

Topological cascade through vortex reconnection

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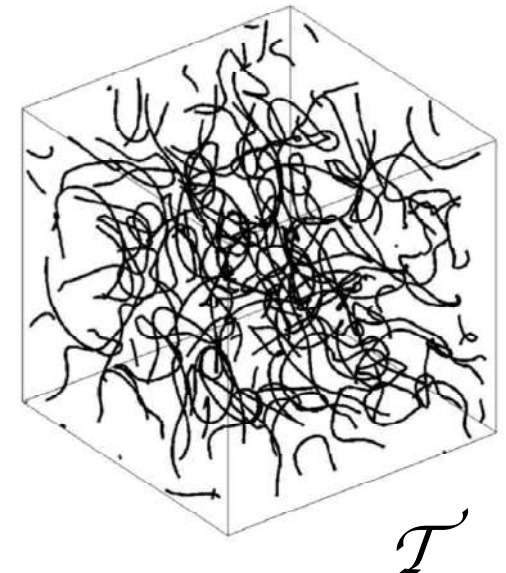
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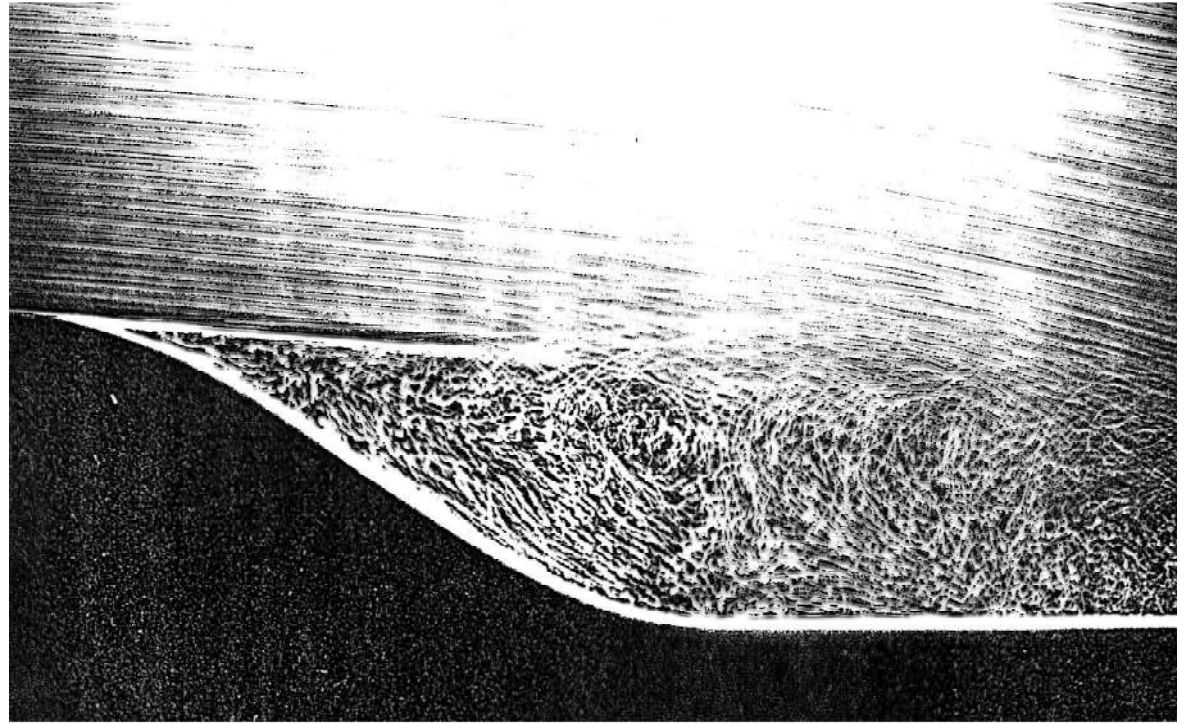


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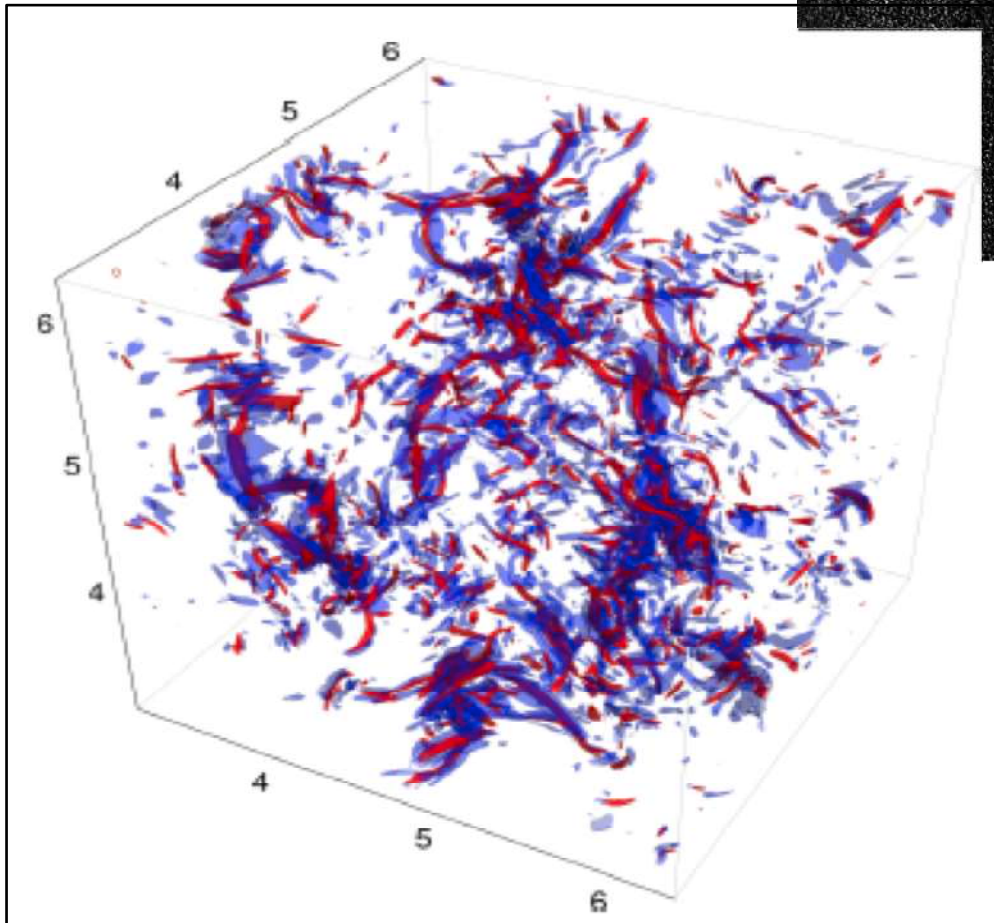
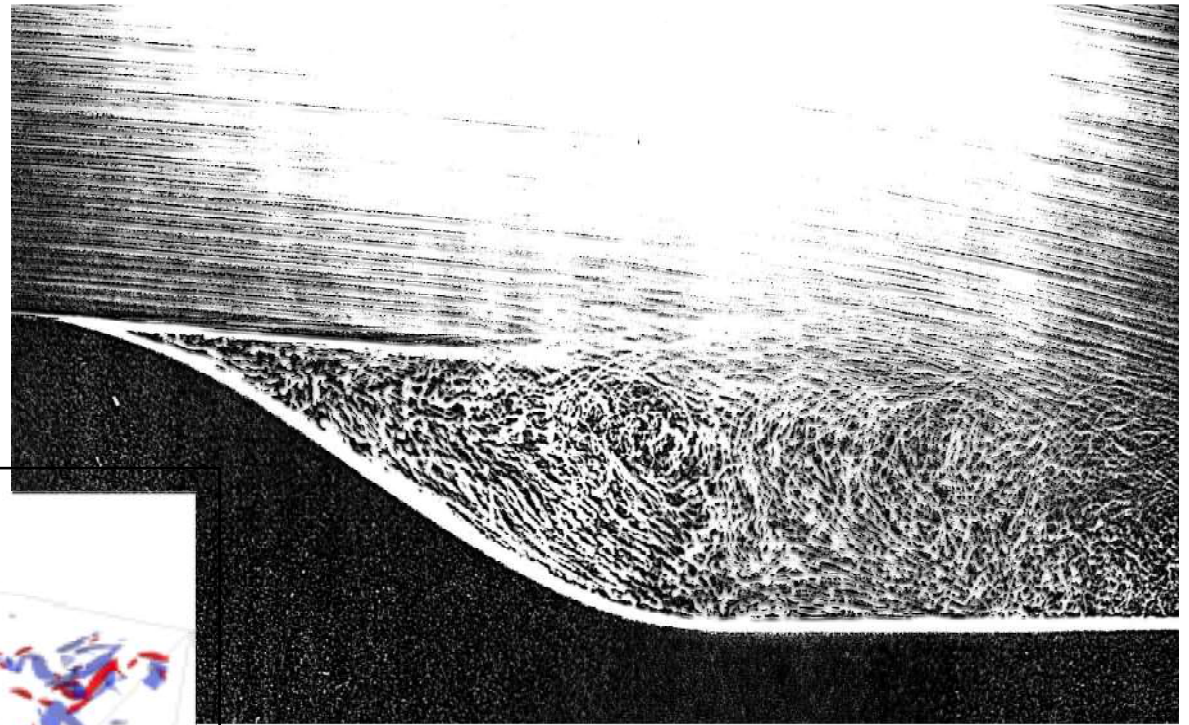
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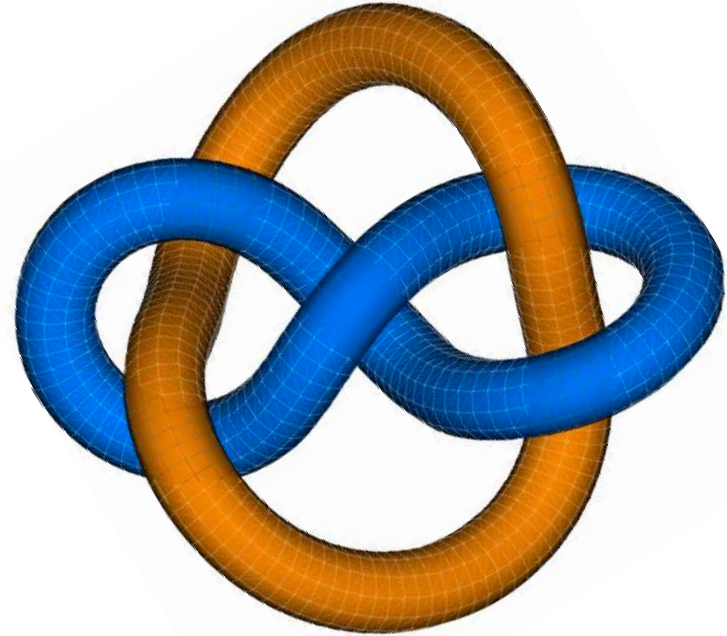


Picardo et al. (PRF 2019)

Vortex knots as tubular embeddings

Let $T = C \otimes S$ and $V = V(T)$:

$T \hookrightarrow K$ in \mathbb{R}^3



Vortex knots as tubular embeddings

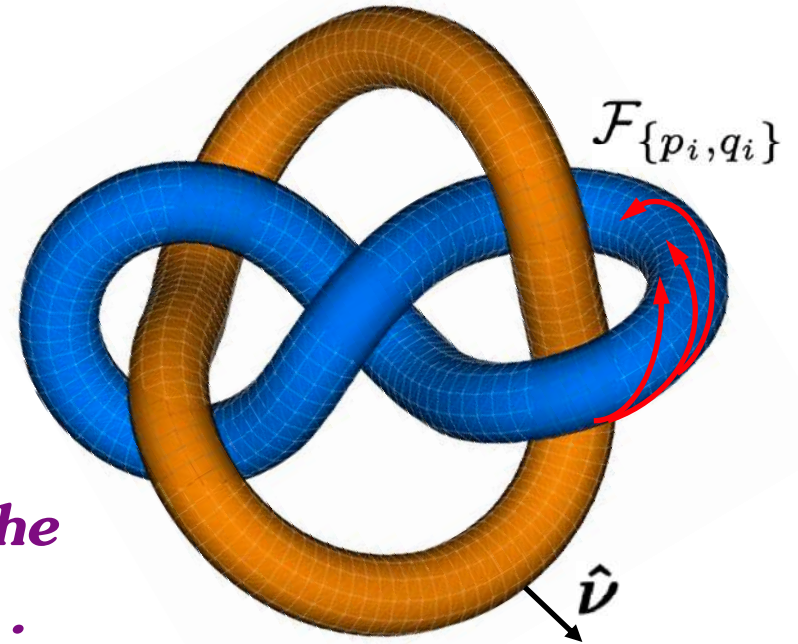
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Physical embedding:

$$K \equiv \text{supp}(\omega)$$

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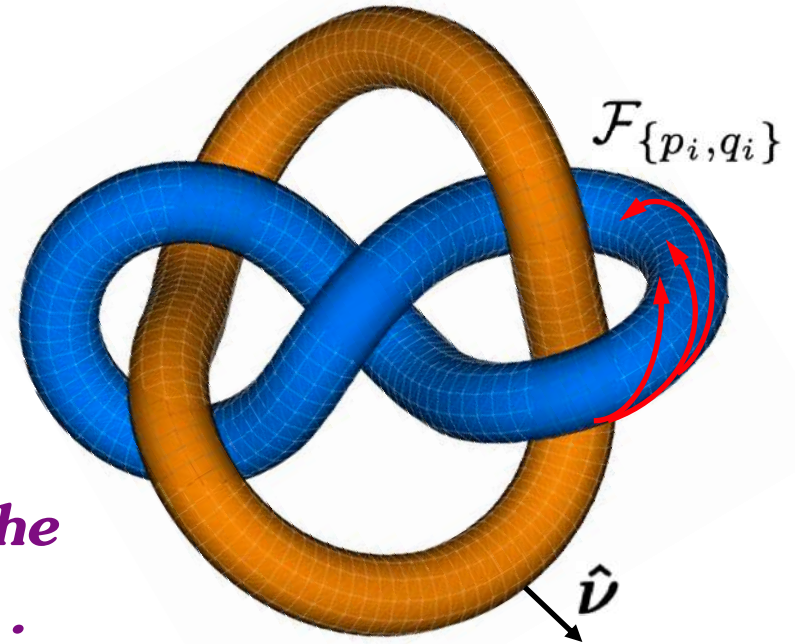
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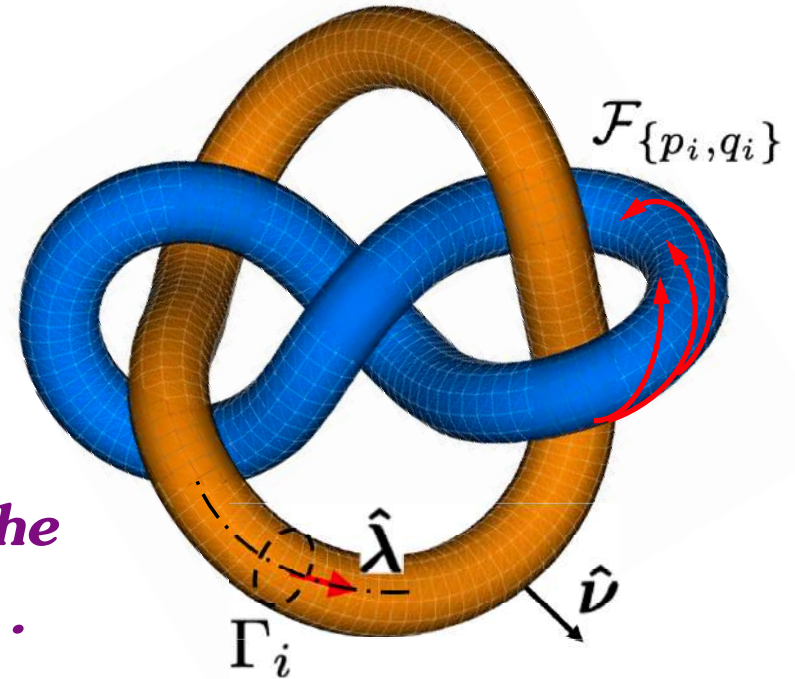
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- **Ideal evolution:** circulation and topology preserved

$$\Gamma_i = \int_{S_i} \omega \cdot \hat{\lambda} dS = \text{cst.}; \text{ knot type } K_i \text{ conserved.}$$

Kinetic helicity and linking numbers

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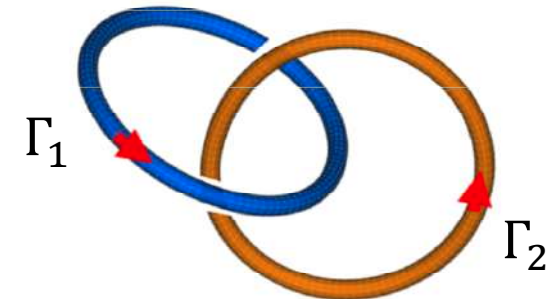
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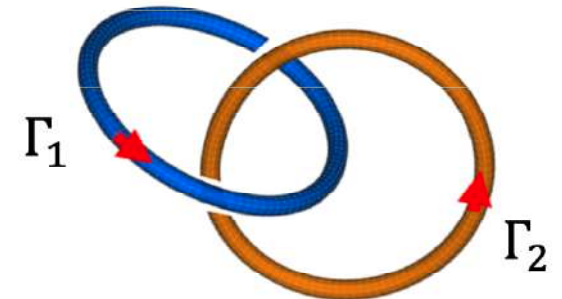
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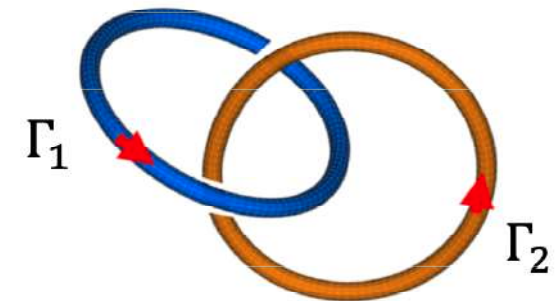
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$$SL(K) = Wr(C) + Tw(C, C^*) ,$$

**writhing
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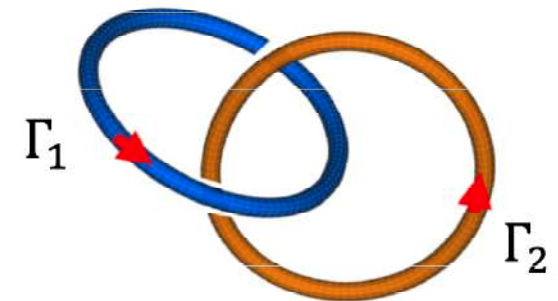
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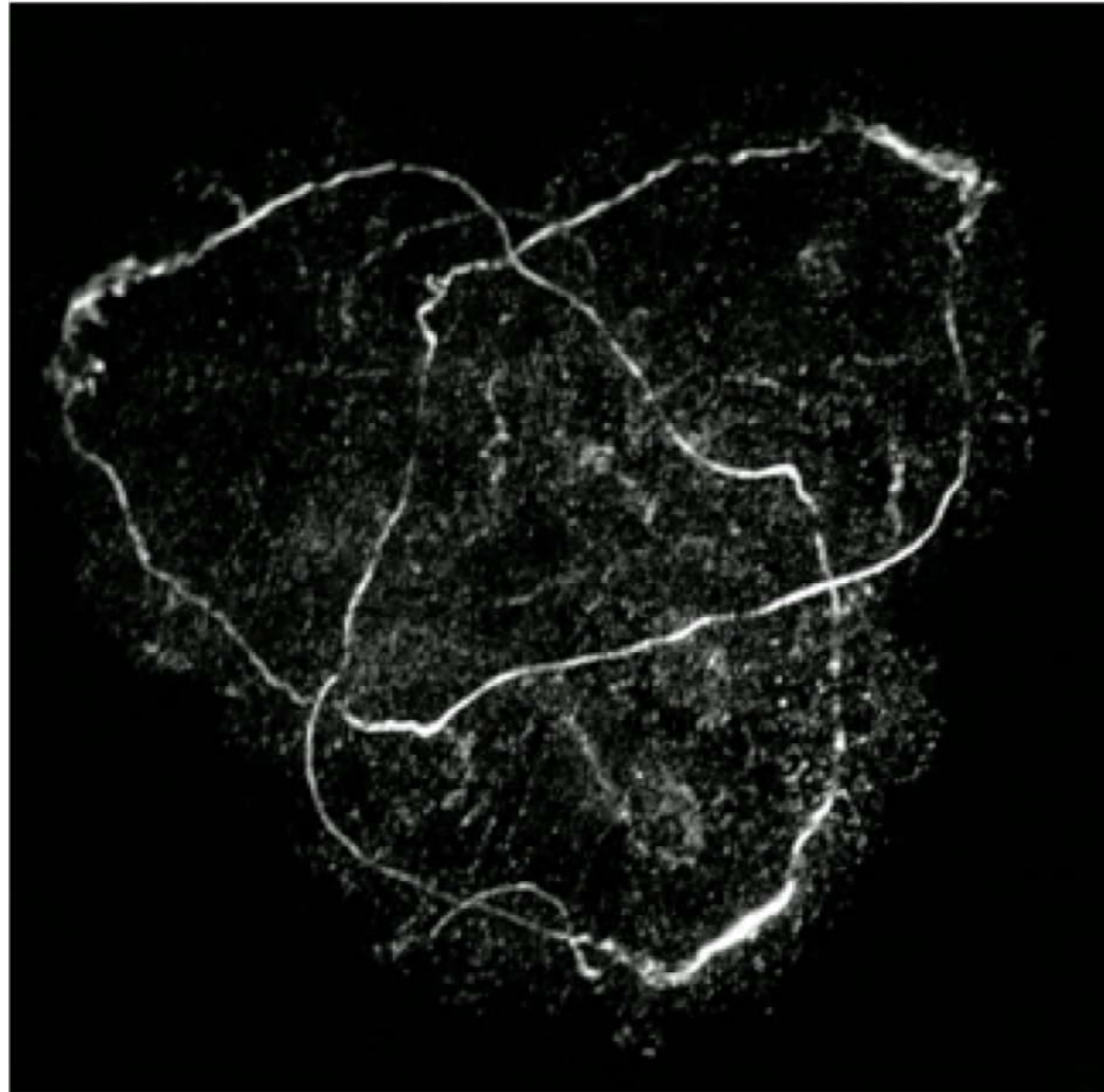


Topological cascade from head-on collision of vortex rings



(Lim & Nickels, Nature 357 1992)

Production and evolution of a trefoil vortex knot in water



(Kleckner & Irvine, Nature Physics 9 2013)

Anti-parallel reconnection of vortex tubes in water



(Alekseenko et al., JETP Letters 7 2016)

Mechanics of vortex reconnection

- **Biot-Savart induction law:**

$$\mathbf{u}_R(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{\Omega} \frac{\boldsymbol{\omega}(\mathbf{x}^*) \times (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^*)}{|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^*|^3} dV^*$$

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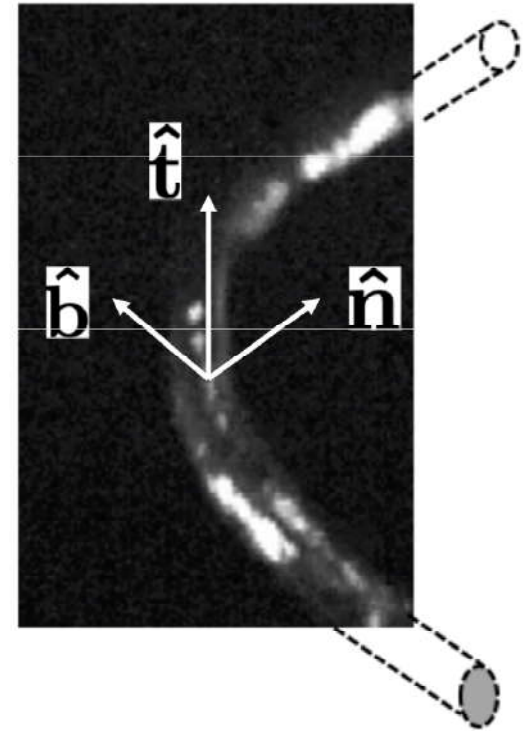
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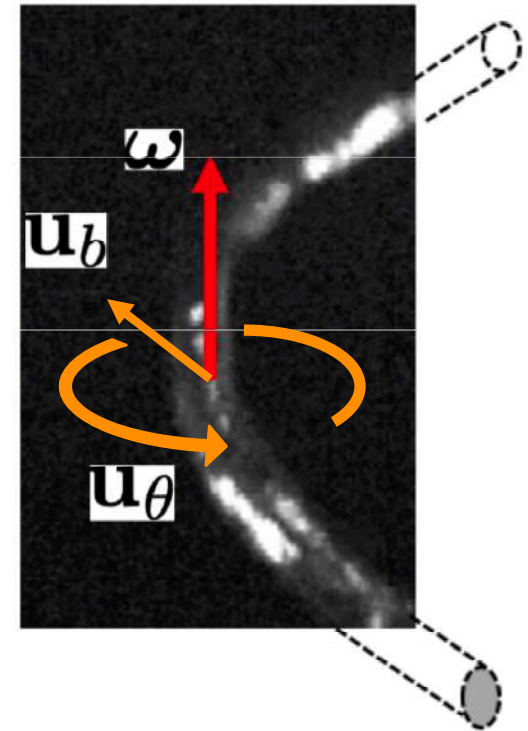
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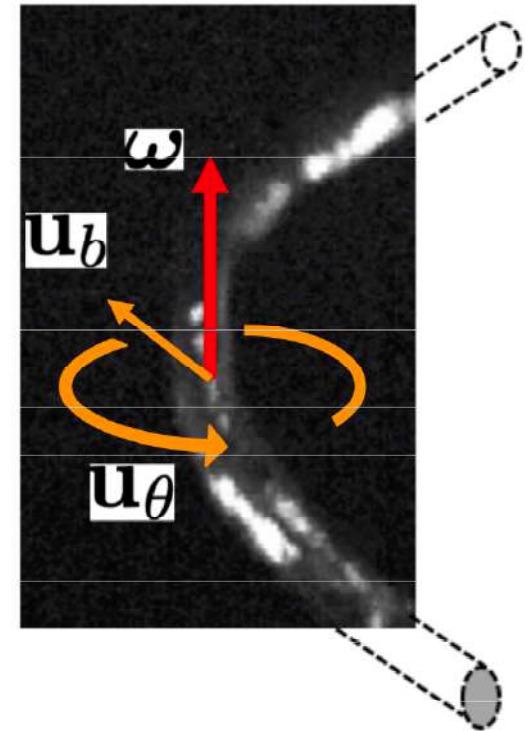
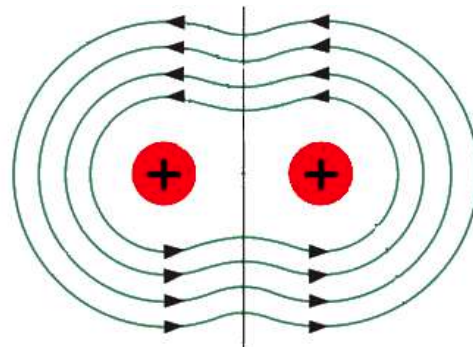
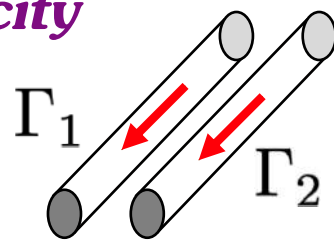
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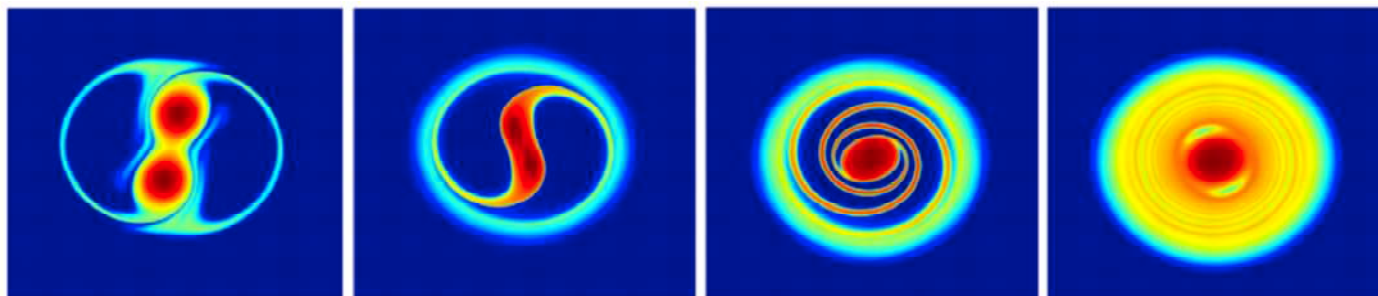
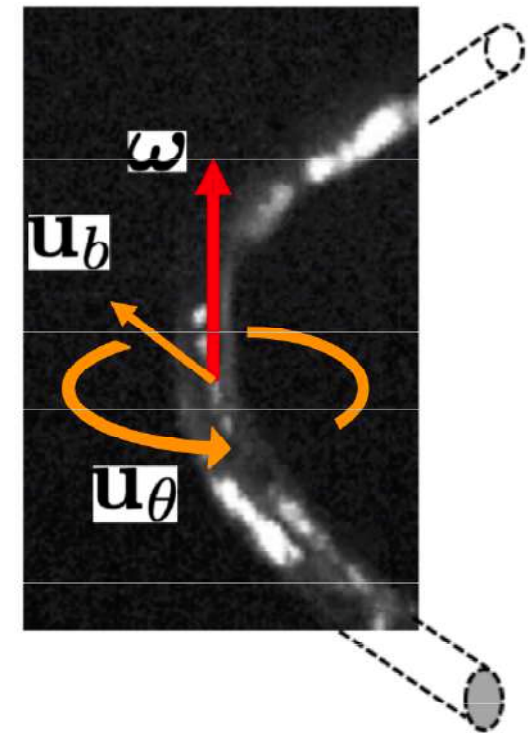
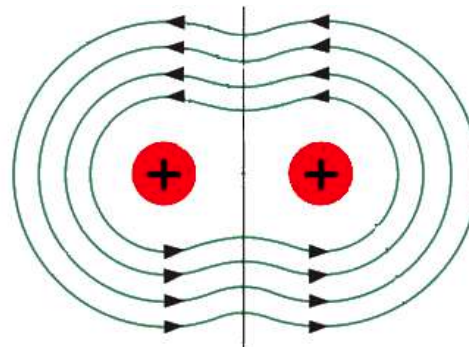
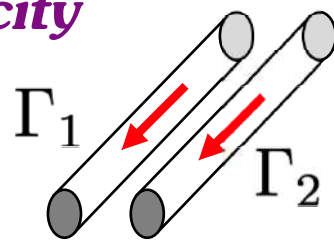
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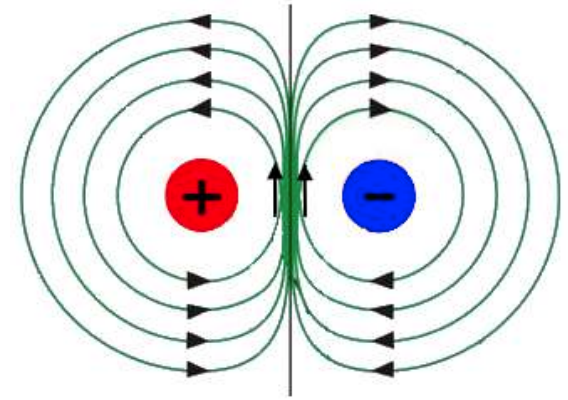
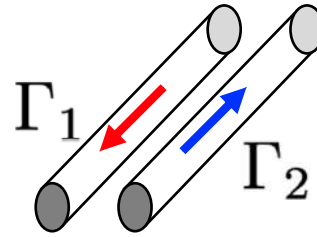
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(Josserand & Rossi 2007)

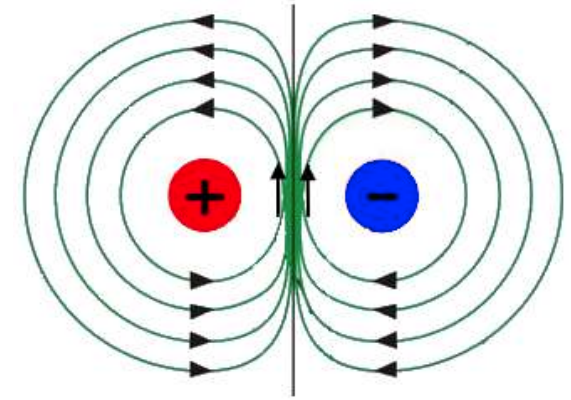
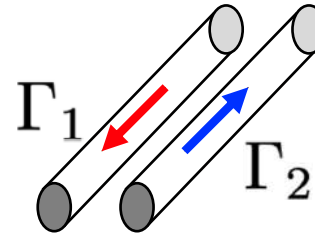
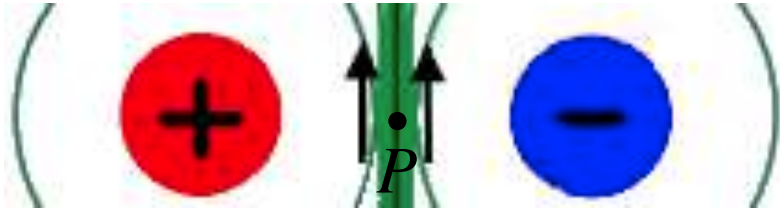
Mechanics of vortex reconnection: pre-reconnection stage

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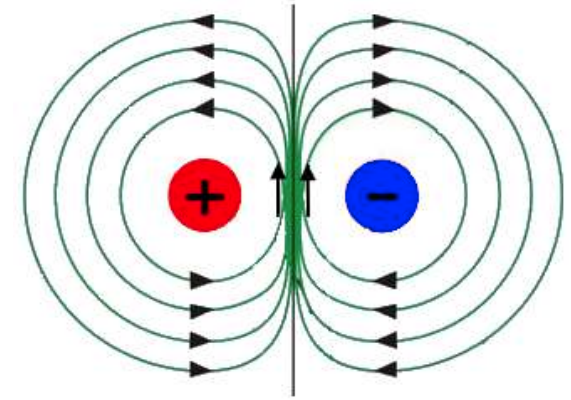
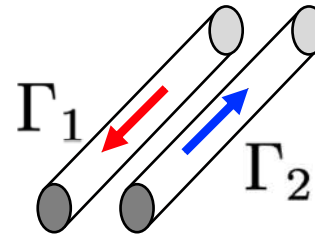
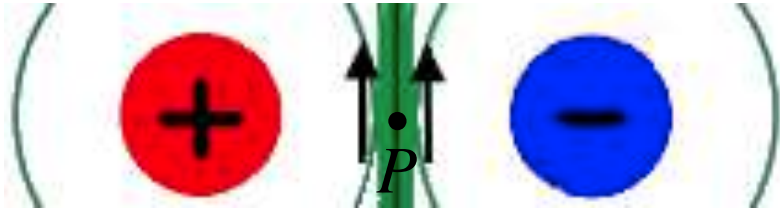
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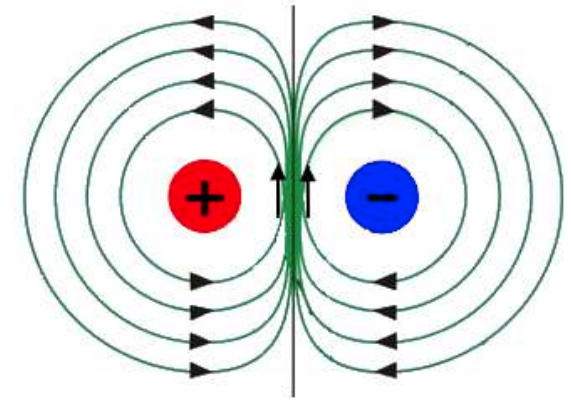
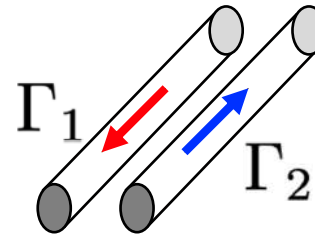
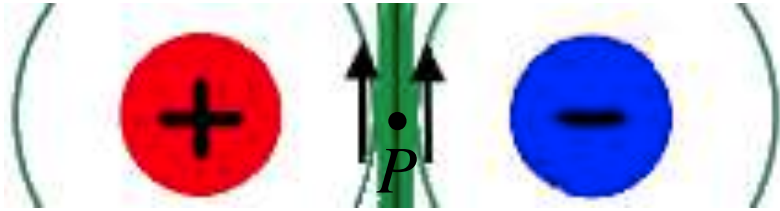
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apply Bernoulli theorem at P : $p_P + \frac{1}{2} |\mathbf{u}_P|^2 = \text{constant}$

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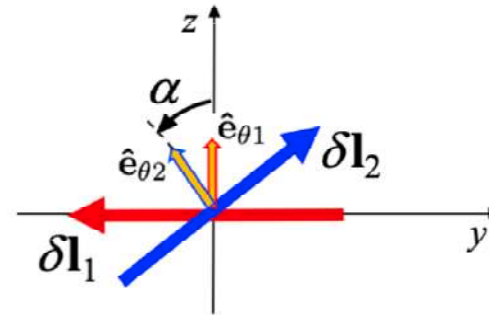
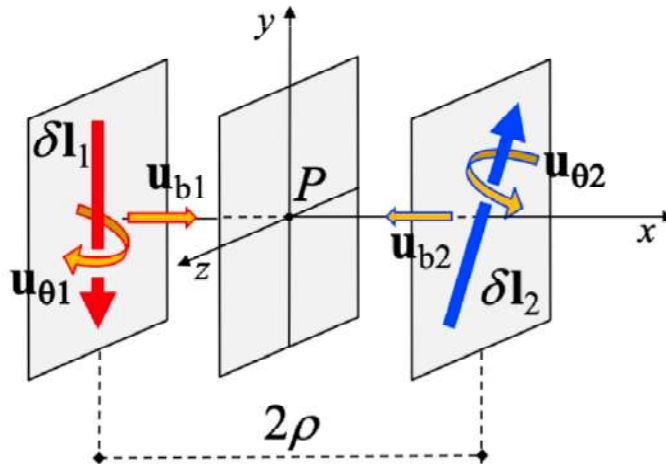
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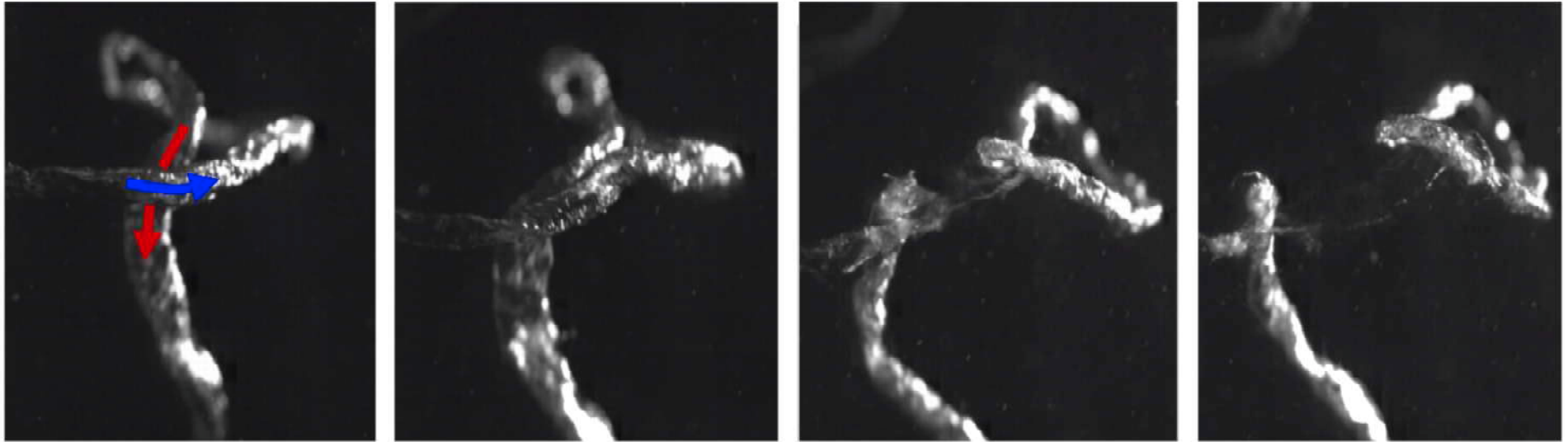
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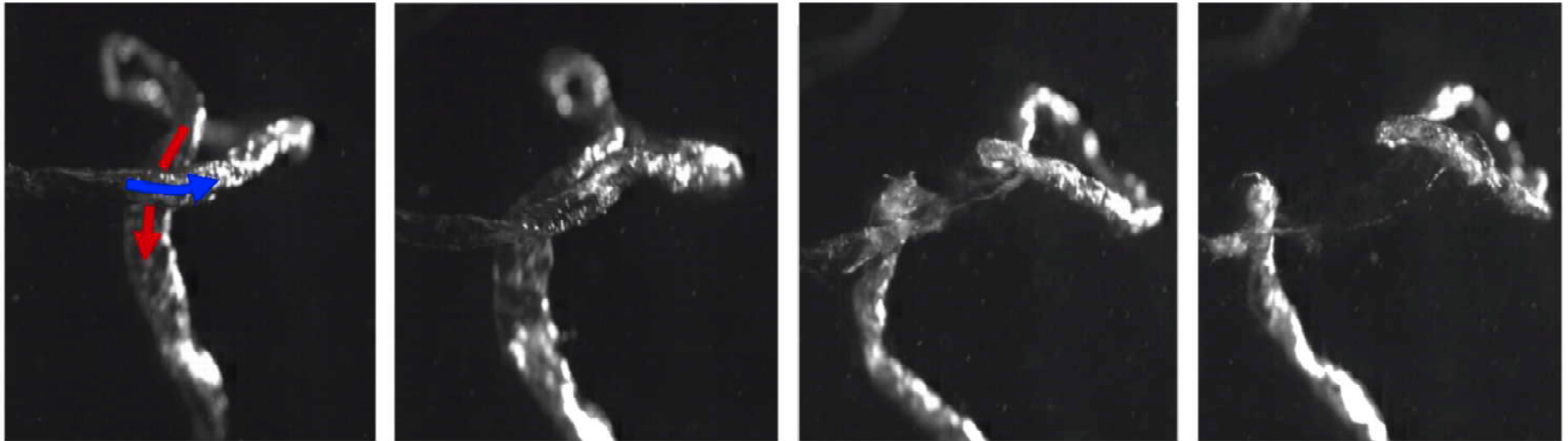
$$|\mathbf{u}_P|^2 = |\mathbf{u}_{\theta 1} + \mathbf{u}_{\theta 2}|^2 = 2 \left(\frac{\Gamma}{2\pi\rho} \right)^2 (1 + \cos \alpha) : \quad |\mathbf{u}_P|_{\max}^2 \iff \alpha = 0 . \quad \blacksquare$$

Observation of anti-parallel reconnection

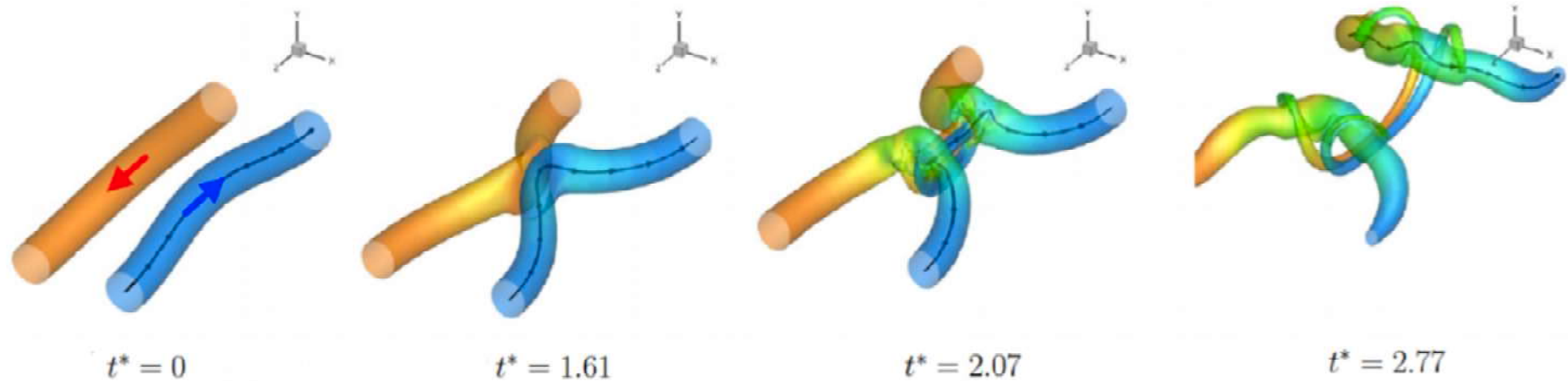


(Alekseenko et al., JETP Letters 7 2016)

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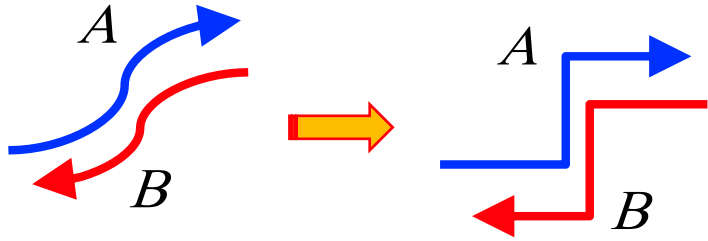
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*DNS of vorticity iso-surfaces at 40% of maximum initial vorticity
(Hussain & Duraisamy, Phys Fluids 23 2011)*

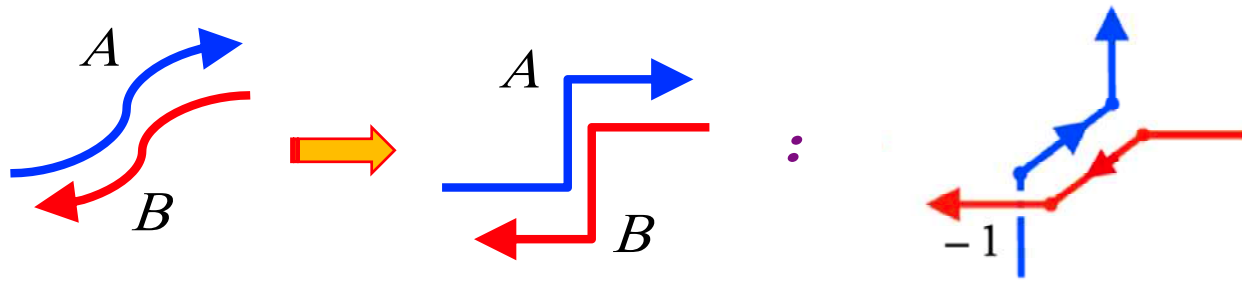
Write conservation and helicity change under reconnection

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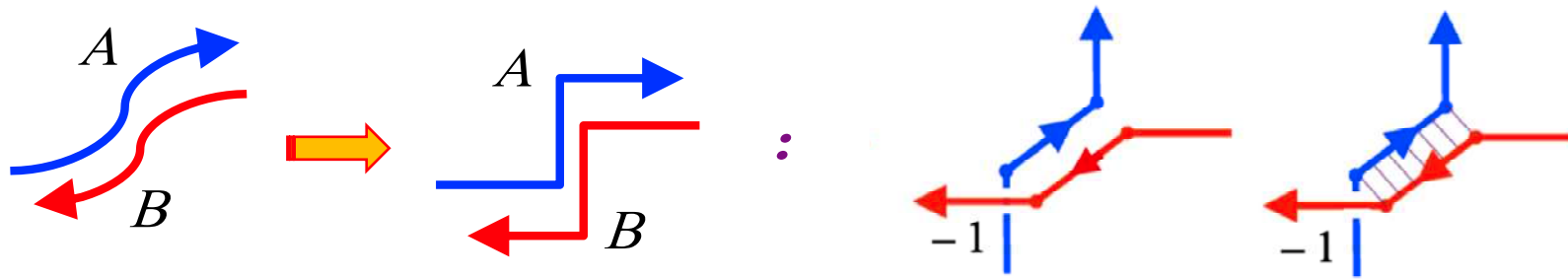
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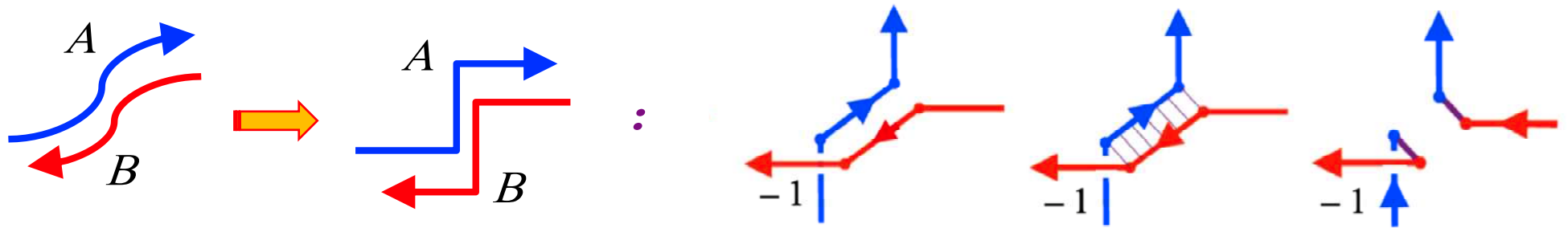
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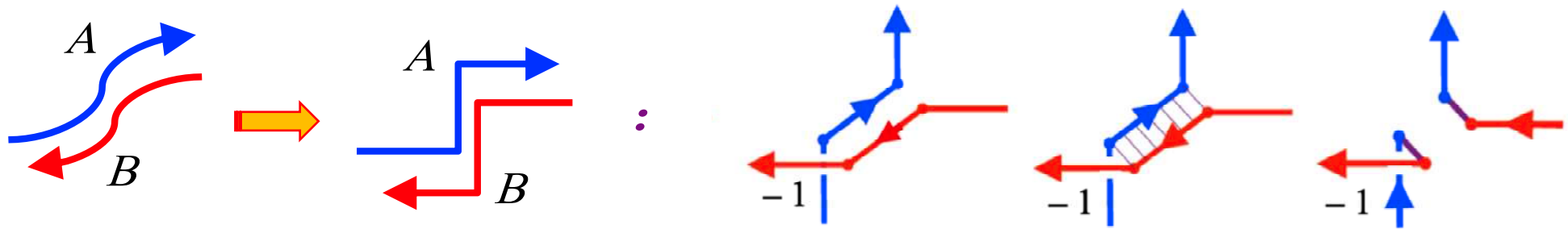
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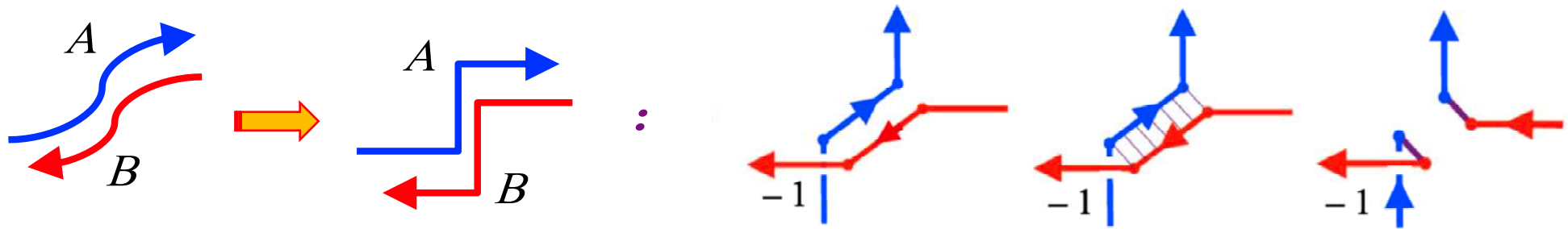
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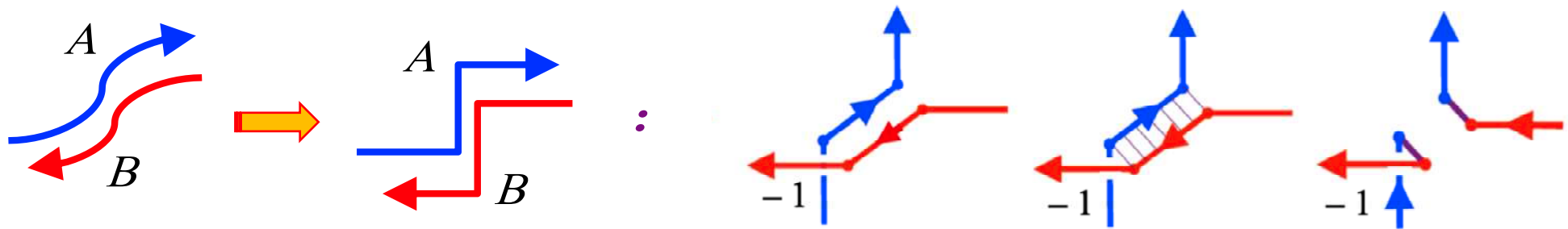


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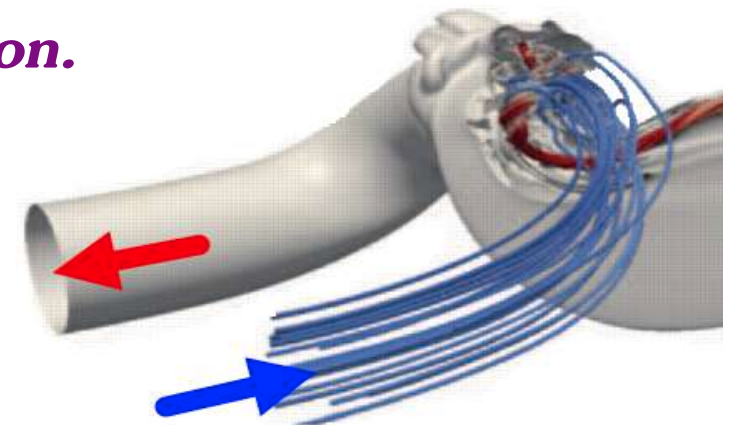
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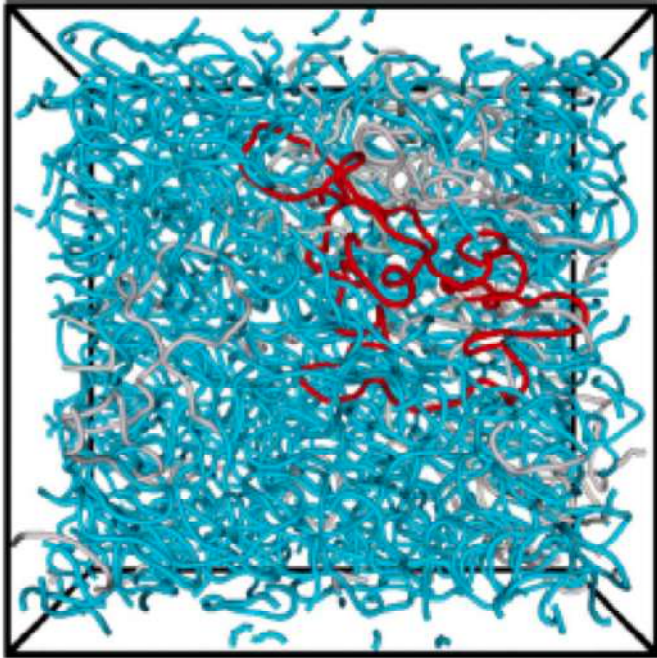
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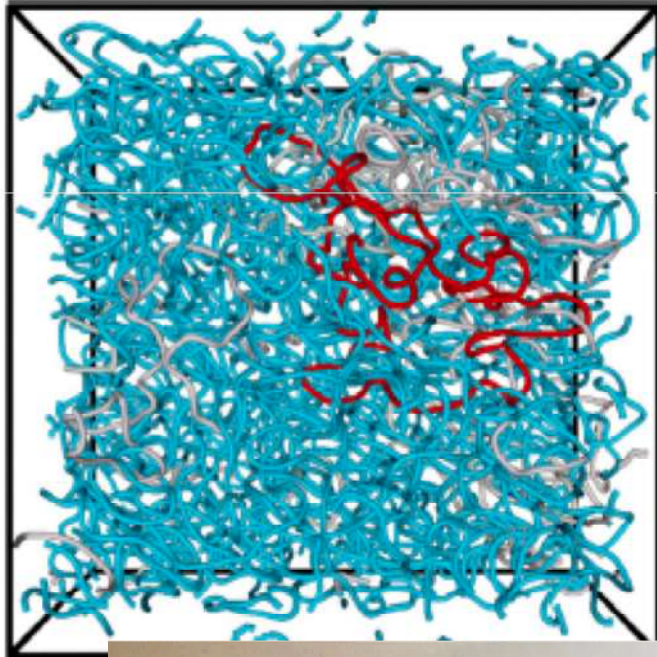
(Van Rees et al. 2012)

Vortex defects in condensates and superfluids

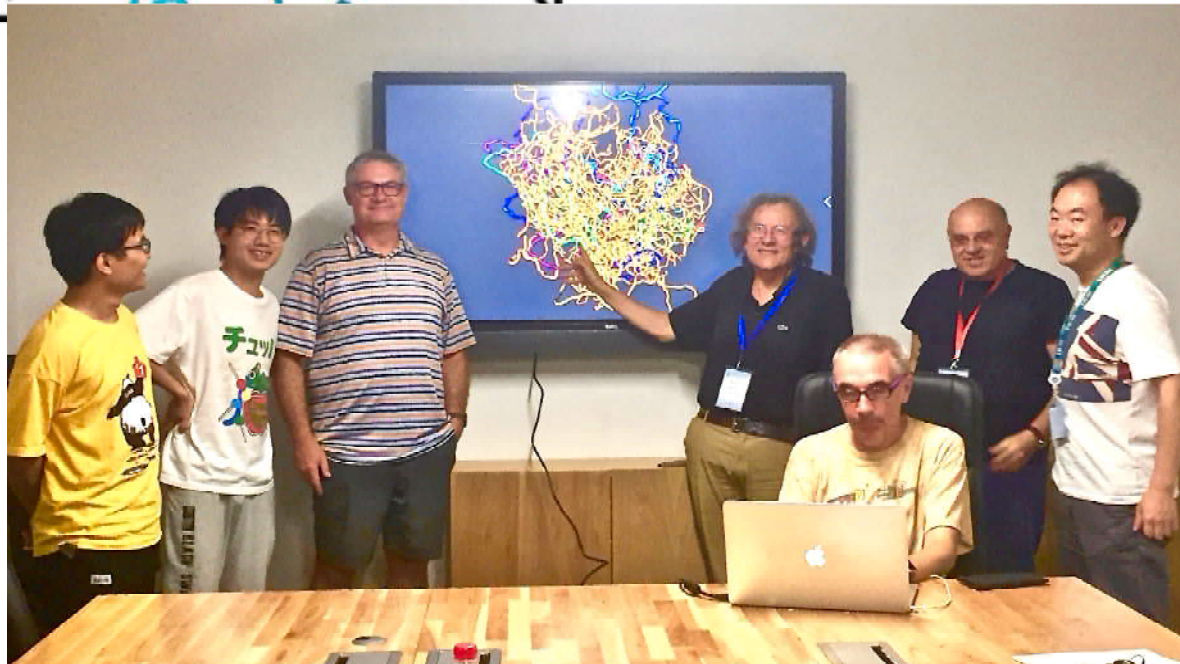
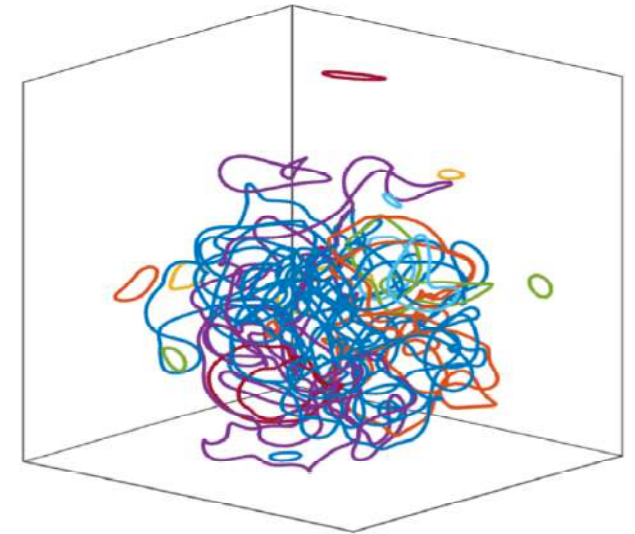


*Taylor & Dennis
(Nature Comm 2016)*

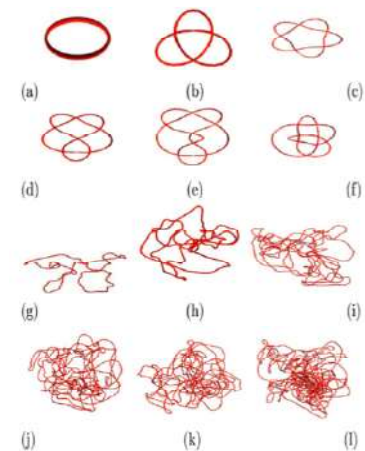
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Cooper et al. (Nature Sci Rep 2019)



Tackling structural complexity by knot polynomials

- *Helicity and linking number limitations:*

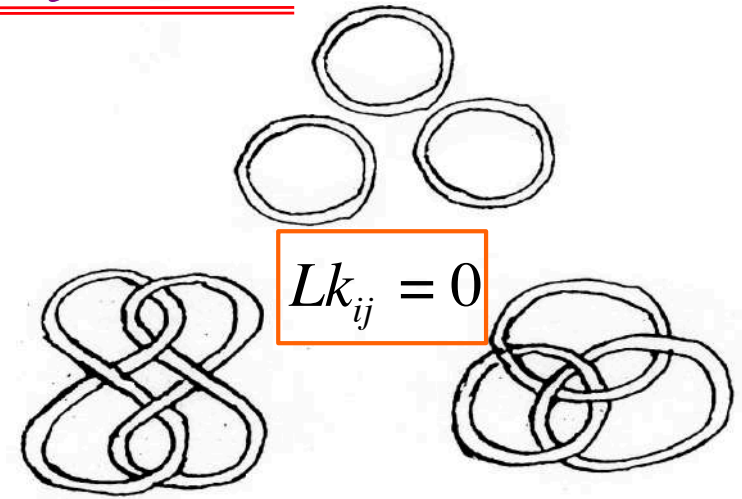
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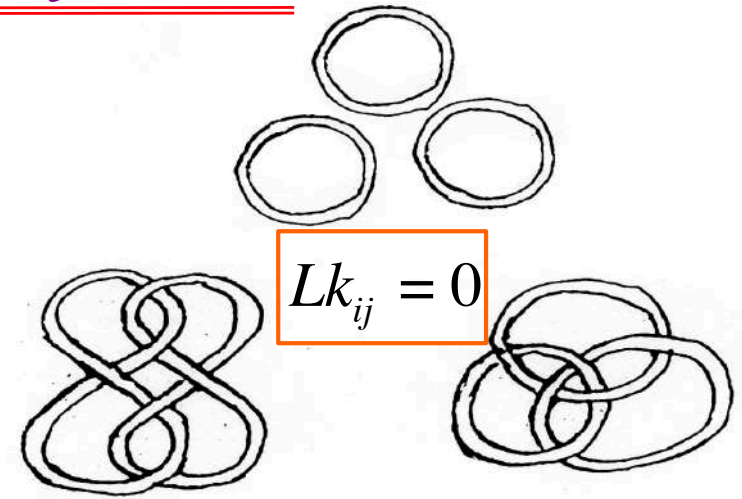
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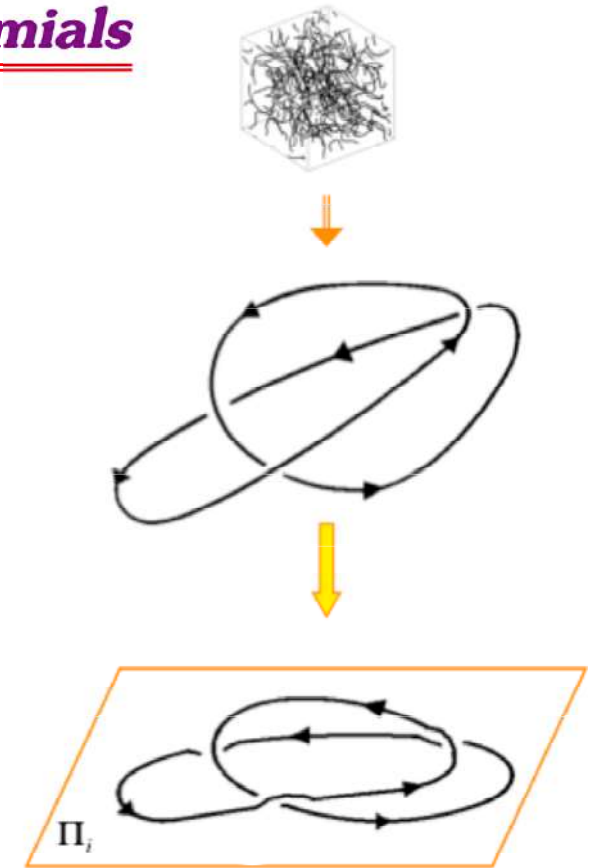
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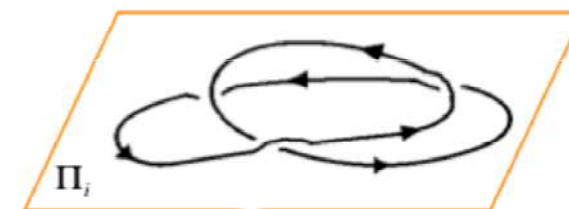
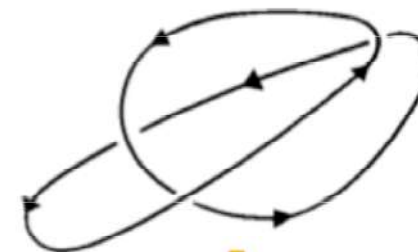
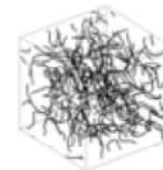
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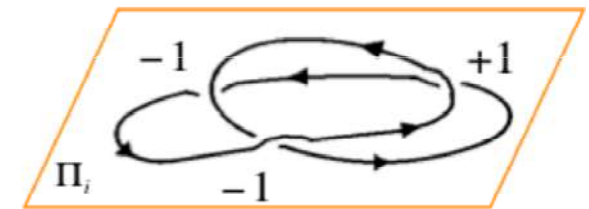
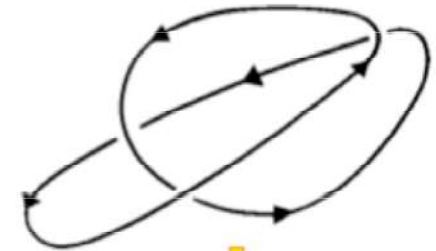
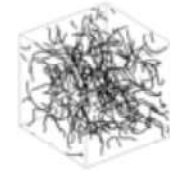
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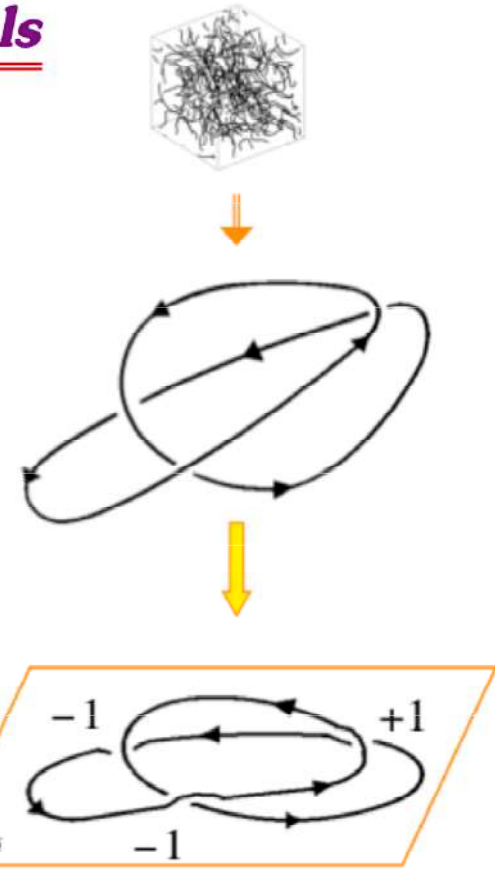
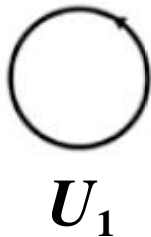
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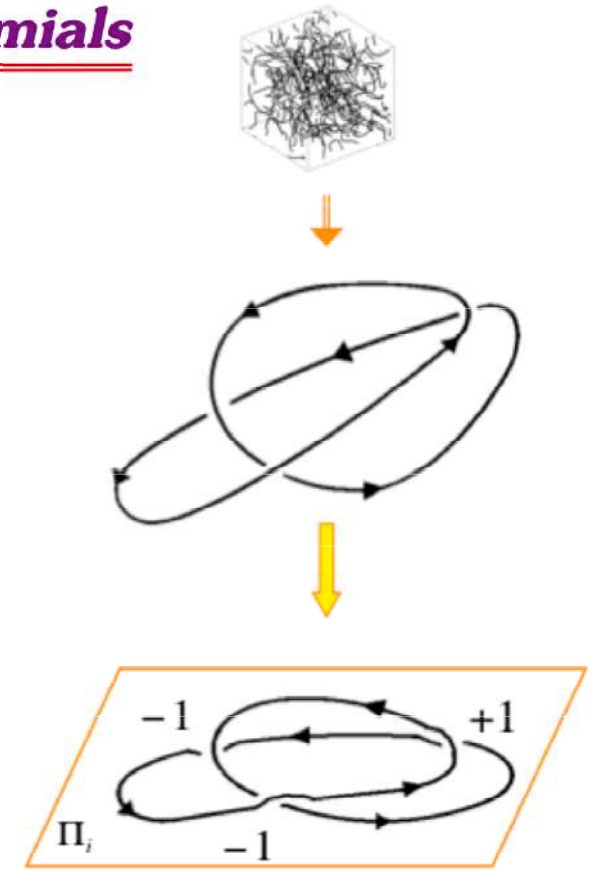
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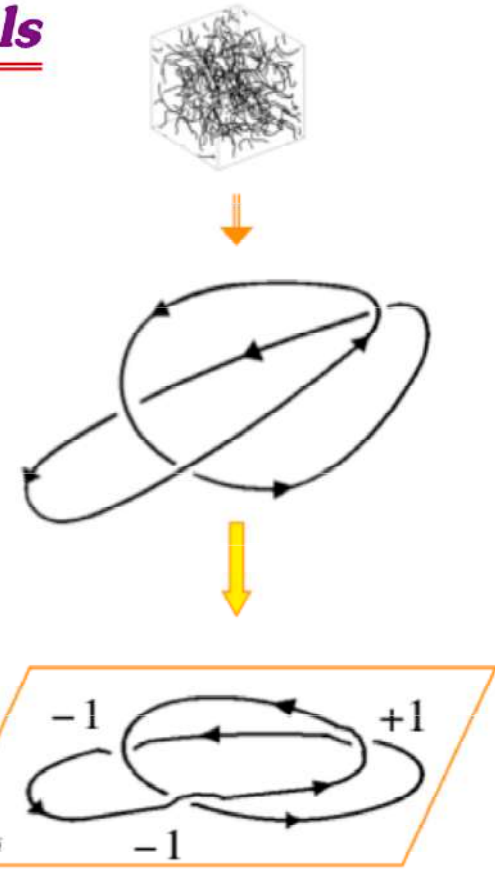
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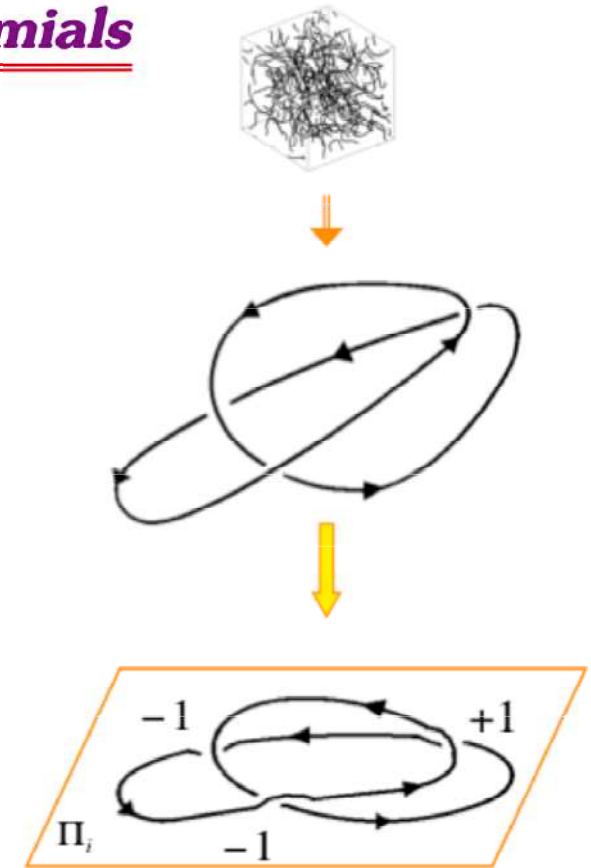
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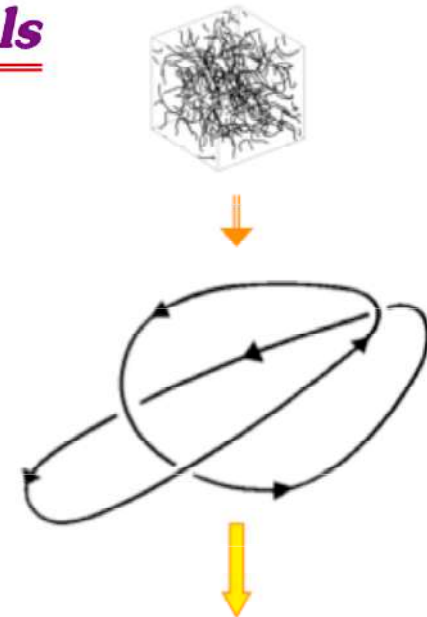
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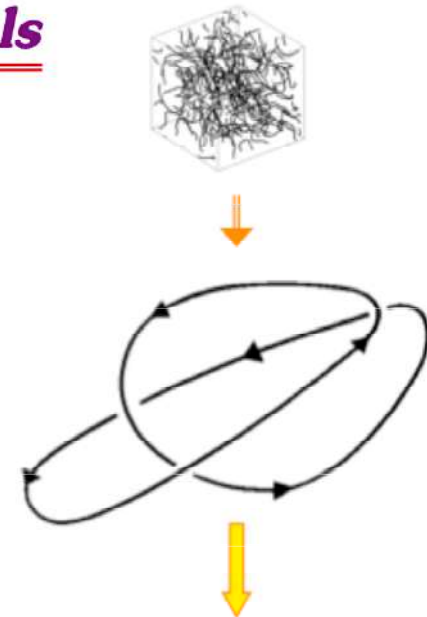
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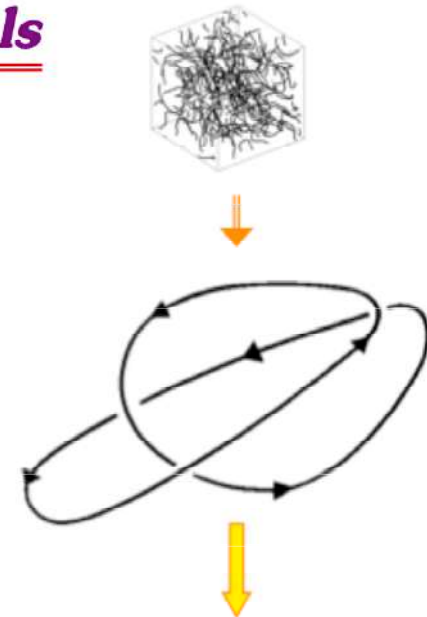
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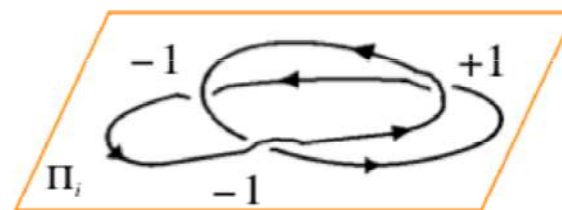
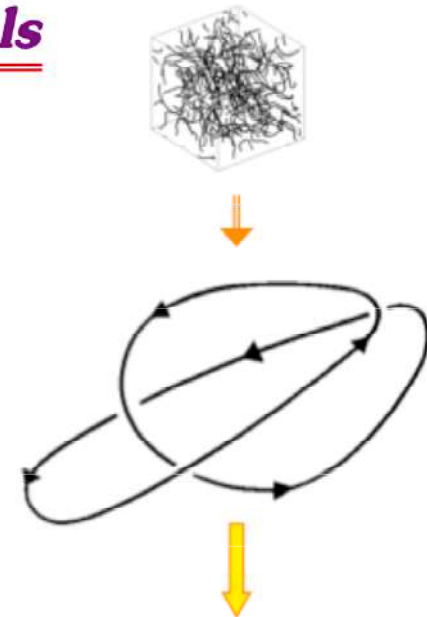
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U_N	$\delta^{N-1} = [(a - a^{-1})z^{-1}]^{N-1}$	0.48^{N-1}
H_+	$a^{-1}z + (a^{-1} - a^{-3})z^{-1}$	1.10
H_-	$-az - (a - a^3)z^{-1}$	-0.54

Quantifying topological complexity

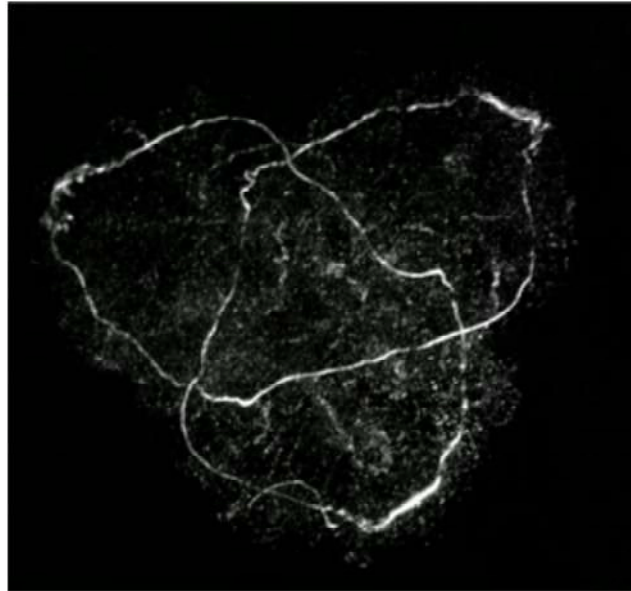
In general we shall have $P_K(a, z) = f(K; \Gamma)$.

• **Homogeneous superfluid tangle:** $\Gamma = 1$ and

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = e^{2\omega}, \quad \omega = \lambda_\omega \langle Wr \rangle \\ a = e^\tau, \quad \tau = \lambda_\tau \langle Tw \rangle \end{array} \right. \text{ with } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \langle Wr \rangle = \langle Tw \rangle = 1/2 \\ \lambda_\omega = \lambda_\tau = 1/2 \end{array} \right. \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} z = e^{1/2} - e^{-1/2} \\ a = e^{1/4} \end{array} \right.$$

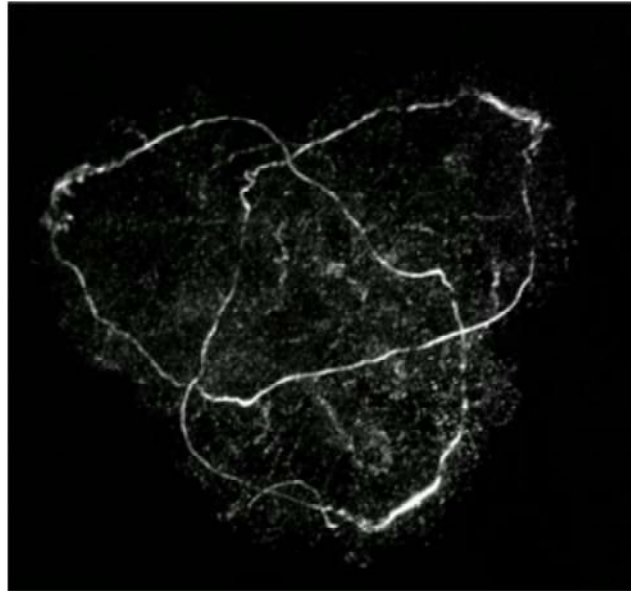
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T^L	$2a^2 + a^2z^2 - a^4$	2.36
T^R	$2a^{-2} + a^{-2}z^2 - a^{-4}$	1.51
F^8	$a^{-2} - 1 - z^2 + a^2$	0.17
W	$-a^{-1}z^{-1} - a^{-1}z + az^{-1} + 2az + az^3 - a^3z$	1.59
...

Vortex trefoil cascade process in water (Kleckner & Irvine 2013)



$t = 1$

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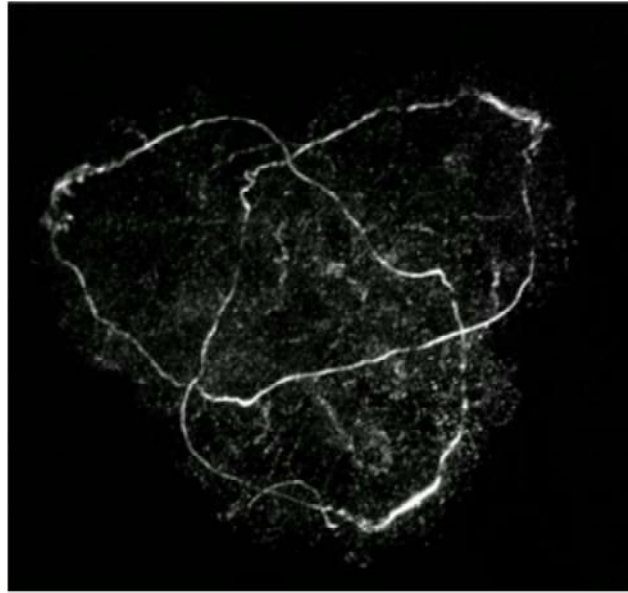


$t = 1$

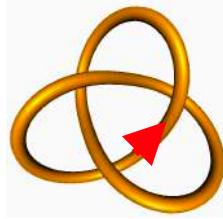


$T(2,3)$

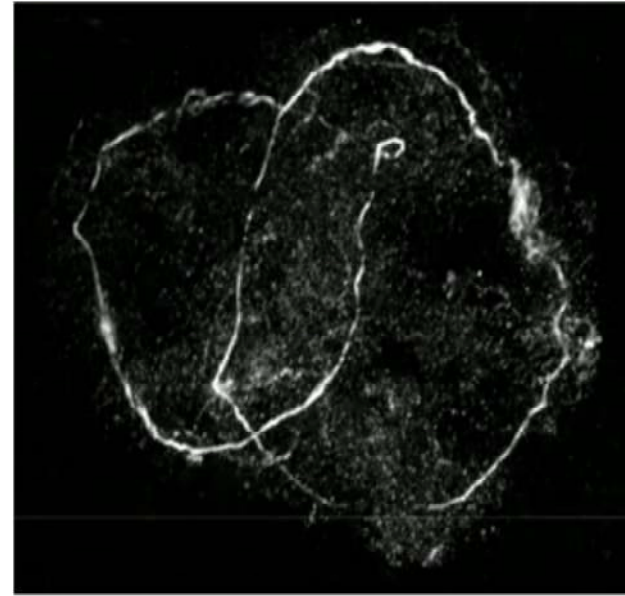
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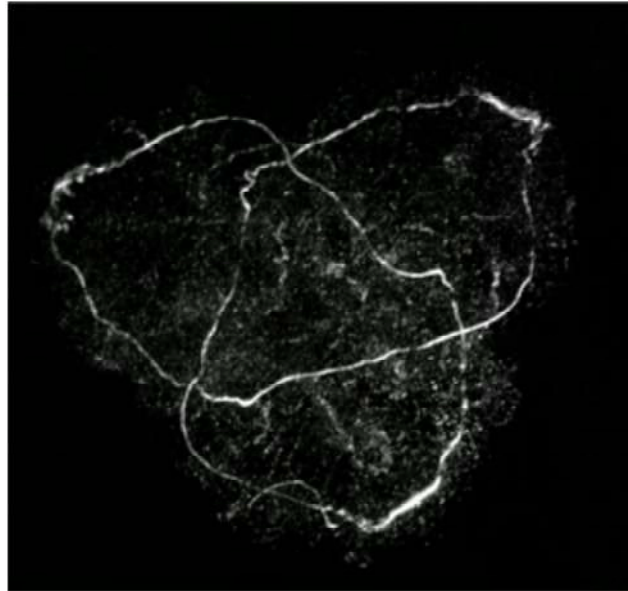


$T(2,3)$



$t = 2$

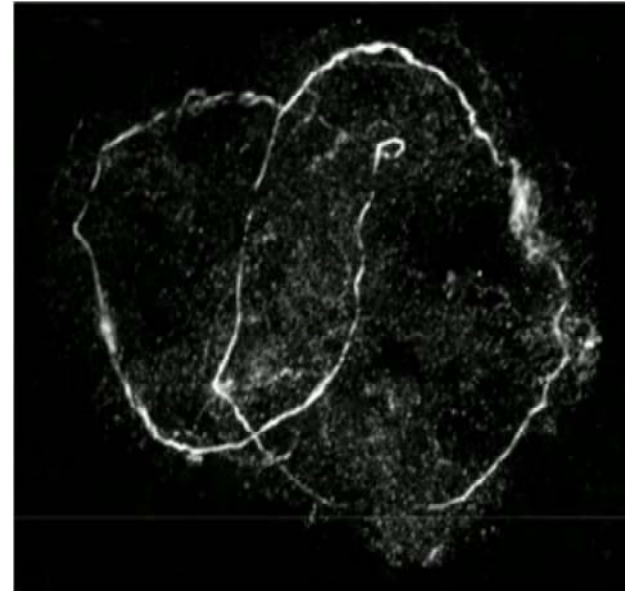
Vortex trefoil cascade process in water (Kleckner & Irvine 2013)



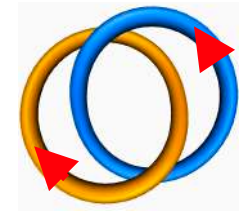
$t = 1$



$T(2,3)$

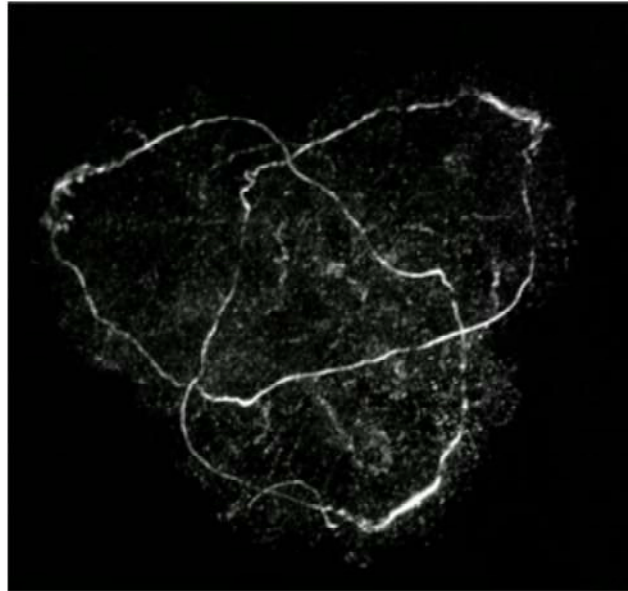


$t = 2$



$T(2,2)$

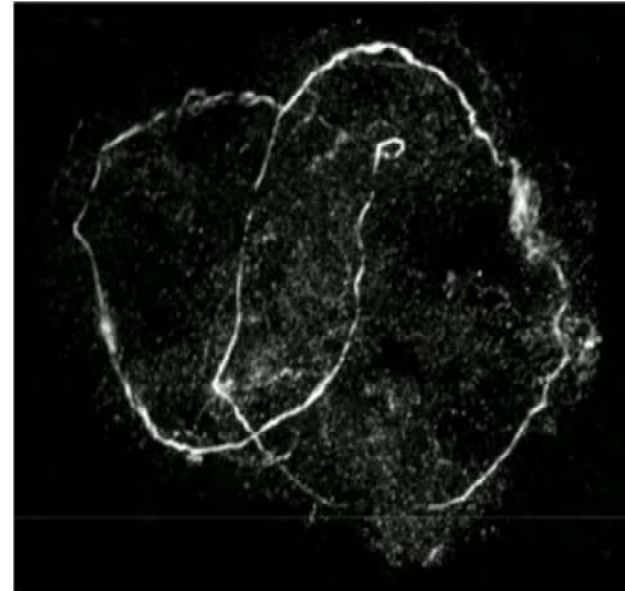
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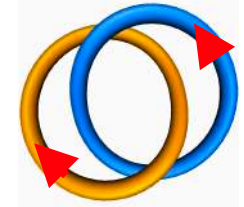
$t = 1$



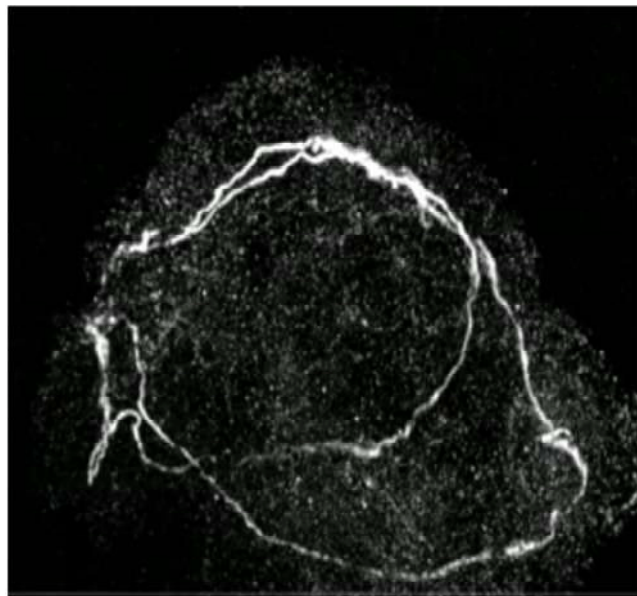
$T(2,3)$



$t = 2$



$T(2,2)$

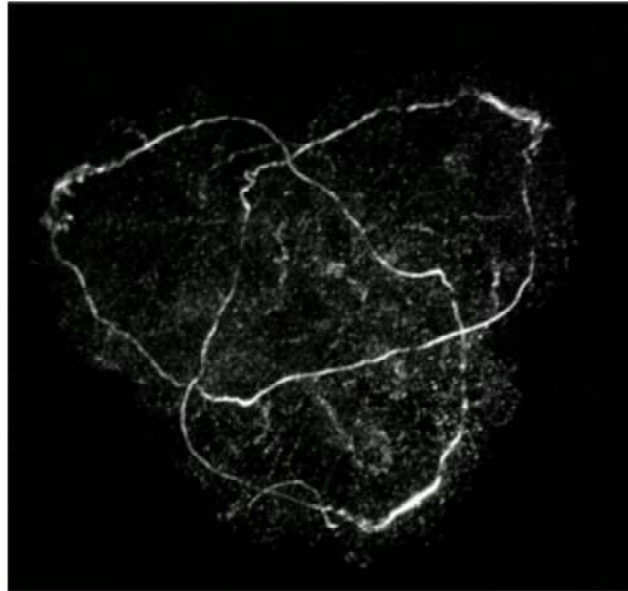


$t = 3$



$T(2,1)$

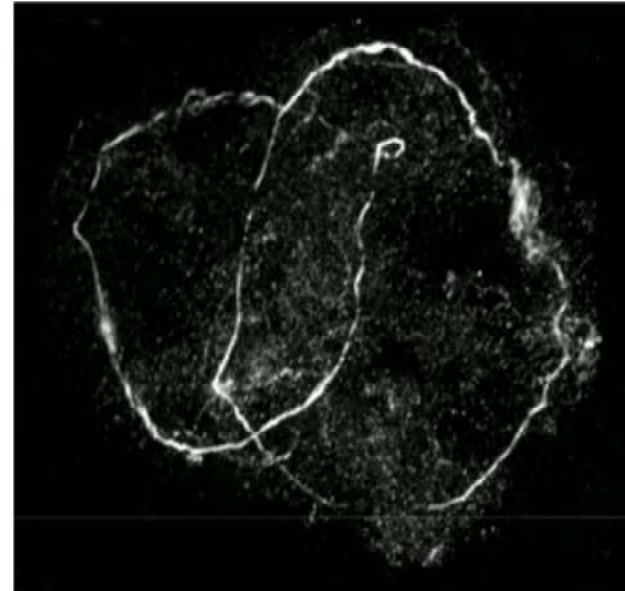
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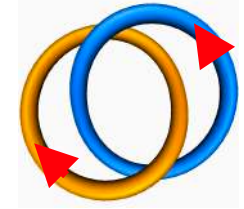
$t = 1$



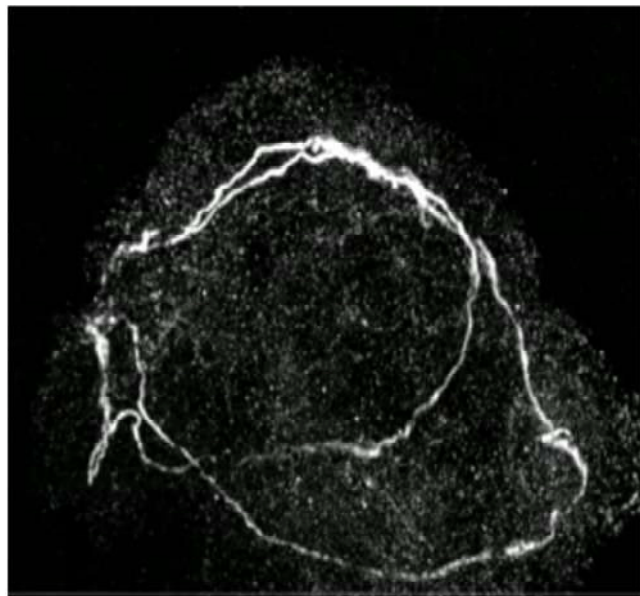
$T(2,3)$



$t = 2$



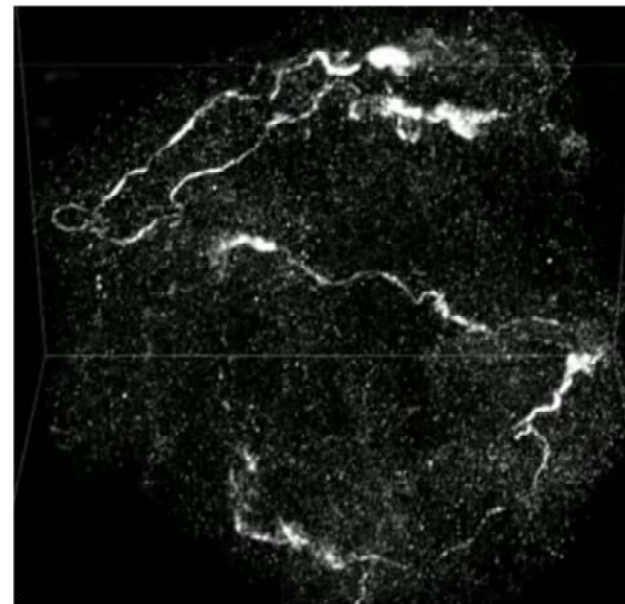
$T(2,2)$



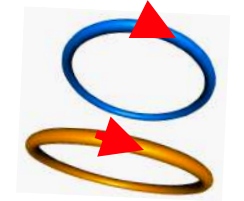
$t = 3$



$T(2,1)$



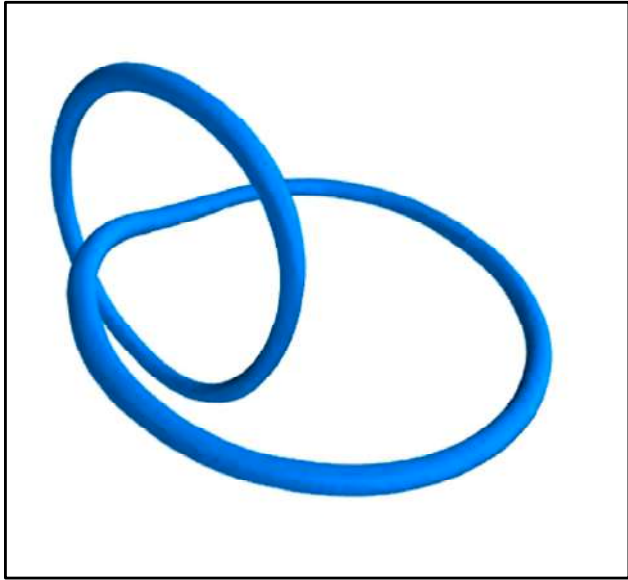
$t = 4$



$T(2,0)$

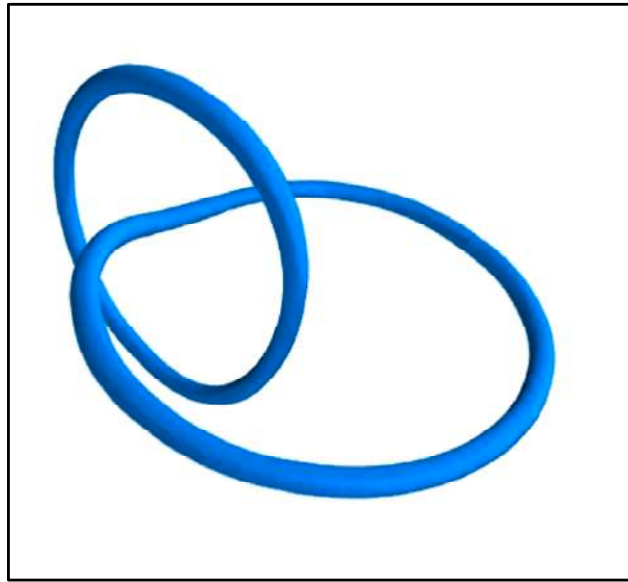


Vortex link cascade in BECs (Zuccher & Ricca, PRE 2017)

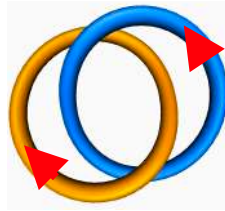


$t = 1$

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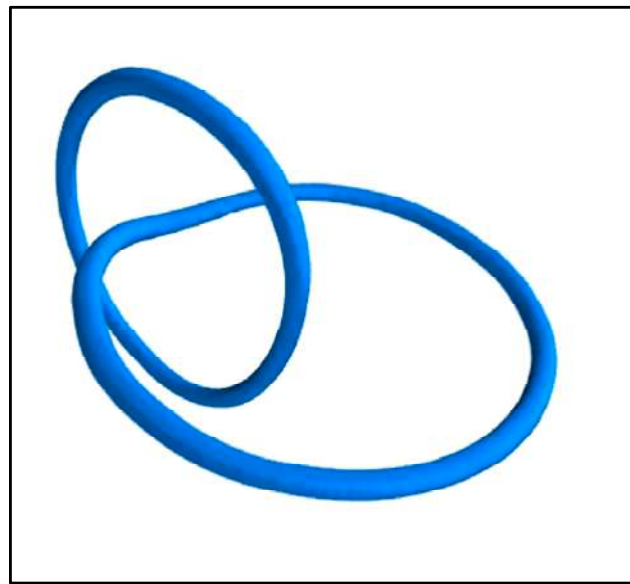
$t = 1$



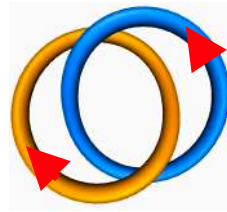
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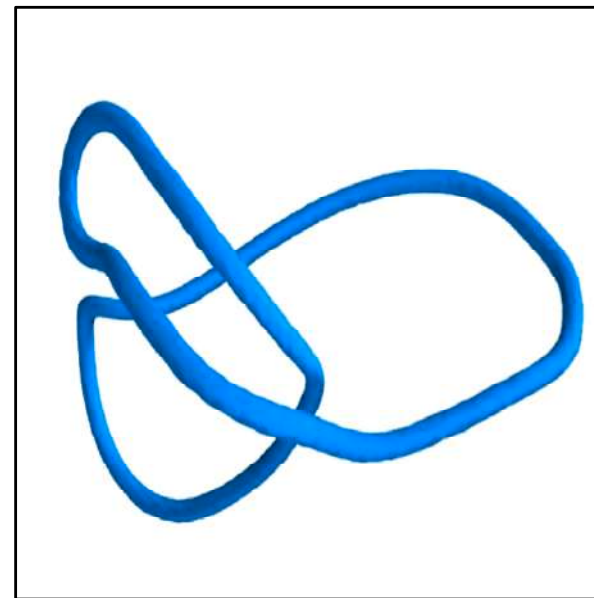
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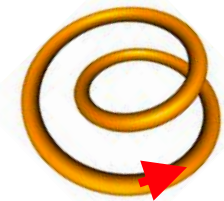
$t = 1$



$T(2,2)$

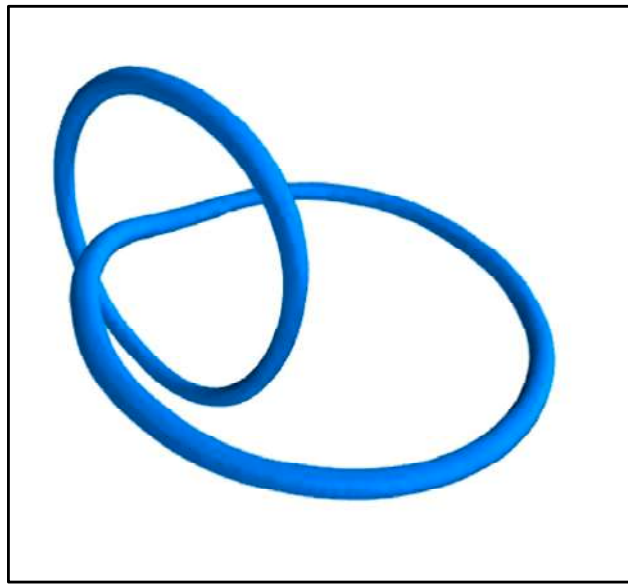


$t = 2$

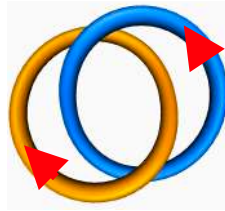


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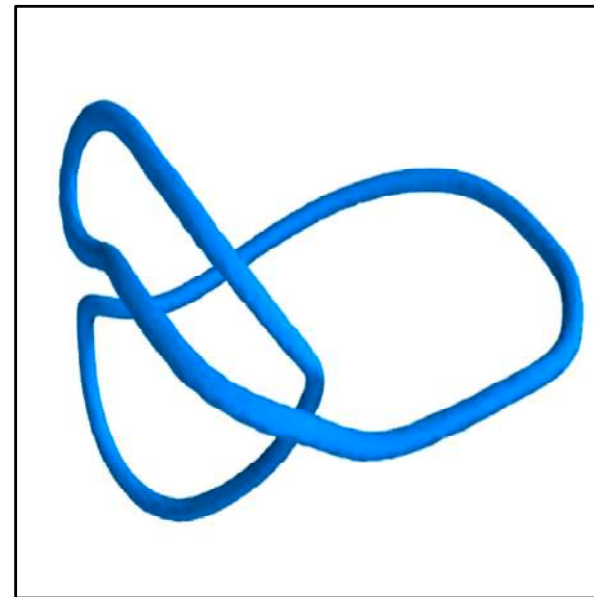
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$t = 1$



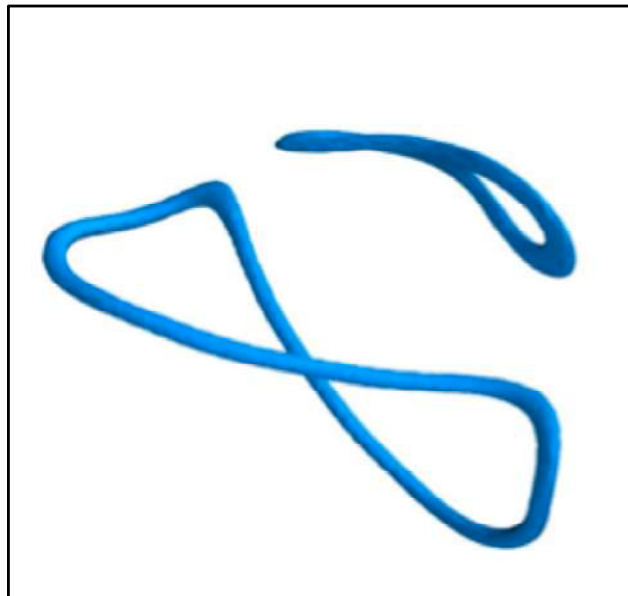
$T(2,2)$



$t = 2$



$T(2,1)$

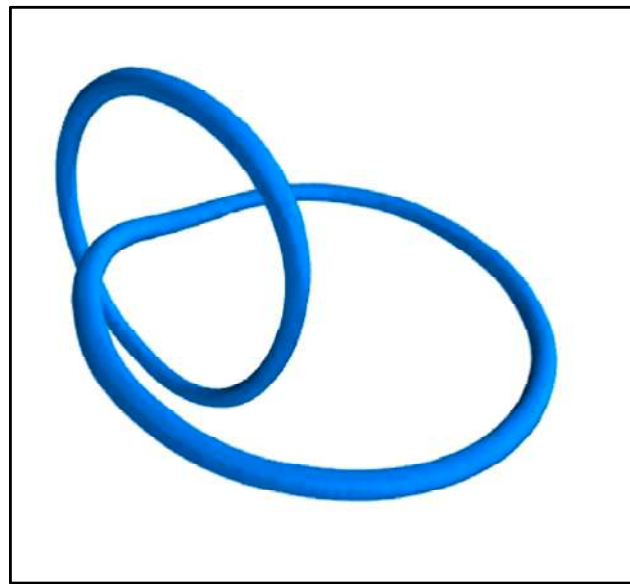


$t = 3$

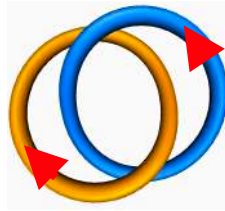


$T(2,0)$

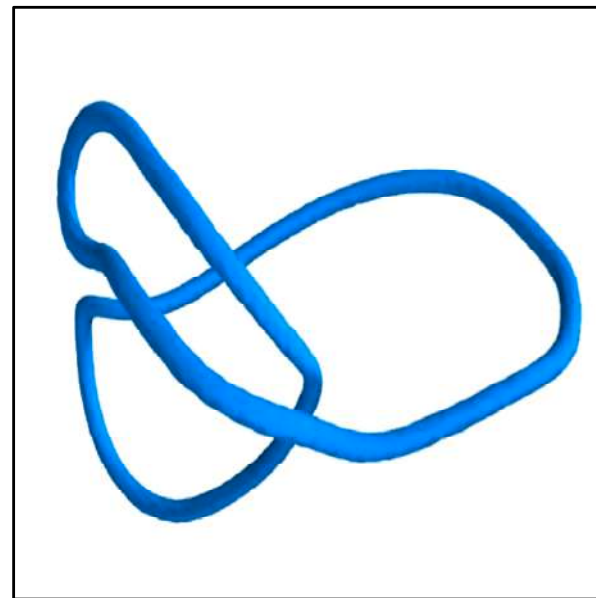
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$t = 1$



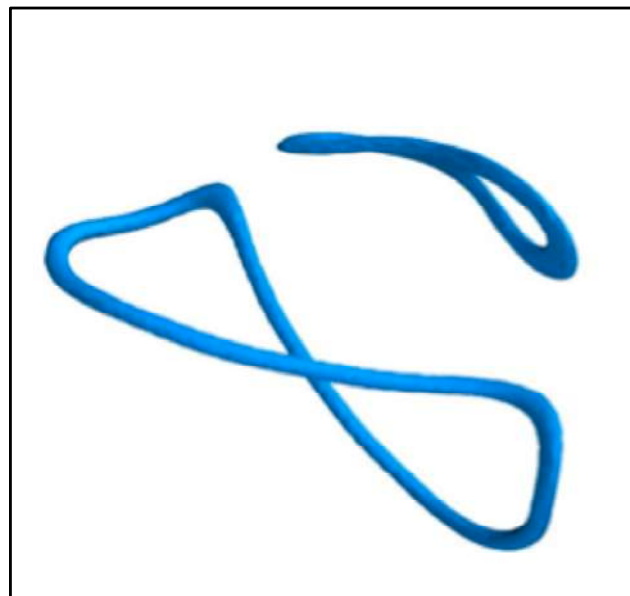
$T(2,2)$



$t = 2$



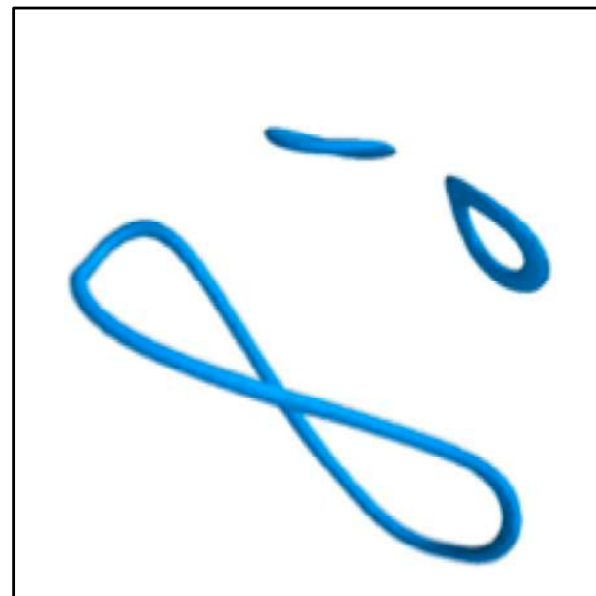
$T(2,1)$



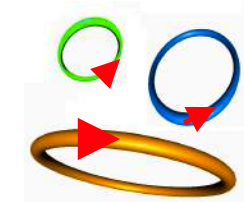
$t = 3$



$T(2,0)$



$t = 4$



$T(3,0)$



Ideal cascade of torus knots & links

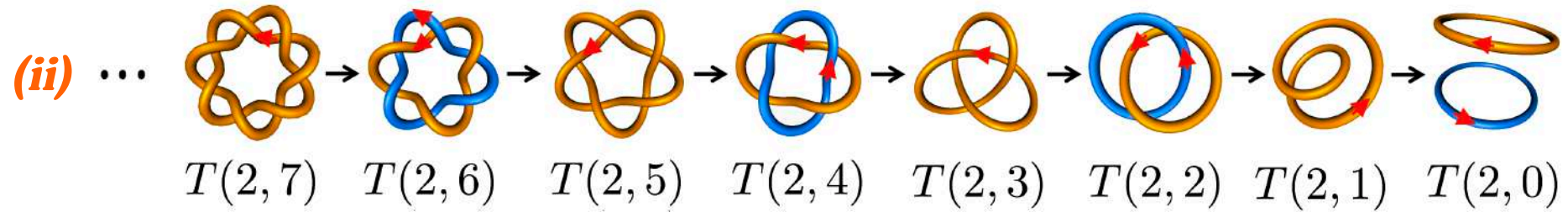
Consider the cascade process:

(i)



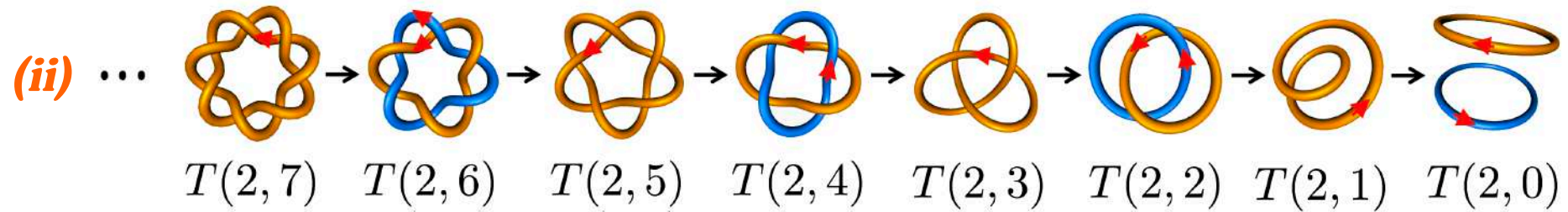
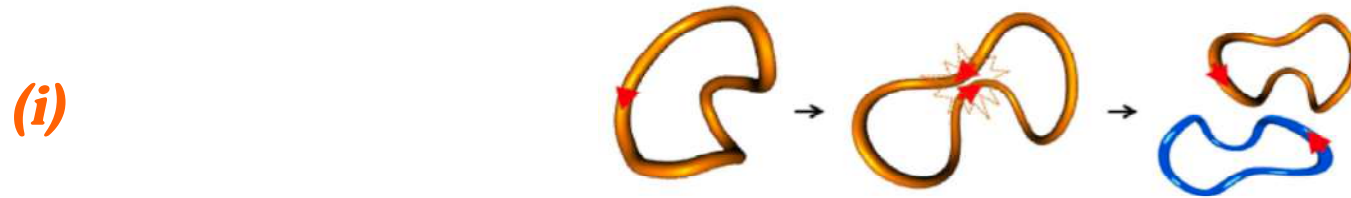
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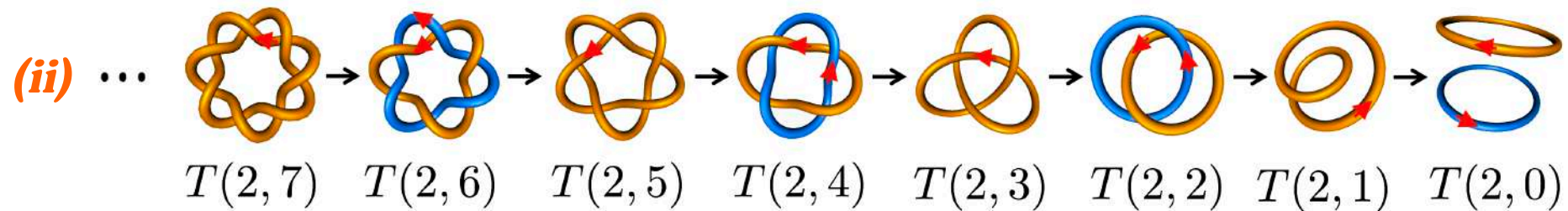
Consider the cascade process:



$$\{T(2,n)\} : \dots \rightarrow T(2,2n+1) \rightarrow T(2,n) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow T(2,0).$$

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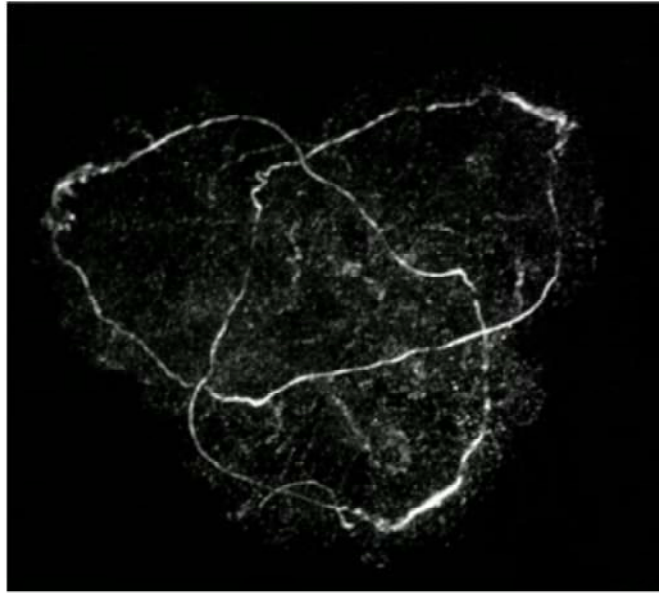
$$\{T(2,n)\} : \dots \rightarrow T(2,2n+1) \rightarrow T(2,n) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow T(2,0).$$

- **Theorem (Liu & Ricca 2016).** HOMFLYPT computation of $P_{T(2,n)}$ generates for decreasing n a monotonically decreasing sequence of numerical values given by

$$P_{T(2,3+q)} = A_q(\tau, \omega) P_{T(2,3)} + B_q(\tau, \omega) P_{T(2,2)} \quad (q \in \mathbb{N}),$$

where $A_q(\tau, \omega)$ and $B_q(\tau, \omega)$ are known functions of τ and ω , with initial conditions $P_{T(2,3)}$ and $P_{T(2,2)}$.

Vortex trefoil cascade process in water (Kleckner & Irvine 2013)

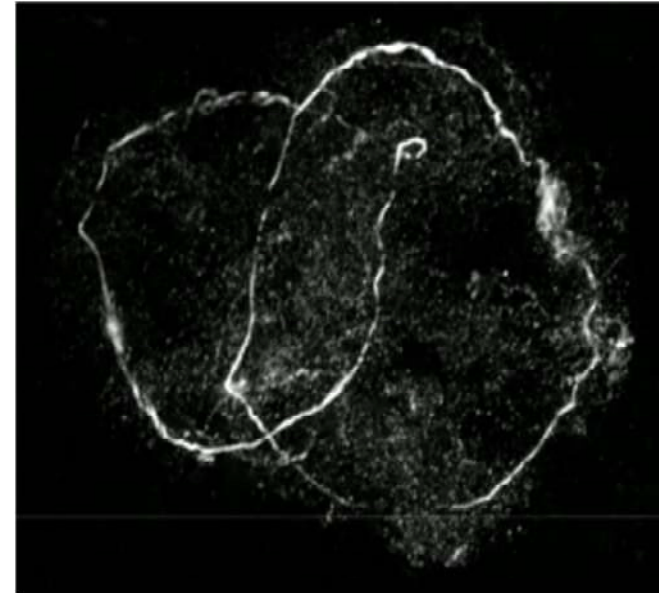


$t = 1$

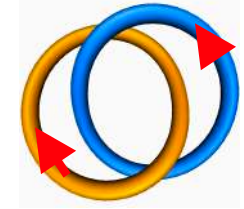


$T(2,3)$

$P = 1.50$

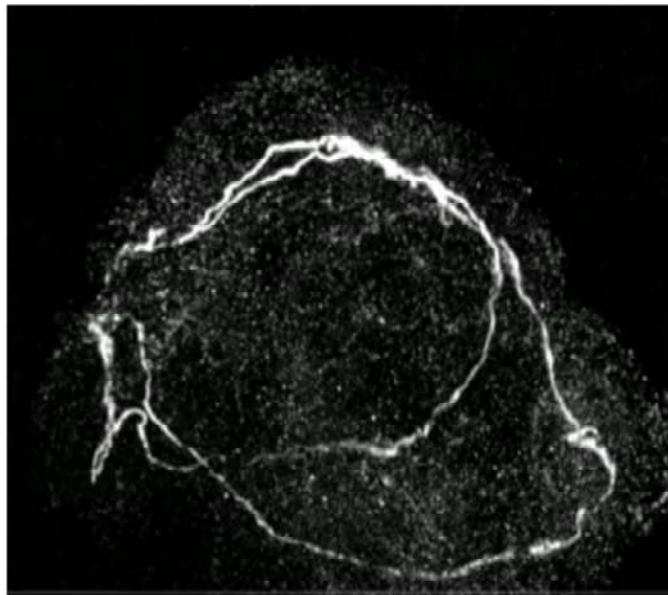


$t = 2$



$T(2,2)$

$P = 1.11$

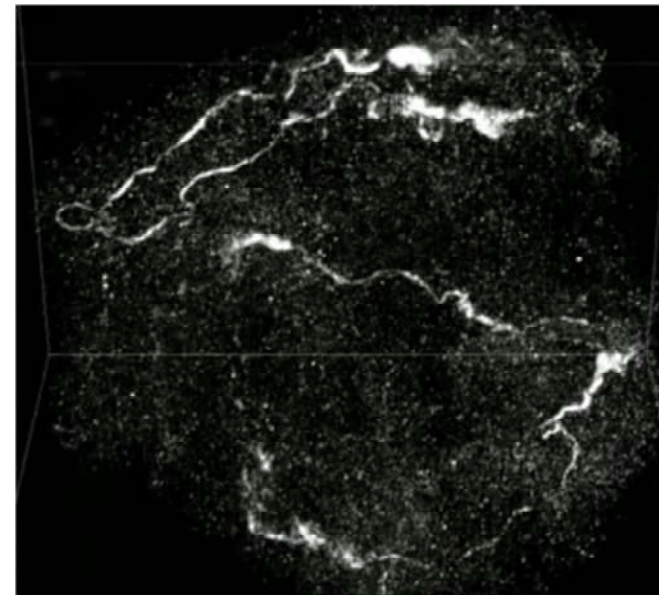


$t = 3$



$T(2,1)$

$P = 1$



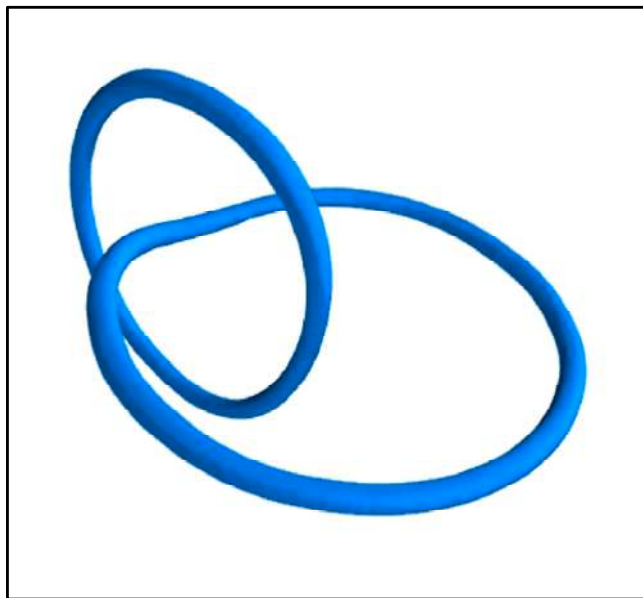
$t = 4$



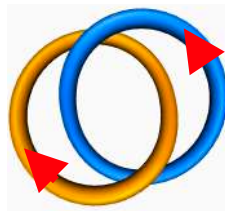
$T(2,0)$

$P = 0.48$

Vortex link cascade in BECs (Zuccher & Ricca 2017)



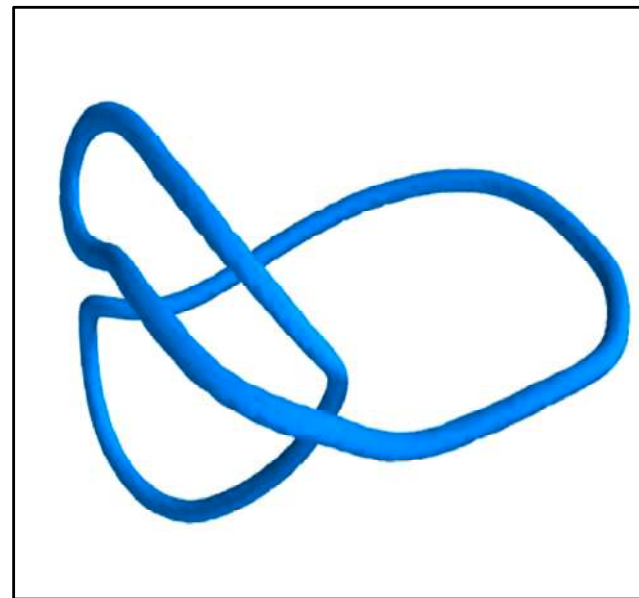
$t = 1$



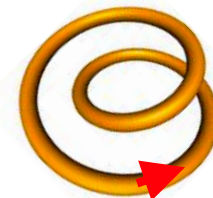
$T(2,2)$



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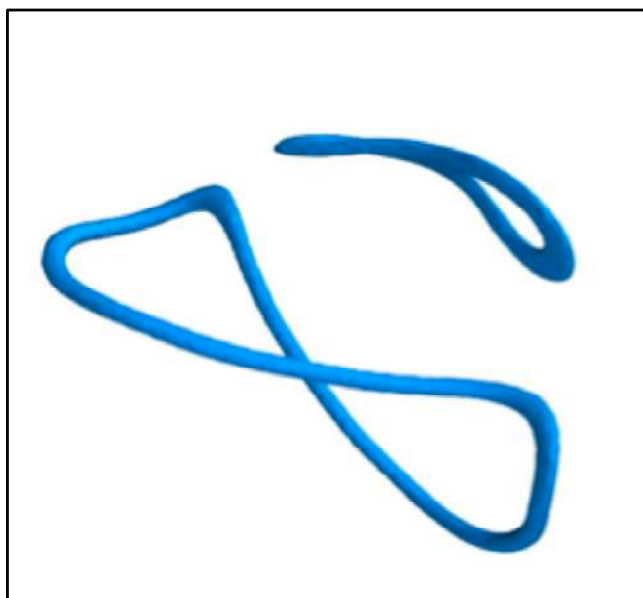
$t = 2$



$T(2,1)$



$P = 1$



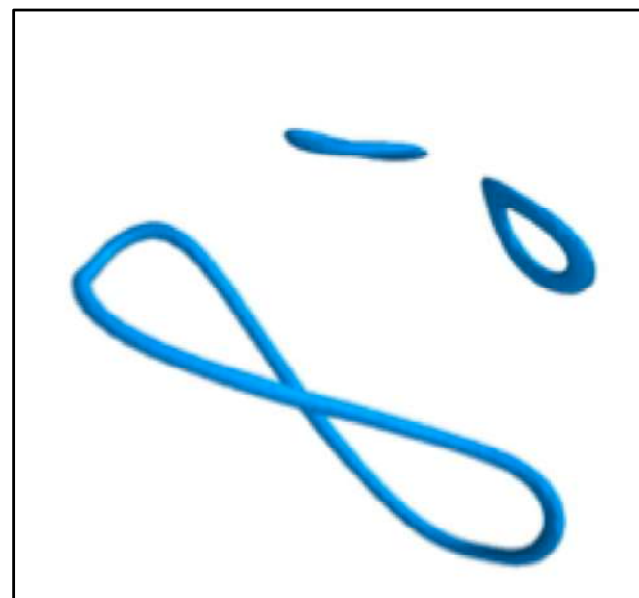
$t = 3$



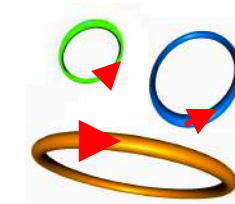
$T(2,0)$



$P = 0.48$



$t = 4$

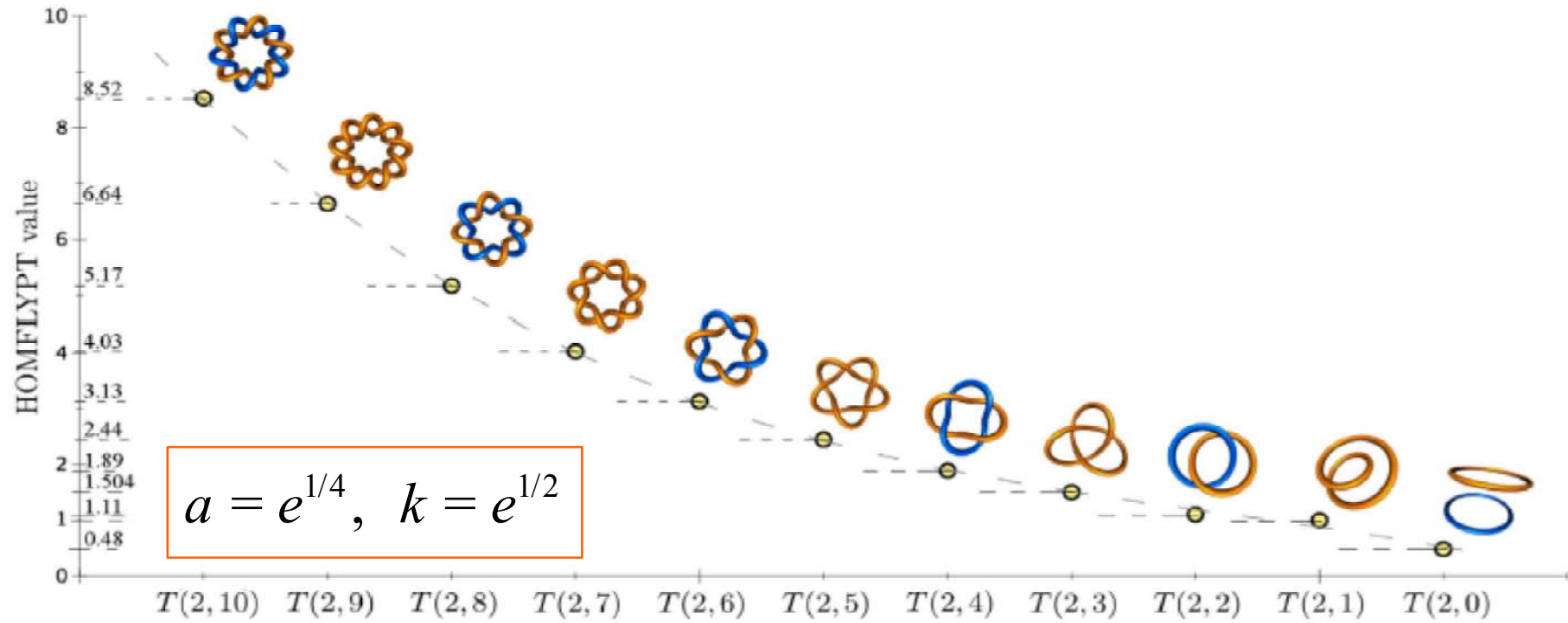


$T(3,0)$

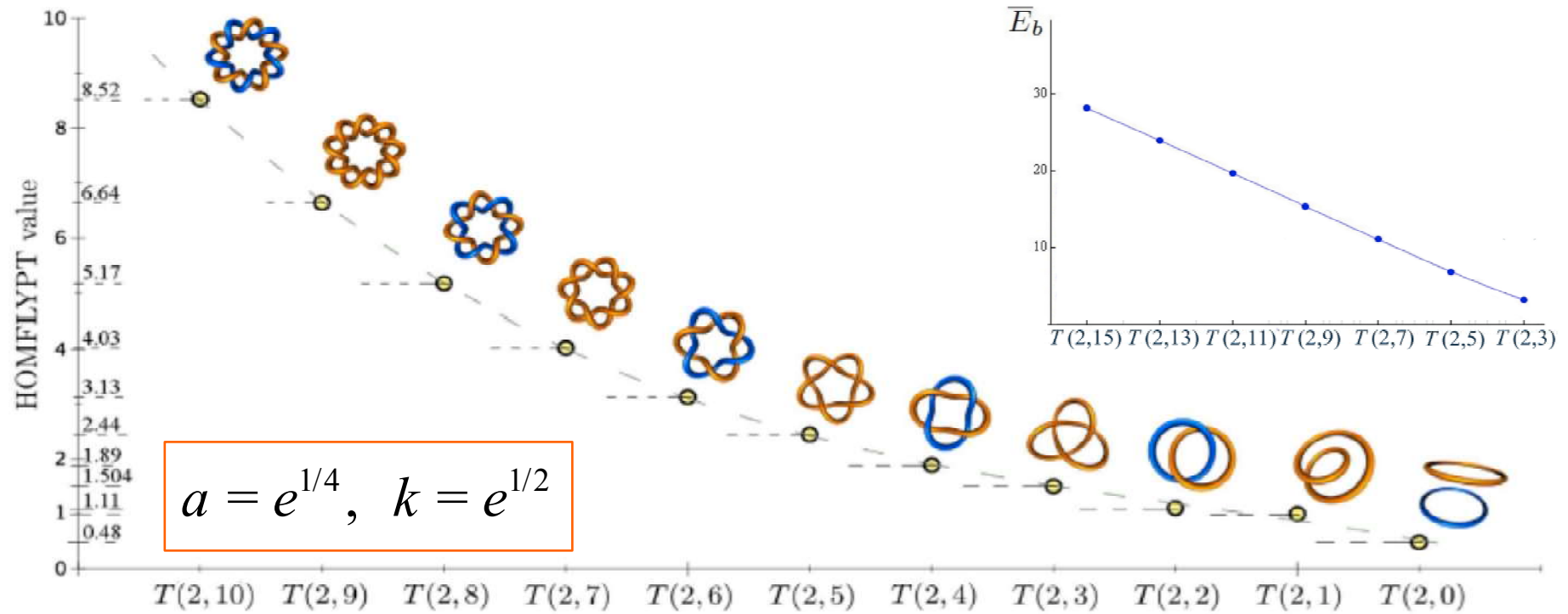


$P = 0.23$

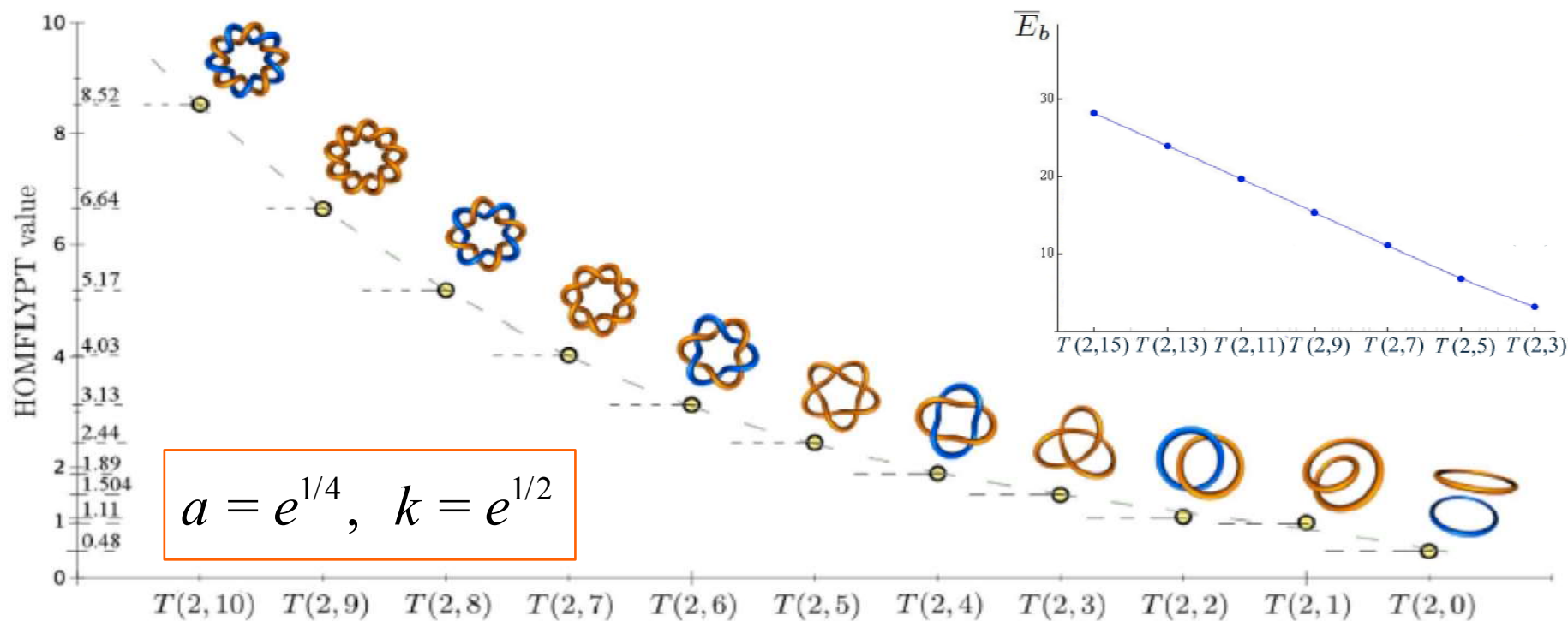
HOMFLYPT quantifies topological complexity



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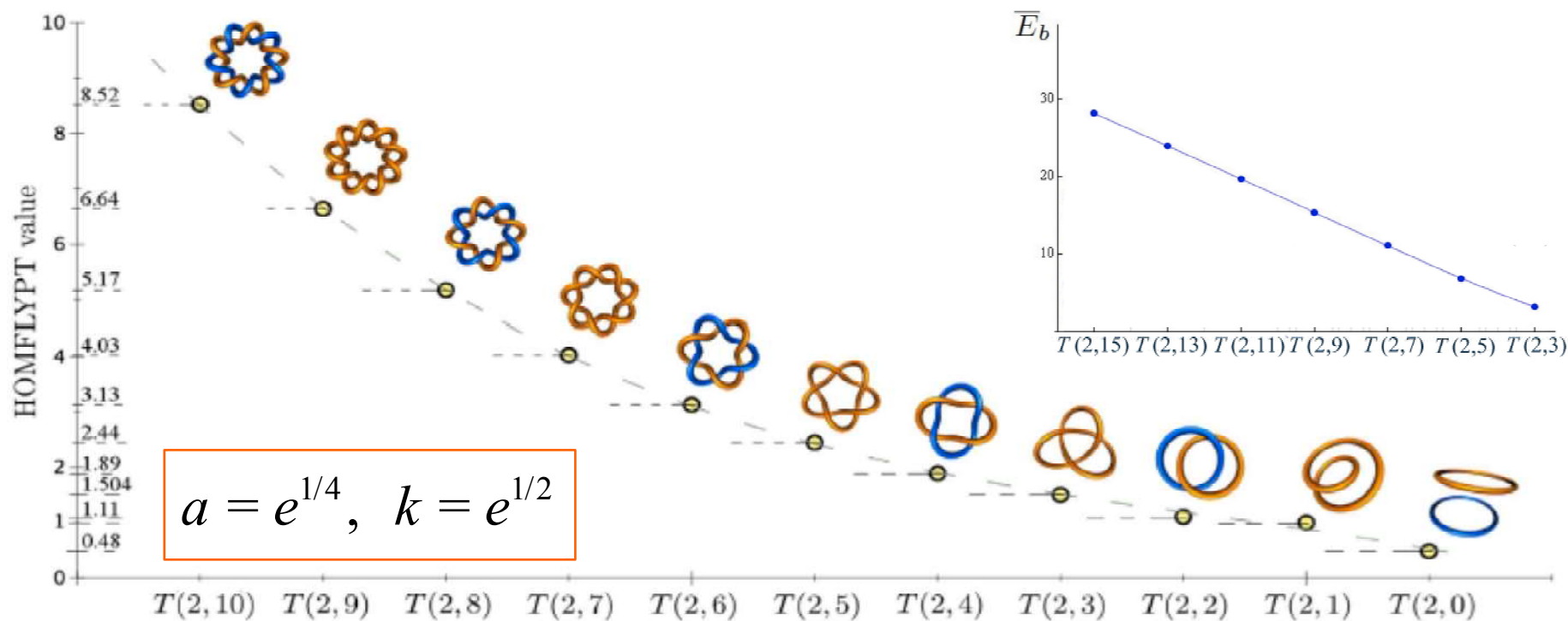
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• HOMFLYPT best quantifier:

Numerical values for torus knots and <i>co-oriented</i> torus links ($Wr = Tw = 1/2$)											
	$T(2,10)$	$T(2,9)$	$T(2,8)$	$T(2,7)$	$T(2,6)$	$T(2,5)$	$T(2,4)$	$T(2,3)$	$T(2,2)$	$T(2,1)$	$T(2,0)$
HOMFLYPT: $a = e^{1/4}, k = e^{1/2}$	8.52	6.64	5.17	4.03	3.13	2.44	1.89	1.50	1.11	1	0.48
Jones: $\tau = e^{-1}$	-0.01	0.02	-0.03	0.05	-0.09	0.15	-0.25	0.40	-0.69	1	-2.26
Alexander-Conway: $t = e^{-1}$	-65.81	39.92	-24.20	14.70	-8.88	5.44	-3.22	2.08	-1.04	1	-

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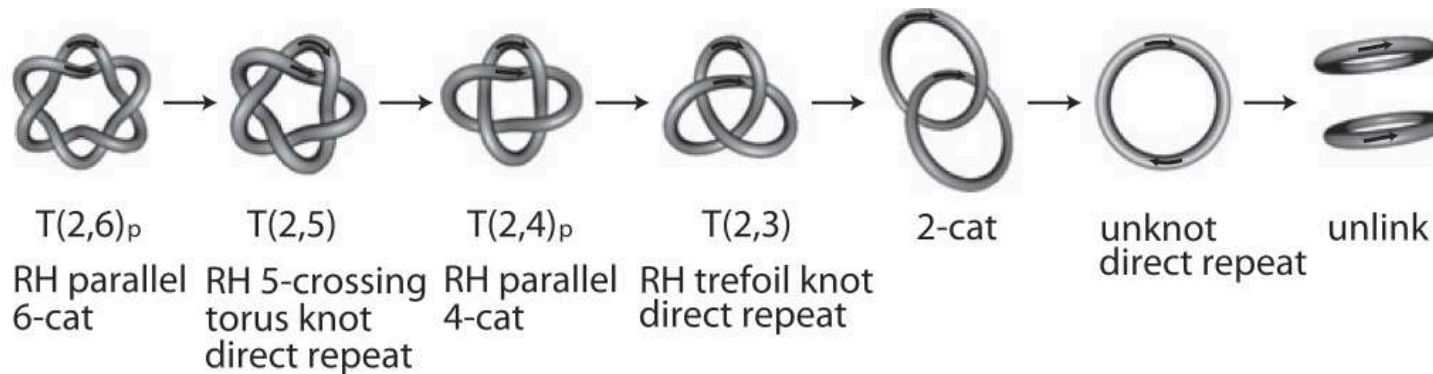
- *Adapted HOMFLYPT as best quantifier of cascade processes:*
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 - $P_{T(2,2n)}/c_{\min} \approx 0.5$, $(0 \leq n \leq 6)$ (except for the unknot).

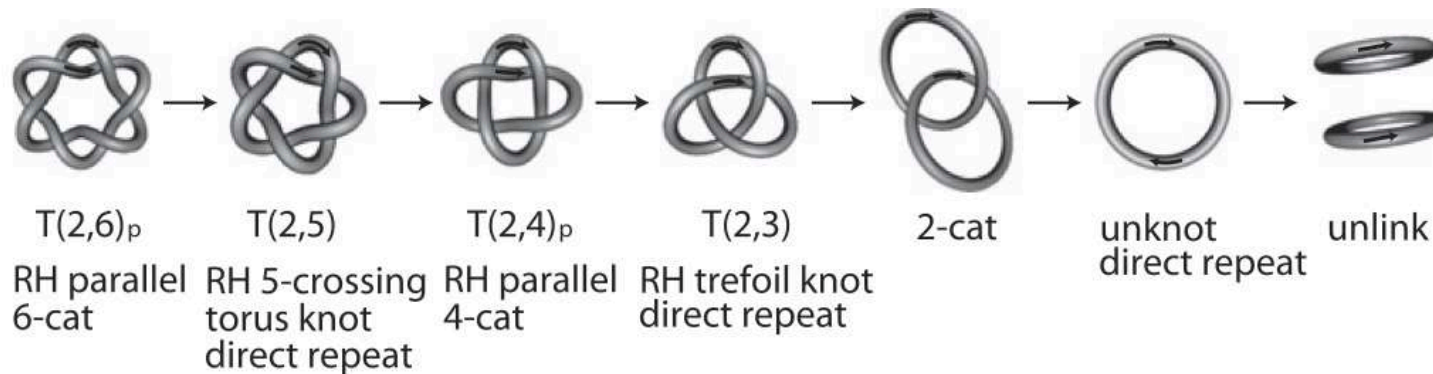
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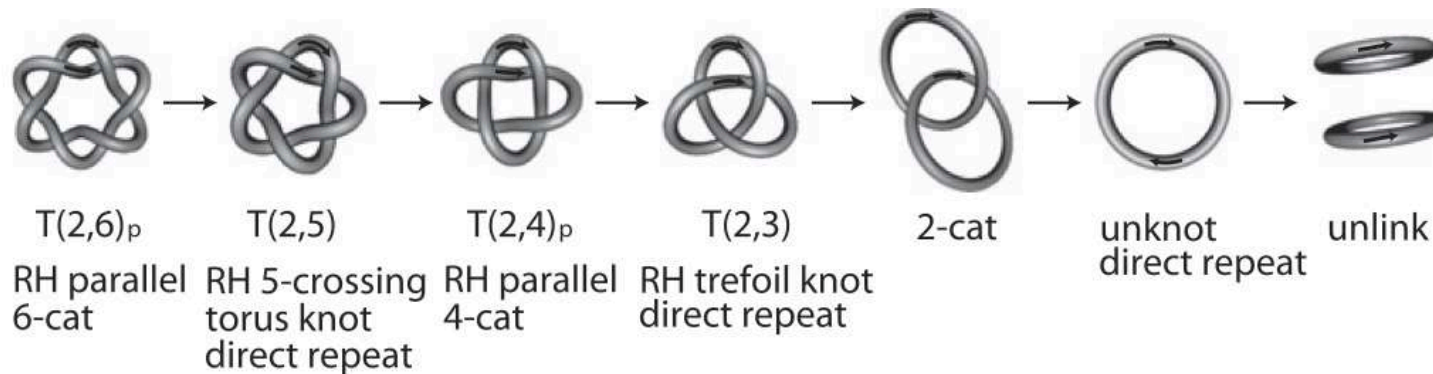


- **Optimal path to cascade?**

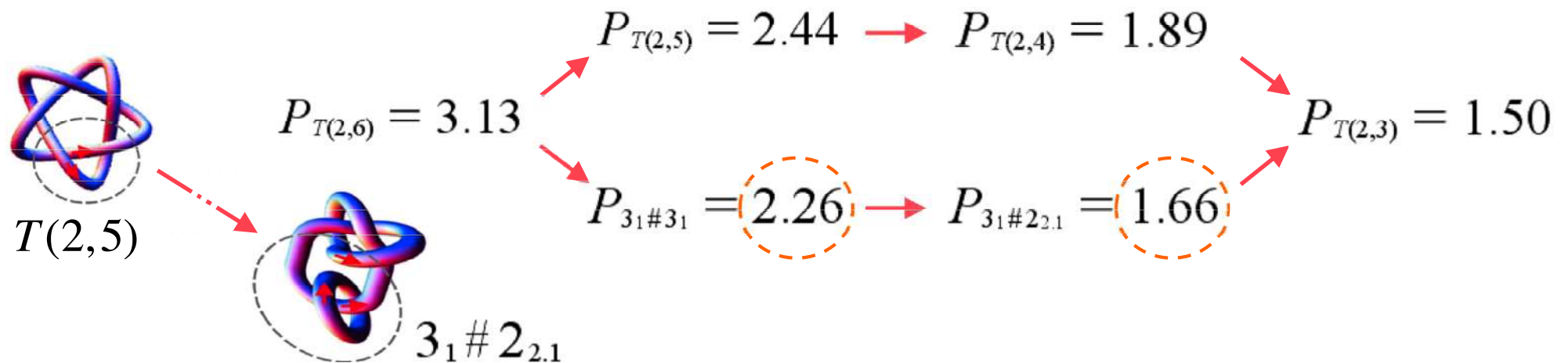
$$P_{T(2,6)} = 3.13 \quad \rightarrow \quad P_{T(2,5)} = 2.44 \quad \rightarrow \quad P_{T(2,4)} = 1.89 \quad \rightarrow \quad P_{T(2,3)} = 1.50$$

Conclusions and outlook

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Selected references

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Thank you!