

# What's stuff made of?

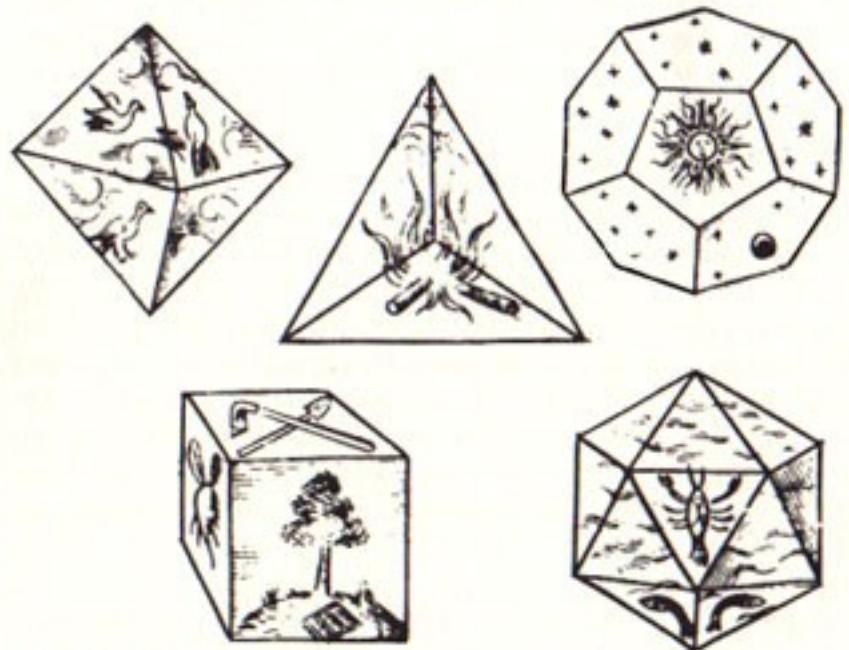


"I would rather understand just one cause  
than be king of Persia"



Democritus c. 460 – 370 BC

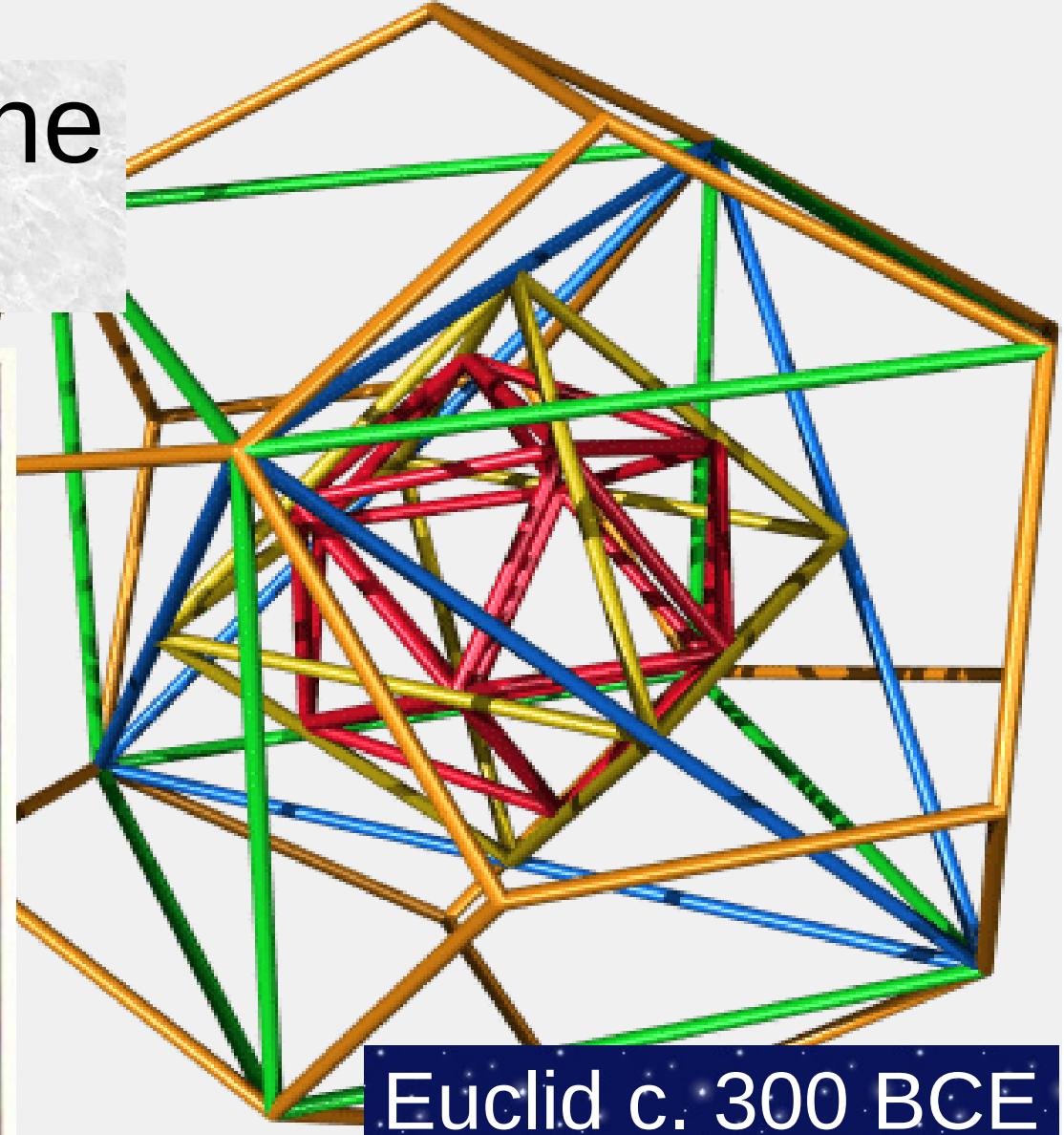
# But what are all the atoms?



*The five regular solids*

Each of the five regular solids is pictorially identified with an appropriate element: the octohedron with air, the tetrahedron with fire, the cube with earth, and the icosahedron with water. The dodecahedron represents the universe at large, and therefore it displays the sun, the moon, and the stars of heaven.

Johann Kepler, *Harmonices mundi libri V* (Linz, 1619), p. 52.



Euclid c. 300 BCE



"Nature uses as little as possible of anything."

**Quinto  
Aniversario**



# Organize them by “affinity”?

Oil has affinity for:  
Alkali salts  
Iron  
Copper  
Lead  
Silver  
Antimony  
Spirit of Vinegar  
**Gold**



Etienne Geoffroy 1718

# ОПЫТЪ СИСТЕМЫ ЭЛБМЕНТОВЪ.

ОСНОВАННОЙ НА ИХЪ АТОМНОМЪ ВЪСЬ И ХИМИЧЕСКОМЪ СХОДСТВѢ.

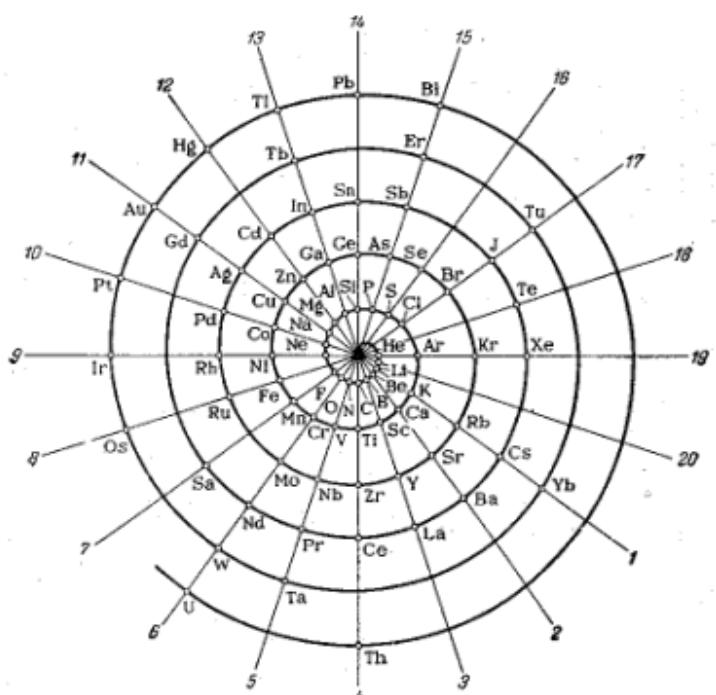
"The elements,  
if arranged according to the atomic weight,  
exhibit an apparent periodicity of properties"



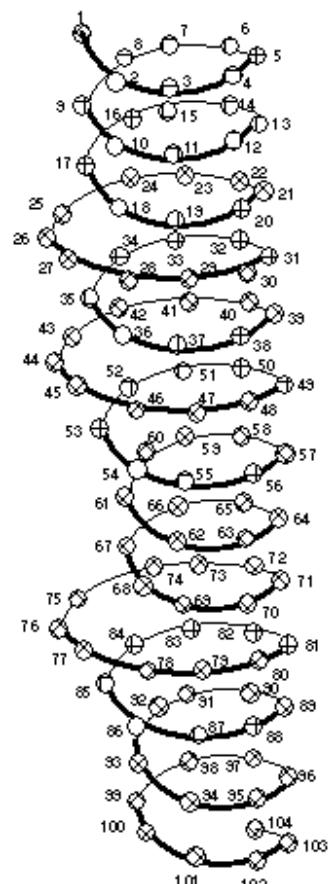
H = 1	Ti = 50	Zr = 90	? = 180.
	V = 51	Nb = 94	Ta = 182.
	Cr = 52	Mo = 96	W = 186.
	Mn = 55	Rh = 104,4	Pt = 197,1.
	Fe = 56	Rn = 104,4	Ir = 198.
	Ni = Co = 59	Pt = 106,8	O = 199.
	Cu = 63,4	Ag = 108	Hg = 200.
	Be = 9,1	Mg = 24	Zn = 65,2
	B = 11	Al = 27,1	? = 68
	C = 12	Si = 28	? = 70
	N = 14	P = 31	As = 75
	O = 16	S = 32	Se = 79,4
	F = 19	Cl = 35,5	Br = 80
Li = 7	Na = 23	K = 39	Rb = 85,4
		Ca = 40	Sr = 87,6
		? = 45	Ce = 92
		?Er = 56	La = 94
		?Y = 60	Dy = 95
		?In = 75,5	Th = 118?
			Tl = 204.
			Ba = 137
			Pb = 207.

Dmitri Mendeleev  
1834-1907

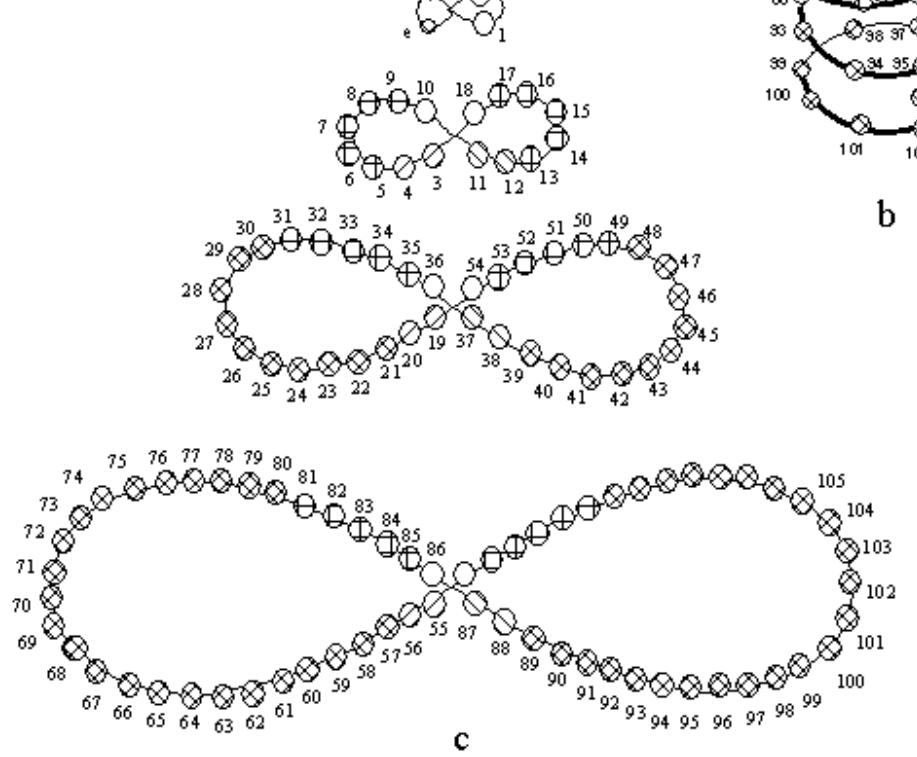
Д. Менделеевъ



a

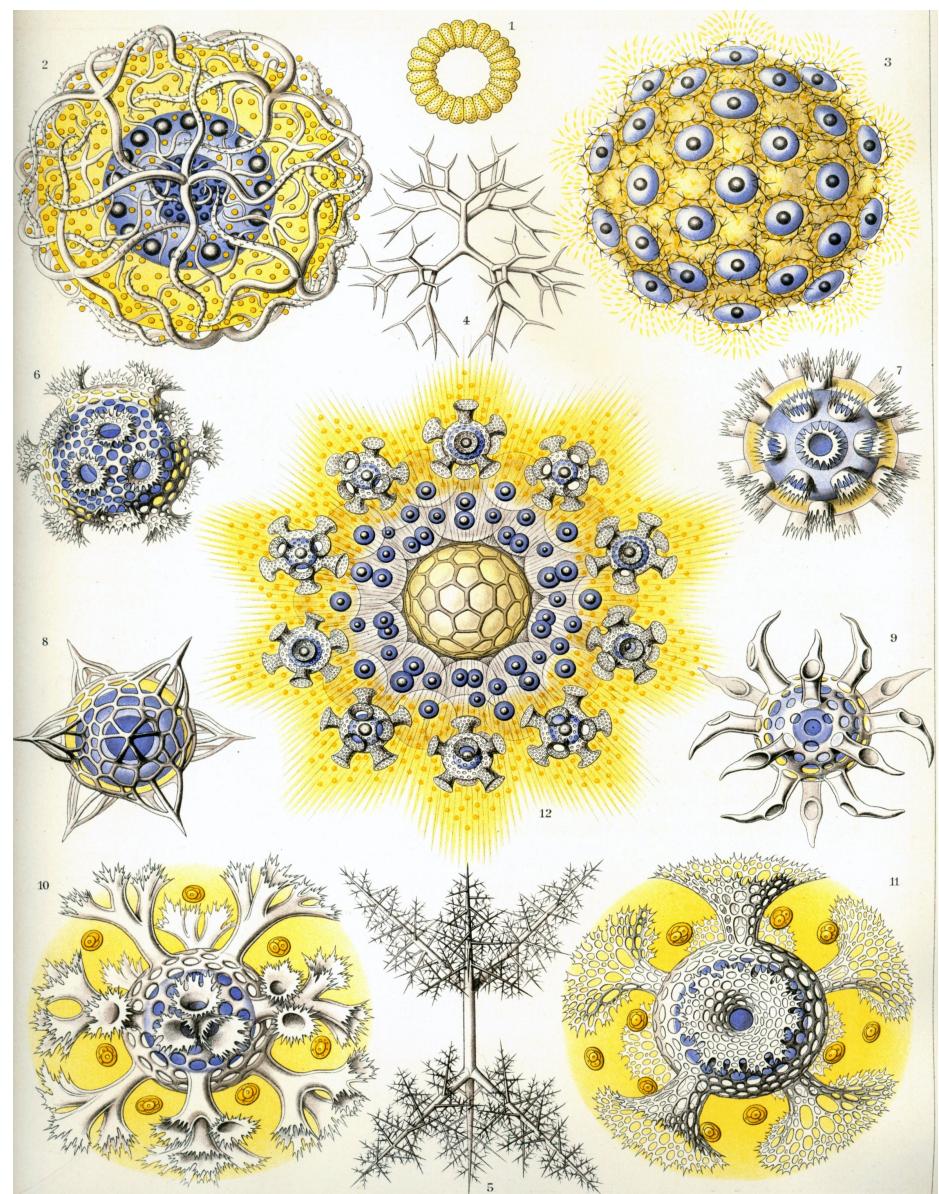


b



c

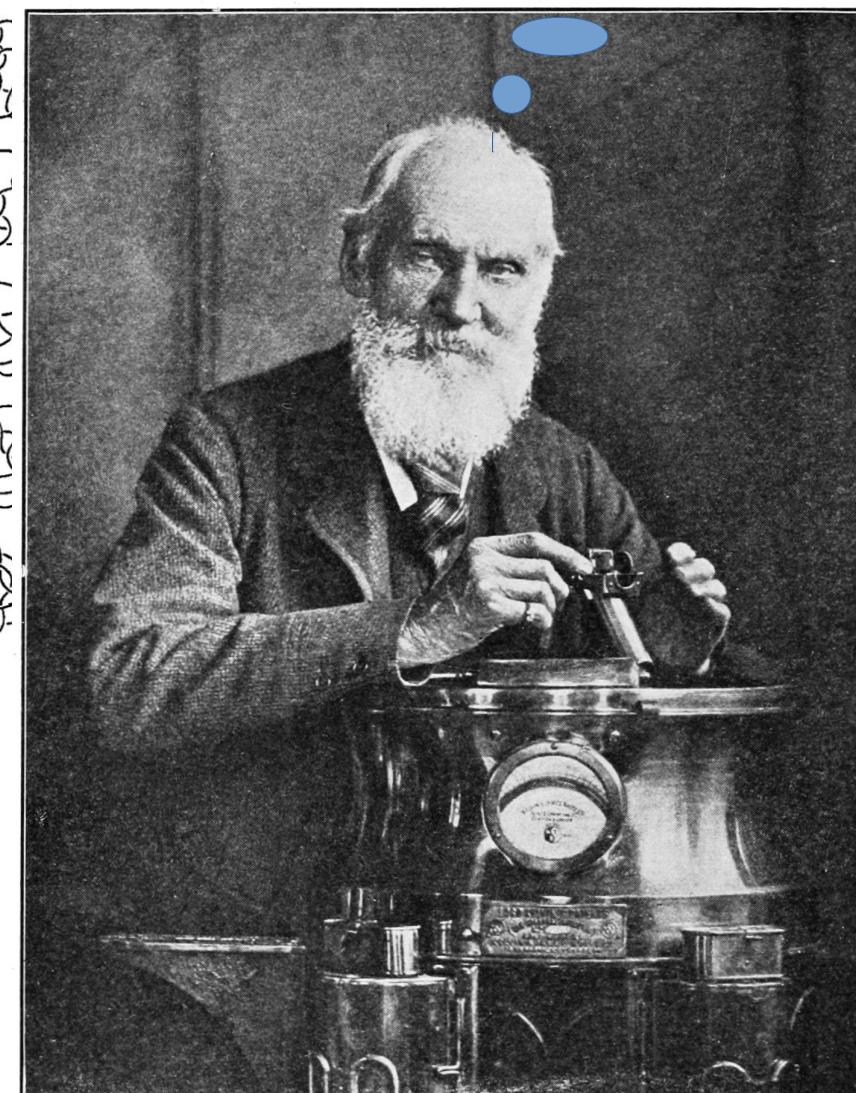
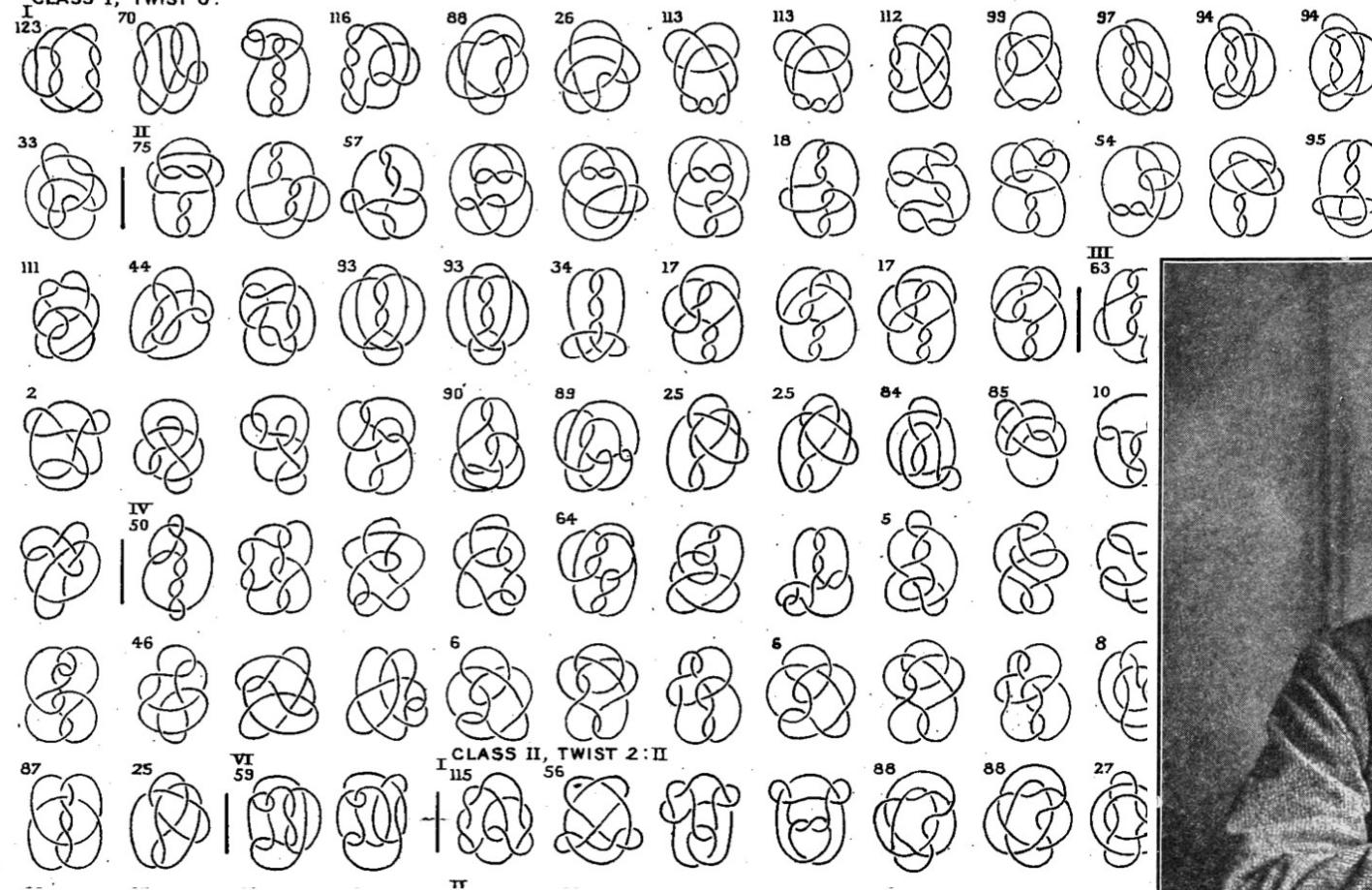
# Where does the periodicity come from?



## PROF. LITTLE: NON-ALTERNATE ± KNOTS.

PLATE I.

CLASS I, TWIST 0:



***"Knots are cool. Atoms must be tiny knots!"***

Lord Kelvin 1824-1907

Right Answer?

# SYMMETRY

An atom with point-like nucleus has a 3-dimensional rotation symmetry

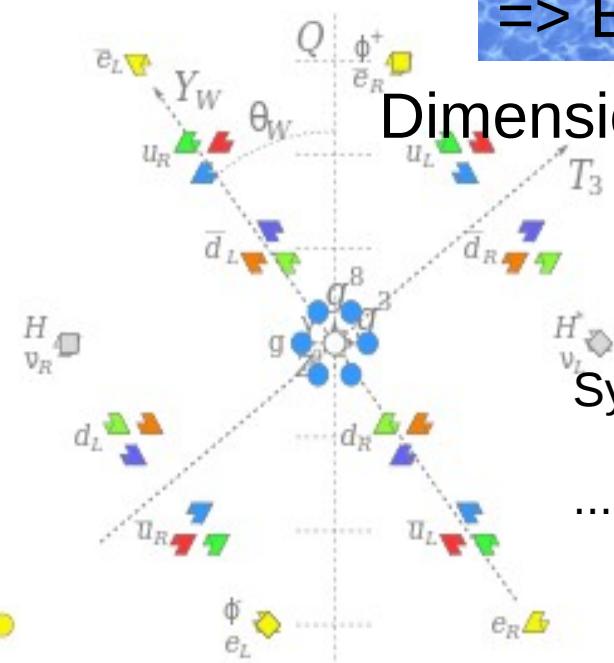


Emmy Noether 1882-1935

=> Electron wavefunction must also be symmetrical

Dimensions of representations are 2, 6, 10, 14 ...

These are the s, p, d, f type orbitals

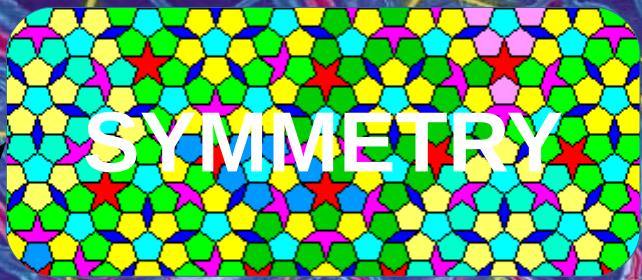


Symmetry also allows us to organize the subatomic particles!

...but their symmetry  $U(1) \times SU(2) \times SU(3)$  is a story for another time

In a way, the ancient Greeks were almost right!





SYMMETRY

Higher Categorical  
Noether's Theorem

Topology

*All that matters* is how the vacuum wavefunction is glued on weird spacetimes. Comparing the wavefunction on a spacetime like the real projective 4-space to that on a simple reference spacetime like the four dimensional sphere gives a numerical invariant that only depends on the bordism of, in the case, the real projective 4-space.

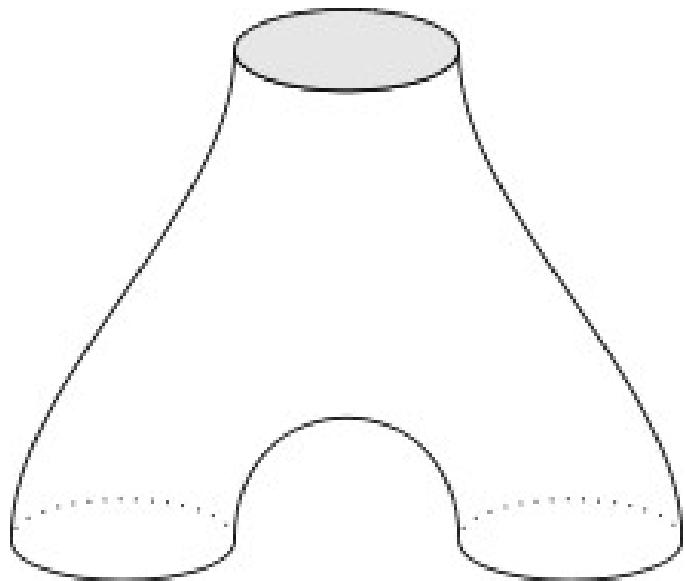
Properties  
Of  
Materials

Effective Field Theory

Physics  
Of  
The Vacuum

ALEX GREY

# Bordism is an equivalence relation on manifolds

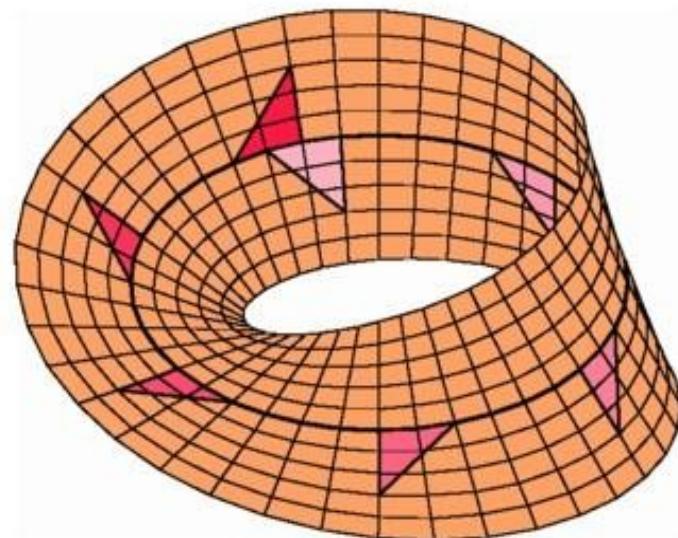


One circle is bordant to two circles

One point is **not** bordant to two points

A Moebius strip glued to a disc is not bordant to a sphere  
Hint: Euler characteristic mod 2 is preserved by bordism

It is impossible to classify manifolds, but in many cases with certain geometric structures on our spacetimes, the bordism has been computed.



# “Fermionic Symmetry Protected Topological Phases and Cobordisms”

Table 1:  $Spin$  and  $Pin^\pm$  Bordism Groups

$d = D + 1$	$\Omega_d^{Spin}(pt)$	$\Omega_d^{Pin^-}(pt)$	$\Omega_d^{Pin^+}(pt)$	$\Omega_d^{Spin}(B\mathbb{Z}_2)$
1	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	0	$\mathbb{Z}_2^2$
2	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_8$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_2^2$
3	0	0	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_8$
4	$\mathbb{Z}$	0	$\mathbb{Z}_{16}$	$\mathbb{Z}$
5	0	0	0	0
6	0	$\mathbb{Z}_{16}$	0	0
7	0	0	0	$\mathbb{Z}_{16}$
8	$\mathbb{Z}^2$	$\mathbb{Z}_2^2$	$\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_{32}$	$\mathbb{Z}^2$
9	$\mathbb{Z}_2^2$	$\mathbb{Z}_2^2$	0	$\mathbb{Z}_2^4$
10	$\mathbb{Z}_2^2 \times \mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_8 \times \mathbb{Z}_{128}$	$\mathbb{Z}_2^3$	$\mathbb{Z}_2^4 \times \mathbb{Z}$

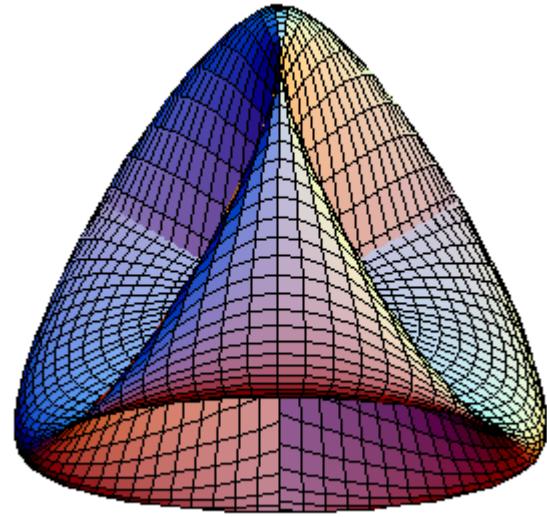
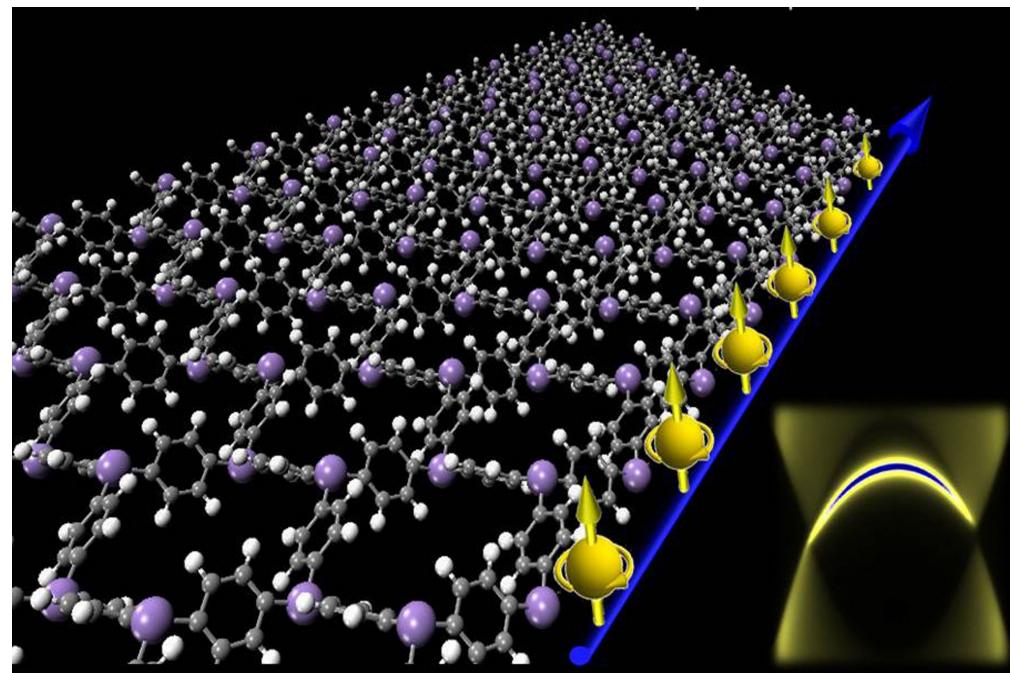


Table 2: Interacting Fermionic SPT Phases

$d = D + 1$	no symmetry	$T^2 = 1$	$T^2 = (-1)^F$	unitary $\mathbb{Z}_2$
1	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	0	$\mathbb{Z}_2^2$
2	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_8$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_2^2$
3	$\mathbb{Z}$	0	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_8 \times \mathbb{Z}$
4	0	0	$\mathbb{Z}_{16}$	0
5	0	0	0	0
6	0	$\mathbb{Z}_{16}$	0	0
7	$\mathbb{Z}^2$	0	0	$\mathbb{Z}_{16} \times \mathbb{Z}^2$
8	0	$\mathbb{Z}_2^2$	$\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_{32}$	0
9	$\mathbb{Z}_2^2$	$\mathbb{Z}_2^2$	0	$\mathbb{Z}_2^4$
10	$\mathbb{Z}_2^2$	$\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_8 \times \mathbb{Z}_{128}$	$\mathbb{Z}_2^3$	$\mathbb{Z}_2^4$

Kelvin's dream realized?





Rank Ra