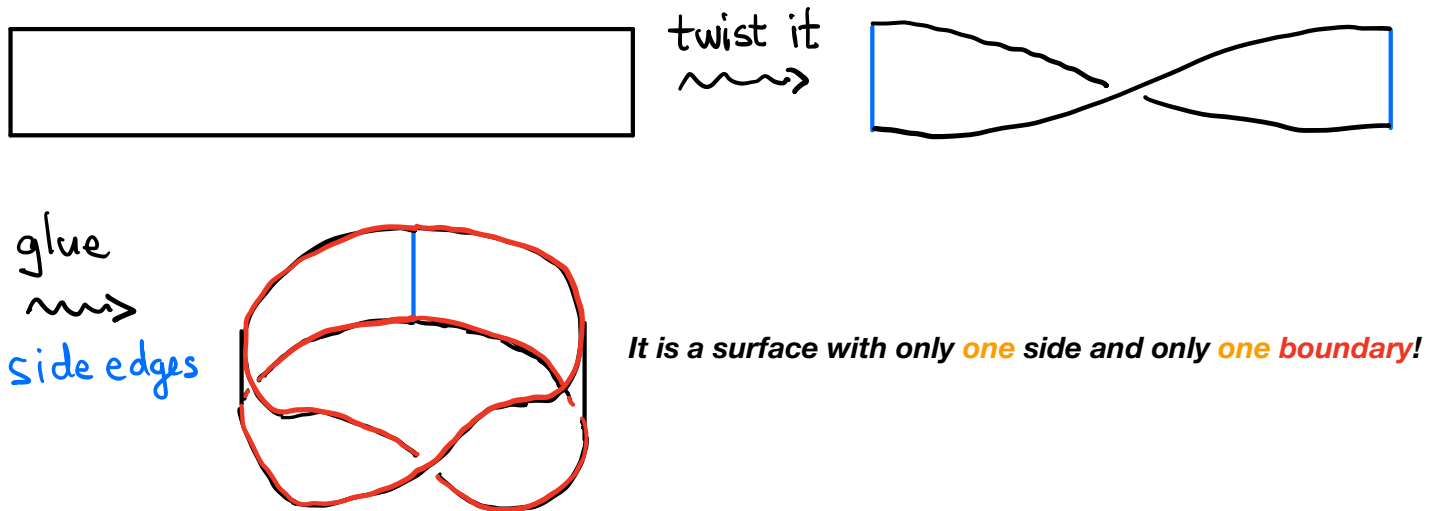
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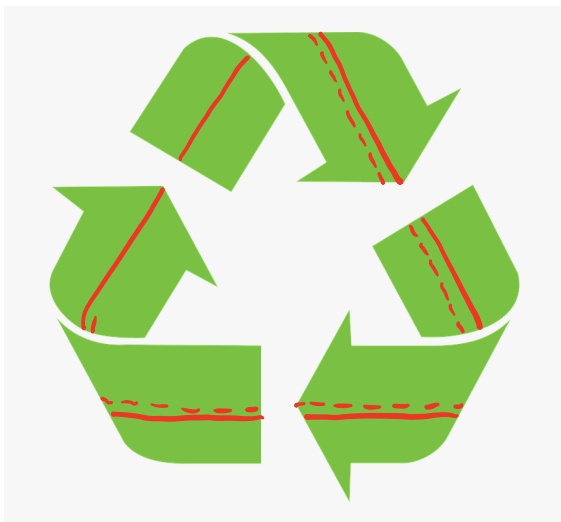
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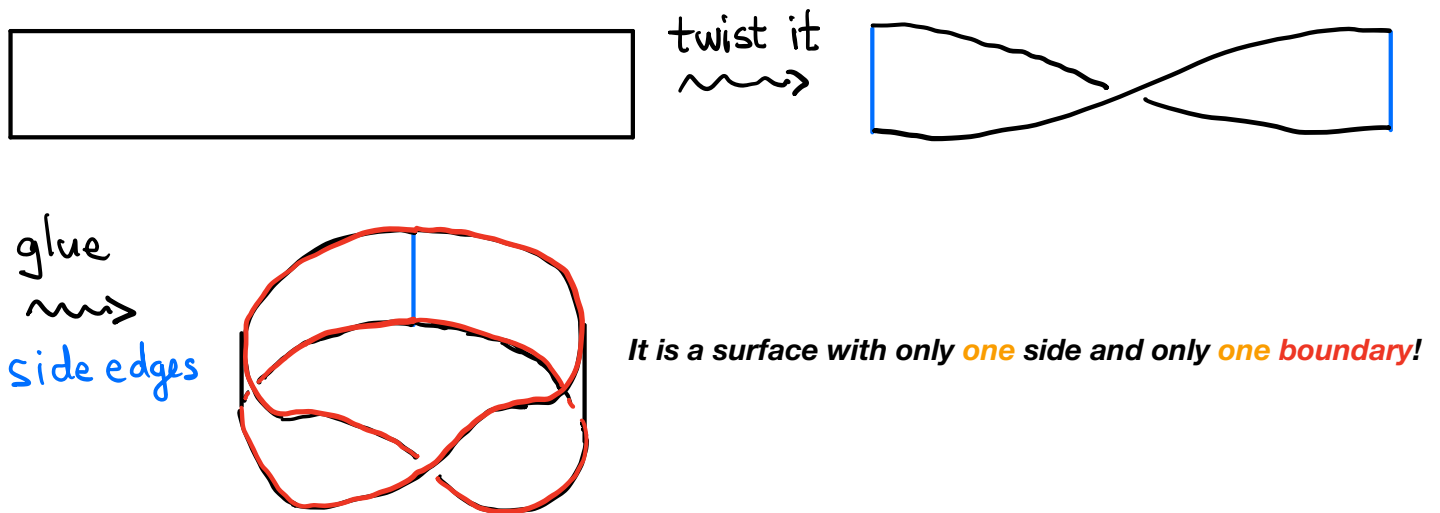
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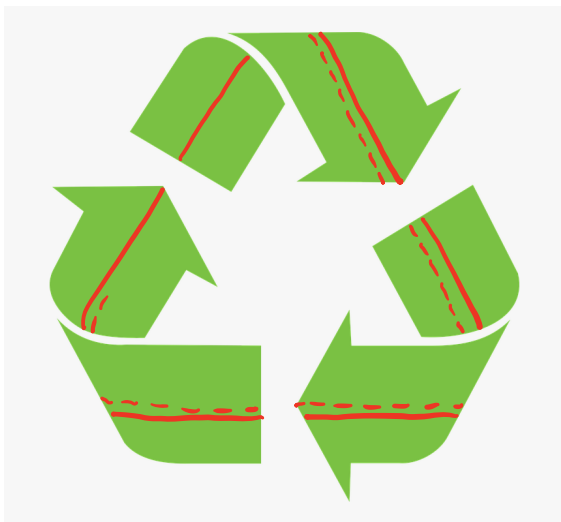
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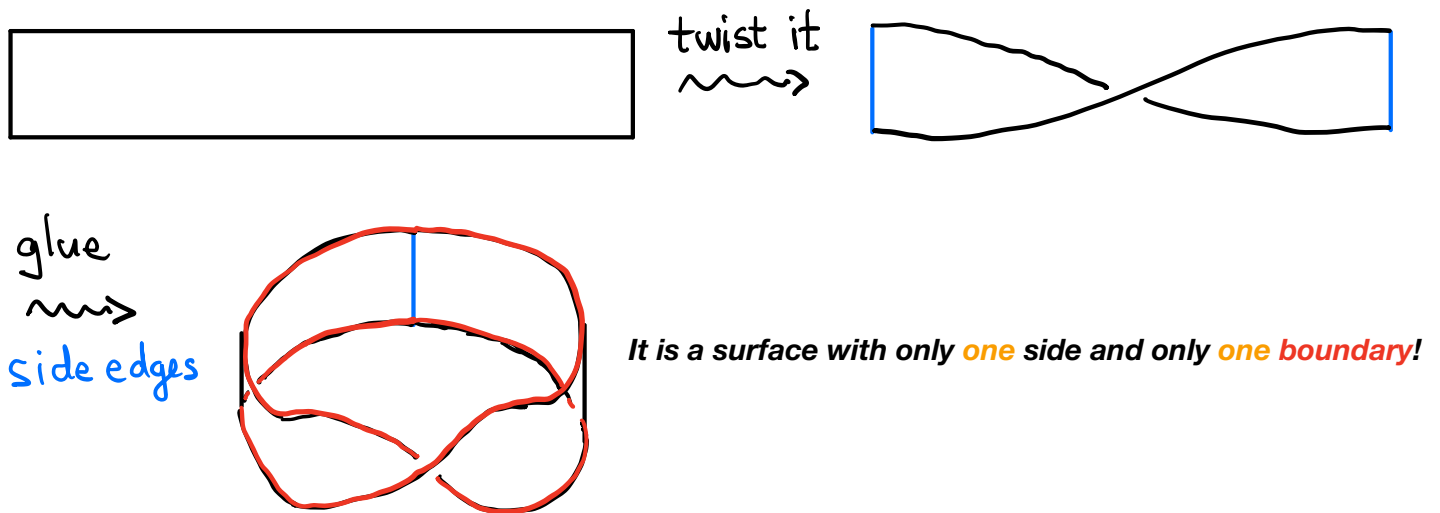
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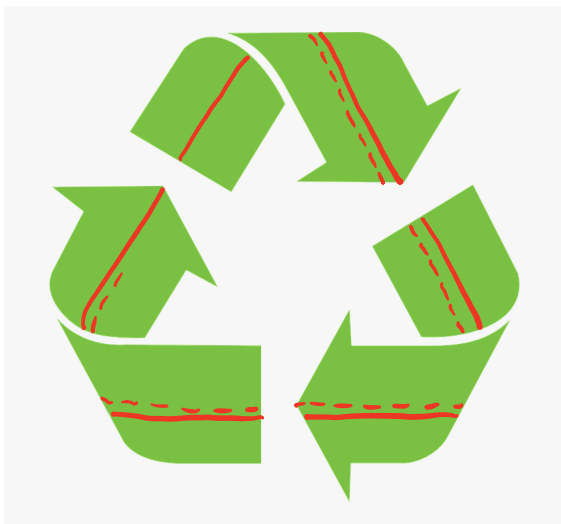
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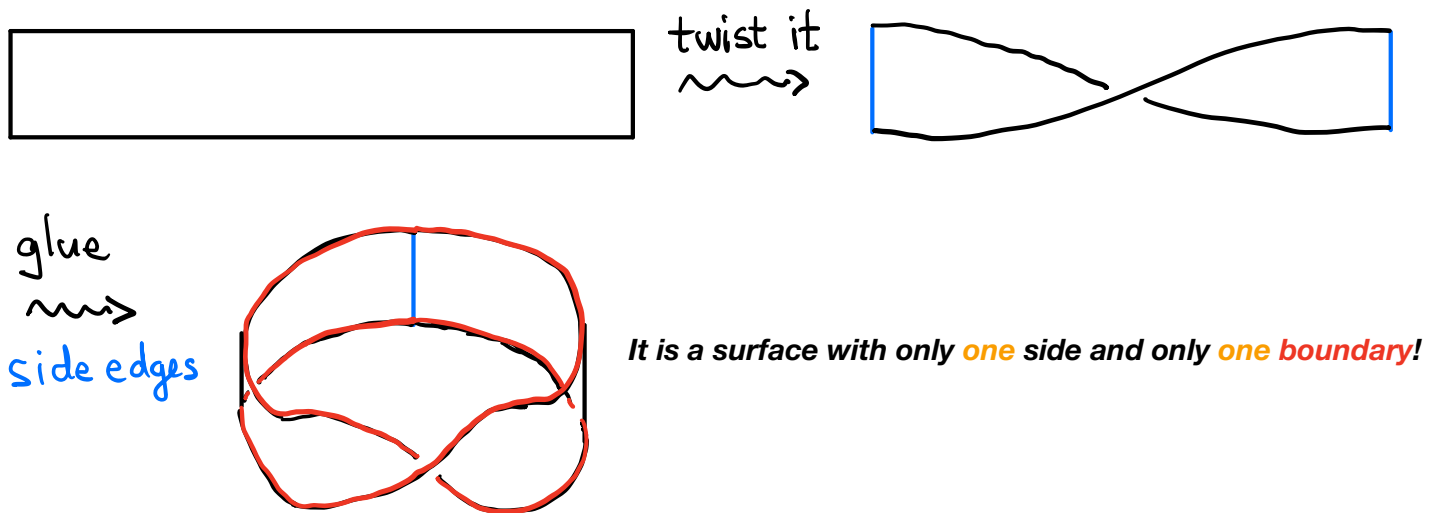
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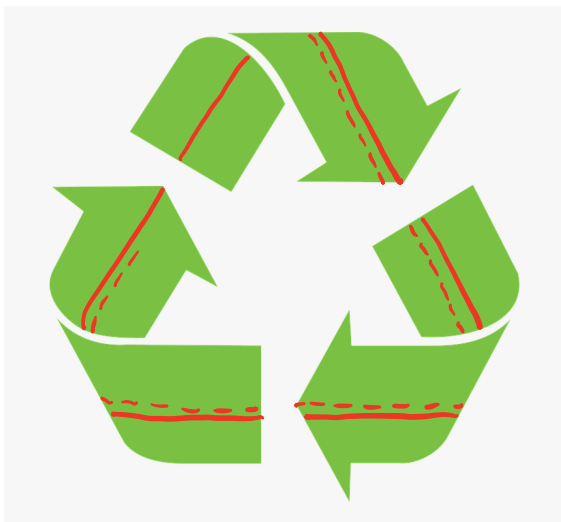
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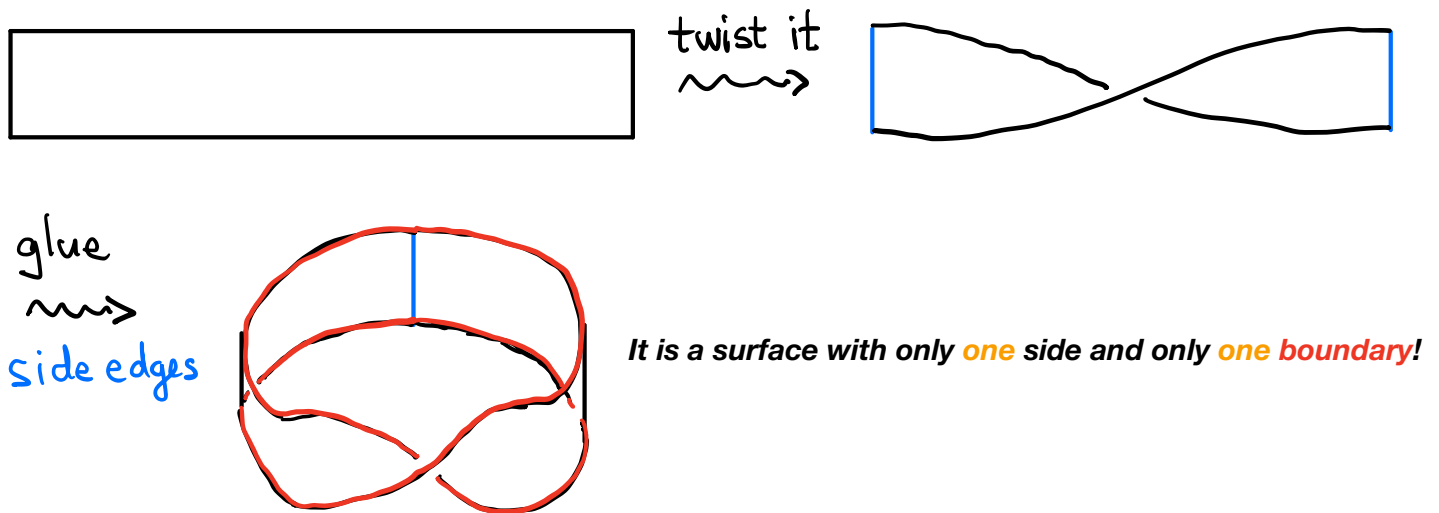
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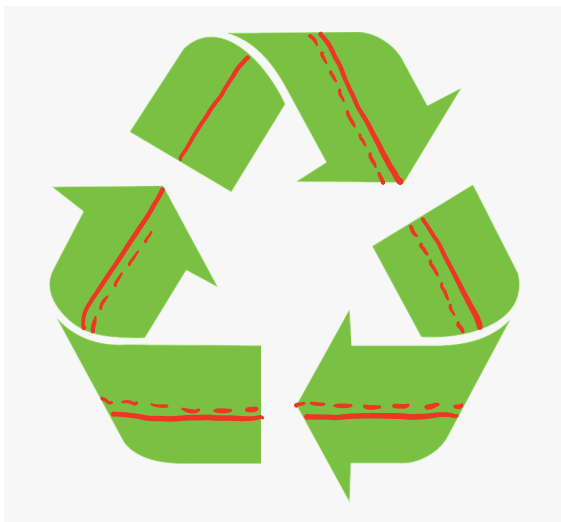
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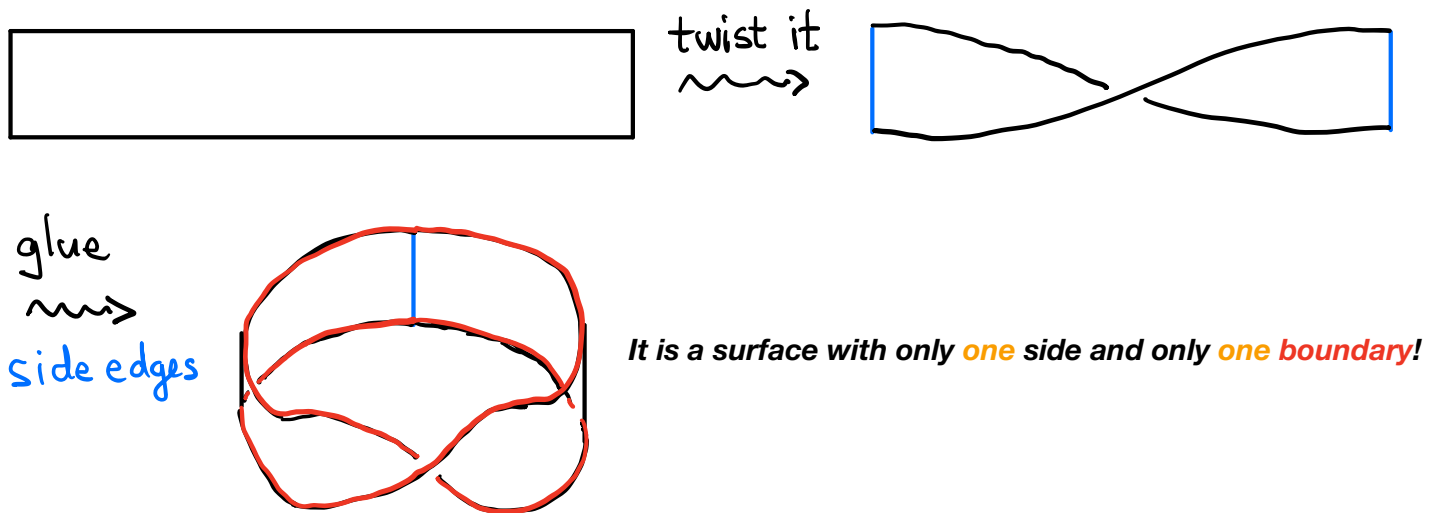
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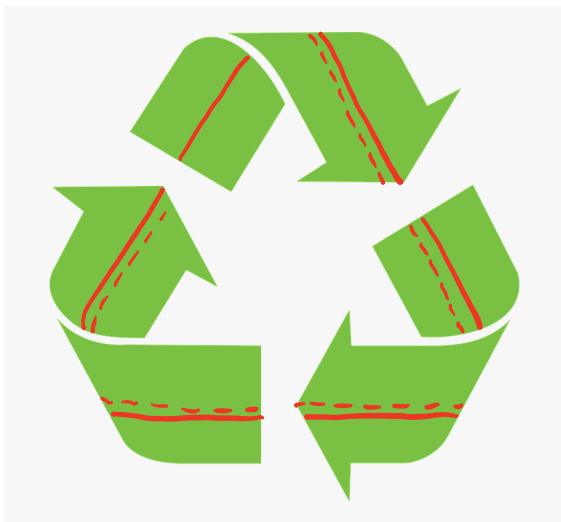
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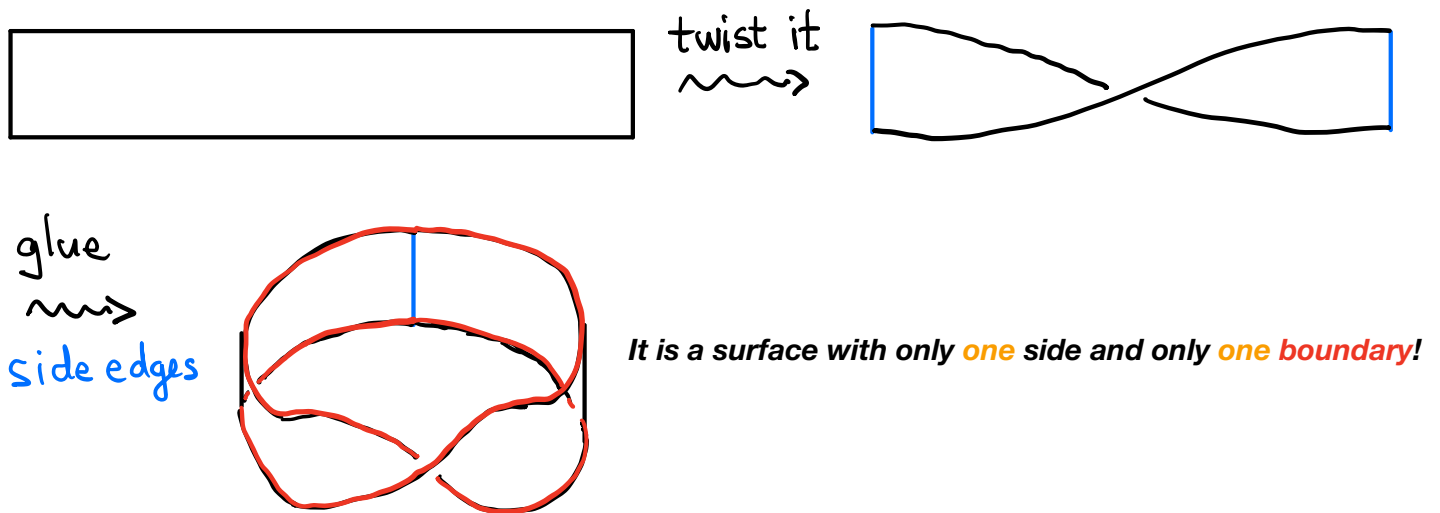
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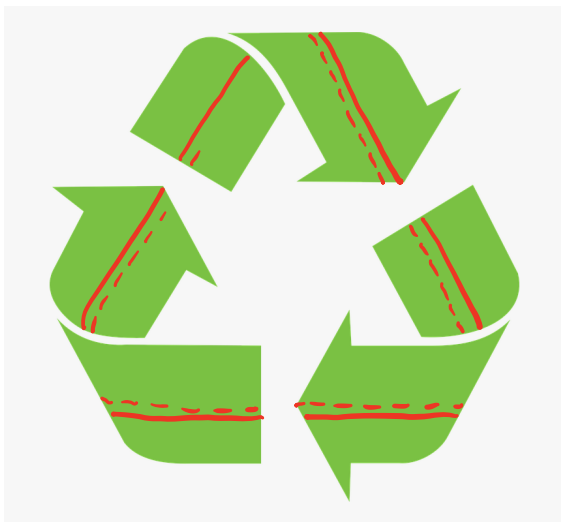
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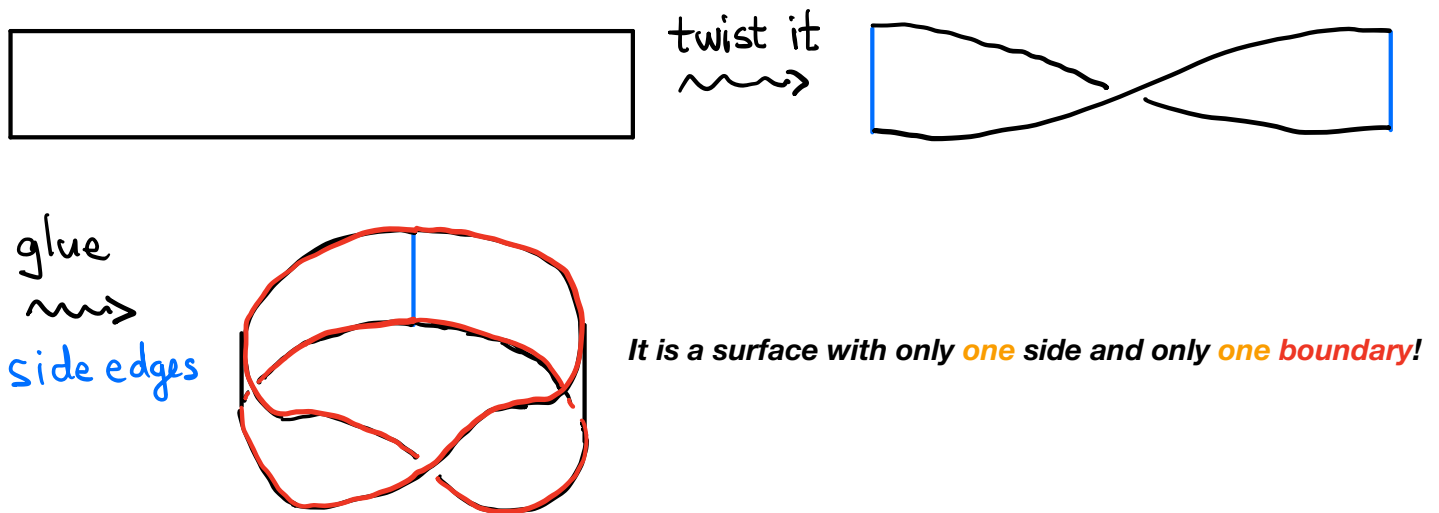
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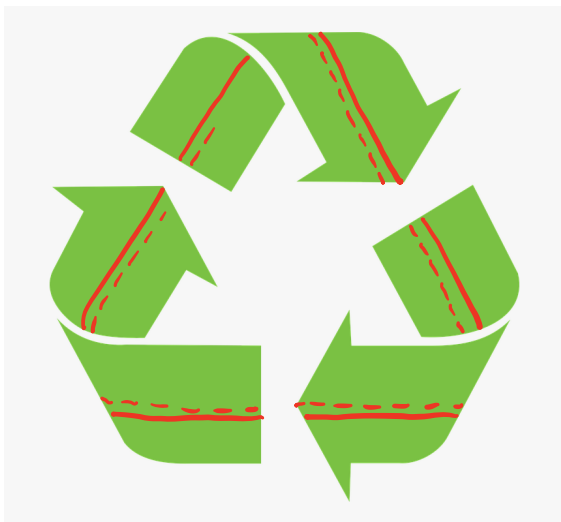
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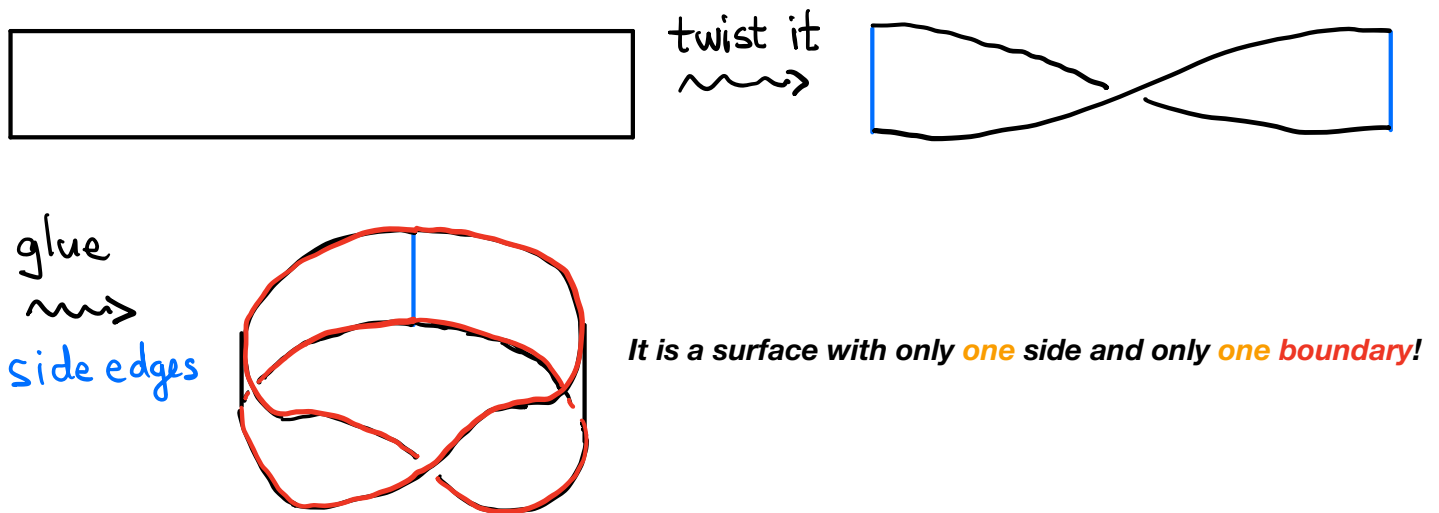
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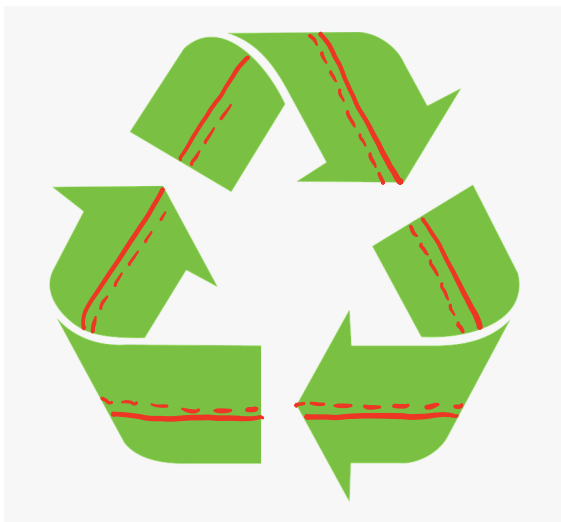
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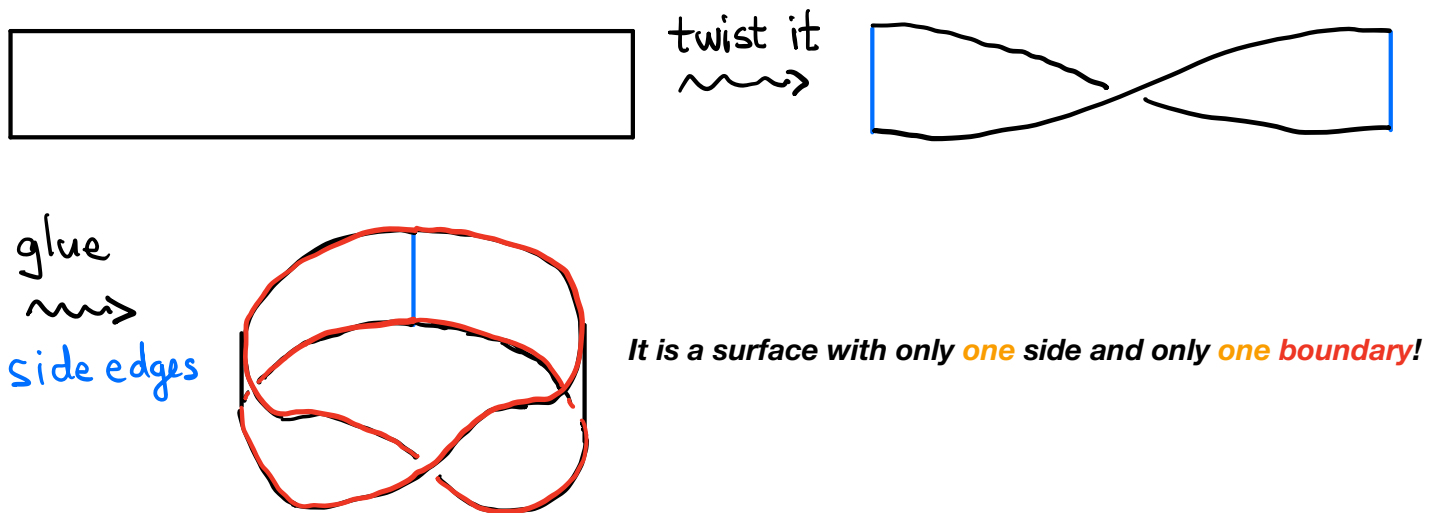
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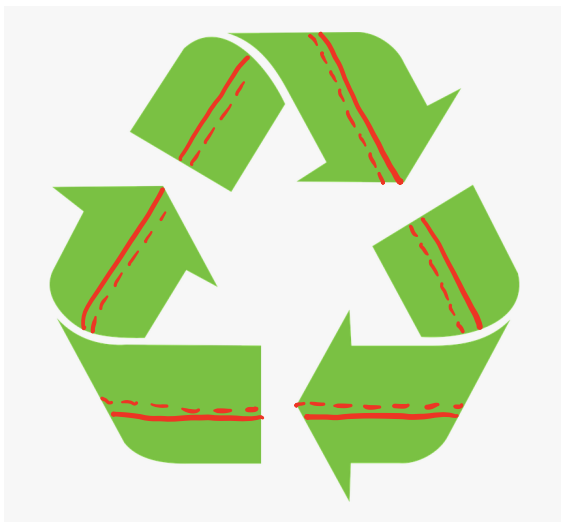
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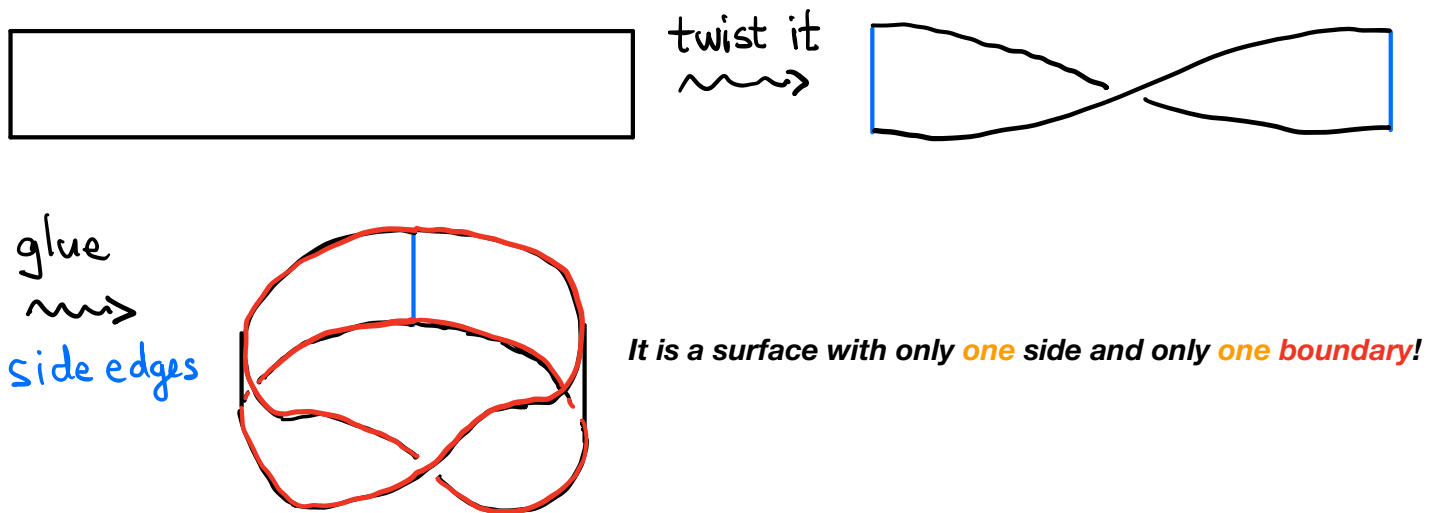
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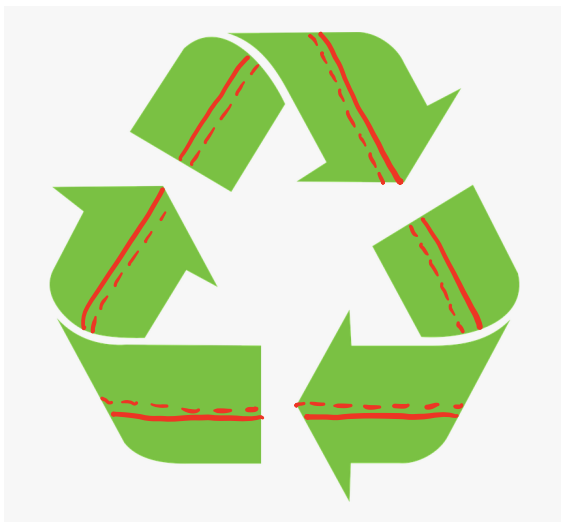
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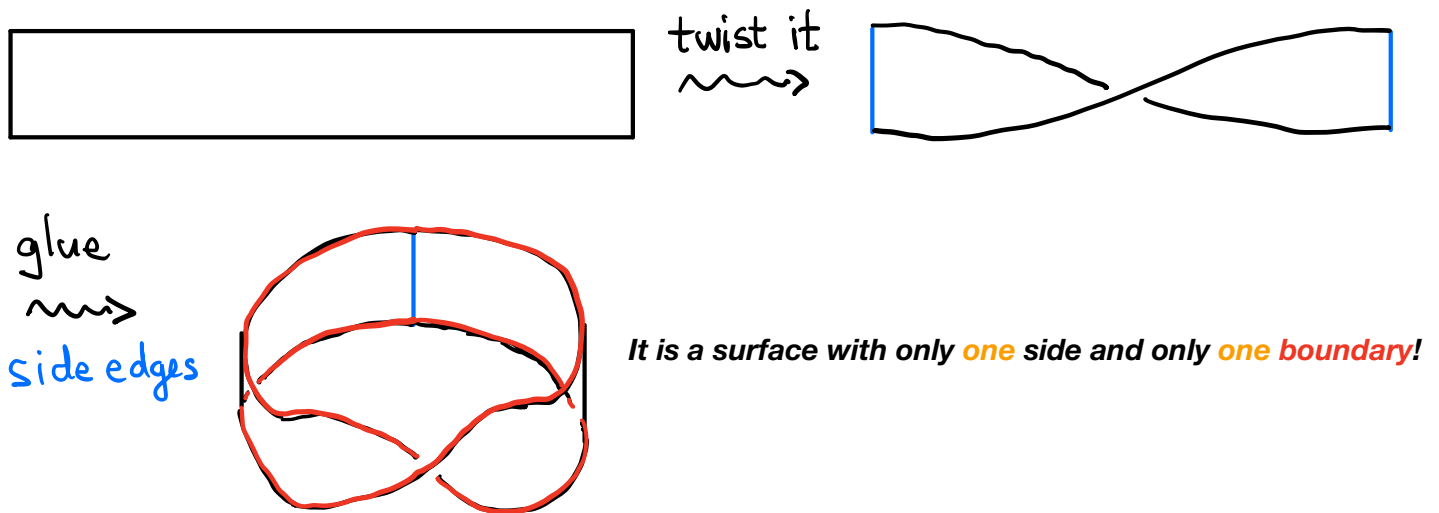
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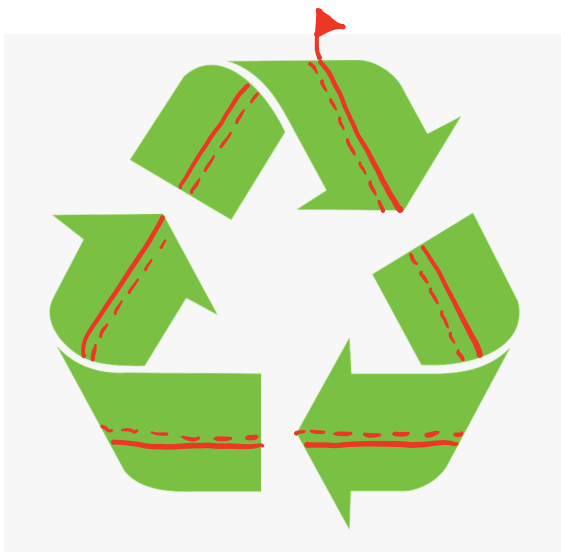
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Are these really Möbius bands?



“成都高新区五岔子大桥的网红之路”

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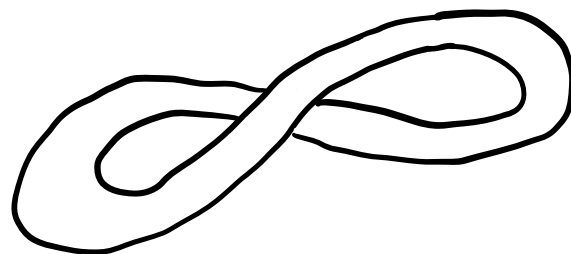
“它的设计创意来自于‘无限之环’—莫比乌斯环的概念，把四维空间中才存在的无限形态，抽象设计到三维空间中，形成了数学中无穷大的符号形象，所以可以说这个形象代表着桥梁所在的高新区无限的发展可能。”

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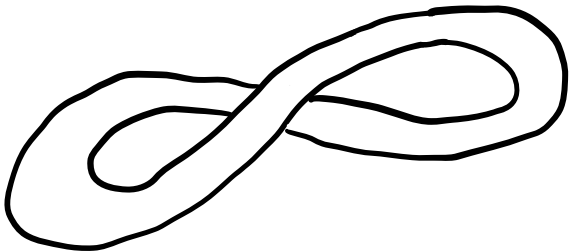
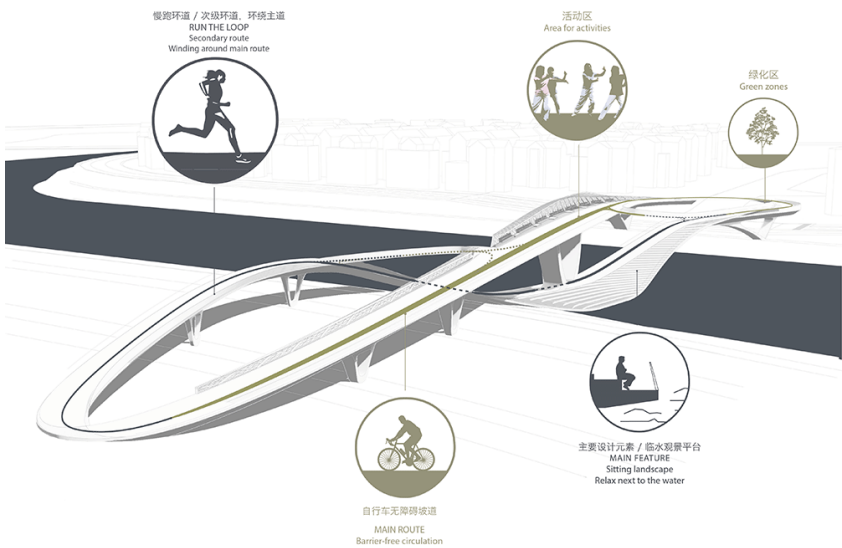


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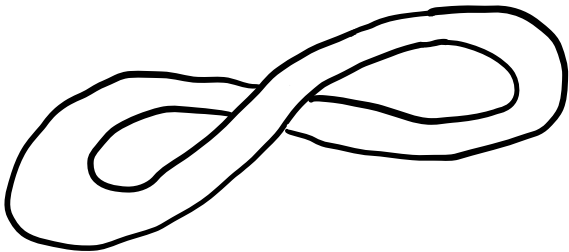
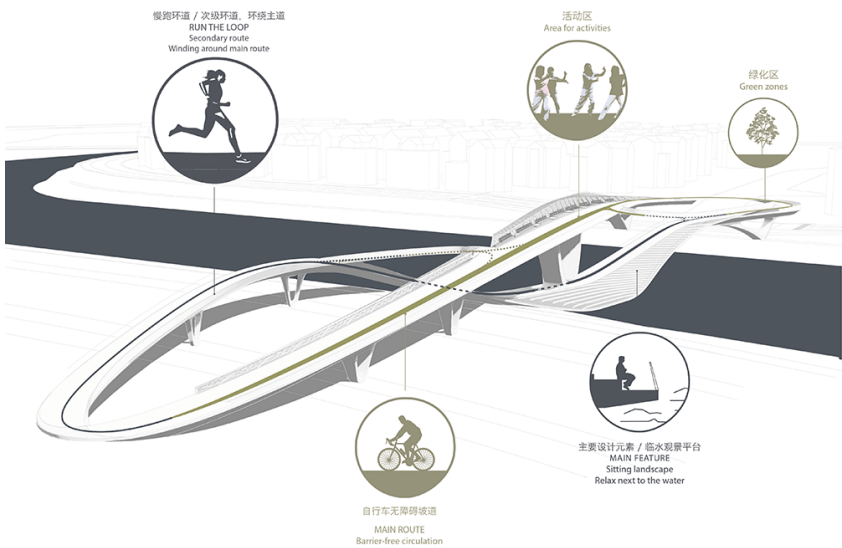


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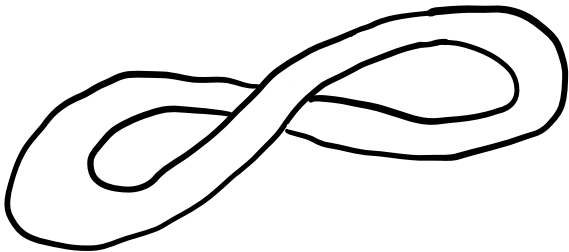
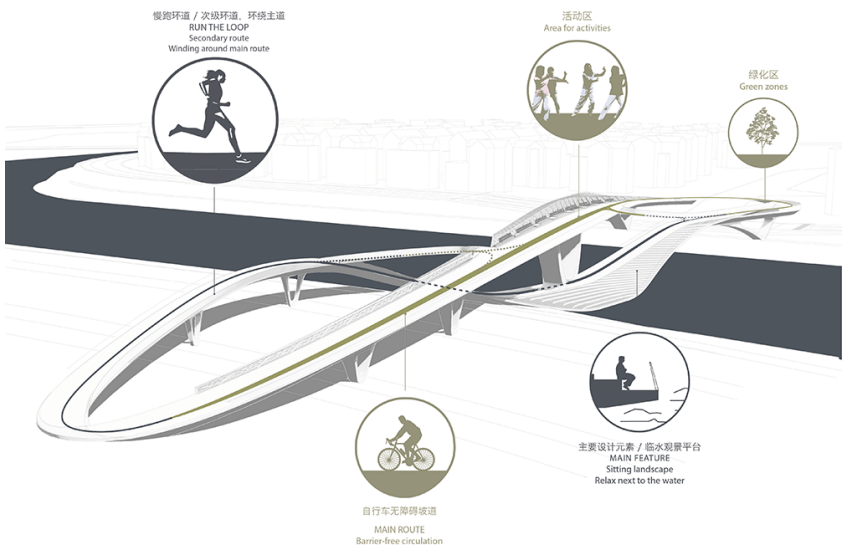


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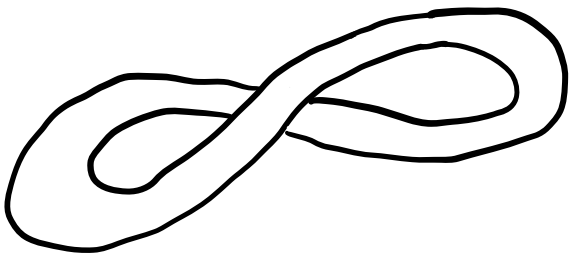
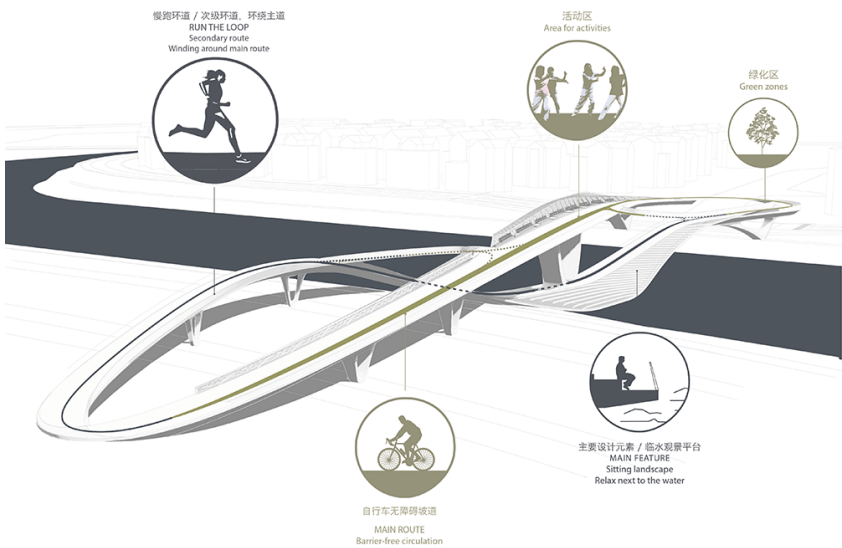


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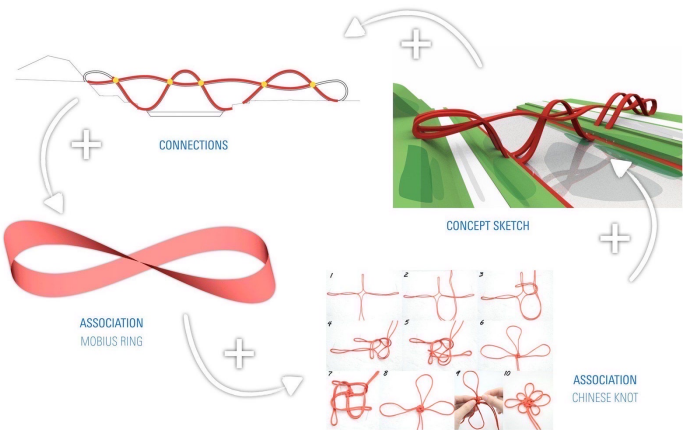


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Architecture designs by Antony Gibbon



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## MOBIUS

The design evolved from the Mobius strip which is a surface with only one side and only one boundary. It has the mathematical property of being unorientable

The circular interior sits beneath the organic form. Floor to ceiling glass doors circulate the open plan living space and lead you out to the pool area. A circular kitchen is at the centre point of the Mobius house with a sky light that mirrors the diameter of the kitchen shape directly above. A twisted staircase leads you up onto the roof terrace that follows the form of the Hempcrete internal walls of the structure

The large roof top creates another area of equal size to the interior space providing many options for its use as well as an area to view the surrounding nature. A large eclipse shape swimming pool follows the form of the house, accessed from both sides of the building. The twisting driveway to the property takes you down into the garage which is situated directly below the building with a second staircase that takes you back up to the main interior



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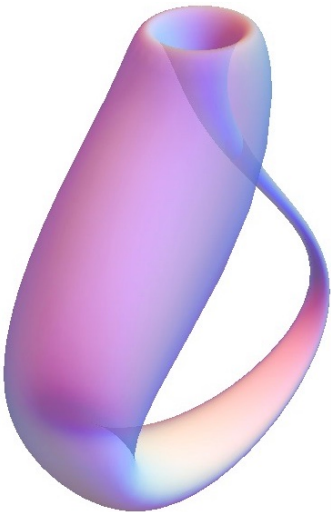
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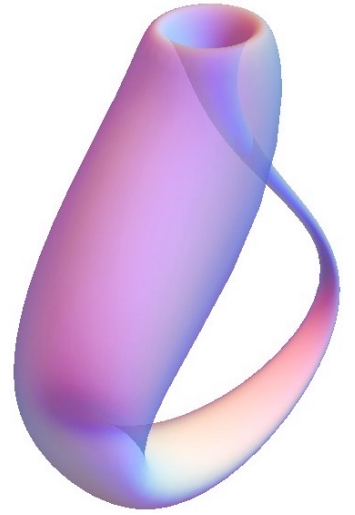
## TENDRIL GALLERY



# Klein bottle

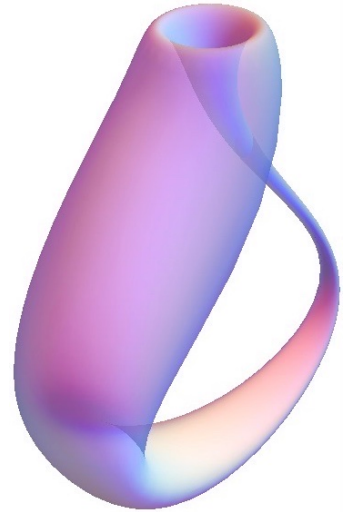
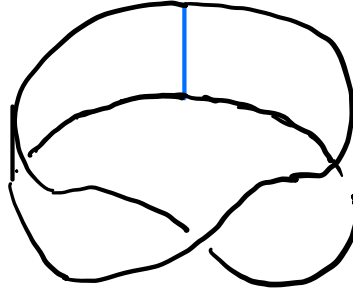


**Klein bottle** = two Möbius bands glued together!



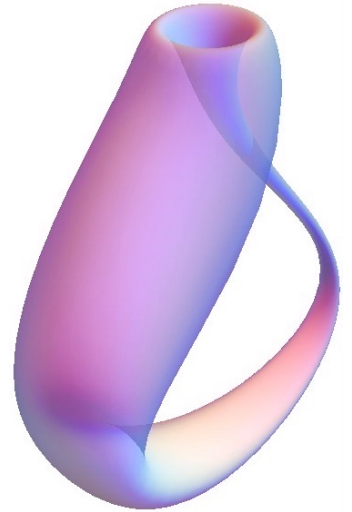
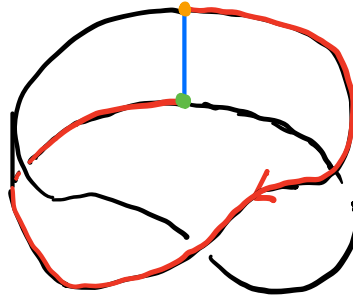
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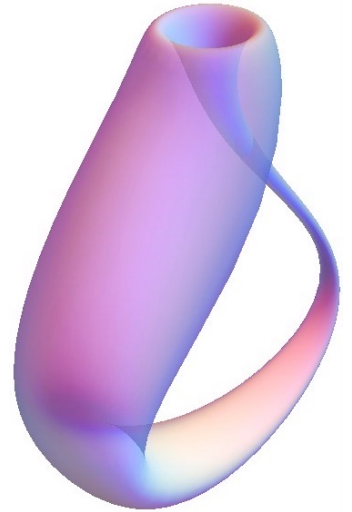
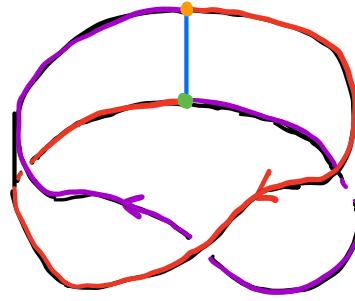
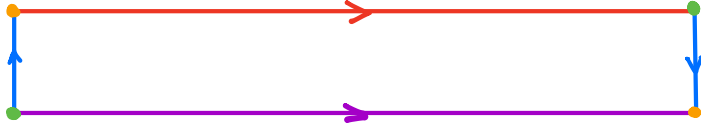
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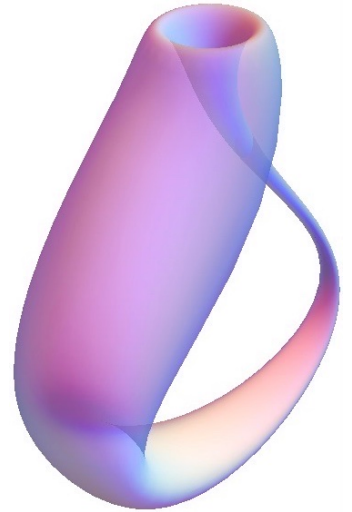
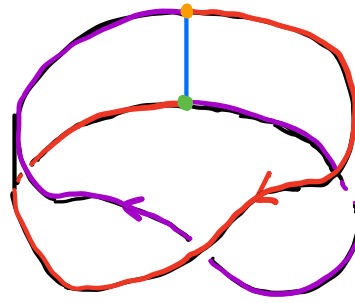
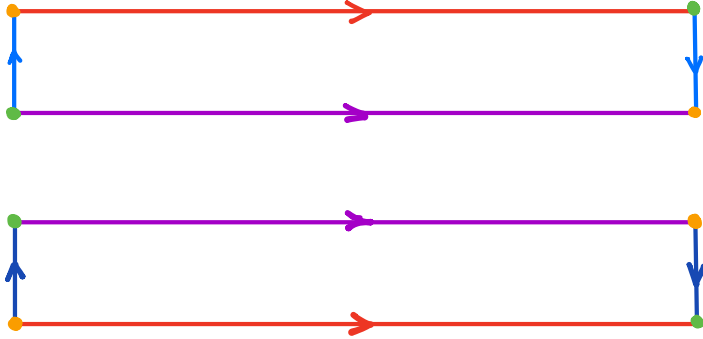
**Klein bottle** = two Möbius bands glued together!

Recall:



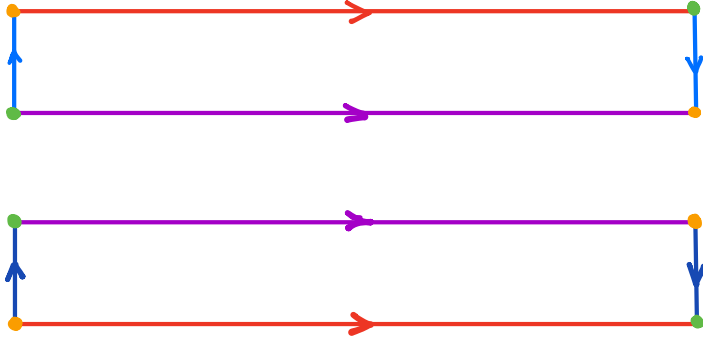
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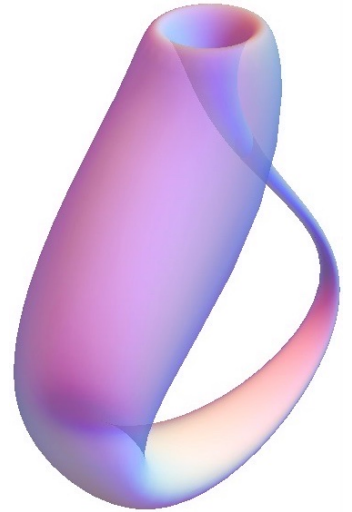
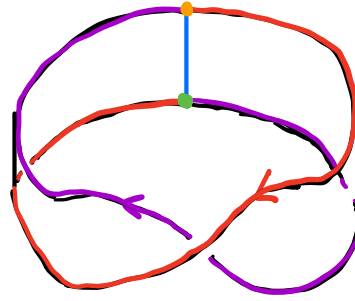


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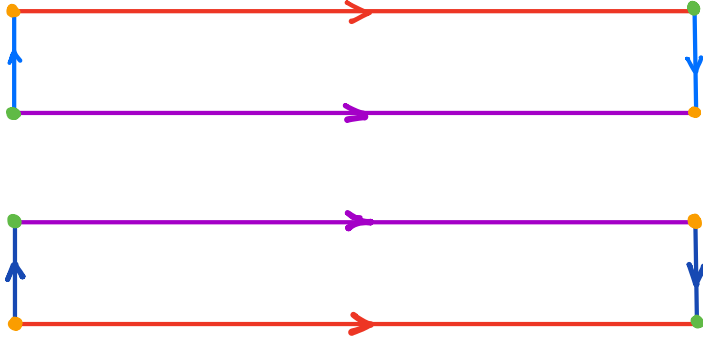
glue along } purple edges



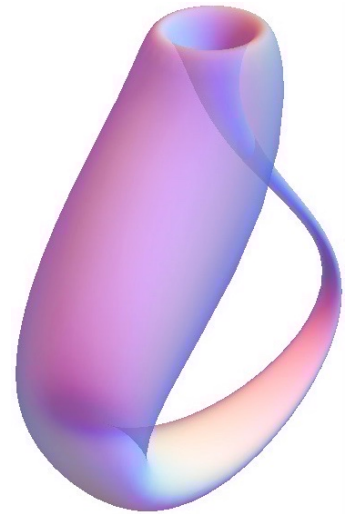
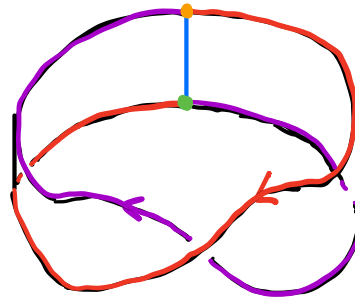
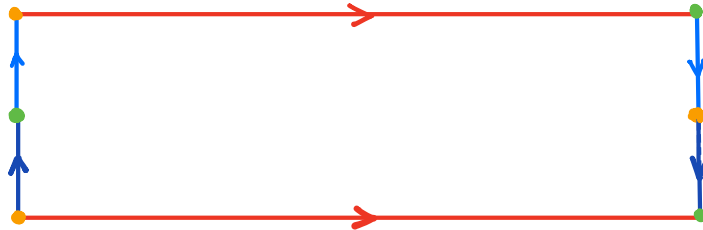


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Recall:

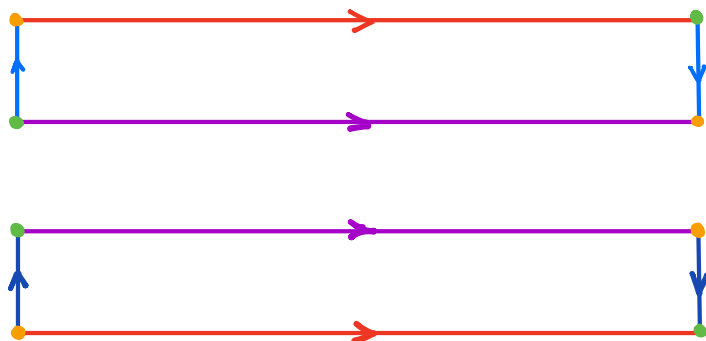


glue along } purple edges

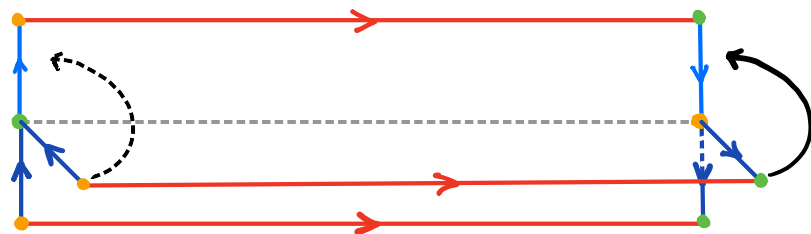


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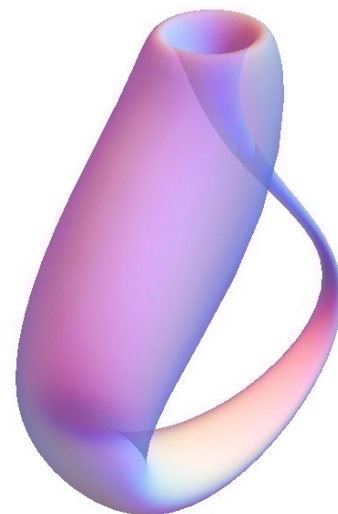
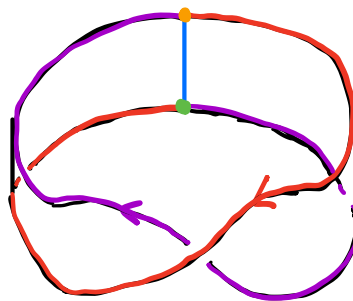
Recall:



glue along } purple edges

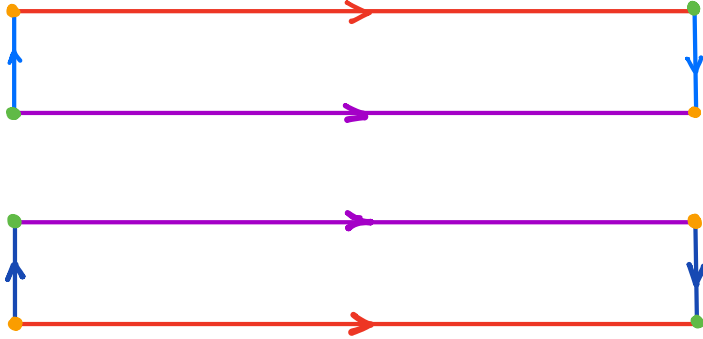


glue along } red edges

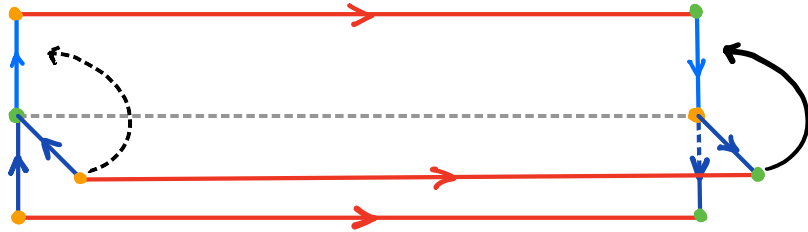


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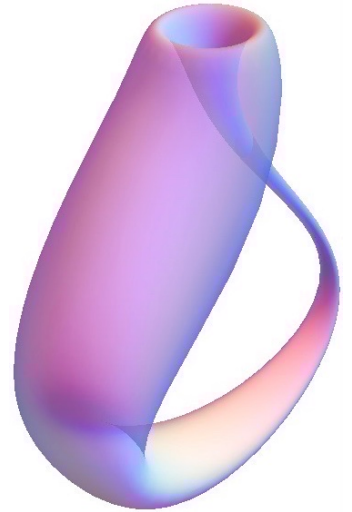
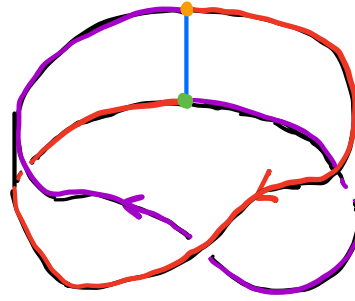
Recall:



glue along } purple edges

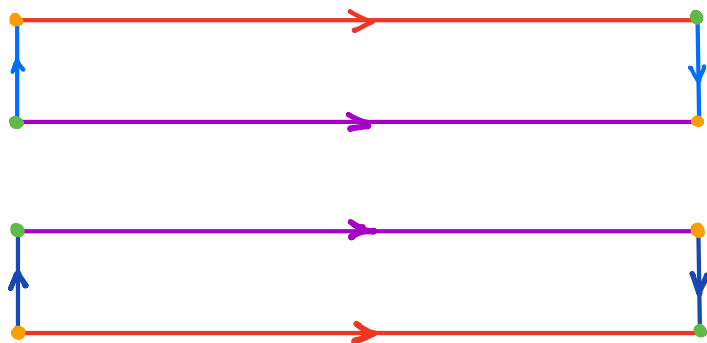


glue along } red edges

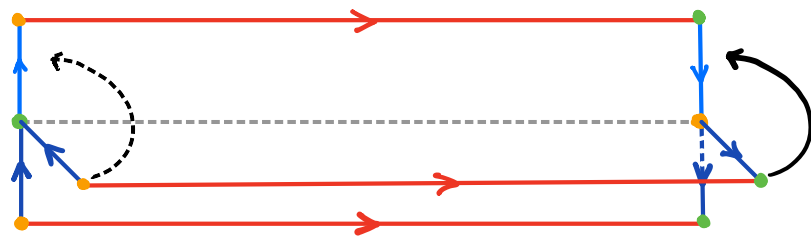


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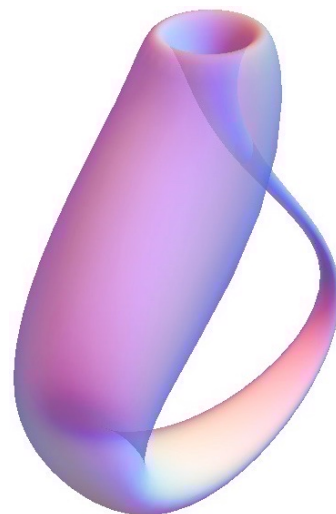
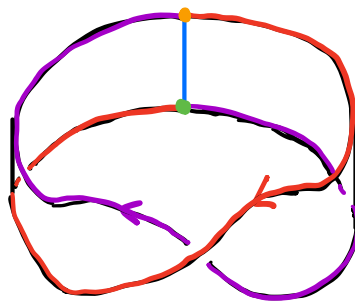
glue along } purple edges



glue along } red edges

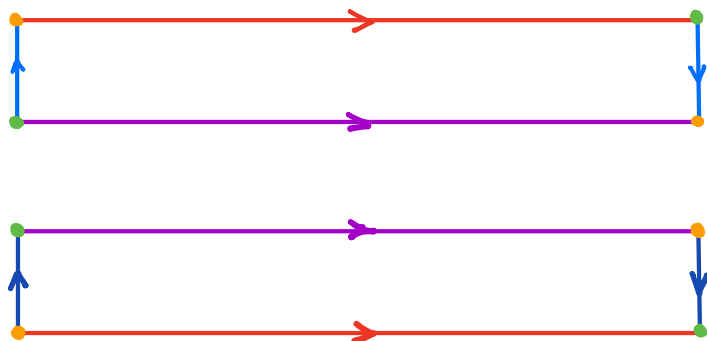


bend  
~>

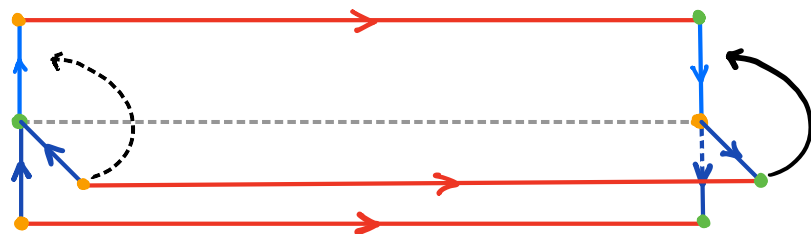


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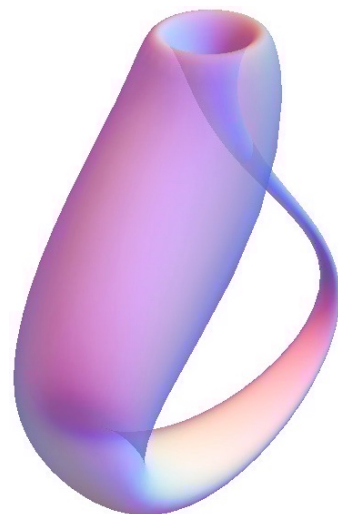
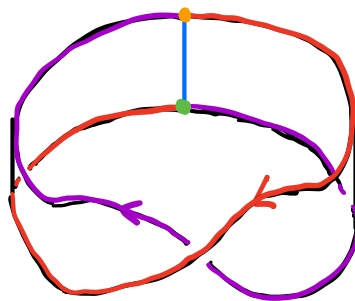
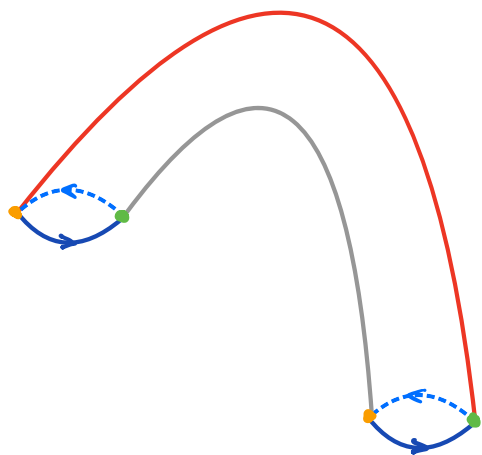
glue along } purple edges



glue along } red edges

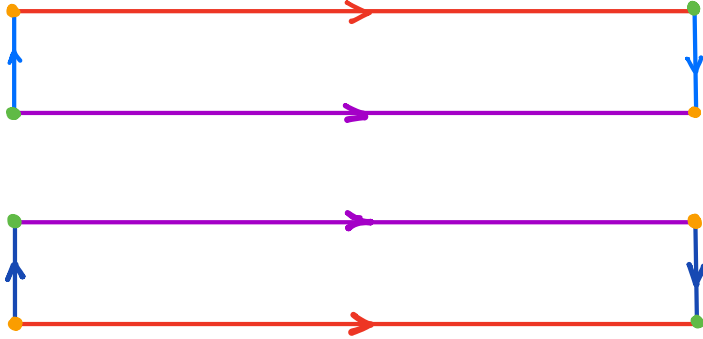


bend  
~>

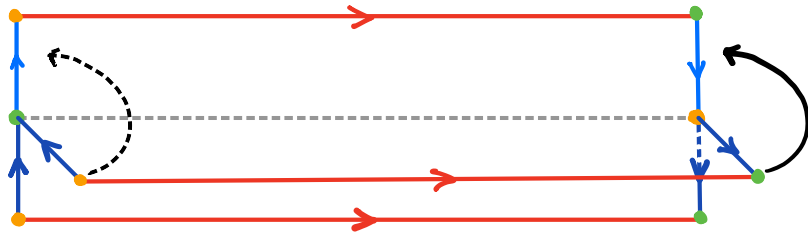


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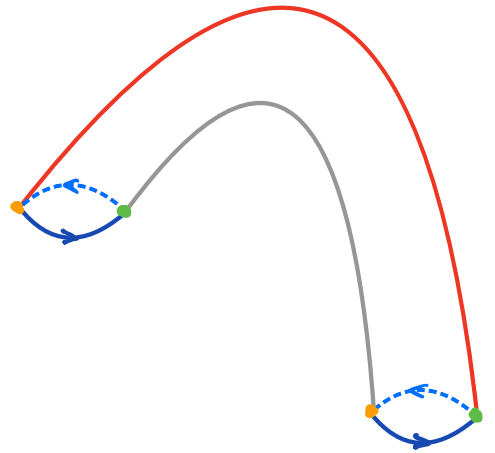
glue along } purple edges



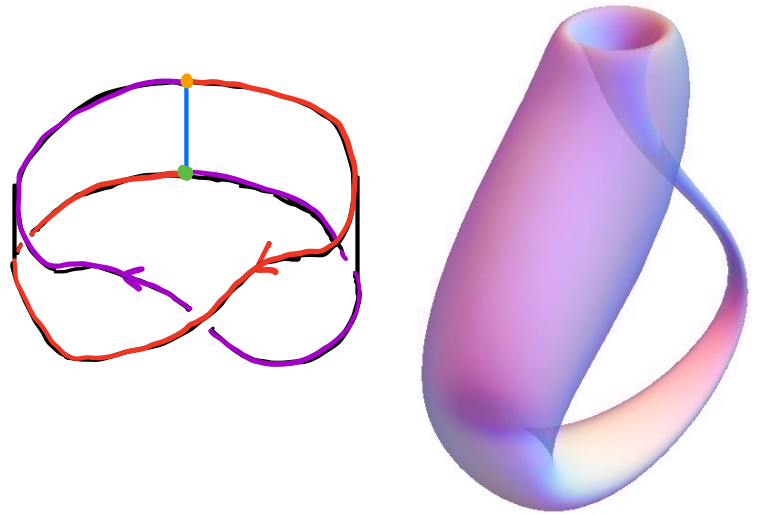
glue along } red edges



bend  
~>

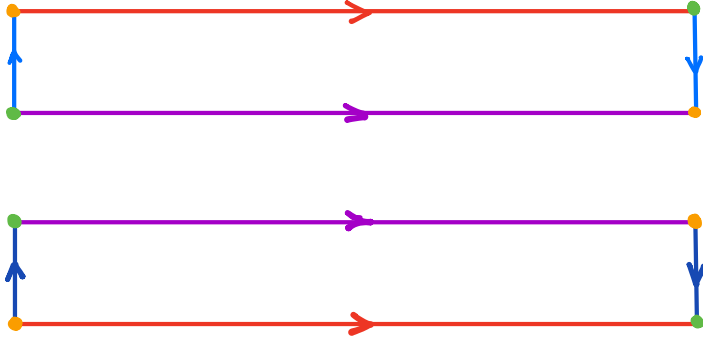


bend  
~>  
further

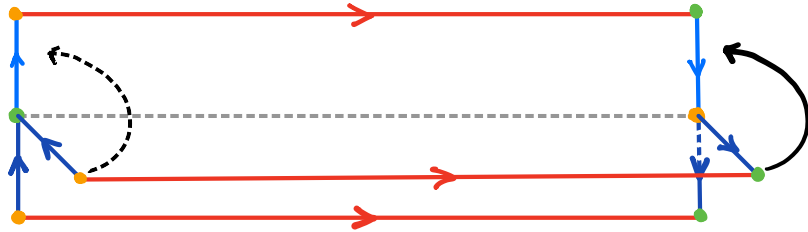


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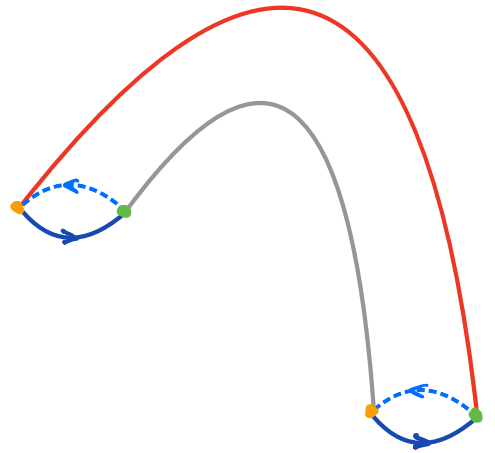
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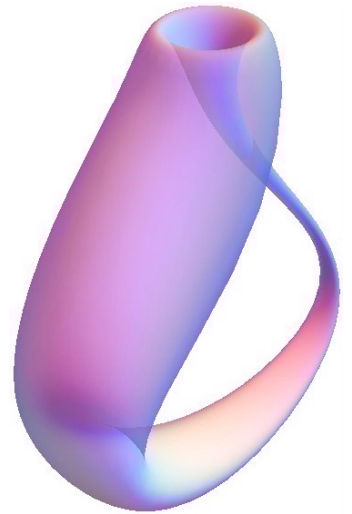
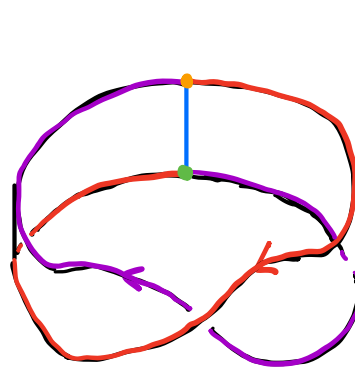
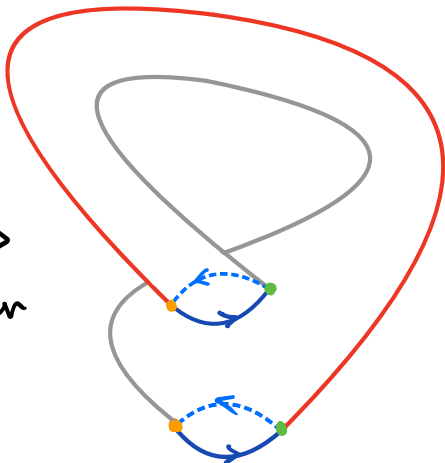
glue along } red edges



bend  
~>

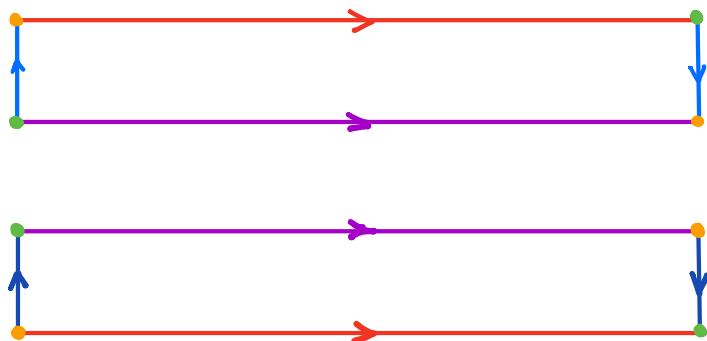


bend  
~>  
further

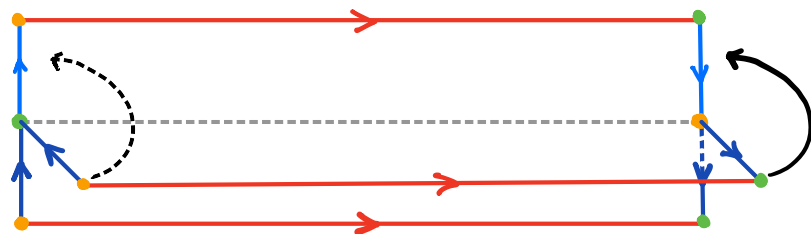
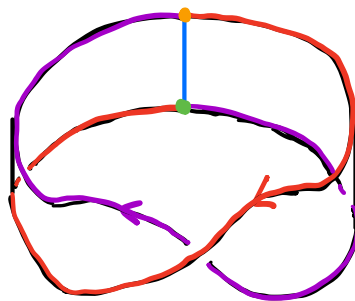


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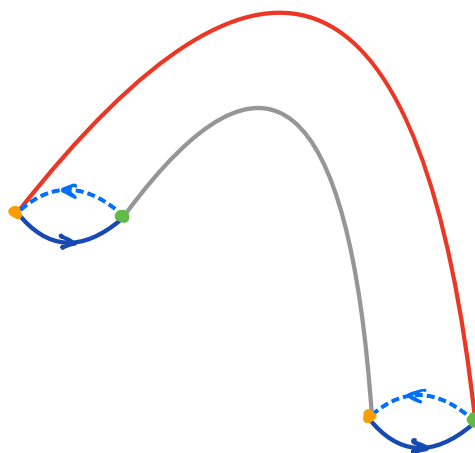
glue along } purple edges



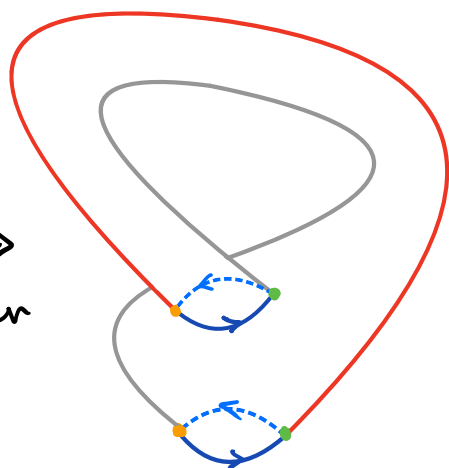
glue along } red edges



bend  
~>



bend  
~>  
further

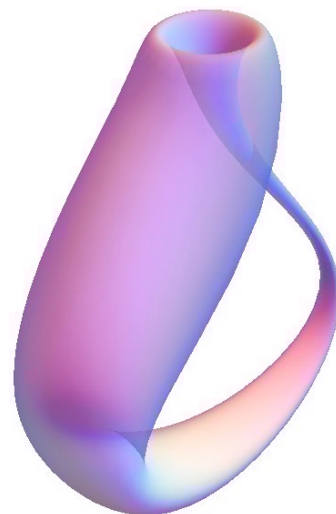
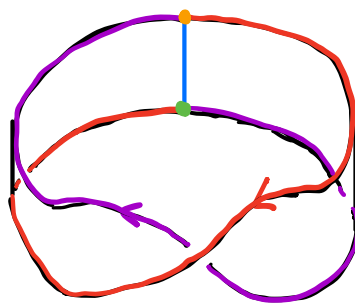
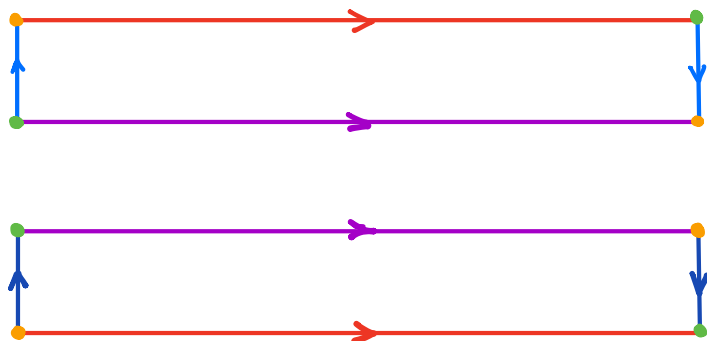


glue  
~>

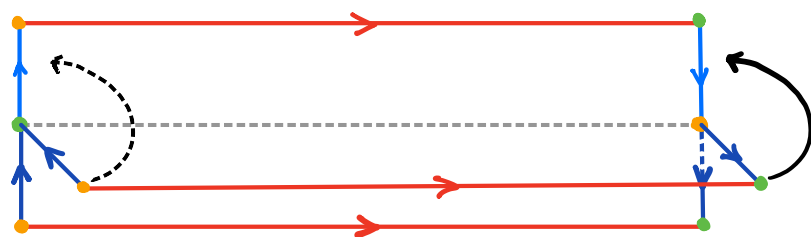


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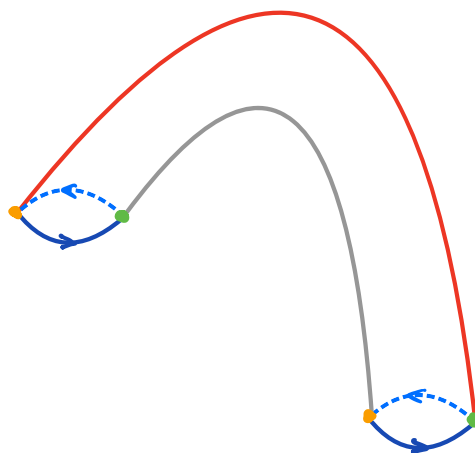
glue along } purple edges



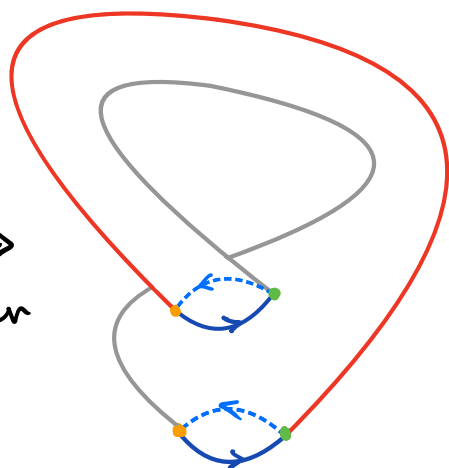
glue along } red edges



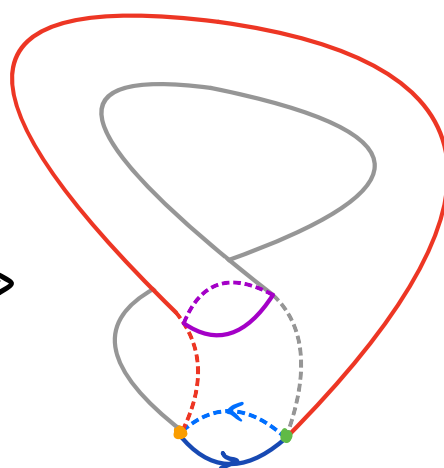
bend  
~>



bend  
~>  
further

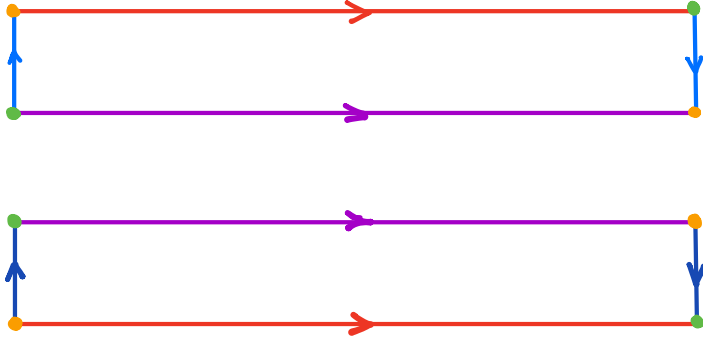


glue  
~>

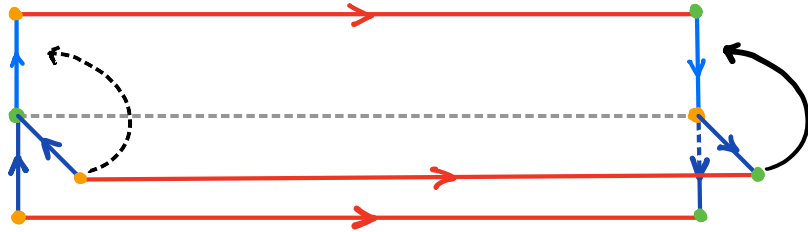


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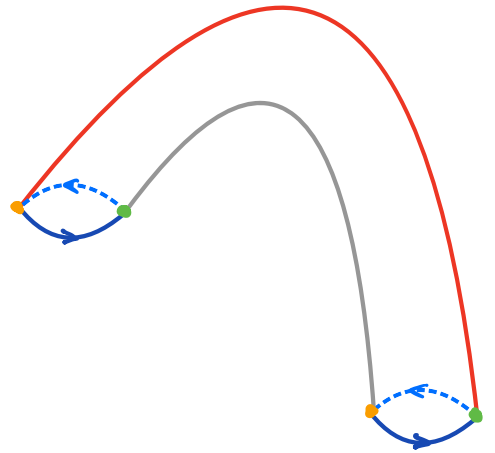
glue along } purple edges



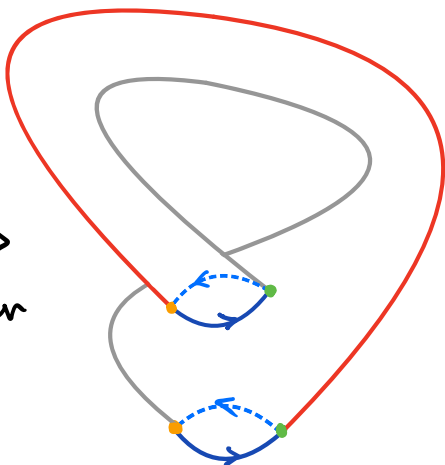
glue along } red edges



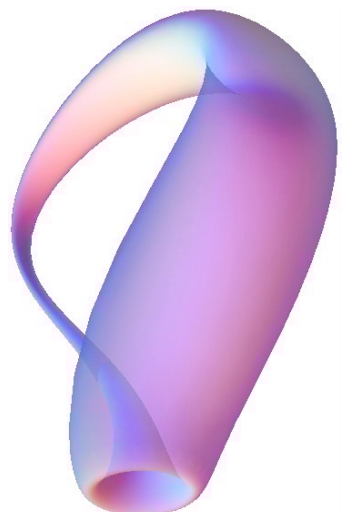
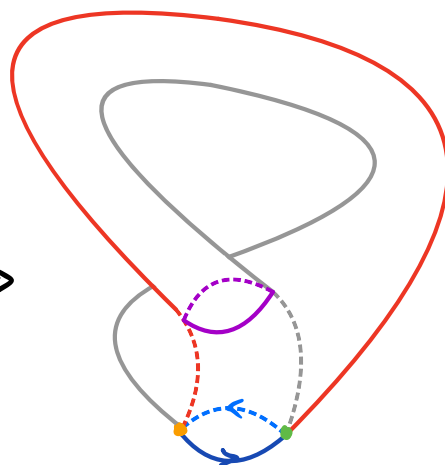
bend  
~>



bend  
~>  
further

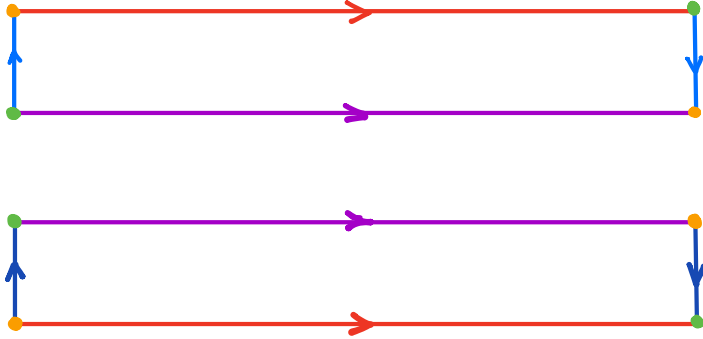


glue  
~>

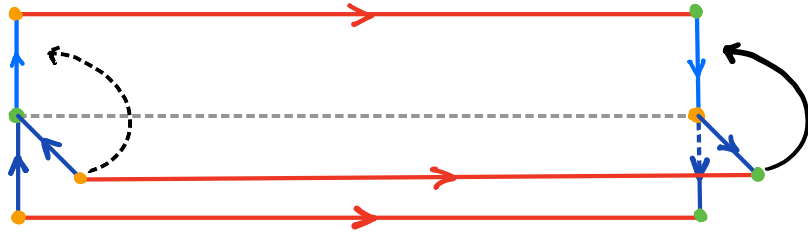


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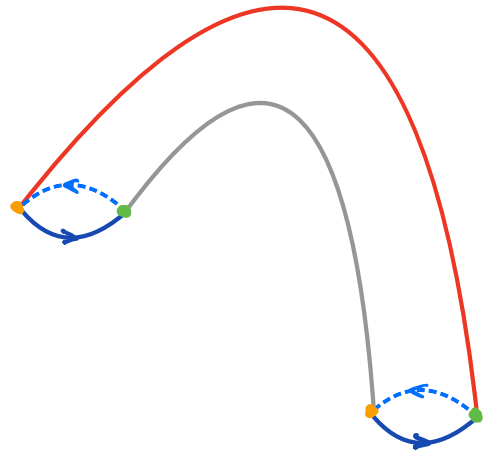
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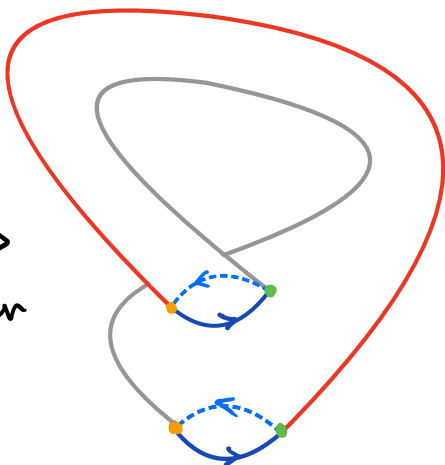
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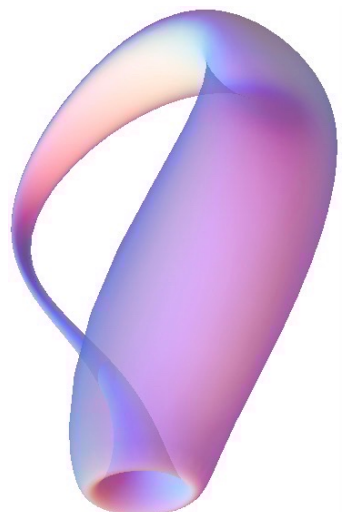
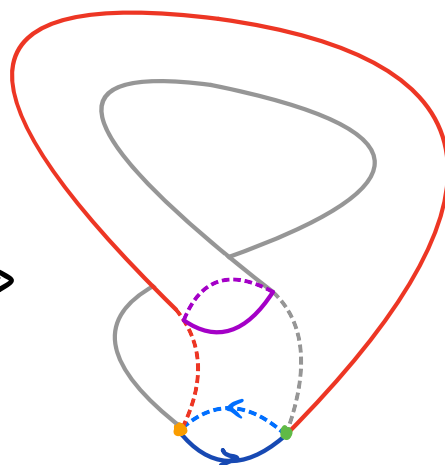
bend  
~>



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~>  
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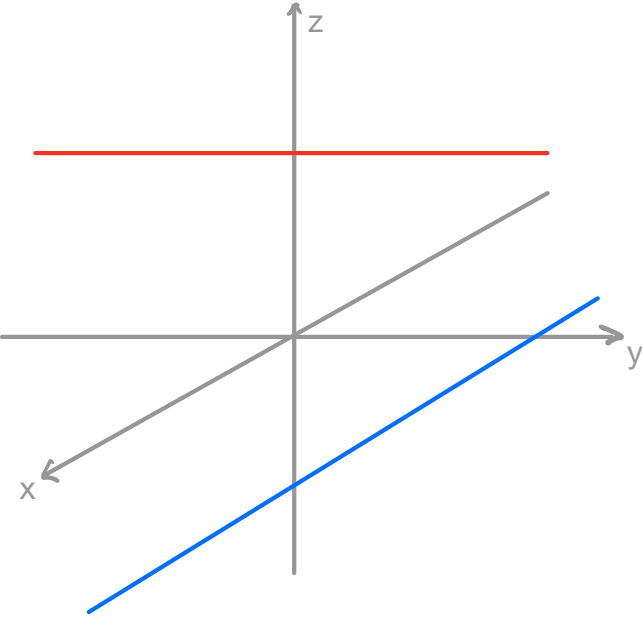
glue  
~>



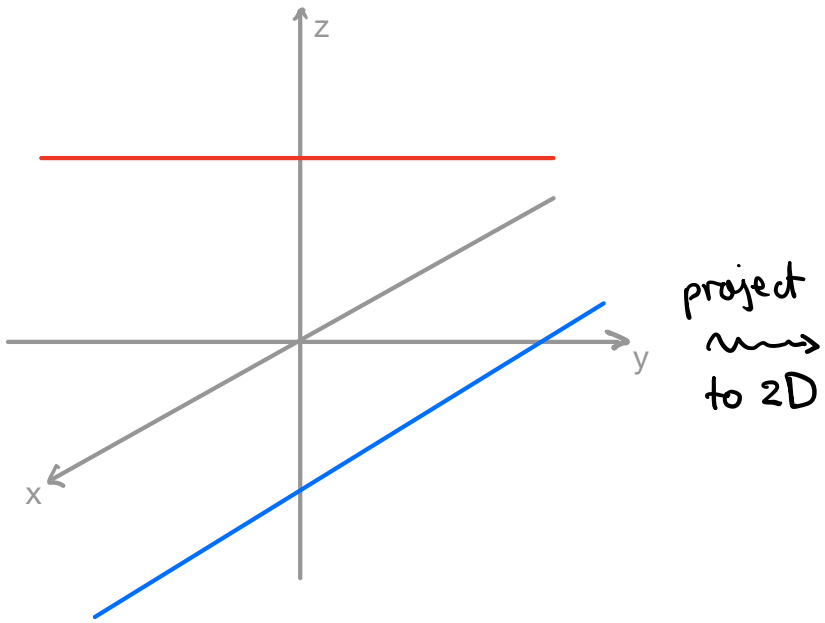
In 3D, has to intersect itself!

Can “embed” to 4D without self intersection, though,

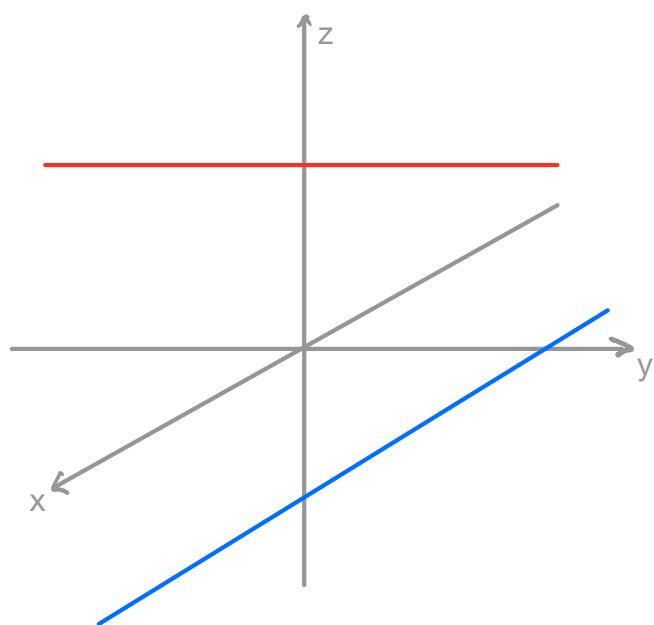
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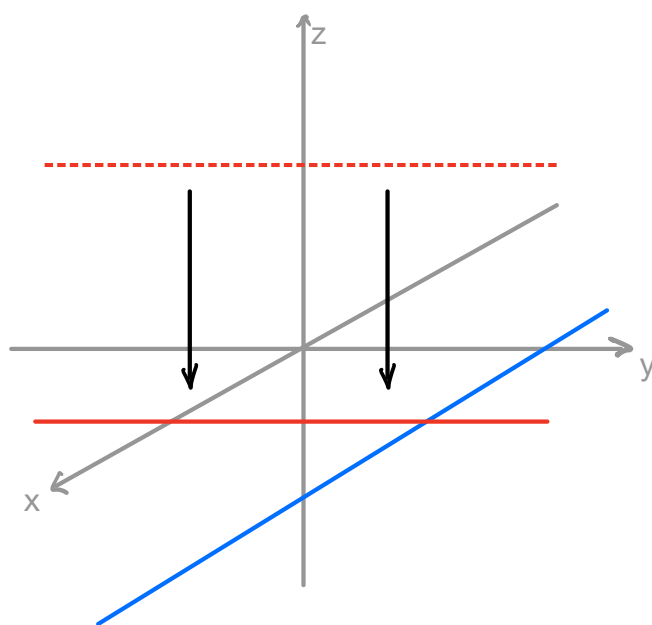
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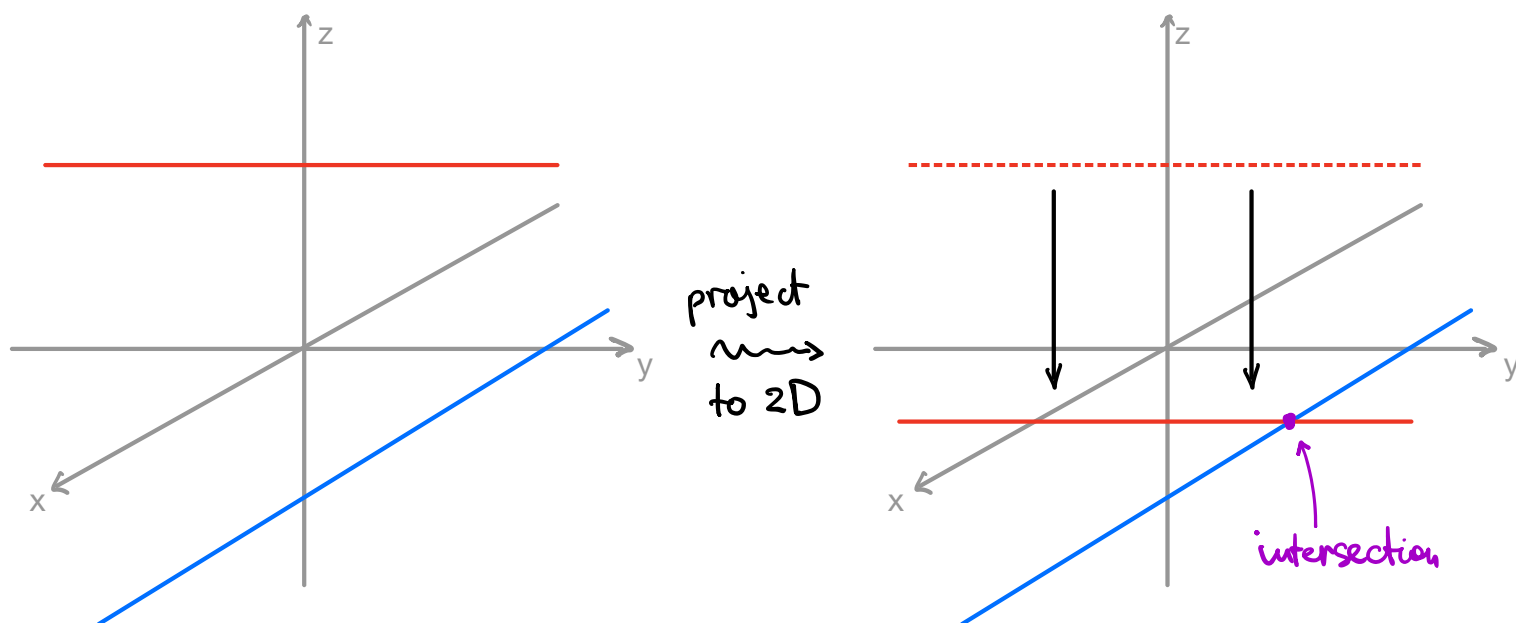
Can “embed” to 4D without self intersection, though, analogous to



project  
to 2D

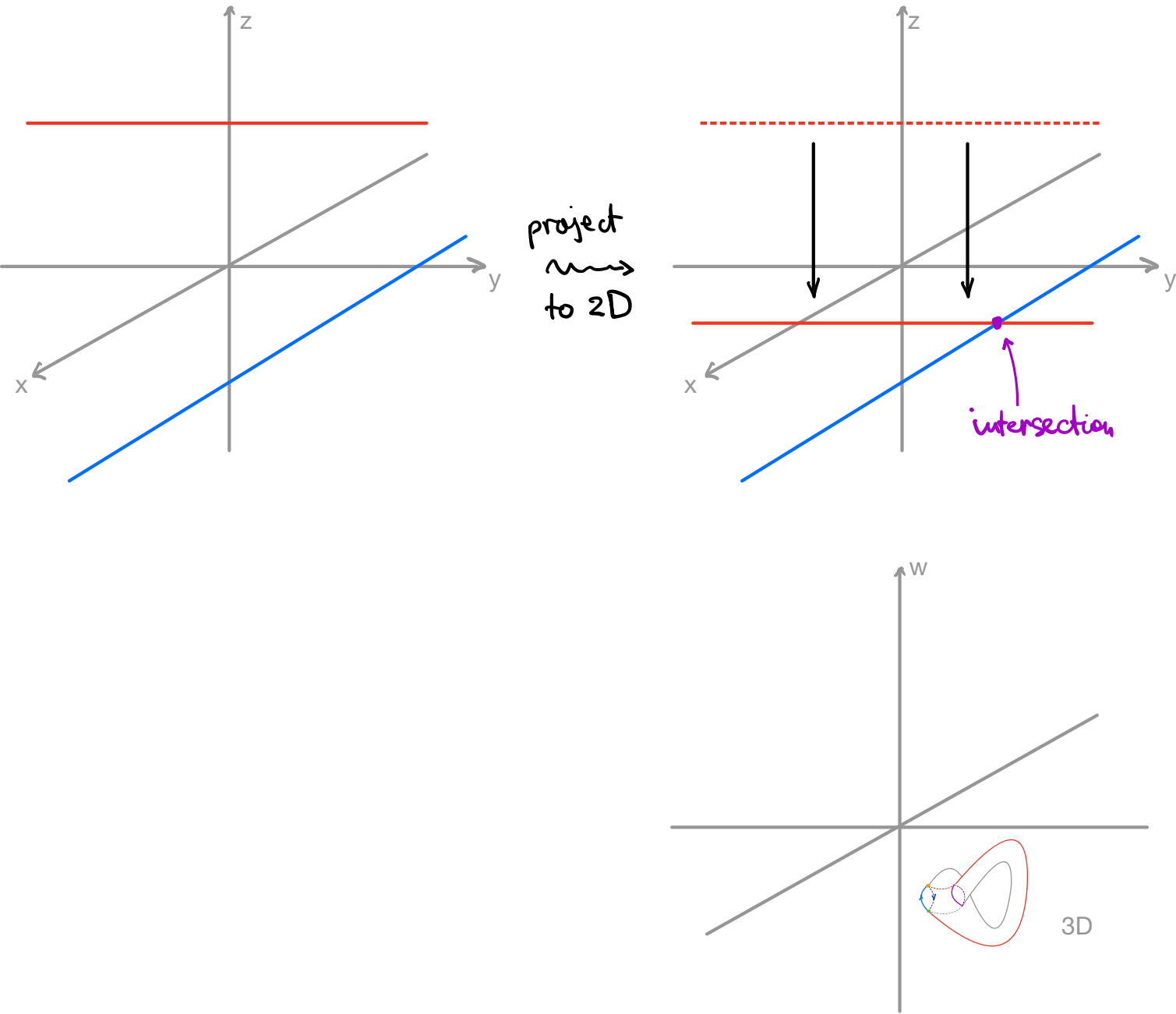


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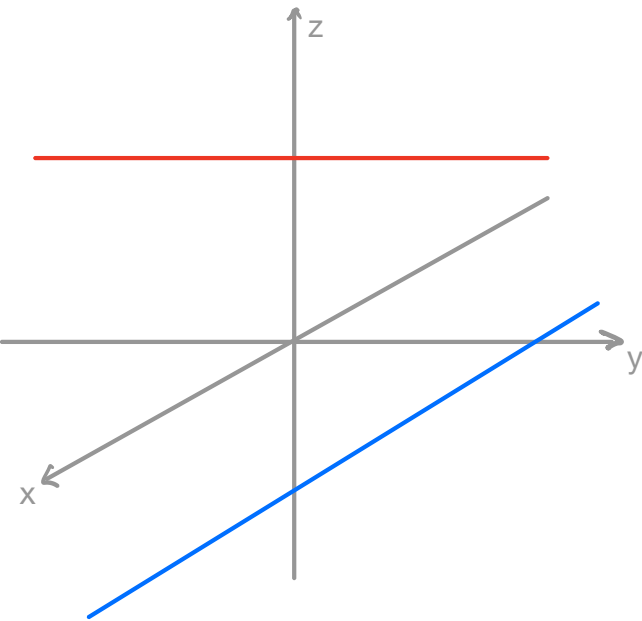




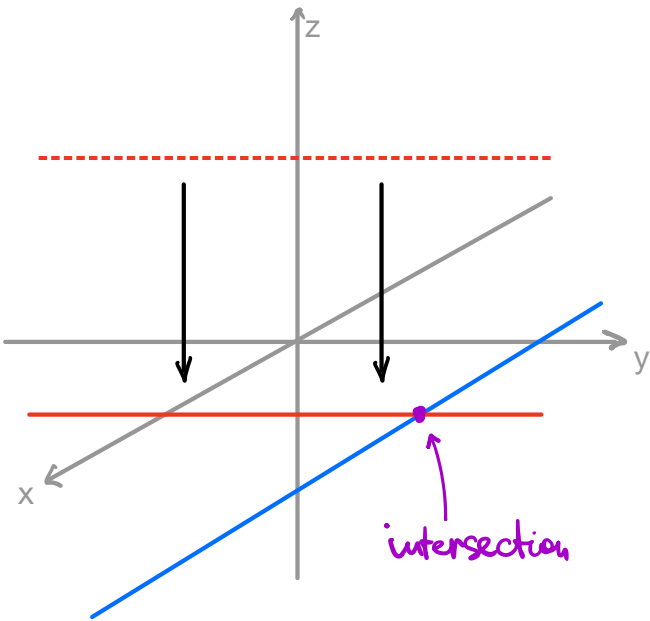
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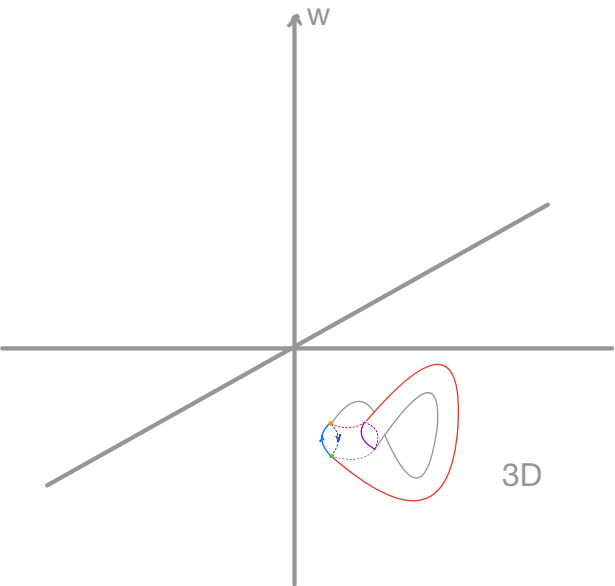
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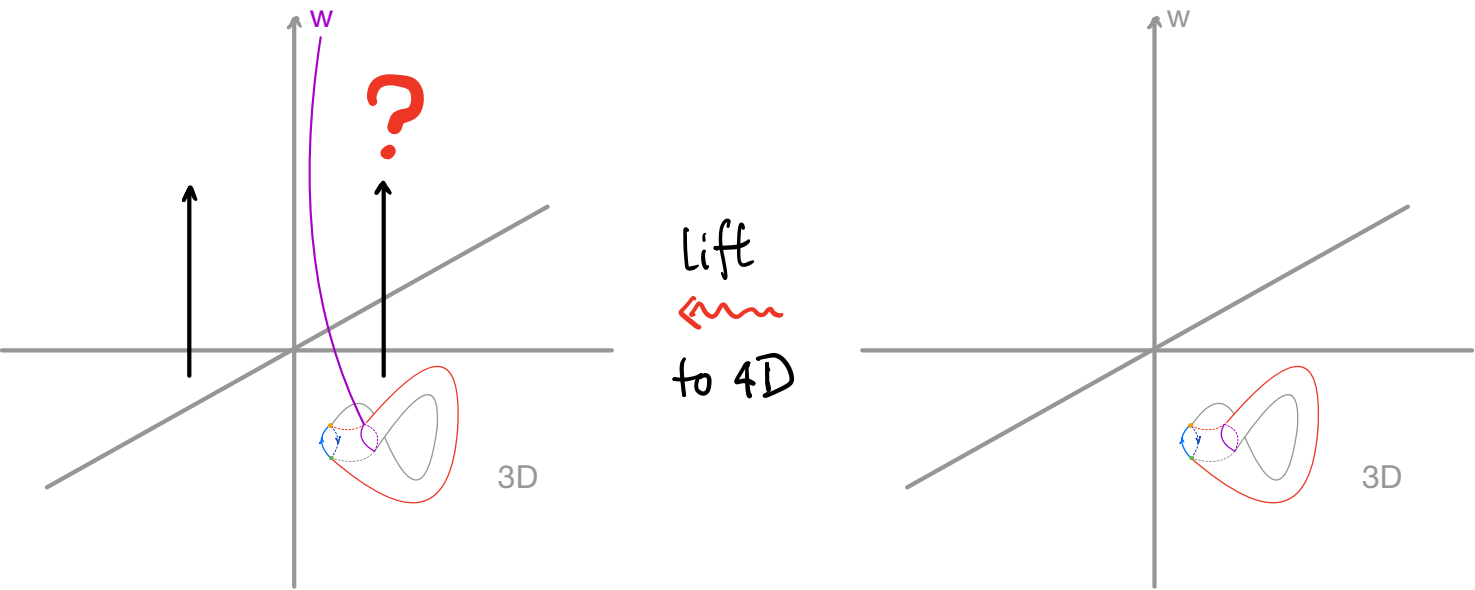
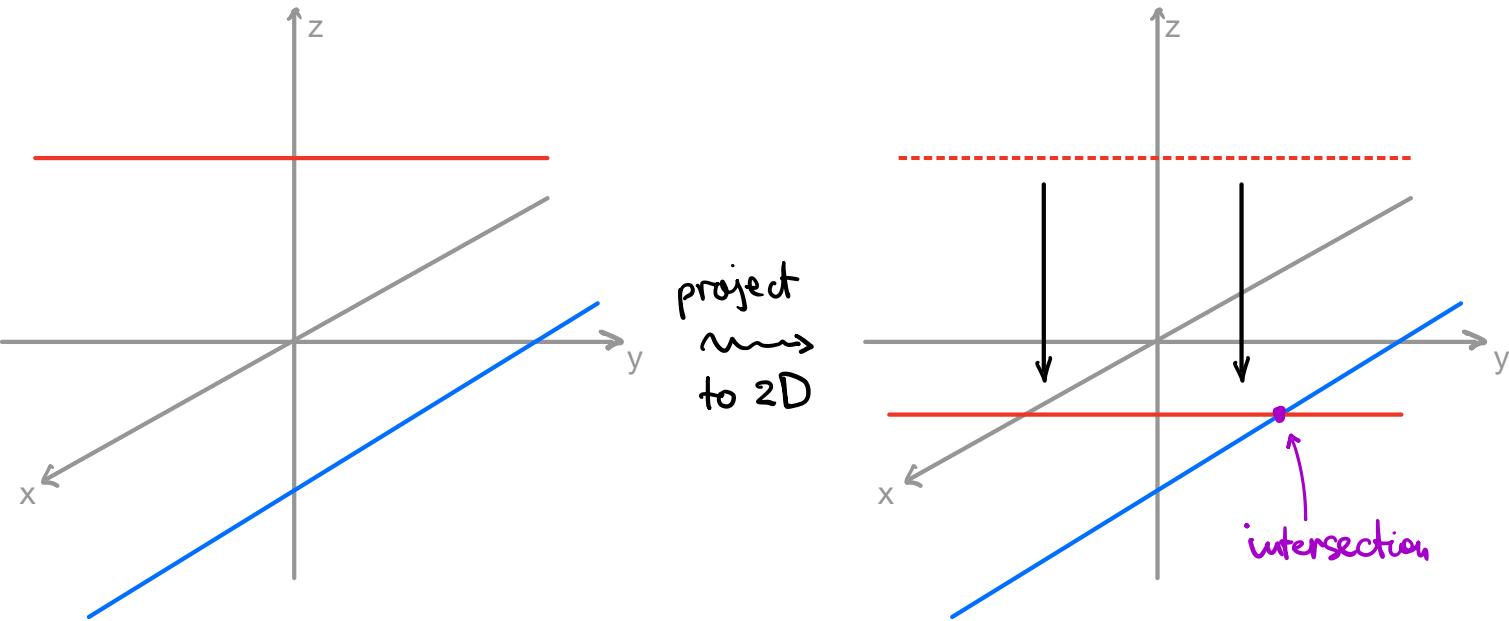
project  
to 2D



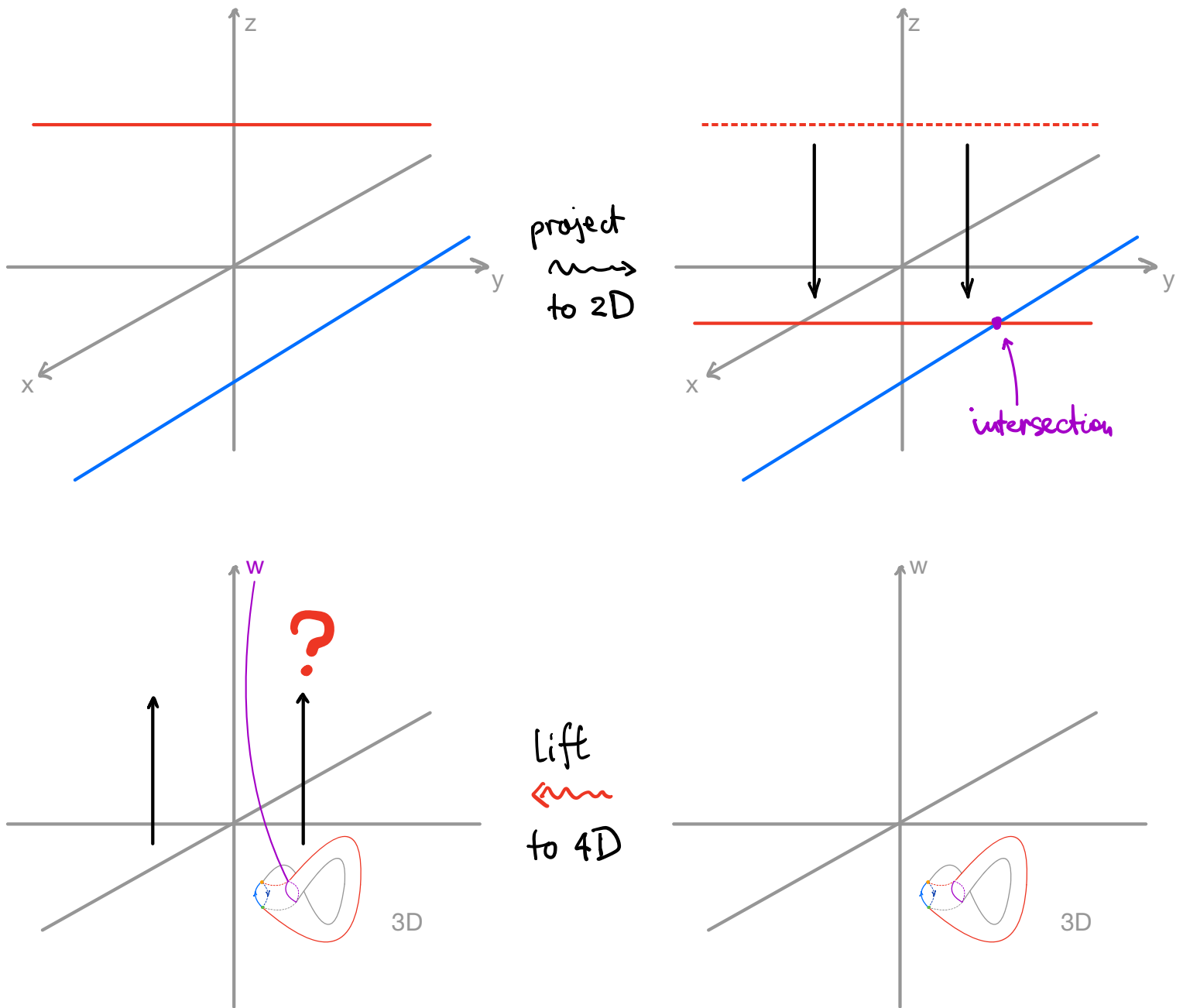
lift  
to 4D



Can “embed” to 4D without self intersection, though, analogous to

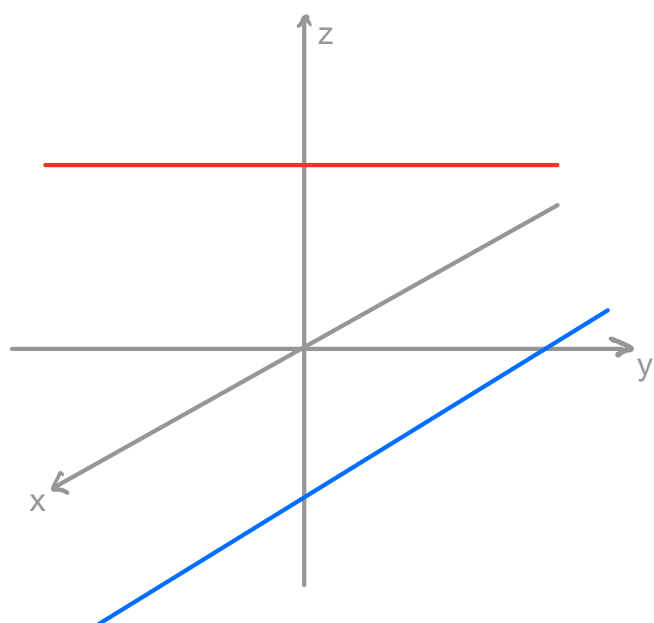


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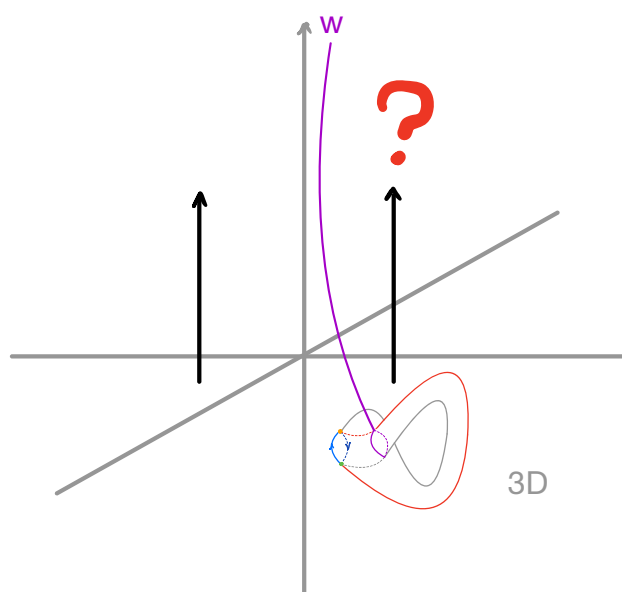
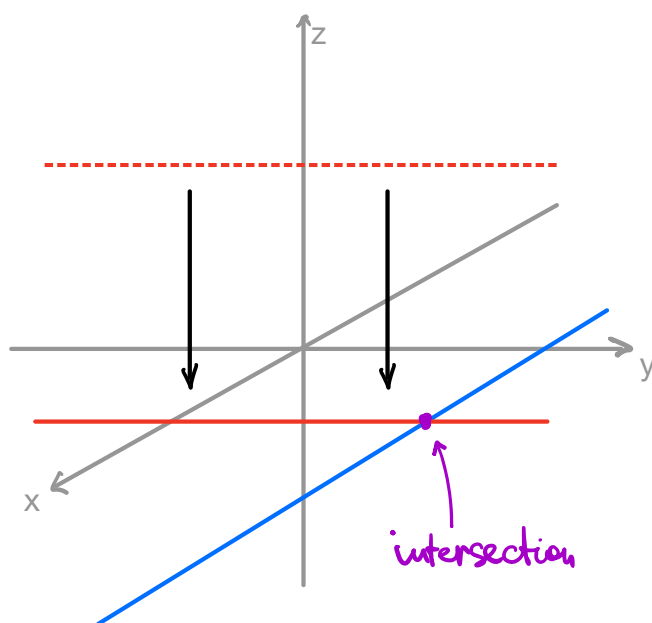


The common **weirdness** of Möbius band and Klein bottle is that they are both **non-orientable** (= one side only!)

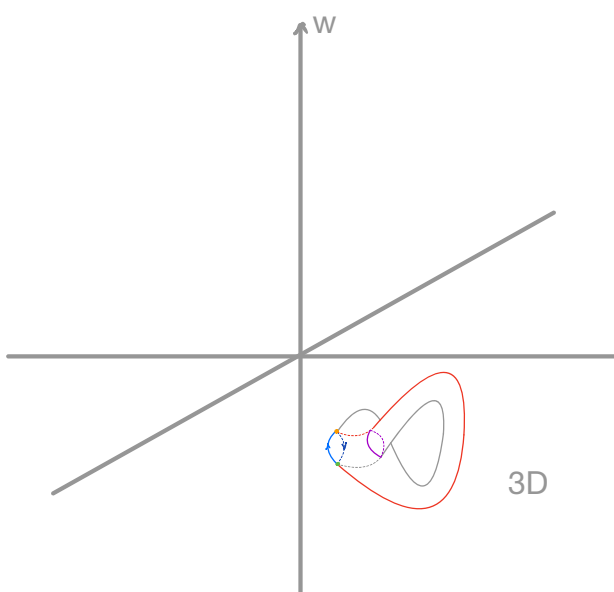
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project  
to 2D



lift  
to 4D



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Where do we SEE a Klein bottle?

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To be honest we do not see it directly.

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**Lee, Mumford, Pedersen:** Useful to study *local* structure of images statistically

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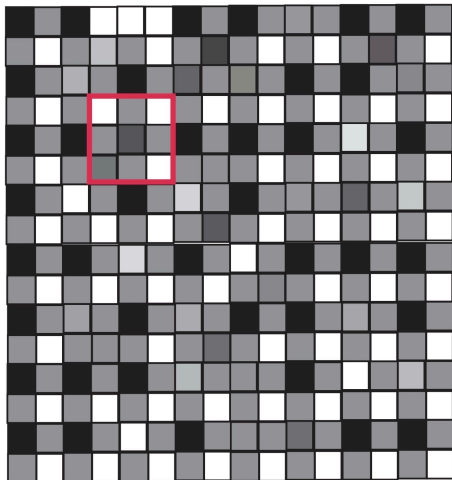
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(Lee–Mumford–Petersen 2003, Carlsson–Ishkhanov–de Silva–Zomorodian 2008)

- An image taken by black and white digital camera can be viewed as a vector, with one coordinate for each pixel
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**Mumford** asks: What can be said about the set of images  $I \subset \mathbf{P}$  one obtains when one takes **many** images with a digital camera?

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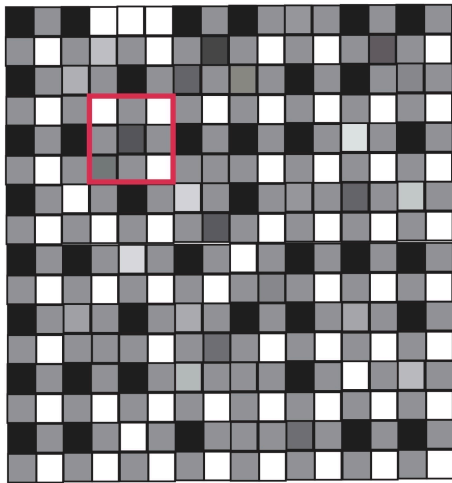
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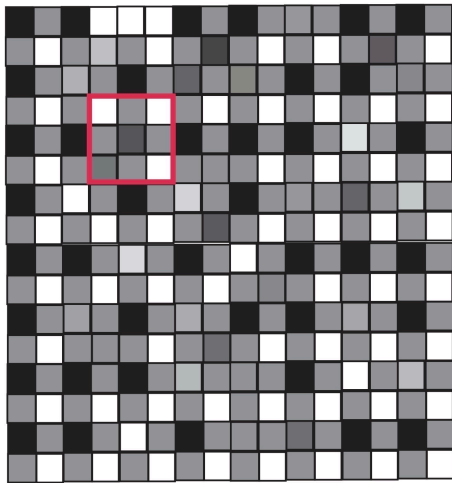
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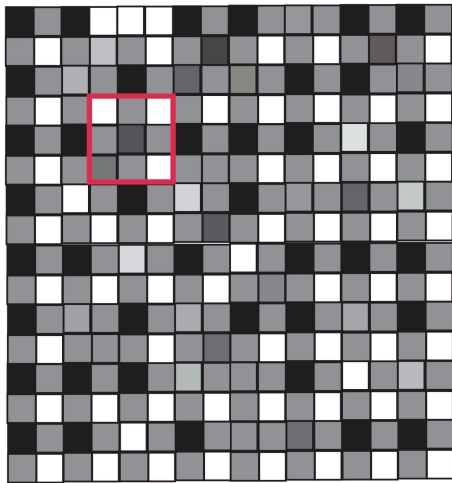
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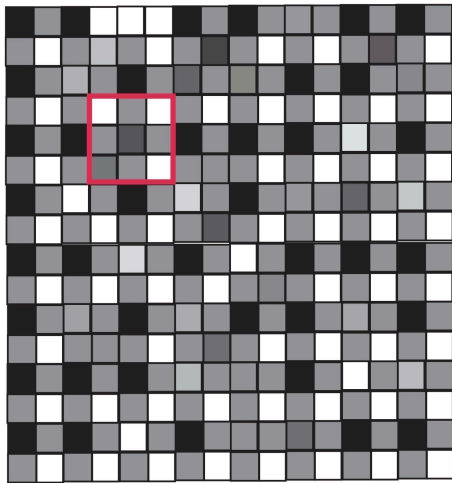
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3. Low contrast will dominate statistics, not interesting. *High* contrast patches delineate profiles

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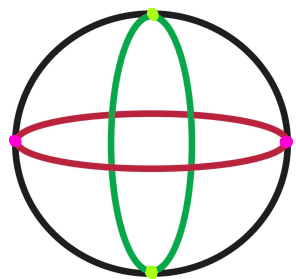
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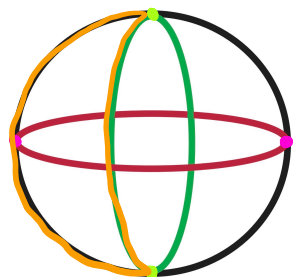
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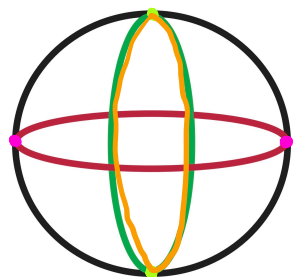
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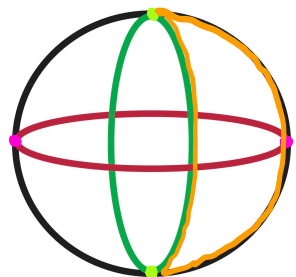
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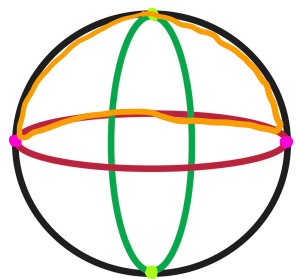
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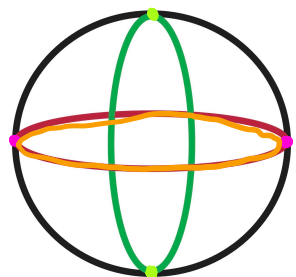
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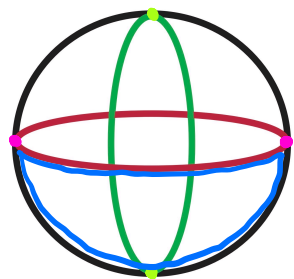
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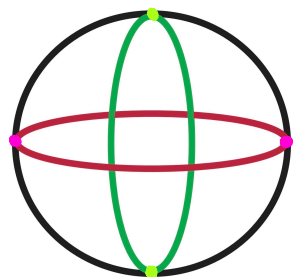
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**Is there a surface in which this picture fits?**



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- Puts data on an 8-dimensional hyperplane,  $\cong \mathbb{R}^8$
- **Normalize contrast** by dividing by the norm, so obtain patches with norm = 1
- So, data now lie on a 7-dimensional sphere,  $\cong S^7$

**Result:** Point cloud data  $M$  lying on a sphere in  $\mathbb{R}^8$

Carlsson–Ishkhanov–de Silva–Zomorodian wish to analyze it with “**persistent homology**” to understand it qualitatively

**First observation:** The points fill out  $S^7$  in the sense that every point in  $S^7$  is “close” to a point in  $M$

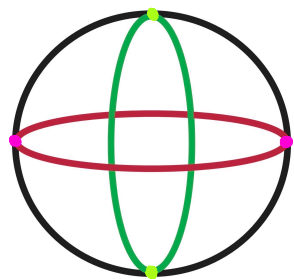
However, density of points varies a great deal from region to region

How to analyze? Set **thresholds** for  $M$ .

- Define  $M[T] \subset M$  by  $M[T] = \{x \mid x \text{ is in } T\text{-th percentile of densest points}\}$

By computing the persistent homology of these  $M[T]$ ’s, they reveal

1.  $5 \times 10^4$  points,  $T = 25$ :  
There are **5 independent 1-dimensional cycles** on  $M[T]$   
Red and green circles do not touch, each touches black circle  
**Is there a surface in which this picture fits?**
2.  $4.5 \times 10^6$  points,  $T = 10$ :  
There are one 0D cycle (connected), two 1D cycles (loops), and one 2D cycle (surface)

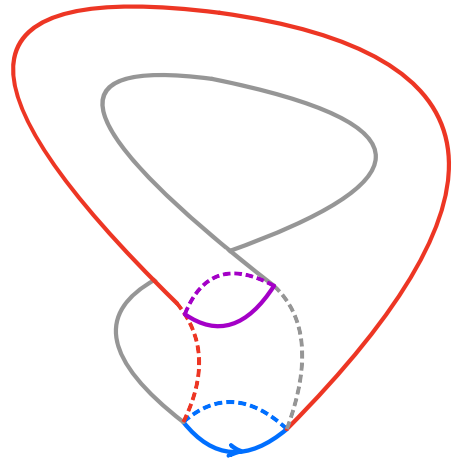
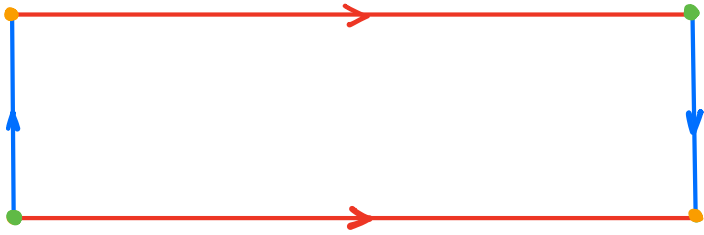


THREE CIRCLE MODEL

**Klein bottle!**

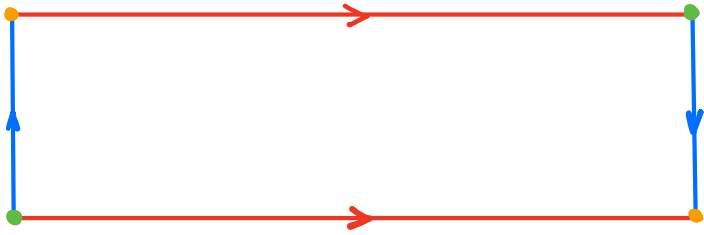
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Recall:

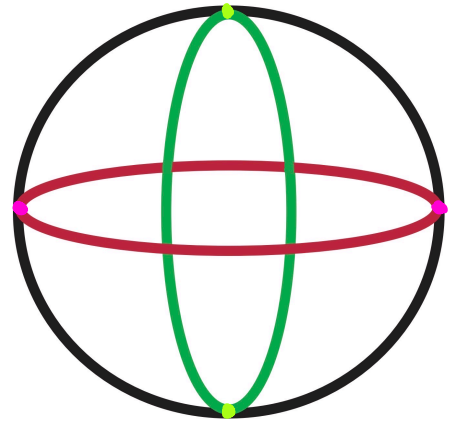
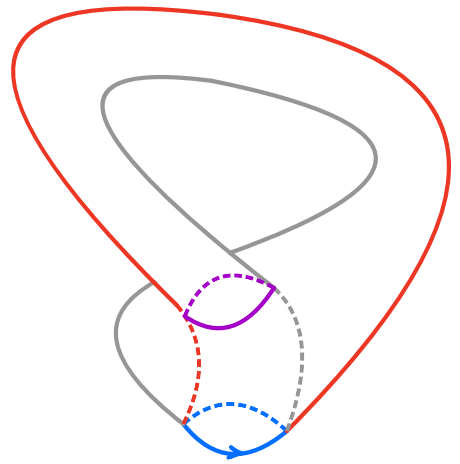


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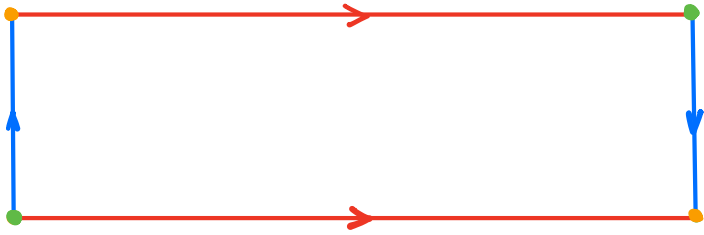


Three circles fit naturally inside the Klein bottle?

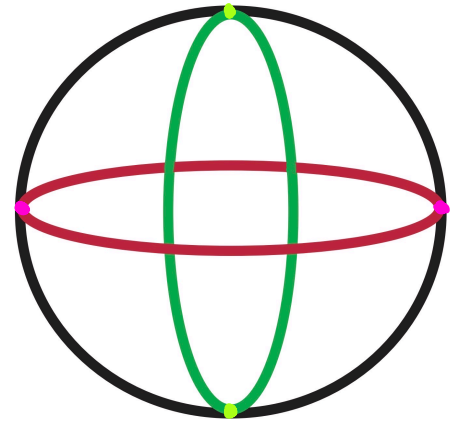
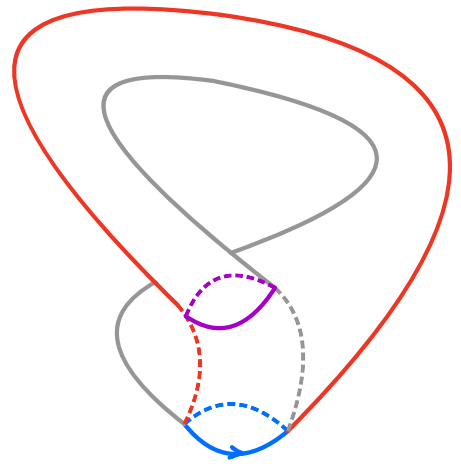
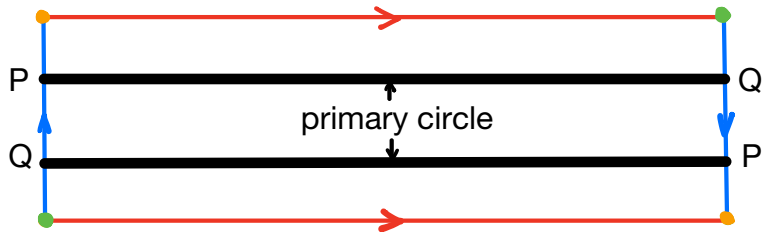


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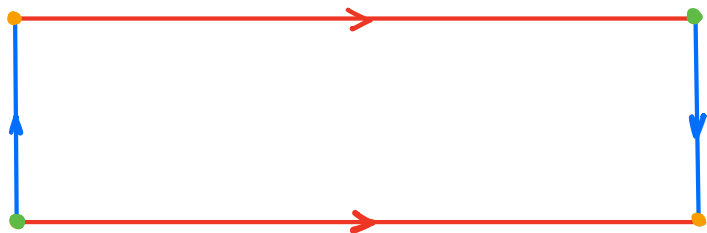


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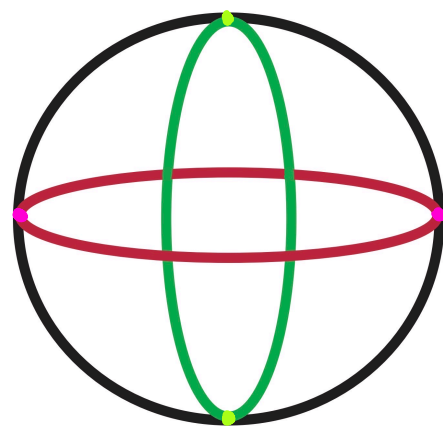
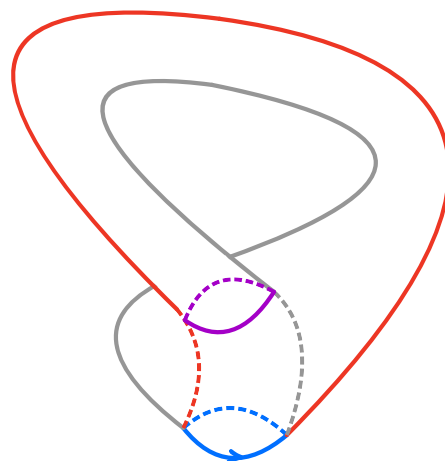
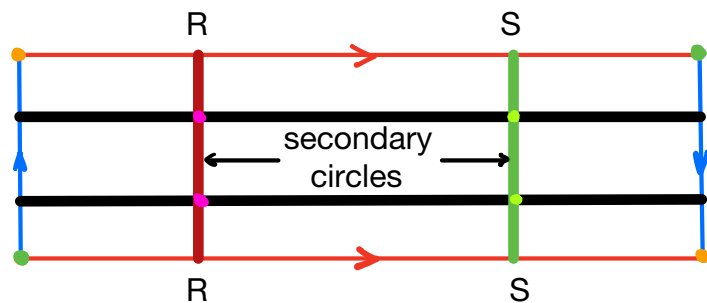
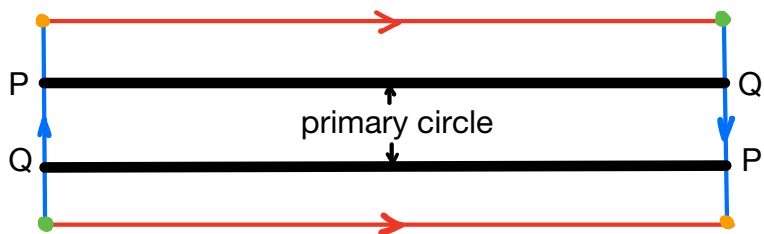


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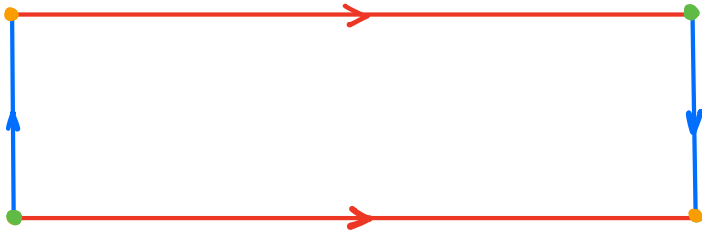


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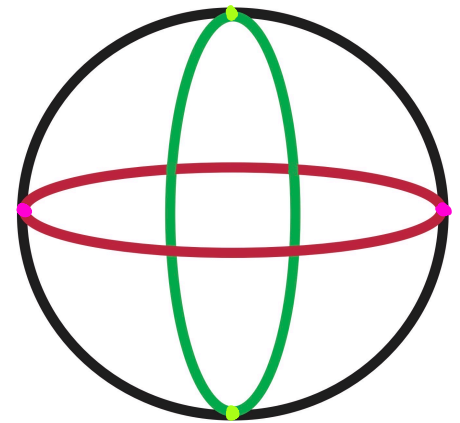
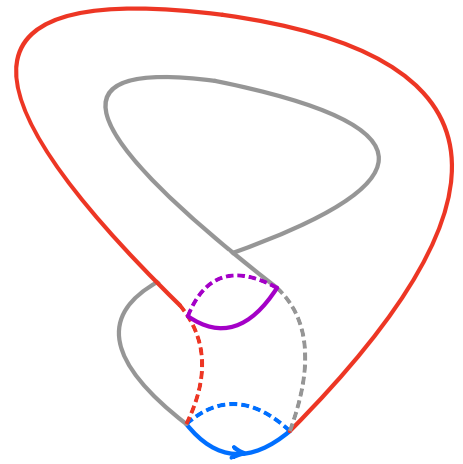
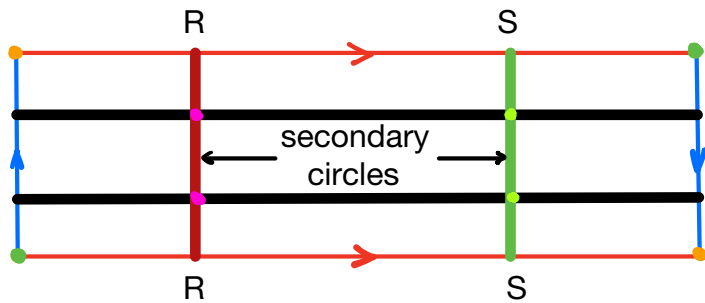
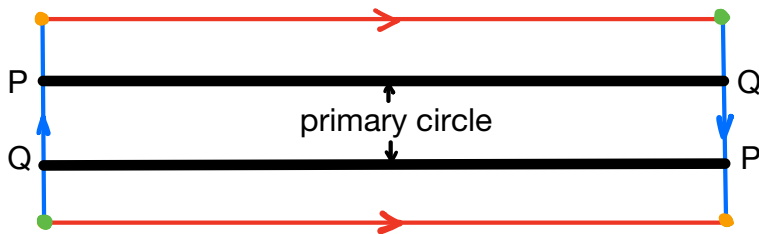


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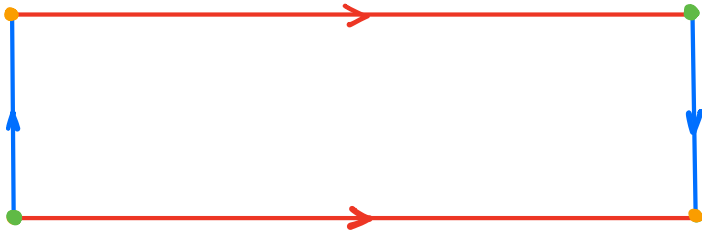


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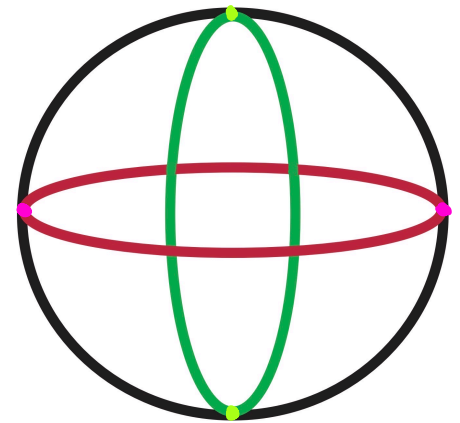
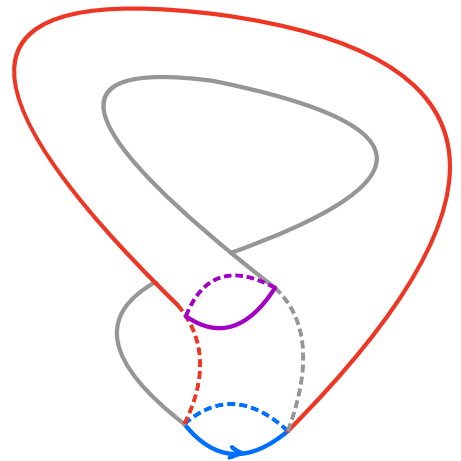
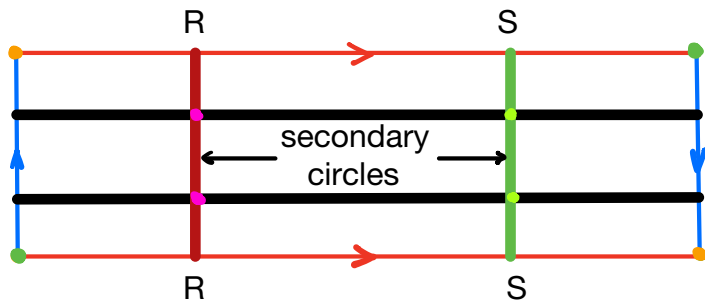
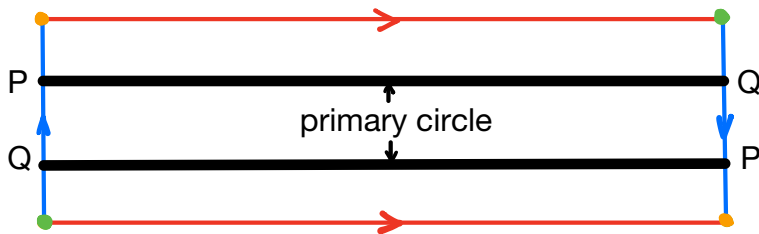
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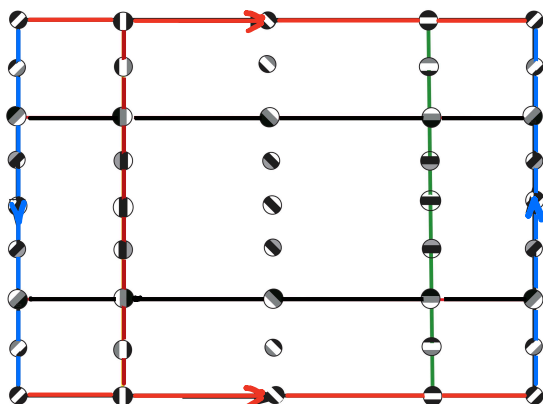


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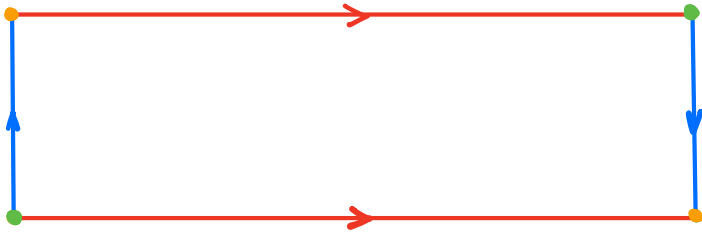
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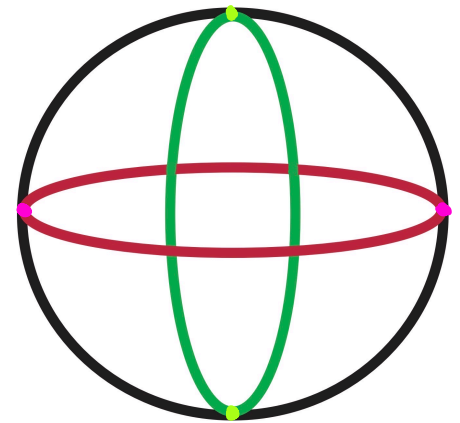
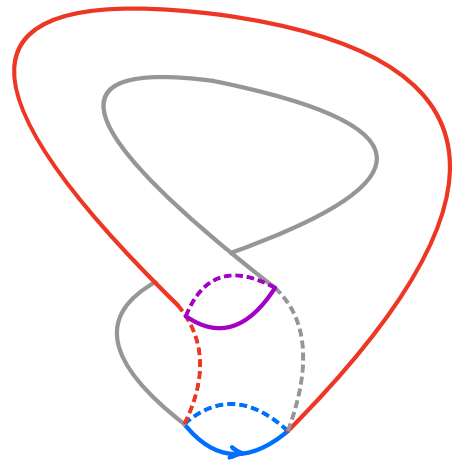
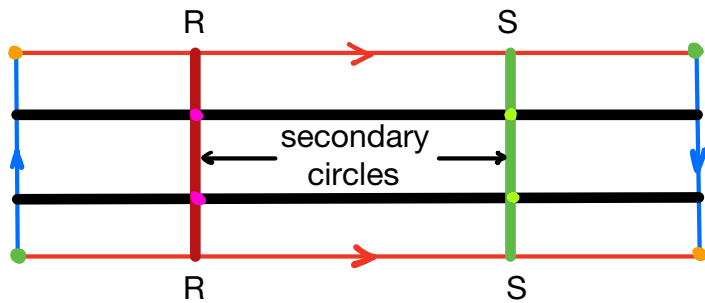
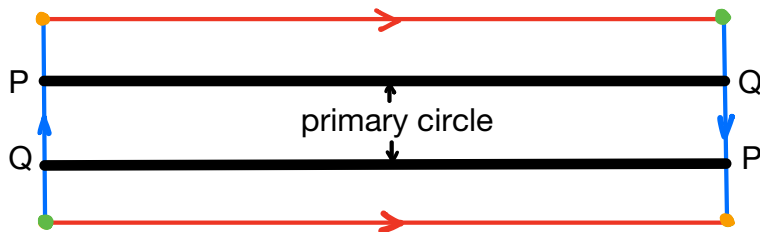


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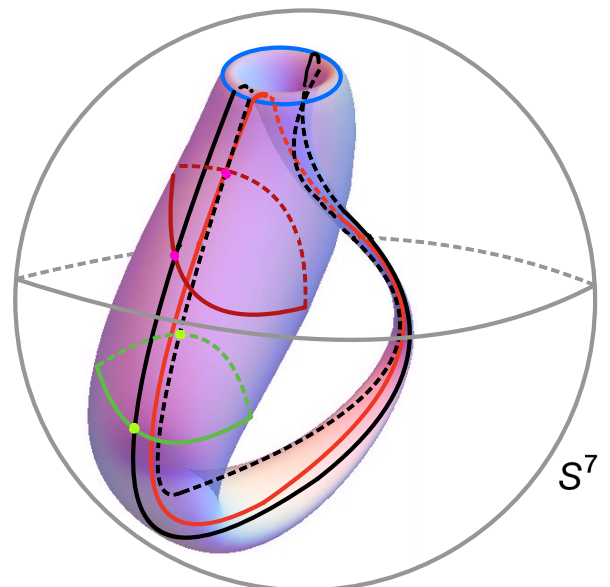
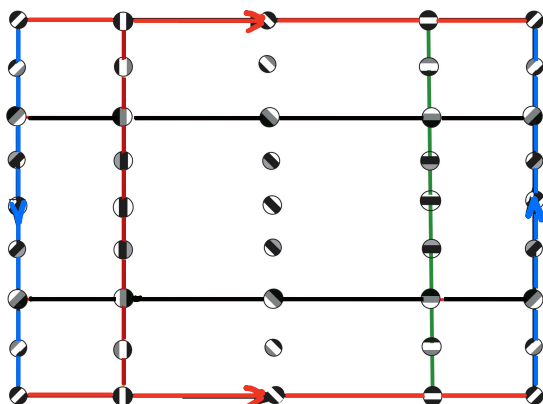


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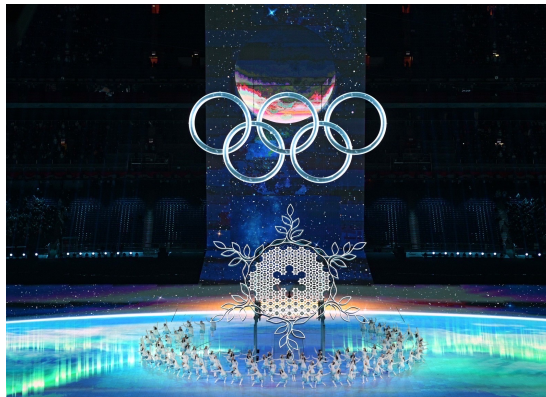
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**Holography** featured prominently in the Beijing Winter Olympics opening ceremony

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## Topological Metasurface by Encircling an Exceptional Point

围绕奇异点的拓扑超表面



**Qinghua Song** 宋清华

Assistant Professor

Tsinghua Shenzhen International Graduate School

16:00 – 17:00

2021年10月14日（星期四）

工学院南楼326

### 报告摘要 ABSTRACT

This talk presents a plasmonic topological metasurface that introduces an additional degree of freedom to address optical phase engineering by exploiting the topological features of non-Hermitian matrices operating near their singular points. Choosing metasurface building blocks to encircle a singularity following an arbitrarily closed trajectory in parameter space, it is able to engineer a topologically protected full- $2\pi$ -phase on a specific reflected polarization channel. The ease of implementation together with its compatibility with other phase-addressing mechanisms bring topological properties into the realm of industrial applications at optical frequencies and prove that metasurface technology represents a convenient test bench to study and validate topological photonic concepts.

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Qinghua Song received the B.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees from Xi'an Jiaotong University and Université Paris-Est in 2013 and 2017, respectively. Then he worked as a postdoc at Nanyang Technological University in Singapore in 2017 and CNRS-CRHEA, France in 2019. Since 2021 he has been with Tsinghua Shenzhen International Graduate School, Tsinghua University, China, where he is currently Assistant Professor. His research interests include optical metasurfaces, meta-hologram, non-Hermitian optics, topological photonics, tunable metasurface, antenna design, etc. He has published some papers as first author in Science, Science Advances, Nature Communications, etc.



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A topological classification for intersection singularities of exceptional surfaces in pseudo-Hermitian systems

Hongwei Jia<sup>#</sup>, Ruo-Yang Zhang<sup>#</sup>, Jing Hu, Yixin Xiao, Yifei Zhu<sup>\*</sup>, C. T. Chan<sup>†</sup>

**Abstract:** Exceptional degeneracy plays a pivotal role in the topology of non-Hermitian systems, and recently many efforts have been devoted to classifying exceptional points and exploring the intriguing physics. However, intersections of exceptional surfaces, which are commonly present in non-Hermitian systems with parity-time symmetry or chiral symmetry, were not classified. Here we classify generic pseudo-Hermitian systems, for which the momentum space is partitioned by exceptional surfaces, and these surfaces intersect stably in momentum space. The topology of such gapless structure can be viewed from its quotient space, which is “figure eight,” by considering the equivalence relations of eigenstates in energy gaps and on exceptional surfaces. We reveal that the topology of such systems can be described by a free non-Abelian group composed of products of two generators. The topological invariants in the group are well associated with the spin rotation of eigenstates via adiabatic transformations. Our classification does not rely on specific bandgaps and is thus a global topological description. Importantly, the classification predicts a new phase of matter, and can systematically explain how the exceptional surfaces and their intersections evolve against deformations to the Hamiltonian. Our work opens a new pathway for designing systems with robust topological phases, and is potentially a guidance for applications to sensing and lasing devices utilizing exceptional surfaces and intersections.

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Jing Hu, Ruo-Yang Zhang, Yixiao Wang, Yifei Zhu<sup>\*</sup>, Hongwei Jia<sup>†</sup>, C. T. Chan<sup>†</sup>

**Abstract:** Exceptional surfaces in non-Hermitian band structures are singular hypersurfaces in parameter space. Hypersurface singularities can be folds, cusps and intersections, which play central roles in catastrophe theory. Here we propose that a three-band non-Hermitian system, being non-reciprocal and defined in three-dimensional space, exhibits swallowtail catastrophe singularity in band structures. We discover that cusps, intersections and isolated singular lines in the swallowtail correspond to exceptional lines of order three (EL3), non-defective intersection lines (NIL) of exceptional surfaces, and nodal lines (NL), respectively. Hence, the swallowtail is an interactive phenomenon within elementary types of degeneracy lines. To experimentally observe the interaction behaviour, we realize the model with a topological circuit by incorporating operational amplifiers, with the parameter space replaced with synthetic dimensions that can be associated with circuit elements. By characterizing the topology of the singularities with adiabatic transformation of eigenstates, we reveal that the swallowtail can emerge because these degeneracy lines are topologically associated with each other. Our finding constitutes the first observation and demonstration of swallowtail catastrophe in non-Hermitian bands, possibly opening new avenues for the design of systems realizing robust topological phases.

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Jing Hu, Ruo-Yang Zhang, Yixiao Wang, Yifei Zhu<sup>\*</sup>, Hongwei Jia<sup>†</sup>, C. T. Chan<sup>†</sup>

**Abstract:** Exceptional surfaces in non-Hermitian band structures are singular hypersurfaces in parameter space. Hypersurface singularities can be folds, cusps and intersections, which play central roles in catastrophe theory. Here we propose that a three-band non-Hermitian system, being non-reciprocal and defined in three-dimensional space, exhibits swallowtail catastrophe singularity in band structures. We discover that cusps, intersections and isolated singular lines in the swallowtail correspond to exceptional lines of order three (EL3), non-defective intersection lines (NIL) of exceptional surfaces, and nodal lines (NL), respectively. Hence, the swallowtail is an interactive phenomenon within elementary types of degeneracy lines. To experimentally observe the interaction behaviour, we realize the model with a topological circuit by incorporating operational amplifiers, with the parameter space replaced with synthetic dimensions that can be associated with circuit elements. By characterizing the topology of the singularities with adiabatic transformation of eigenstates, we reveal that the swallowtail can emerge because these degeneracy lines are topologically associated with each other. Our finding constitutes the first observation and demonstration of swallowtail catastrophe in non-Hermitian bands, possibly opening new avenues for the **design of systems realizing robust topological phases**.

## Concluding prose:

In the broad light of day  
mathematicians check their equations  
and their proofs, leaving no stone  
unturned in their search for rigour. But,  
at night, under the full moon, they  
dream, they float among the stars and  
wonder at the miracle of the heavens.  
They are inspired. Without dreams  
there is no art, no mathematics, no life.

Michael Atiyah

Holography is made possible through **special** optical devices and materials.

Swallowtail and other **singularities** play a pivotal role in designing such.

### Topological Metasurface by Encircling an Exceptional Point

围绕奇异点的拓扑超表面

16:00 – 17:00  
2021年10月14日（星期四）  
工学院南楼326



**Qinghua Song 宋清华**  
Assistant Professor  
Tsinghua Shenzhen International Graduate School

#### 报告摘要 ABSTRACT

This talk presents a plasmonic topological metasurface that introduces an additional degree of freedom to address optical phase engineering by exploiting the topological features of non-Hermitian matrices operating near their singular points. Choosing metasurface building blocks to encircle a singularity following an arbitrarily closed trajectory in parameter space, it is able to engineer a topologically protected full- $2\pi$ -phase on a specific reflected polarization channel. The ease of implementation together with its compatibility with other phase-addressing mechanisms bring topological properties into the realm of industrial applications at optical frequencies and prove that metasurface technology represents a convenient test bench to study and validate topological photonic concepts.

#### 个人简介 BIOGRAPHY

Qinghua Song received the B.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees from Xi'an Jiaotong University and Université Paris-Est in 2013 and 2017, respectively. Then he worked as a postdoc at Nanyang Technological University in Singapore in 2017 and CNRS-CRHEA, France in 2019. Since 2021 he has been with Tsinghua Shenzhen International Graduate School, Tsinghua University, China, where he is currently Assistant Professor. His research interests include optical metasurfaces, meta-hologram, non-Hermitian optics, topological photonics, tunable metasurface, antenna design, etc. He has published some papers as first author in Science, Science Advances, Nature Communications, etc.



清华大学



电子与电气工程系

A topological classification for intersection singularities of exceptional surfaces in pseudo-Hermitian systems

Hongwei Jia<sup>#</sup>, Ruo-Yang Zhang<sup>#</sup>, Jing Hu, Yixin Xiao, Yifei Zhu<sup>\*</sup>, C. T. Chan<sup>†</sup>

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Thank you



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Thank you, and Happy  $\pi$  Day!

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- Swallowtail 3D movie: Oliver Labs, <https://yifeizhu.github.io/swtl.mp4>
- Beijing Winter Olympics picture: <http://en.kremlin.ru/events/president/news/67715>
- Qinghua Song lecture poster: Department of Electronic and Electrical Engineering, Southern University of Science and Technology
- Hongwei Jia, Ruo-Yang Zhang, Jing Hu, Yixin Xiao, Yifei Zhu, and C. T. Chan, *A topological classification for intersection singularities of exceptional surfaces in pseudo-Hermitian systems*, preprint, <https://yifeizhu.github.io/2-band.pdf> (supplementary materials, <https://yifeizhu.github.io/2-band-supp.pdf>), 2022
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