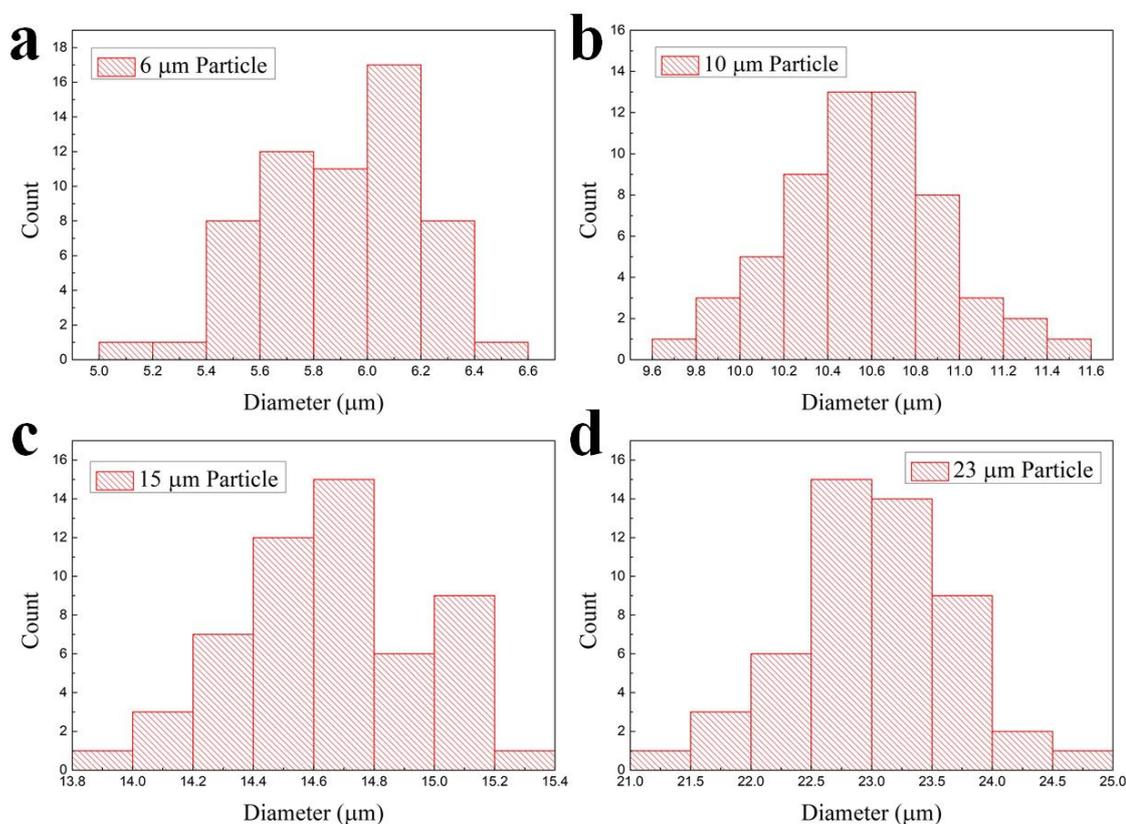
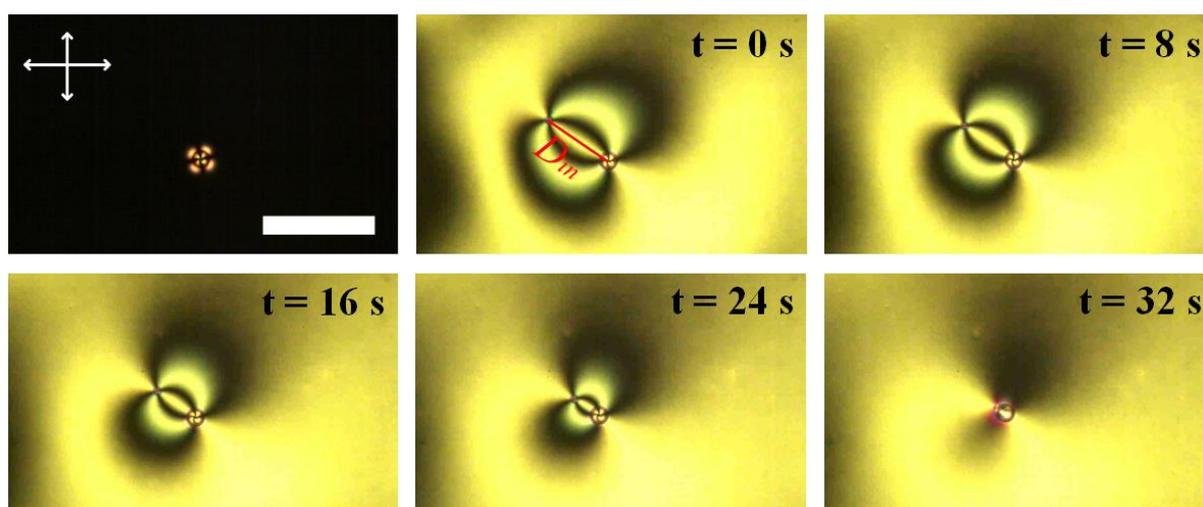


## Supplementary Information

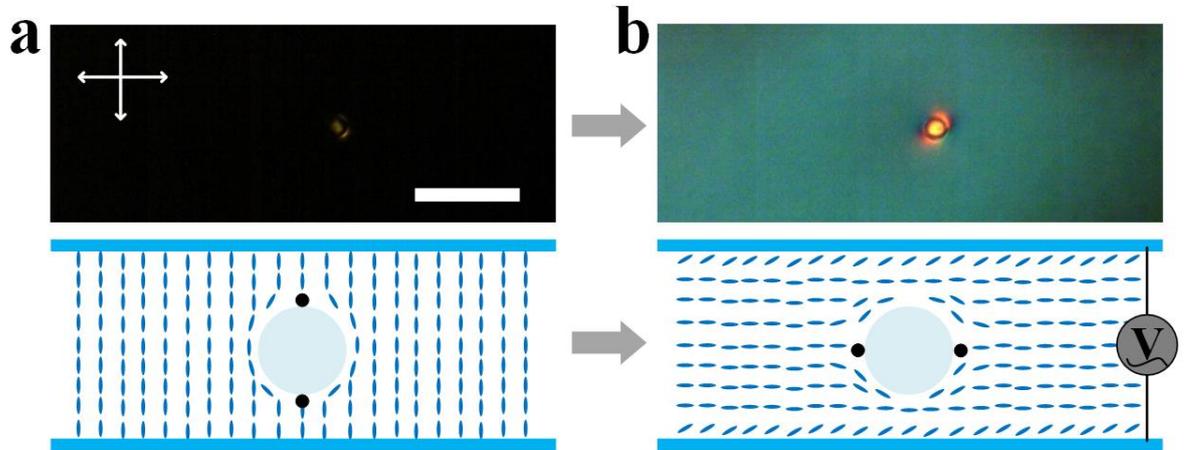


**Fig. S1.** Size distribution of microparticles with average diameters (a) 6 μm, (b) 10 μm, (c) 15 μm, and (d) 23 μm.



**Fig. S2.** Exemplary texture series illustrating the time evolution of a particle ( $s = +1$ ) and defect ( $s = -1$ ) pair during the annihilation process.  $E = 0.5$  V/μm,  $f = 1$  KHz,  $R = 15$  μm,  $d = 21$  μm,  $T = 26$  °C, scale bar

100  $\mu\text{m}$ .



**Fig. S3.** Polarised optical microscopic (POM) images (upper) of the particle ( $R = 10 \mu\text{m}$ ) without DMOAP (Dimethyloctadecyl[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ammonium chloride) coating and the corresponding sketch of the LC director distribution (bottom). (a) Without applying electric field. (b)  $E = 0.3 \text{ V}/\mu\text{m}$ ,  $f = 1 \text{ KHz}$ ,  $d = 21 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $T = 26 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , scale bar  $50 \mu\text{m}$ .

Cell gap $d$ ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Particle diameter $R$ ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Initial separation distance $D_{in}$ ( $\mu\text{m}$ )
11	6	$40 \pm 5$
21	10	$55 \pm 5$
21	15	$65 \pm 5$
32	10	$70 \pm 5$
32	15	$90 \pm 10$
32	23	$110 \pm 10$
43	15	$140 \pm 20$

**Table S1.** The dependence of the initial separation distance  $D_{in}$  on the cell gap  $d$  and particle size  $R$ .

**Supplementary Movie 1.** Annihilation dynamics of a particle ( $s = +1$ ) and a defect ( $s = -1$ ).  $E = 0.5 \text{ V}/\mu\text{m}$ ,  $f = 1 \text{ KHz}$ ,  $R = 15 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $d = 21 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $T = 26 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ . The original movie is taken at a frame rate of 10.38 fps. The playback speed is 29.97 fps.