illustrated by differential geometry theorems[9]. If $\mathbf{n}$ is normal to a family of surfaces S, then the K_{24} distortion is nothing else but twice the Gauss curvature G of S ($G = \sigma_1\sigma_2$, where σ_1 and σ_2 are the two principal curvatures)[9]:

$$\nabla(\mathbf{n}\mathit{div}\mathbf{n} + [\mathbf{n} \times \mathit{curl}\mathbf{n}]) \equiv 2G. \tag{3}$$