

# Long-range order in quadrupolar systems on spherical surfaces – SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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## 1 Additional results

In the main article, we showed several examples of ordering in quadrupolar systems on different Thomson lattices. We argue that the local arrangement of quadrupoles as well as global positional symmetry both contribute to the resulting quadrupolar order. As the Thomson lattice represents only one way of uniformly distributing points on a sphere, we further look to confirm this by exploring the quadrupolar states on the Tammes and Fibonacci lattices. The Tammes lattice is locally triangular and thus structurally similar to the Thomson lattice, whereas the Fibonacci lattice<sup>1</sup> becomes locally square around the equator as we increase the system size.

A comparison of configurations at  $N = 72$  for different lattices is presented in Fig. 1. The ground state on the icosahedral Thomson lattice shows  $C_5$  symmetry. Conversely, the Tammes lattice, while similar, lacks the high positional symmetry of the Thomson case, resulting in a ground state without any symmetries. The configuration shown in Fig.1 is the only symmetric excited state and belongs to  $C_3$  point group. Comparing Thomson and Tammes configurations, we observe in both cases the

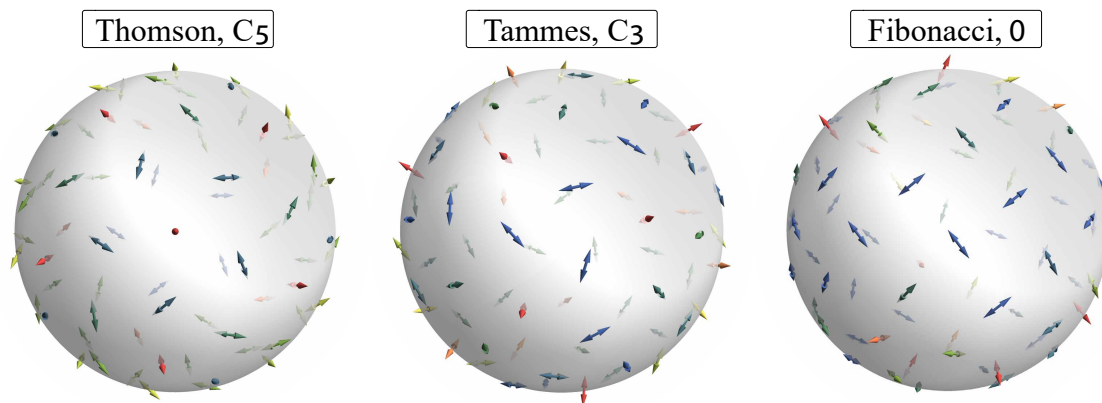


Figure 1: Comparison of configurations on different spherical lattices at system size  $N = 72$ .

tendency of quadrupoles to form pinwheel structures, at least in the vicinity of the symmetry axis. The situation differs substantially when we look at the configuration on the Fibonacci lattice. Locally square distribution of points around the equator results in the formation of windmill structures, similar

<sup>1</sup>We parametrize the Fibonacci lattice of size  $N$  in spherical coordinates as

$$(\theta_k, \phi_k) = \left( \arccos \left[ \frac{2k}{N+1} - 1 \right], 2\pi(2 - \alpha)k \right),$$

where  $\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$  is the golden ratio and  $k = 1 \dots N$ . Different definitions are possible but they result in a structurally similar lattice.

to what we observe on planar square lattice. Around the poles, the lattice is highly irregular and long-range order is absent.

The choice of using a deterministic minimization method for investigating quadrupolar systems on a sphere limits the maximal system size we are able to explore to  $N \approx 150$ . Nevertheless, we argue that this is enough to discern ordering trends in bigger systems. Figure 2 shows ground state configurations for  $N = 150$  tetrahedral Thomson lattice and  $N = 100$  Fibonacci lattice. The former shows emergent pinwheel structures over the whole surface of the sphere, however, the arrangement of lattice defects does not support higher symmetry ordering (as e.g. in the case for  $N = 122$ ) and the configuration only shows  $C_2$  symmetry. Nevertheless, the configuration supports our assumption that in the limit of high  $N$ , quadrupolar systems on locally triangular lattices transition towards a pinwheel ground state (away from lattice defects) as the role of curvature decreases. This is further corroborated by lower values of out-of-plane parameter  $\xi$  for all configurations found at this system size ( $0.30 \lesssim \xi \lesssim 0.38$ , ground state value  $\xi_{GS} = 0.303$ ) compared to values of  $\xi$  at smaller  $N$ . The Fibonacci configuration at  $N = 100$  shows similar behavior to the  $N = 72$  case in Fig. 1 but with a much wider windmill region. This results in the out-of-plane parameter value of  $\xi = 0.198$  which is smaller than the pinwheel-limited value of  $1/4$  for locally triangular lattices (in the limit of high system sizes).

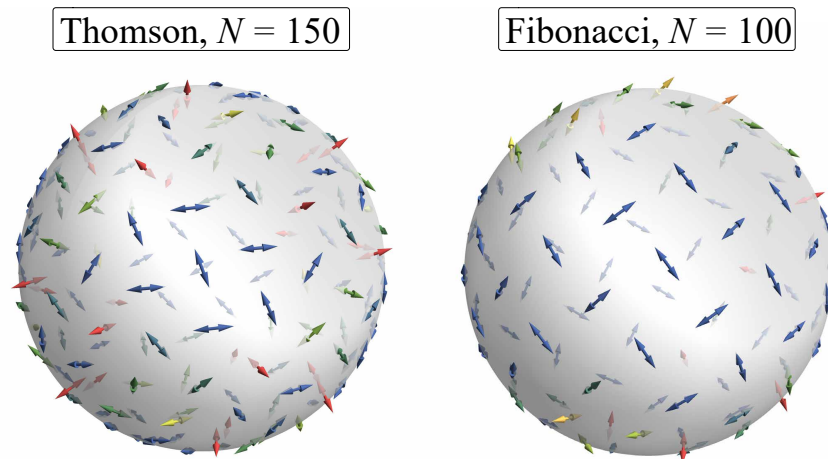


Figure 2: Examples of Thomson and Fibonacci quadrupolar ground states at higher system sizes.

## 2 Tables of optima

Below, we list lowest energy configuration results, along with configurations with the highest symmetry at given  $N$ , for systems of linear quadrupoles both the Thomson and Tammes lattices. The energy values correspond to the quadrupole tensor eigenvalues that satisfy  $\text{Tr}(Q^2) = 1$ .

$N$	$E_{GS}$	$PG_{GS}$	$E_{sym}$	$PG_{sym}$	$N$	$E_{GS}$	$PG_{GS}$	$E_{sym}$	$PG_{sym}$
10	-17.94614	0	-14.79685	$C_2$	58	-7847.213	$C_2$	-7847.213	$C_2$
11	-25.87675	0	-24.98204	$C_2$	59	-8421.899	0	-8292.696	$C_2$
12	-30.76187	$S_6$	-30.76187	$S_6$	60	-8729.22	0	-8707.275	$C_3$
13	-44.19957	0	-44.19957	0	61	-9427.155	0	-9427.155	0
14	-55.17387	0	-47.42441	$C_6$	62	-9841.105	0	-9675.032	$C_5$
15	-71.38314	0	-69.48079	$C_3$	63	-10541.75	0	-10497.81	$C_2$
16	-85.16844	0	-81.26653	$T$	64	-11218.07	0	-10629.97	$C_2$
17	-115.1684	$C_2$	-115.1684	$C_2$	65	-11800.14	0	-11696.37	$C_2$
18	-132.0108	$C_2$	-132.0108	$C_2$	66	-12593.85	0	-12593.85	0
19	-165.4244	0	-164.6409	$C_2$	67	-12792.58	0	-12666.86	$C_2$
20	-190.3918	0	-181.4474	$C_2$	68	-13687.36	0	-13250.64	$C_2$
21	-231.9683	$C_2$	-231.9683	$C_2$	69	-14379.16	$C_3$	-14379.16	$C_3$
22	-266.2751	$S_4$	-266.2751	$S_4$	70	-15305.46	$S_4$	-15305.46	$S_4$
23	-311.1626	0	-304.6335	$C_2$	71	-15937.29	0	-15937.29	0
24	-350.321	$C_3$	-350.0883	$C_4$	72	-16265.76	$C_5$	-16265.76	$C_5$
25	-425.6512	0	-425.6512	0	73	-17581.62	0	-17217.24	$C_2$
26	-475.3702	0	-447.0872	$C_2$	74	-18796.39	0	-18796.39	0
27	-553.6096	$C_5$	-553.6096	$C_5$	75	-19333.59	0	-19188.43	$C_3$
28	-595.3587	0	-580.0058	$C_2$	76	-20496.73	0	-20496.73	0
29	-696.4318	0	-689.0495	$C_2$	77	-20785.71	$C_5$	-20785.71	$C_5$
30	-780.5806	0	-772.0964	$C_2$	78	-21890.22	$C_2$	-21675.97	$S_6$
31	-852.7957	0	-842.0158	$C_3$	79	-22887.72	0	-22887.72	0
32	-944.3894	$S_{10}$	-944.3894	$S_{10}$	80	-24140.24	0	-23691.7	$C_4$
33	-1095.938	0	-1095.938	0	81	-25375.87	0	-25166.6	$C_2$
34	-1227.507	$C_2$	-1205.856	$D_2$	82	-26399.32	0	-26314.82	$C_2$
35	-1387.788	0	-1387.788	0	83	-27664.05	0	-27376.7	$C_2$
36	-1507.733	0	-1427.541	$C_2$	84	-29065.02	0	-28927.9	$C_2$
37	-1629.9	$C_5$	-1629.9	$C_5$	85	-29901.36	0	-29554.66	$C_2$
38	-1899.729	$S_{12}$	-1899.729	$S_{12}$	86	-31580.65	0	-31580.65	0
39	-1923.571	$C_2$	-1896.799	$C_3$	87	-32441.53	0	-32272.87	$C_2$
40	-2077.554	0	-2024.524	$C_3$	88	-33681.07	0	-33681.07	0
41	-2266.805	$C_2$	-2266.805	$C_2$	89	-35199.35	0	-35006.52	$C_2$
42	-2483.26	0	-2420.833	$C_2$	90	-36214.78	0	-36214.78	0
43	-2685.682	0	-2685.682	0	91	-37825.44	0	-37636.89	$C_2$
44	-3153.106	$O$	-3153.106	$O$	92	-39411.5	0	-39411.5	0
45	-3203.02	0	-3192.192	$C_2$	93	-41005.54	0	-41005.54	0
46	-3433.877	$C_2$	-3296.245	$D_2$	94	-42724.3	$C_2$	-42724.3	$C_2$
47	-3780.18	0	-3780.18	0	95	-44286.94	0	-43545.95	$C_2$
48	-4099.089	$C_4$	-4056.577	$D_4$	96	-46302.03	0	-46302.03	0
49	-4377.138	0	-4232.584	$C_3$	97	-47523.83	0	-47523.83	0
50	-4722.145	$S_{10}$	-4722.145	$S_{10}$	98	-49221.05	0	-49221.05	0
51	-5071.913	0	-5071.913	0	99	-51178.49	0	-50711.02	$C_2$
52	-5311.184	$C_3$	-5311.184	$C_3$	100	-52712.89	0	-52638.11	$C_3$
53	-5771.033	0	-5641.892	$C_2$	122	-105055.6	$I$	-105055.6	$I$
54	-6121.877	0	-6001.246	$C_2$	132	-139470.9	$C_5$	-139470.9	$C_5$
55	-6527.448	0	-6490.042	$C_2$	136	-155127.9	0	-155127.9	0
56	-6869.911	0	-6740.875	$C_2$	150	-228044.5	$C_2$	-220168.9	$D_2$
57	-7390.209	$C_3$	-7390.209	$C_3$					

Table 1: Ground state and highest symmetry solutions on the Thomson lattices.

$N$	$E_{GS}$	$PG_{GS}$	$E_{sym}$	$PG_{sym}$
10	-17.85698	0	-17.25249	$C_2$
11	-26.26433	0	-26.26433	0
12	-30.76187	$S_6$	-30.76187	$S_6$
13	-45.38164	0	-44.61766	$C_4$
14	-59.1275	$C_2$	-58.55624	$S_4$
15	-74.68377	0	-74.68377	0
16	-96.20829	$S_8$	-96.20829	$S_8$
17	-114.0142	$C_2$	-114.0142	$C_2$
18	-131.9526	0	-131.9526	0
19	-168.5474	0	-168.5474	0
20	-188.9719	0	-180.5959	$C_2$
21	-229.2873	0	-229.2873	0
22	-275.1527	0	-275.1527	0
23	-325.674	0	-325.674	0
24	-351.5055	$C_4$	-351.5055	$C_4$
25	-440.1661	0	-433.6832	$C_3$
26	-512.0153	0	-512.0153	0
27	-549.2657	0	-549.2657	0
28	-656.3142	0	-656.3142	0
29	-731.1445	0	-731.1445	0
30	-783.7615	0	-780.4043	$D_3$
31	-898.9203	$C_5$	-898.9203	$C_5$
32	-957.8877	0	-921.6676	$C_3$
33	-1140.2	0	-1088.901	$C_3$
34	-1275.227	0	-1275.227	0
35	-1386.337	0	-1386.337	0
36	-1546.171	0	-1546.171	0
37	-1733.916	0	-1733.916	0
38	-1909.507	$S_{12}$	-1909.507	$S_{12}$
39	-2033.533	0	-2033.533	0
40	-2240.636	$C_3$	-2240.636	$C_3$
41	-2488.956	0	-2488.956	0

$N$	$E_{GS}$	$PG_{GS}$	$E_{sym}$	$PG_{sym}$
42	-2586.568	0	-2547.455	$C_2$
43	-2857.83	0	-2857.83	0
44	-3073.318	$C_2$	-3073.318	$C_2$
45	-3331.461	0	-3331.461	0
46	-3665.802	0	-3665.802	0
47	-3903.933	0	-3903.933	0
48	-4180.57	$C_4$	-4107.373	$D_4$
49	-4631.788	0	-4512.917	$C_2$
50	-4746.23	$C_2$	-4736.893	$C_6$
51	-5284.134	0	-5284.134	0
52	-5684.646	0	-5653.811	$C_3$
53	-6128.256	0	-6128.256	0
54	-6538.604	$C_2$	-6538.604	$S_4$
55	-6800.163	0	-6800.163	0
56	-7245.993	0	-7187.049	$C_2$
57	-7657.339	0	-7657.339	0
58	-8128.102	0	-7848.924	$C_2$
59	-8694.171	0	-8694.171	0
60	-9022.76	0	-9022.76	0
61	-9632.079	0	-9603.014	$C_2$
62	-10267.12	$C_2$	-10267.12	$C_2$
63	-10652.79	0	-10597.55	$C_2$
64	-11566.38	0	-11566.38	0
65	-12224.11	0	-12042.76	$C_2$
66	-12494.04	0	-12373.88	$C_3$
67	-13538.89	0	-12915.27	$C_2$
68	-14224.9	0	-14224.9	0
69	-14688.46	0	-14688.46	0
70	-15824.37	0	-15824.37	0
71	-16407.1	0	-16407.1	0
72	-16933.5	0	-16785.31	$C_3$

Table 2: Ground state and highest symmetry solutions on the Tammes lattices.