# 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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## Heesch numbers (1968)



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

## Heesch numbers (1968)



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

## Heesch numbers (1968)



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

## Heesch numbers (1968)



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

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## Records



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

## Records



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

## Records



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

## Records



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

## Records



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

## Records



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

## The Heesch problem

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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



Einstein $\neq$ ein 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!

## The Hat (David Smith, 2023)



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## 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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## OPEN

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## YES

Heesch problem:
Decide whether a given tile can cover the entire plane.

## OPEN

Generalized Heesch problem:
Decide whether $k$ given tiles can cover the entire plane.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { NO for } k \geq 5 \\
\text { (Nicolas Ollinger, 2009) }
\end{gathered}
$$

