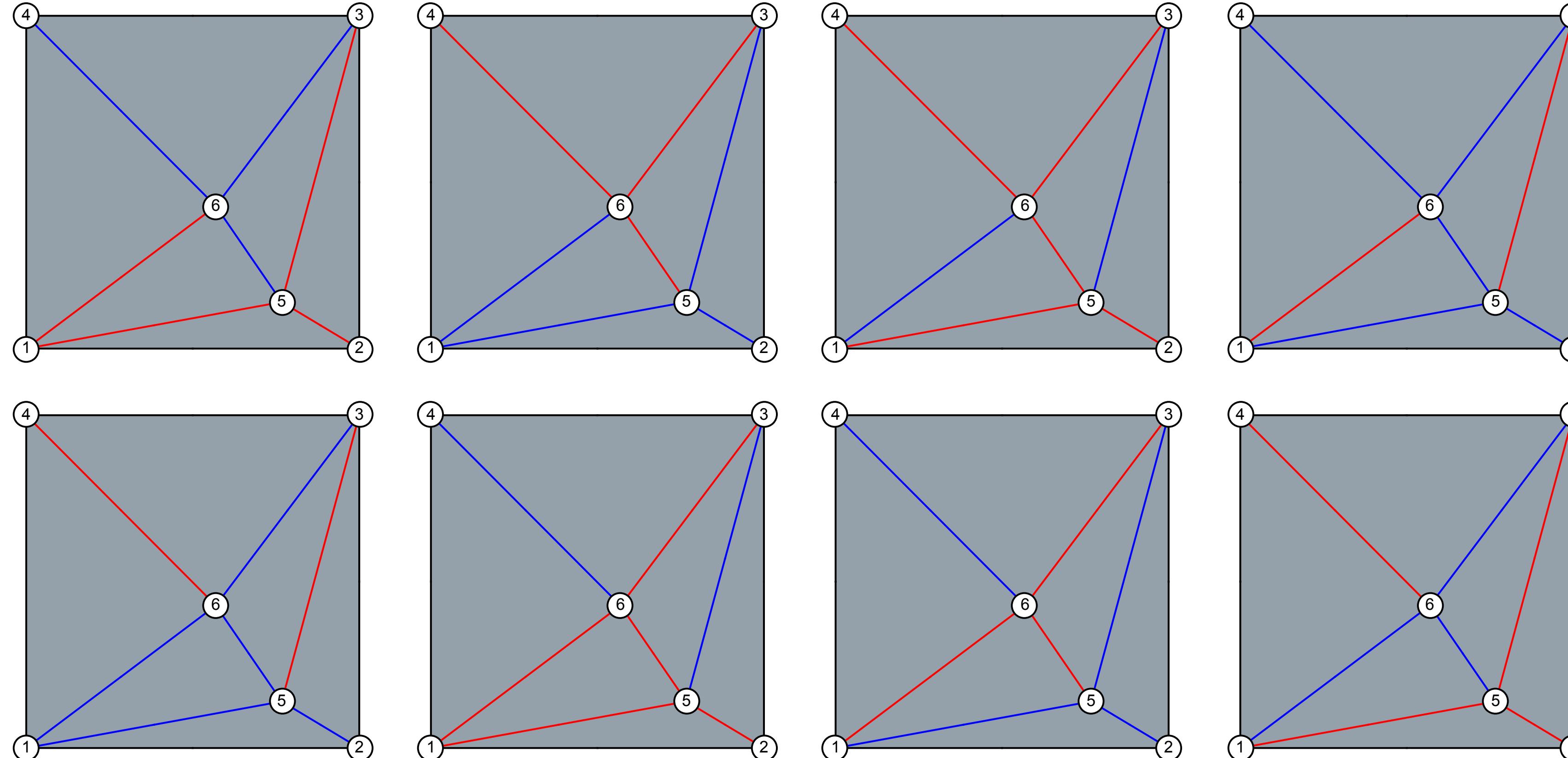
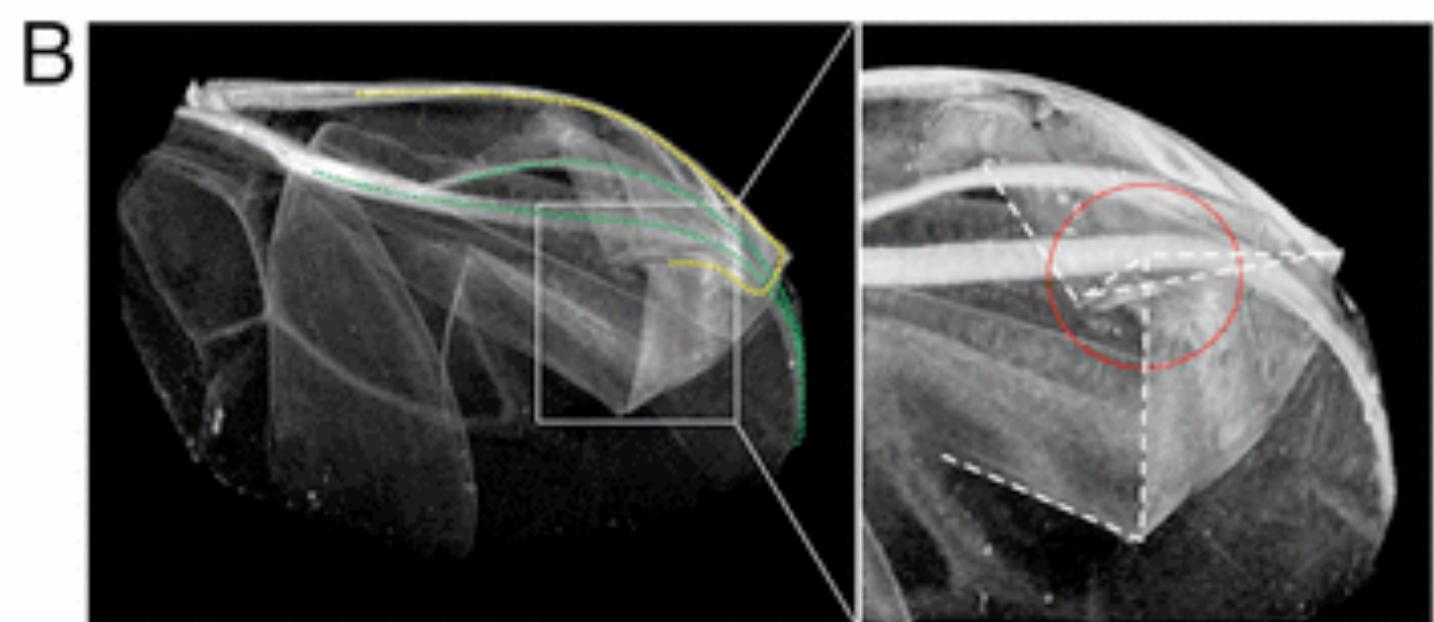
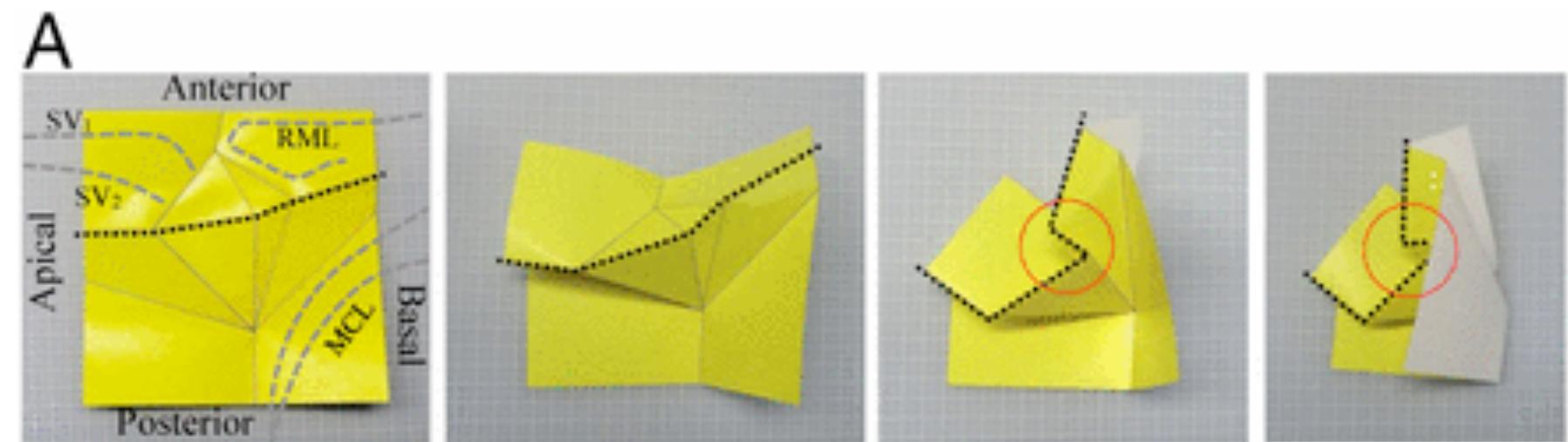


Geometry of Flat Origami Triangulations

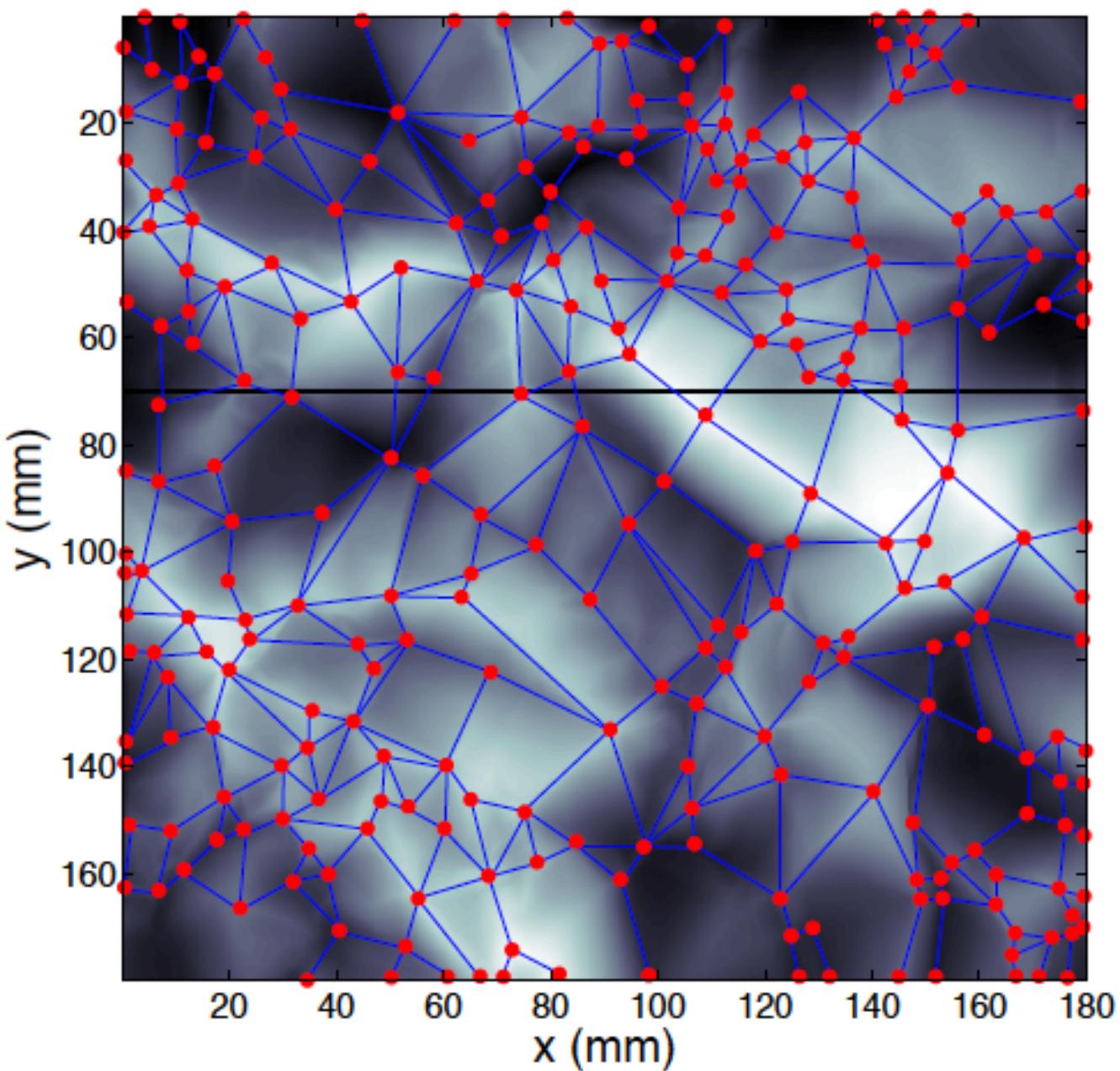


Bryan Gin-ge Chen & Chris Santangelo
UMass Amherst Physics

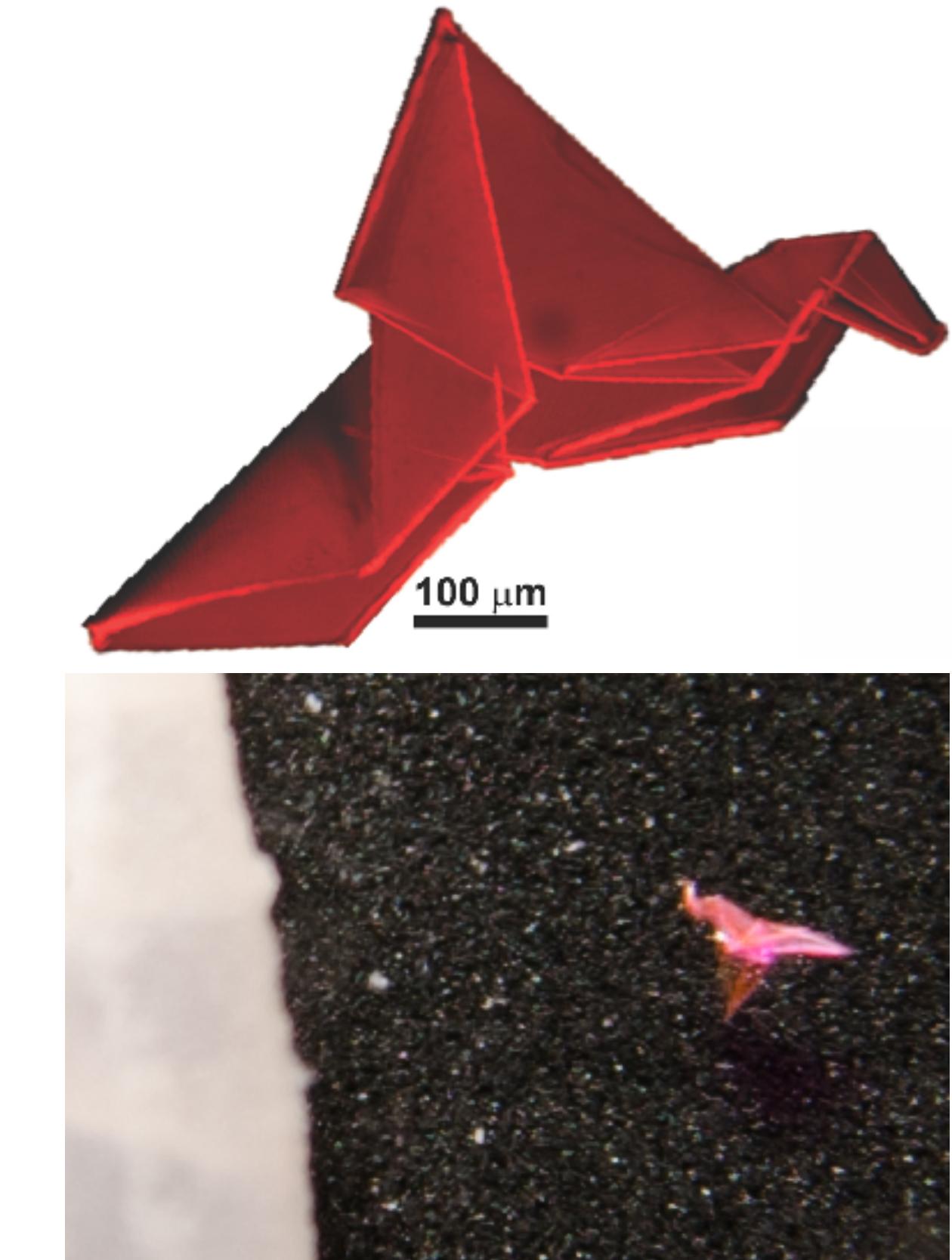
Origami in nature and engineering



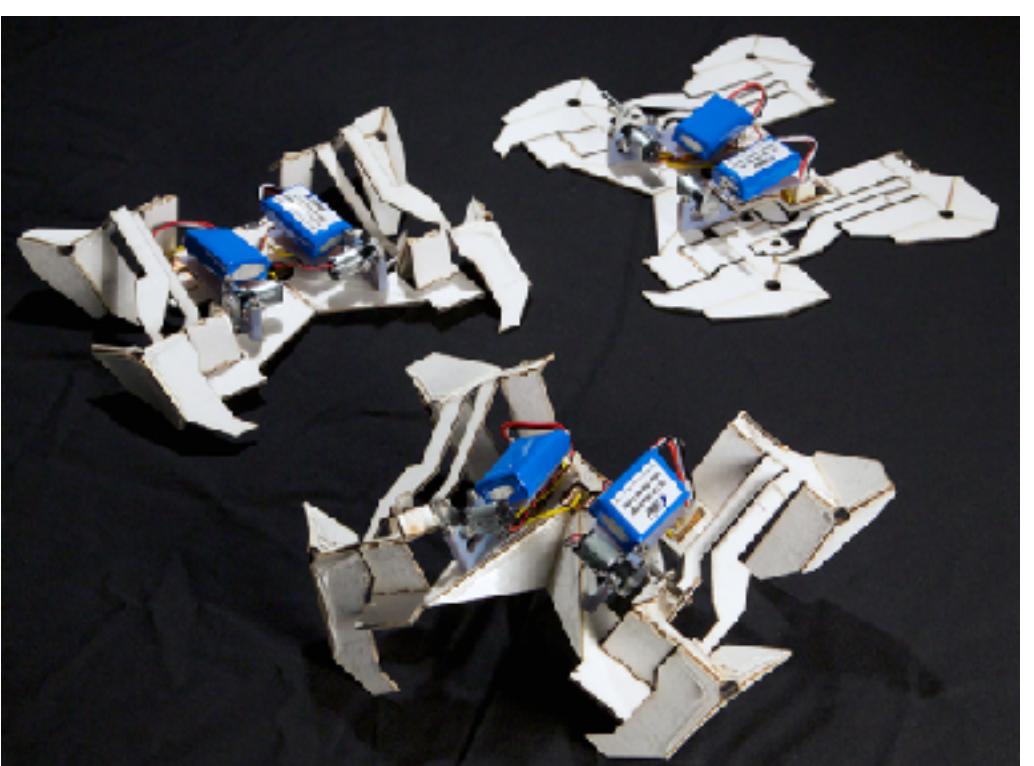
Saito et al, PNAS 2017



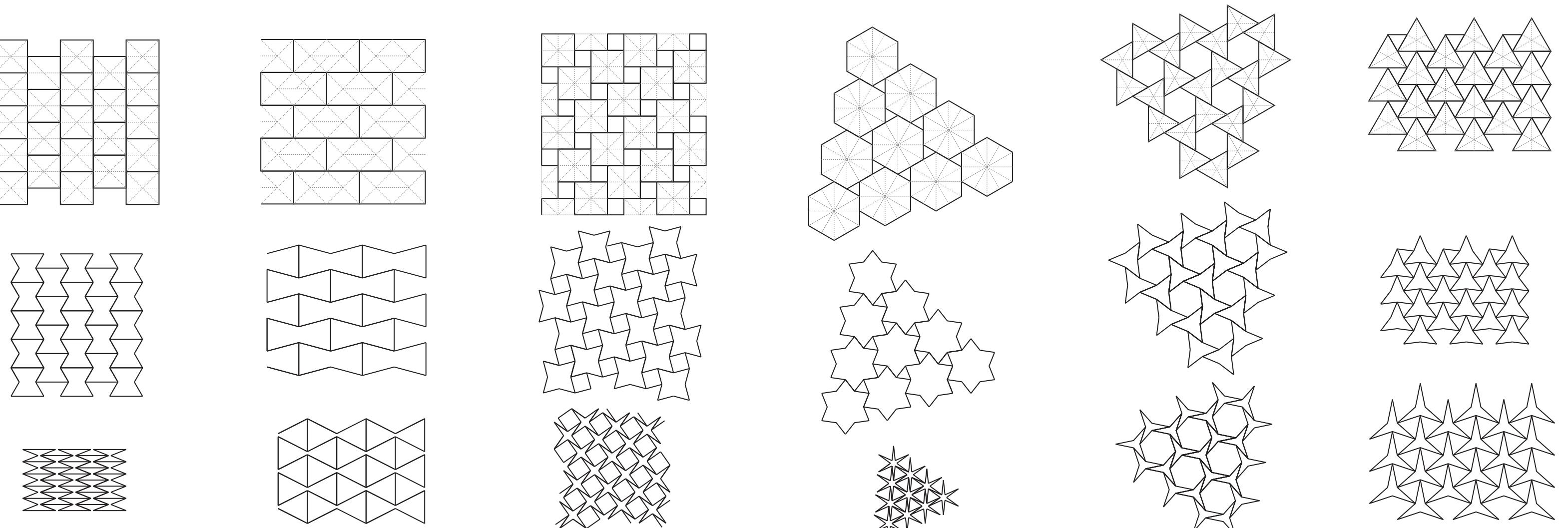
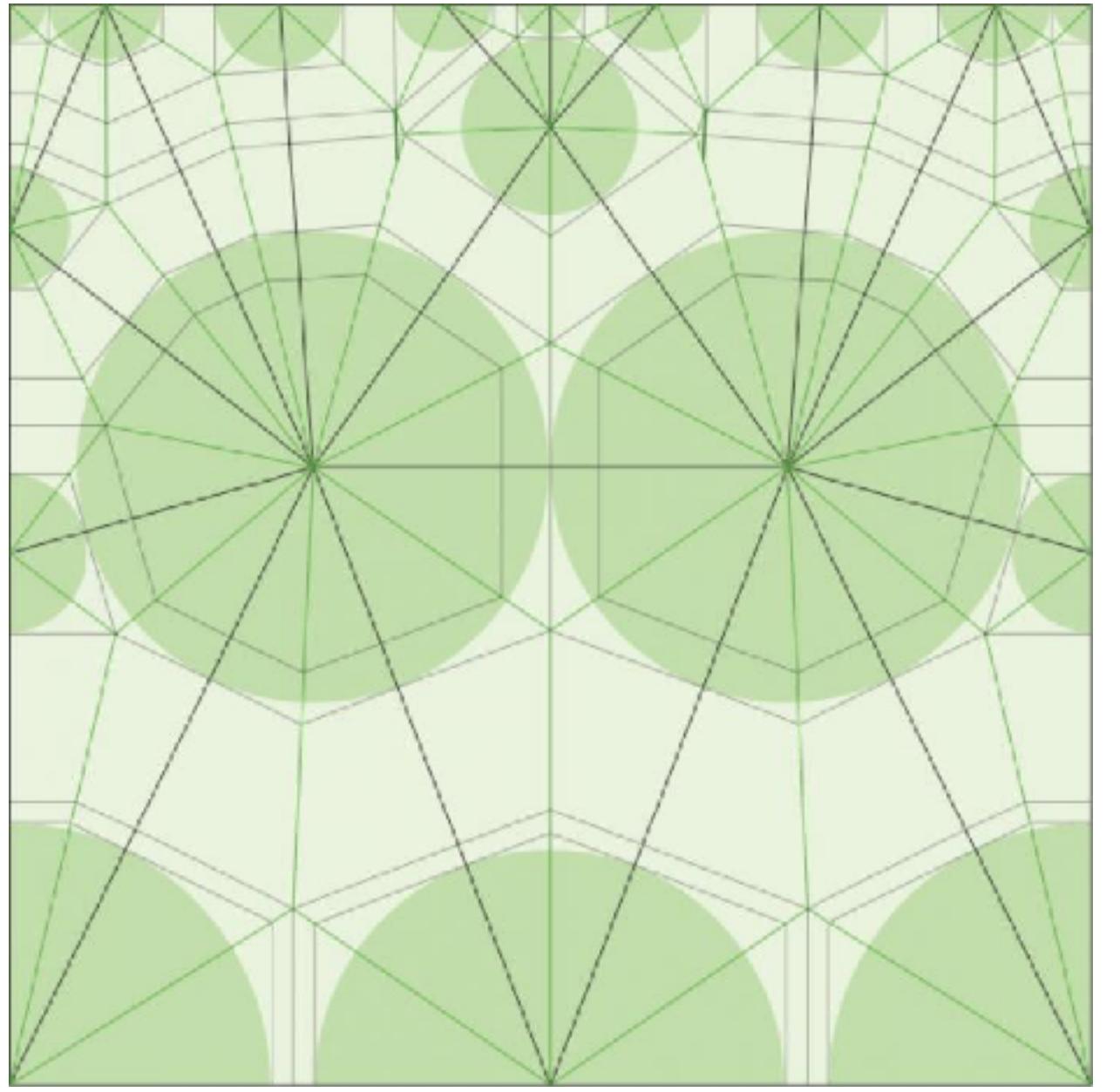
Andresen et al, PRE 2007



J.-H. Na et al., Adv. Mat. 2015

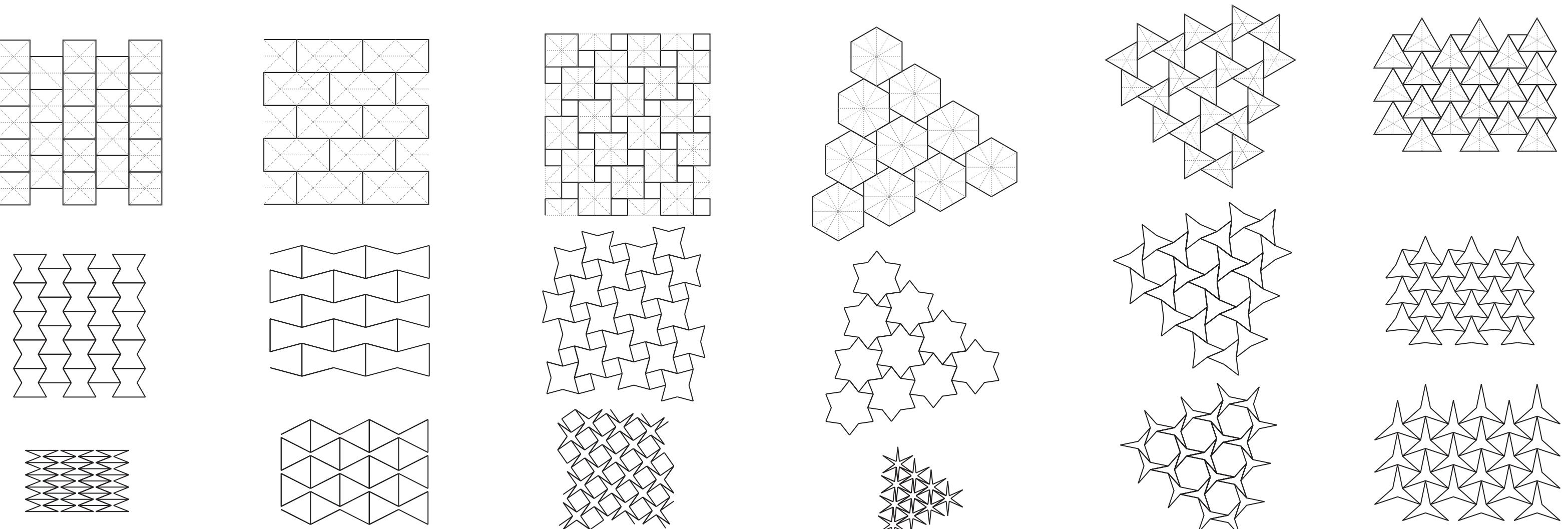
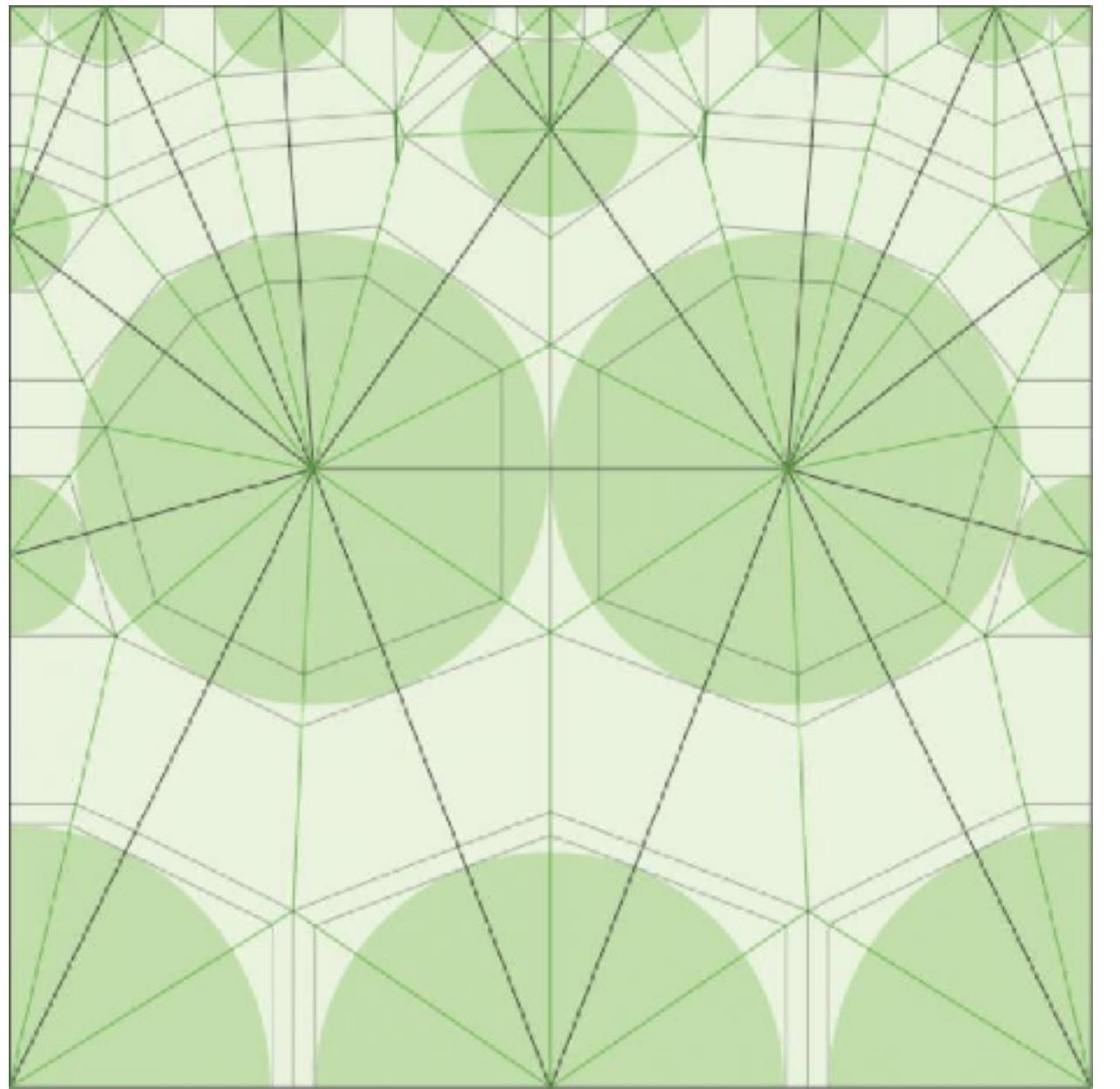


Wood et al, Science 2015



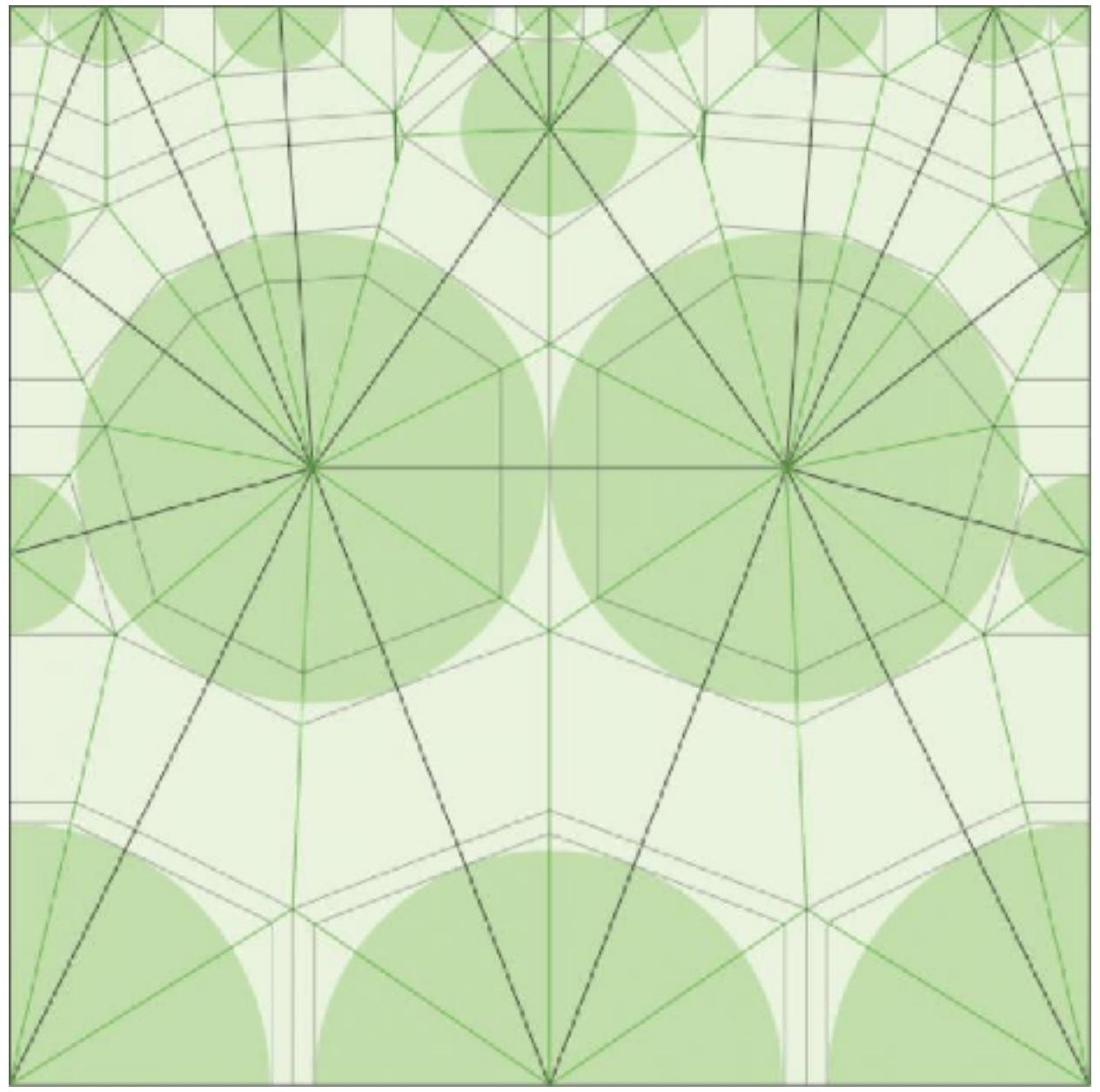
Robert Lang

Daniel Piker, after Ron Resch, Ben Parker and John McKeeve
<http://spacesymmetrystructure.wordpress.com/2009/03/24/origami-electromagnetism/>

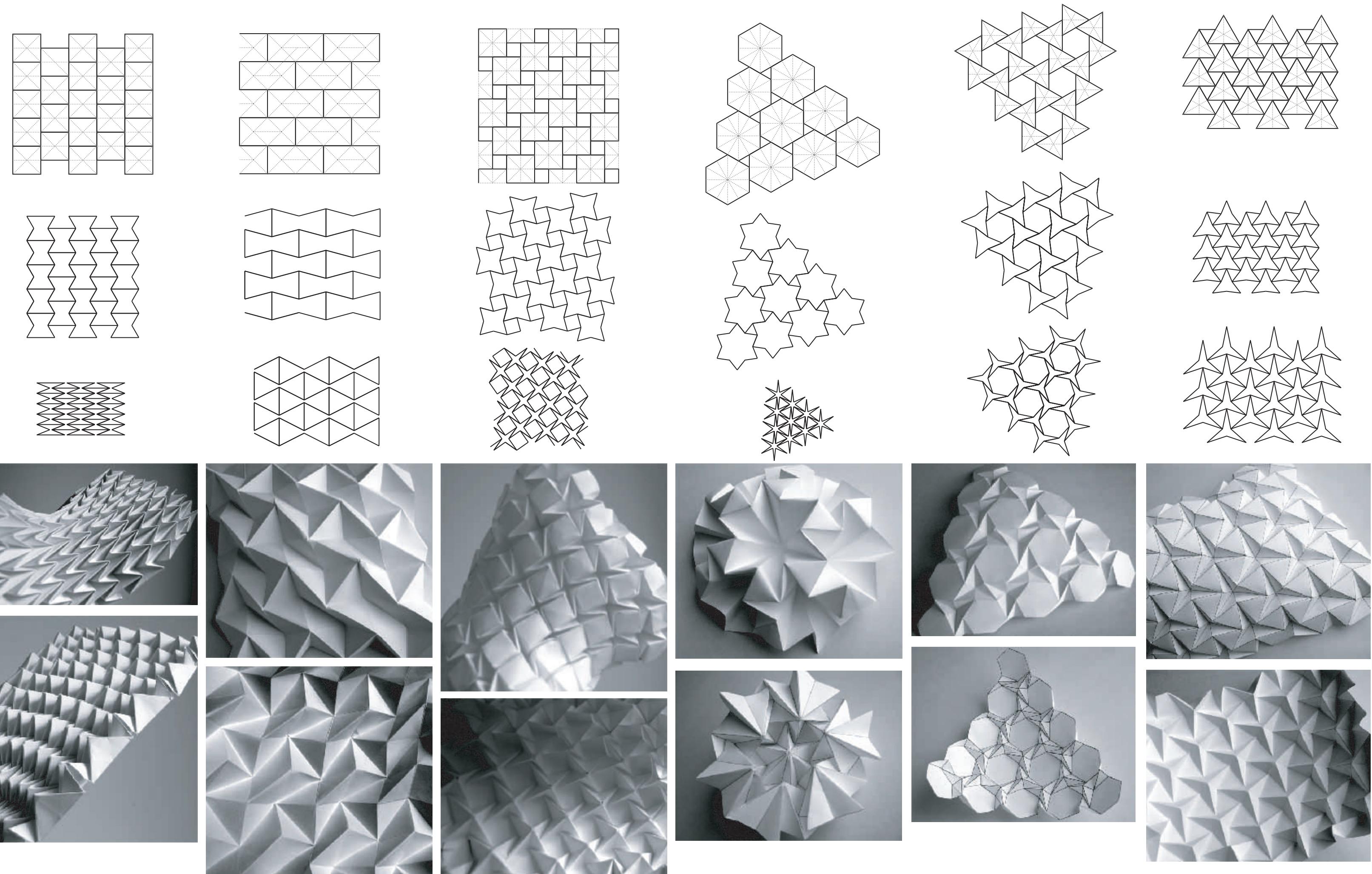


Robert Lang

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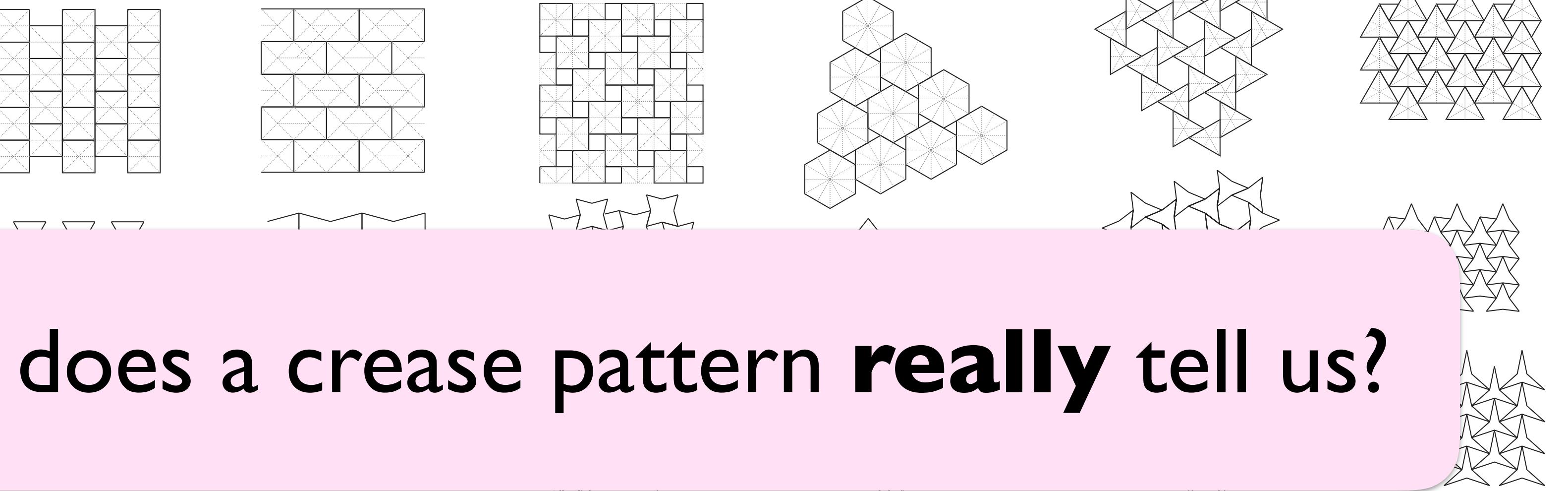
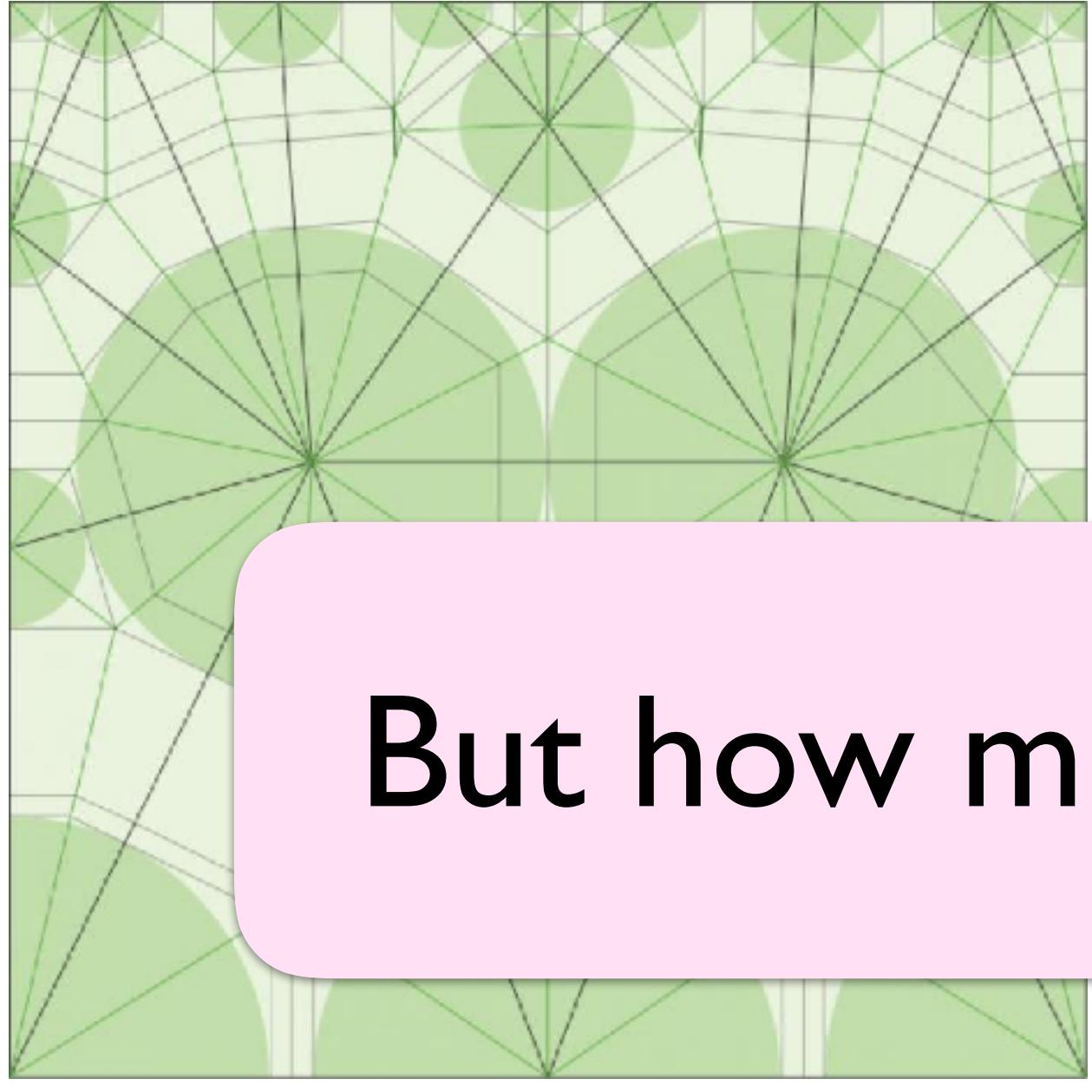


Robert Lang

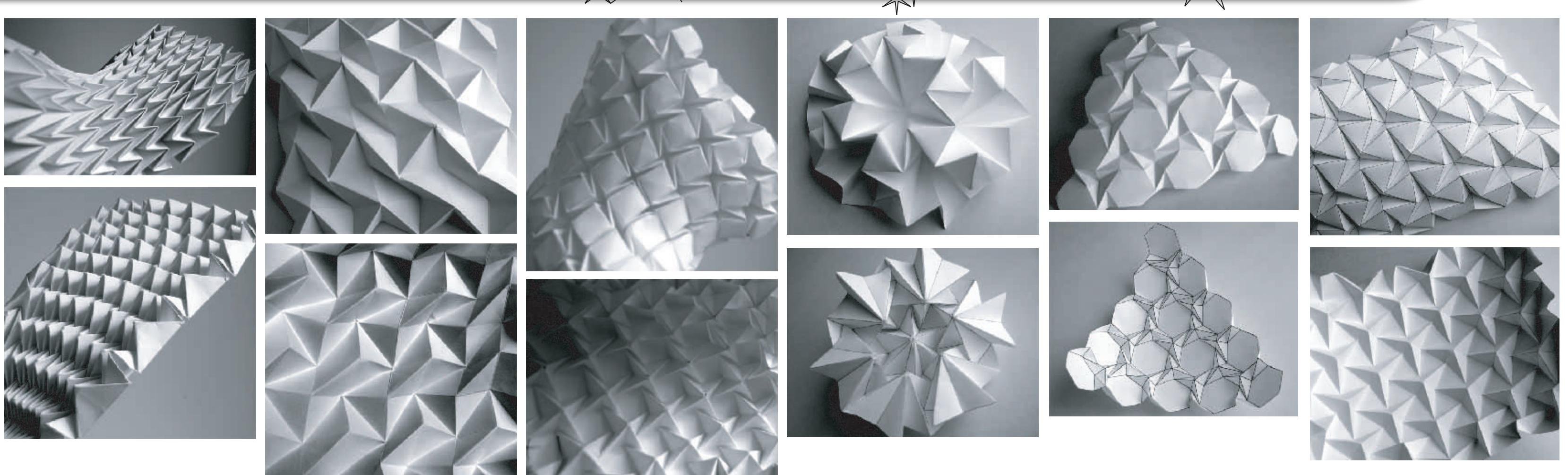
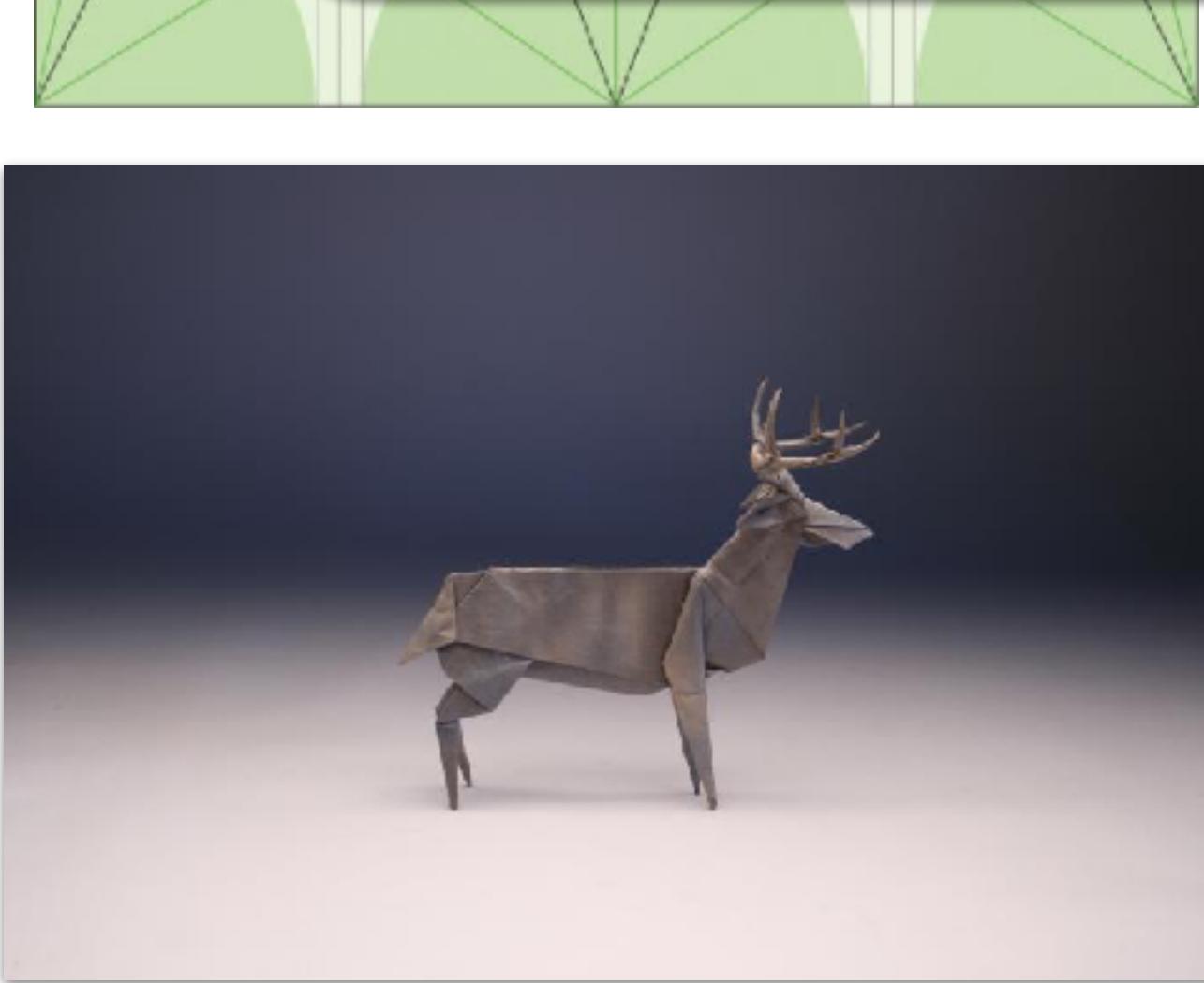


Daniel Piker, after Ron Resch, Ben Parker and John McKeeve

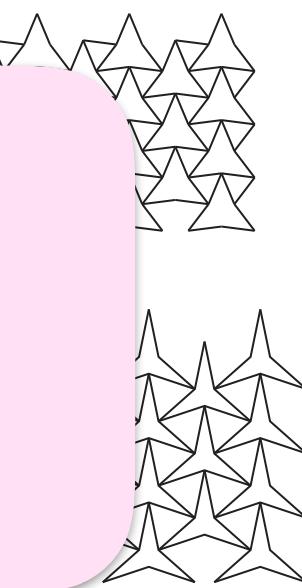
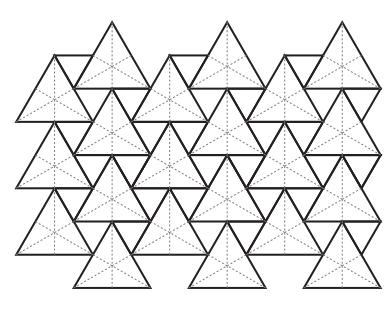
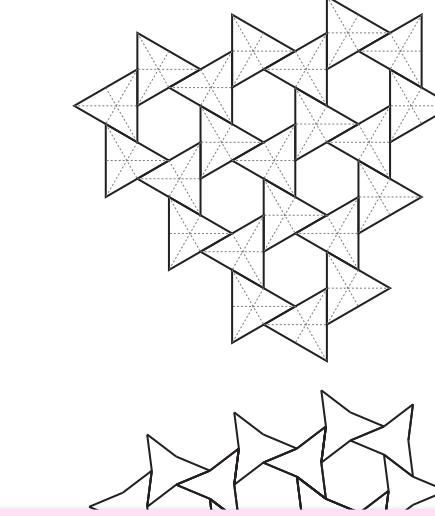
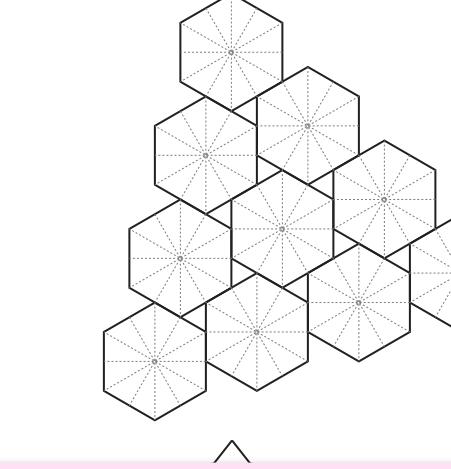
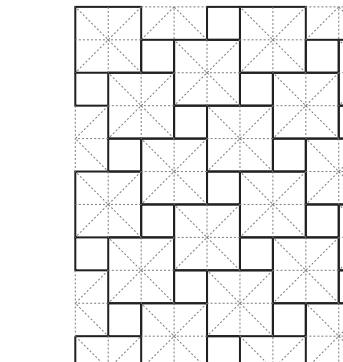
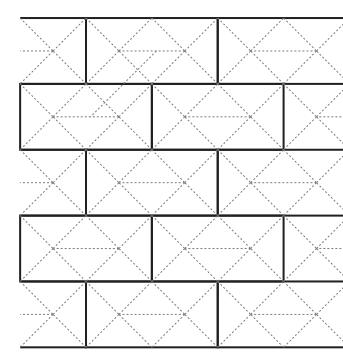
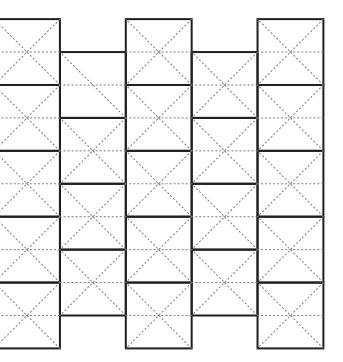
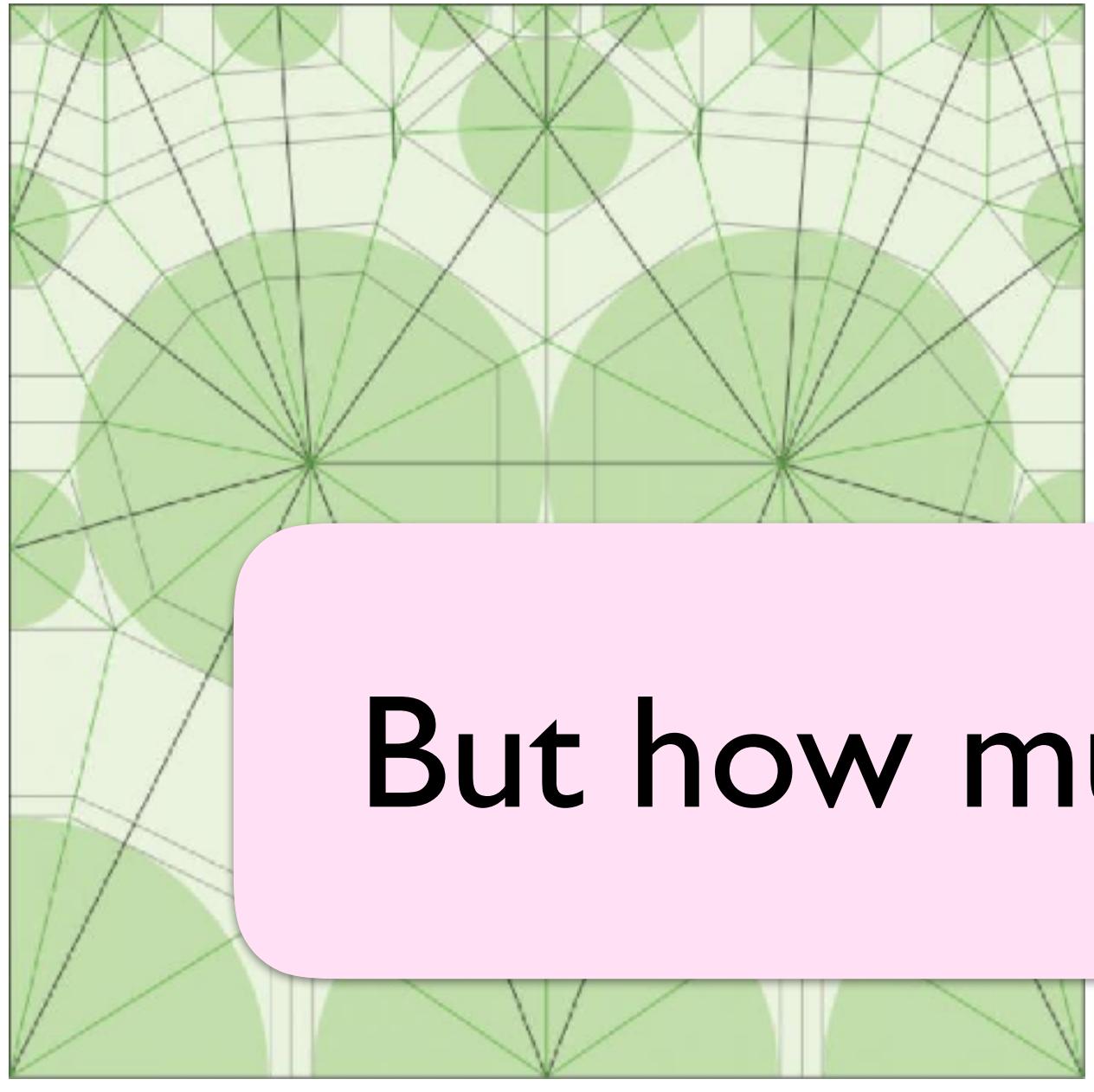
<http://spacesymmetrystructure.wordpress.com/2009/03/24/origami-electromagnetism/>



But how much does a crease pattern **really** tell us?



Robert Lang



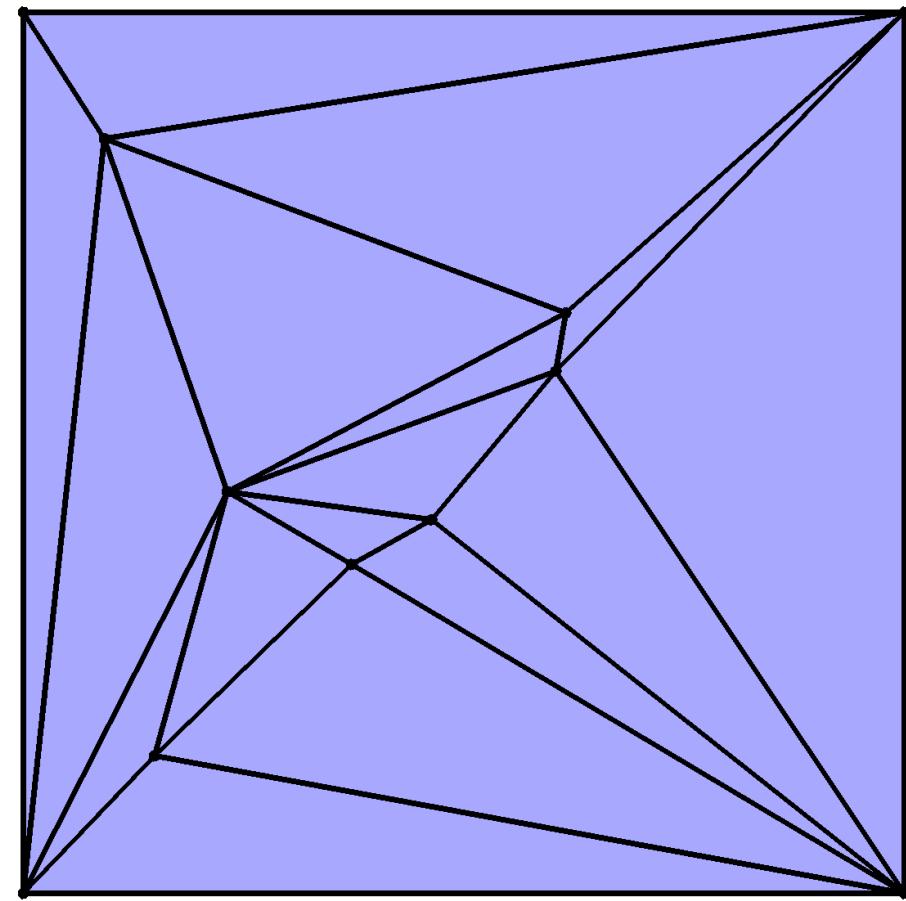
But how much does a crease pattern **really** tell us?



What does it tell us near the **flat state**?

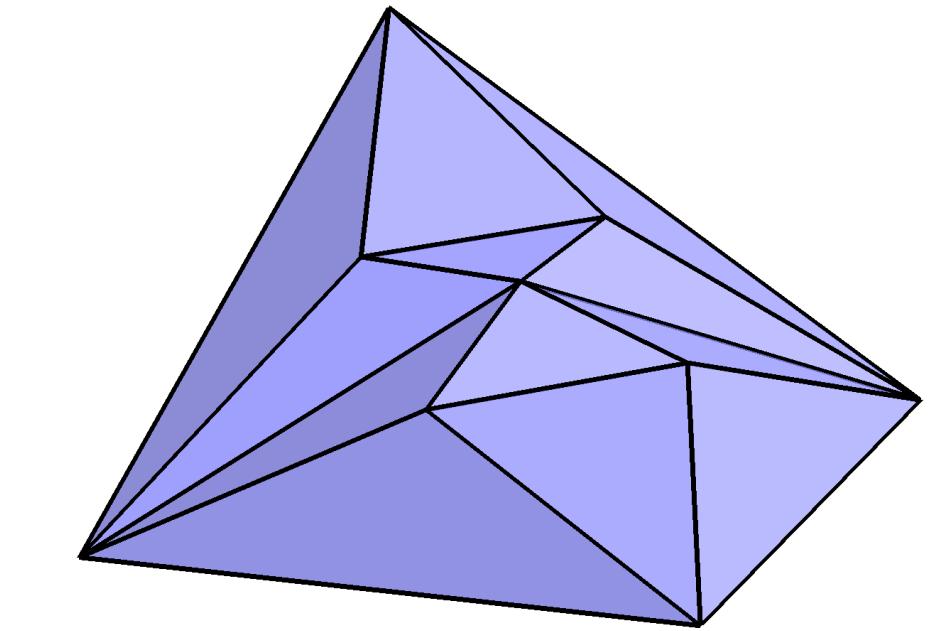
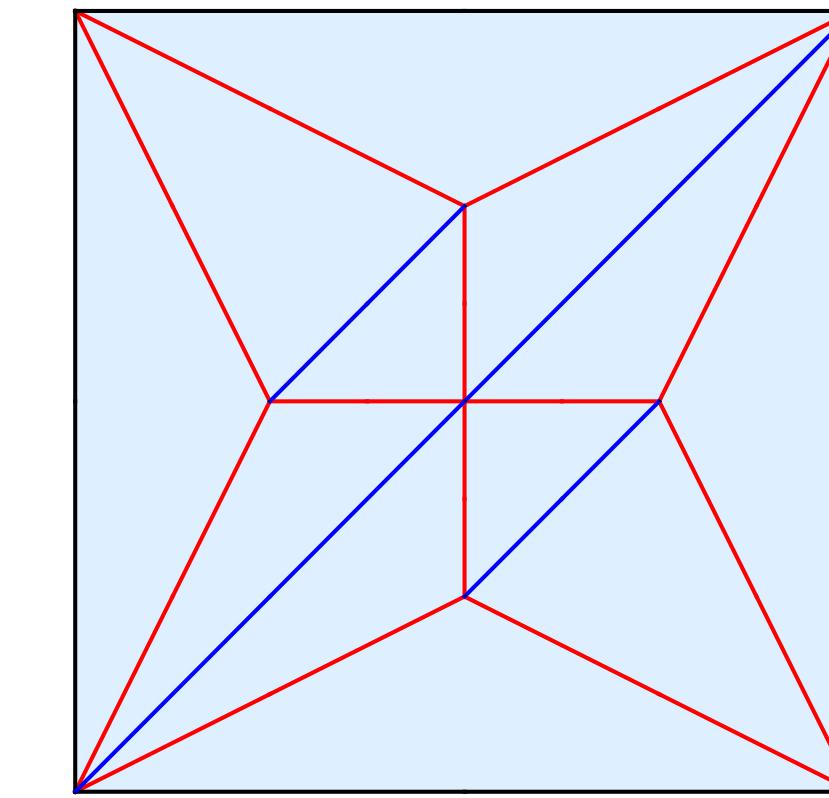
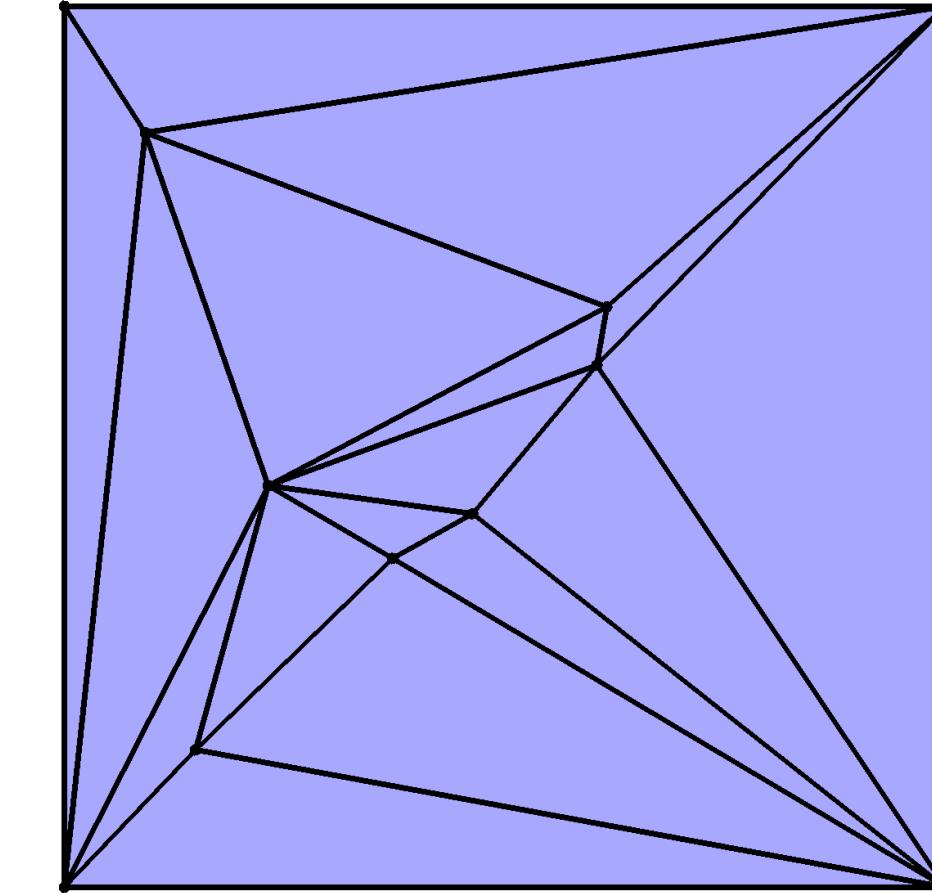
Robert Lang

Rigid origami as bond-node structure



Triangulated V_b -gon : **V_b boundary vertices**

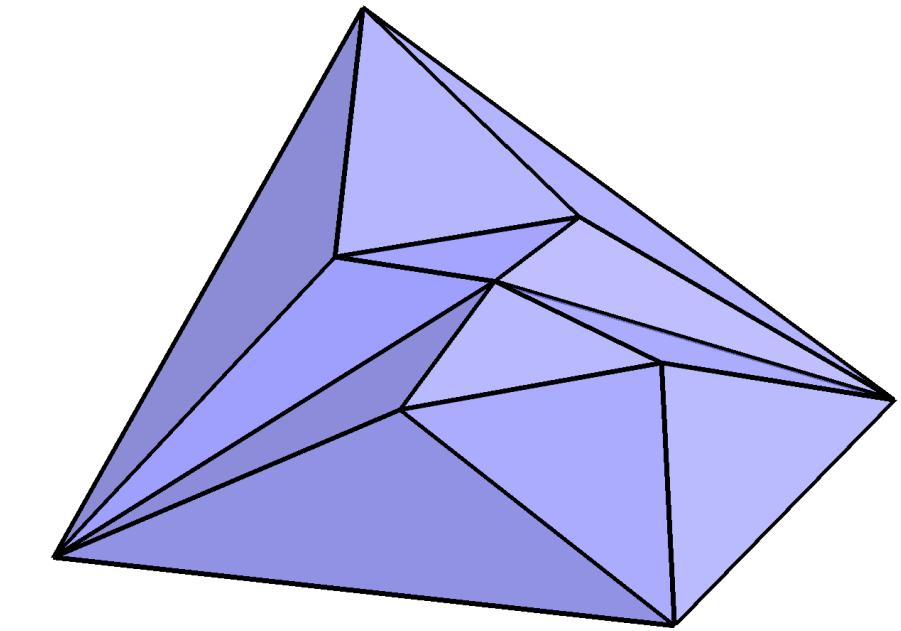
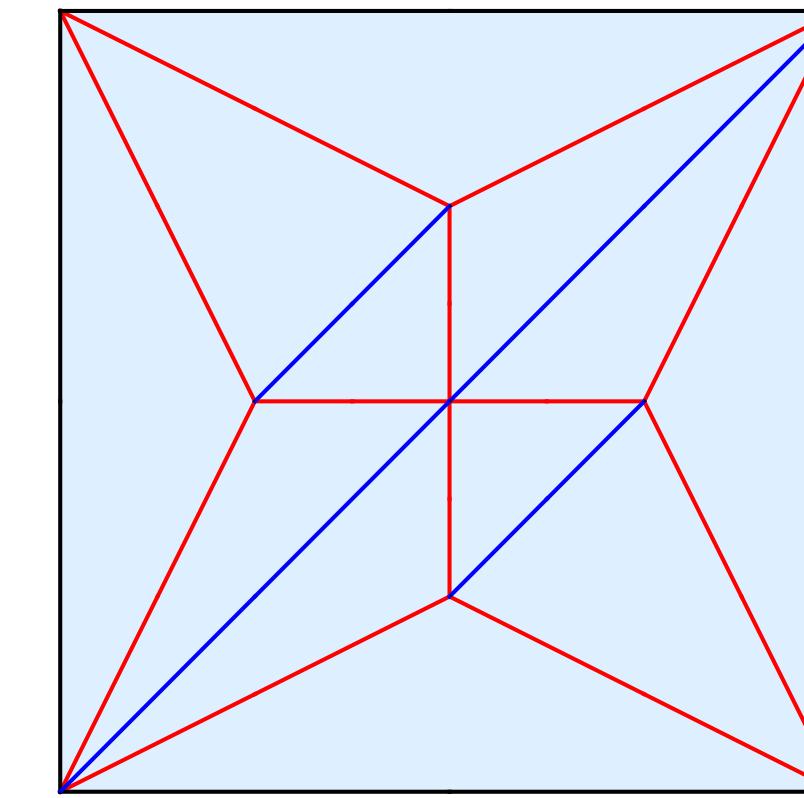
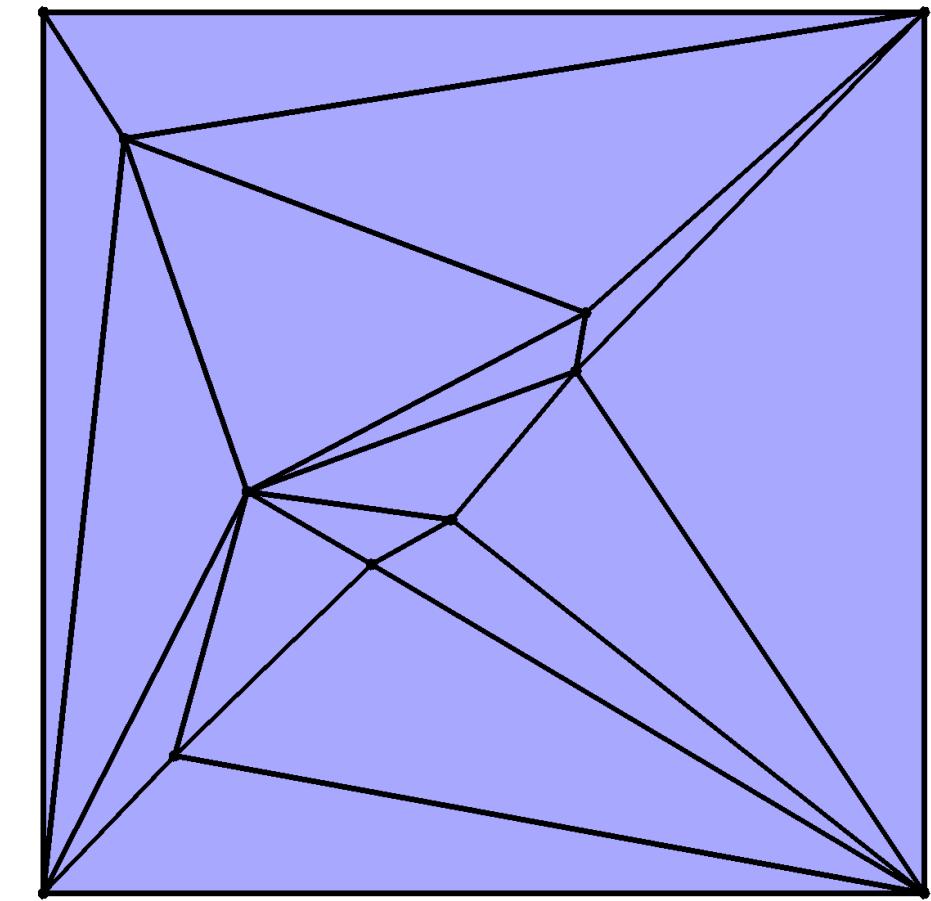
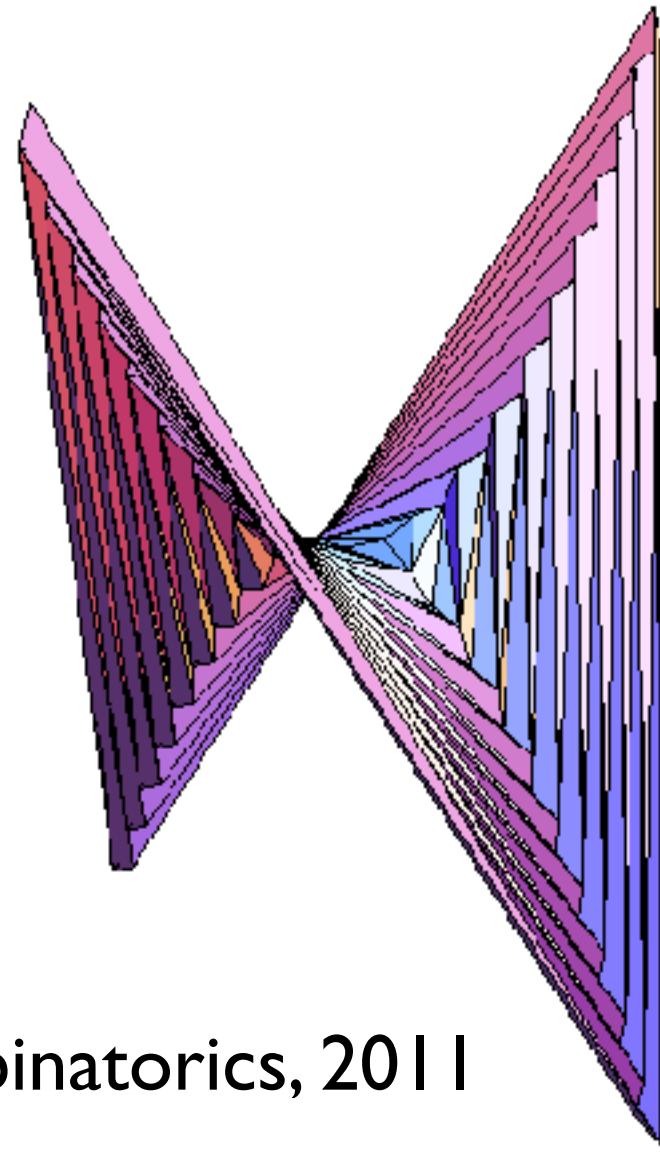
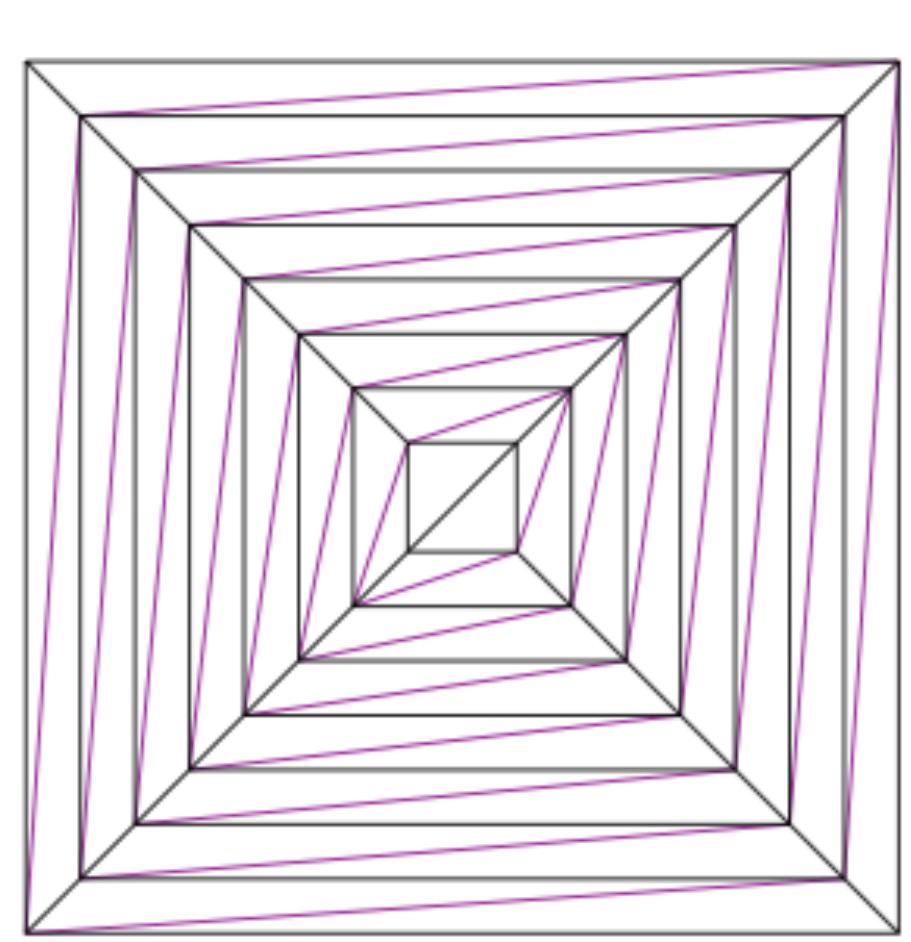
Rigid origami as bond-node structure



“bird base”

Triangulated V_b -gon : **V_b boundary vertices**

Rigid origami as bond-node structure

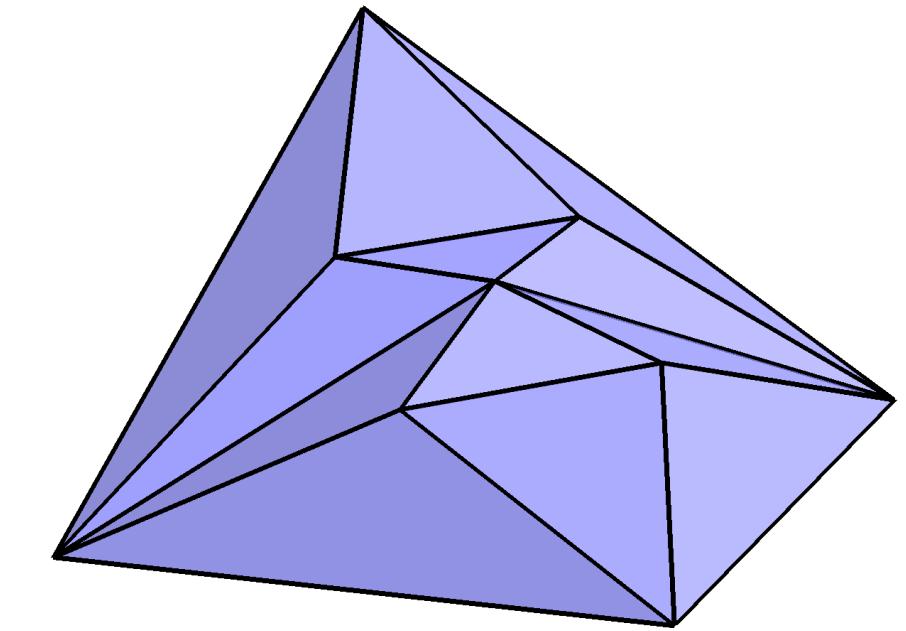
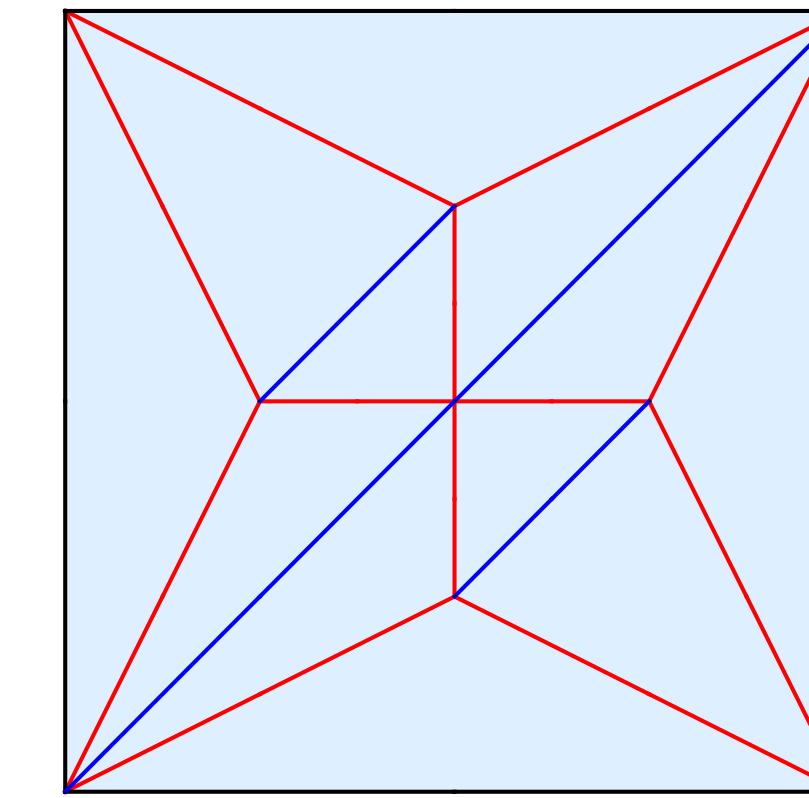
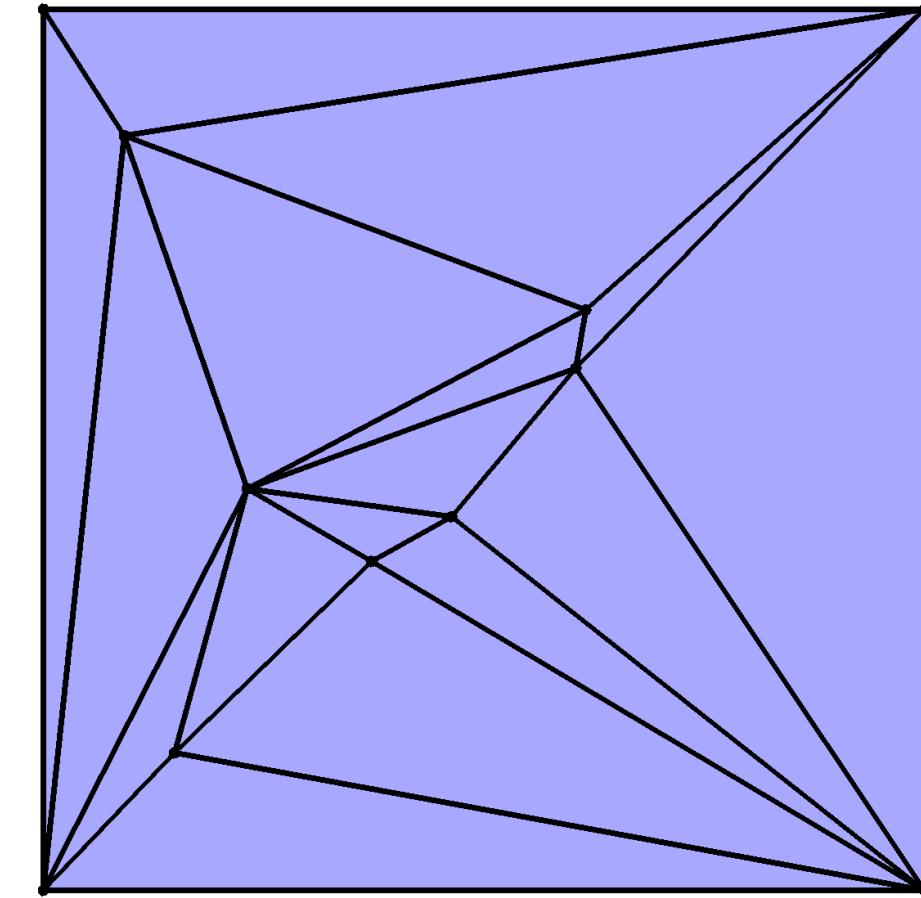
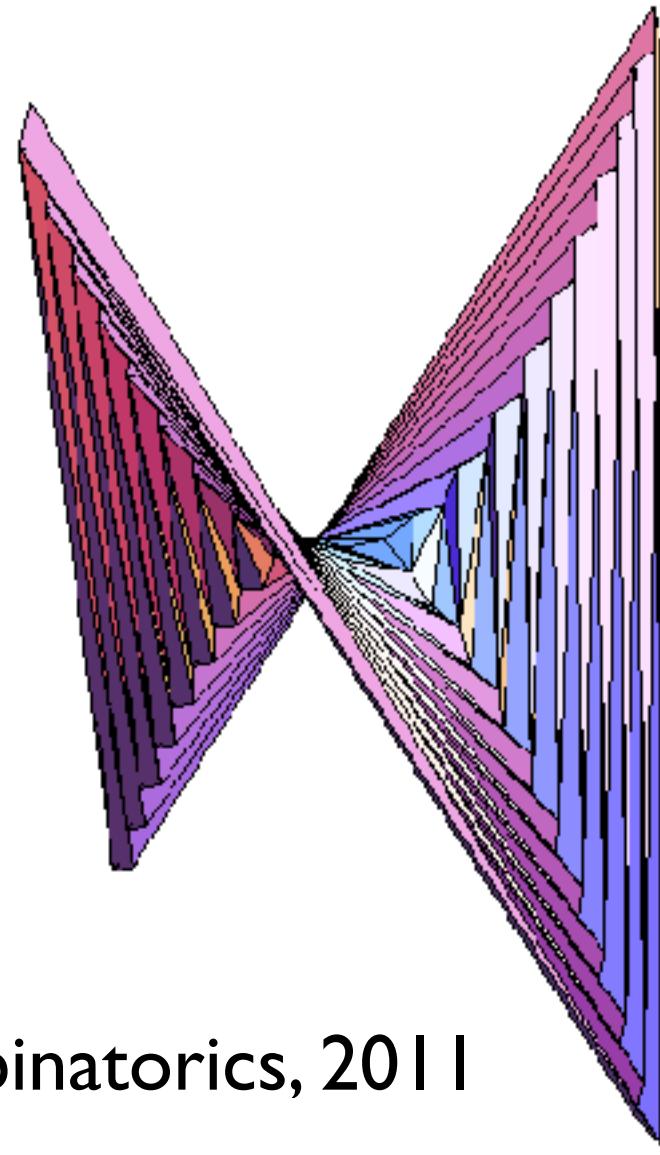
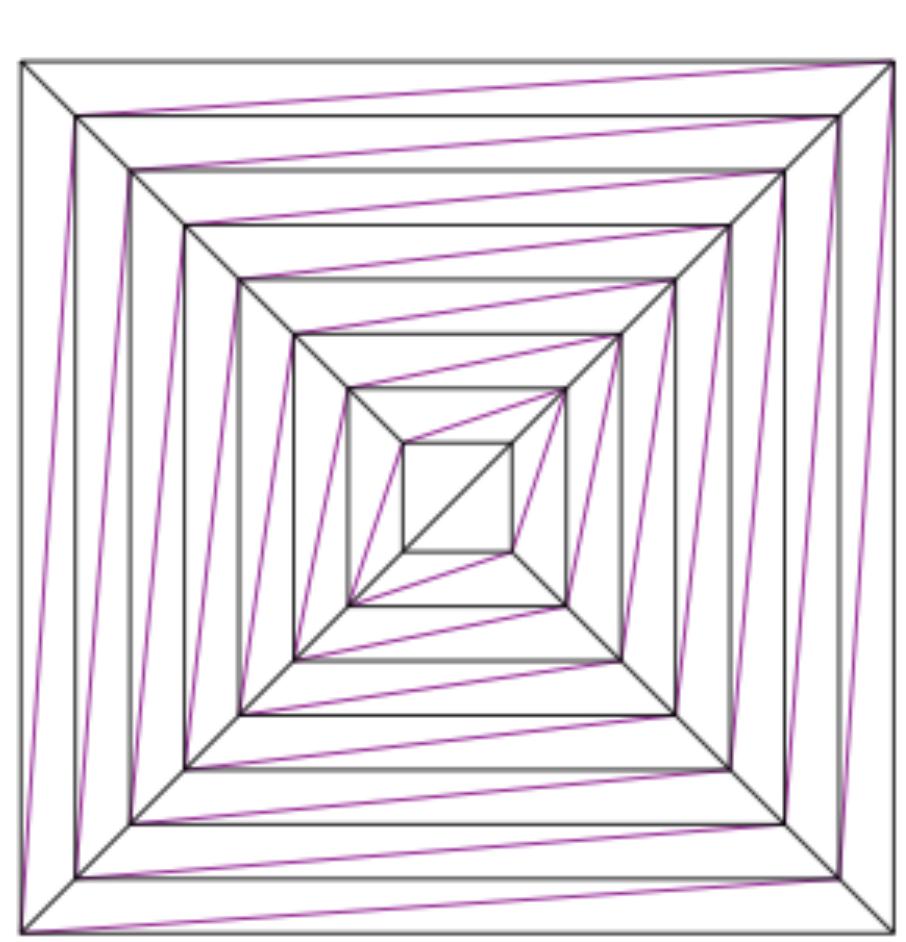


“bird base”

Demaine et al, Graphs and Combinatorics, 2011

Triangulated V_b -gon : **V_b boundary vertices**

Rigid origami as bond-node structure

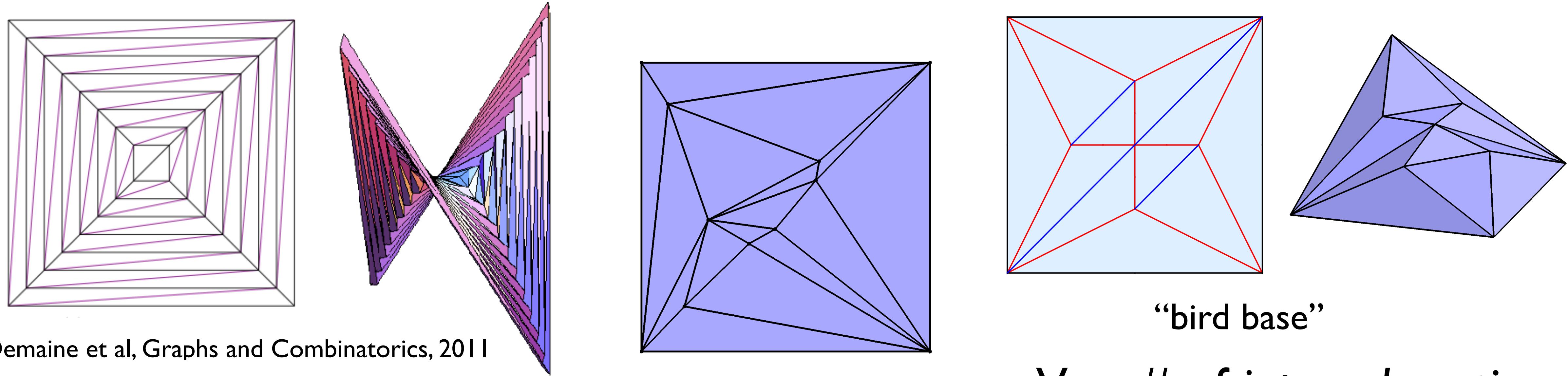


“bird base”

V_{int} : # of *internal vertices*

Triangulated V_b -gon : **V_b boundary vertices**

Rigid origami as bond-node structure



Demaine et al, Graphs and Combinatorics, 2011

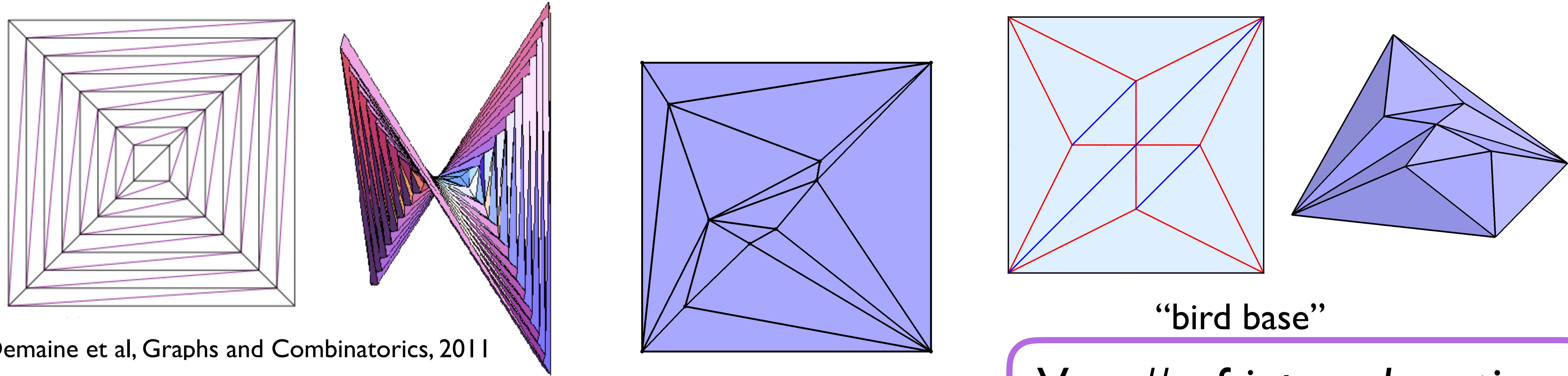
Triangulated V_b -gon : **V_b boundary vertices**

“bird base”

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$3V_{\text{int}} + V_b - 3$: # of folds

Rigid origami as bond-node structure



Demaine et al, Graphs and Combinatorics, 2011

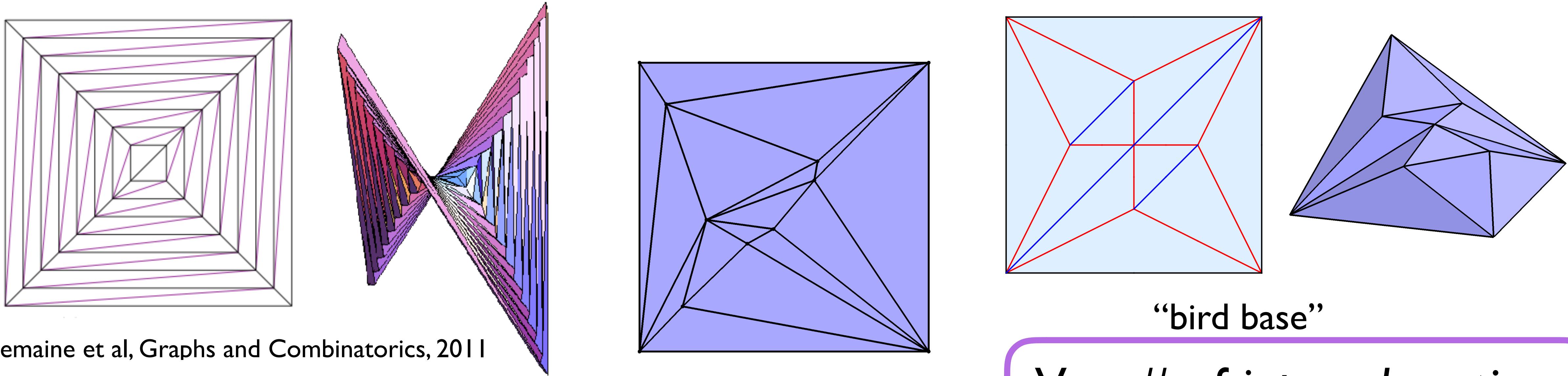
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Triangulated V_b -gon : **V_b boundary vertices**

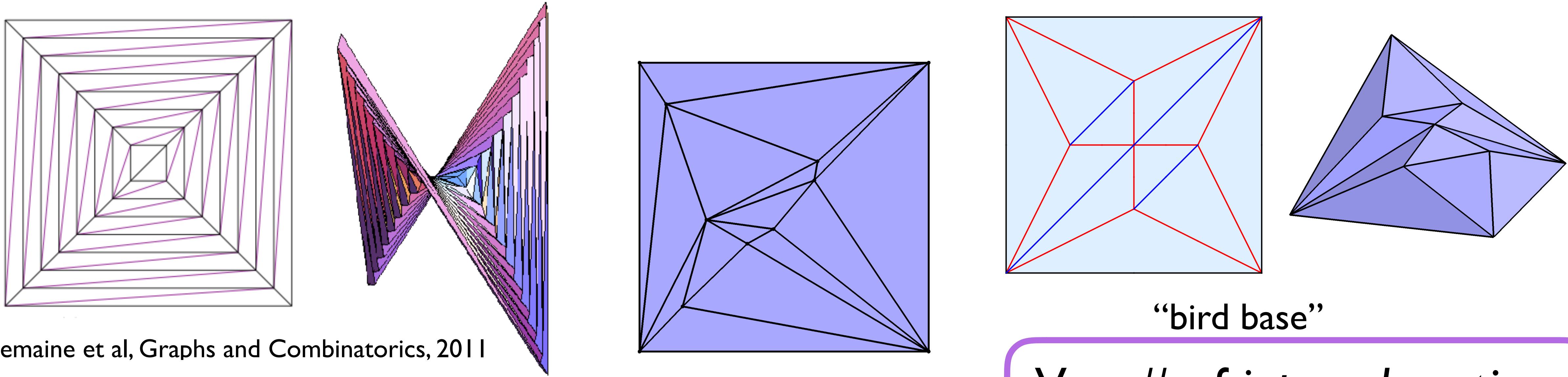
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of degrees of freedom?

Rigid origami as bond-node structure



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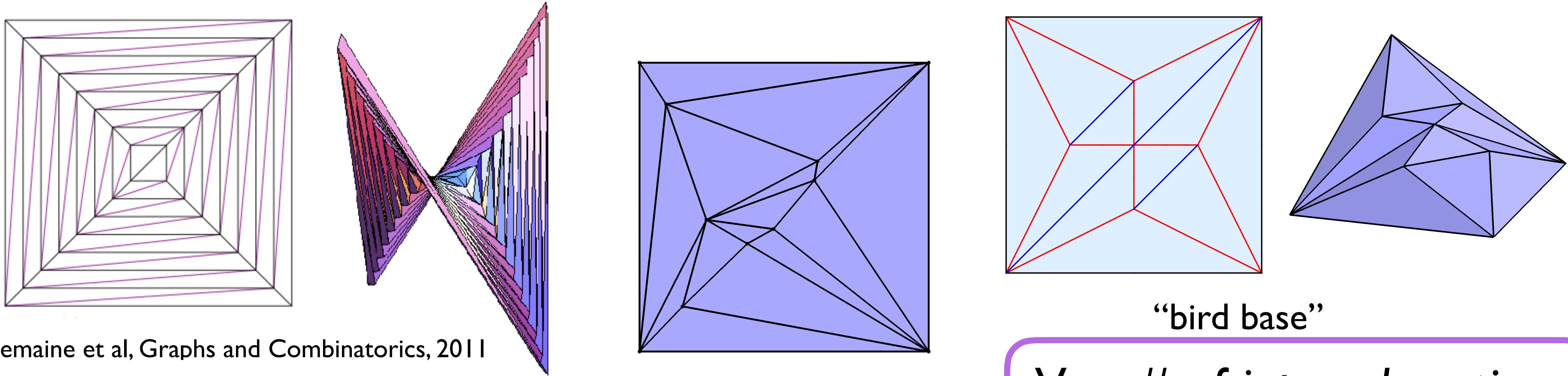
Triangulated V_b -gon : **V_b boundary vertices**

V_{int} : # of *internal vertices*

$3V_{int} + V_b - 3$: # of folds

$$\# \text{ of degrees of freedom? } N_0 = 3(V_{int} + V_b) - (3V_{int} + V_b - 3 + V_b)$$

Rigid origami as bond-node structure



Demaine et al, Graphs and Combinatorics, 2011

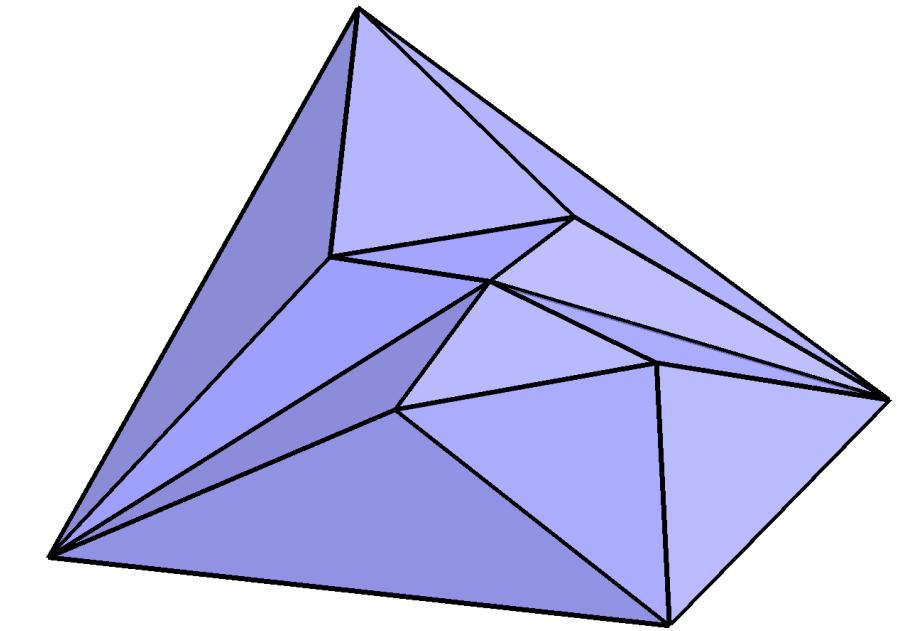
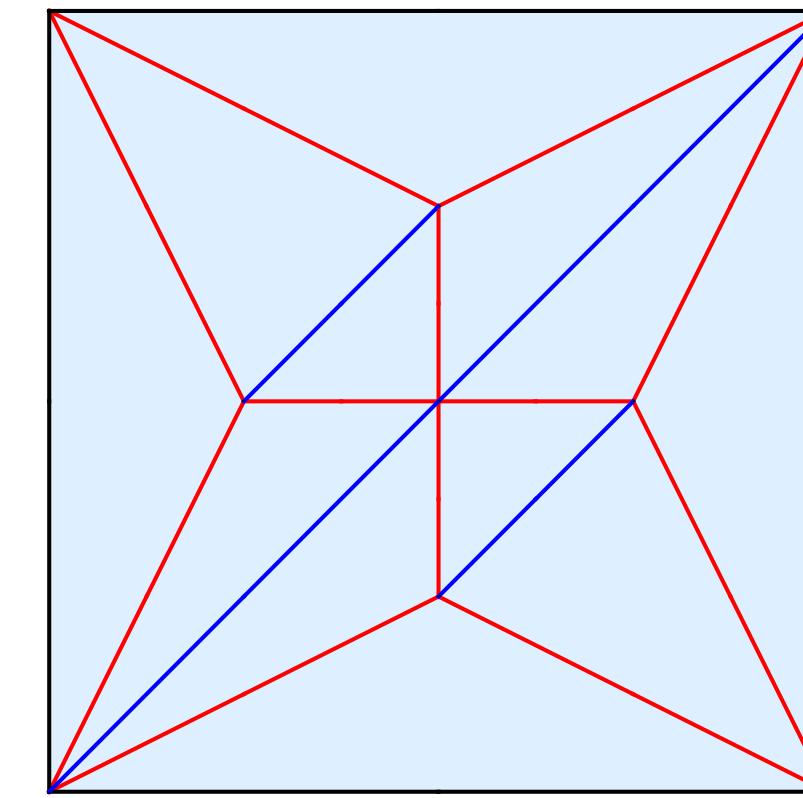
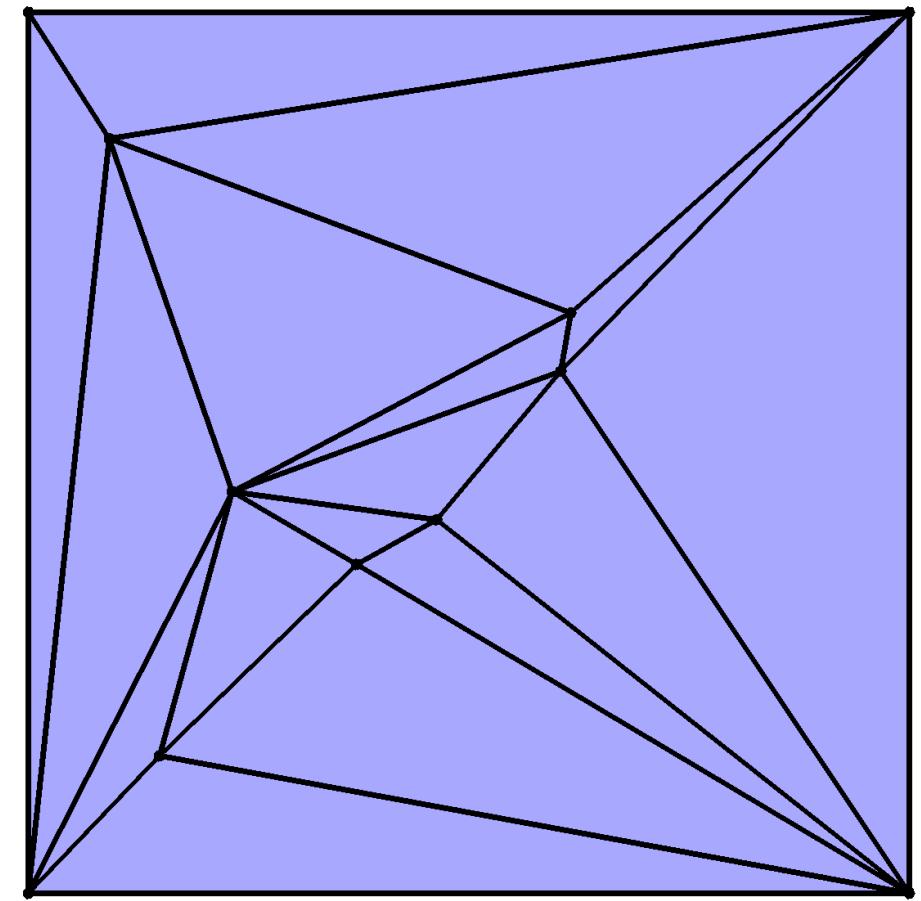
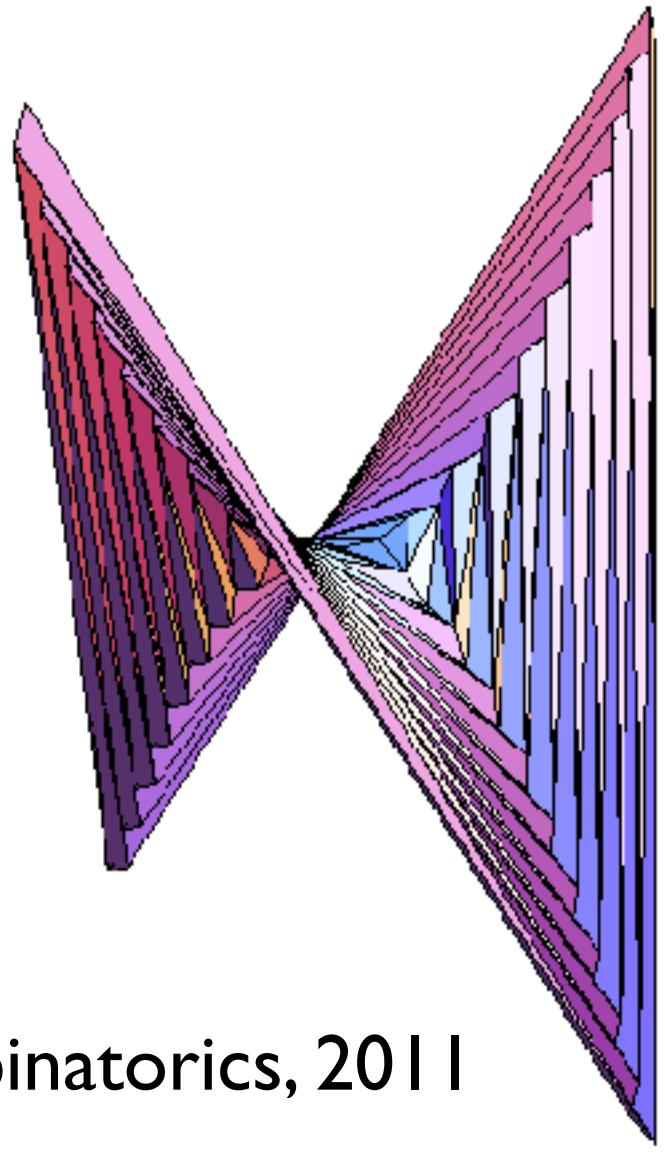
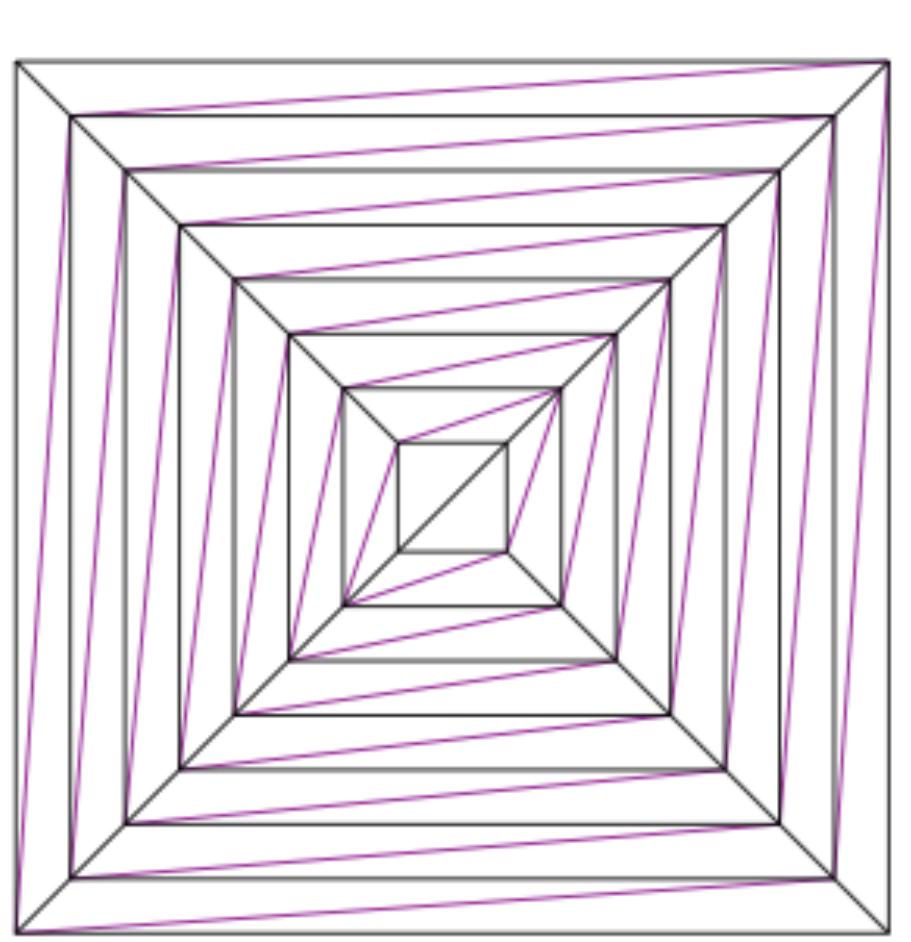
Triangulated V_b -gon : **V_b boundary vertices**

V_{int} : # of *internal vertices*

$3V_{int} + V_b - 3$: # of folds

$$\begin{aligned}\text{\# of degrees of freedom? } N_0 &= 3(V_{int} + V_b) - (3V_{int} + V_b - 3 + V_b) \\ &= V_b + 3 \\ &= 6 + (V_b - 3)\end{aligned}$$

Rigid origami as bond-node structure



Demaine et al, Graphs and Combinatorics, 2011

Triangulated V_b -gon : **V_b boundary vertices**

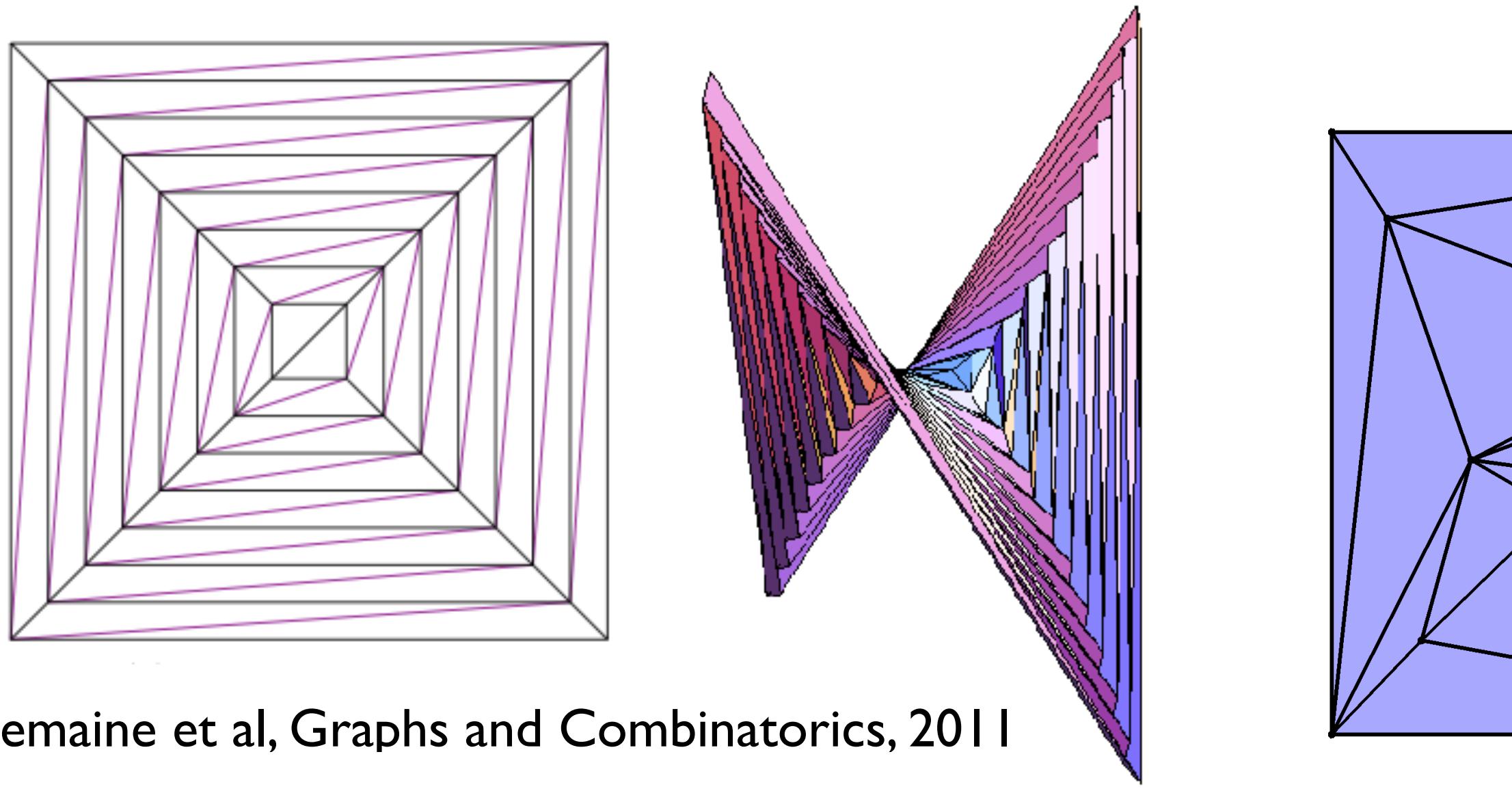
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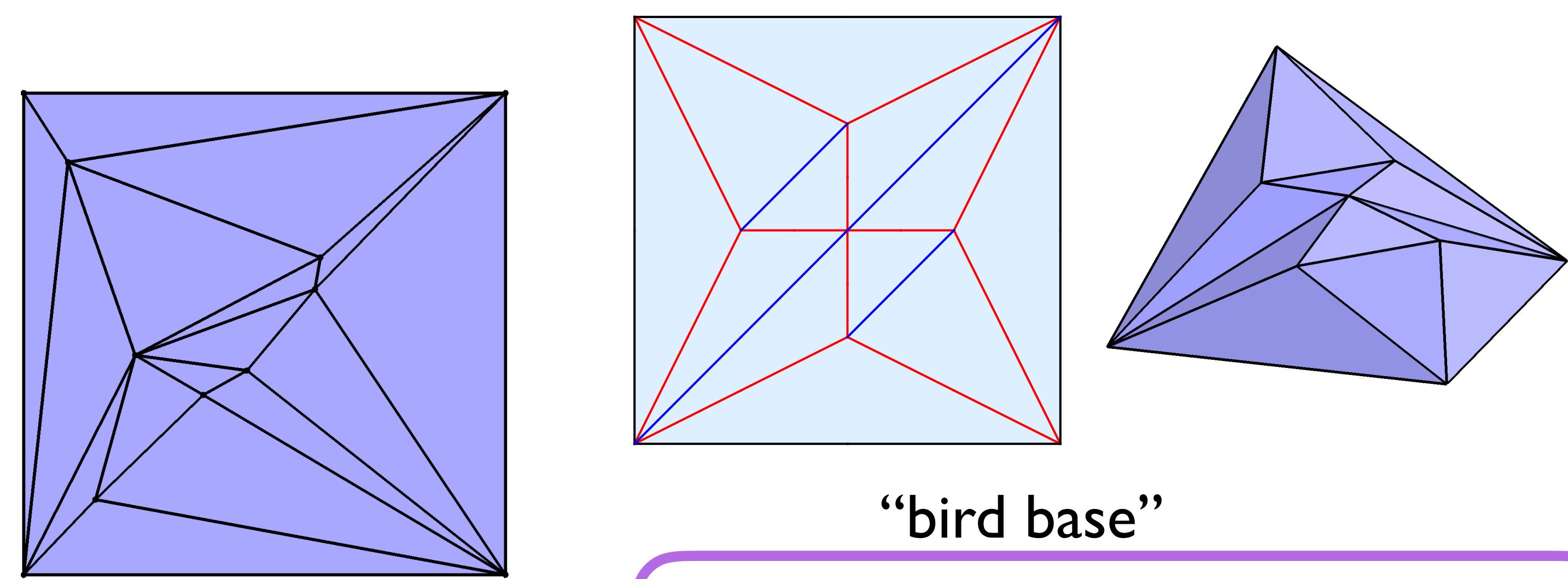
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rigid body
motions

Rigid origami as bond-node structure



Demaine et al, Graphs and Combinatorics, 2011



“bird base”

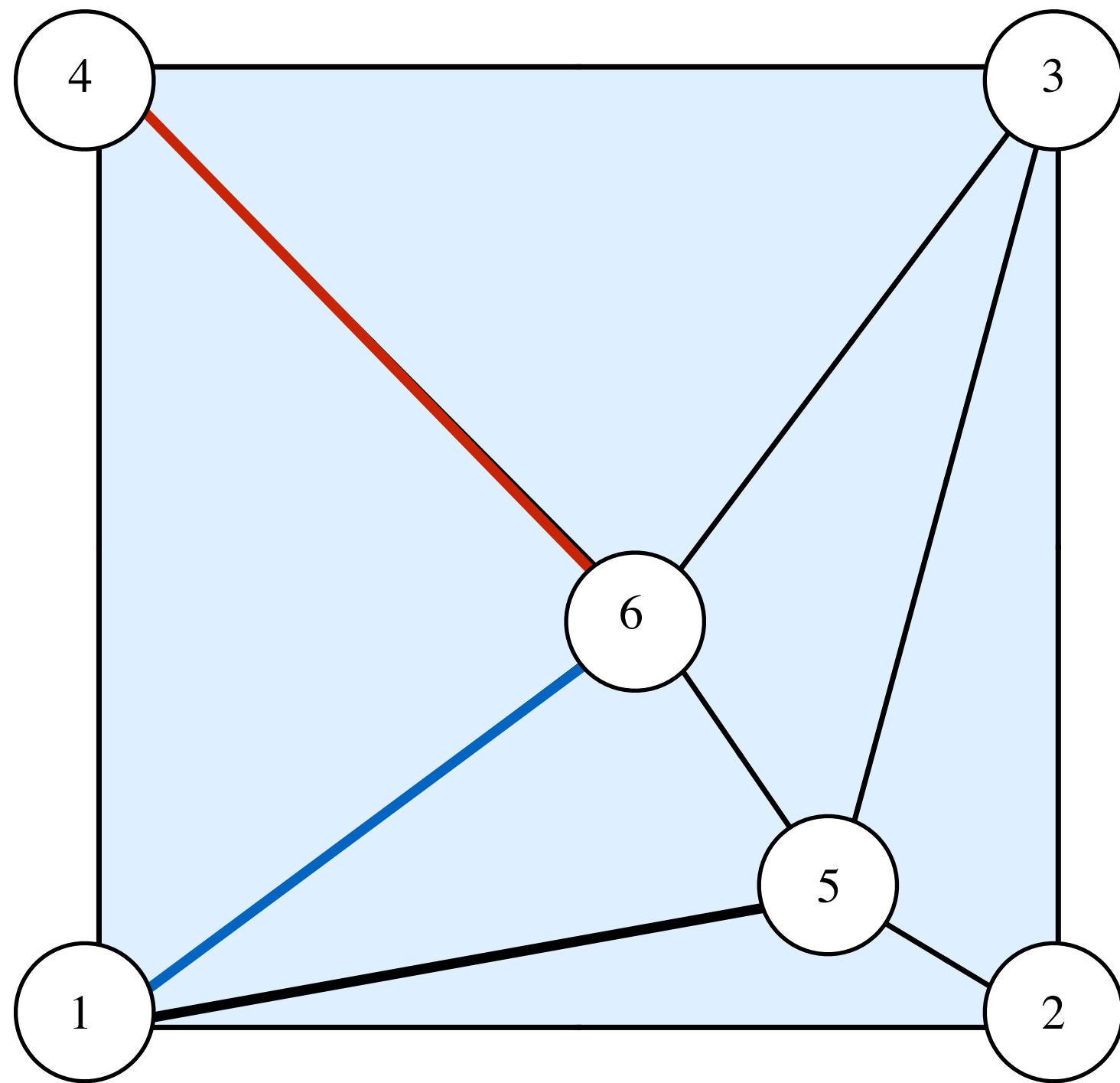
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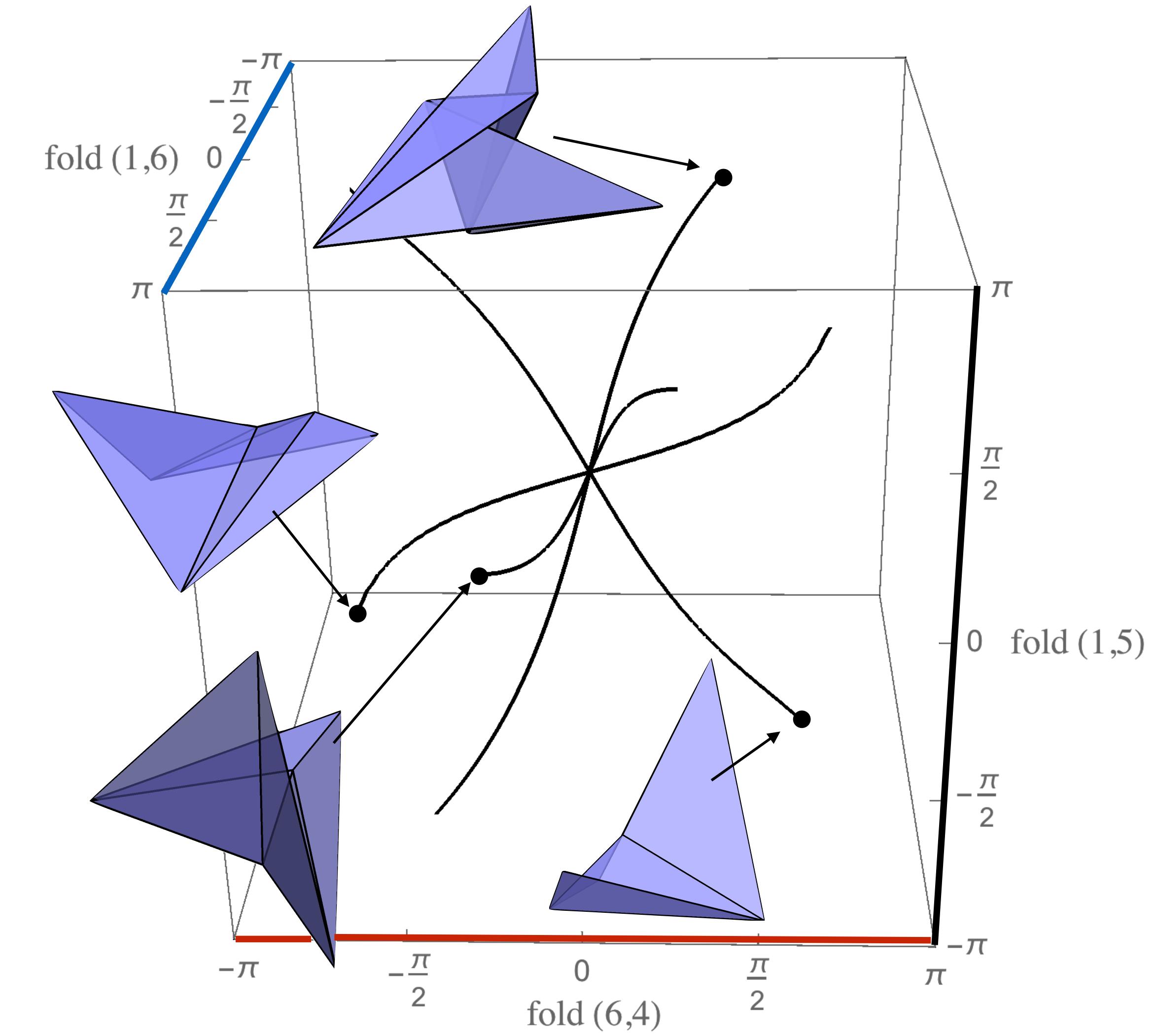
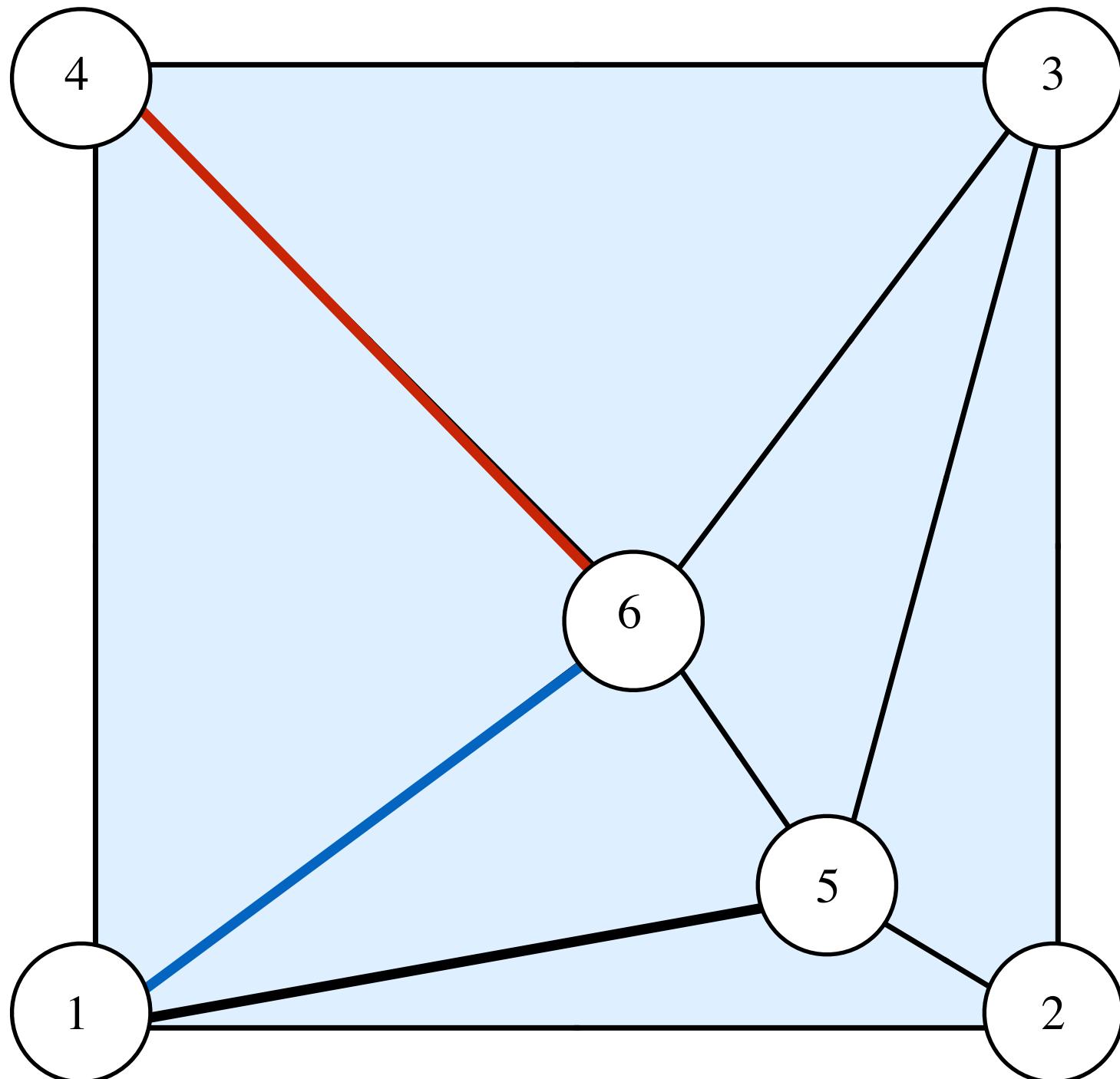
rigid body motions

$generically V_b - 3$ dof

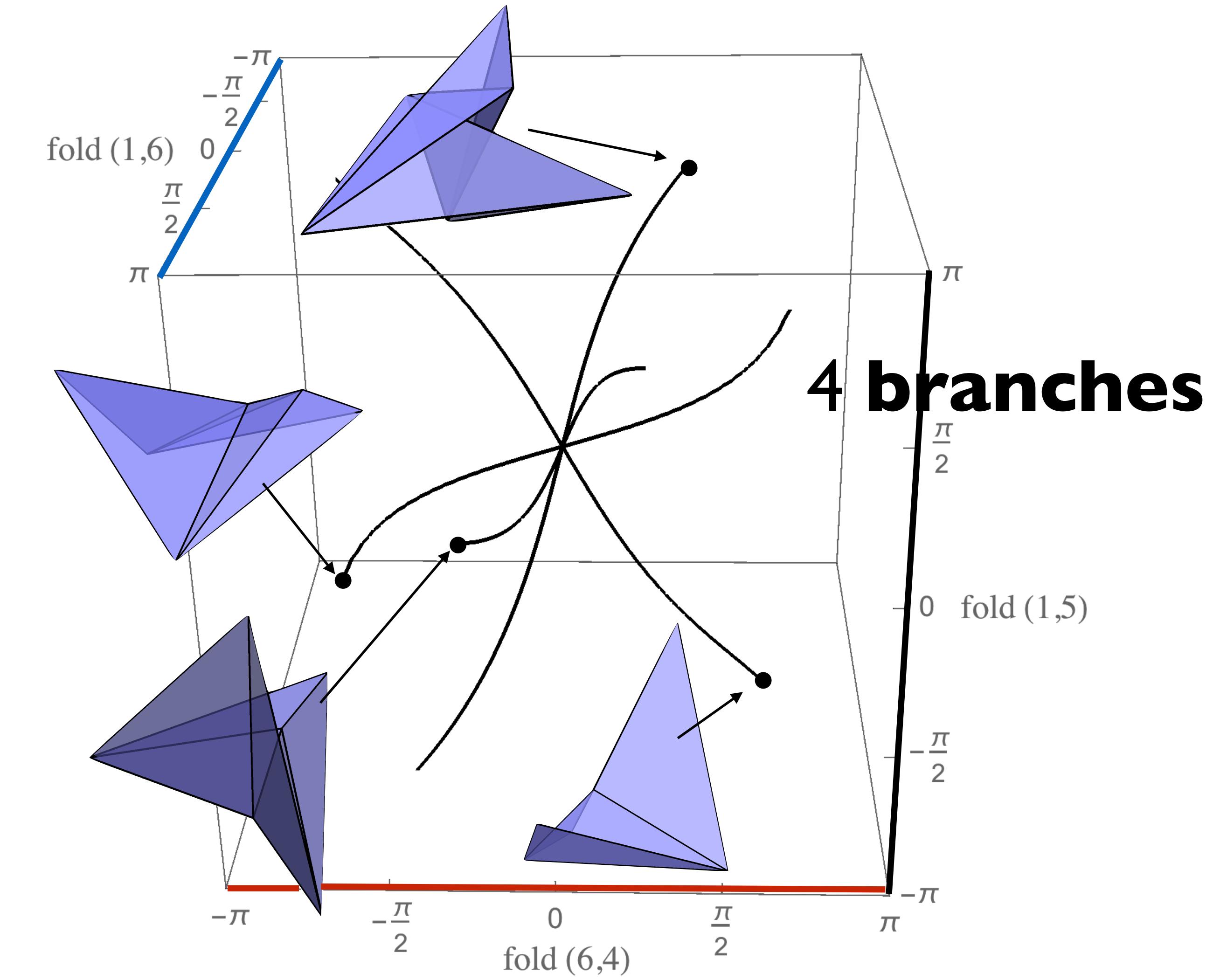
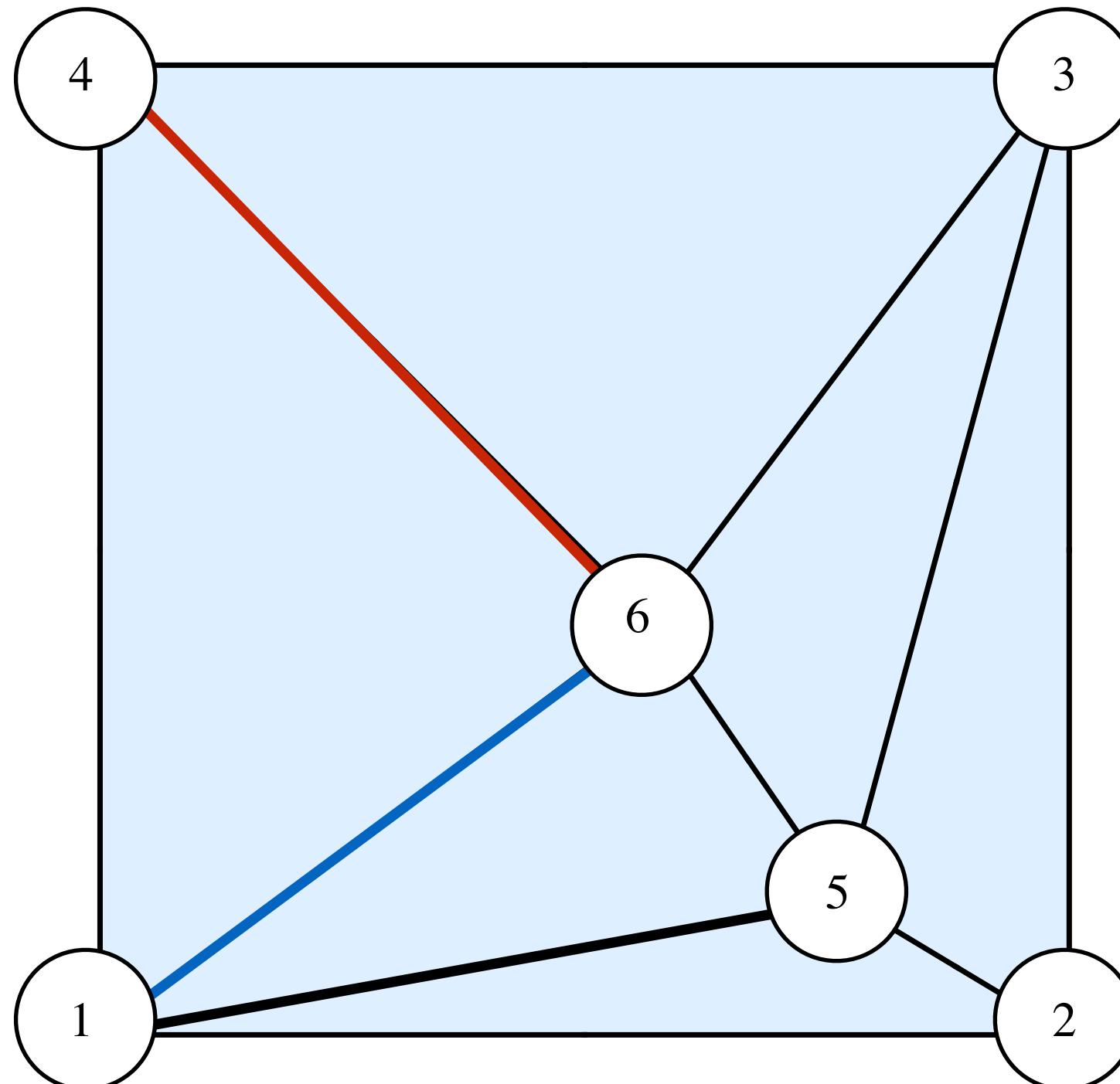
Configuration space near the flat state

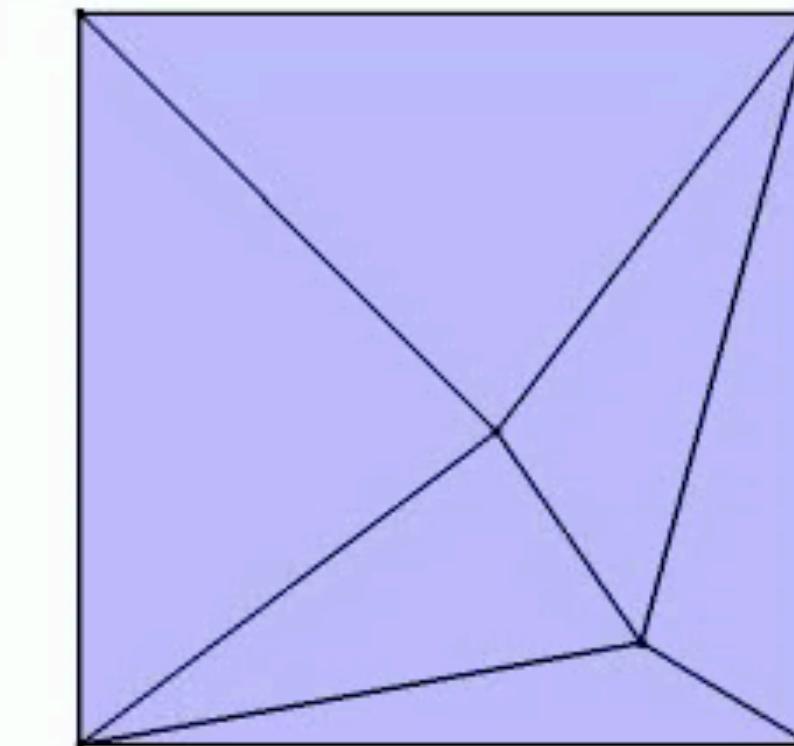
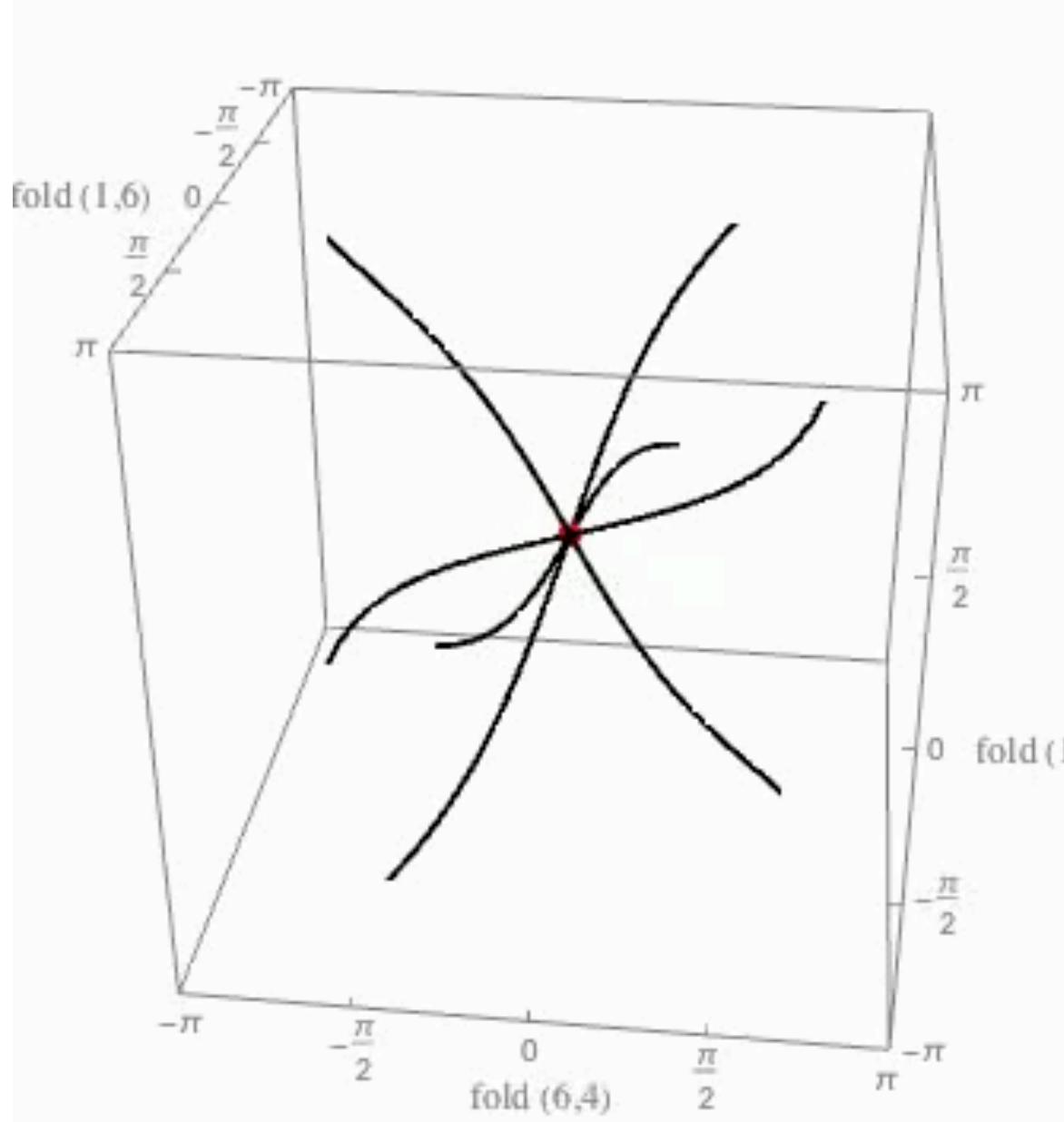


Configuration space near the flat state

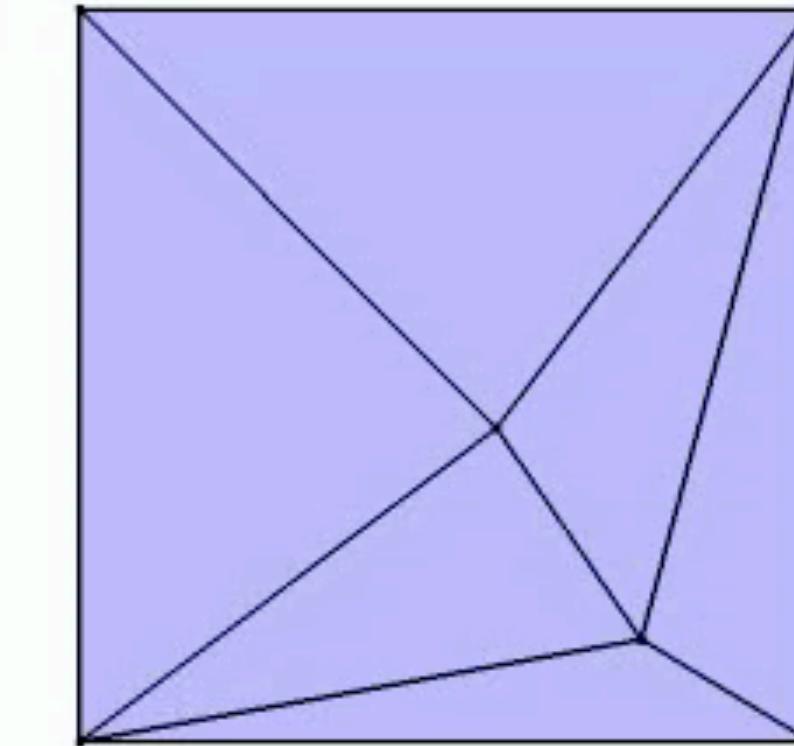
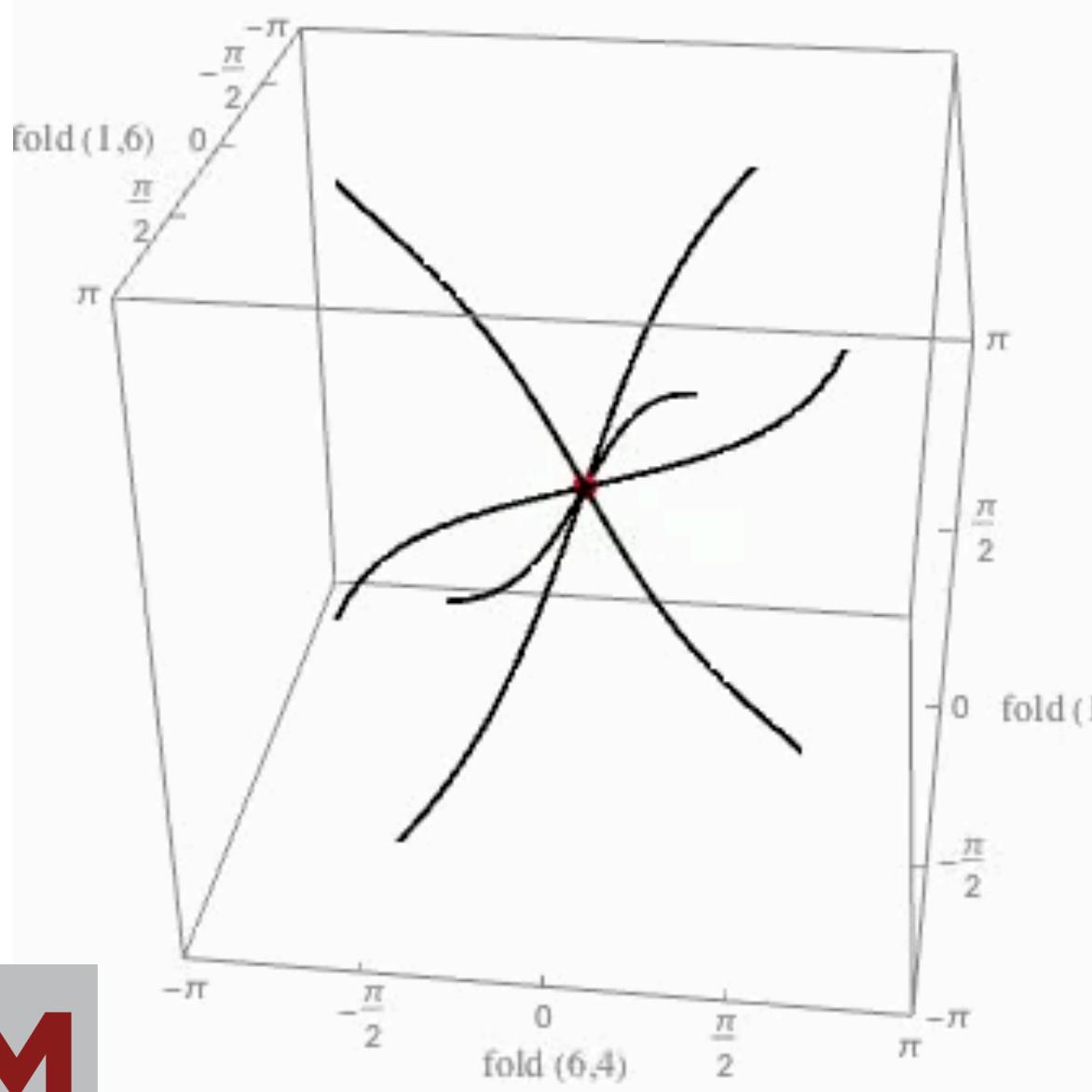


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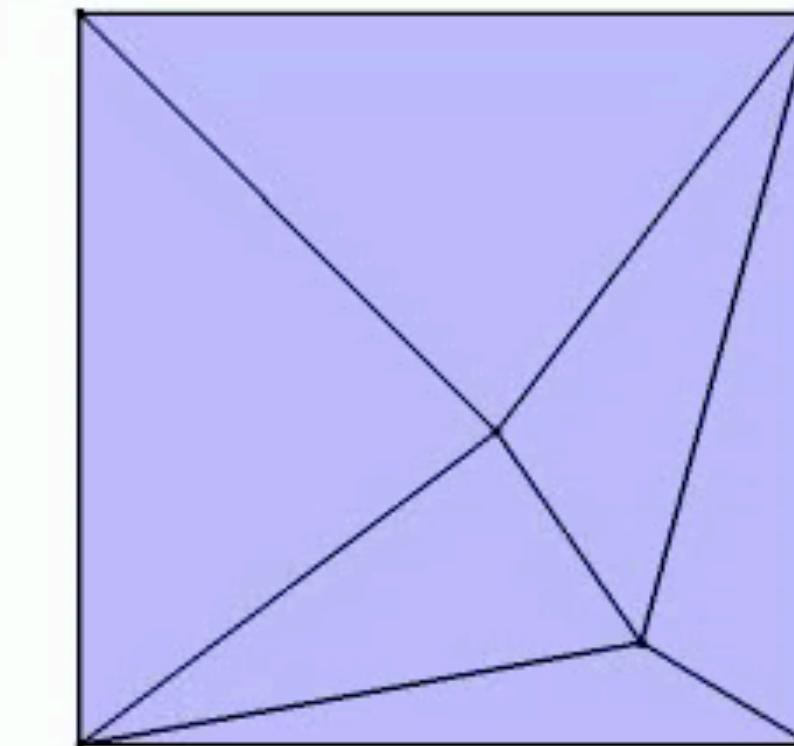
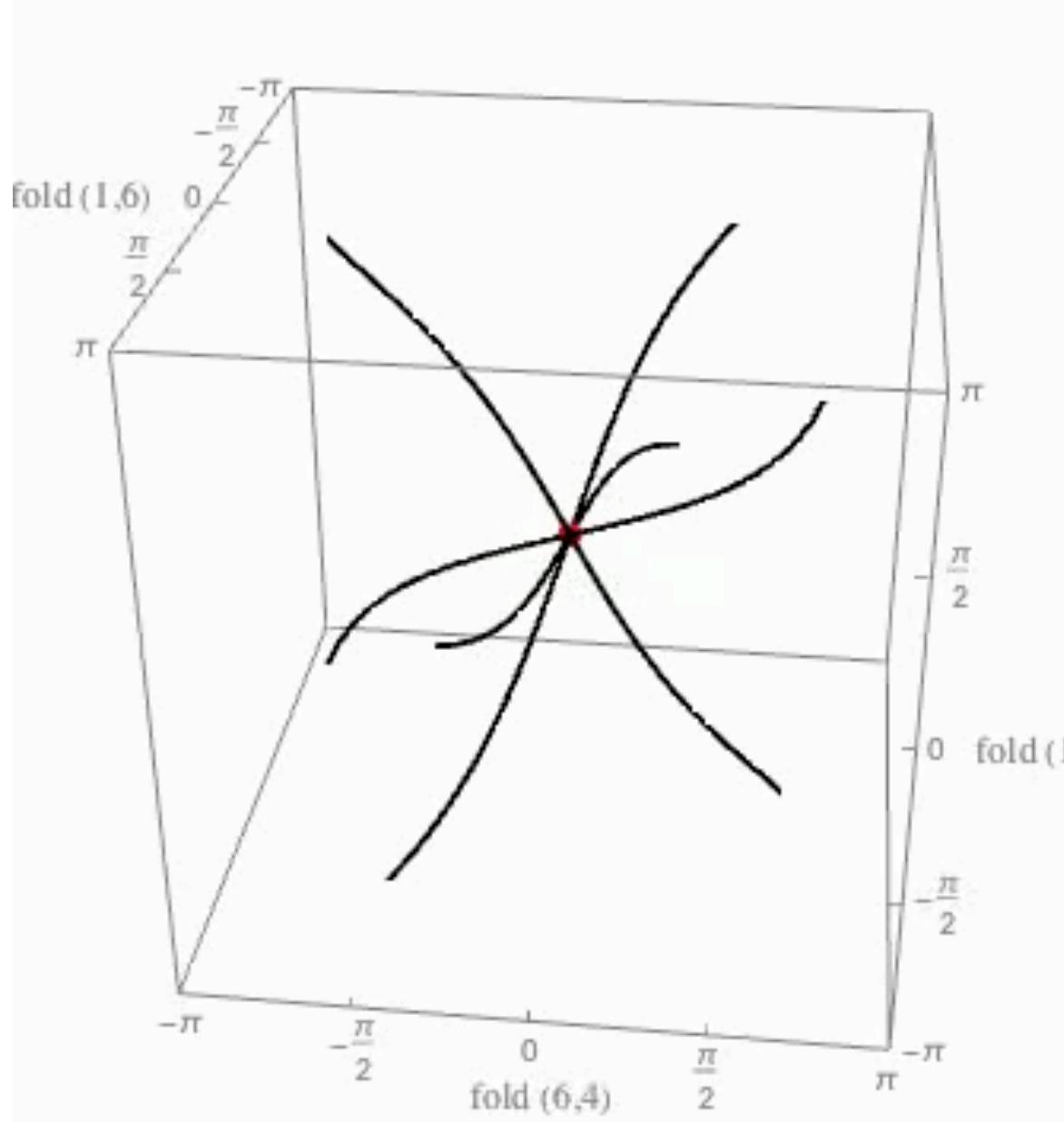




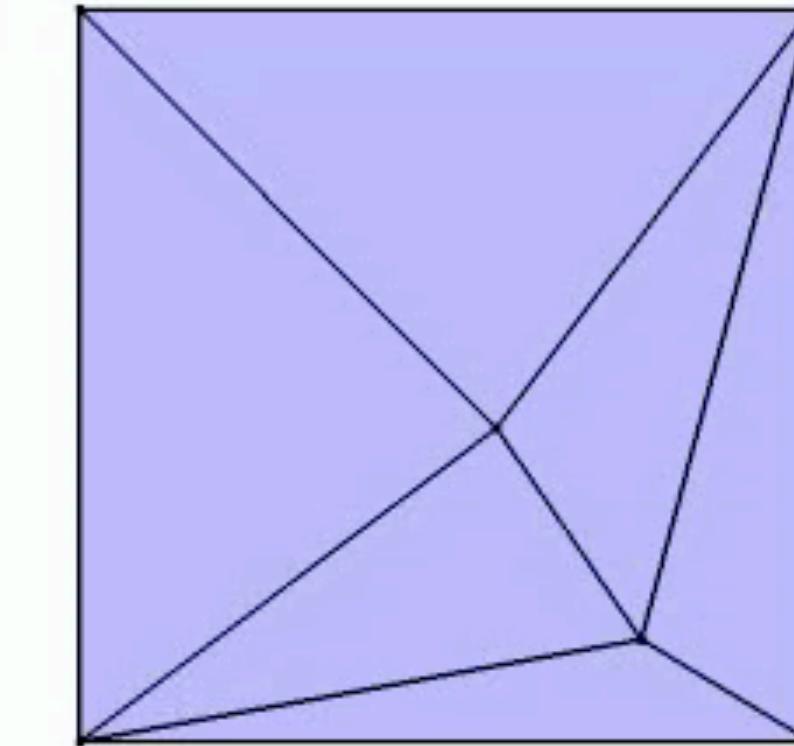
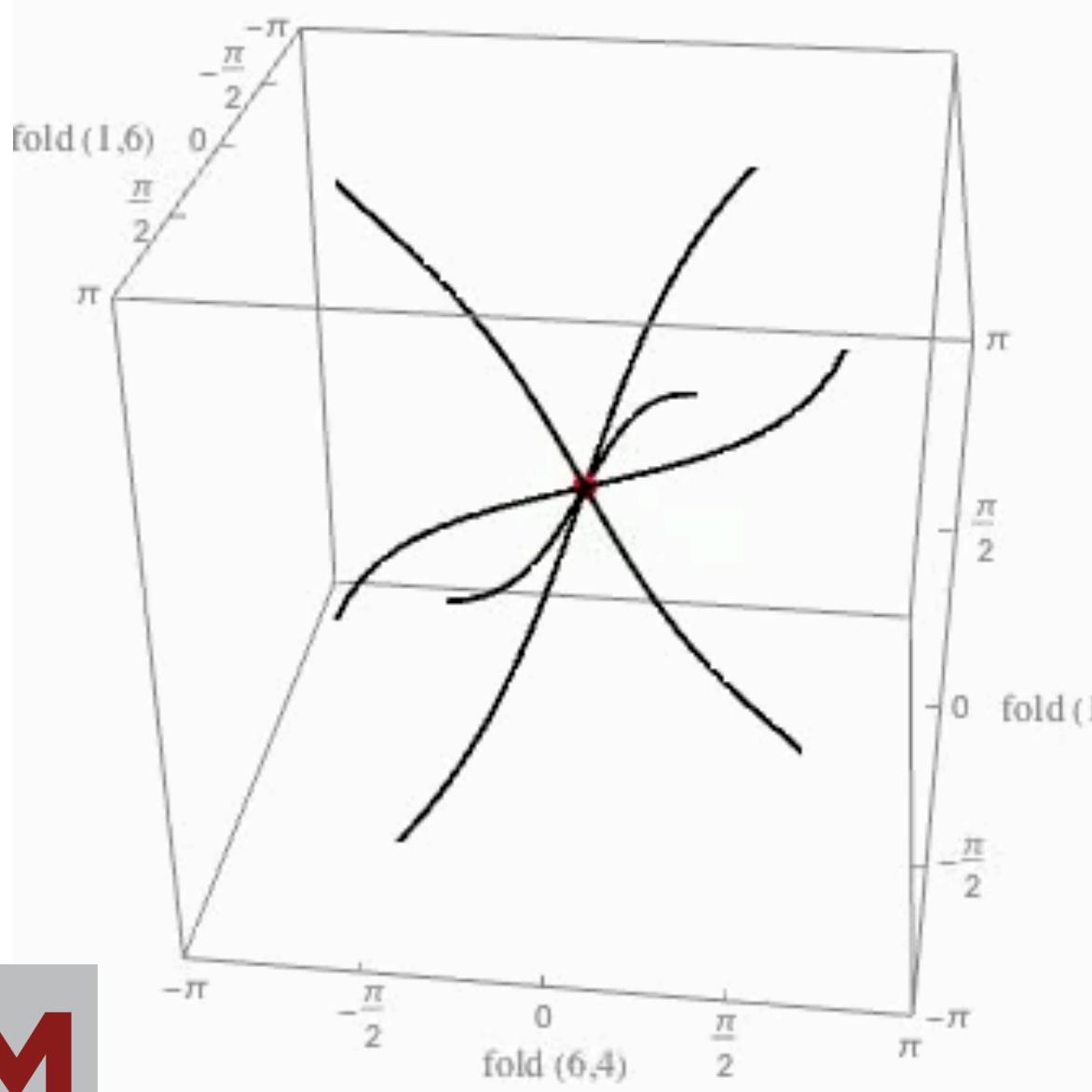
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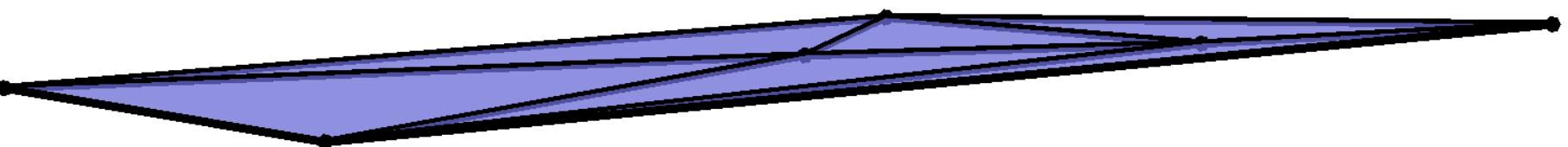


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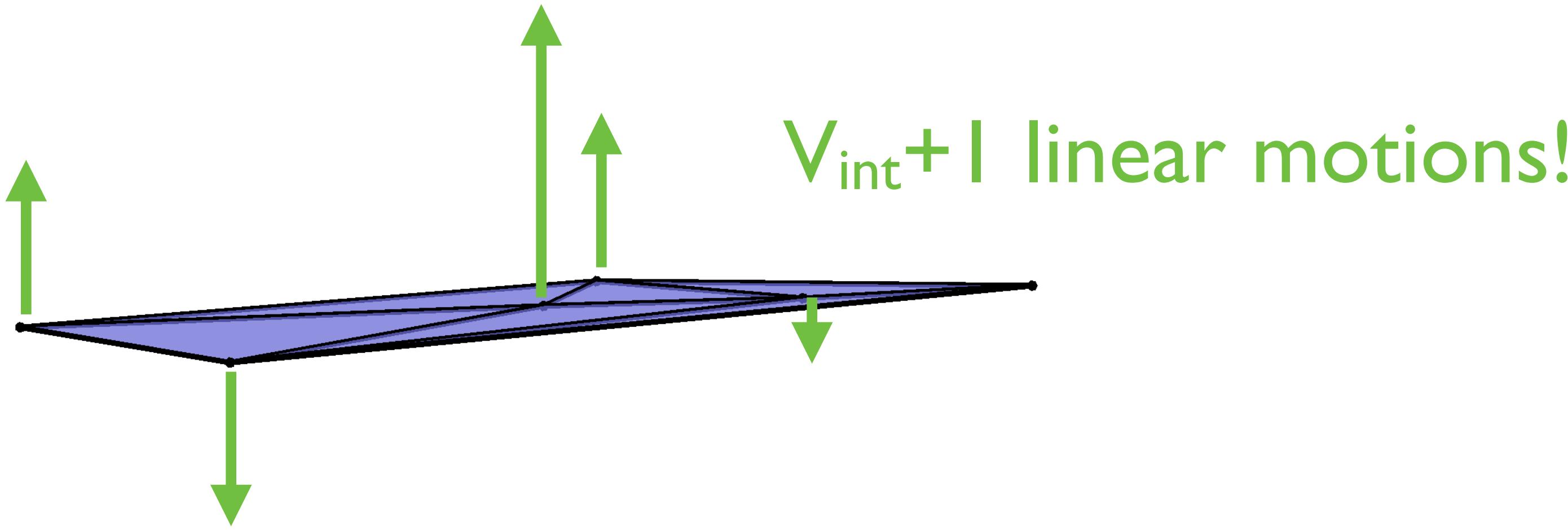


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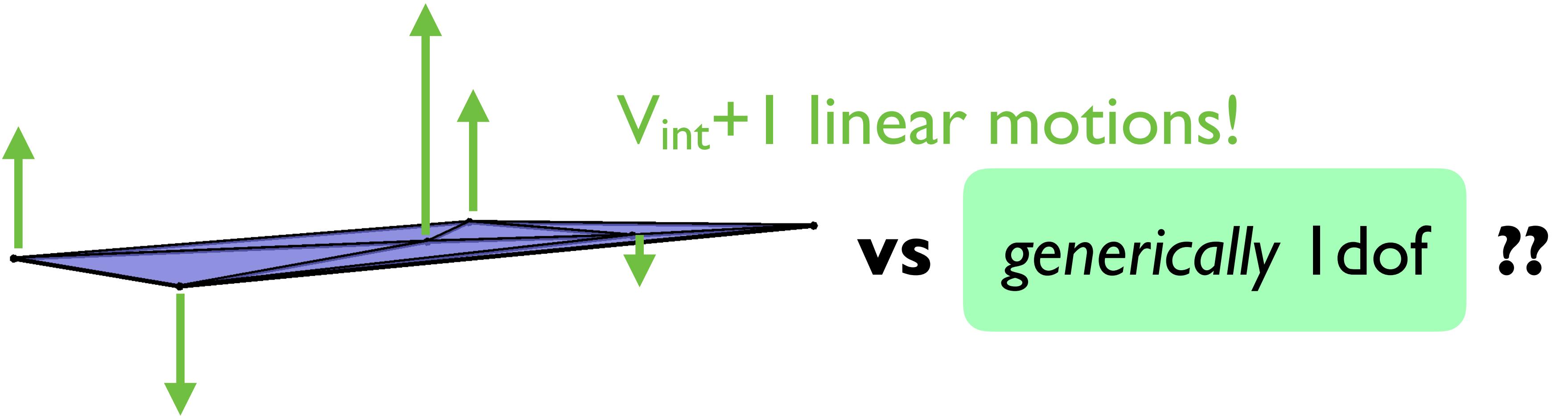
Flat is not generic!



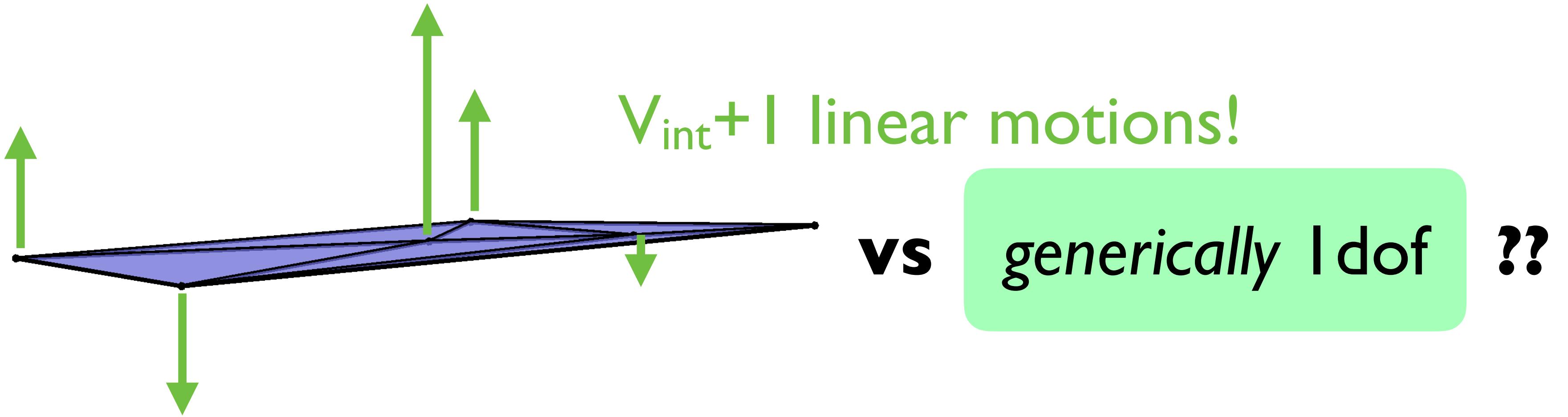
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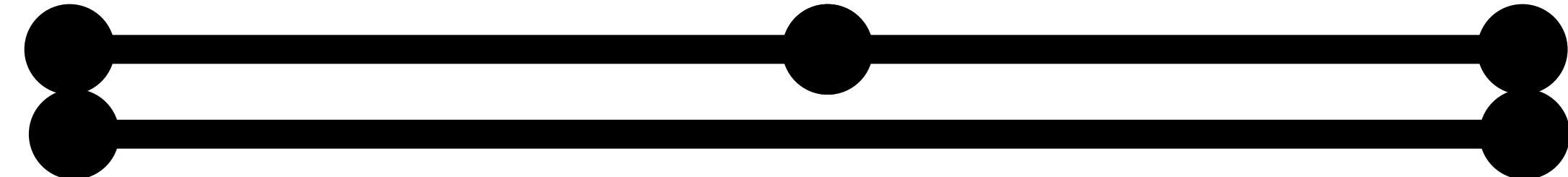
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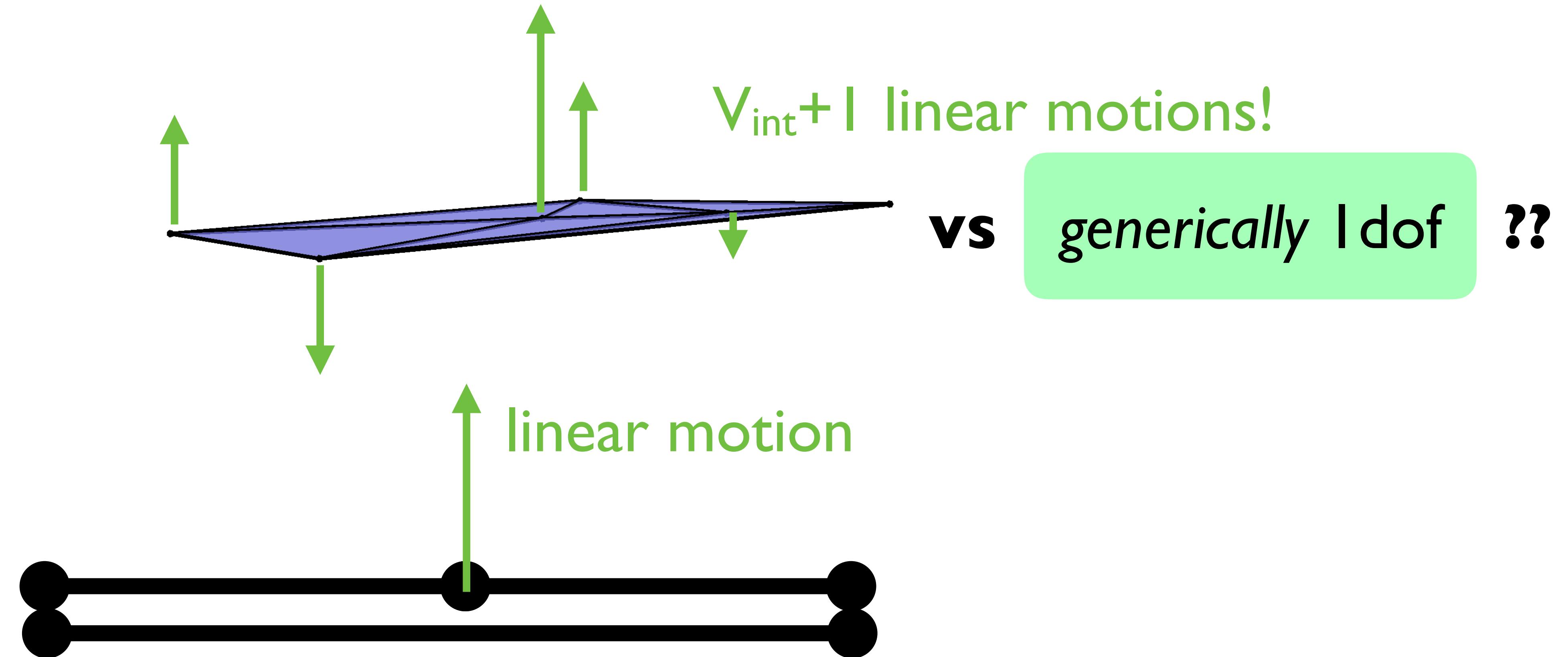
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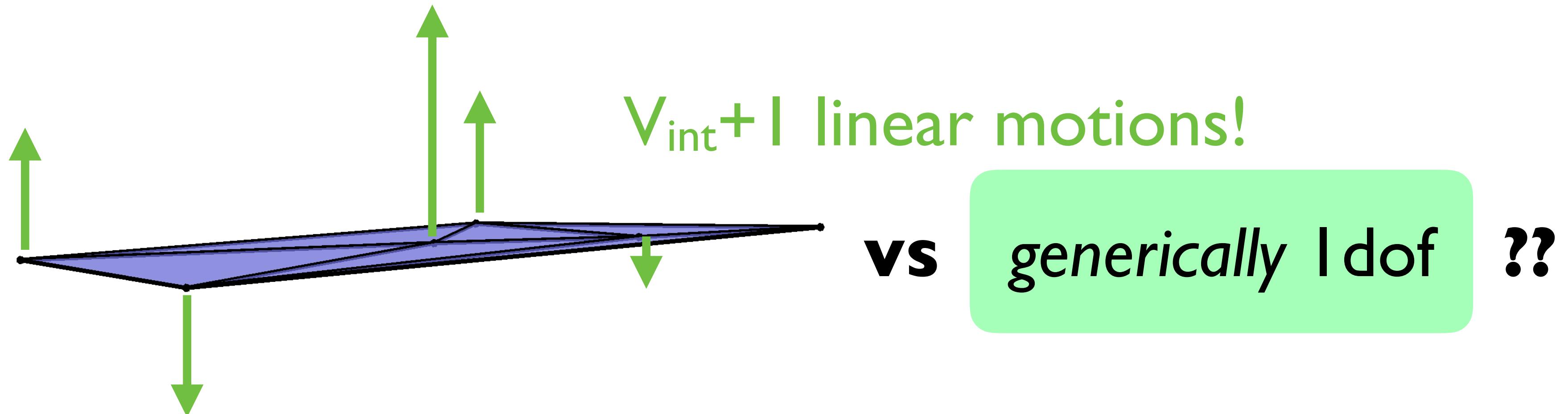
Toy example:



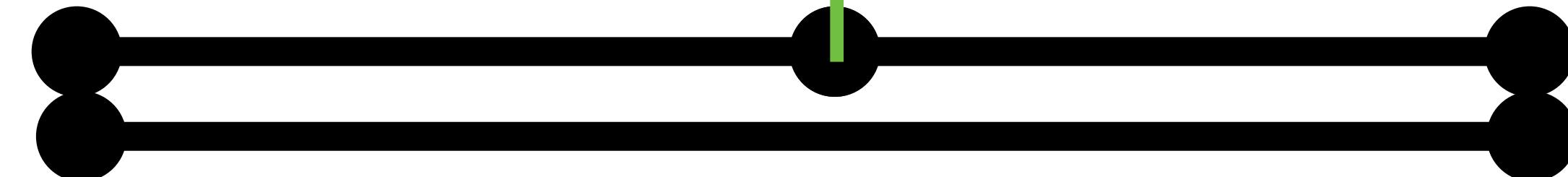
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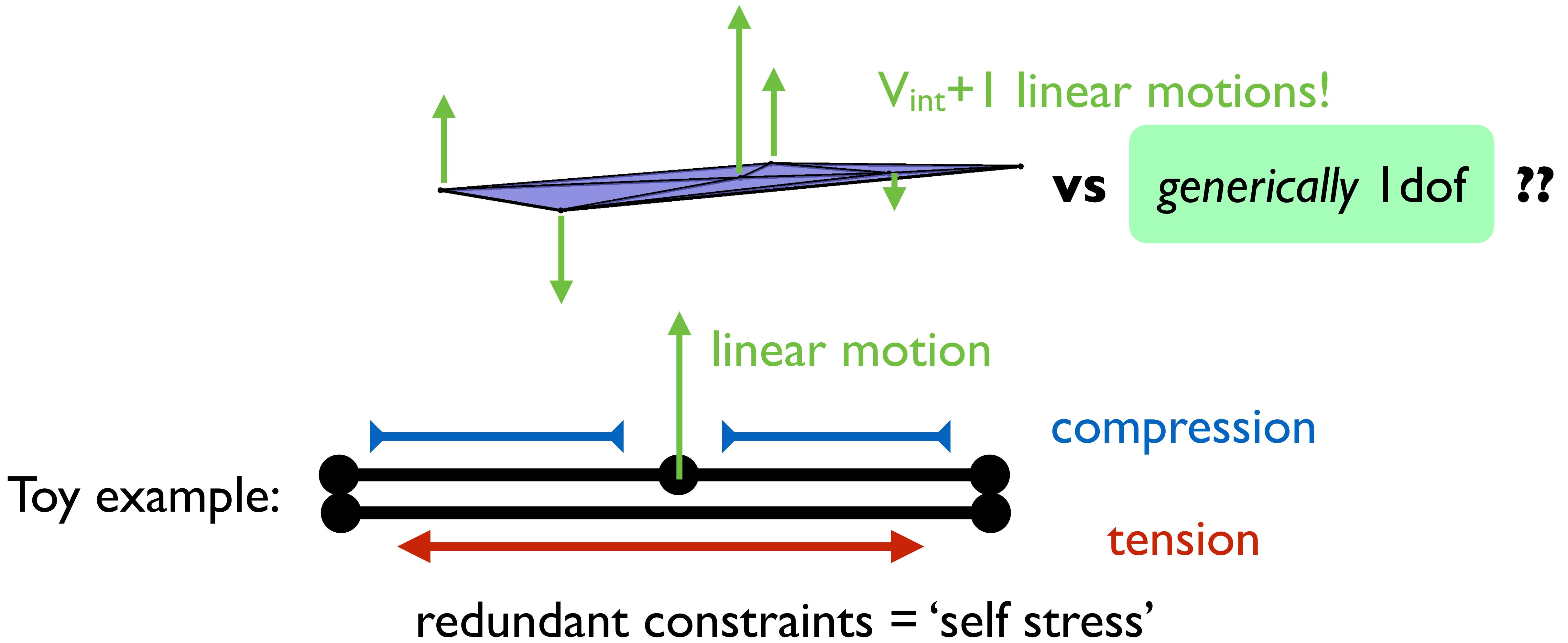


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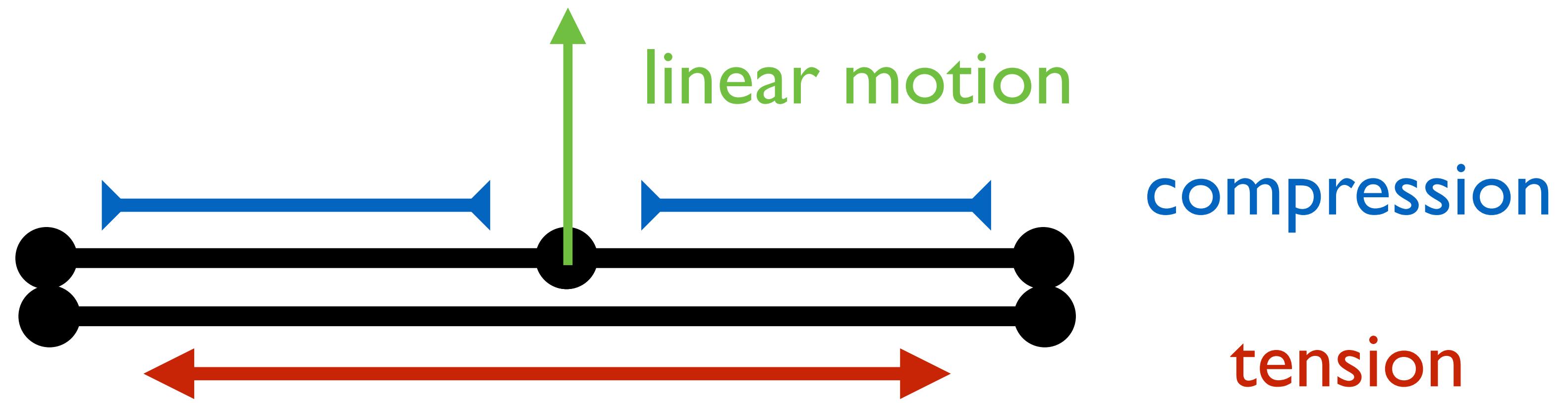


redundant constraints = ‘self stress’

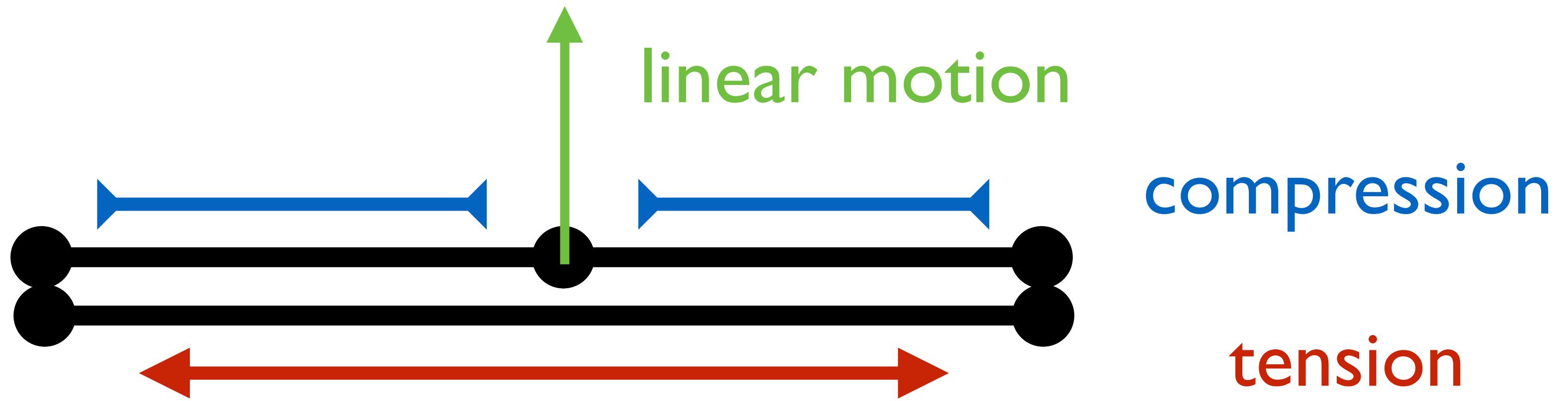
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Self stresses and second-order constraints



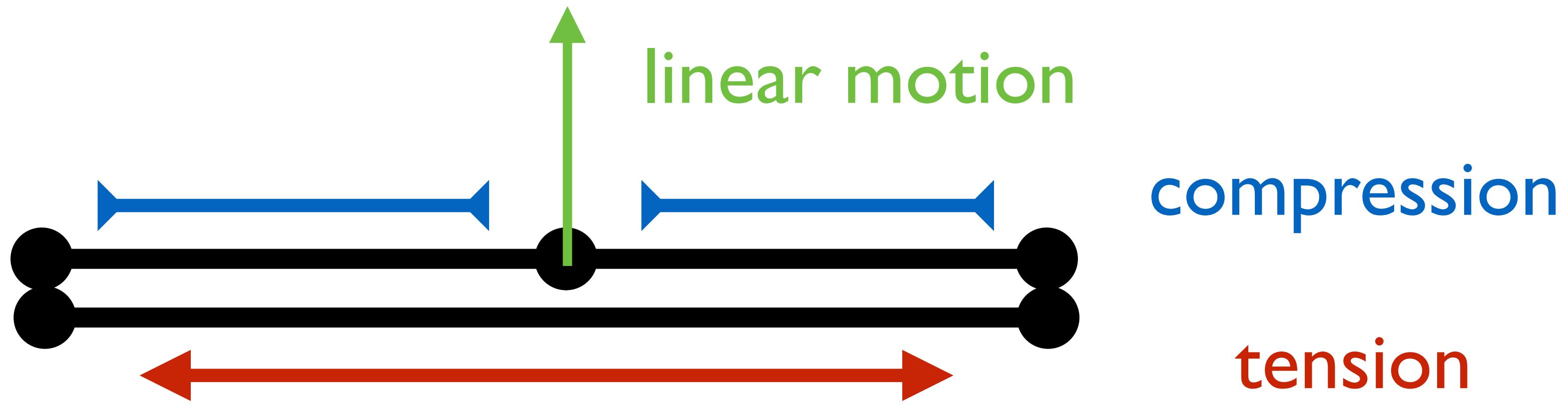
Self stresses and second-order constraints



The second-order constraints are in **I to I correspondence** with self stresses!

Connelly and Whiteley, SIAM J Discrete Math 1996

Self stresses and second-order constraints



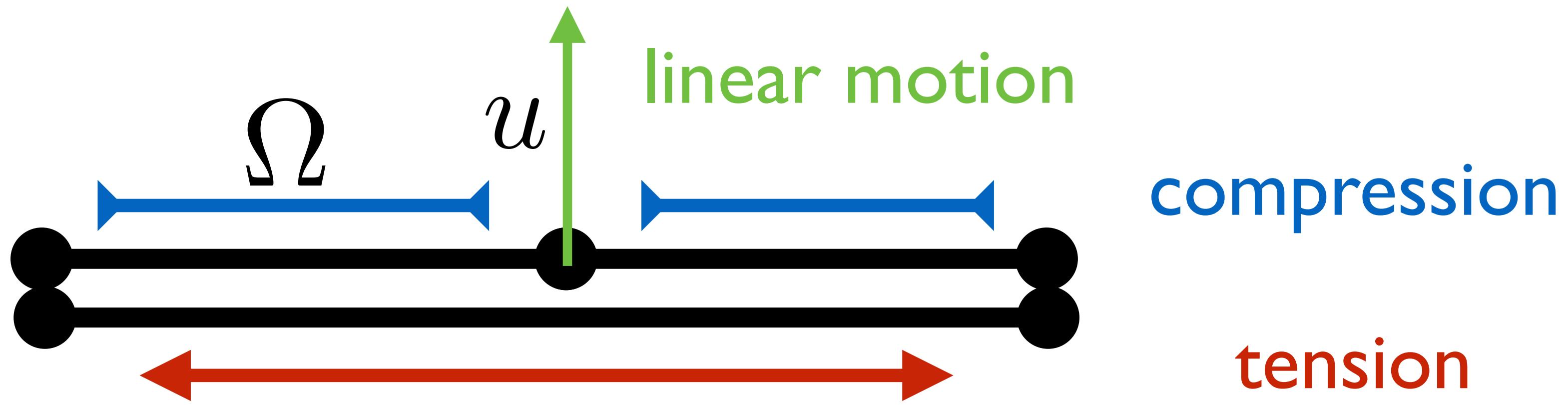
The second-order constraints are in **I to I correspondence** with self stresses!

$$u^T \Omega u = 0$$

Ω symmetric
“stress matrix”

Connelly and Whiteley, SIAM J Discrete Math 1996

Self stresses and second-order constraints



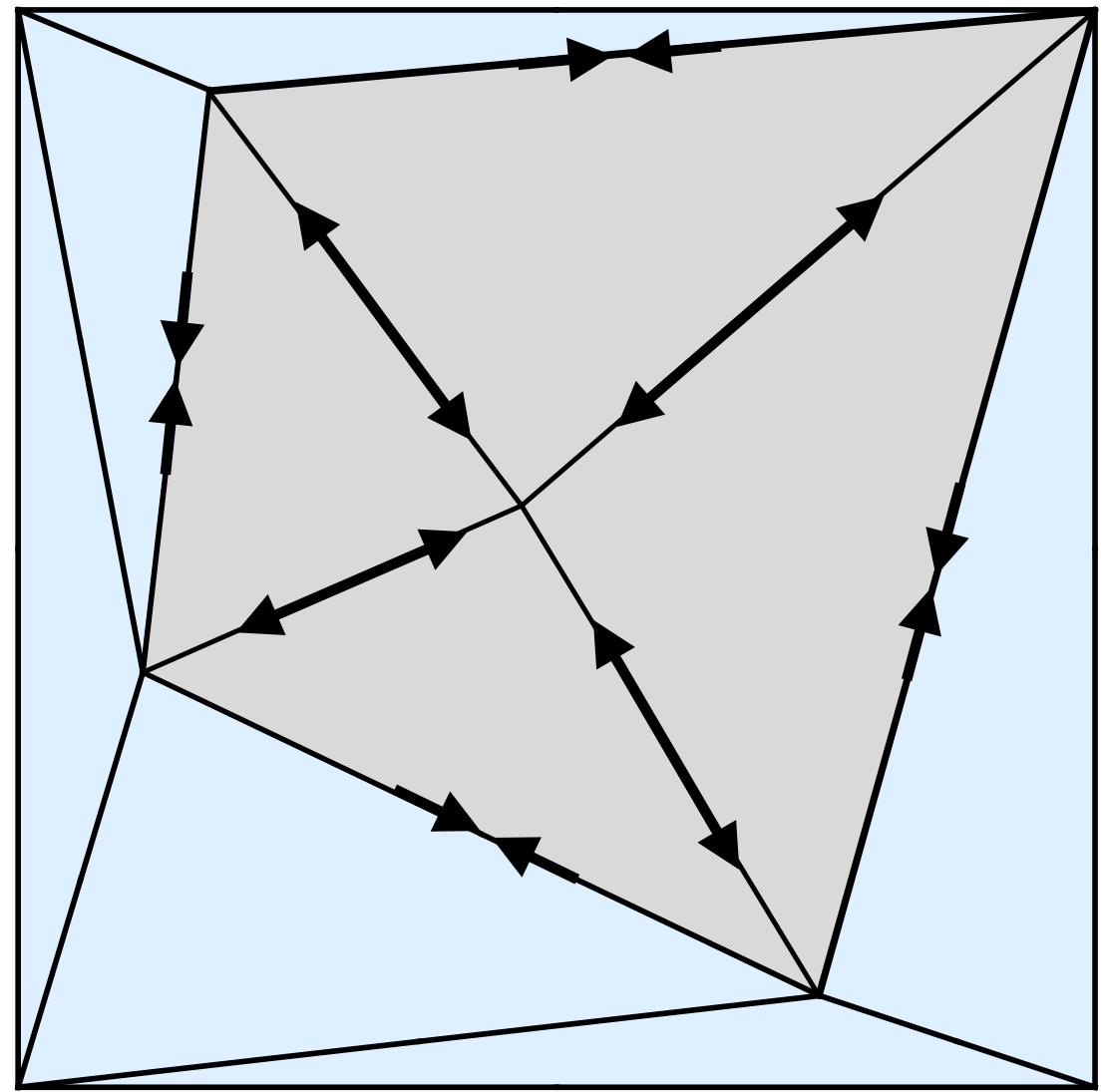
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Ω symmetric
“stress matrix”

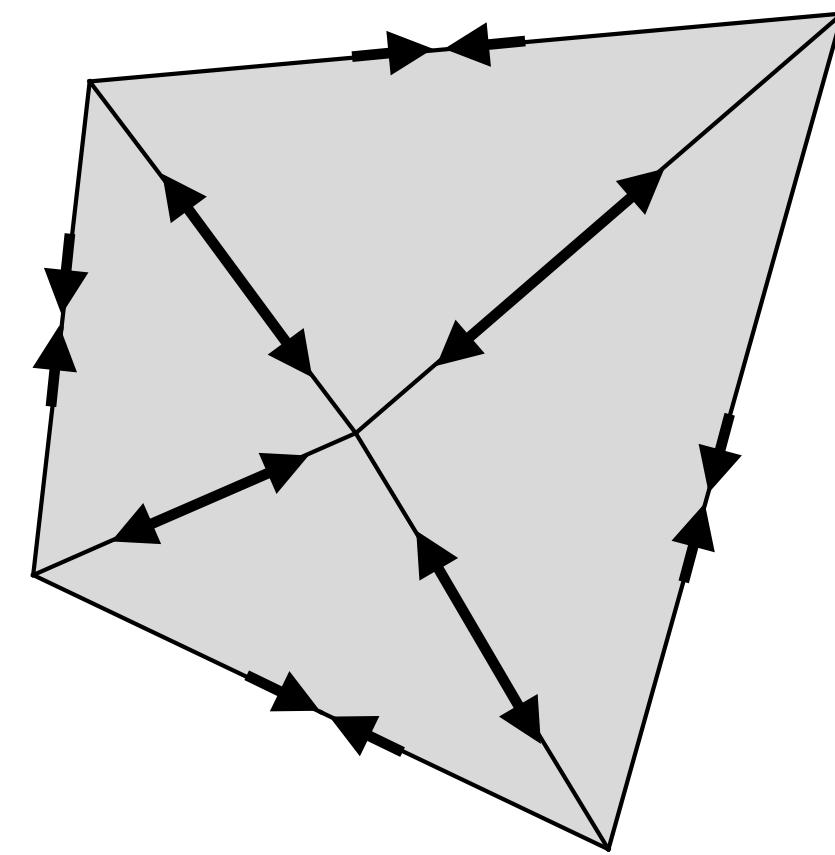
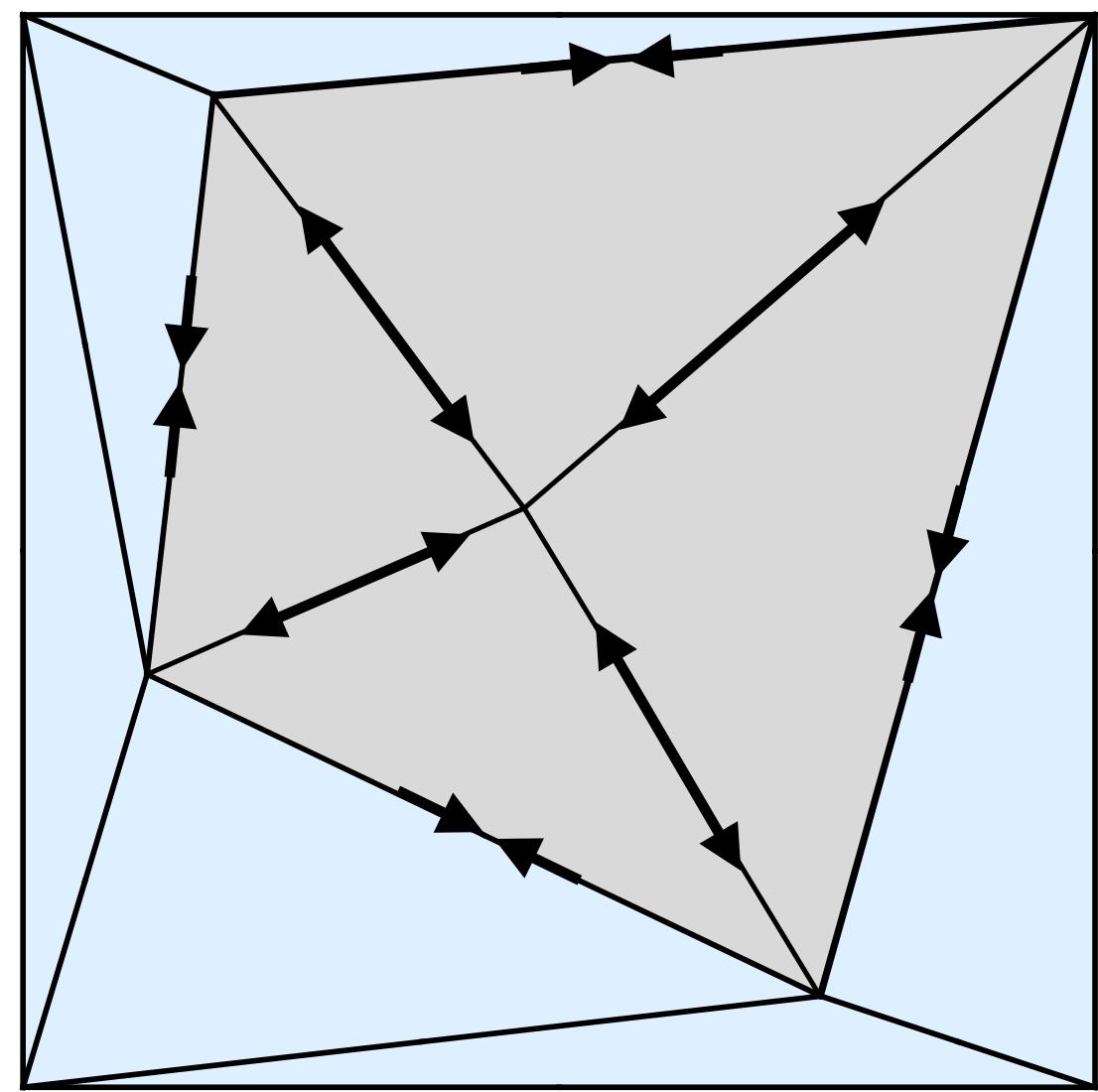
Connelly and Whiteley, SIAM J Discrete Math 1996

Self stresses in flat triangulations



BGC and Santangelo, 2017

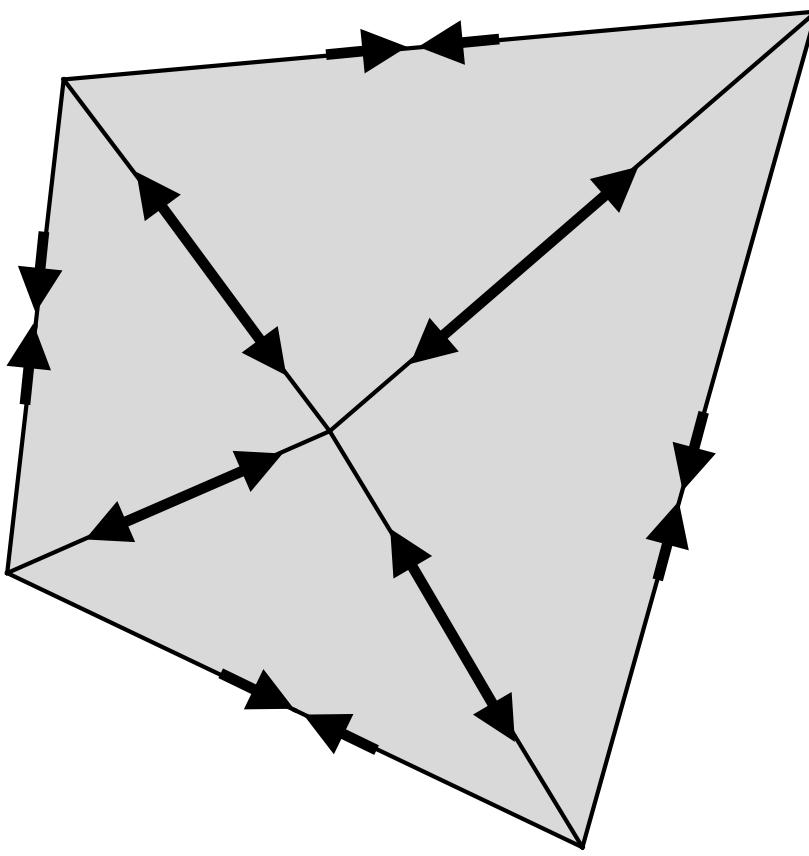
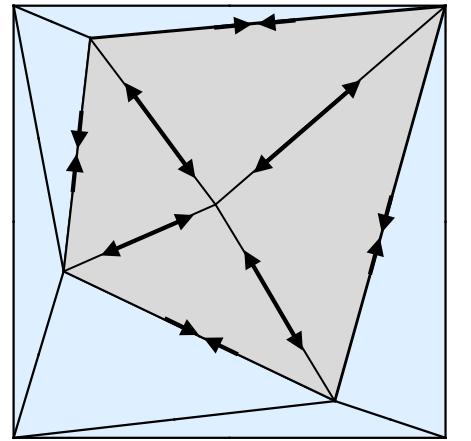
Self stresses in flat triangulations



“wheel stress”

BGC and Santangelo, 2017

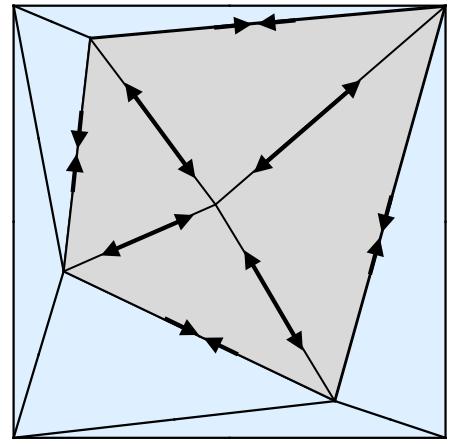
Self stresses in flat triangulations



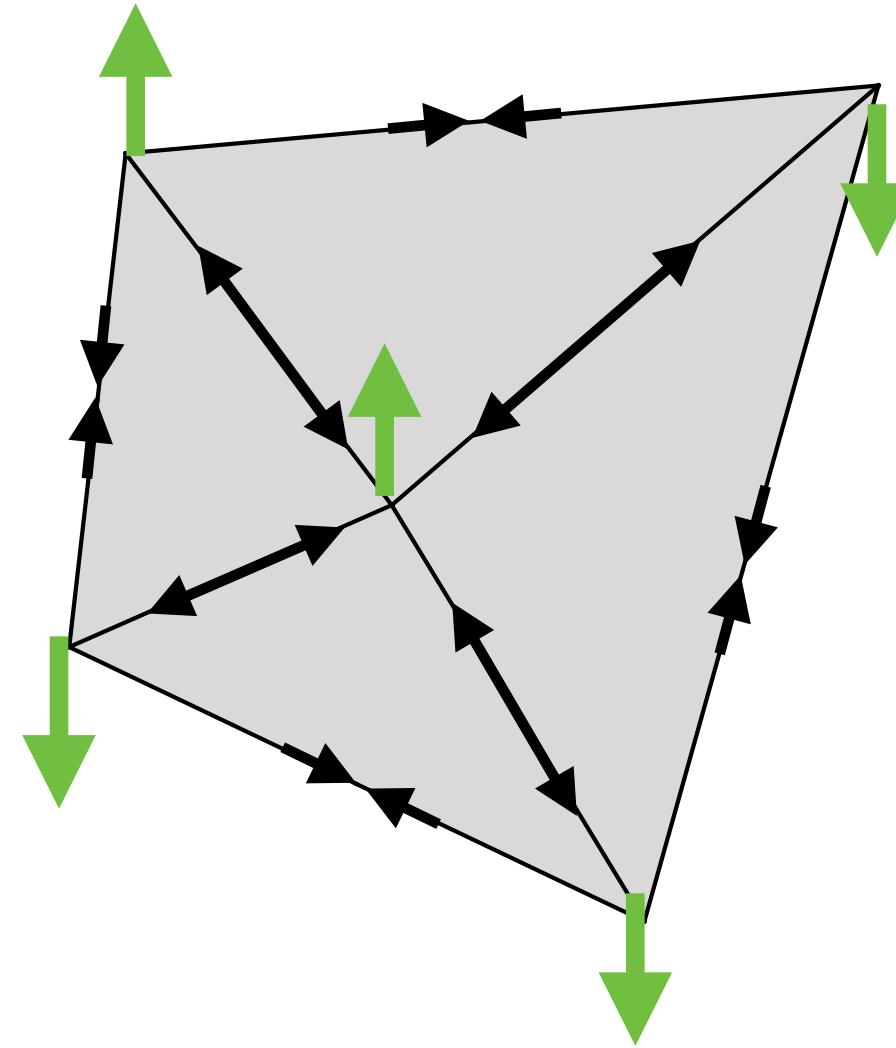
“wheel stress”

BGC and Santangelo, 2017

Self stresses in flat triangulations



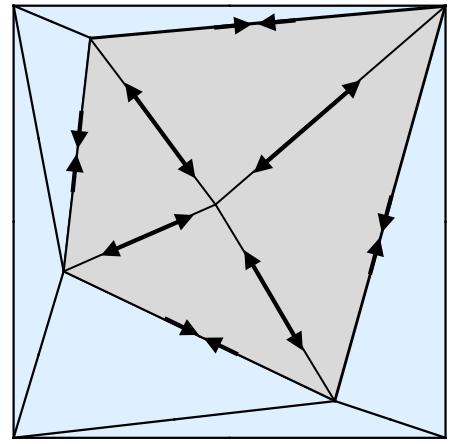
u vertical
displacements



“wheel stress”

BGC and Santangelo, 2017

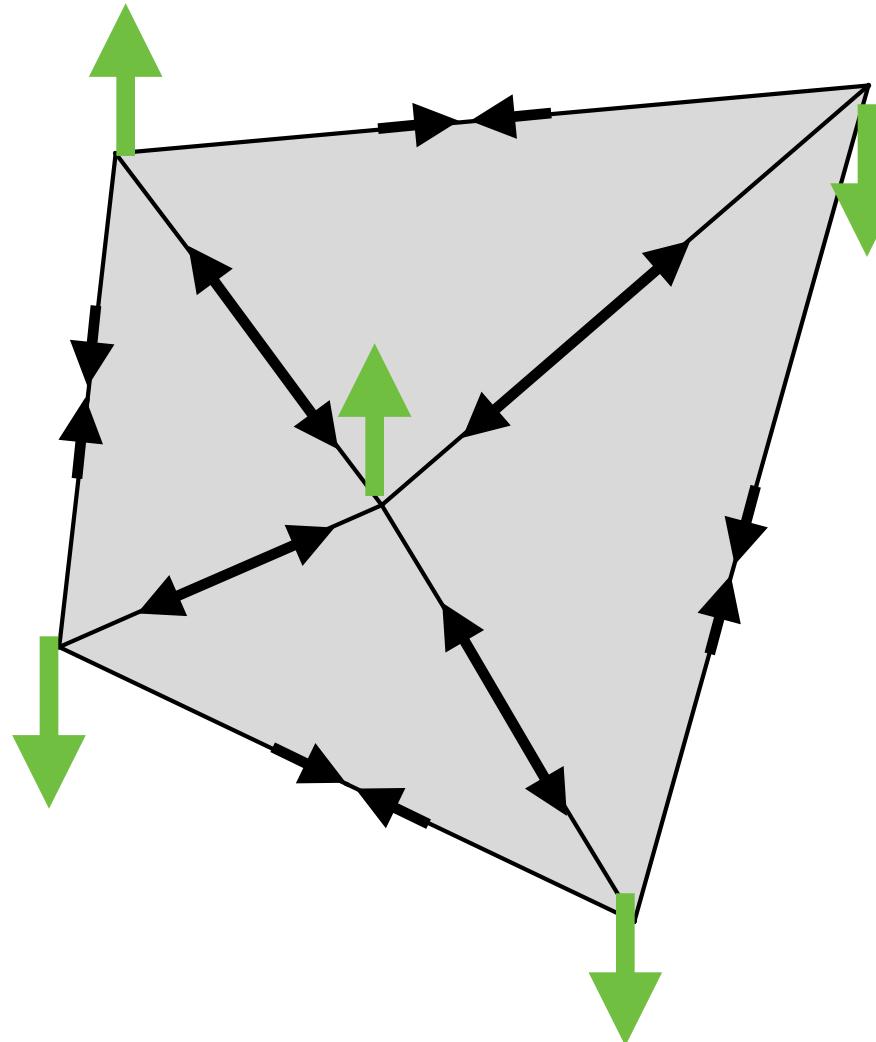
Self stresses in flat triangulations



u vertical
displacements

$$u^T \Omega u = 0$$

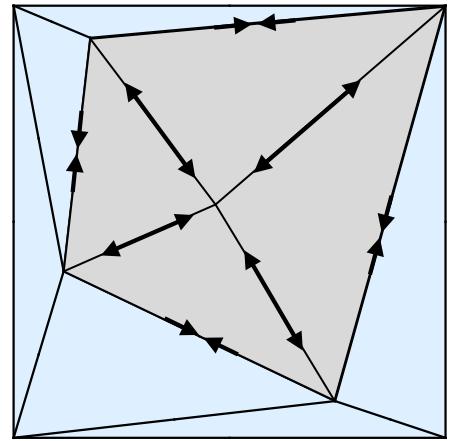
Ω symmetric
stress matrix



“wheel stress”

BGC and Santangelo, 2017

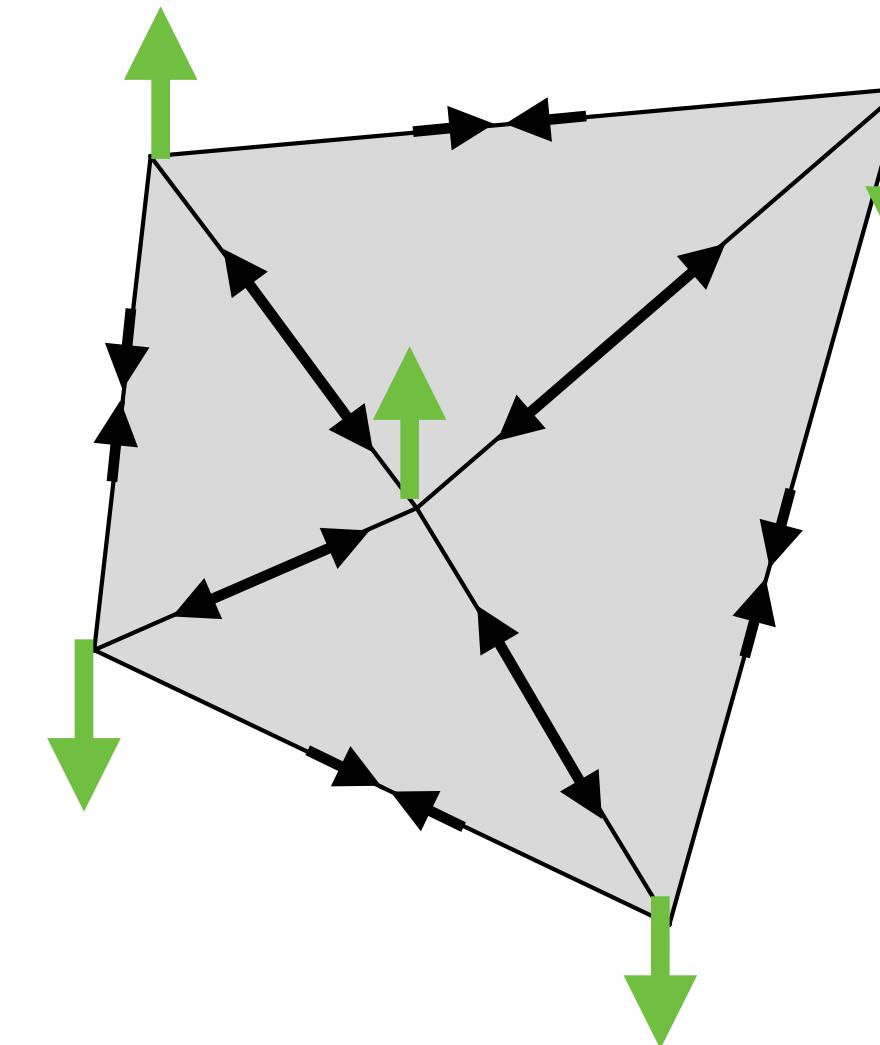
Self stresses in flat triangulations



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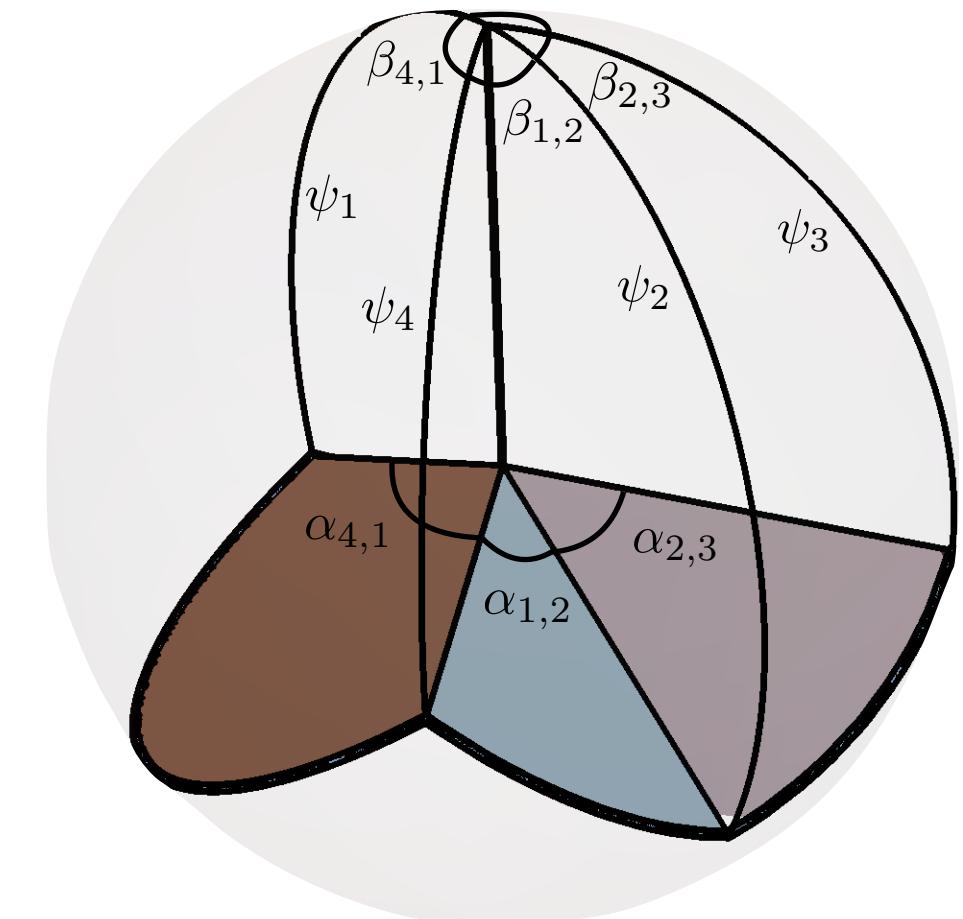
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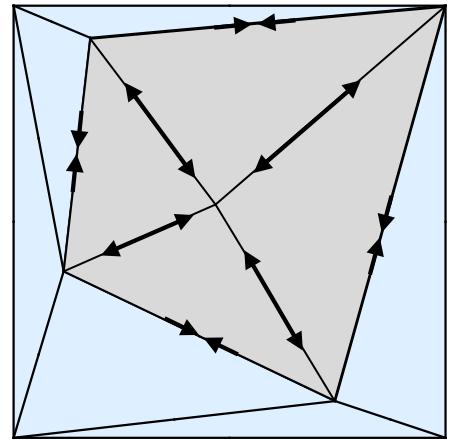
“wheel stress”

Gaussian curvature
vanishes at each vertex



BGC and Santangelo, 2017

Self stresses in flat triangulations

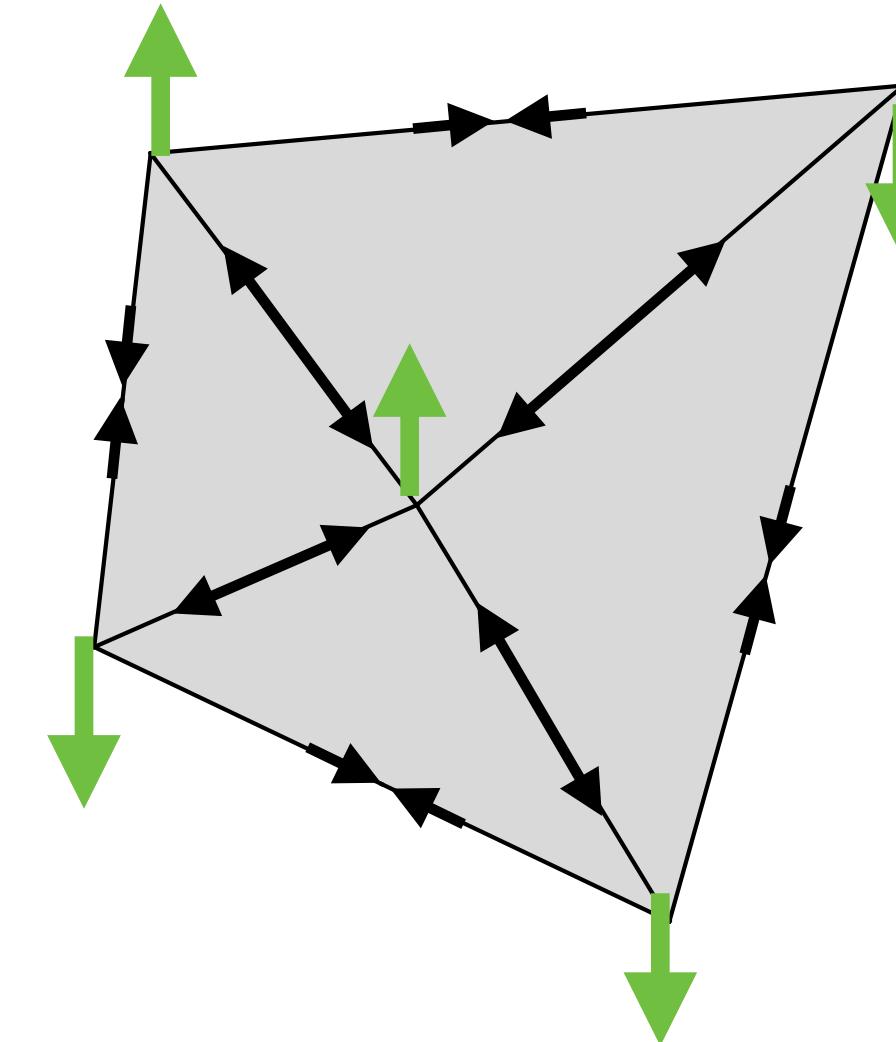


u vertical
displacements

$$u^T \Omega u = 0$$

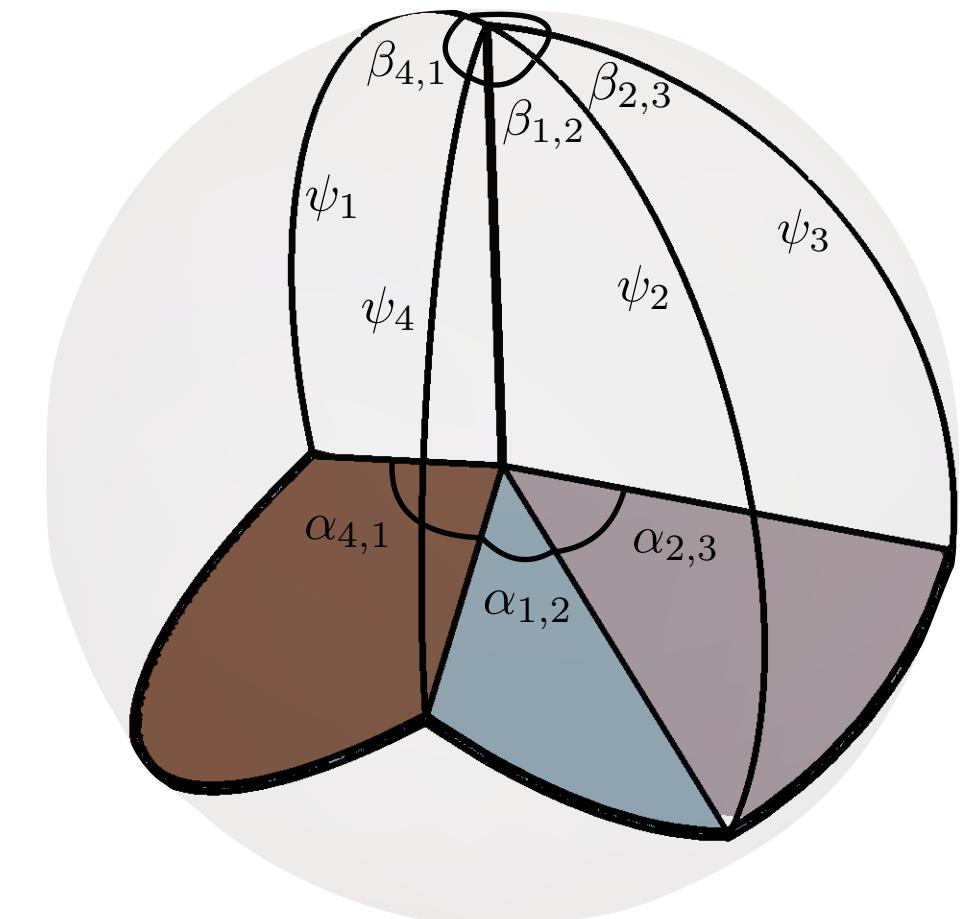
Ω symmetric
stress matrix

\longleftrightarrow
!!



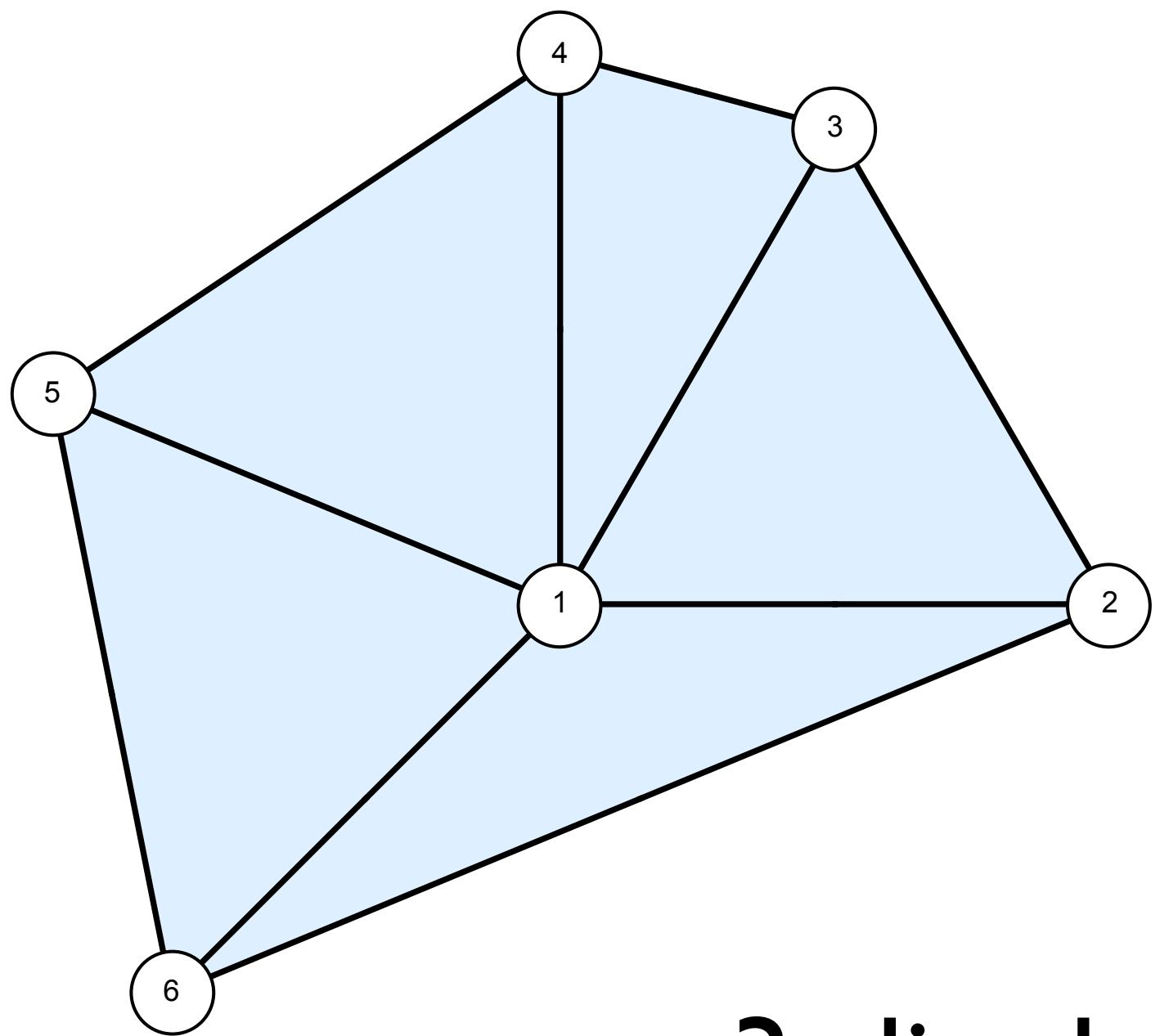
“wheel stress”

Gaussian curvature
vanishes at each vertex



BGC and Santangelo, 2017

origami n-vertex configuration space



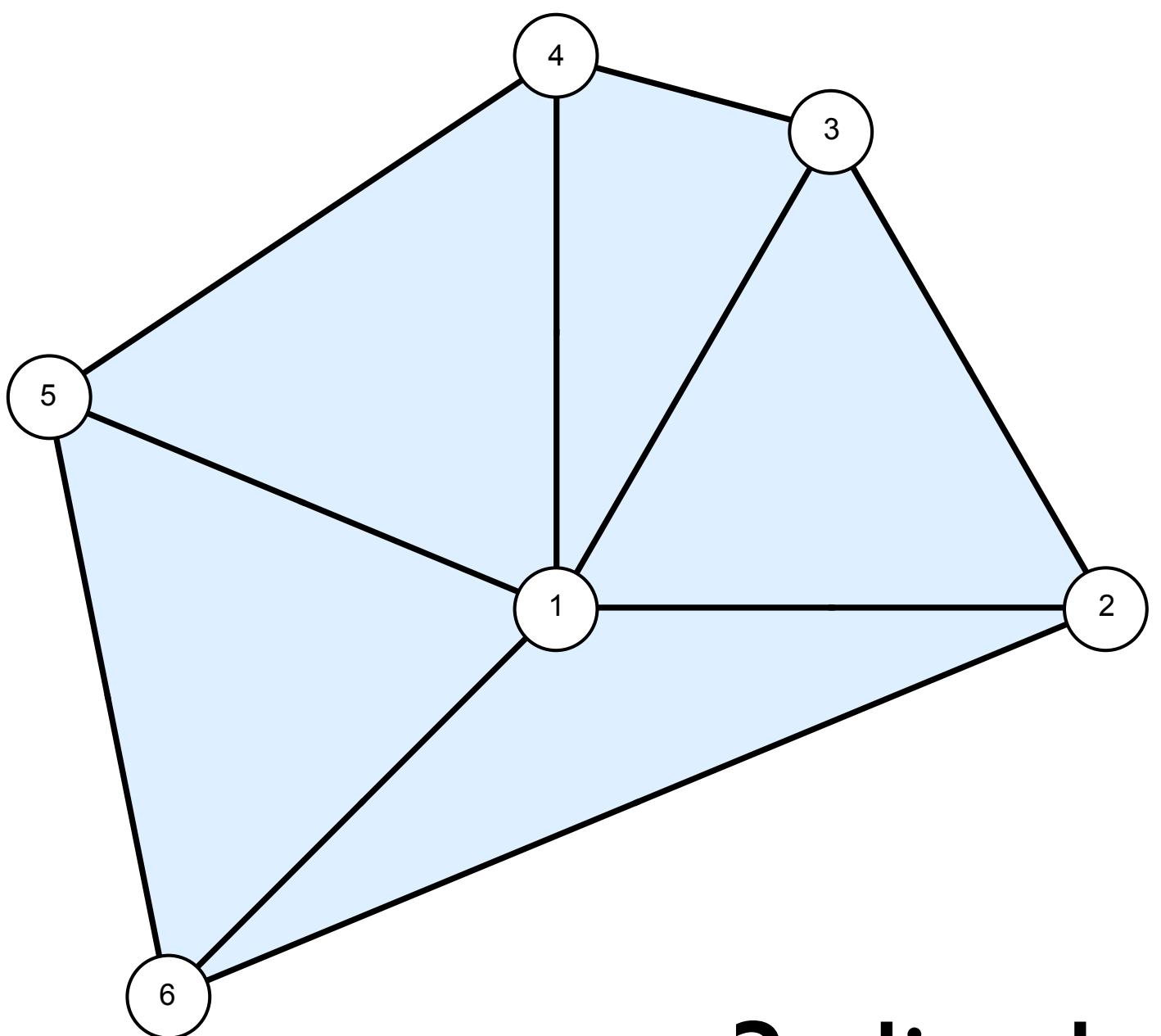
$$u^T \Omega u = 0$$

u $(n+1)$ -vector of vertical
displacements

Ω $(n+1) \times (n+1)$
symmetric
stress matrix

3-dim kernel from isometries

origami n-vertex configuration space



$$u^T \Omega u = 0$$

u $(n+1)$ -vector of vertical displacements

Ω $(n+1) \times (n+1)$ symmetric stress matrix

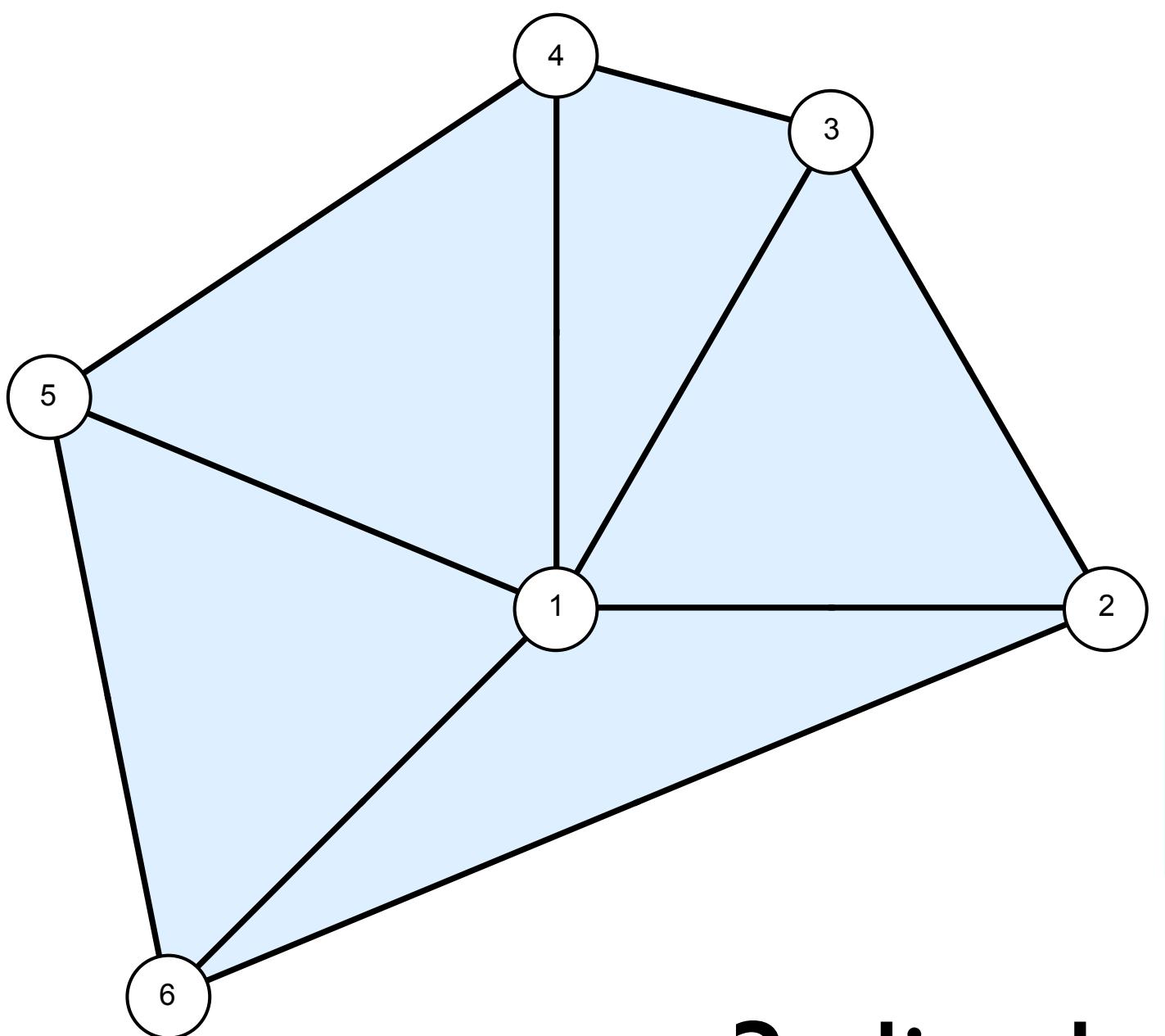
3-dim kernel from isometries

Always **exactly one** negative eigenvalue!

Kapovich and Millson, Publ. RIMS Kyoto Univ, 1997

BGC and Santangelo, 2017

origami n-vertex configuration space



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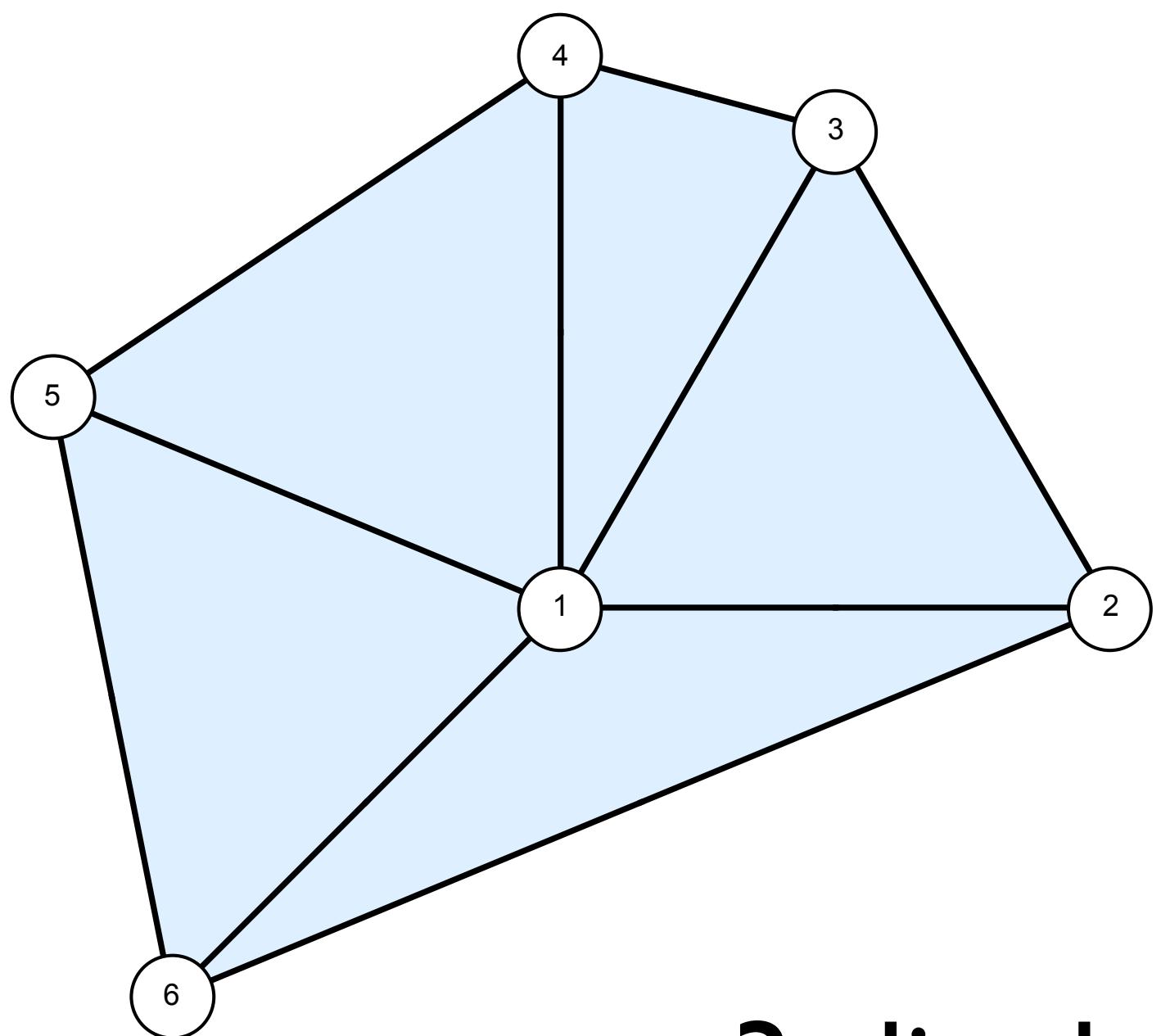
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BGC, Theran and Nixon, 2017

BGC and Santangelo, 2017

origami n-vertex configuration space

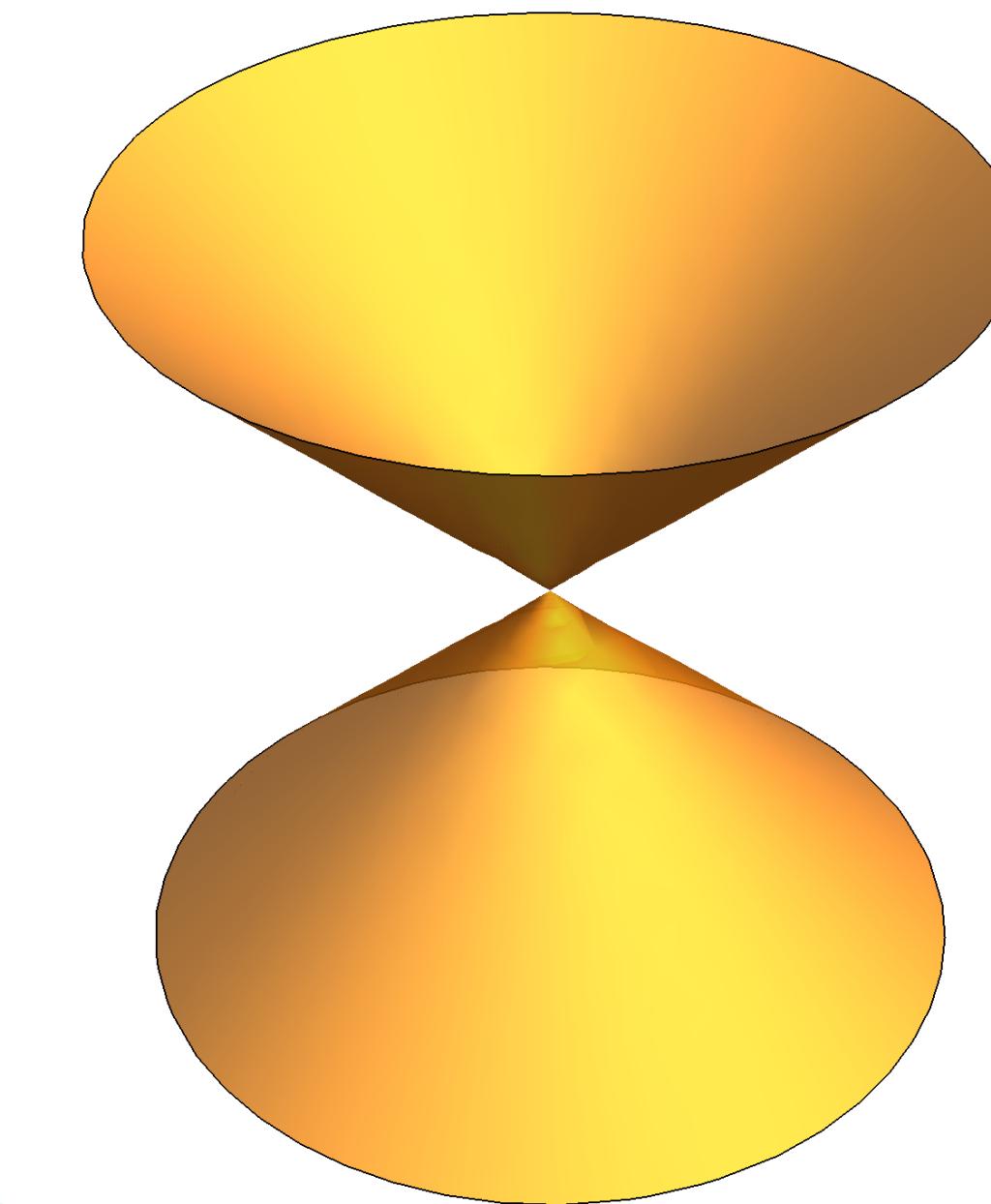


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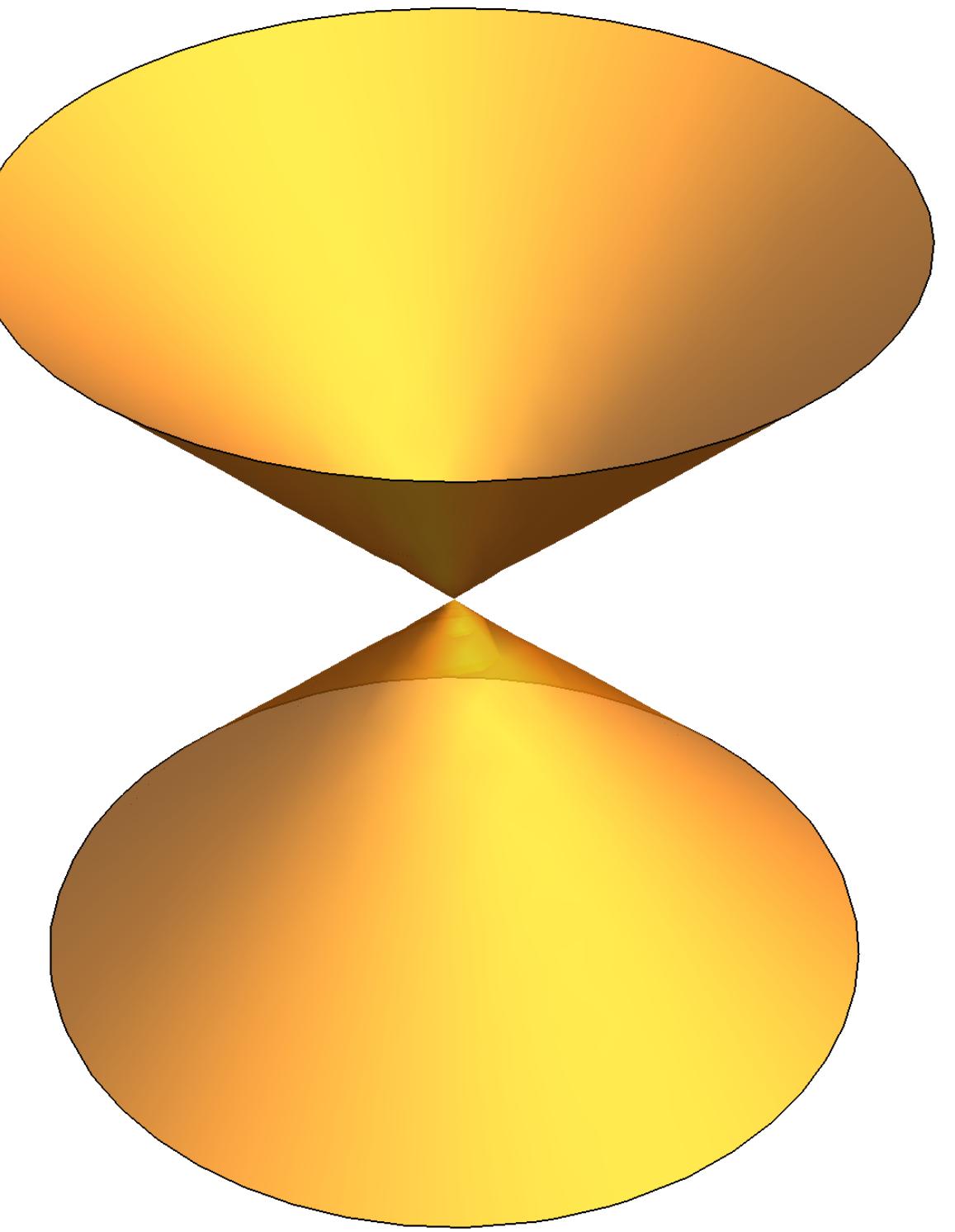
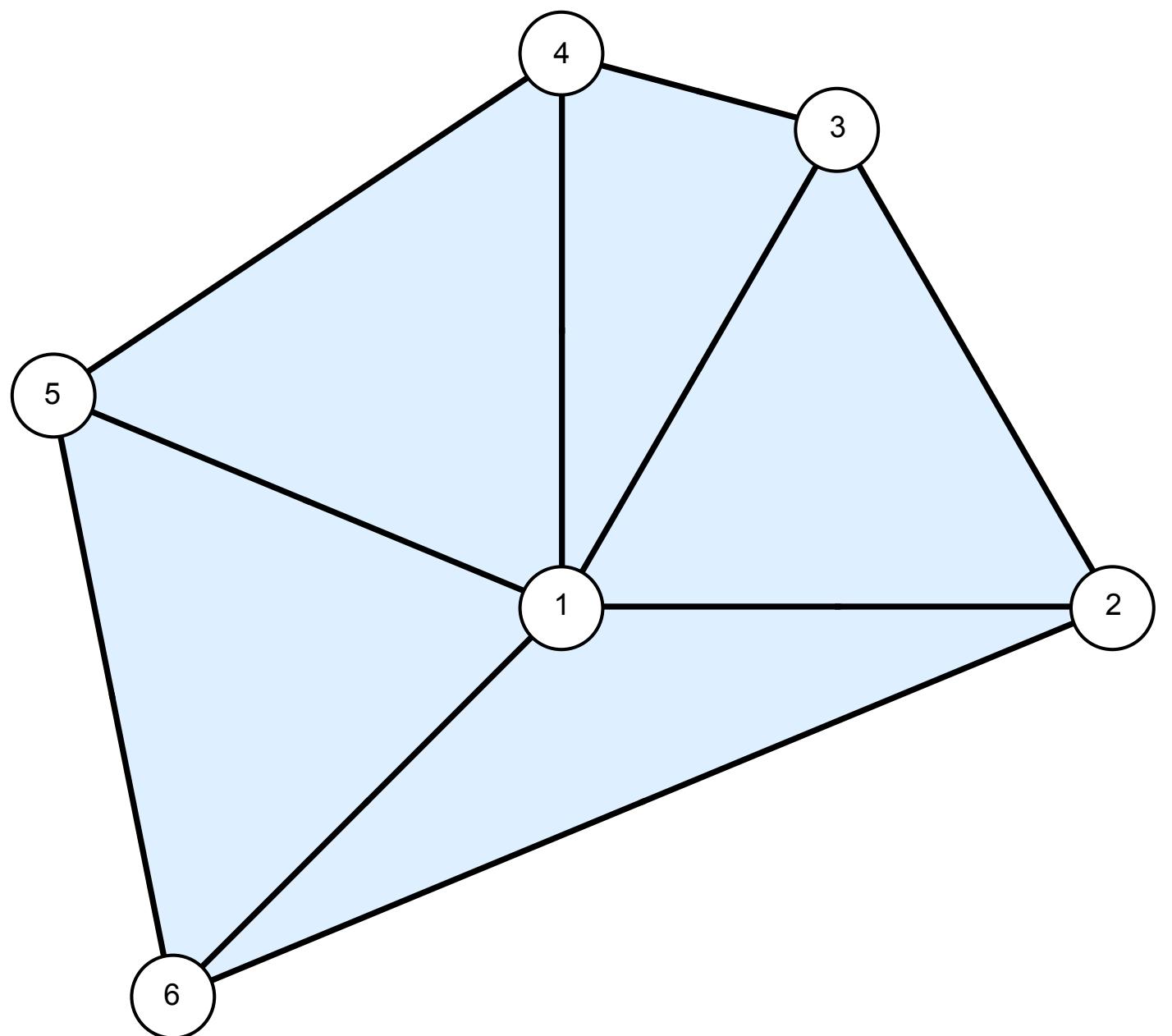
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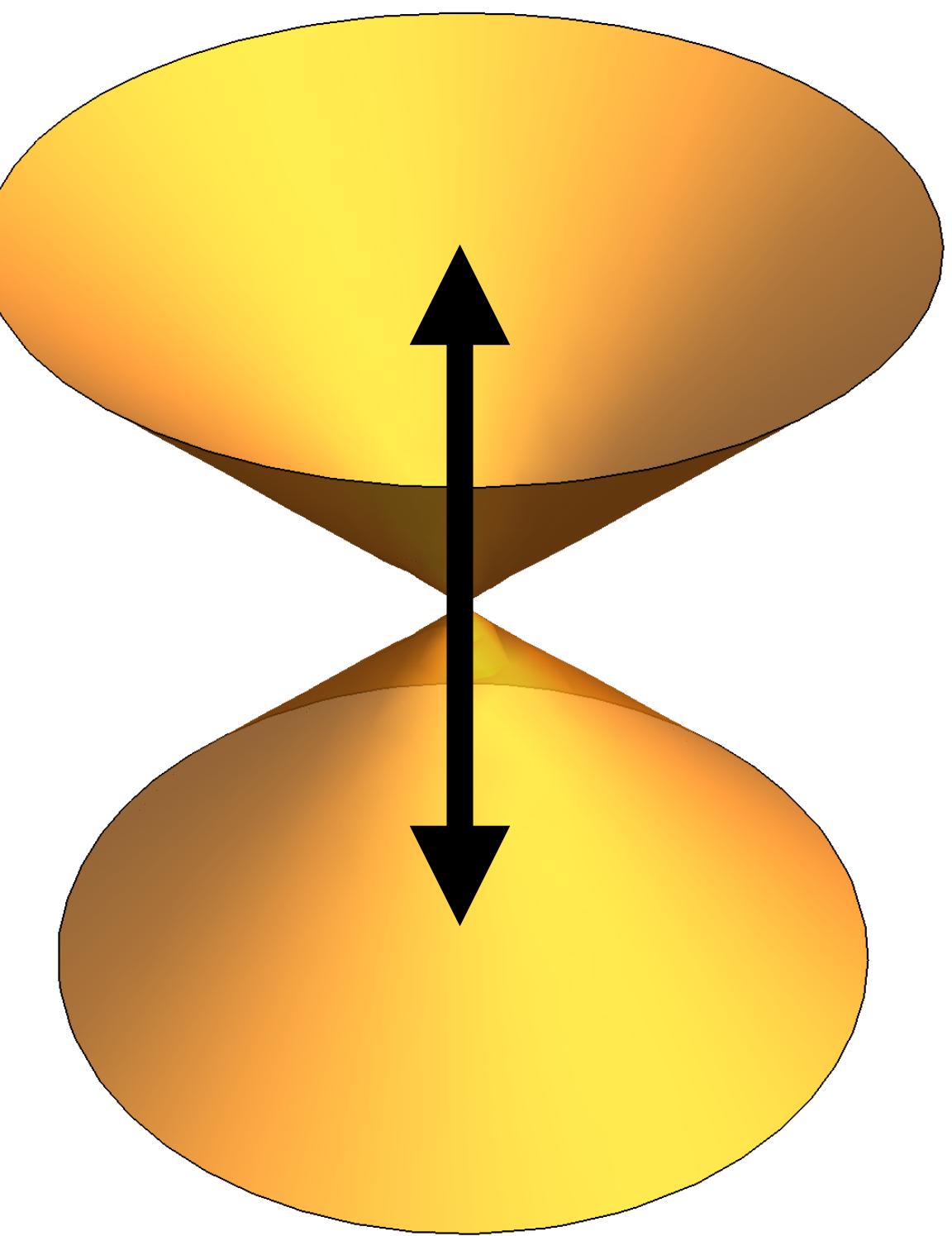
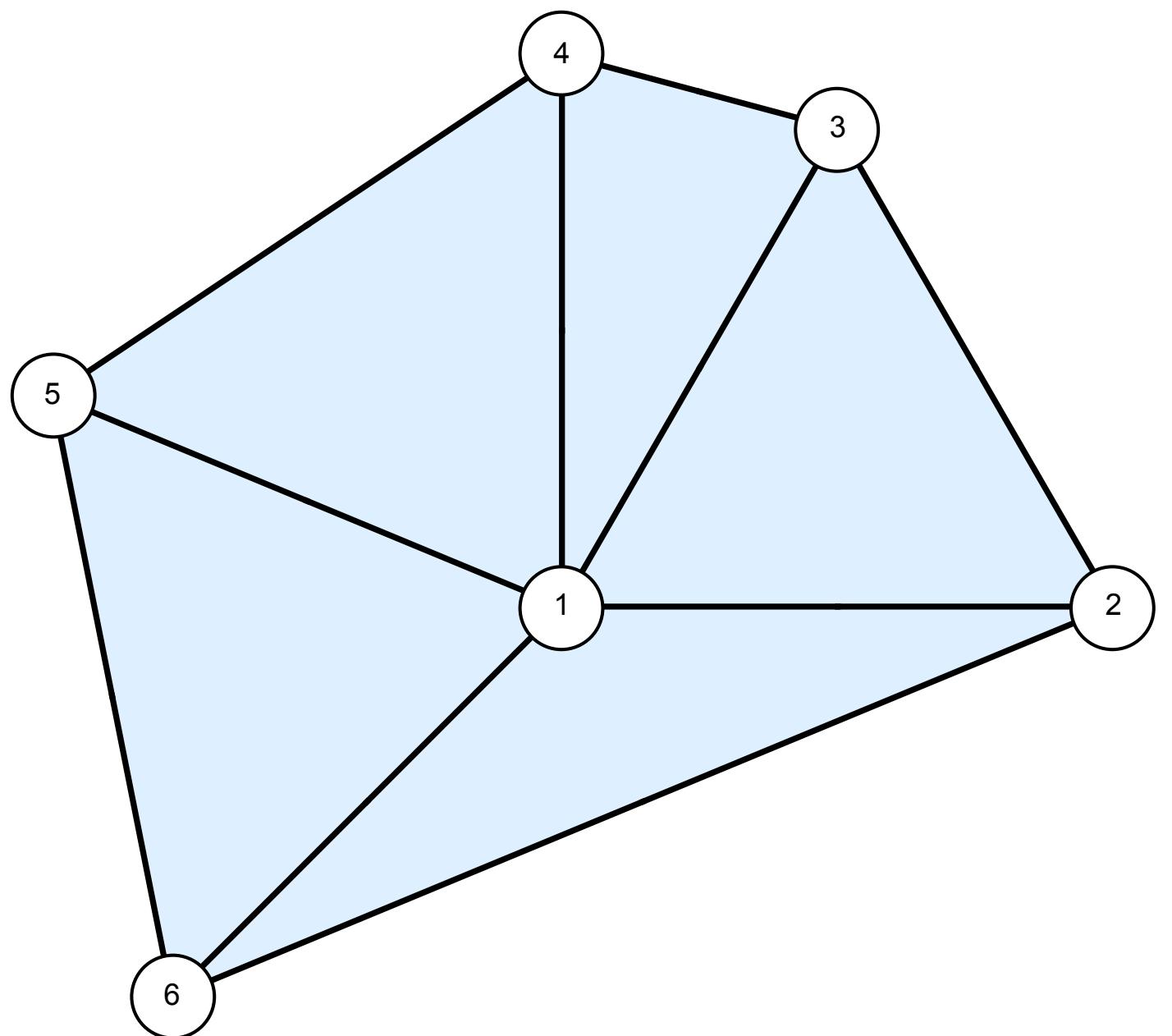
BGC and Santangelo, 2017

What are the two nappes?



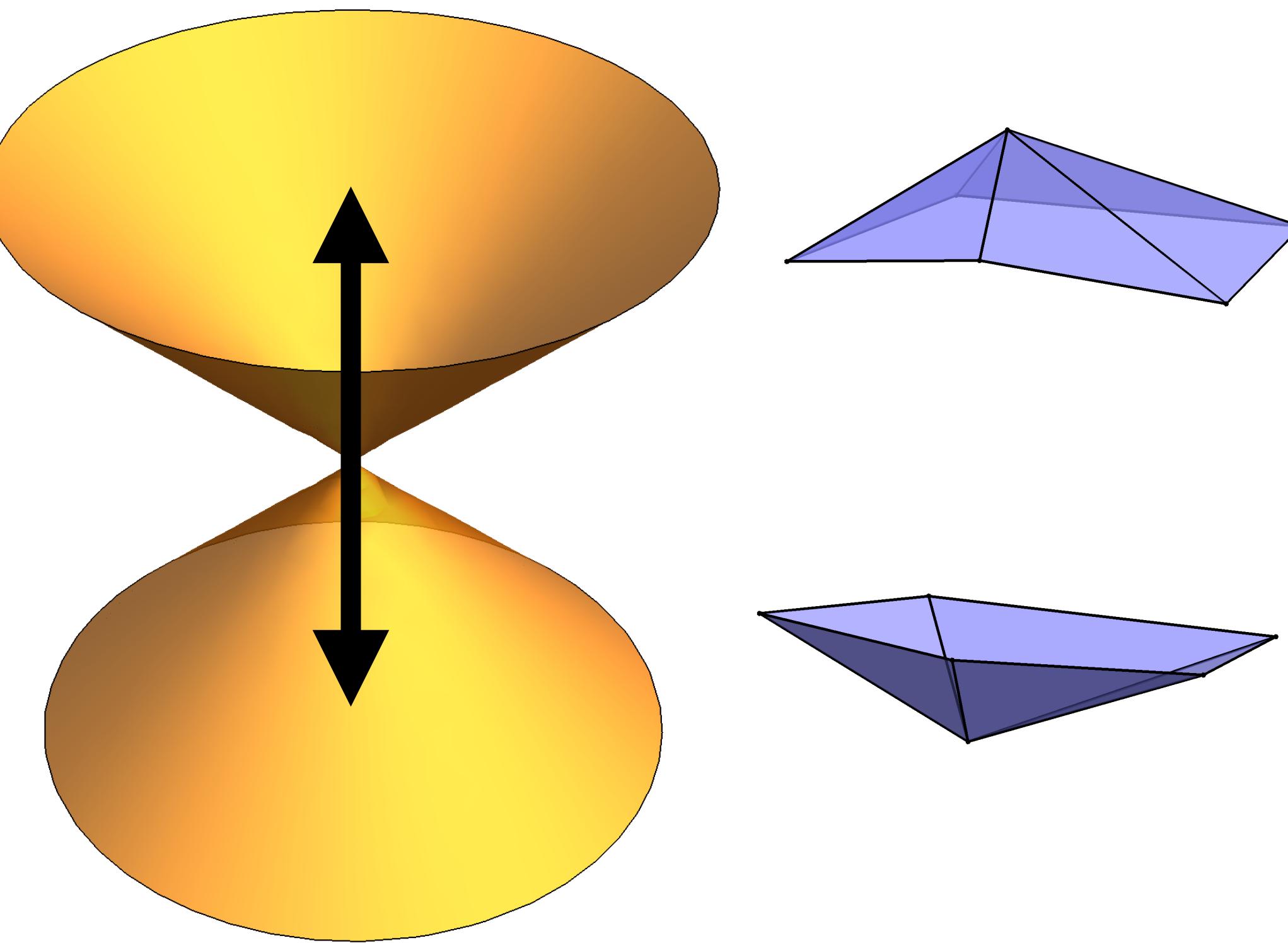
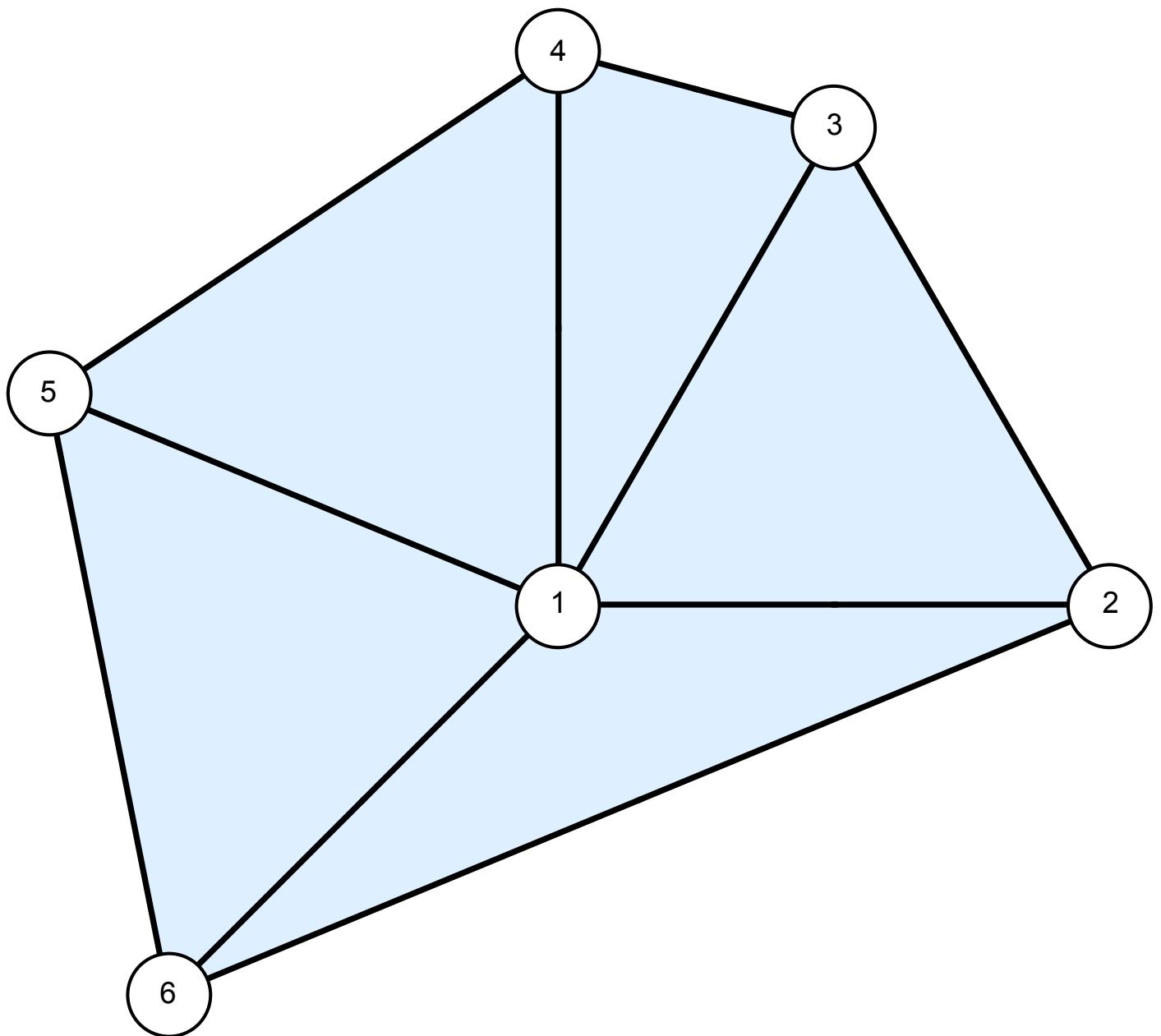
BGC and Santangelo, 2017

What are the two nappes?



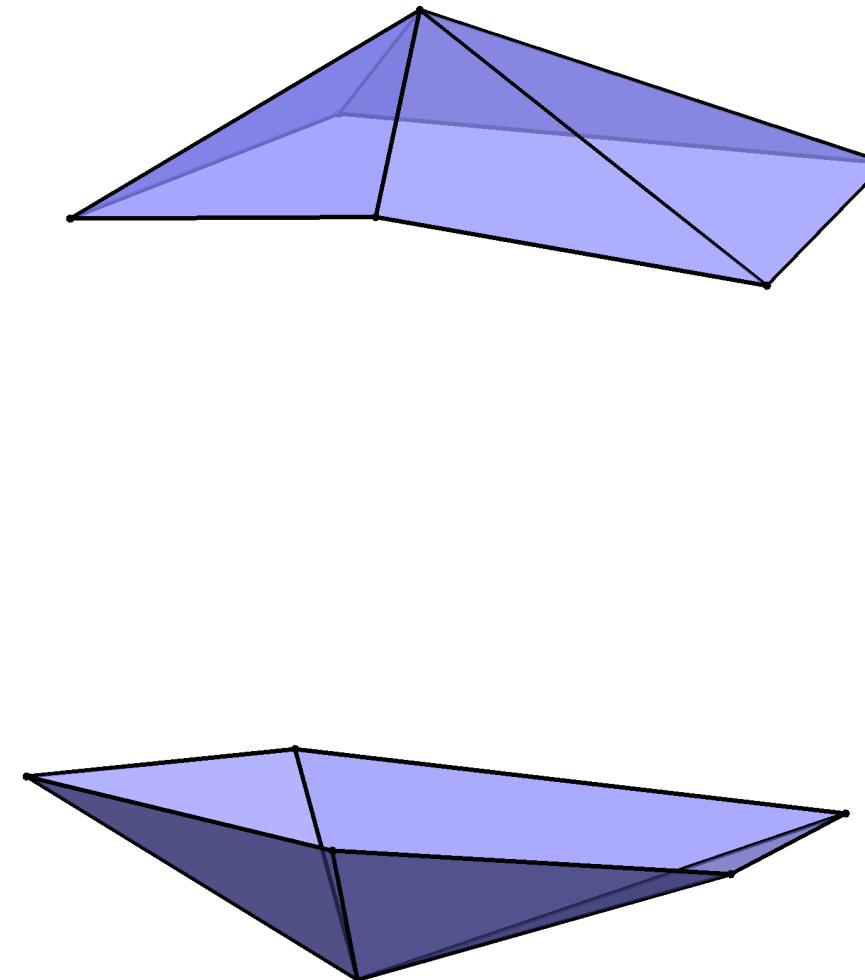
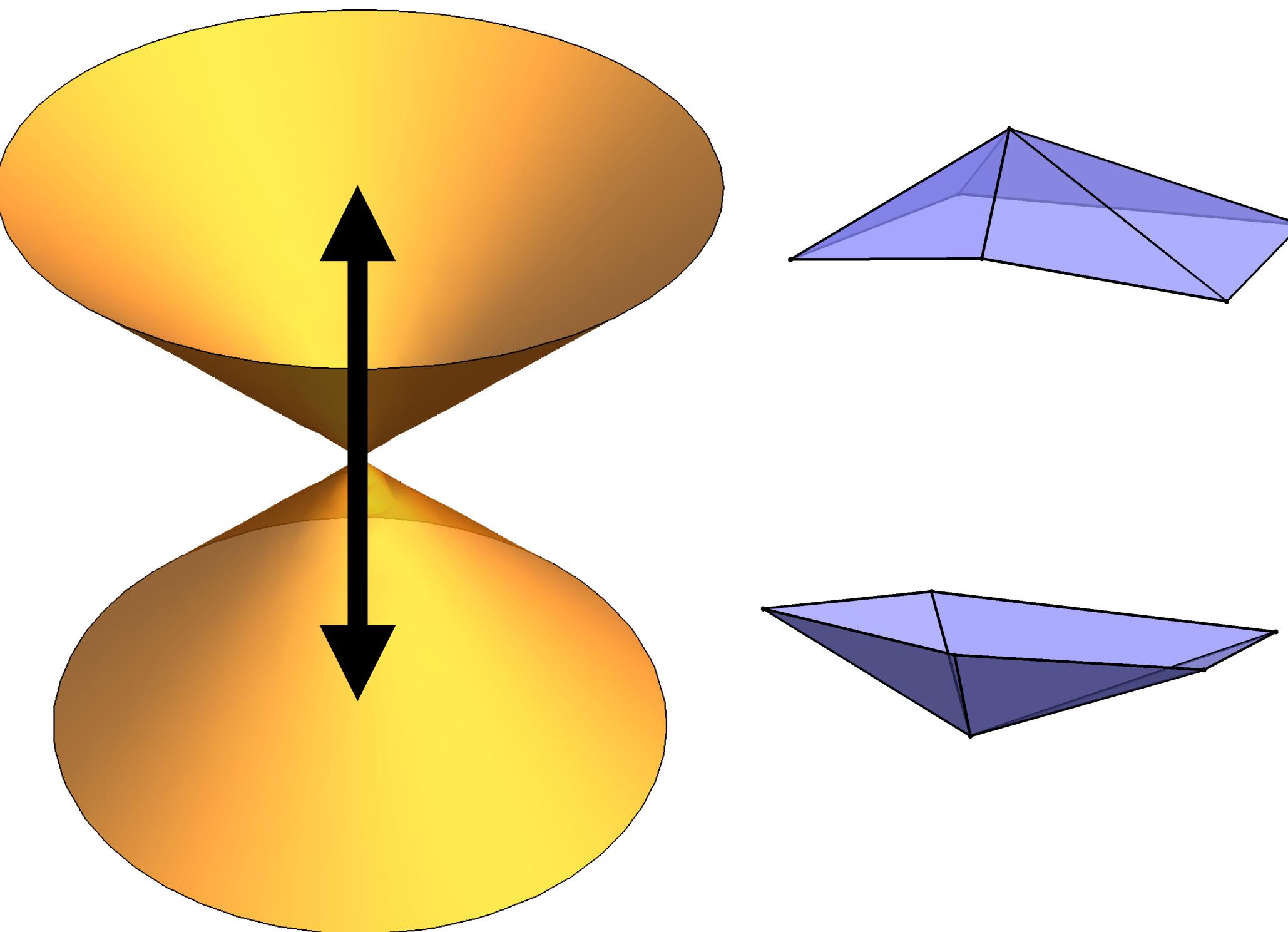
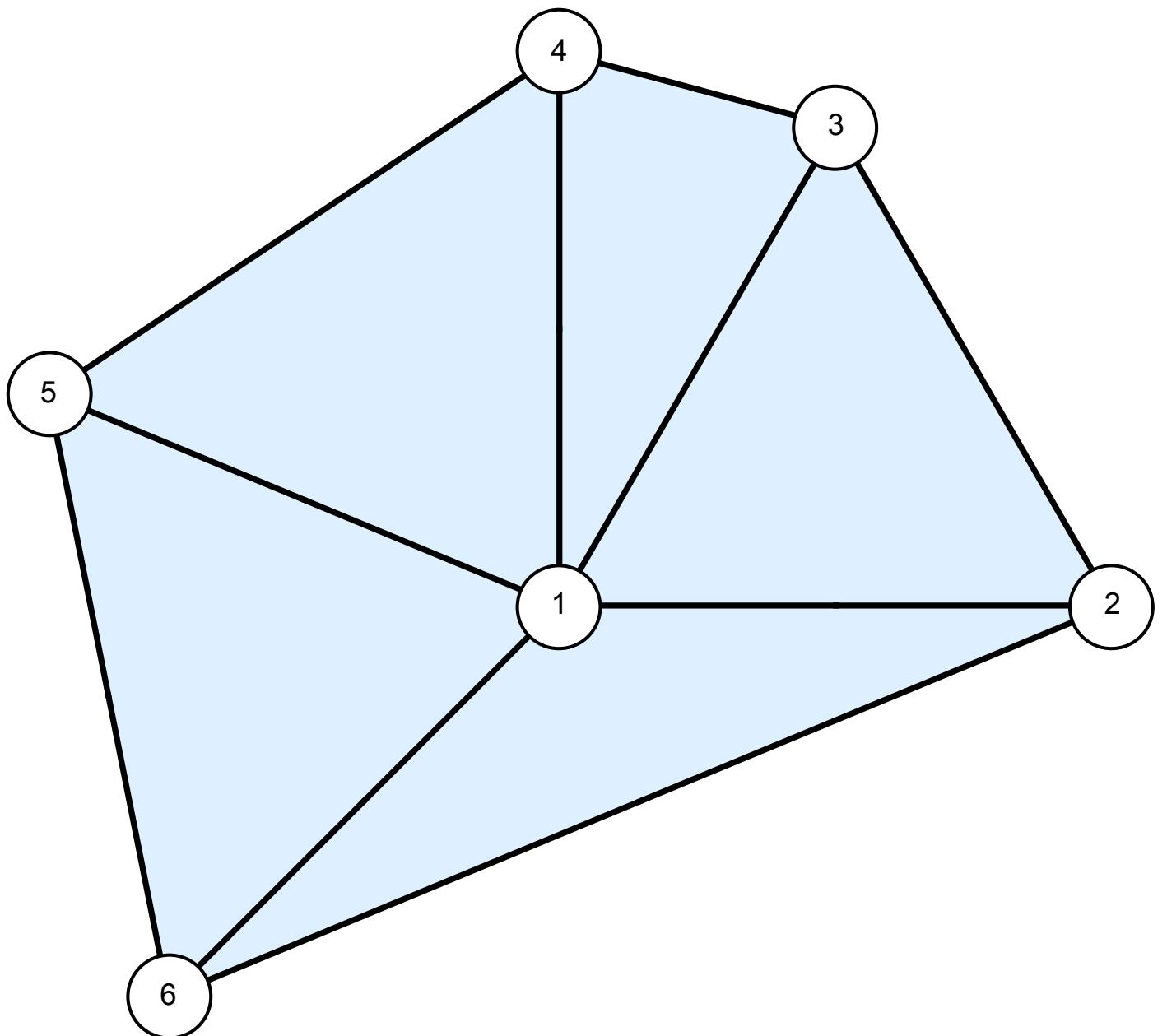
BGC and Santangelo, 2017

What are the two nappes?



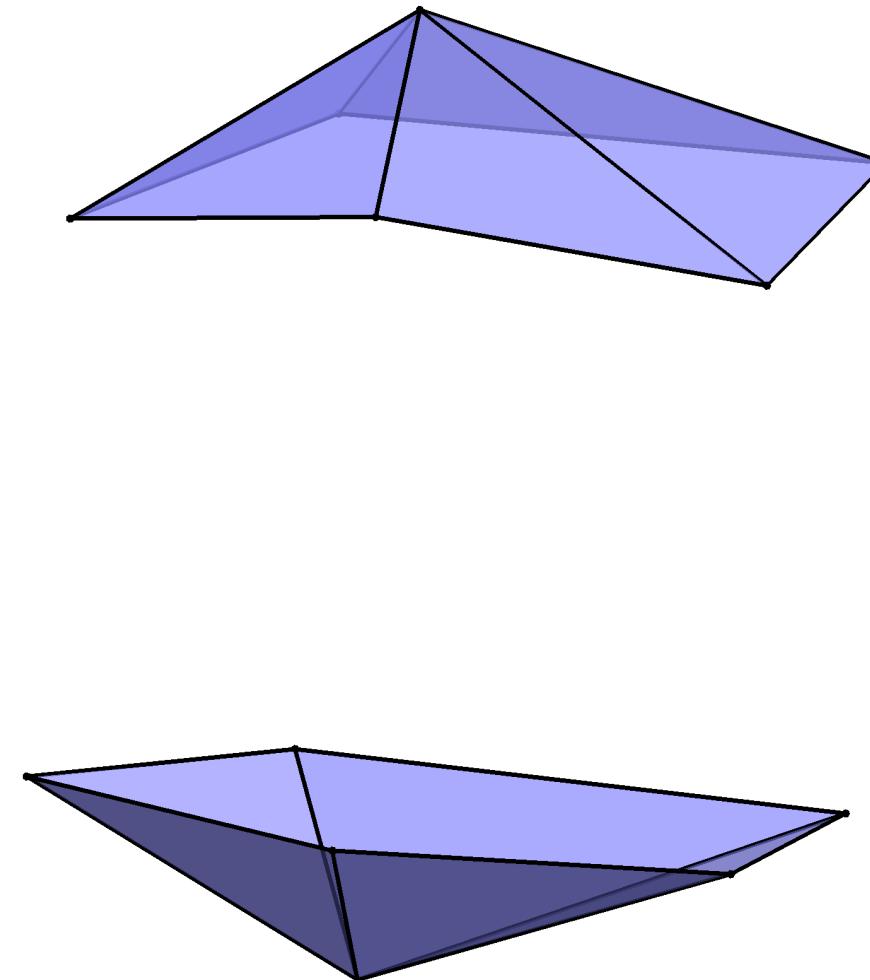
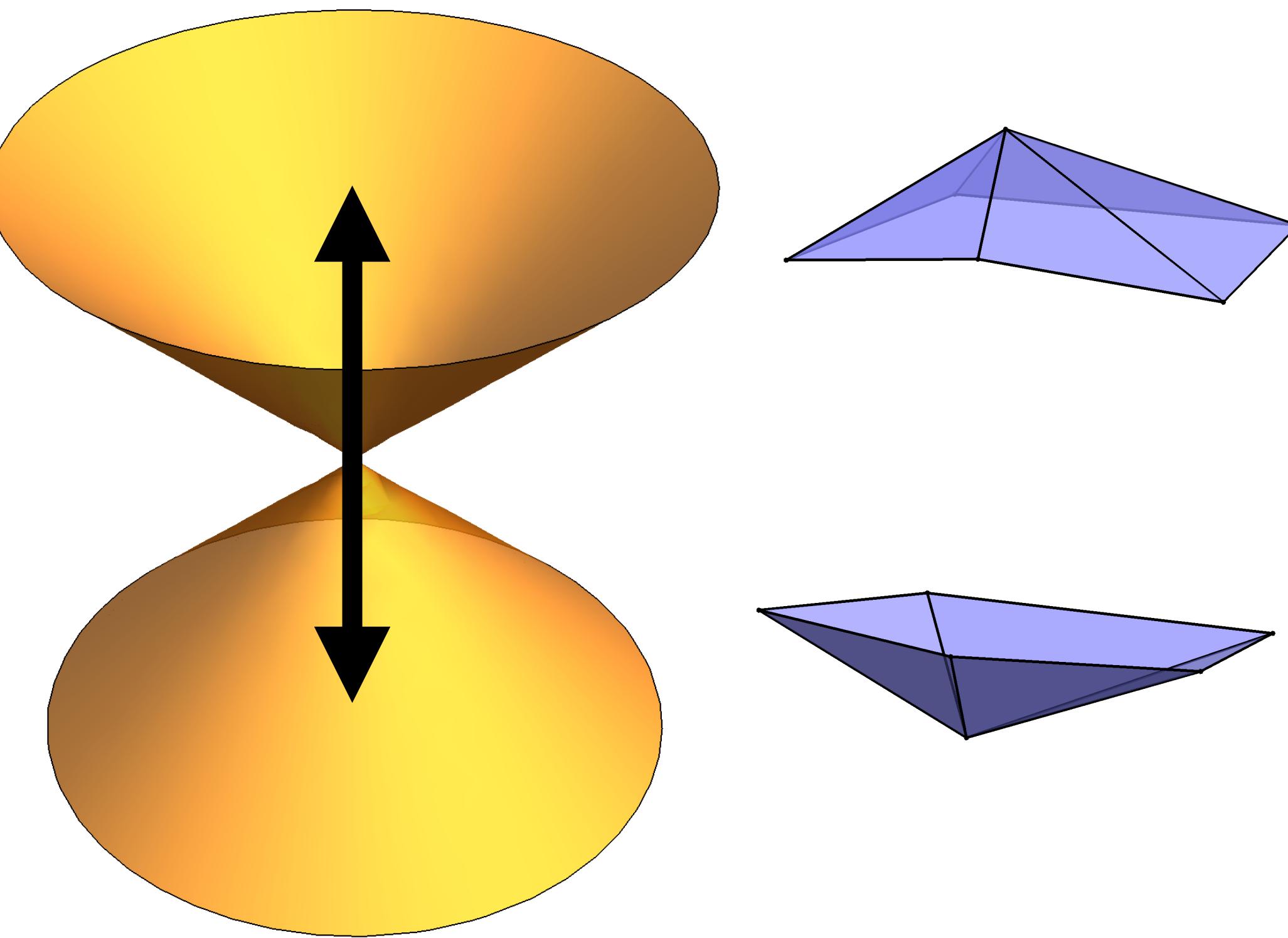
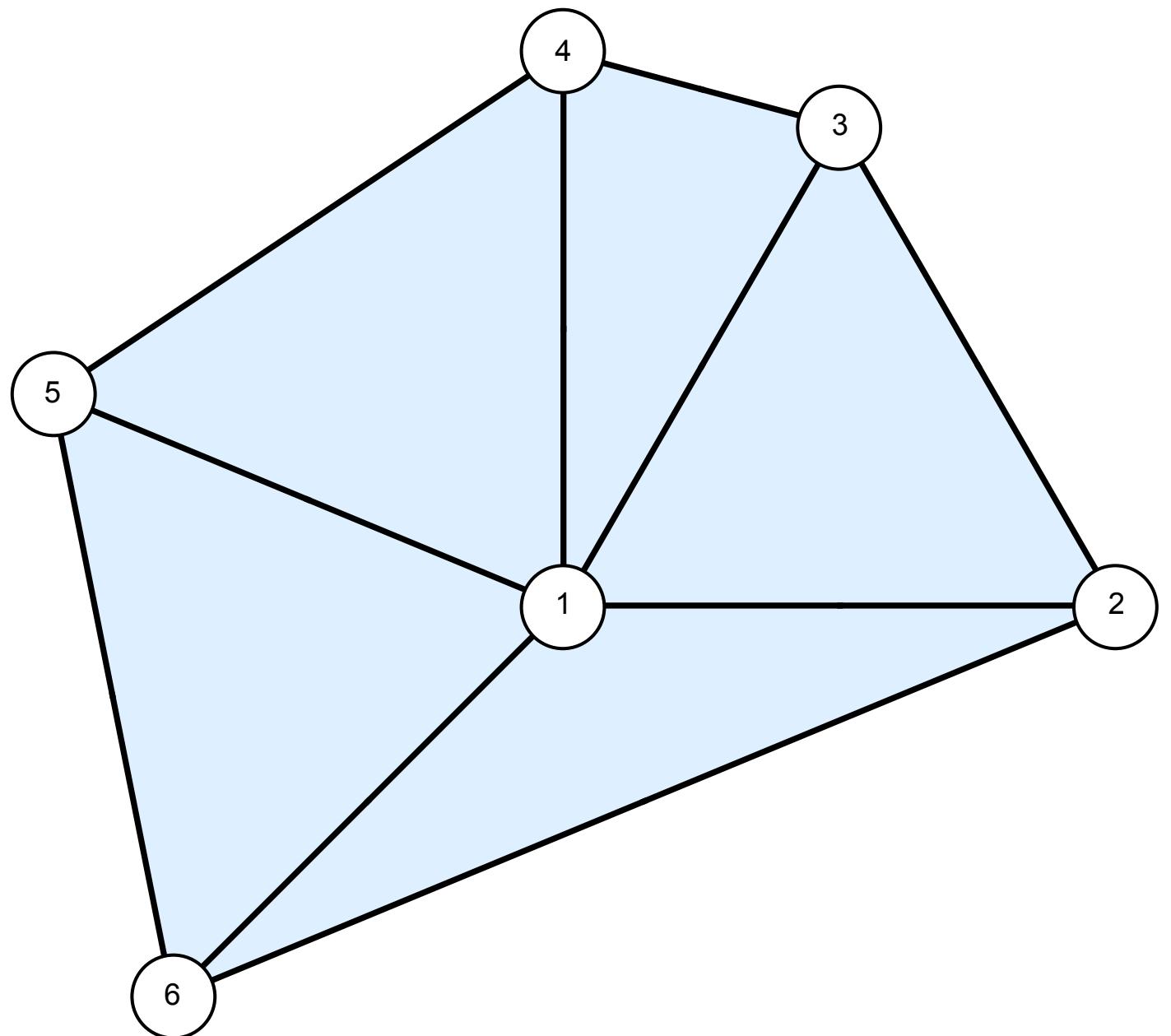
BGC and Santangelo, 2017

What are the two nappes?



BGC and Santangelo, 2017

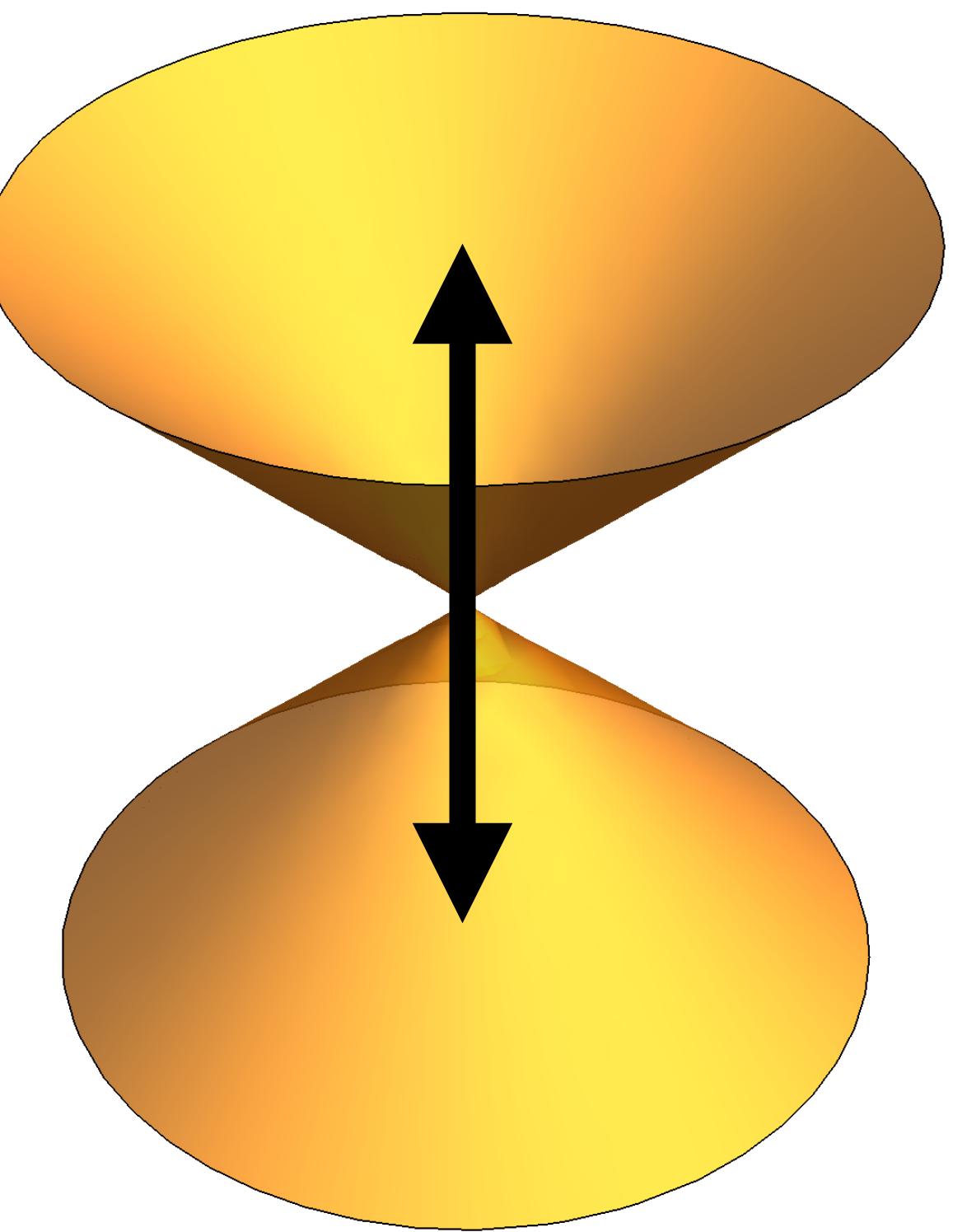
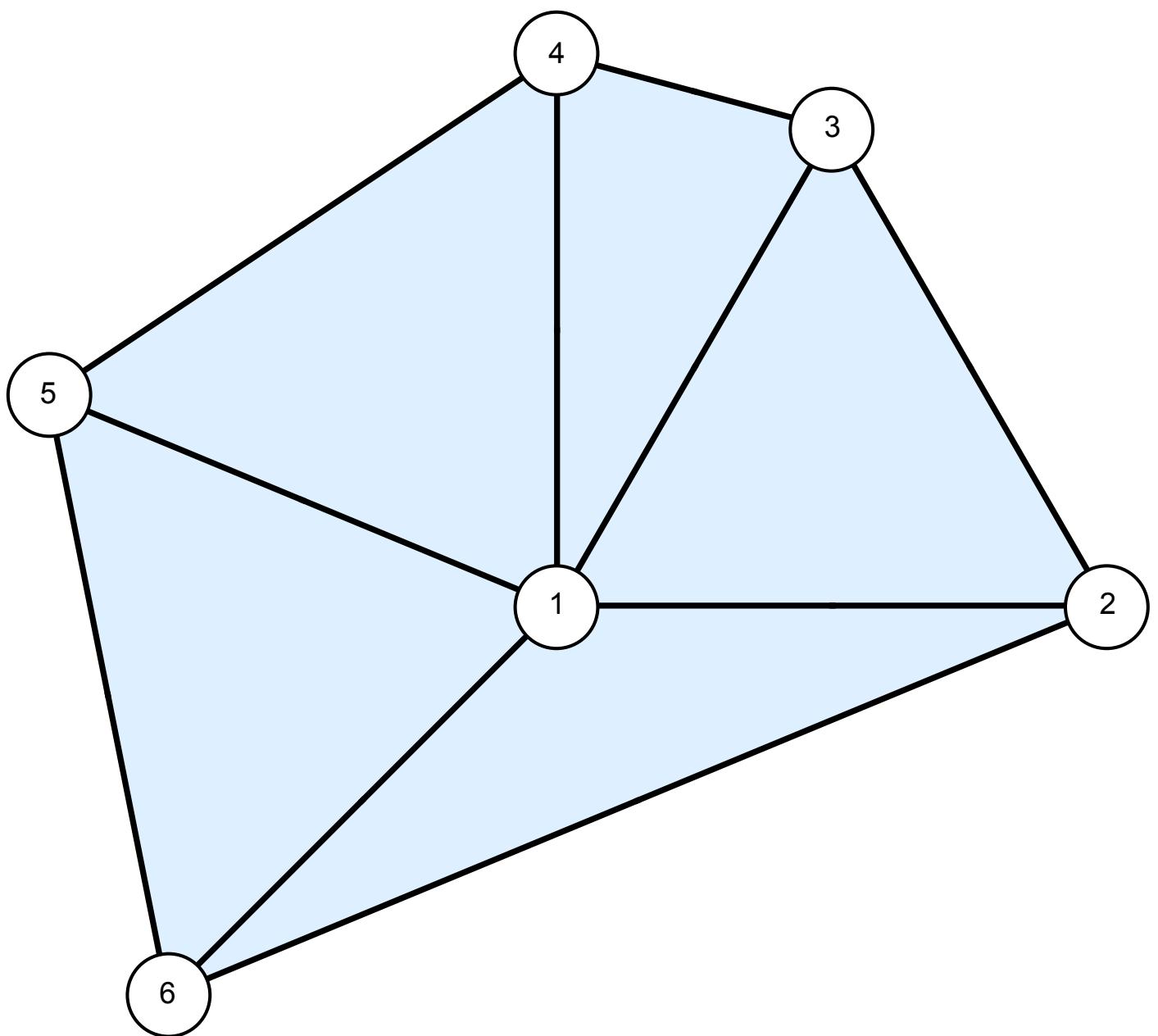
What are the two nappes?



Negative
eigenvector
maximizes
Gaussian
curvature

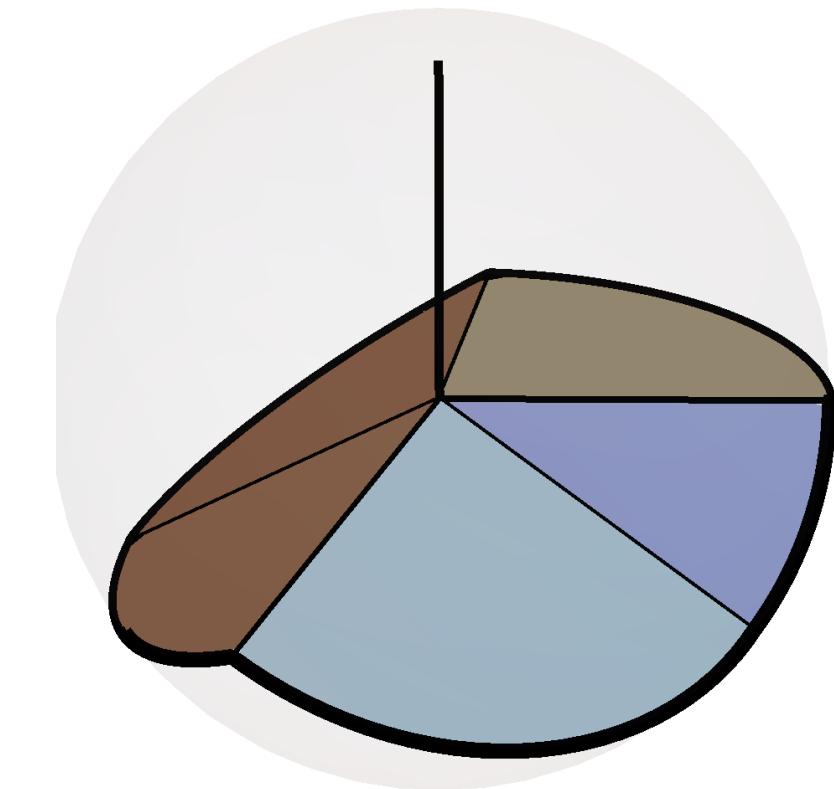
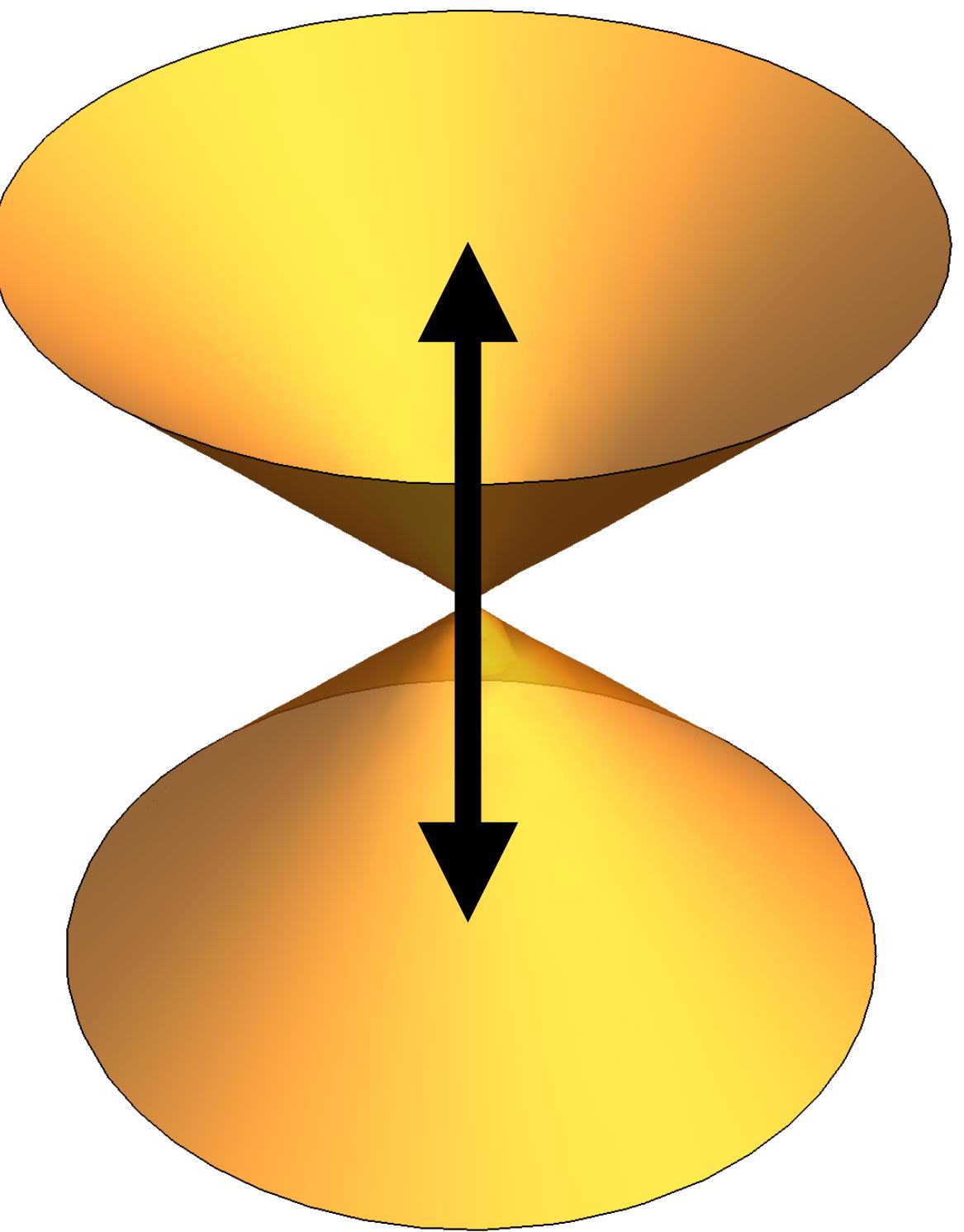
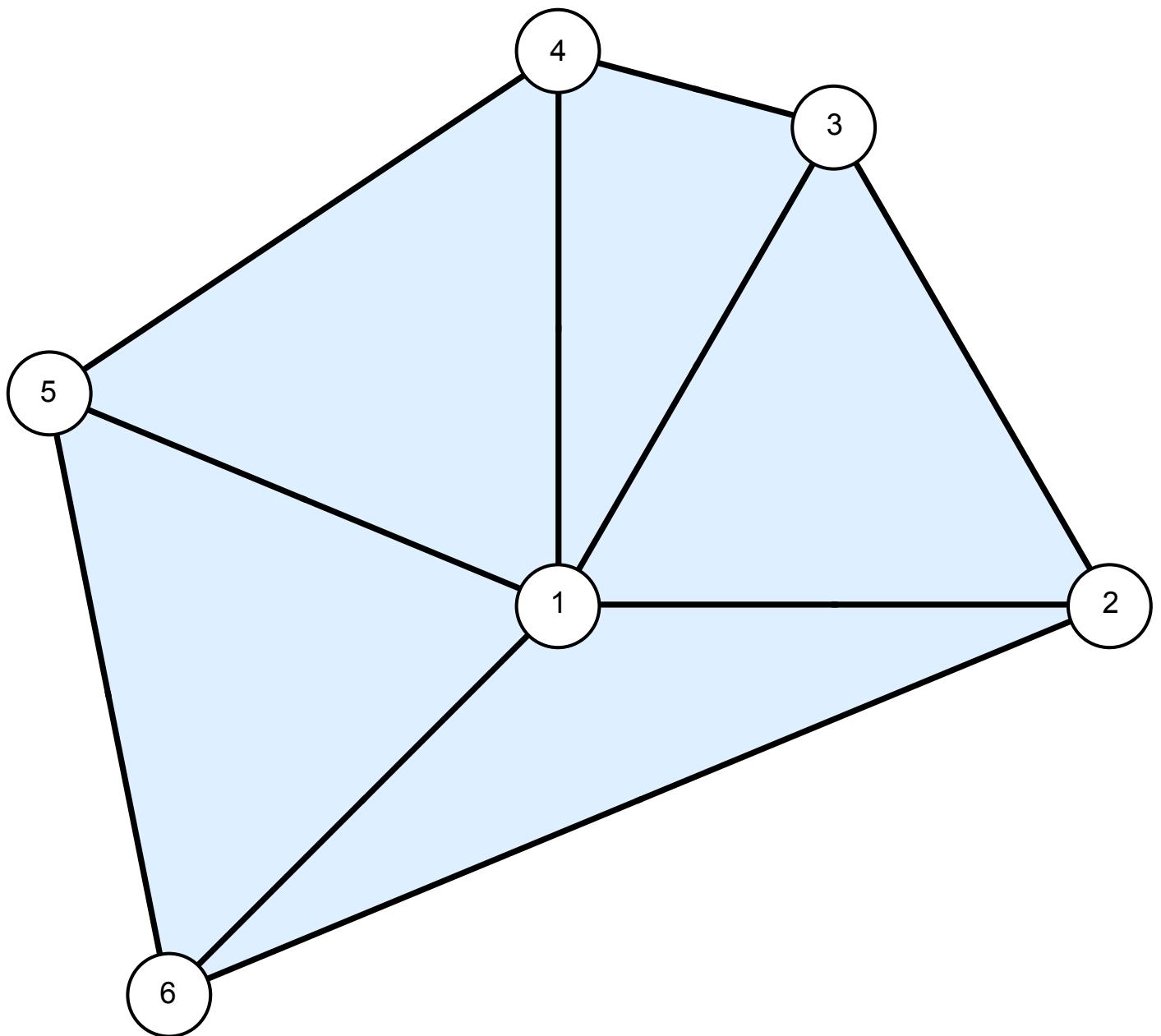
BGC and Santangelo, 2017

What are the two nappes?



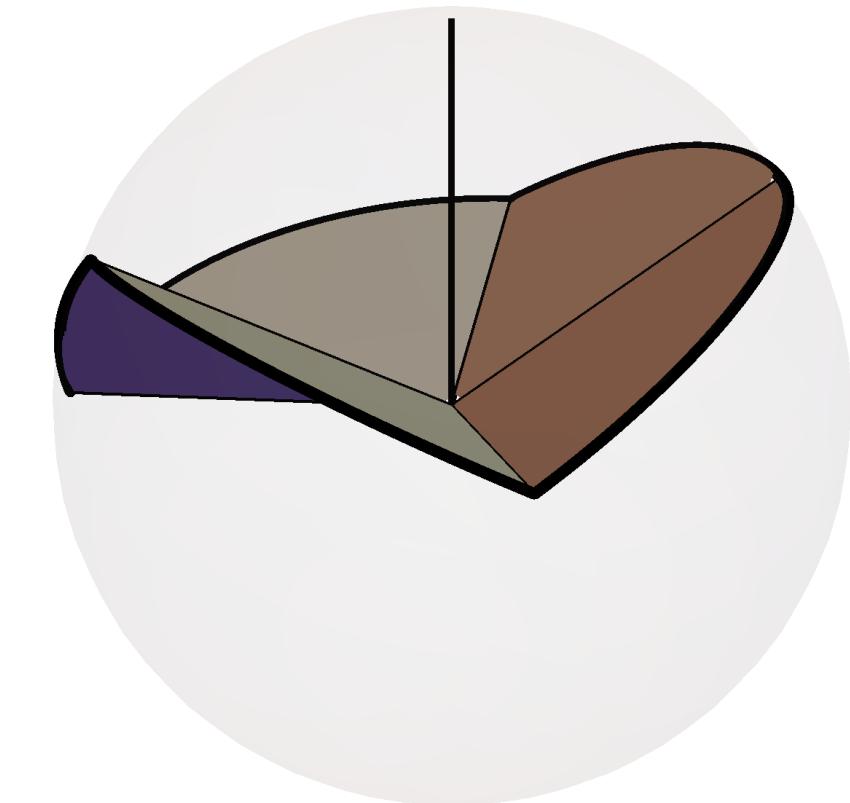
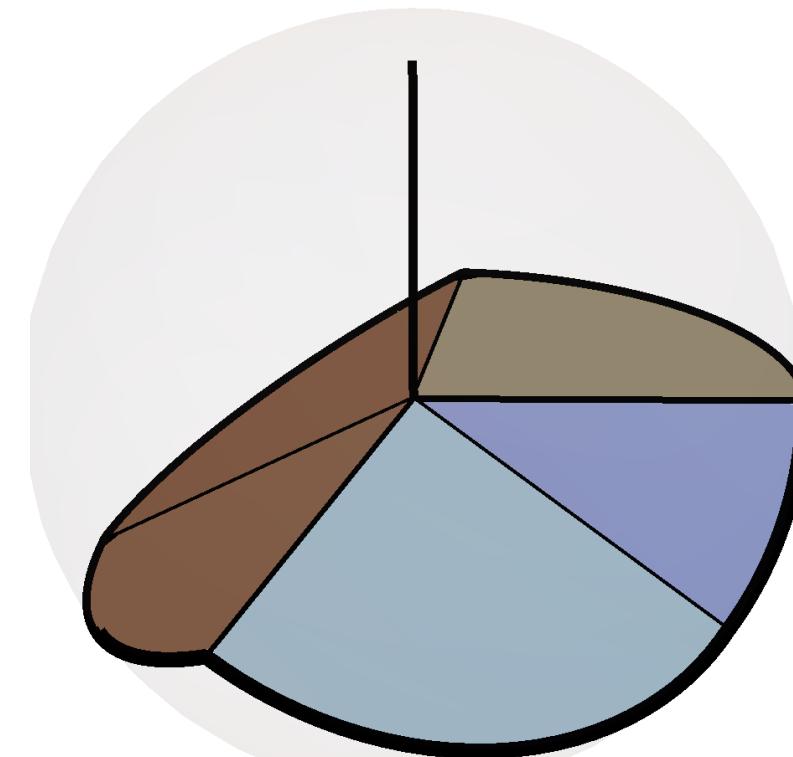
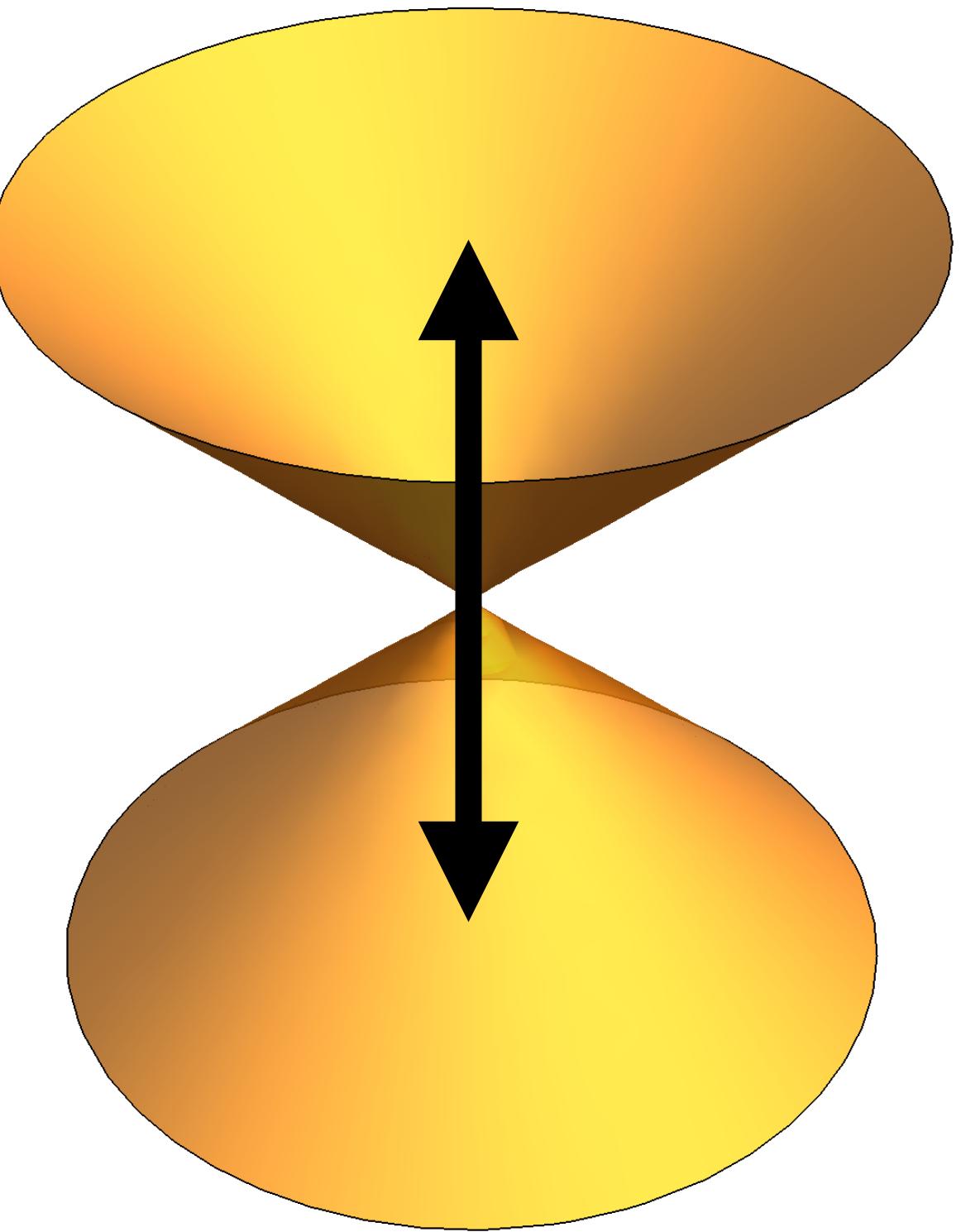
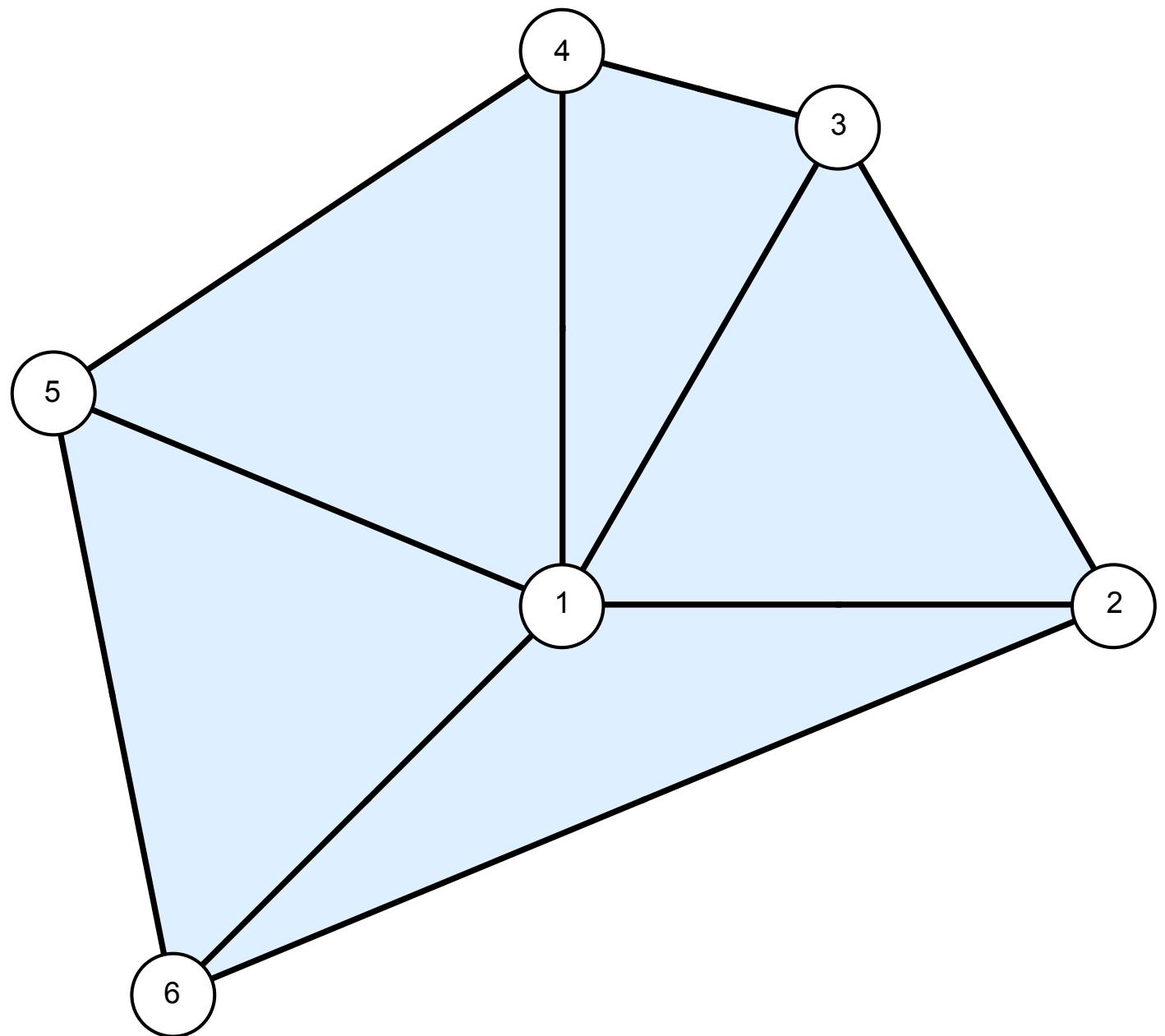
BGC and Santangelo, 2017

What are the two nappes?



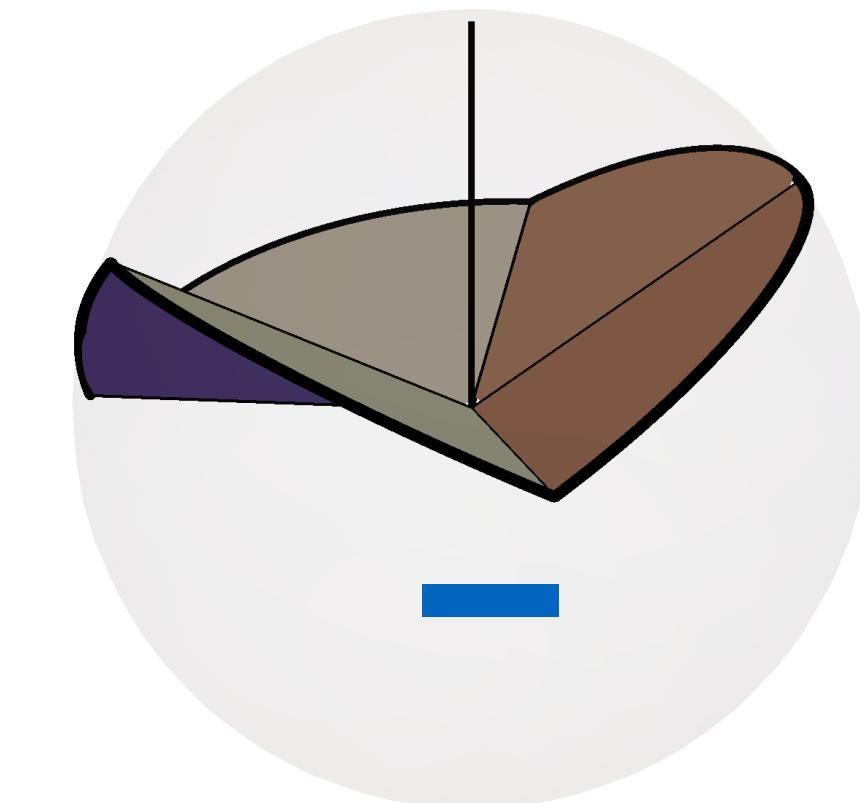
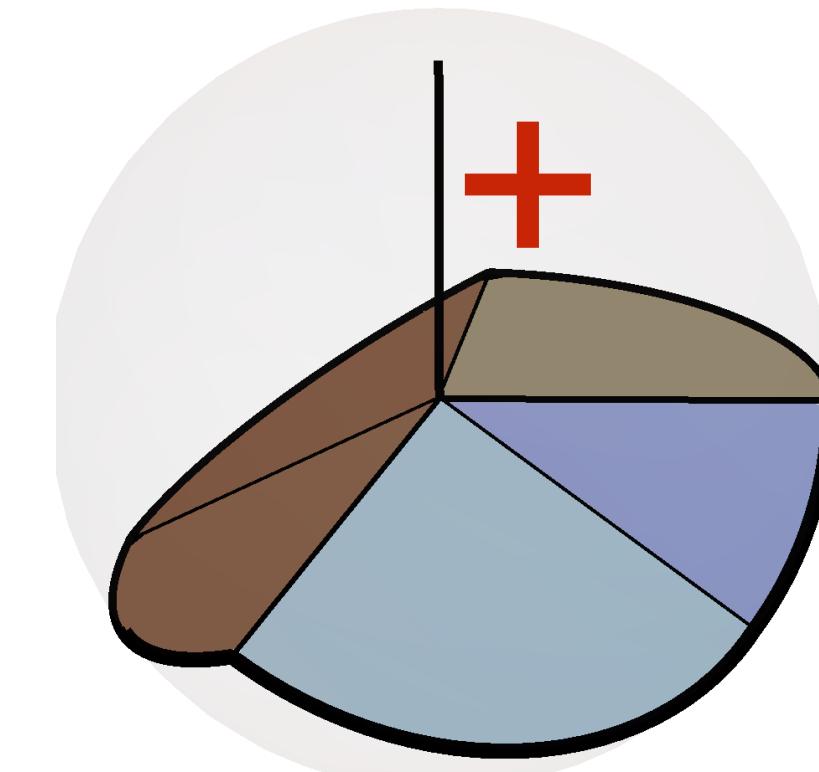
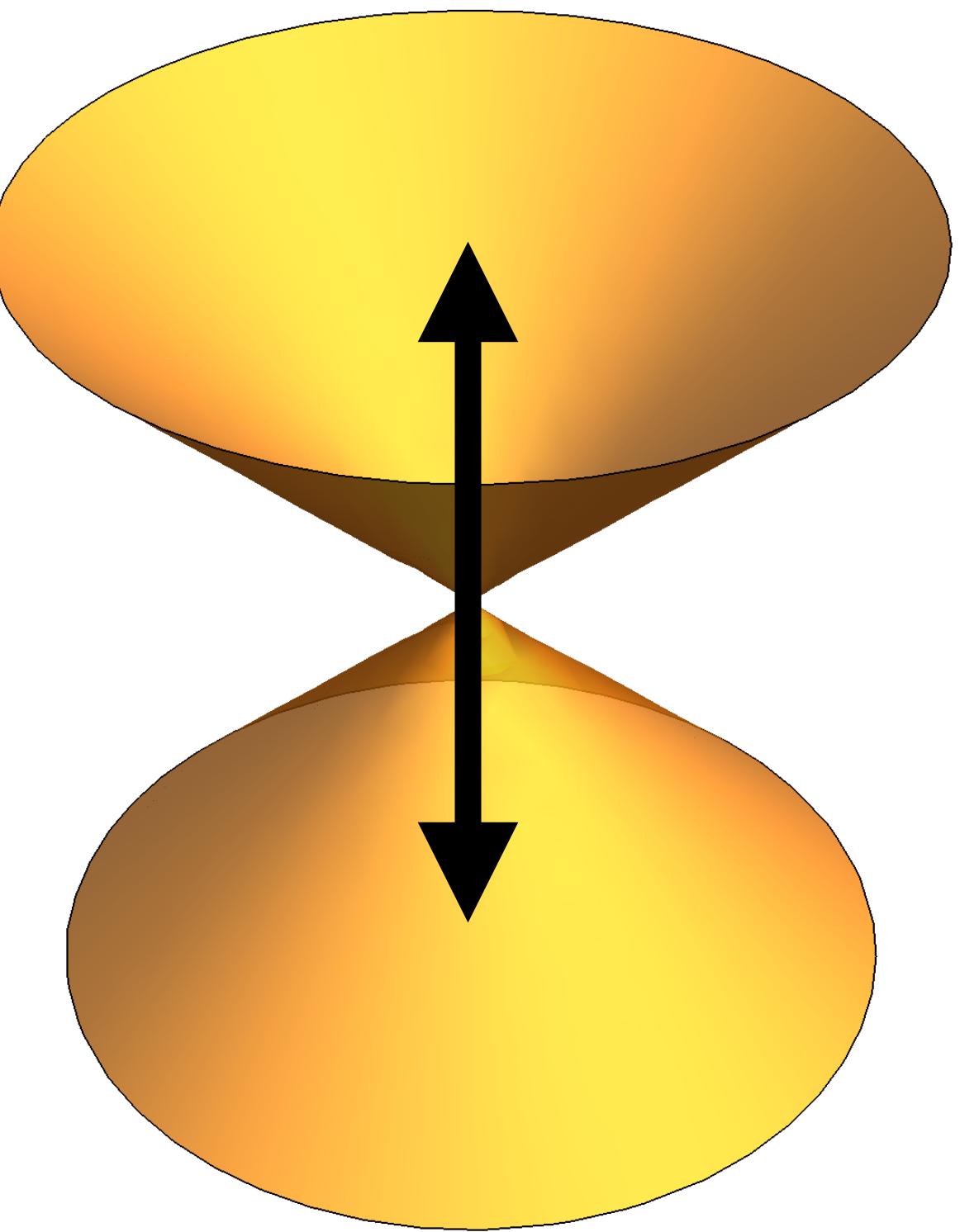
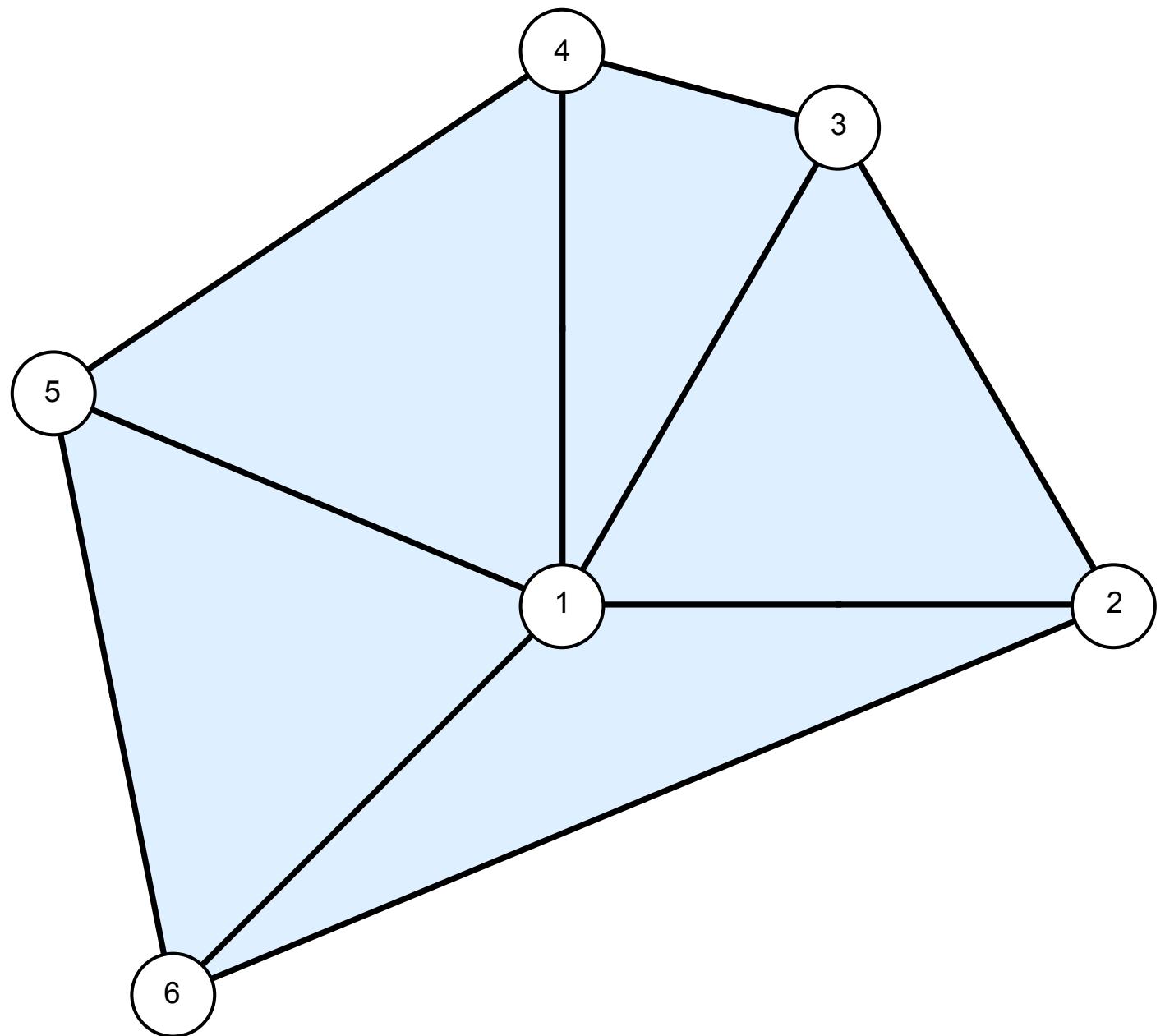
BGC and Santangelo, 2017

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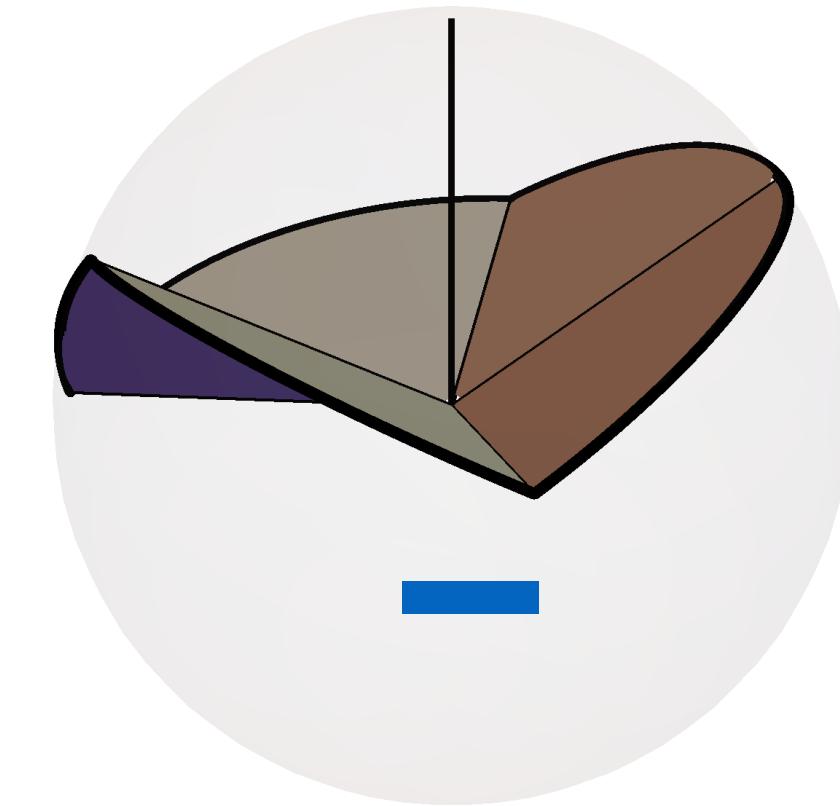
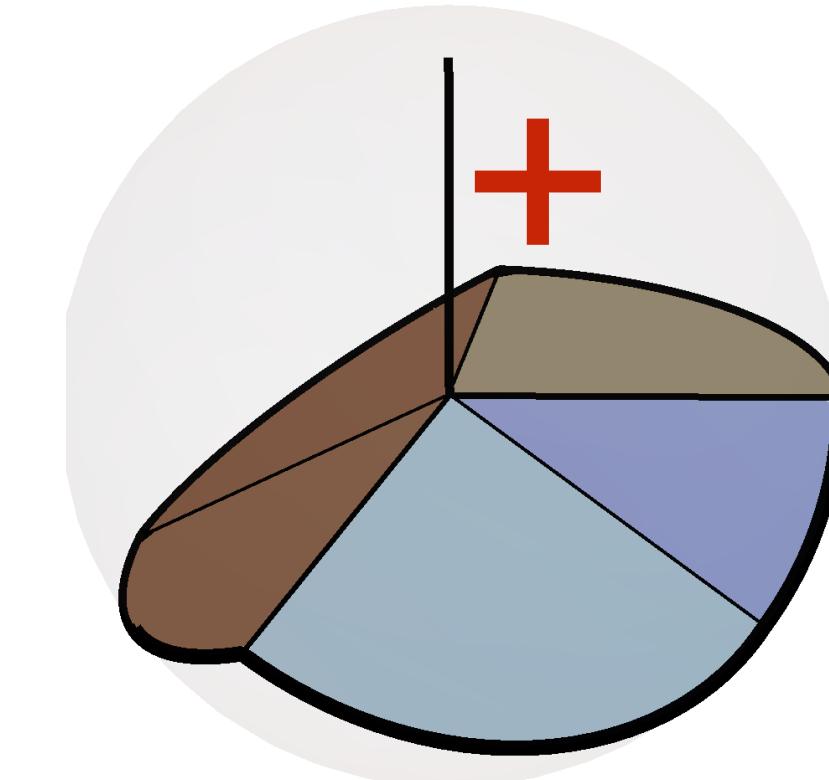
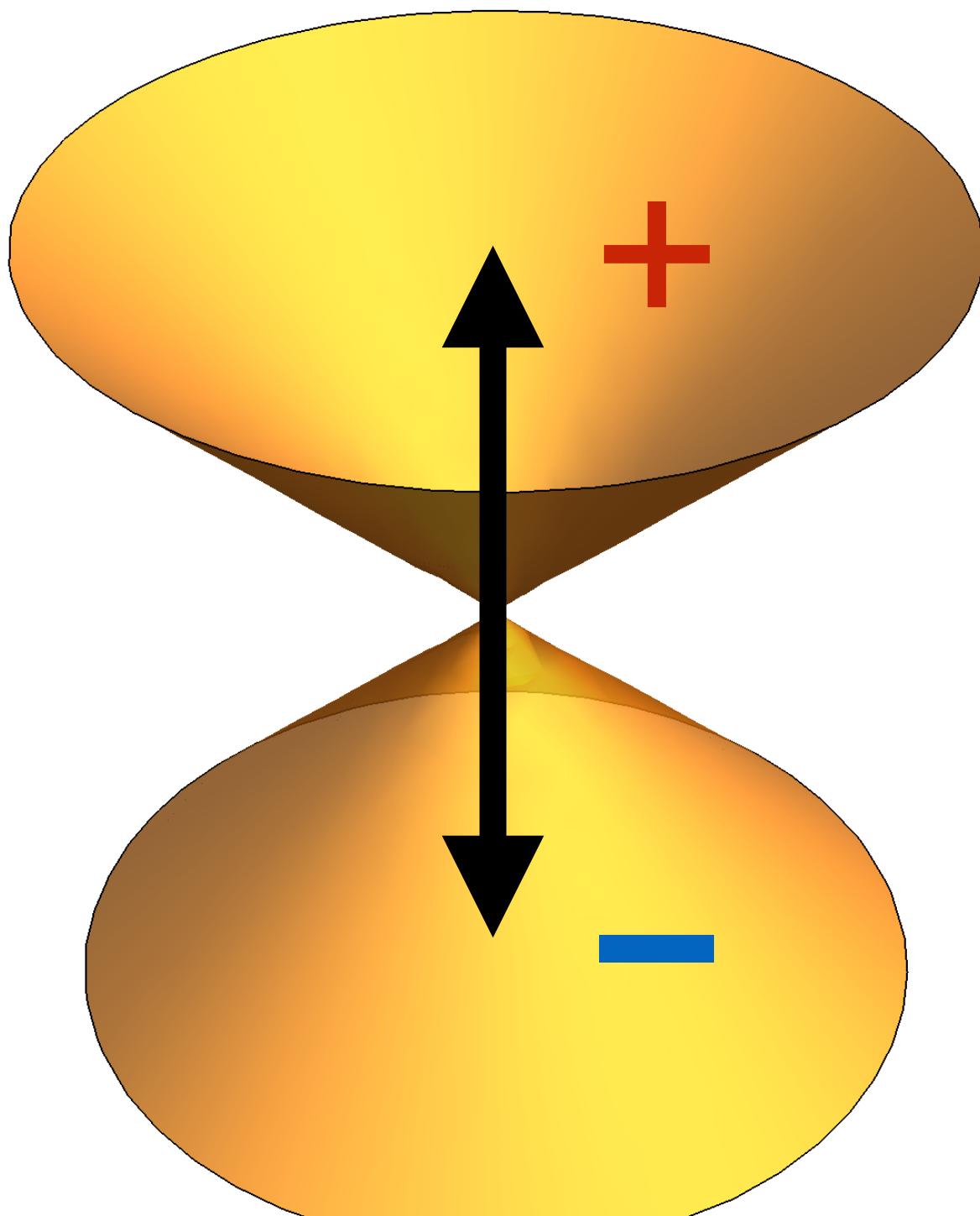
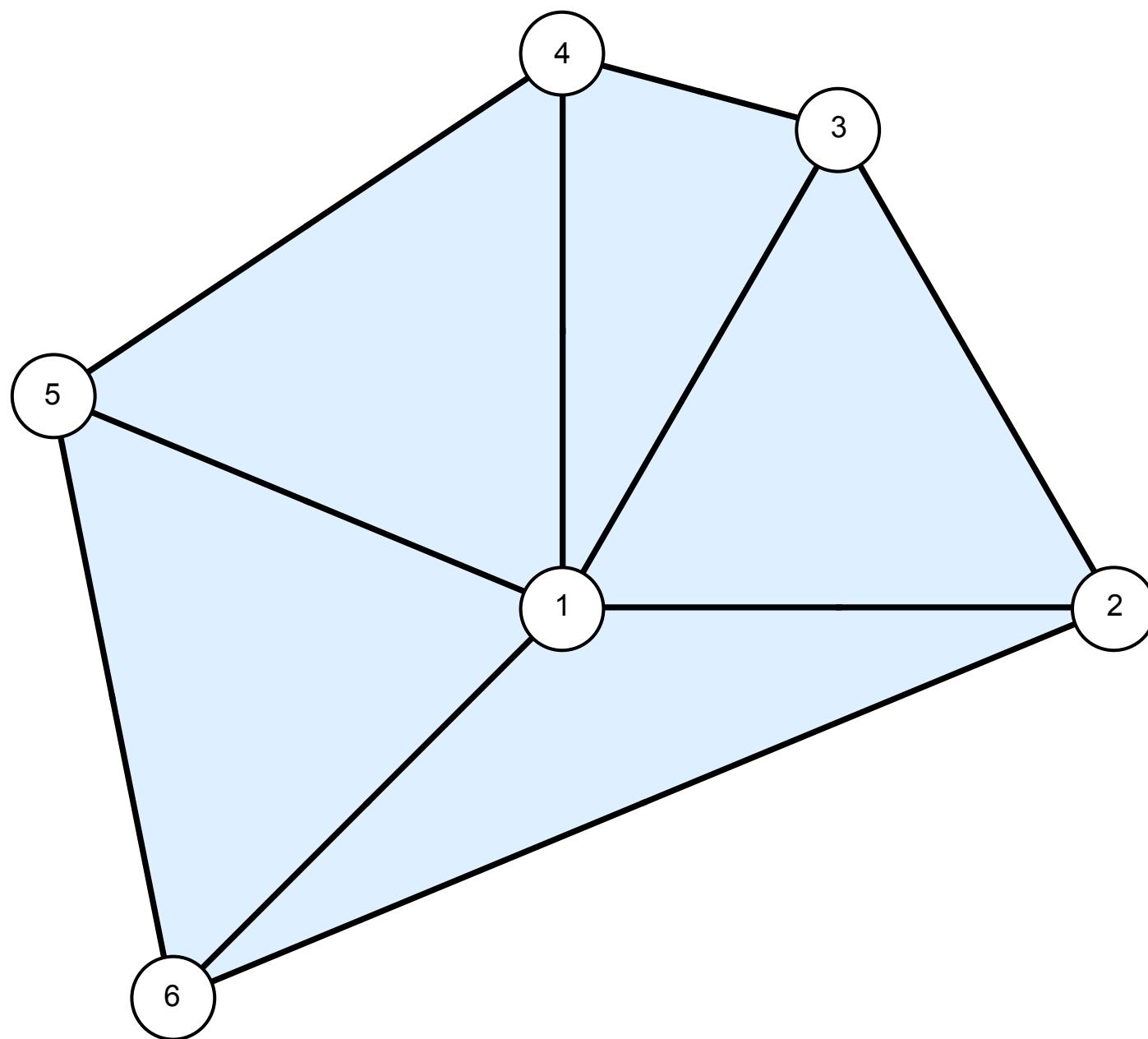
BGC and Santangelo, 2017

What are the two nappes?



BGC and Santangelo, 2017

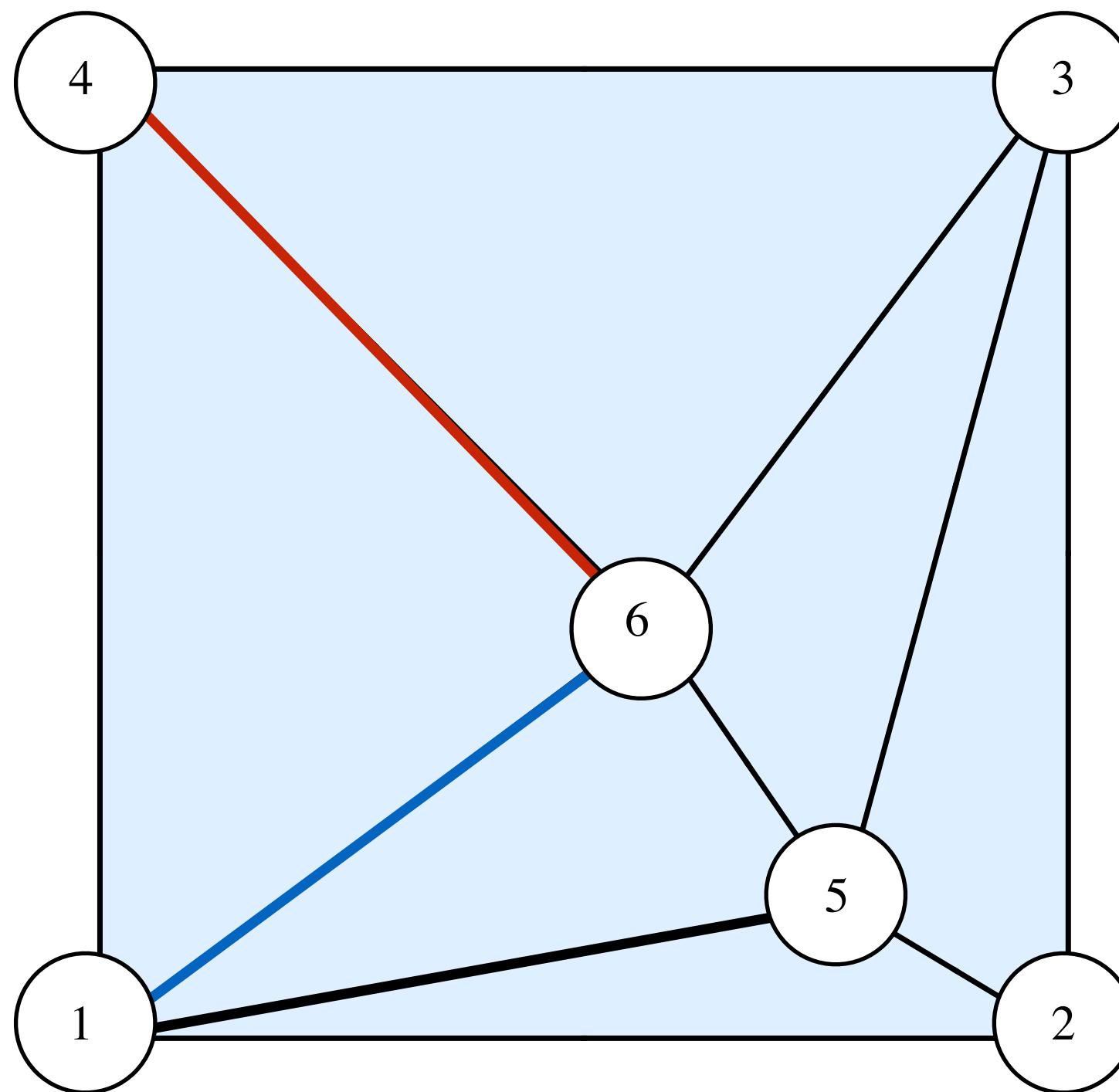
What are the two nappes?



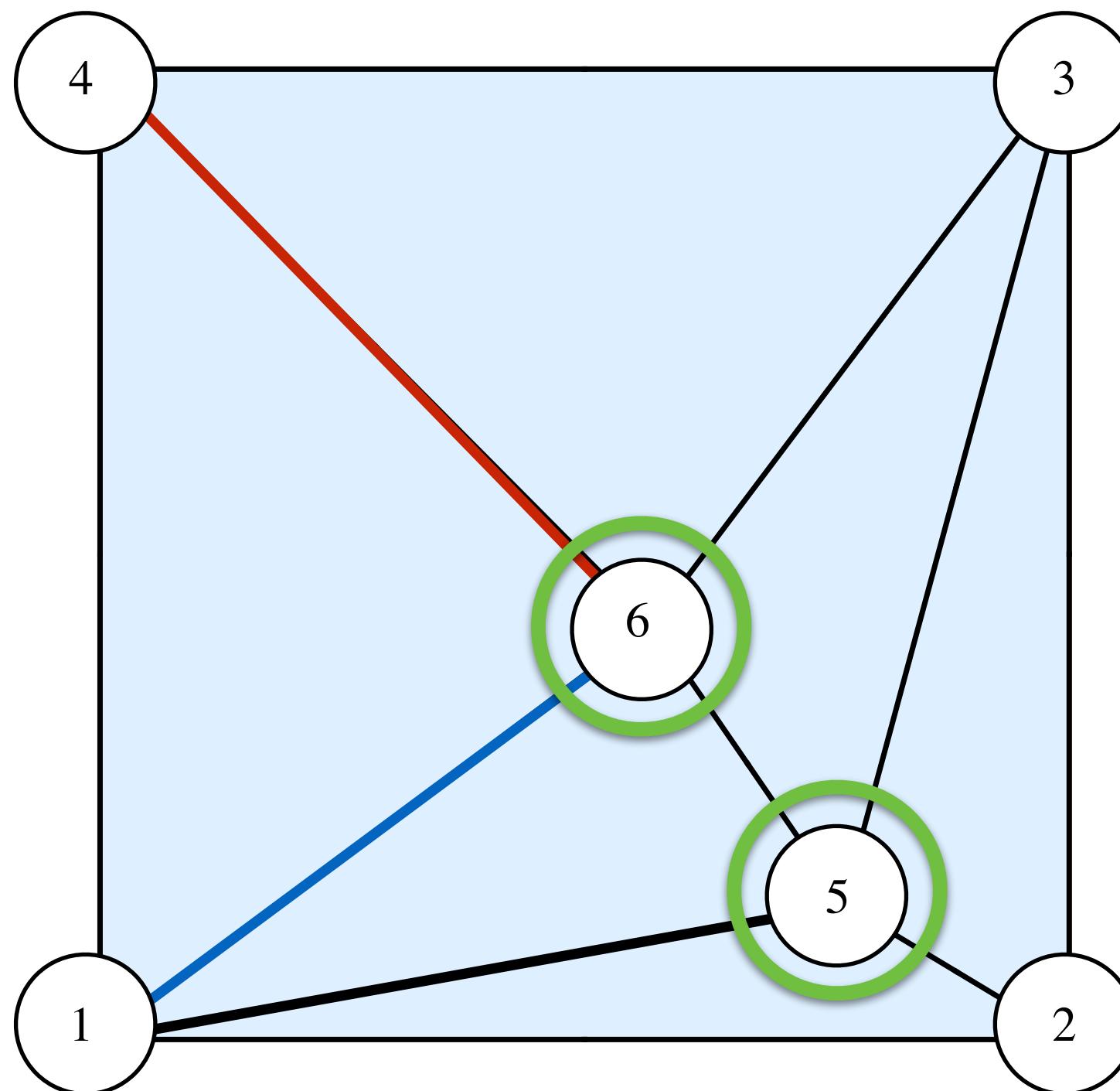
The two nappes correspond to
popped up and **popped down** configurations!

BGC and Santangelo, 2017

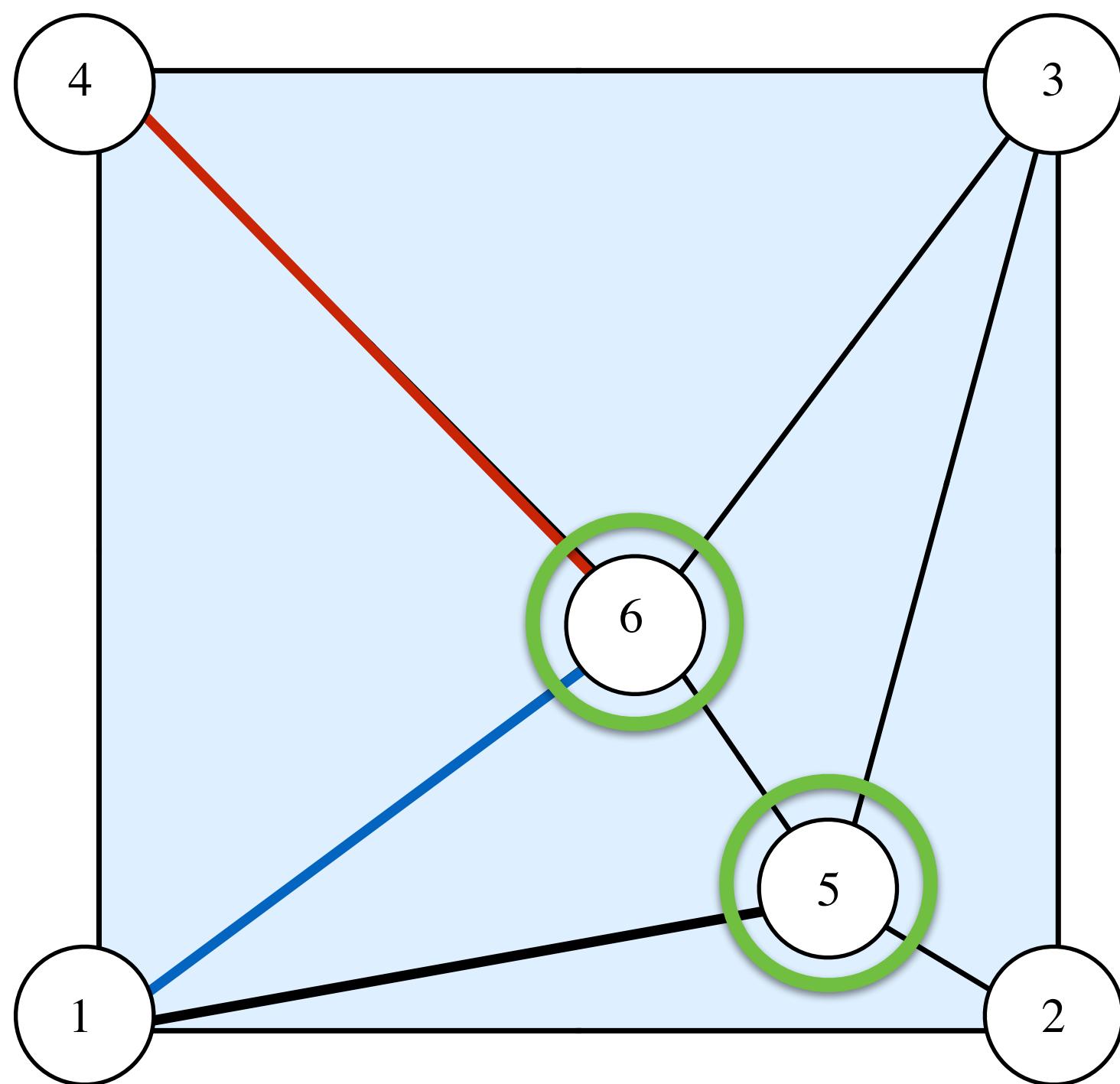
Multiple vertex configuration space



Multiple vertex configuration space

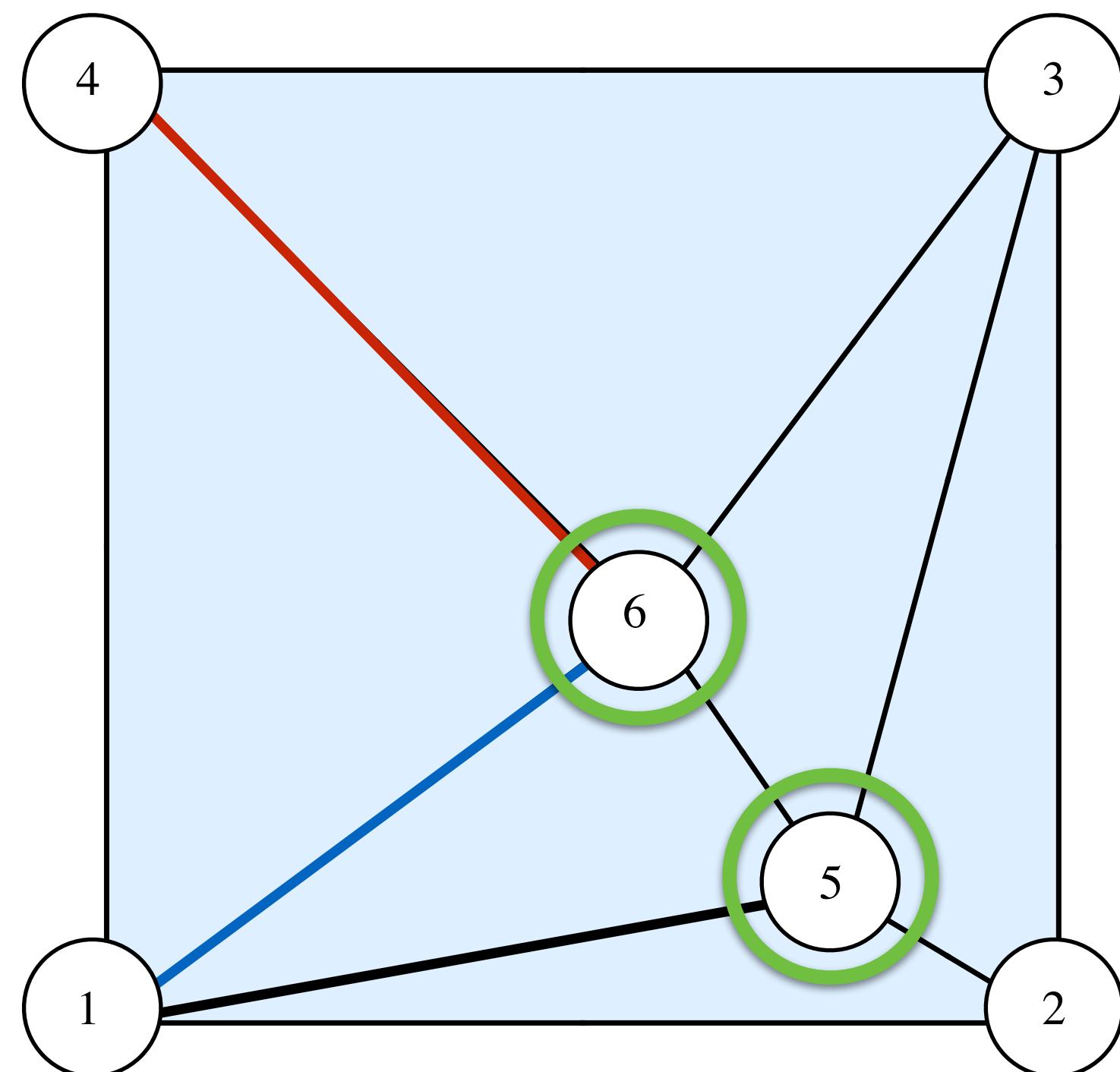


Multiple vertex configuration space



$V_{int} = 2 \Rightarrow 2$ wheel stresses

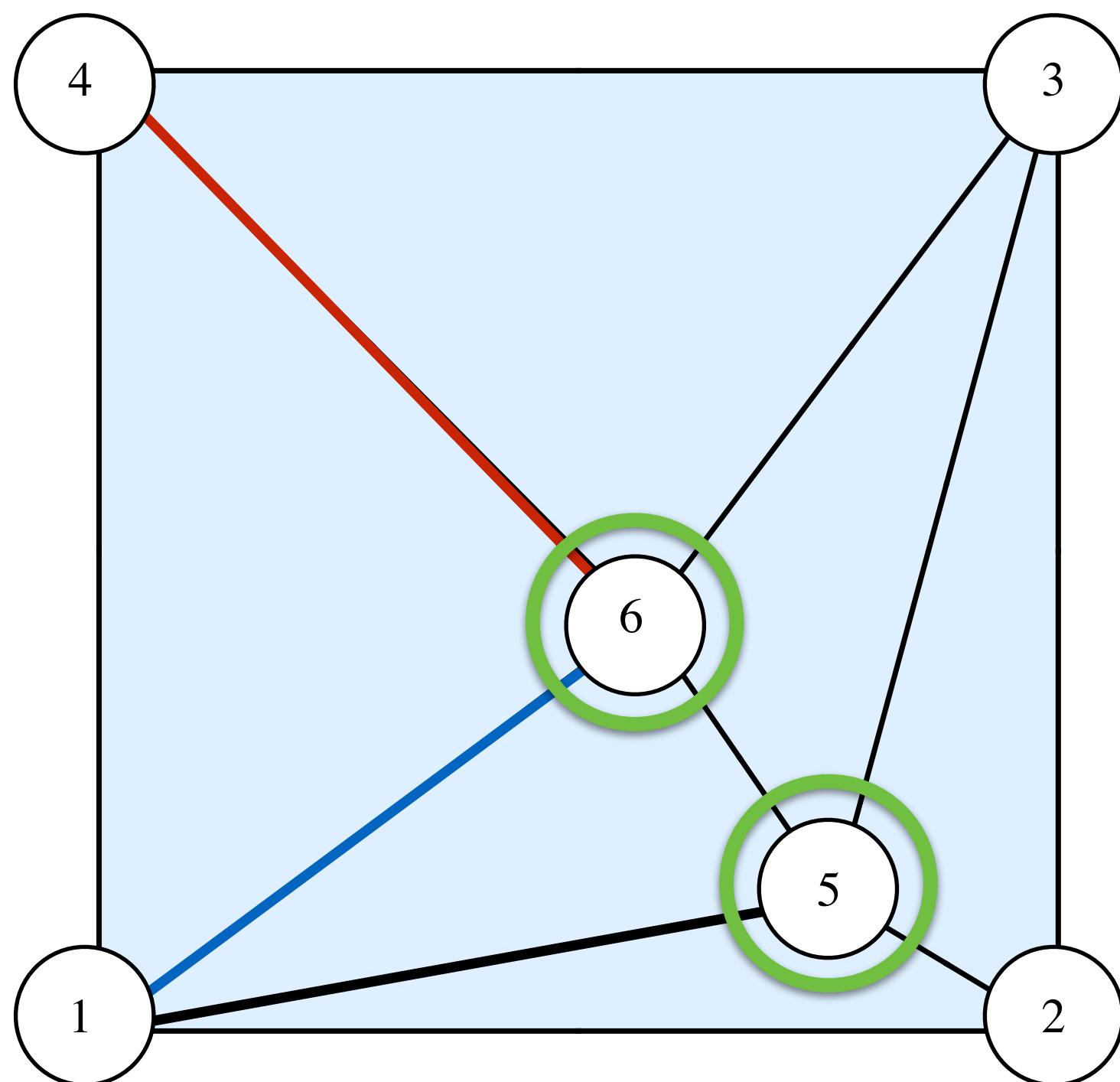
Multiple vertex configuration space



$V_{int} = 2 \Rightarrow 2$ wheel stresses

2 homogeneous quadratic equations
in 3 unknowns

Multiple vertex configuration space

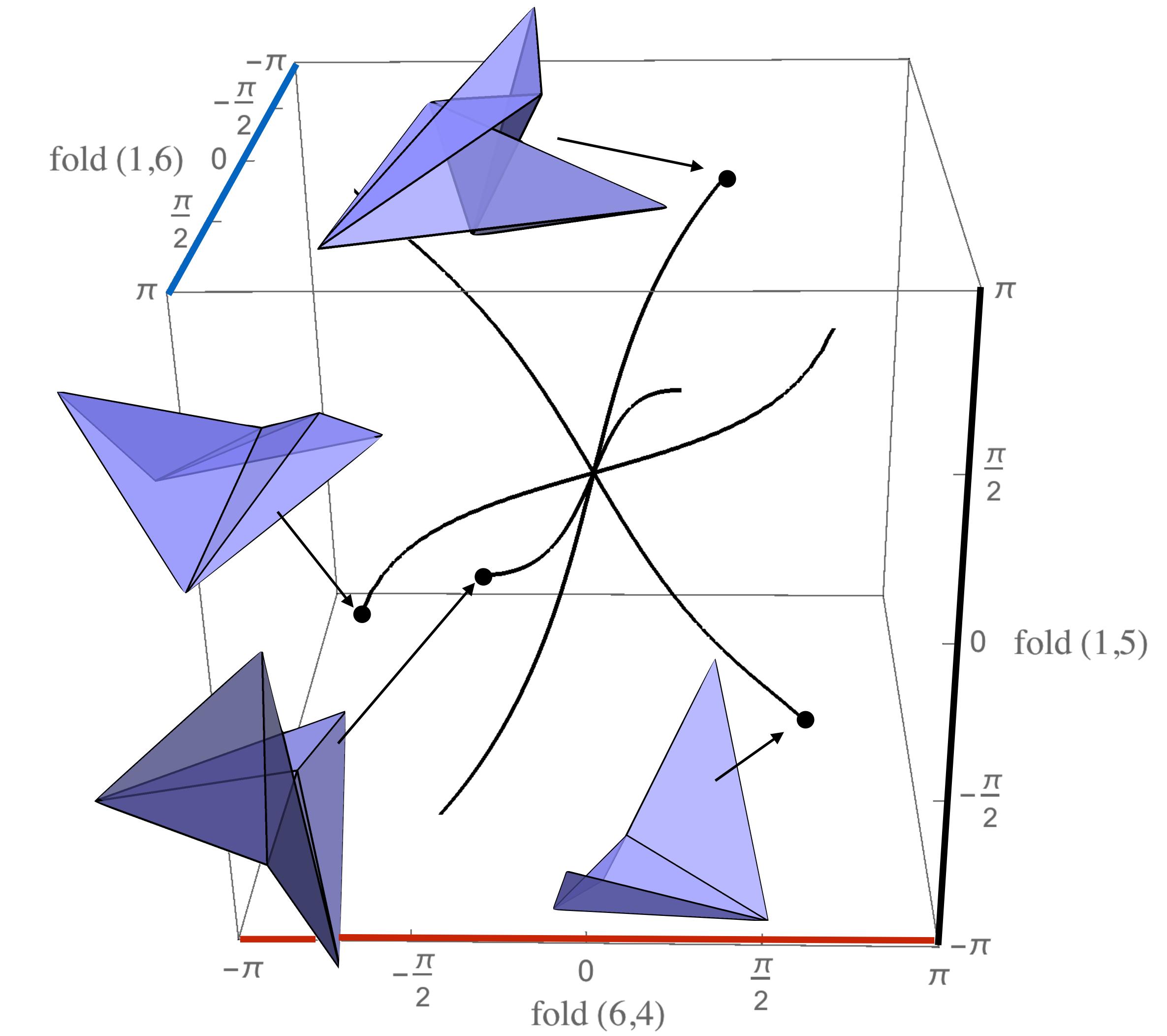
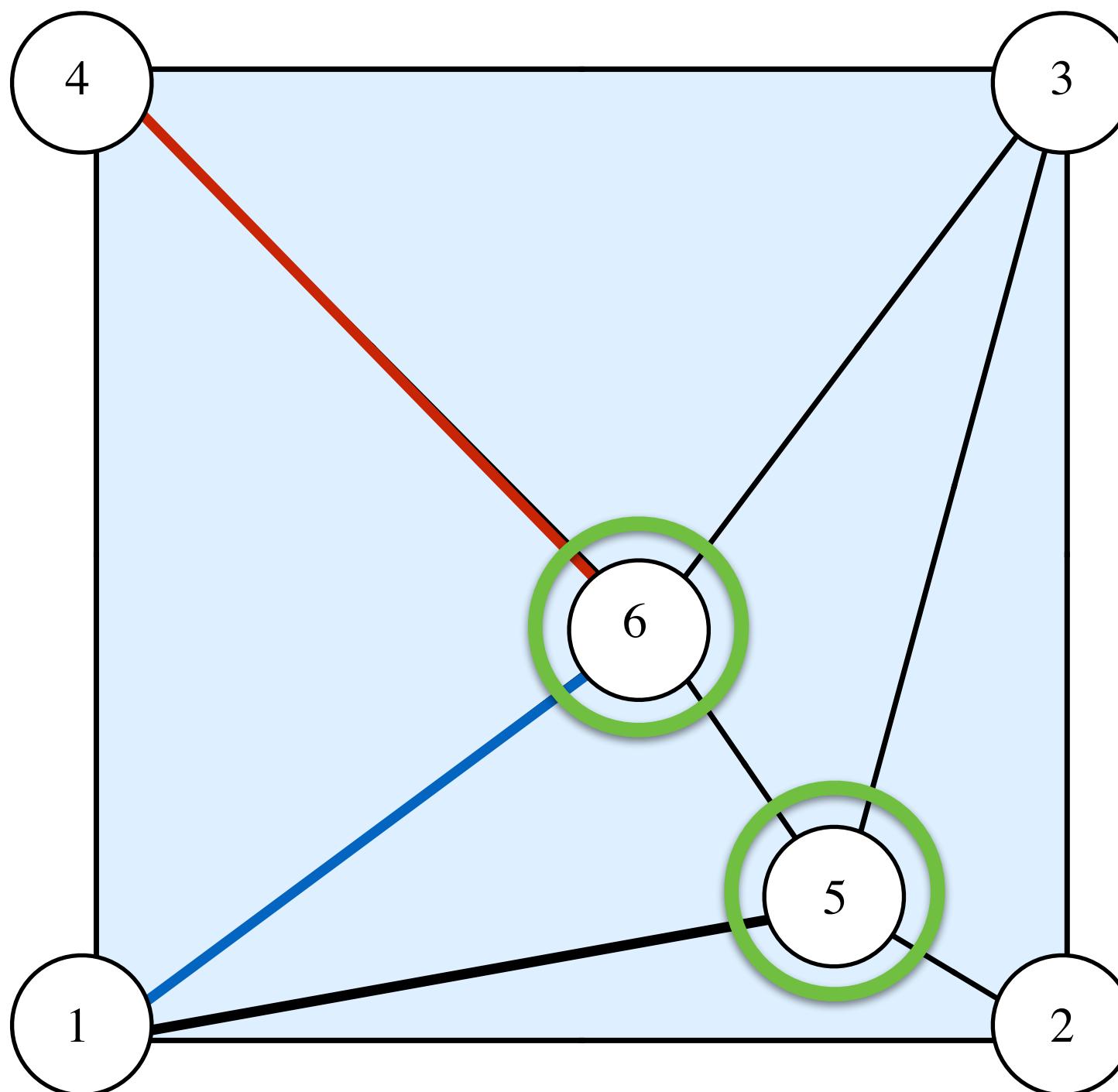


$V_{\text{int}} = 2 \Rightarrow 2$ wheel stresses

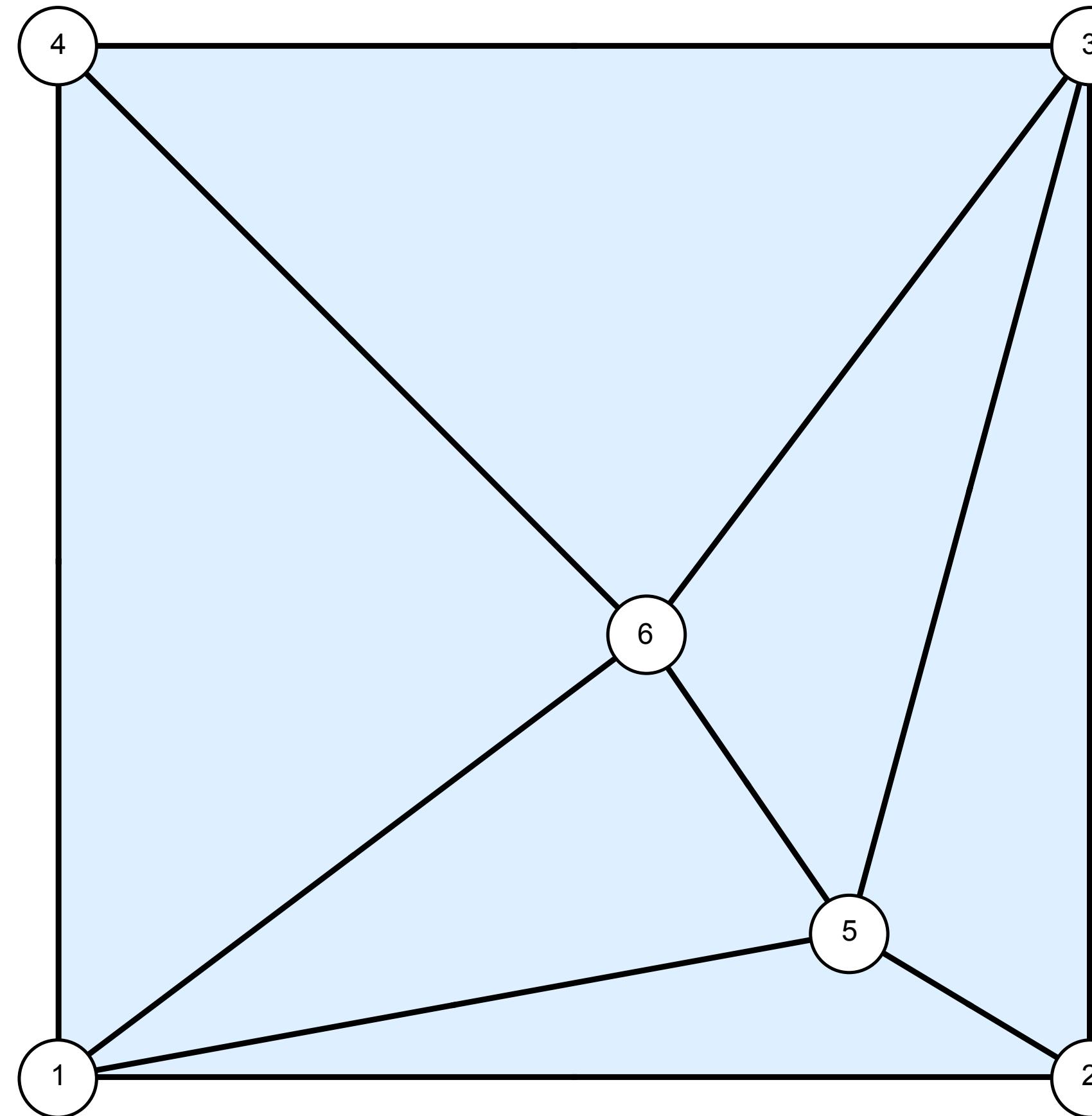
2 homogeneous quadratic equations
in 3 unknowns

Bézout's theorem:
at most 2^2 solutions

Multiple vertex configuration space

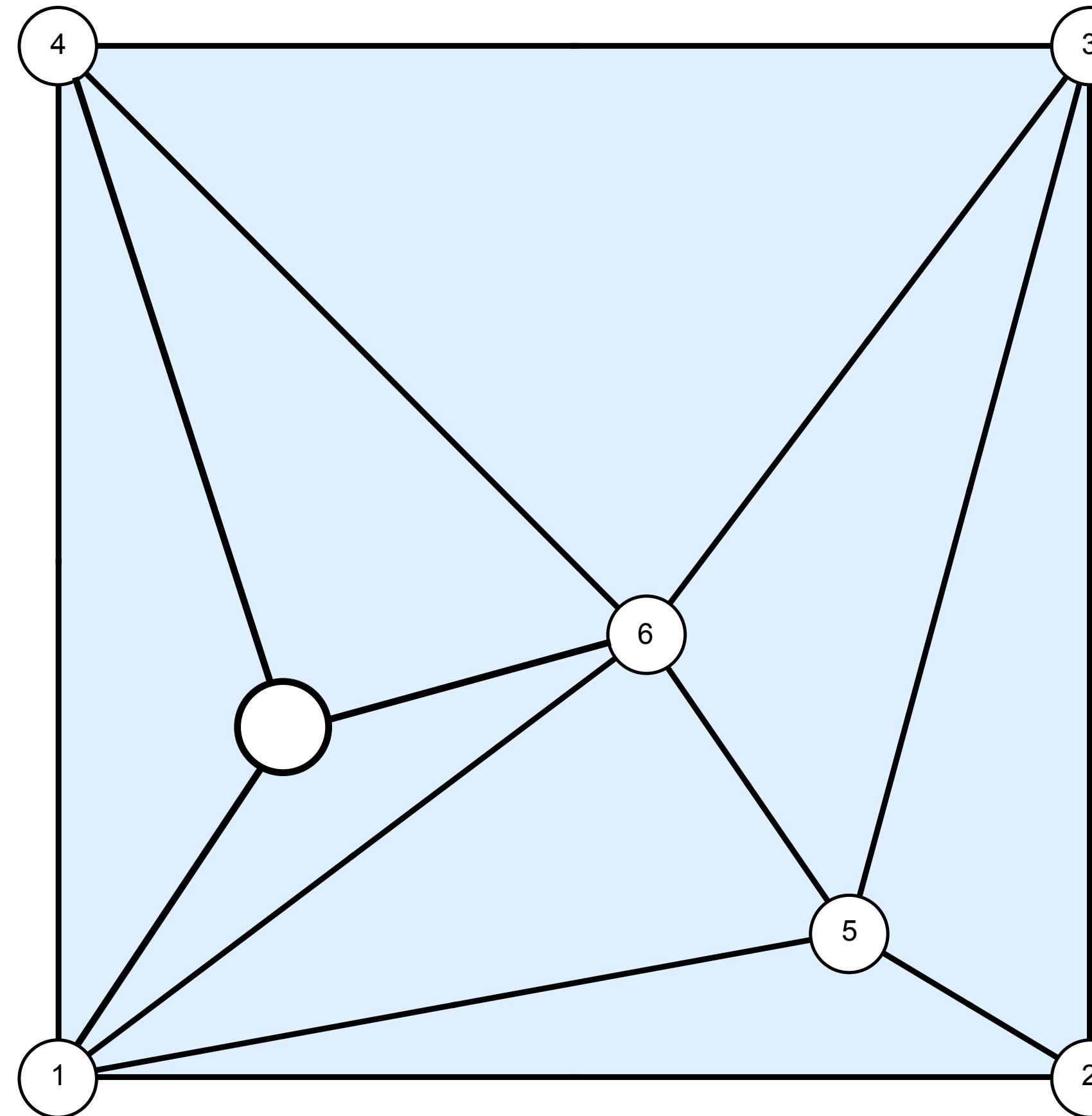


Exactly $2^{|V_{\text{int}}|}$ solutions ???



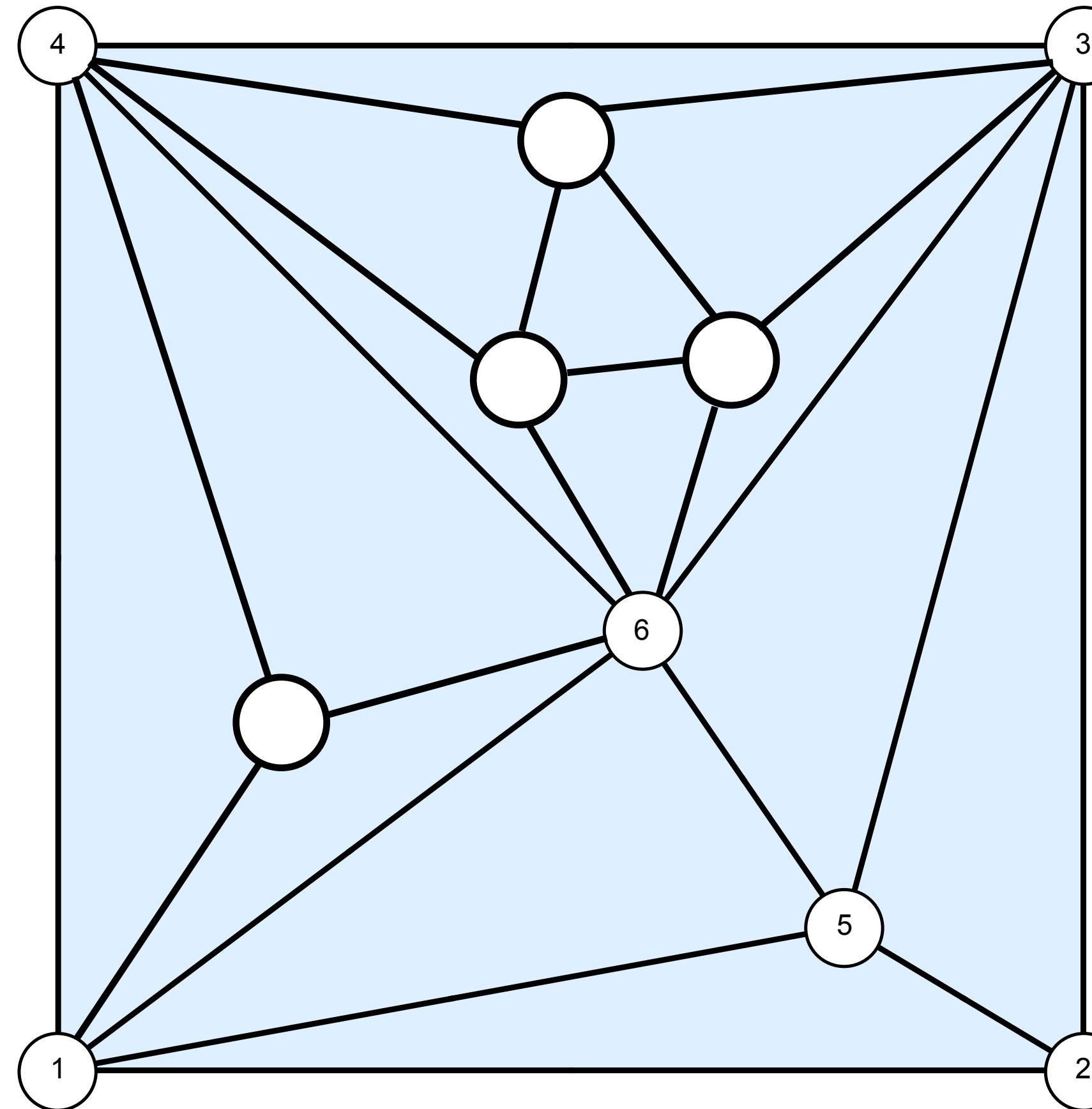
V_i	triangulations generated	precision used
2	100	500
3	5000	690
4	1000	690
5	1000	690
6	1000	690
7	300	690
8	50	690

Exactly $2^{|V_{\text{int}}|}$ solutions ???



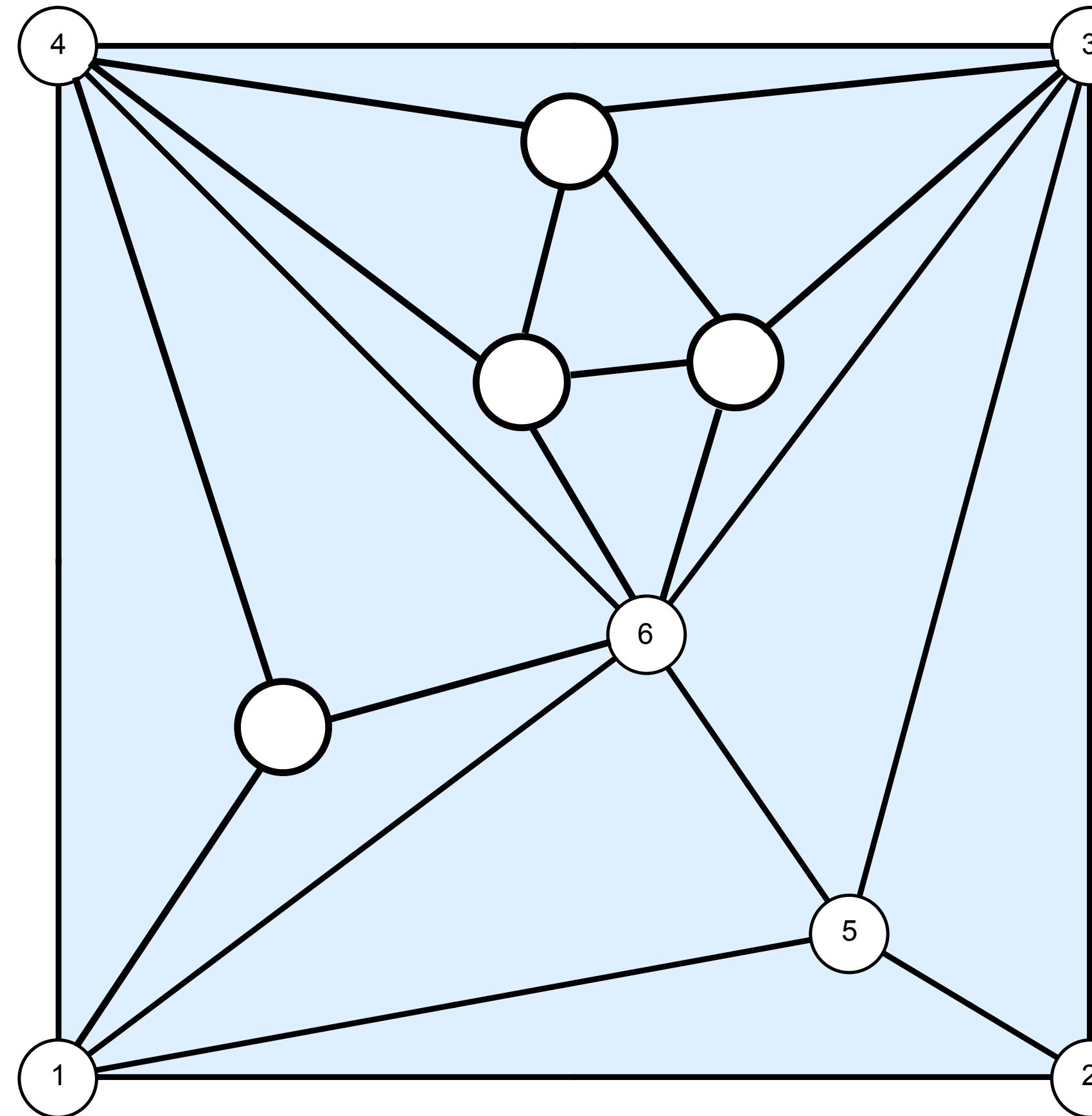
V_i	triangulations generated	precision used
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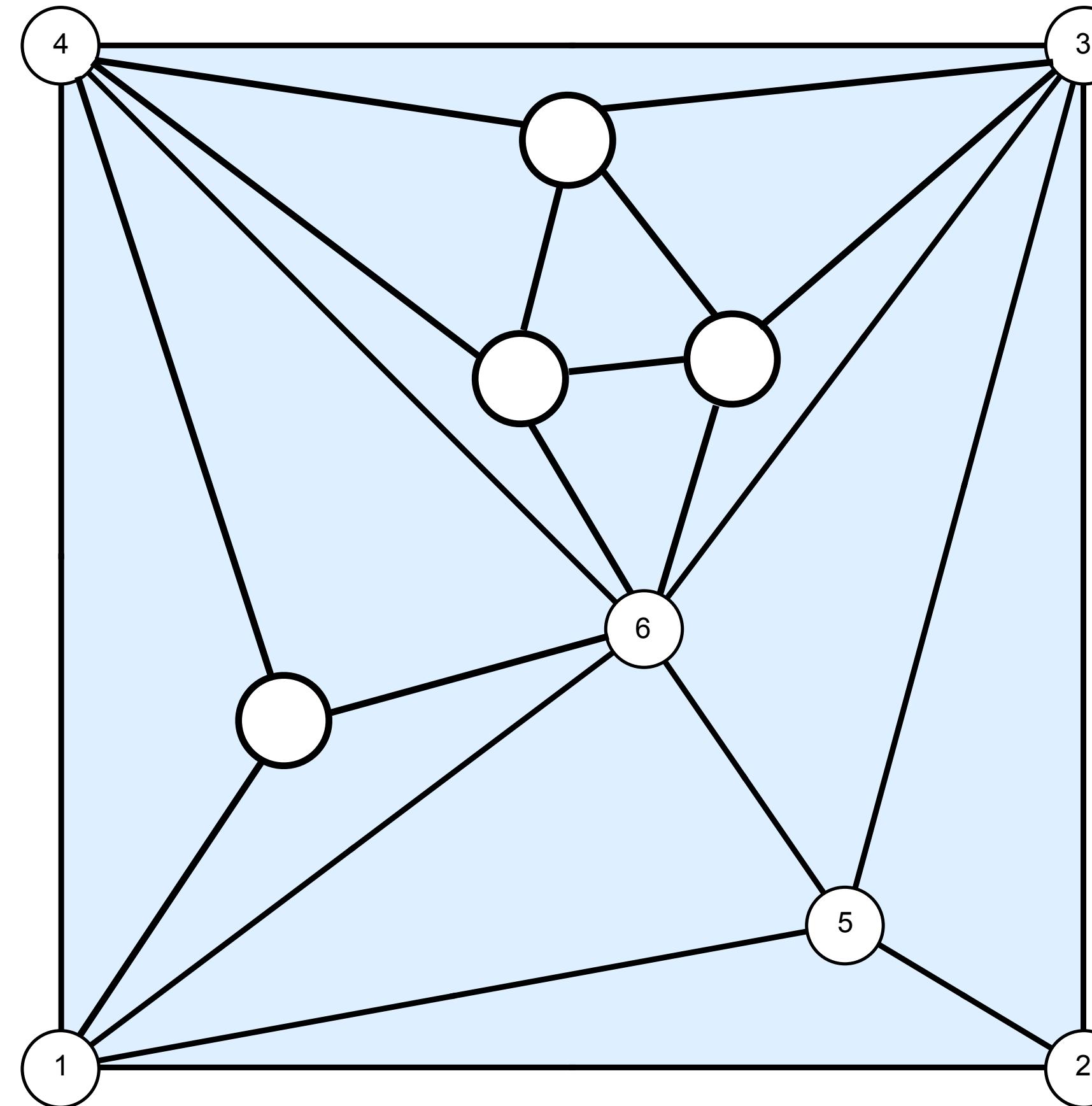
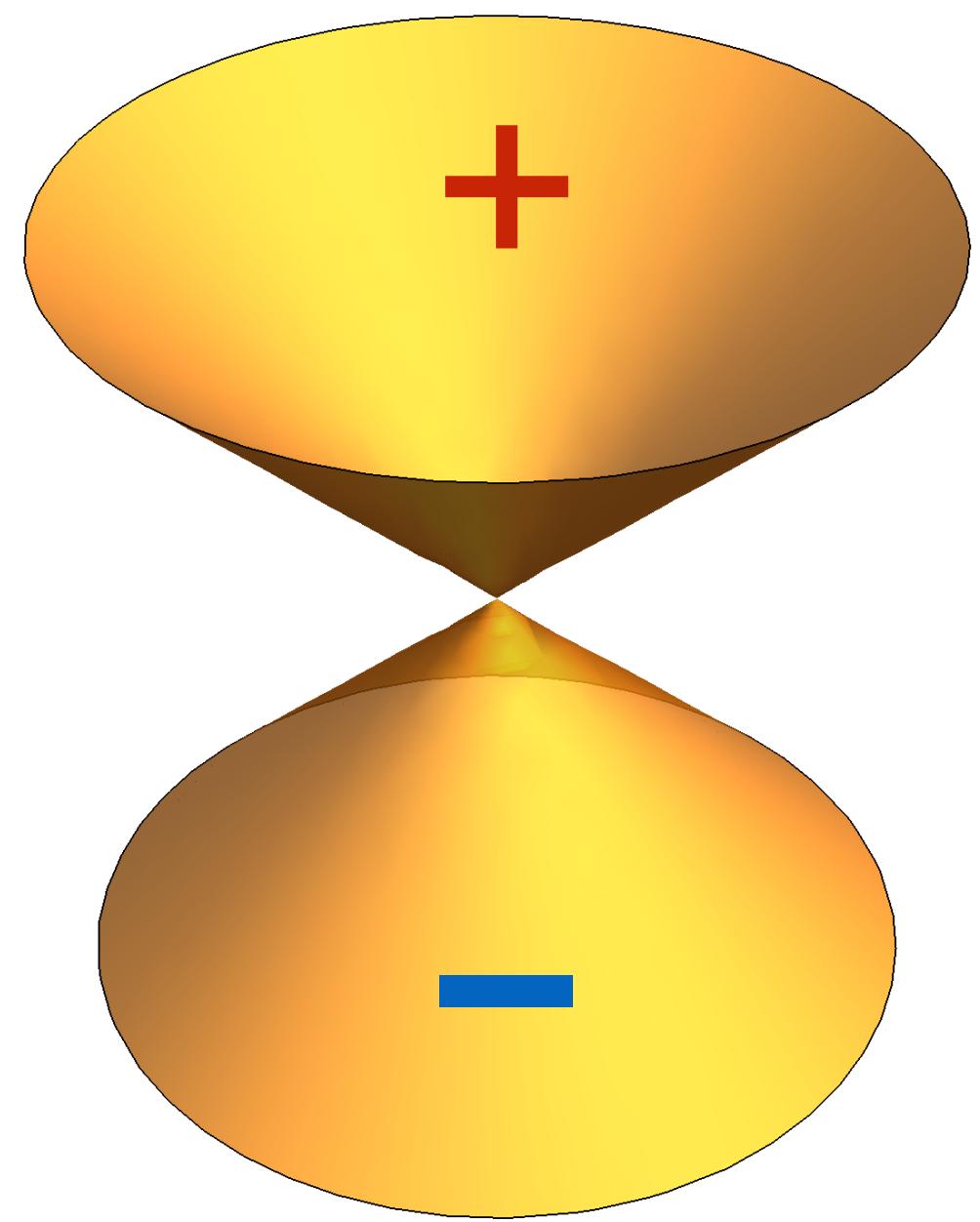
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7	300	690
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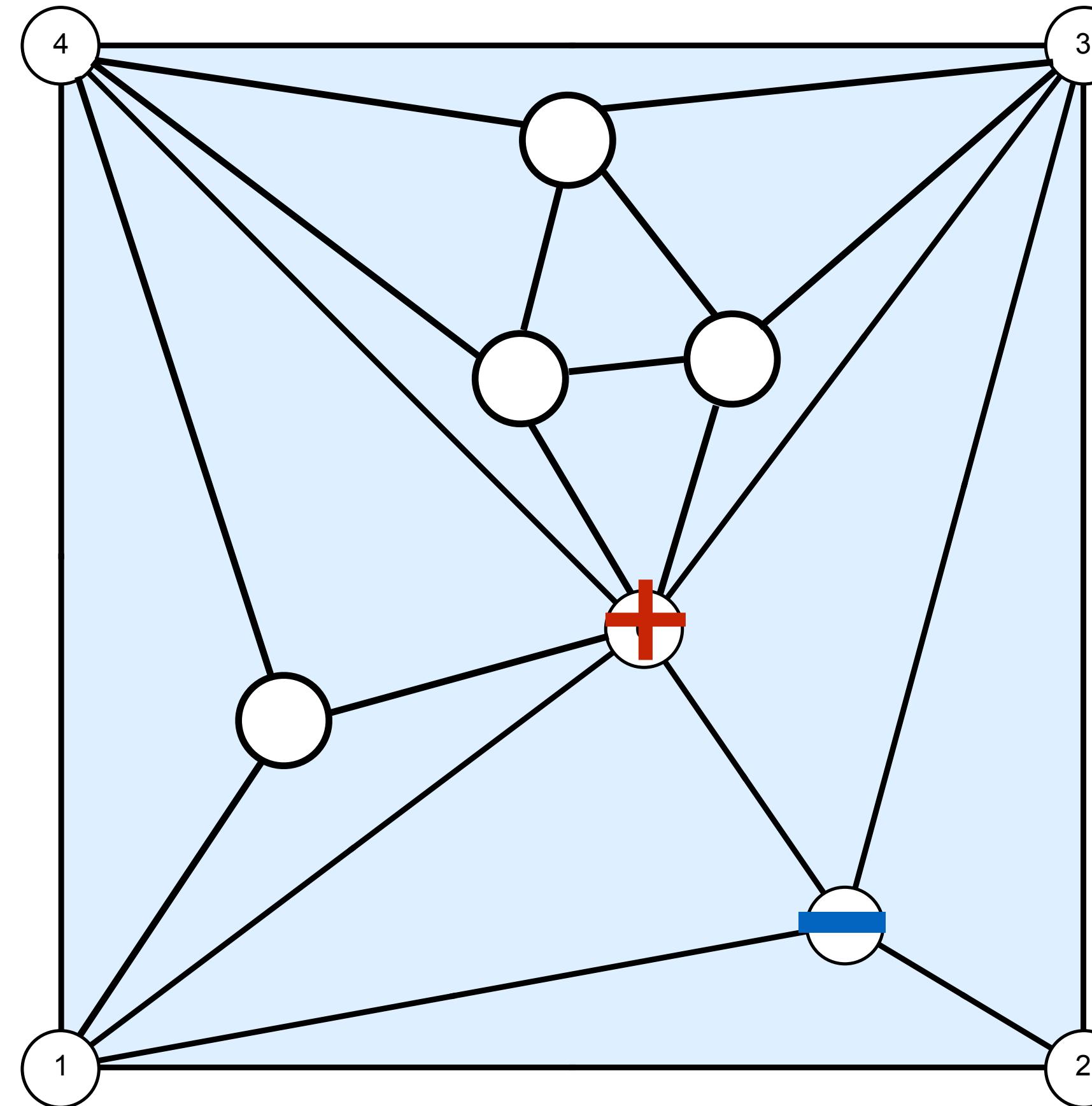
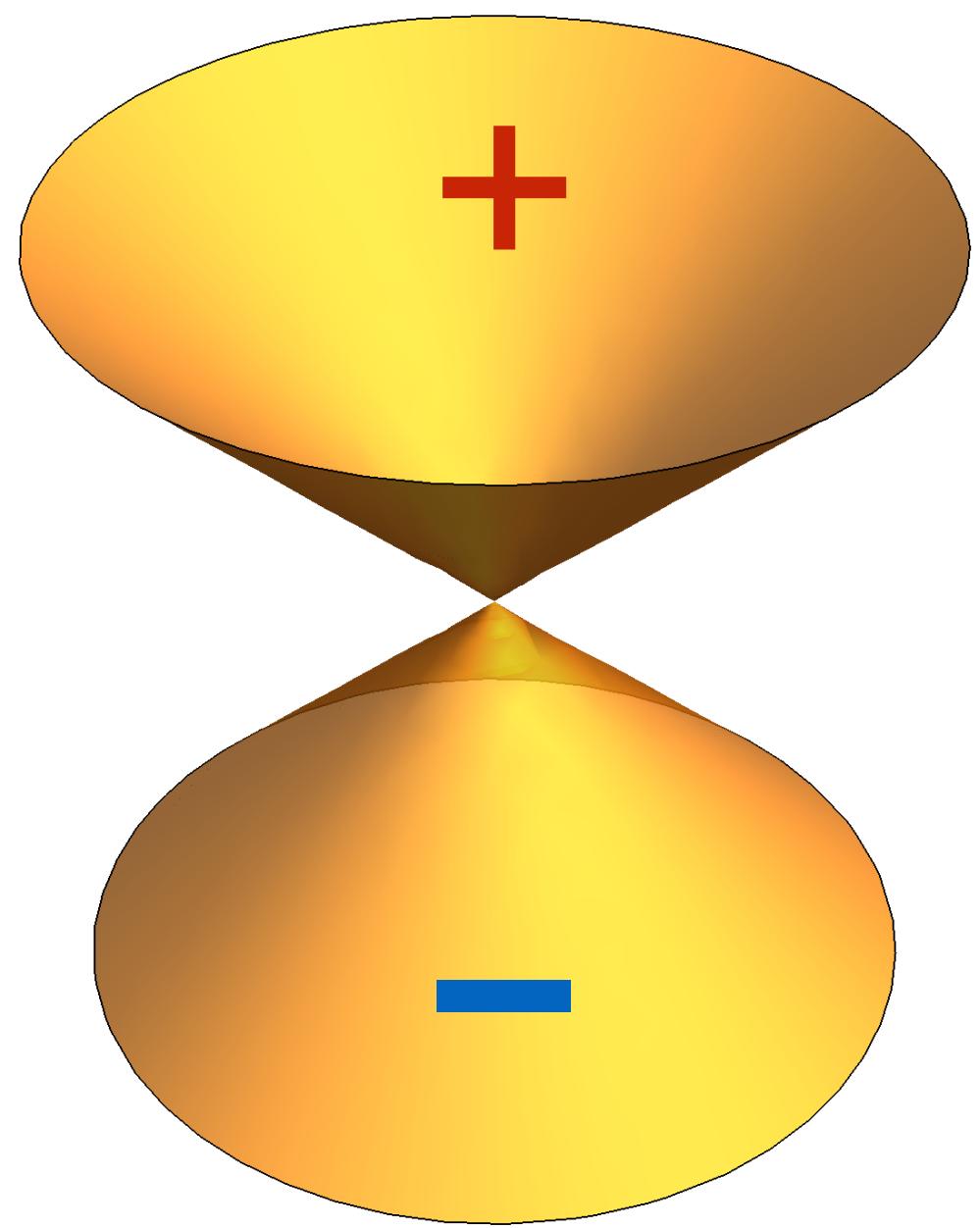
V_i	triangulations generated	precision used
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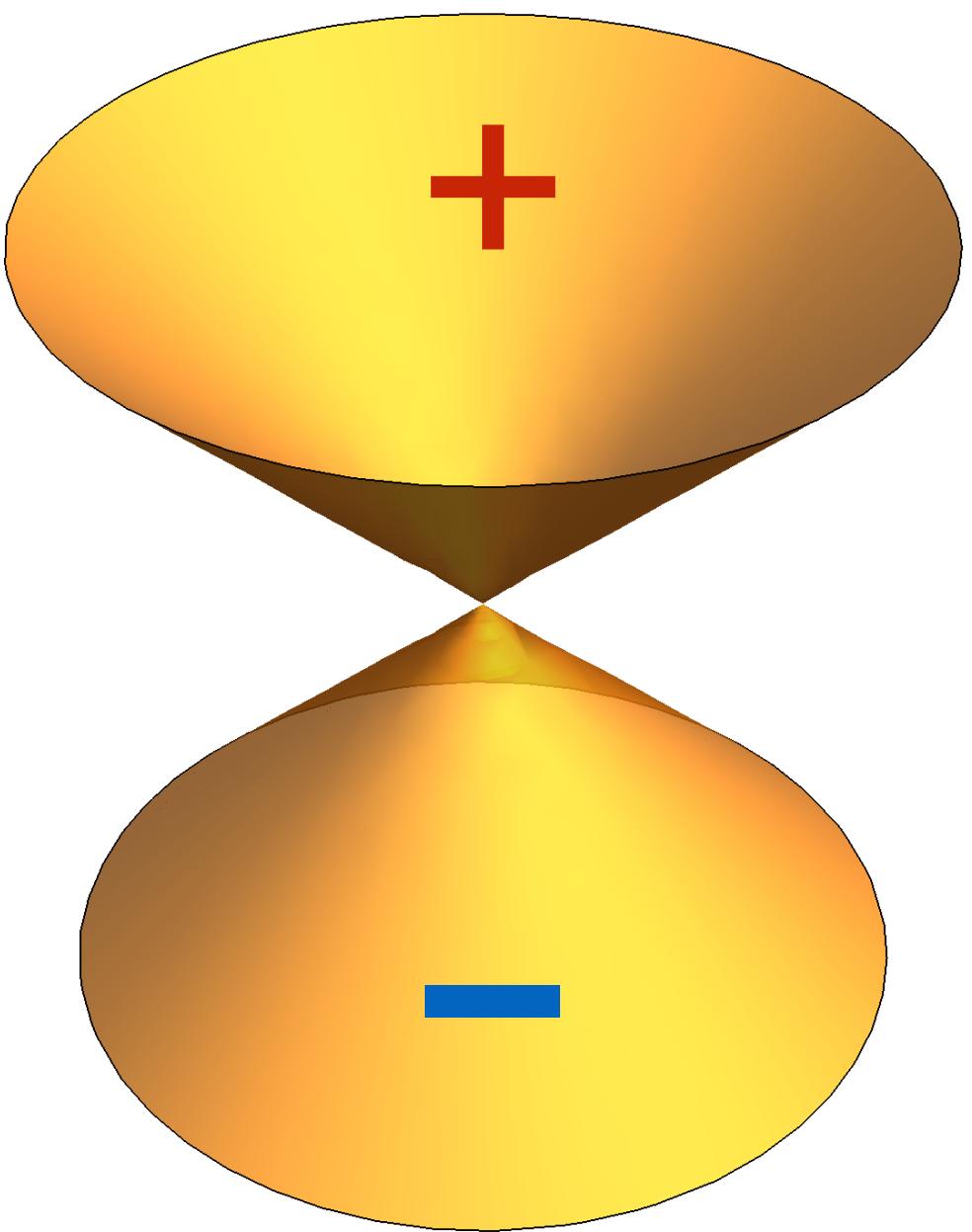
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Exactly $2^{|V_{\text{int}}|}$ solutions ???

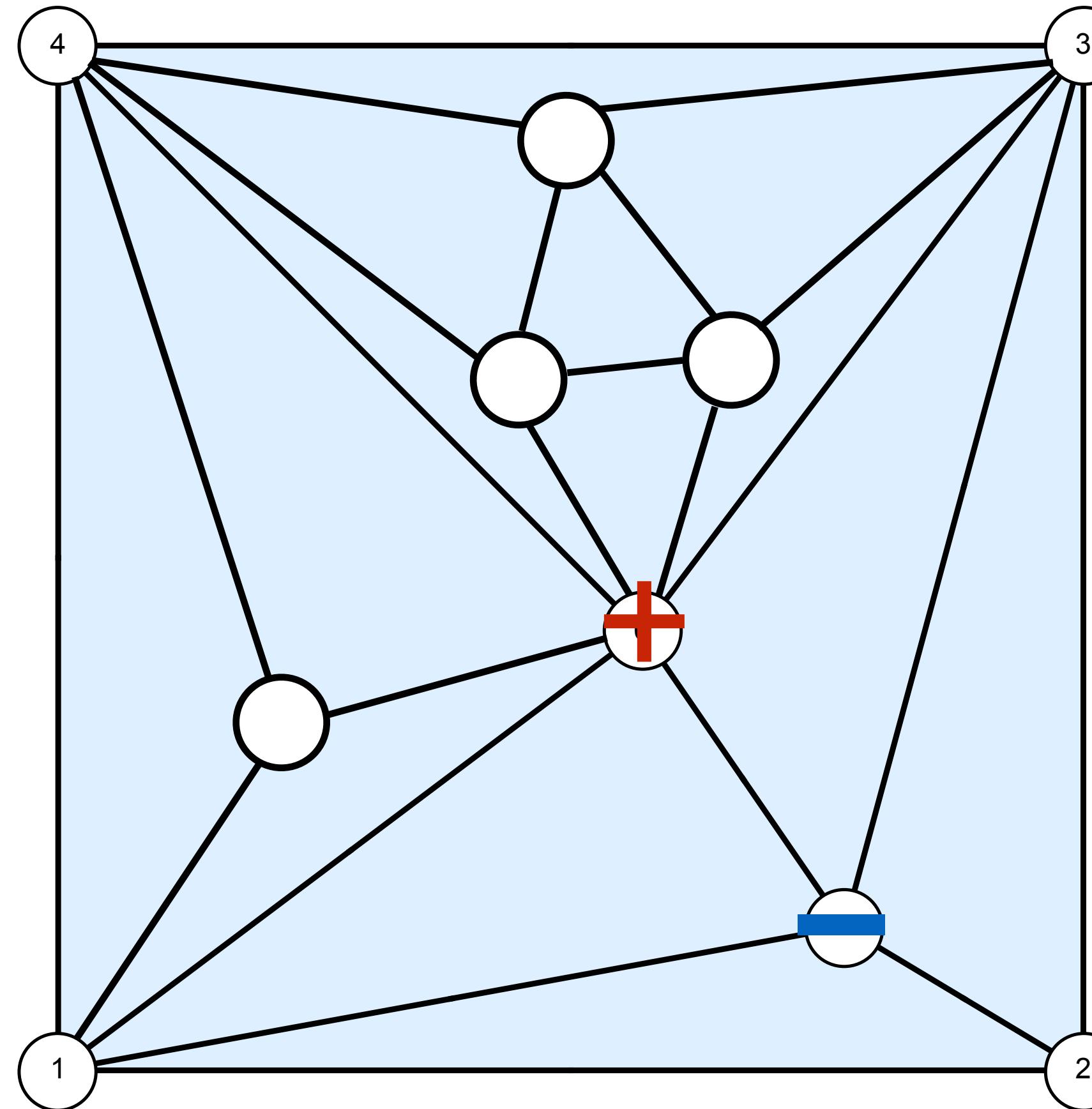


V_i	triangulations generated	precision used
2	100	500
3	5000	690
4	1000	690
5	1000	690
6	1000	690
7	300	690
8	50	690

Exactly $2^{V_{\text{int}}^*}$ solutions ???

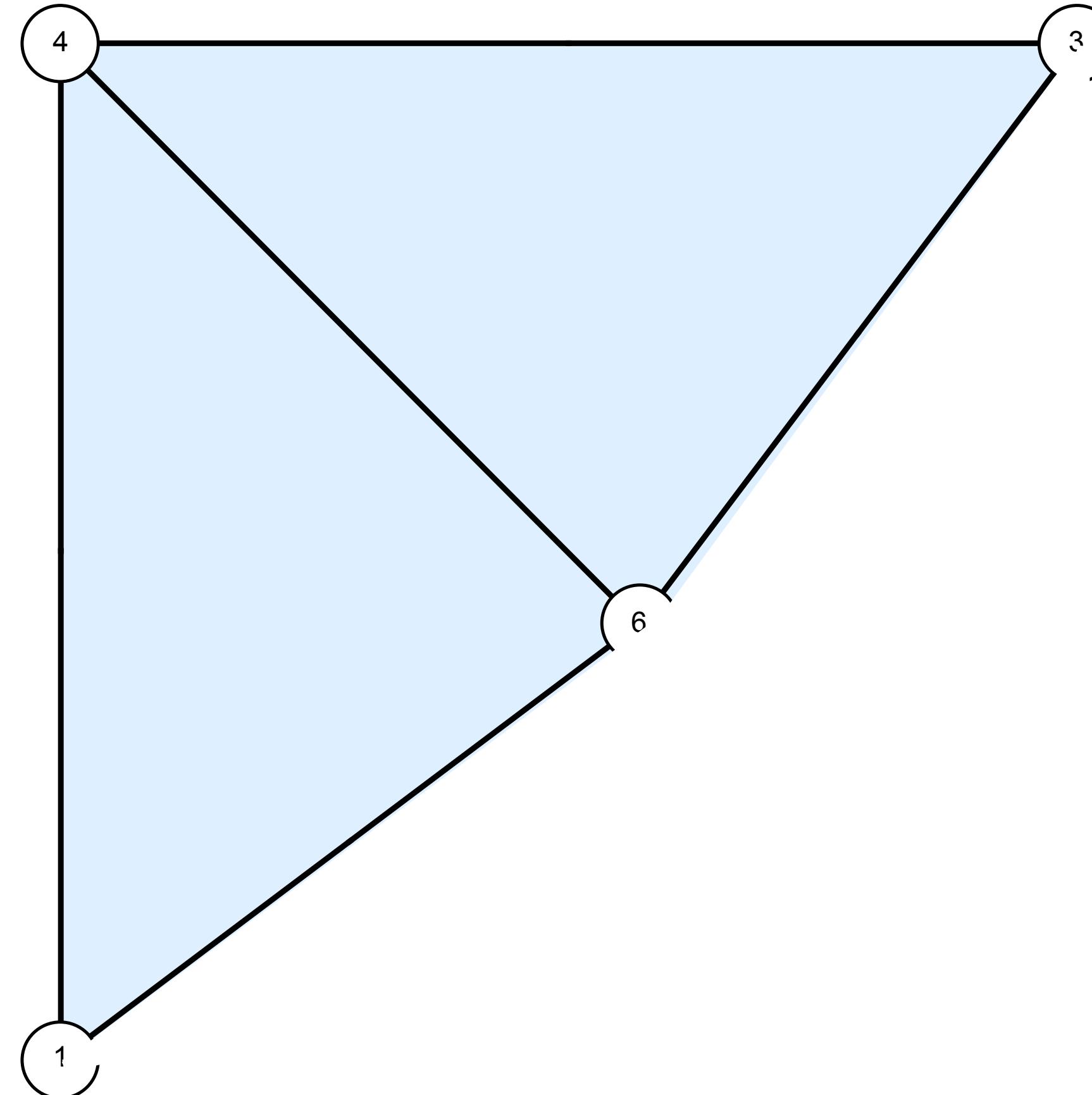


vertex sign patterns seem
to uniquely label
pairs of branches!

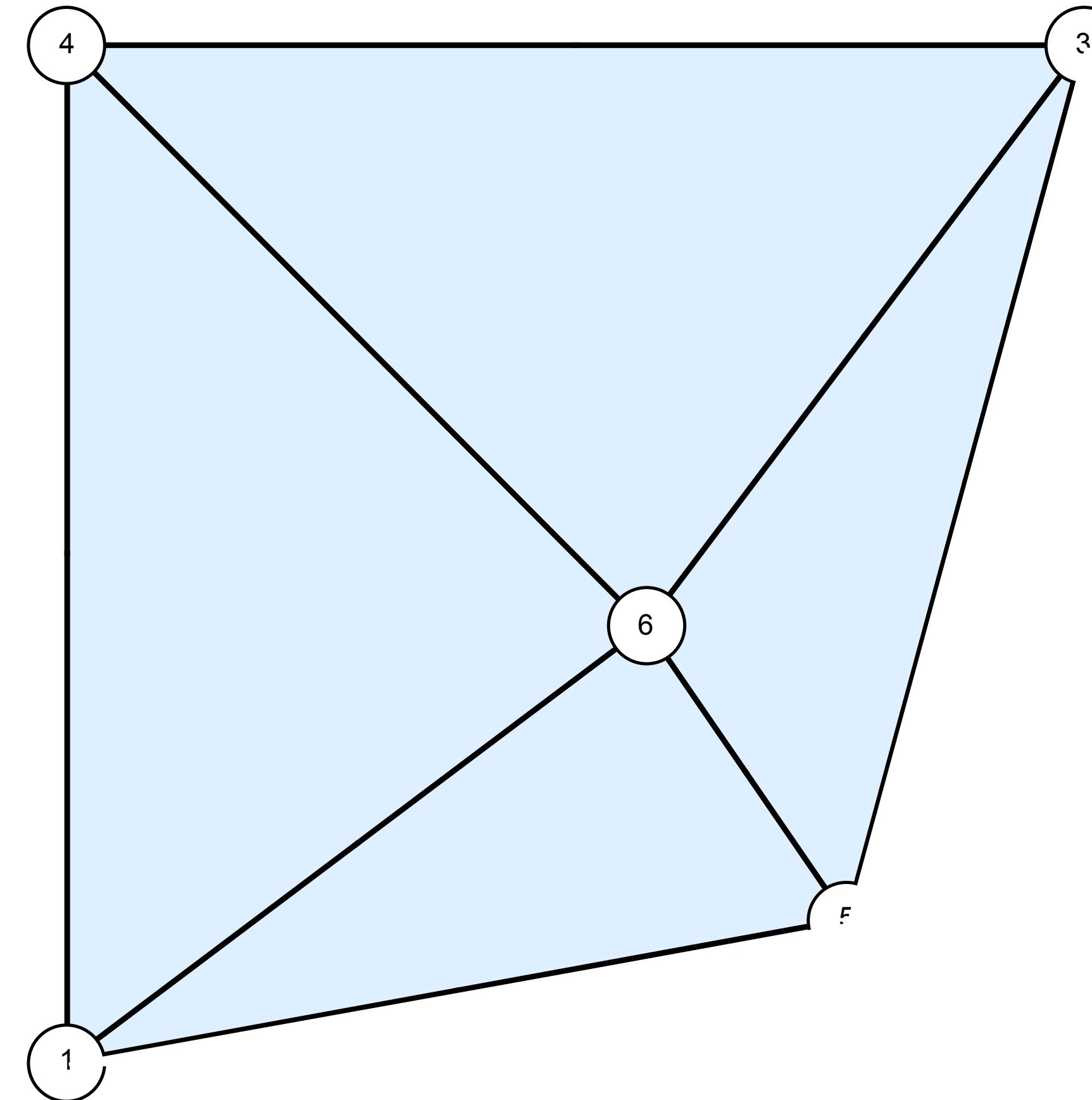


V_i	triangulations generated	precision used
2	100	500
3	5000	690
4	1000	690
5	1000	690
6	1000	690
7	300	690
8	50	690

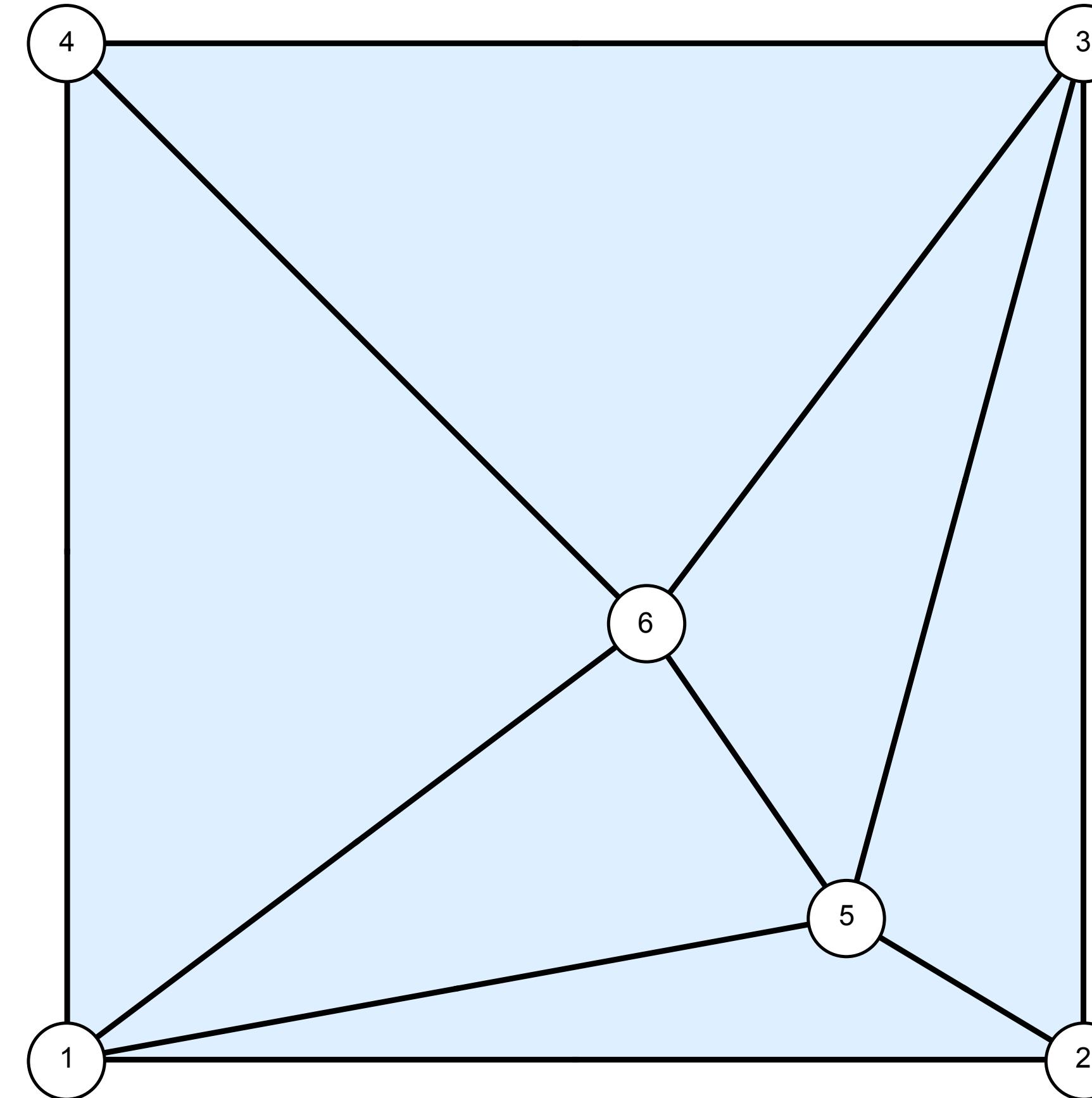
Exactly $2^{V_{\text{int}}^*}$ solutions ???



Exactly $2^{|V_{int}|^*}$ solutions ???

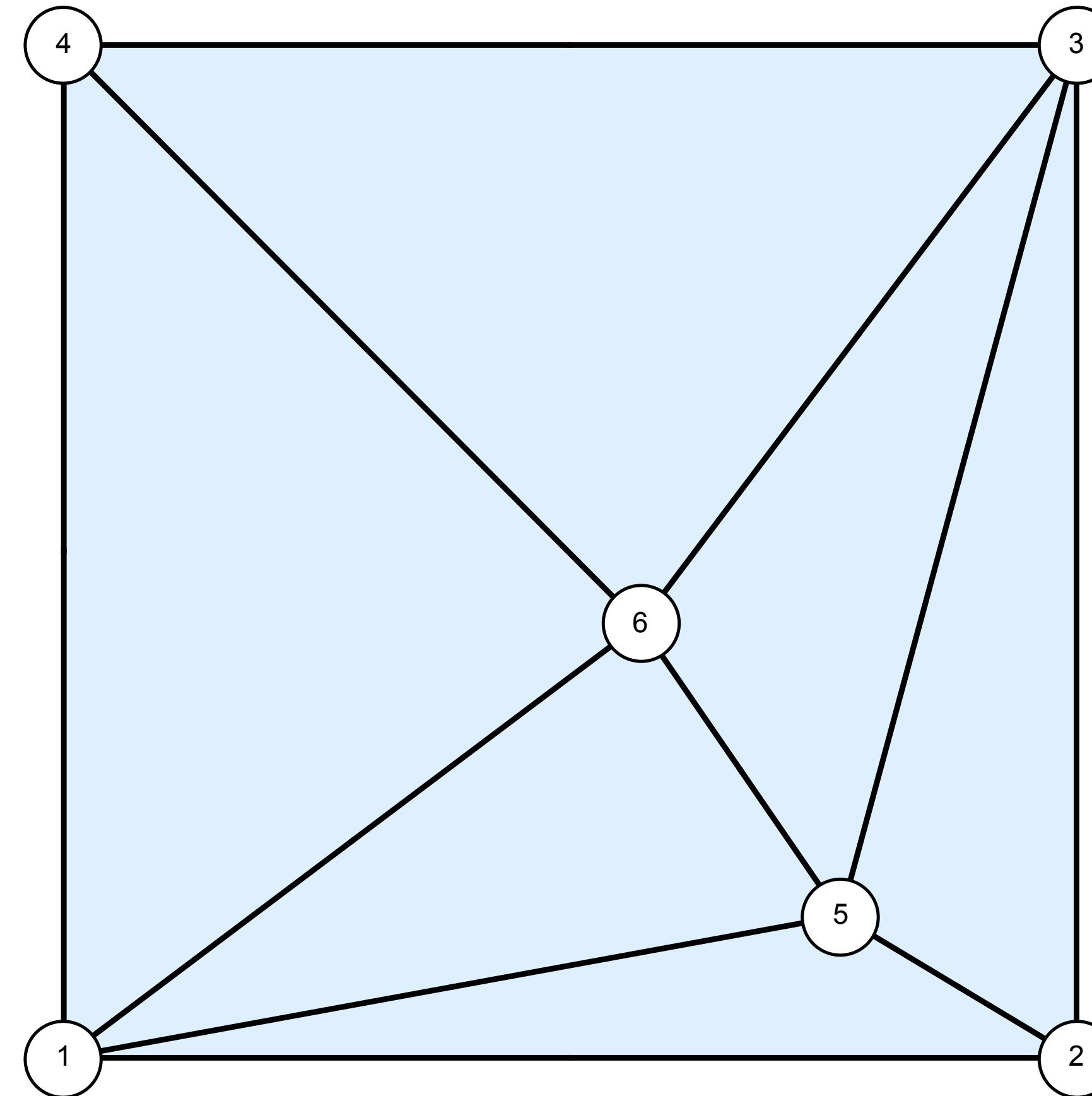
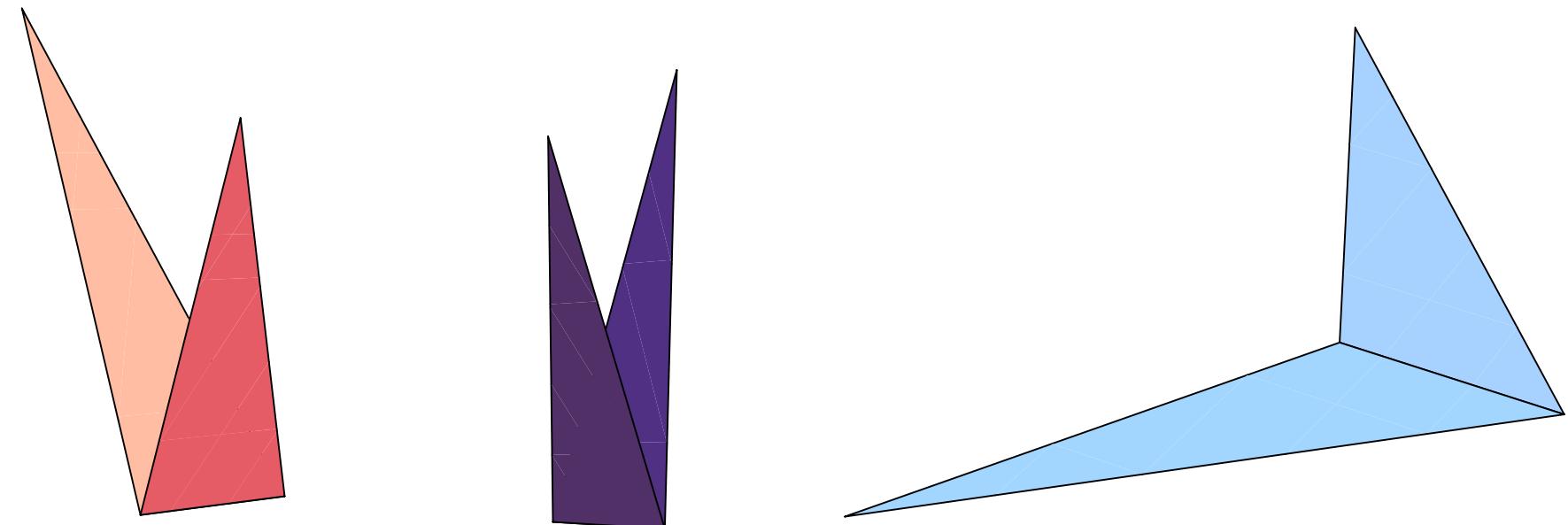


Exactly $2^{|V_{int}|^*}$ solutions ???



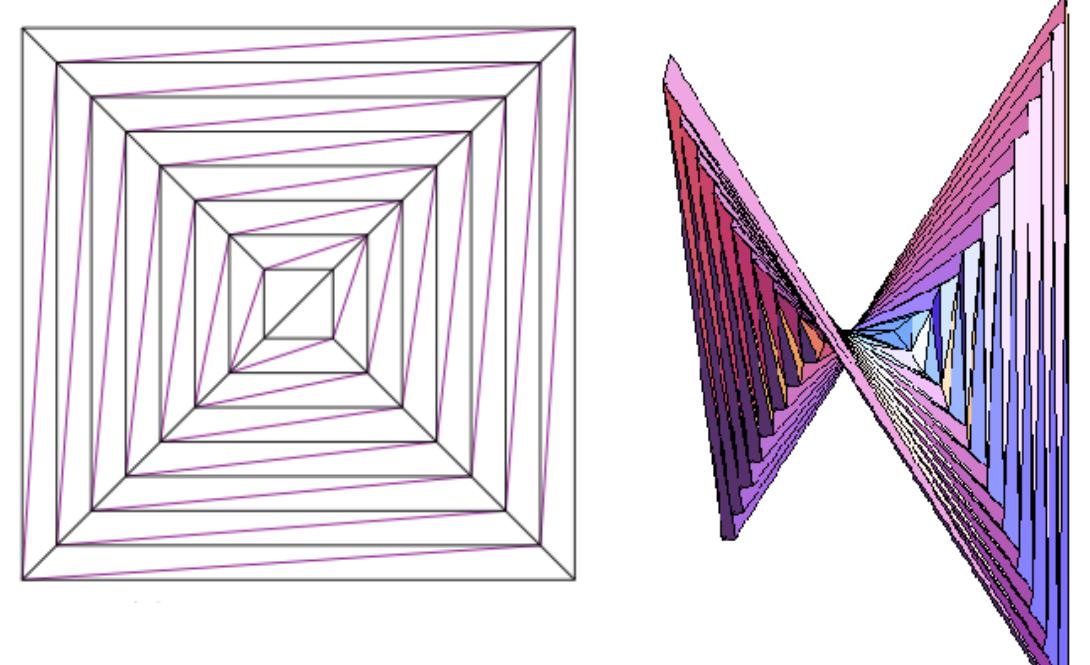
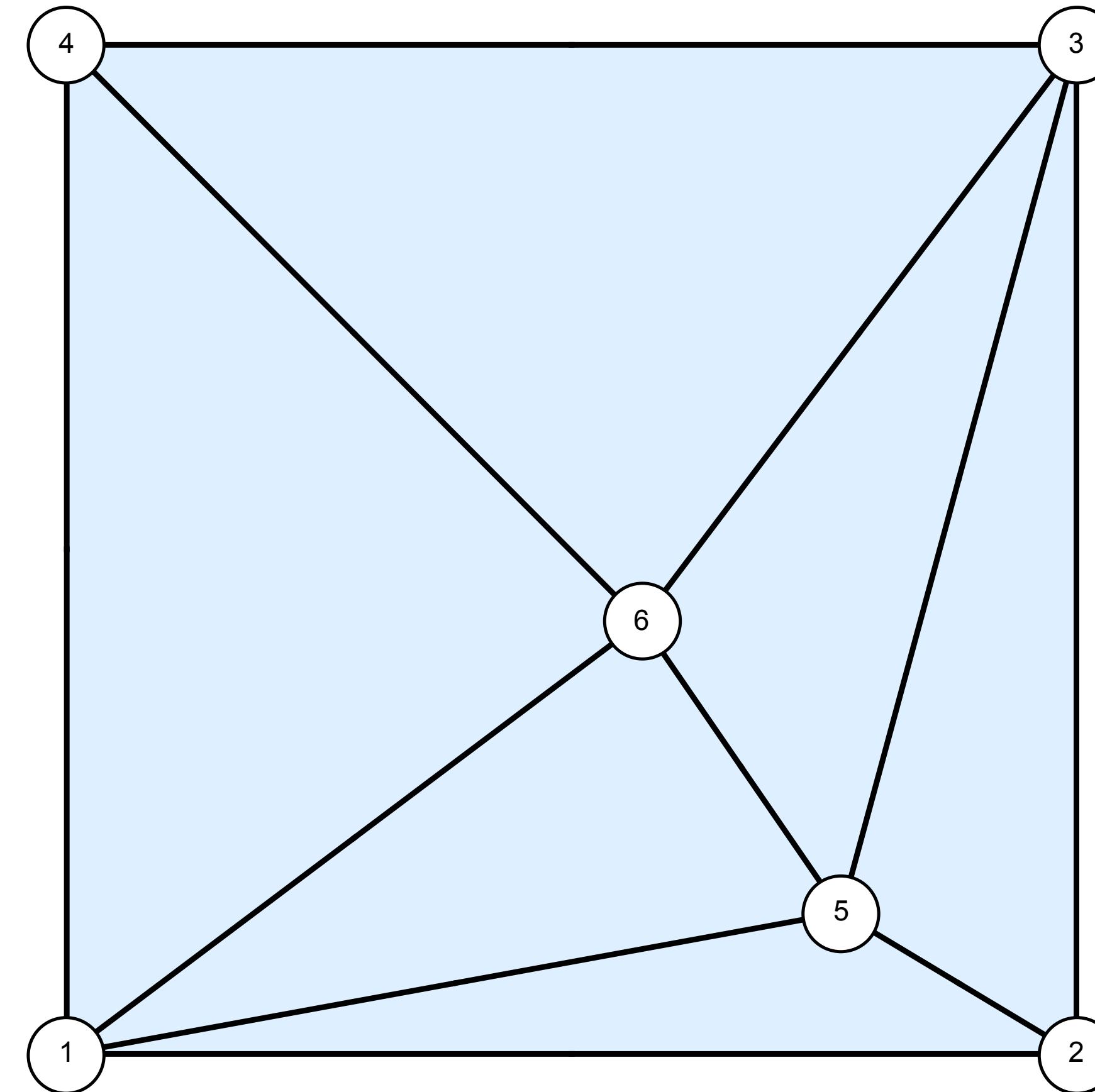
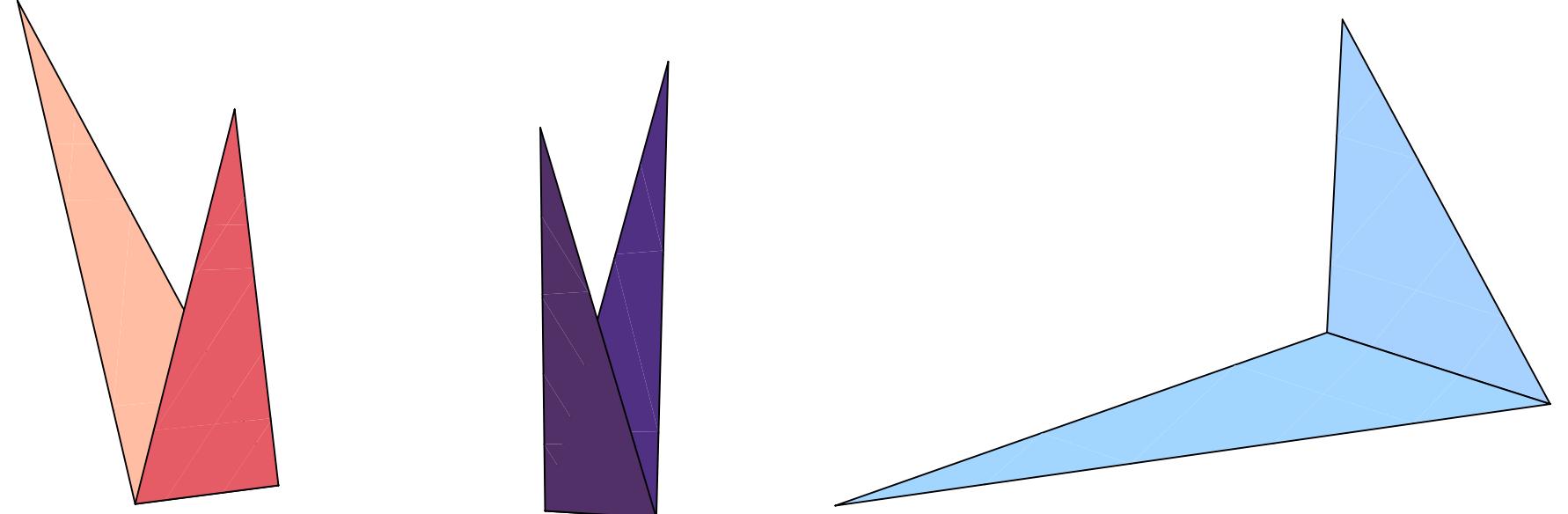
Exactly $2^{V_{\text{int}}^*}$ solutions ???

Yes, if the crease pattern
is constructed with Henneberg-I
moves from a pair of triangles!



Exactly $2^{V_{\text{int}}^*}$ solutions ???

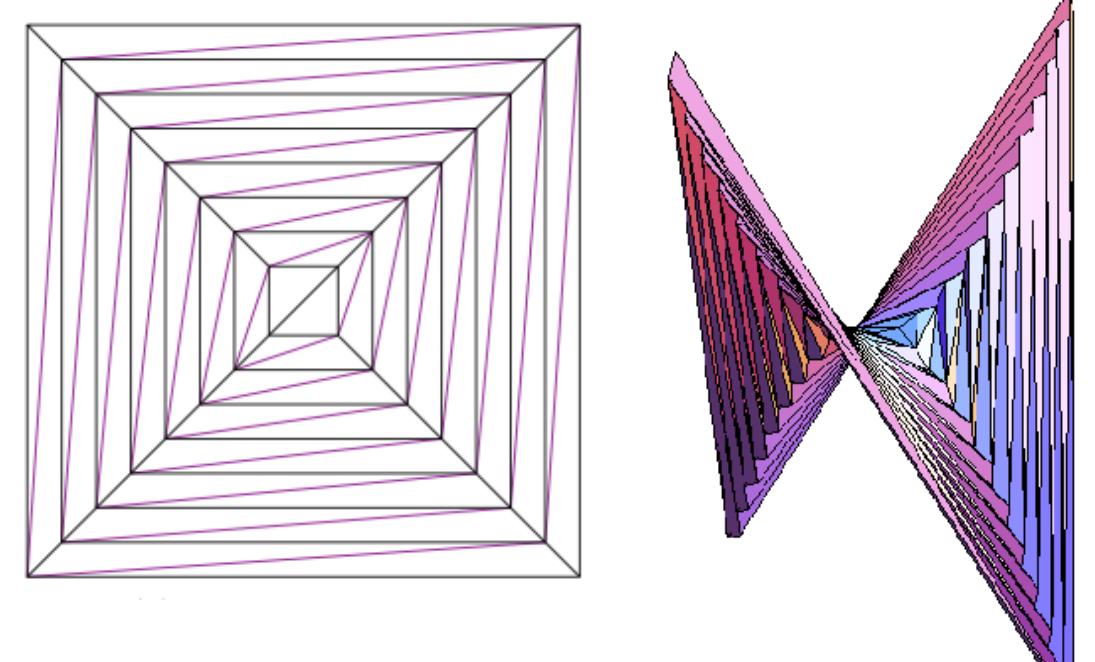
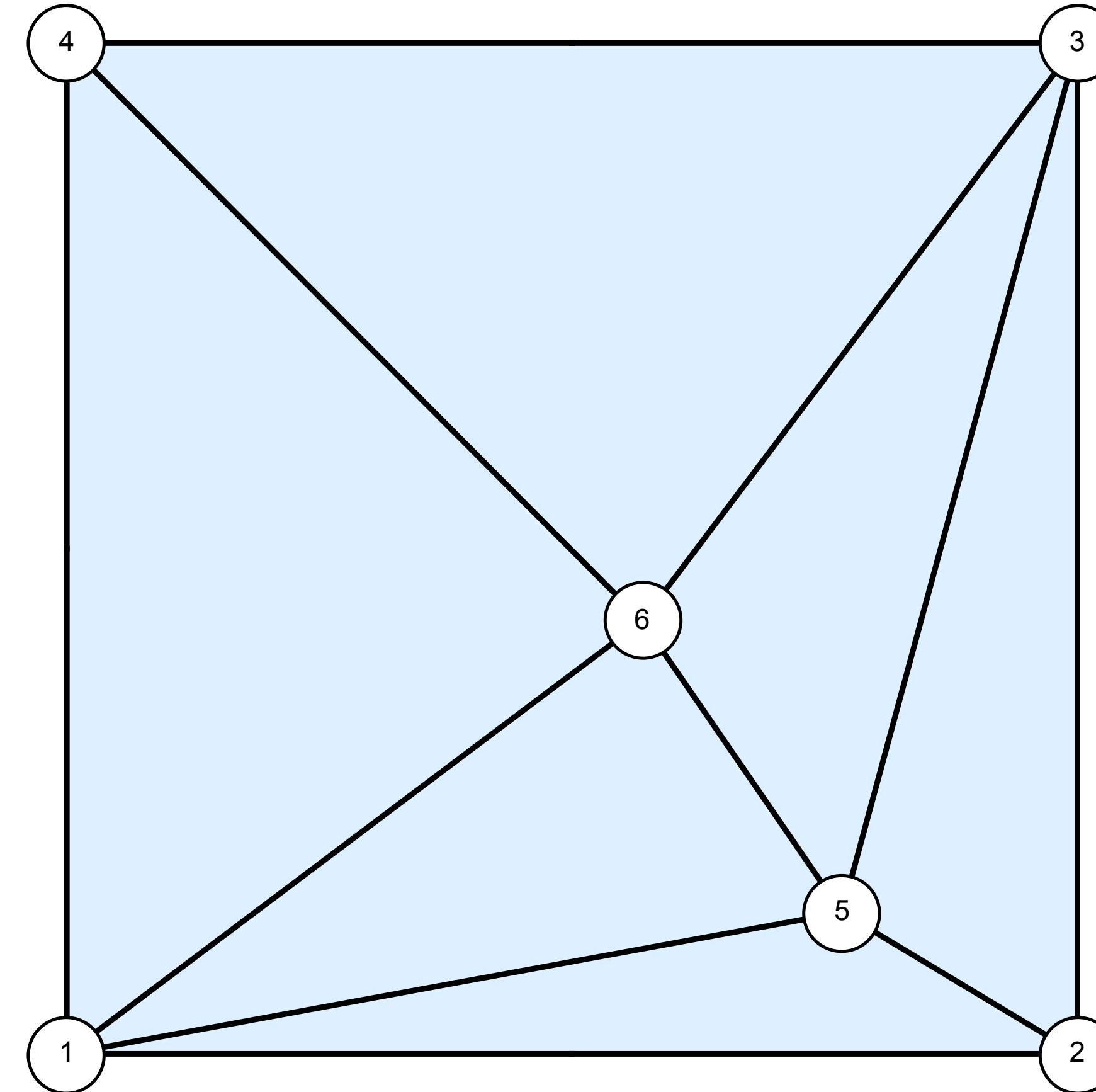
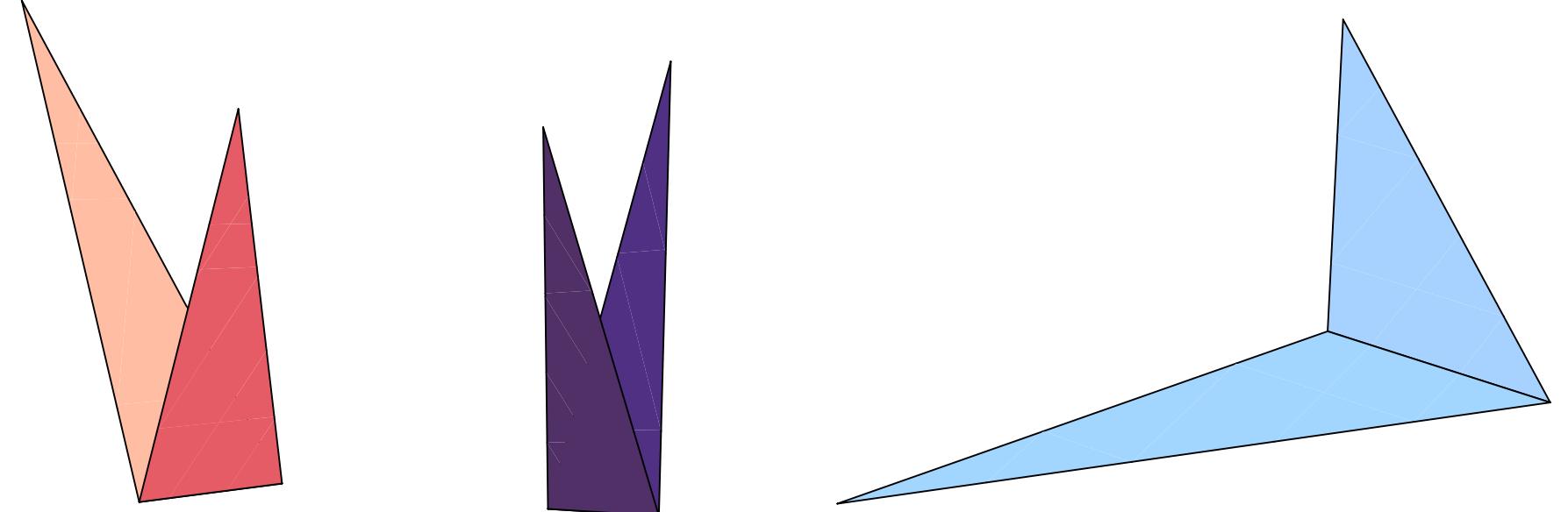
Yes, if the crease pattern
is constructed with Henneberg-I
moves from a pair of triangles!



Demaine et al, Graphs and Combinatorics, 2011

Exactly $2^{|V_{\text{int}}|}$ solutions ???

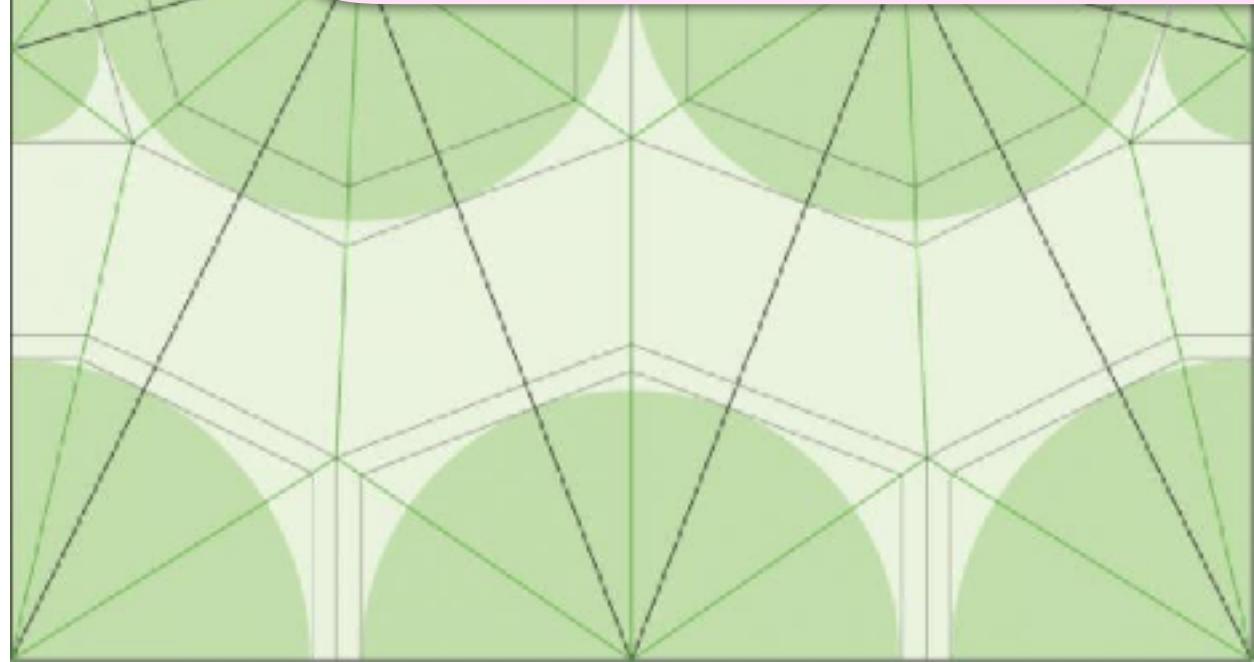
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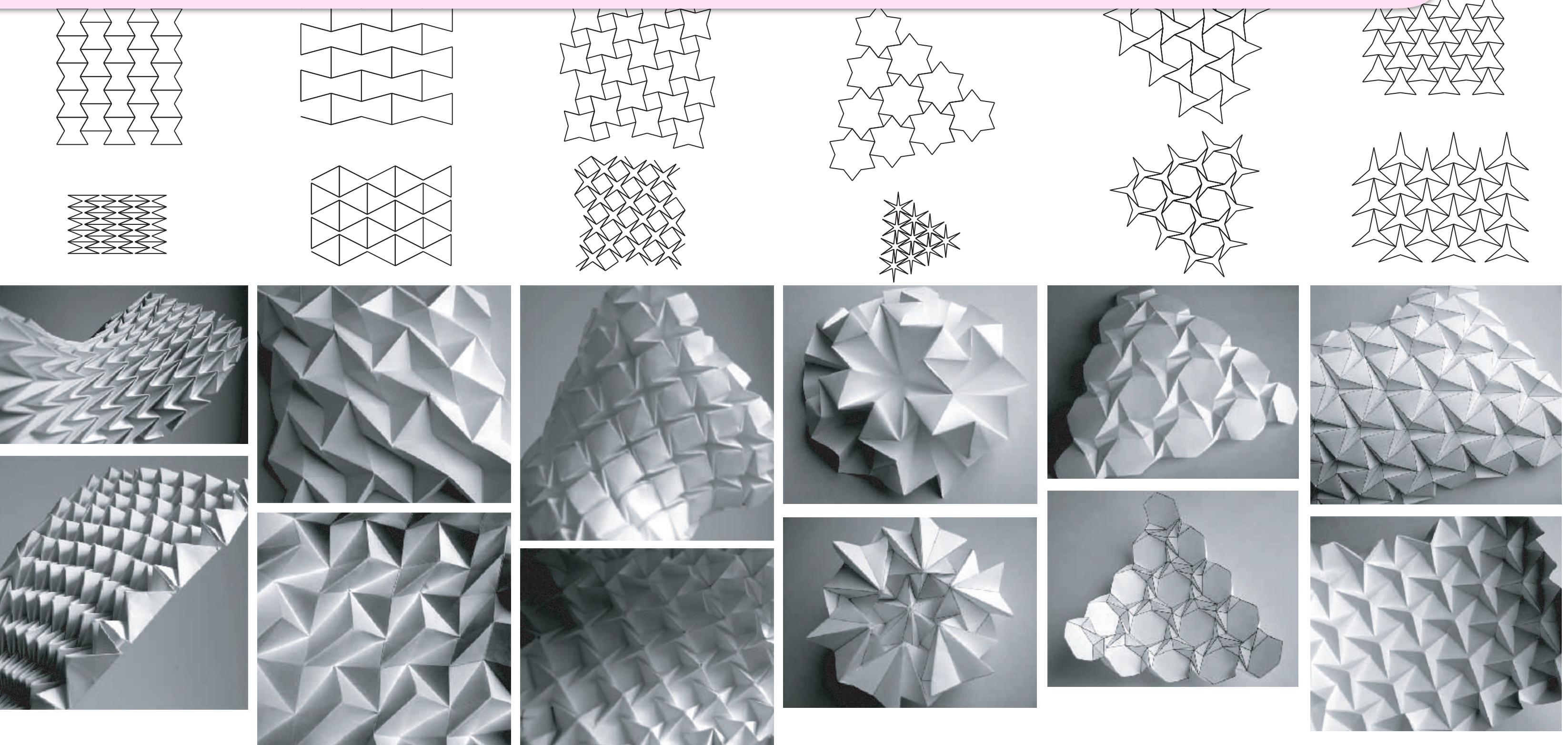
Demaine et al, Graphs and Combinatorics, 2011

How to show that all vertex sign patterns are realized twice?

But how much does a crease pattern **really** tell us?



Robert Lang



Daniel Piker, after Ron Resch, Ben Parker and John McKeeve

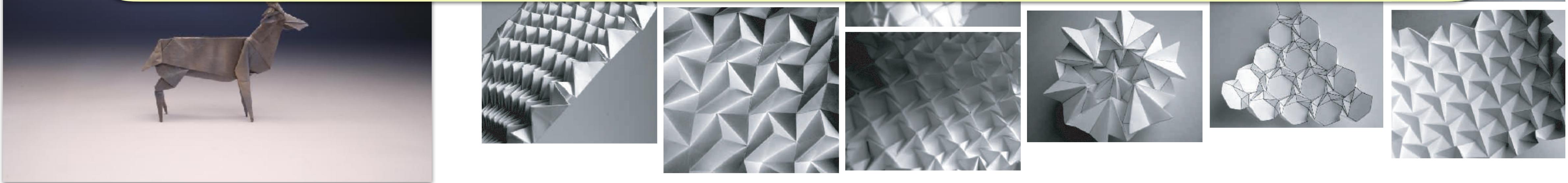
<http://spacesymmetrystructure.wordpress.com/2009/03/24/origami-electromagnetism/>

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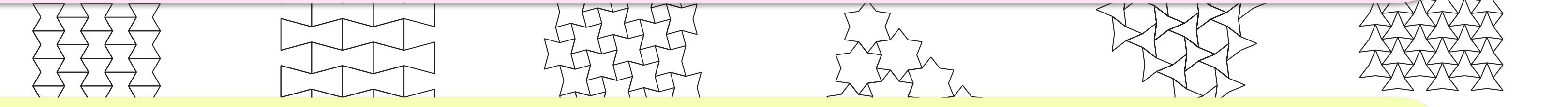
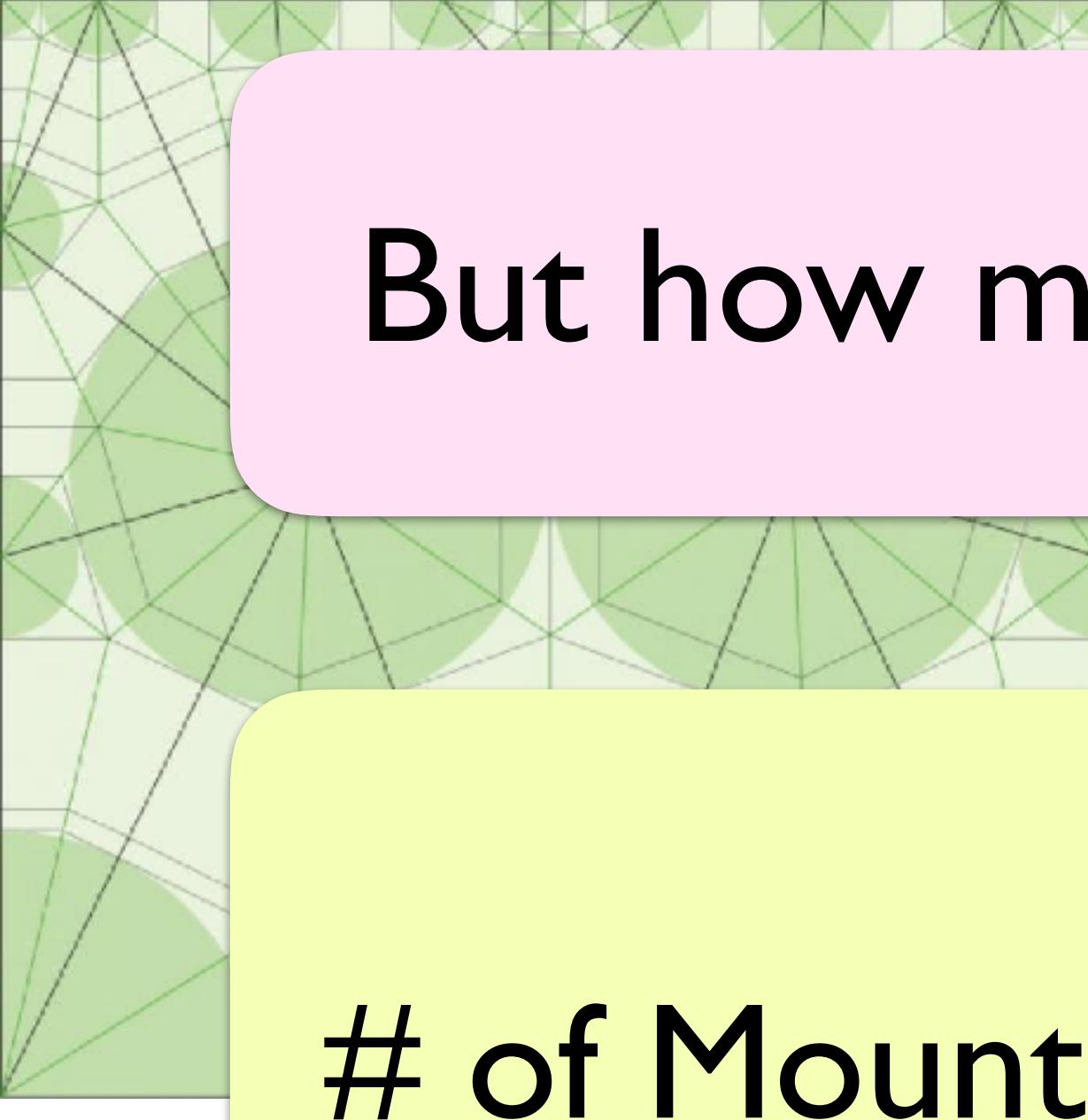
$$\# \text{ of branches} \leq 2^{\text{V}_{\text{int}}}$$



Robert Lang



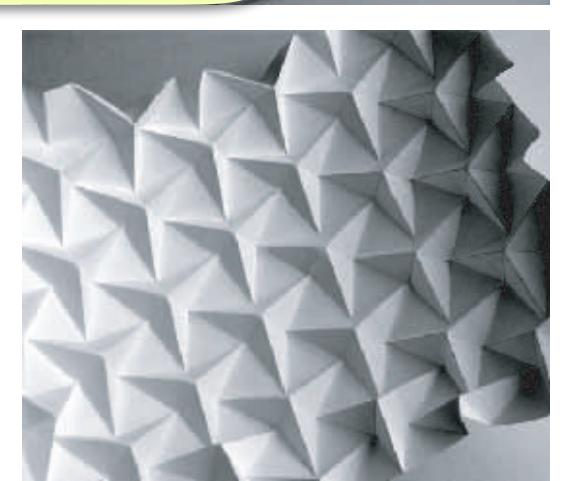
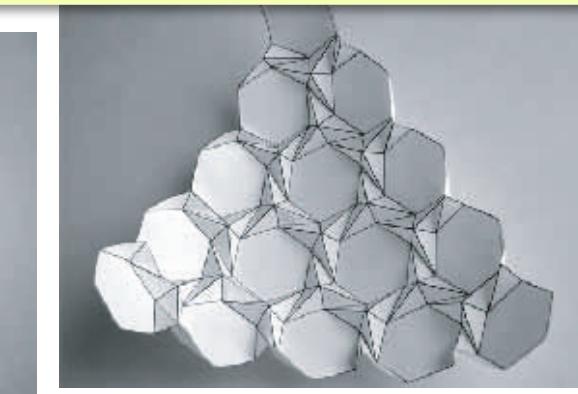
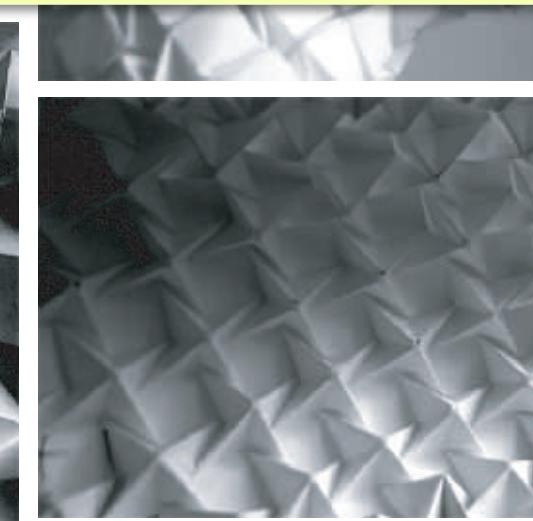
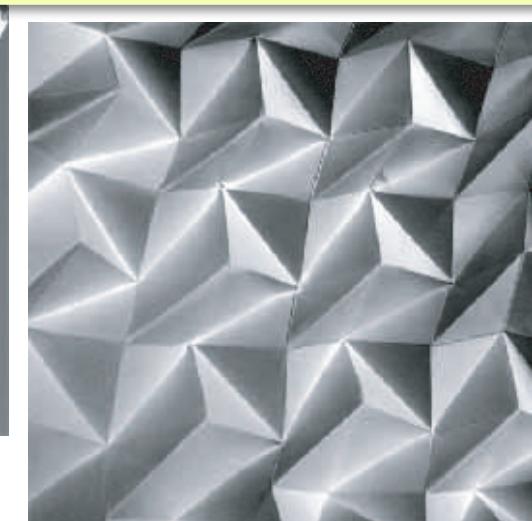
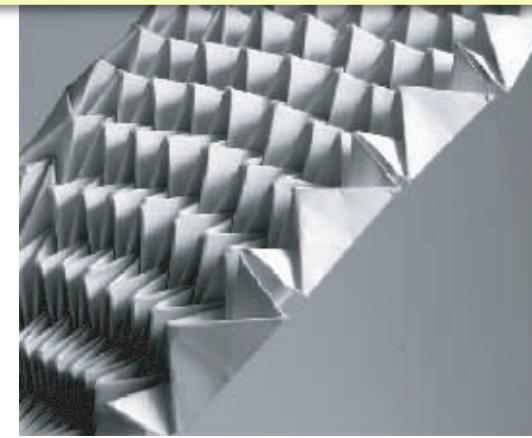
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But how much does a crease pattern **really** tell us?

of branches $\leq 2^{\text{V}_{\text{int}}}$

of Mountain-Valley choices = $2^{\#\text{creases}} = 2^{3\text{V}_{\text{int}} + 1}$



Robert Lang

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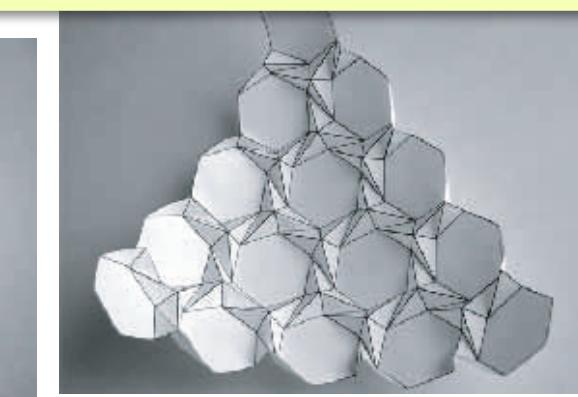
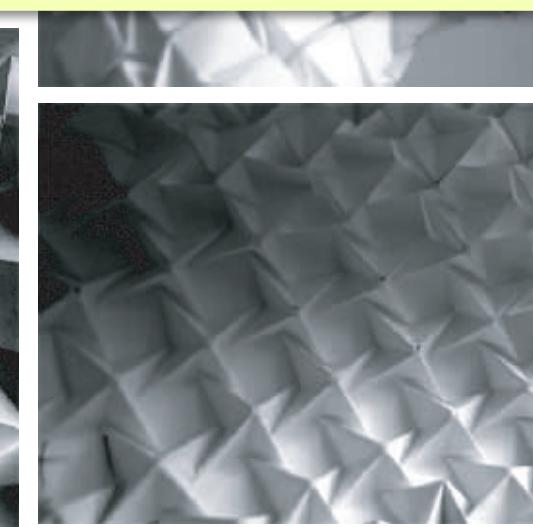
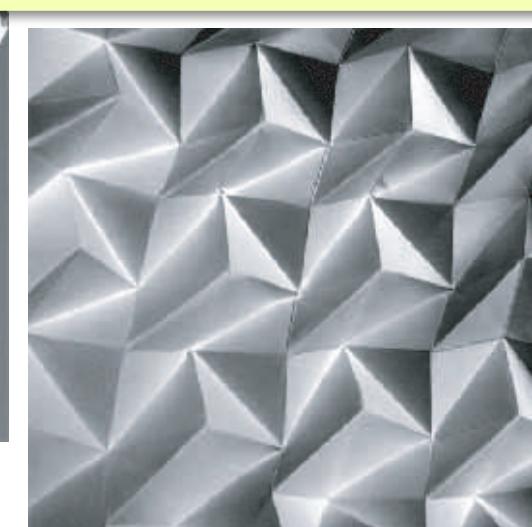
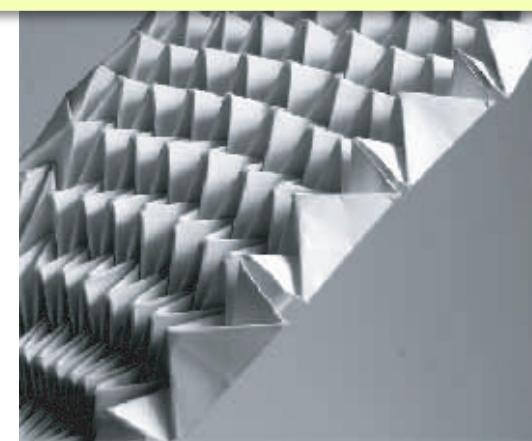
of branches $\leq 2^{\text{V}_{\text{int}}}$

of Mountain-Valley choices = $2^{\#\text{creases}} = 2^{(3\text{V}_{\text{int}} + 1)}$

Only a **tiny fraction** of MV's can be realized!



Robert Lang



Daniel Piker, after Ron Resch, Ben Parker and John McKeeve

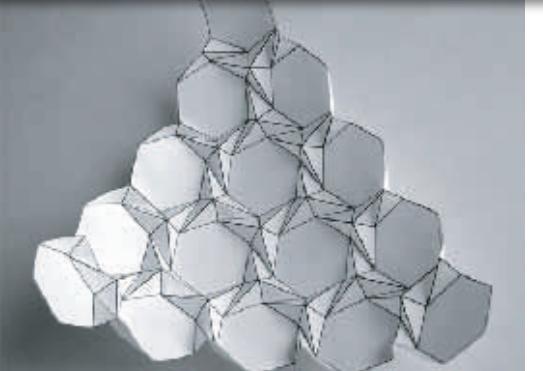
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But how much does a crease pattern **really** tell us?

$$\# \text{ of branches} \leq 2^{\#V_{\text{int}}}$$

$$\# \text{ of Mountain-Valley choices} = 2^{\# \text{creases}} = 2^{\#(3V_{\text{int}} + 1)}$$

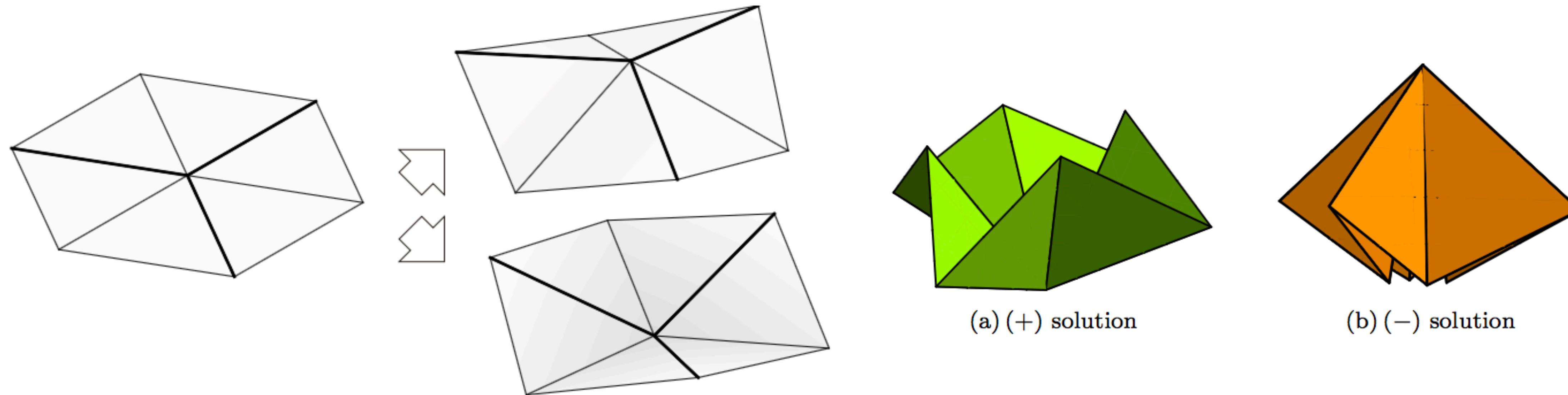
Only a **tiny fraction** of MV's can be realized!



Maybe we're in good shape...

Robert Lang

One crease pattern with fixed M-V labels : two branches!



Brunck et al, PRE, 2016

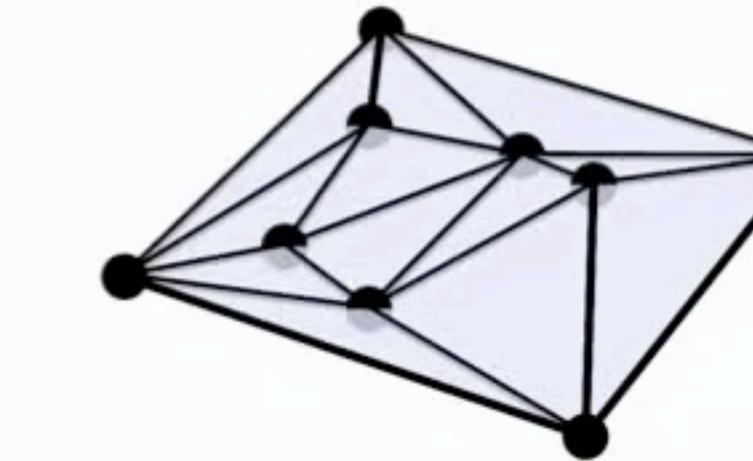
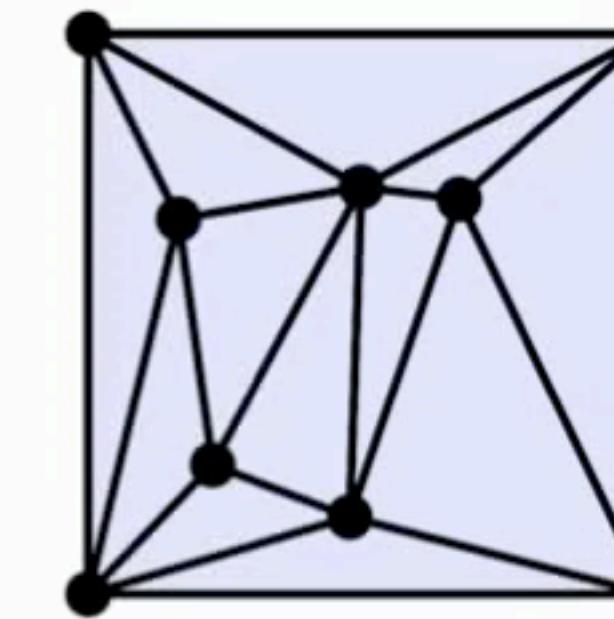
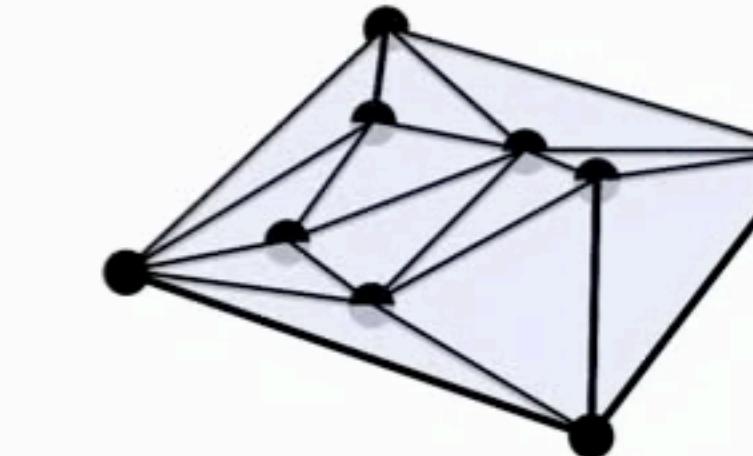
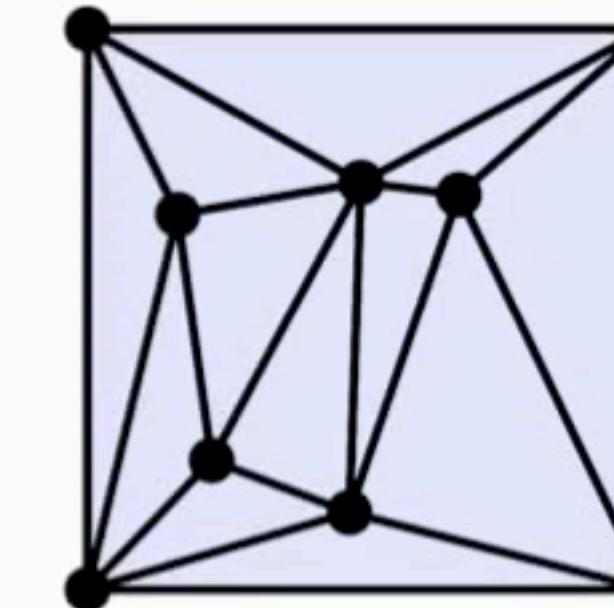
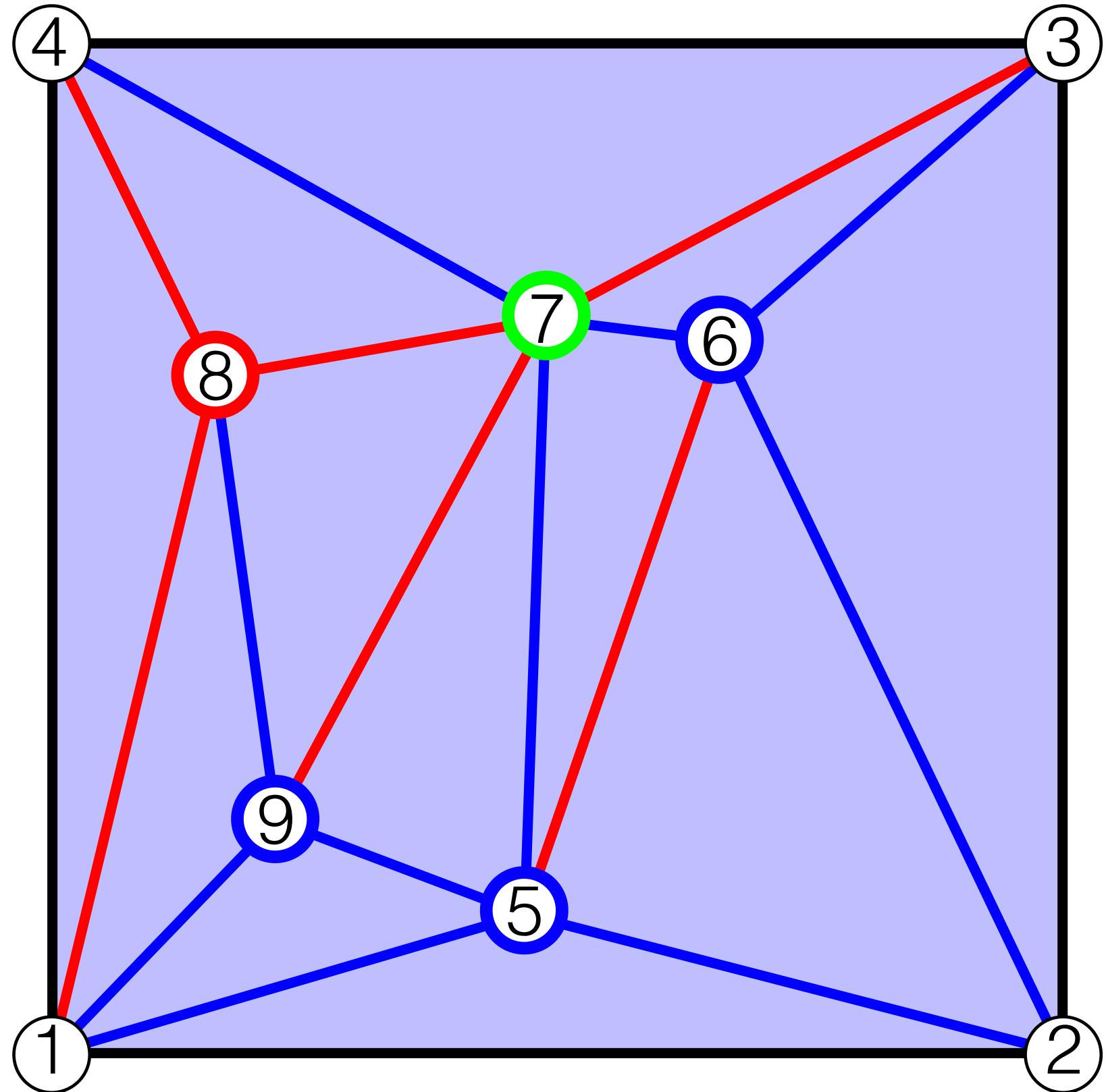
Hull and Tachi, J Mechanisms Robotics, 2017

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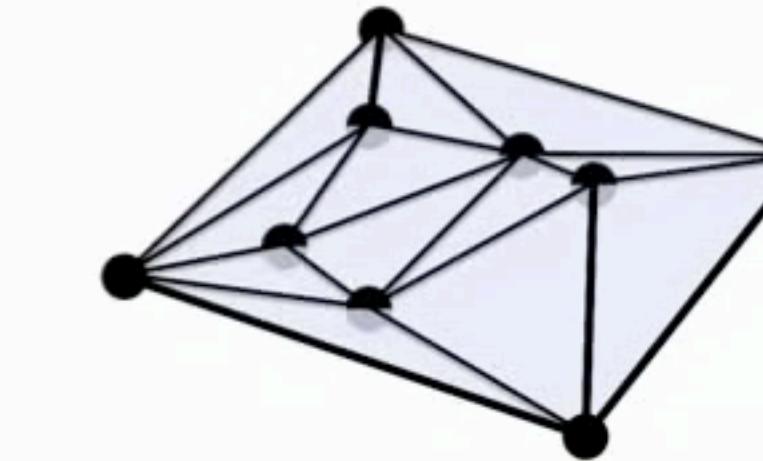
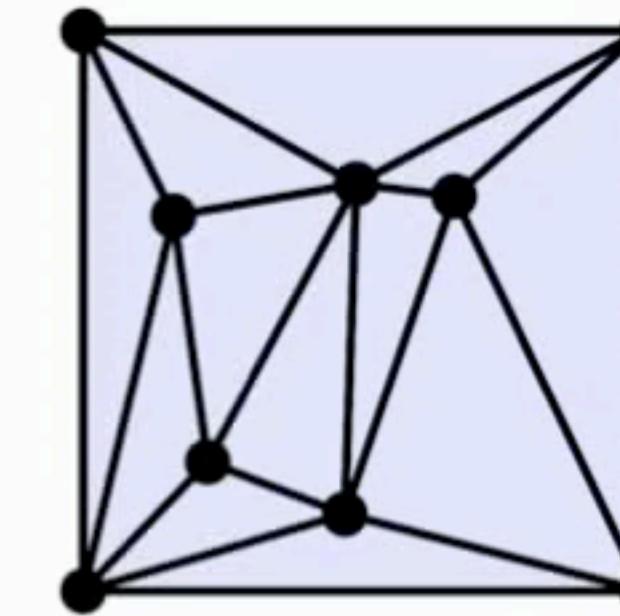
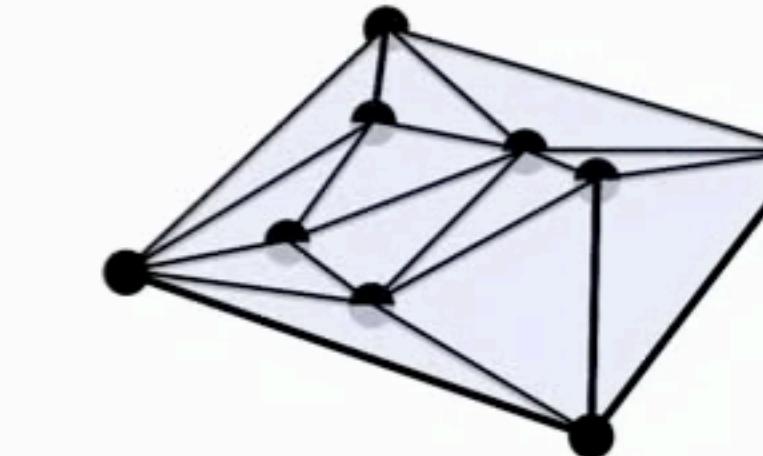
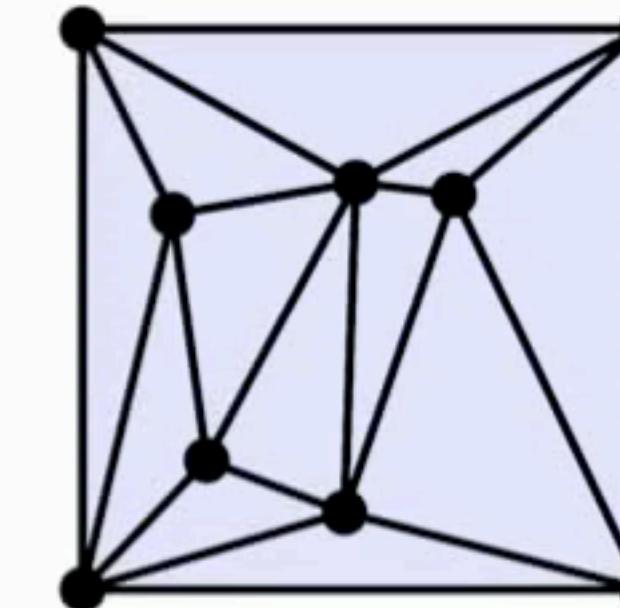
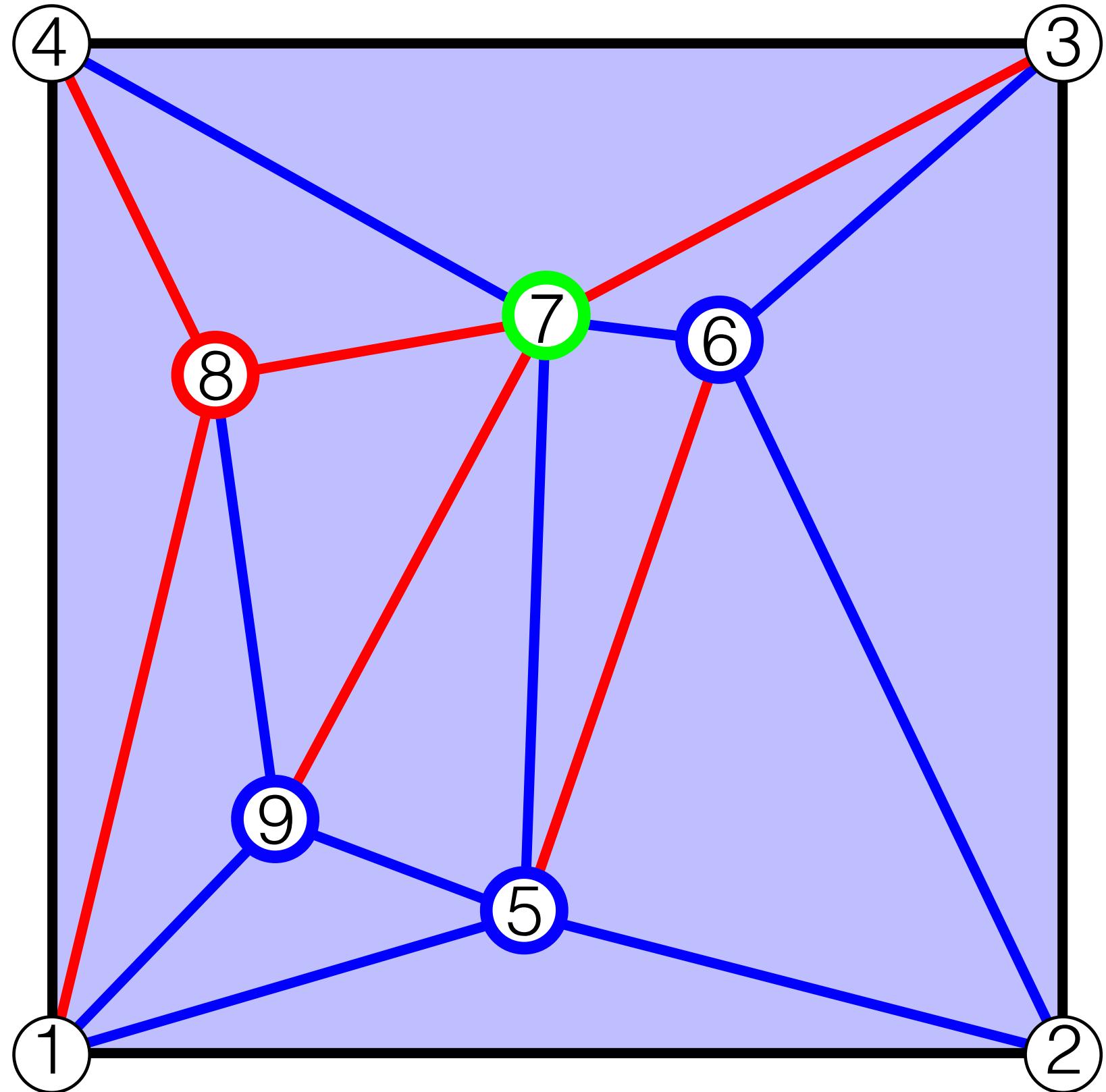
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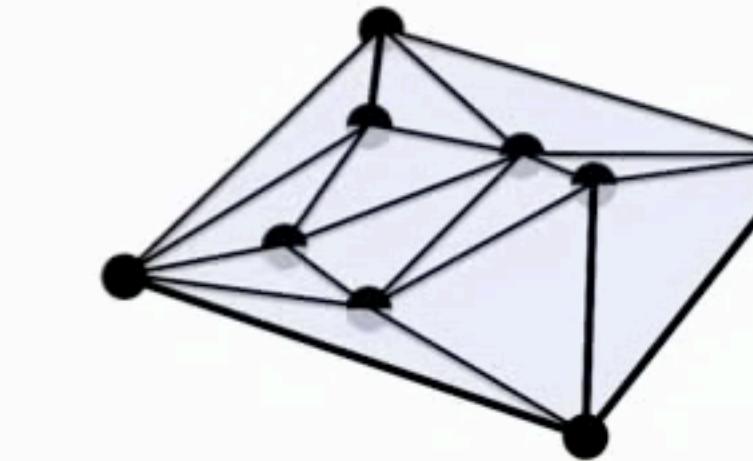
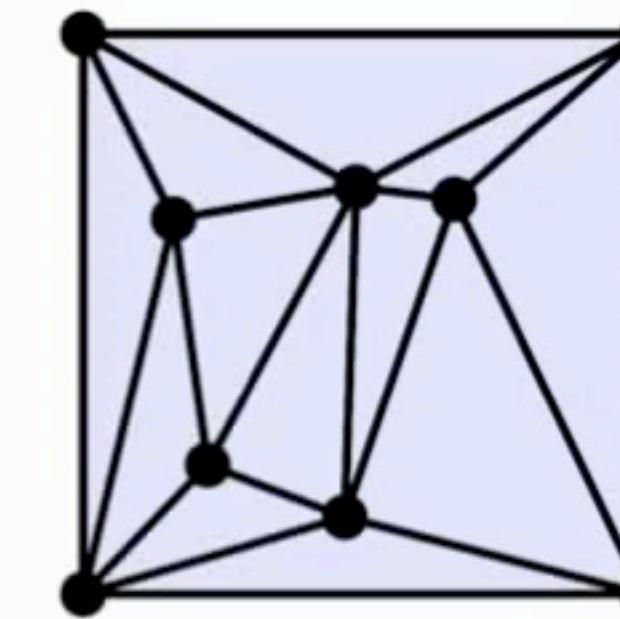
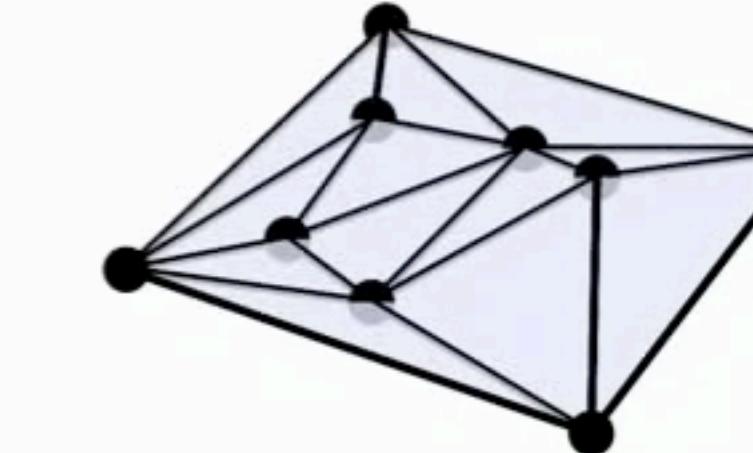
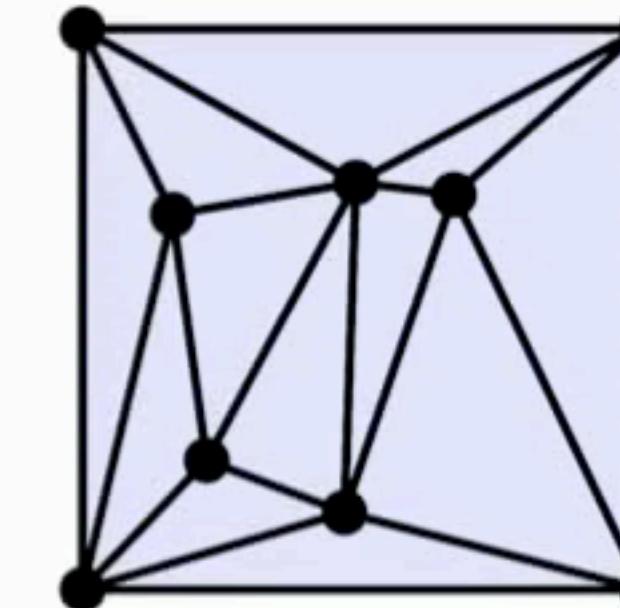
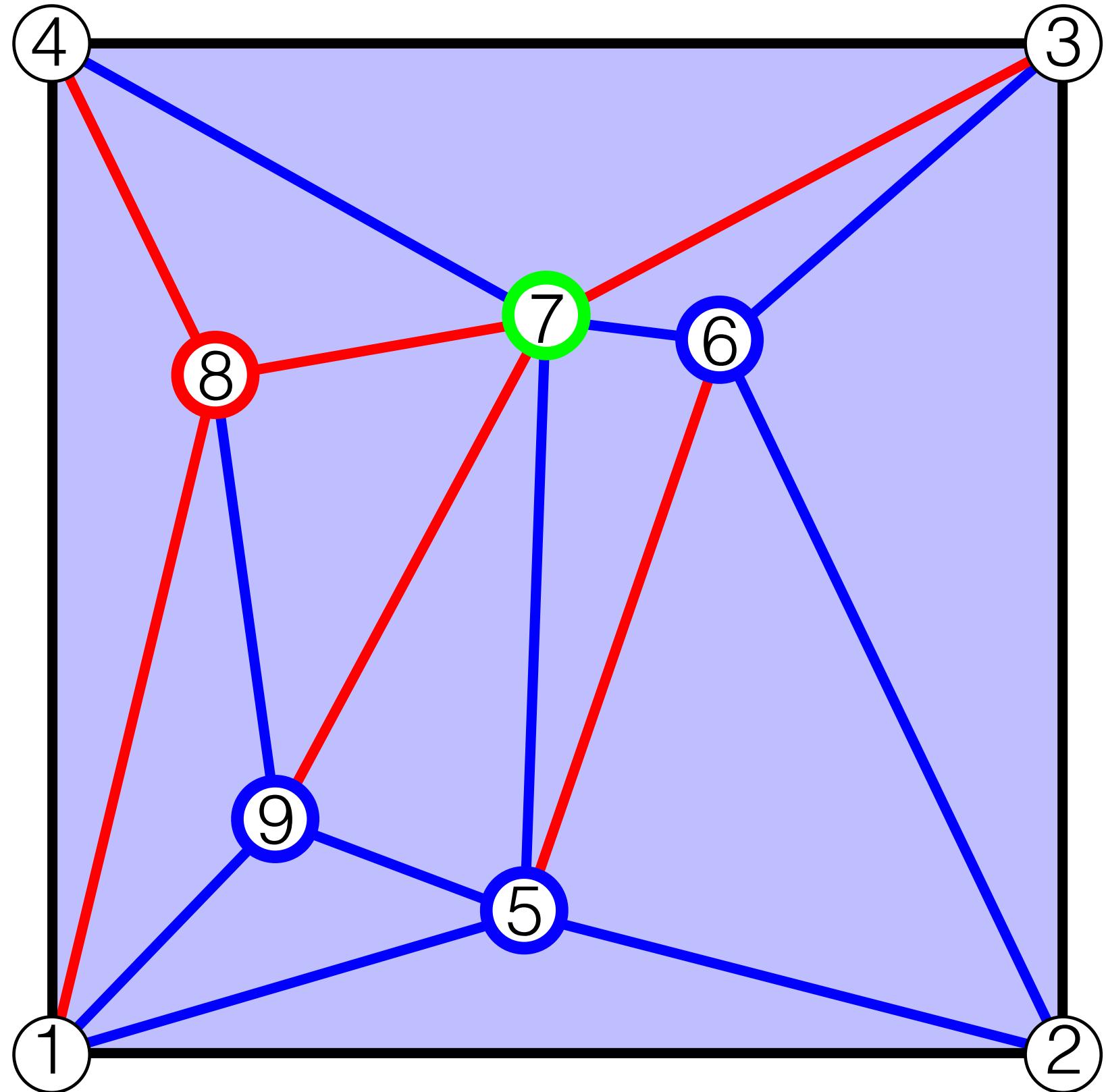
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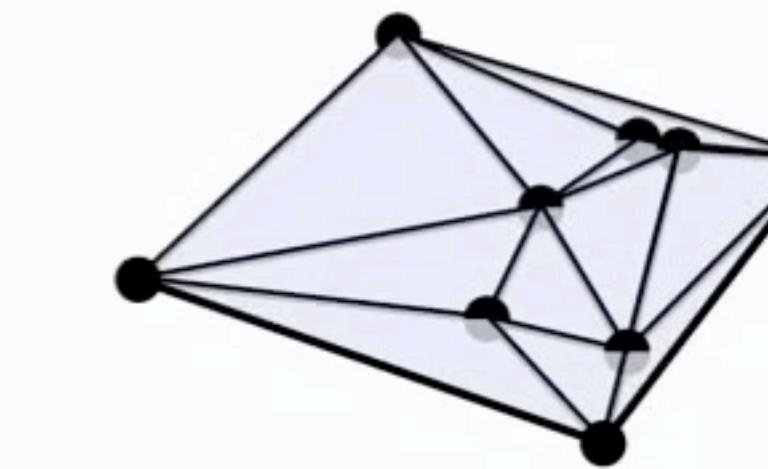
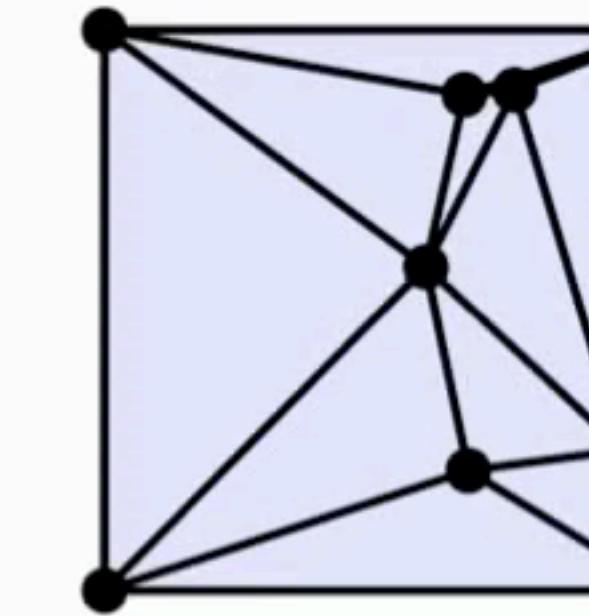
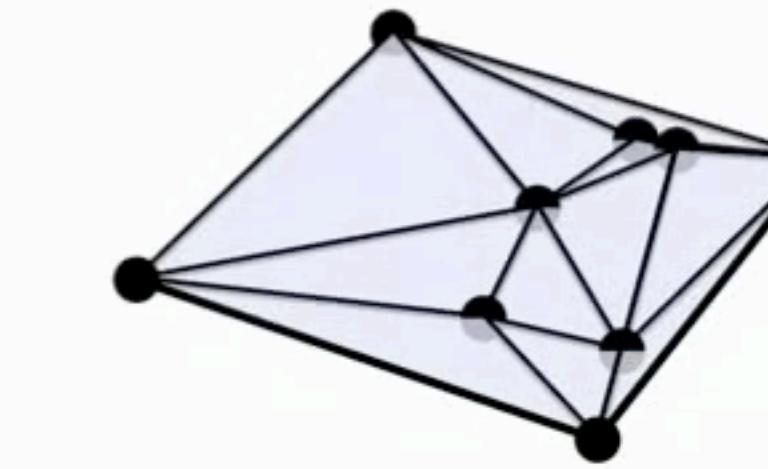
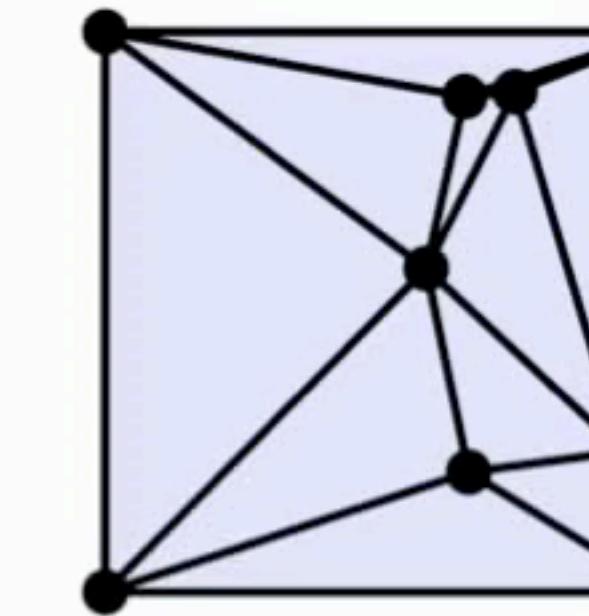
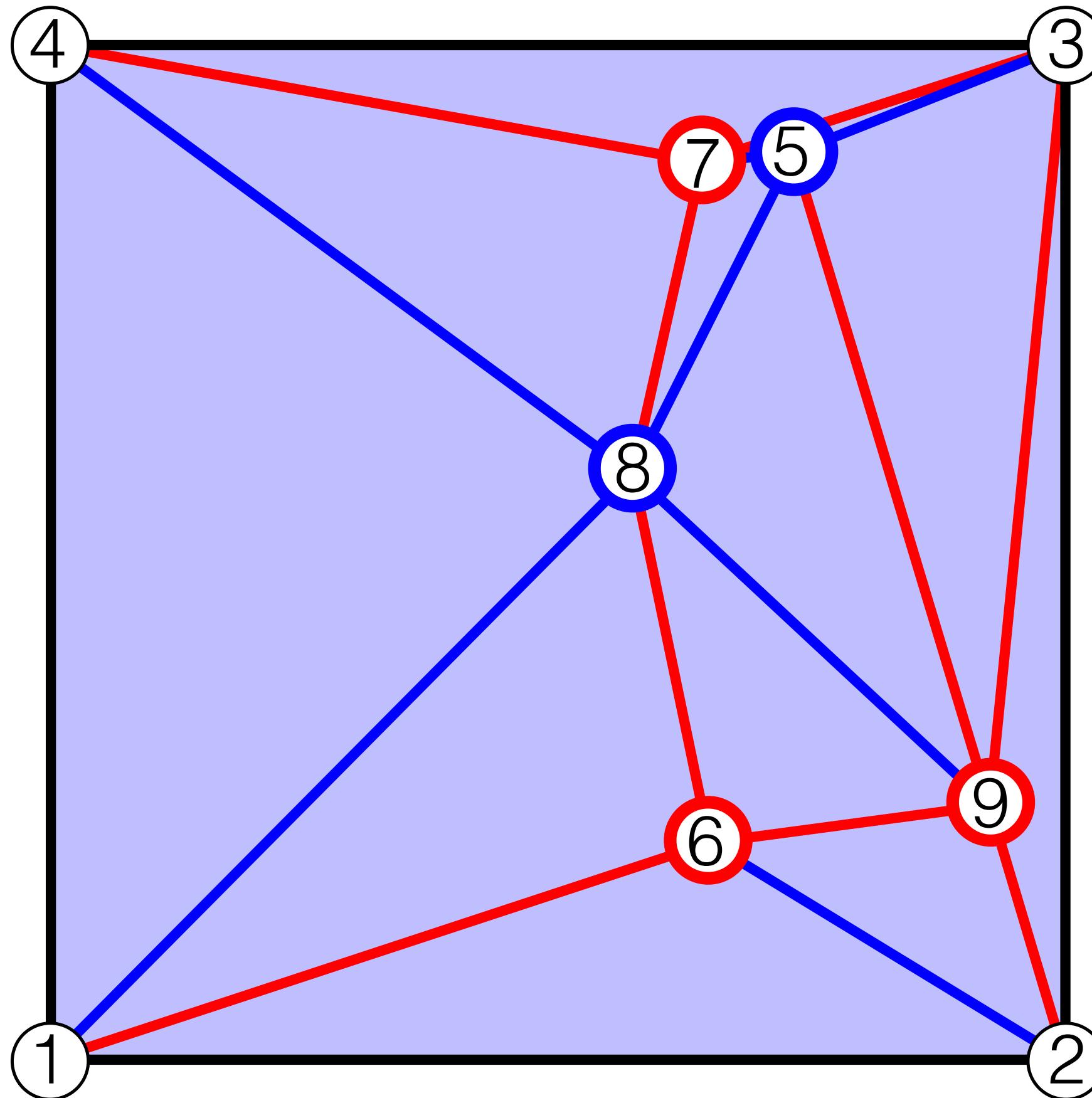
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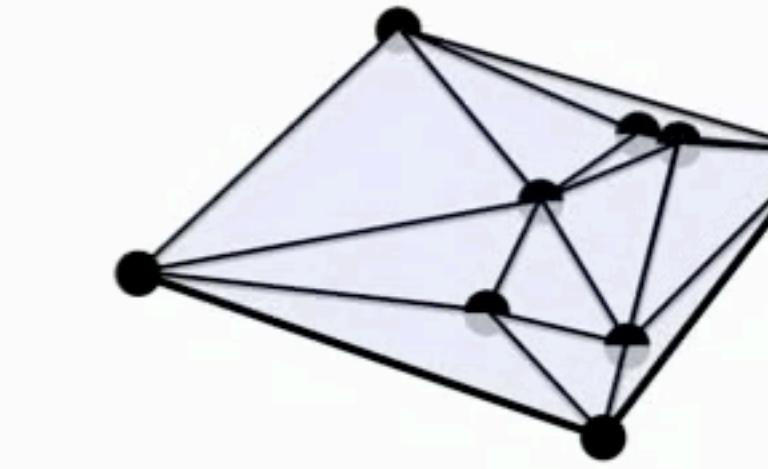
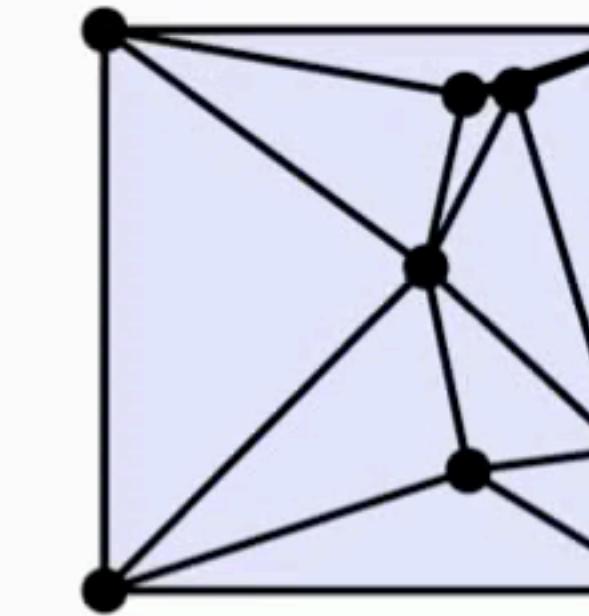
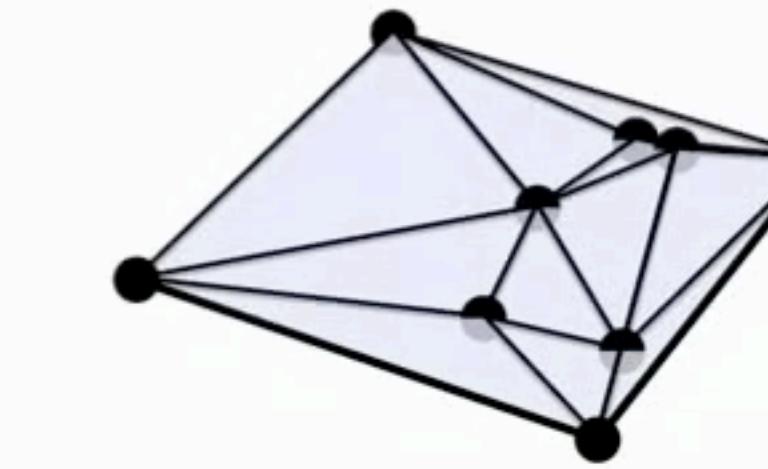
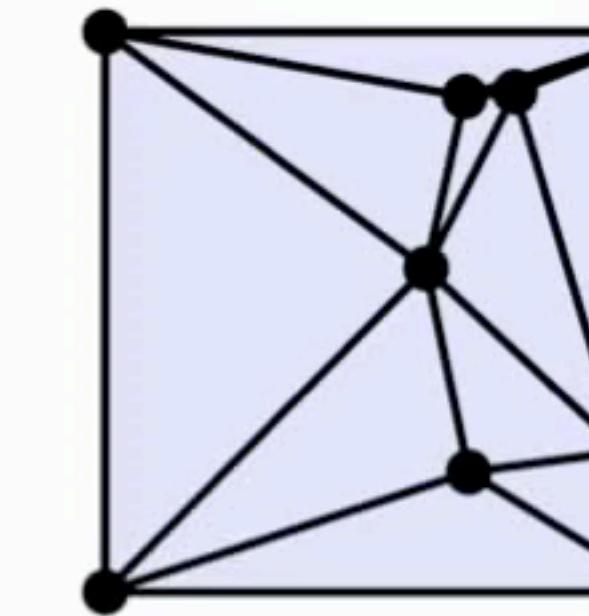
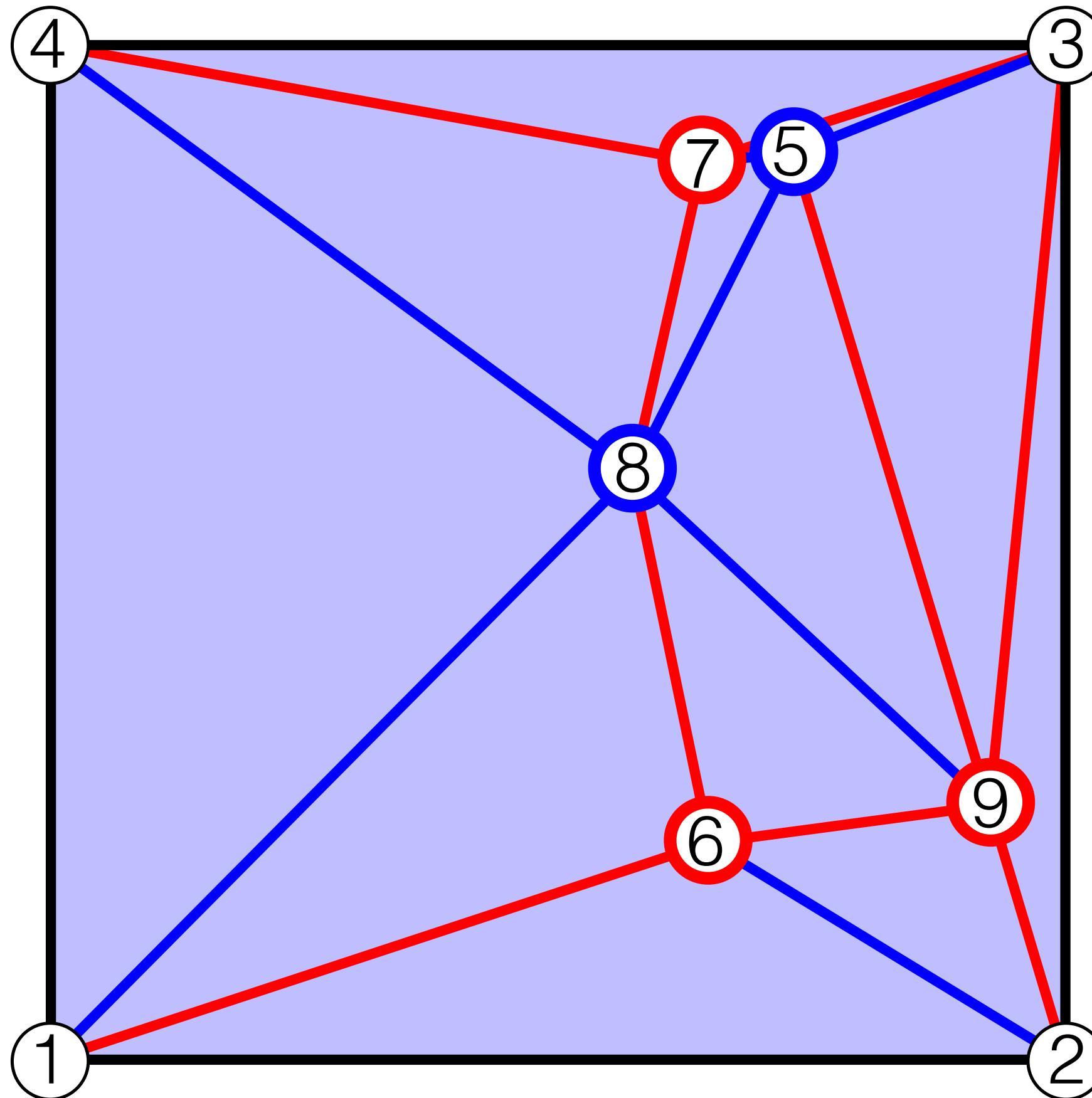
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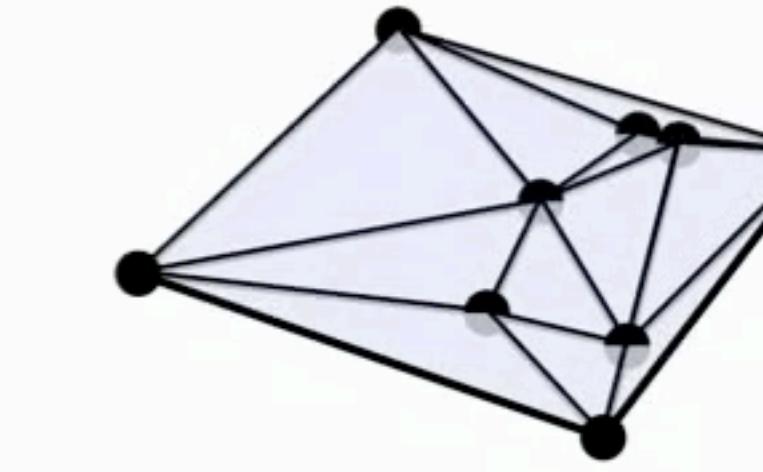
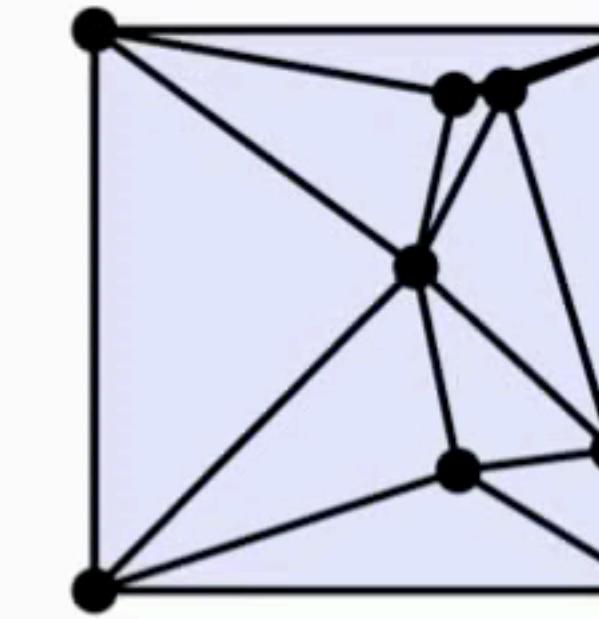
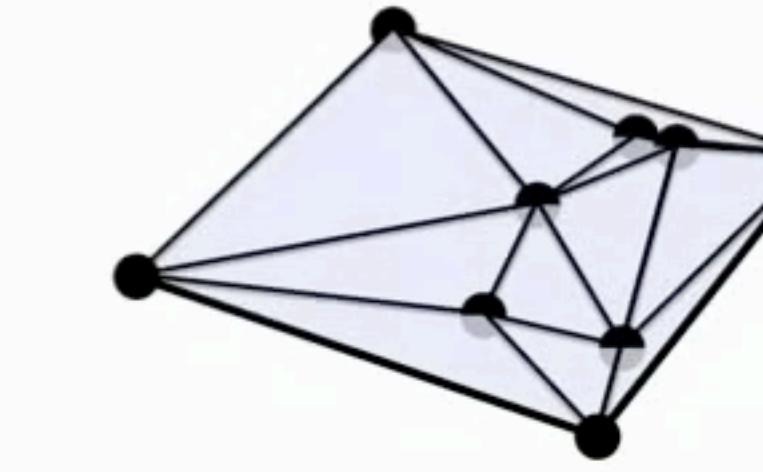
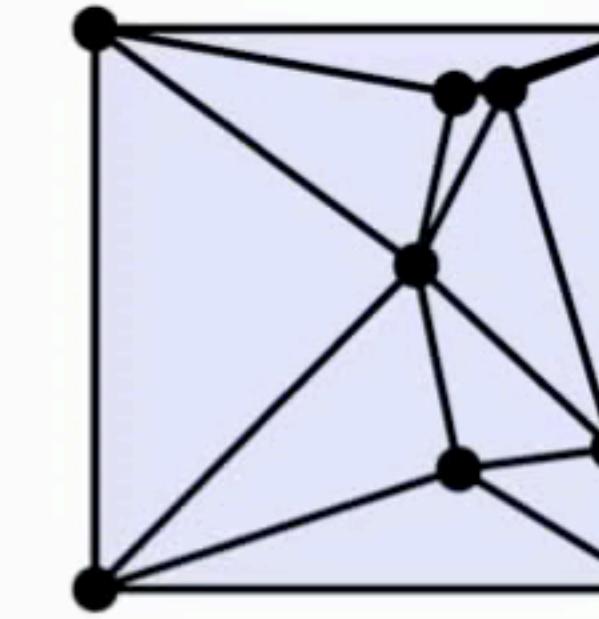
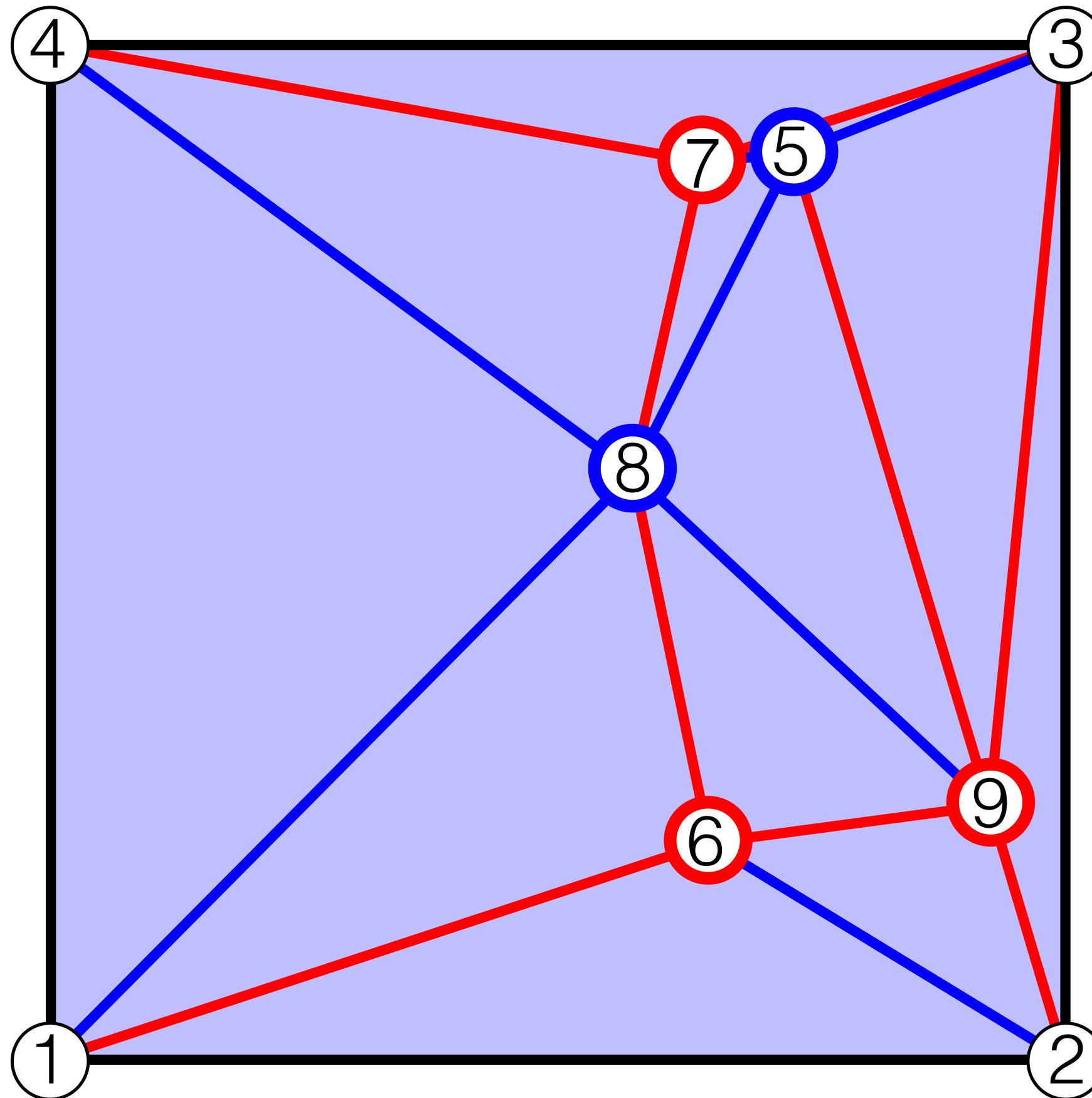
Same M-V labels, same vertex sign pattern :
two branches!



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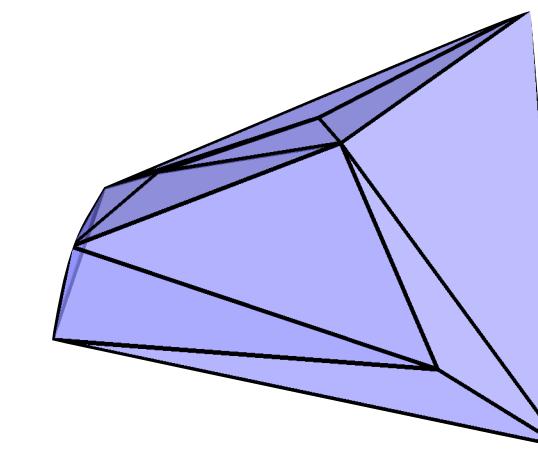
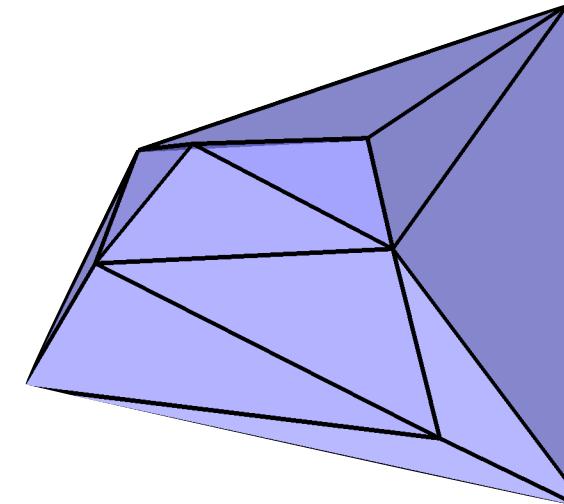
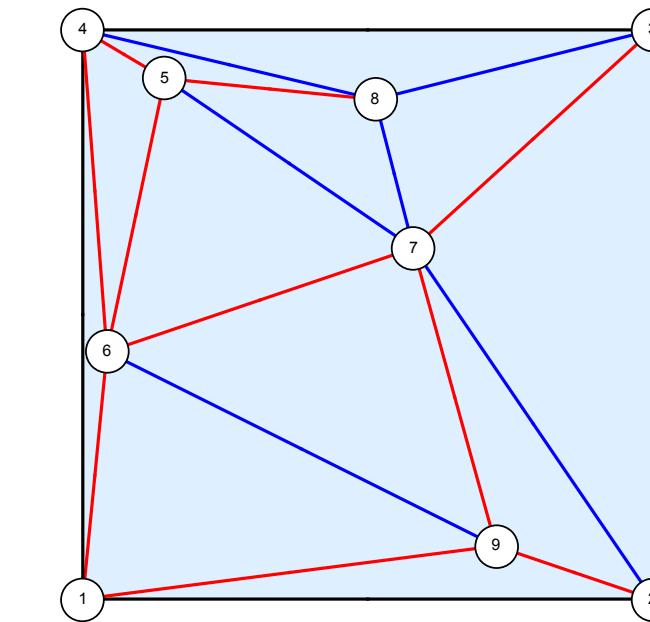
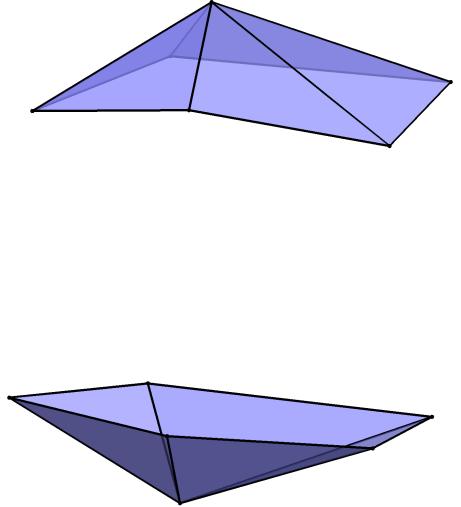
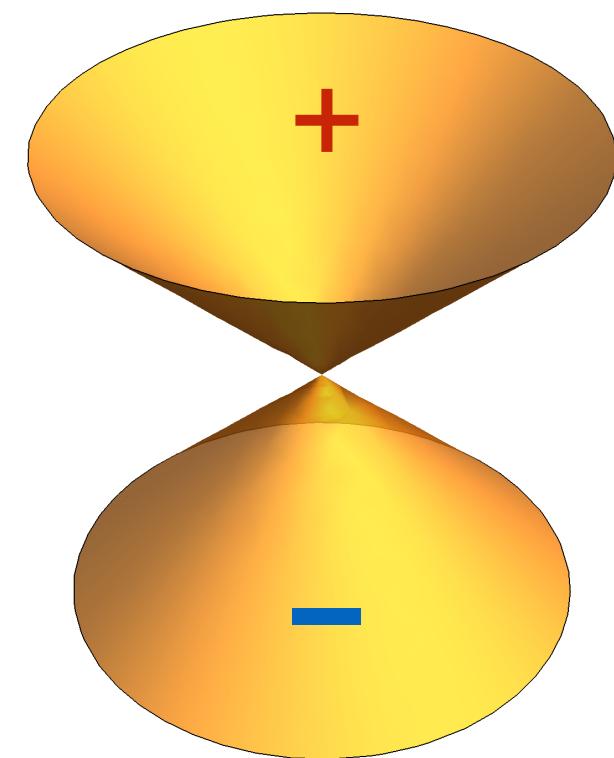
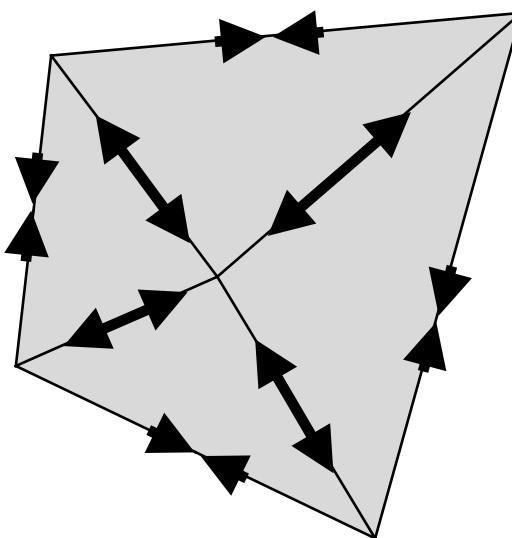


Summary:

The flat state is **singular**,
but **self stresses** help us navigate...

2^V_{int} branches from **popping vertices up / down?**

Do these second-order
motions generically extend
to continuous motions?



Thanks!

Tom Hull, Louis Theran



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