

Fibration-defined Integer and Non-integer Axes

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Axis of rotation on the angle $2\pi d/p$ is determined by partition of p vertices of the regular polygon on the p subsets with $d+1$ vertices for each. When $1 < d < p/2$ then polygon is a star-polygon. The sides of the star-polygon intersect in certain extraneous points, which are not included among the vertices. Crystallographical and quasicrystallographical axes ($d=1$) are determined by cyclic subgroups (of order $p=2,3,4,5,6,7,\dots$) of the Weyl groups of the root lattices of simple Lie groups. The root lattice E_8 incorporates (or they can be embedded in it) all types of root lattices and gives possibility for building of the special algebraic construction – fibre space. L points of fibre space correspondence b points of base and N points of fibre.

By Hopf fibration for E_8 the N points of the fibre can be split into m sets with 1 or 2 special points for each set; therefore:

$$L = b \cdot N = m \cdot b(k+c), \quad (1)$$

where $N = m(k+c)$, $c=0, 1, 2$. The set of $b(k+c)$ points can be split into subsets from k points which define k vectors. Thus, fibration (1) defines an axis of the order:

$$p/d = (1/\gamma) \cdot (b(k+c)/k) = (1/\gamma) \cdot (L/N - mc) \quad (2)$$

where $\gamma=1$ or 2 if a cover for fibre group is one or two-sheeted. The choice of L , N , m and c practically defines one of the subsystems of the E_8 root vectors [1].

Equation (2) defines crystallographical and quasicrystallographical ($d=1$) and non-integer ($d>1$) axes in the framework of the unique algebraic construction. The non-integer axes are realized in some rod substructures; for instance the collagen structure has $10/3$ axis – rotation on the 108° . All non-integer axes, which are determined Hopf fibration for E_8 lattice are considered.

[1] Samoilovich M.I., Talis A.L., *Nanostructures and photon crystals*, "Technomash" Publisher, Moscow, 2004, 5-114.

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