Heesch Numbers & the Einstein Problem

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Puzzle challenge (room S937)



Can an entire A4 sheet be covered by tiles all identical to this one?

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Tile: A topological disk T (e.g., a polygon).



Patch:

A simply connected union of interior-disjoint isometric copies of T.



Corona C of a patch P: Tiles s.t. $P \cup C$ is a patch with no point of P on its boundary.



Heesch number of T:

Maximum number of coronas that can be successively added to T.



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The previous tile has Heesch number 3 (Robert Ammann, 1990s).



This generalization has Heesch number 4 (Casey Mann, 2001).



It can be continued up to Heesch number 5 (Casey Mann, 2001).



Another similar idea yields Heesch number 5 (David Smith, 2019).



It has be continued to yield Heesch number 6 (Bojan Bašić, 2021)



This is the current record... among tiles with finite Heesch number!

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- either it eventually fails \Rightarrow NO
- or you succeed to form k coronas \Rightarrow YES.

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No such bound (yet) known. Personal guess: there are none.

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Theorem (David Smith *et al.*, 2023) Such a tile actually does exist!

Interlude





$\mathsf{Einstein} \neq \mathsf{ein} \; \mathsf{Stein}$

Interlude



But Heinrich Heesch defined the Heesch number. (He also "almost" proved the 4-color theorem)

Interlude



And David Smith is an english retired print technician!



















Proof (Smith, Myers, Kaplan, Goodman-Strauss)



Sketch:

- Show that every tile can be replaced by a combinatorially equivalent patch: iterating yields a hierarchical tiling;
- conversely, prove that tiles can always be grouped into such patches: only such hierarchical tilings are possible.

Scale-invariance ensures non-periodicity.

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Generalized Heesch problem:

Decide whether k given tiles can cover the entire plane.

NO for $k \ge 5$ (Nicolas Ollinger, 2009)