

Calculating the Segmented Helix Formed by Repetitions of Identical Subunits

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Abstract. Eric Lord has observed:

In nature, helical structures arise when identical structural subunits combine sequentially, the orientational and translational relation between each unit and its predecessor remaining constant.[1]

A complete version of this paper proves this[3]. If a robot is composed of modular structural subunits that can change their shape or relation, the shape of the robot can change. If they all change in the same way, the robot will be a segmented helix of varying length and curvature. Closed-form expressions are given for the parameters of the segmented helix generated from the intrinsic properties of a chained object and its conjoining rule. The construction of these from the intrinsic properties of the rule for conjoining repeated subunits of arbitrary shape is provided, allowing the complete parameters describing the unique segmented helix generated by arbitrary stackings to be easily calculated. Free-libre open-source interactive software and a website is provided which performs this computation for arbitrary prisms along with interactive 3D visualization[2]. This allows the deduction of intrinsic properties of a repeated subunit from known properties of a segmented helix, as a chemist might want to do. Because the algorithms are efficient, a repeated subunit can be designed to create a segmented helix of desired properties, as a mechanical engineer or roboticist might want. A theorem, proved in a longer version[3], is stated that any chain can be transformed continuously between a toroid-like helix and a maximally-extended helix by varying joint-face normal twist.

Keywords: Helix, Variable Geometry Truss, Segmented Helix, Solid Geometry, Screw Theory, Platonic Helix

Mathematics Subject Classification: 97G40, 52B12

1 Introduction

The participants of the Public Invention Mathathon of 2018[4] noticed:

Observation 1 (Lord's Observation) *In nature, helical structures arise when identical structural subunits combine sequentially, the orientational and translational relation between each unit and its predecessor remaining constant.[1]*

Having found no earlier articulation of this statement in writing, it is justified to name it after its earliest known author. The purpose of this paper is to provide mathematical tools and software for studying arbitrary structures generated in this way, which are modeled as segmented helices. A proof of Lord's Observation is provided in a longer version[3]. An

interactive, 3D rendering website written in JavaScript which allows both calculation and interactive play and study is provided[2] (see Figure 1).

Lord's Observation is exploited to discover symmetry which allows us to compute the helix when subunits are joined face-to-face with the same *twist*. This concept can be generalized to a *joint face angle*, even if the objects conjoined do not technically have flat faces. Varying the *twist* of the joint faces through a complete rotation produces a smoothly varying spectrum of shapes that always includes a torus-like shape and a *zig-zag* planar segmented helix of maximal extent. A robot thus constructed of identical modules which can change their shape, such as the Tetrobot of Figure 1, allows the helix to coil and uncoil predictably based on the math herein.

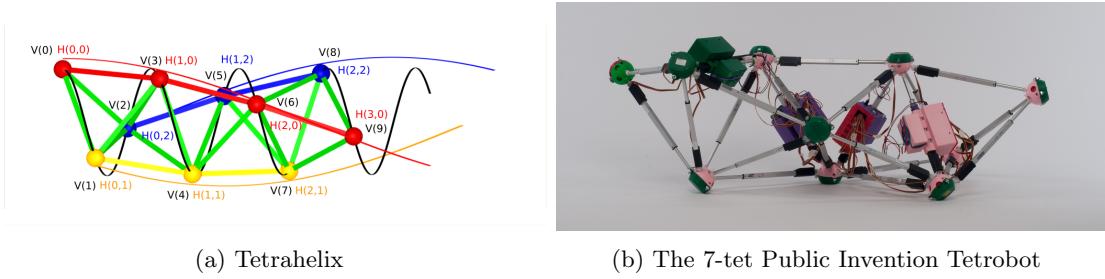
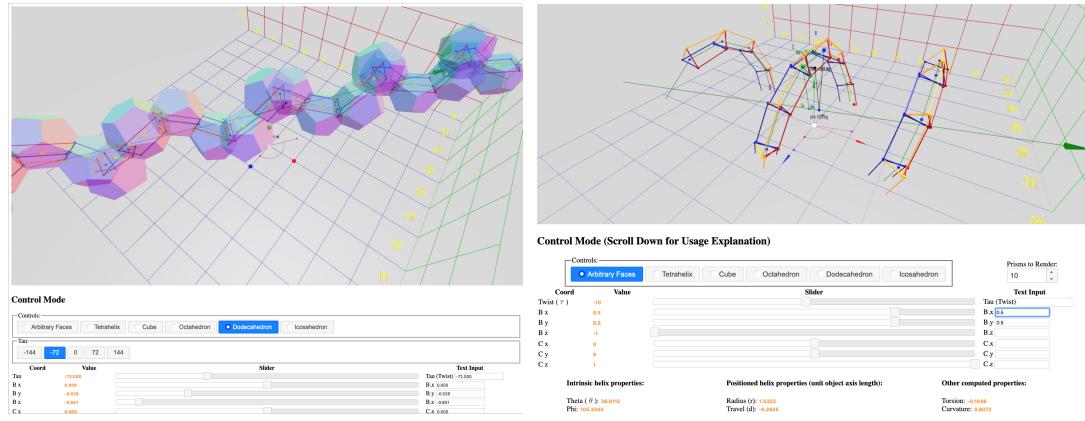


Fig. 1: Tetrahelix Robots



2 The Segmented Helix

A chain of physical objects can be described by calculating the parameters for a continuous helix coincident on the joints by studying a helix evaluated at integral points. Call such an

object a *segmented helix*. A segmented helix may be thought of as function that, given an integer, gives back a point in 3-space:

$$P_x(n) = r \sin n\theta \quad (1)$$

$$P_y(n) = r \cos n\theta \quad (2)$$

$$P_z(n) = nd \quad (3)$$

There are two complementary ways of learning about such segmented helices. In one approach (see *Point Axis* of Section 4) we have knowledge of the segmented helix and wish to learn about the subunits and the rule with which the subunits are combined. In the other approach (*The Joint Face Normal Method* of Section 5), one may know *a priori* exactly the relevant properties of the objects and the rule with which they combine and seek to compactly describe the segmented helix they create.

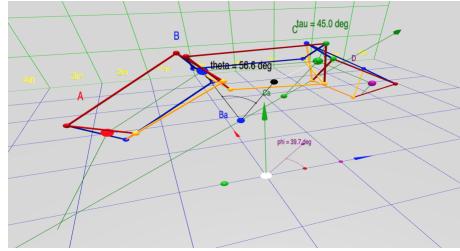


Fig. 3: Naming of measures

Figure 3, a screenshot, demonstrates naming convention and concepts. An arbitrary repeated object is represented as a prism with triangular cross-section, thus representing face-to-face connection.

In this diagram, the points A , B , C , and D are represented by the sphere of the same color as the label. The view is roughly in the direction of the axis of the segmented helix, which is drawn as a dark green arrow, pointing in the positive z and positive x direction, parallel to the XZ -plane (Y is vertical).

In this canonical representation the object axis \overrightarrow{BC} is the z -axis. θ is the rotation around the z -axis between adjacent points, and r is the radius of the segmented helix.

Any point on the segmented helix has a closest point on the axis of the helix. In particular, the points closest to the joints B and C are called *joint axis points*, B_a and C_a . Then d is the distance along the axis (travel) between consecutive joint axis points.

A segmented helix located in space is completely determined by the three intrinsic parameters r, d, θ , plus a vector describing the axis of the helix, and the position of any one joint.

The following concepts and conventional variable names for them will be related:

- L is the distance between any two adjacent joints (between B and C , for example).
- c is the length of a chord formed by the projection of the segment between two points projected along the axis of the segmented helix (a chemist may recognize this as the distance between residues on a *helical wheel* projection).
- ϕ is the angle between any vector between two adjacent joints and the axis of the helix.

In physical screws used in mechanical engineering, this is analogous to the *helix angle*.

Finally, we find it useful to define the *tightness* t of a segmented helix as travel divided by radius, a number analogous to the extension of a coil spring or slinky. A torus-like segmented helix has zero tightness and a zig-zag has maximum tightness.

These quantities are related:

$$c = 2r \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \quad (4)$$

$$L^2 = c^2 + d^2 \quad (5)$$

$$\arctan \frac{c}{d} = \phi \quad (6)$$

$$t = d/r \quad (7)$$

3 Periodic Chains Produce Segmented Helices

Identical objects conjoined via a rule produce *periodic chains* of objects that are uniformly intersected by segmented helices.

Consider N identical objects which each have two points, A and B , called *joints*. Call \overrightarrow{AB} the *axis* of this object. Consider the frame of reference for this object to have its axis on the z -axis with B in the positive direction, the midpoint of the object being at the origin.

Consider any rule that conjoins A of object $i+1$ to B such that from the frame of reference of i , the object $i+1$ and anything rigidly attached to it is always in the same position in the frame of reference for i . Informally, $i+1$ “looks the same” to i , no matter what i is chosen, $i < N$. Call a chain of N identical rigid objects conjoined via a rule that conjoins A_{i+1} to B_i in such a way that every vector of B is always in the same position relative to a frame of reference constructed from A , a *periodic chain*.

Theorem 1 (Segmented Helix). *Any periodic chain of three or more objects has a unique segmented helix whose segments lies on the axes of these objects.*

A proof is provided in the longer version of this paper[3]. Because periodic chains are merely a clarification of “identical structural subunits”, this theorem proves Lord’s Observation (Observation 1).

Note that Theorem 1 is independent of the actual shape or shapes of the objects joined, so long as the rule for joining them is universal.

Because a helix may be degenerate, Theorem 1 clarifies that a periodic chain of objects may also be degenerate to the human eye, in that they may:

1. form a straight line,
2. be planar about a center, forming a polygon or ring, or
3. form a planar saw-tooth or zig-zag pattern of indefinite extent ($\theta = \pi$).

4 PointAxis: Computing Segmented Helices from Joints

Using tools from linear algebra [5], a sketch of finding the segmented helix from four consecutive known points A, B, C , and D (*PointAxis*), is:

- Construct a rigid transformation that places the points conveniently on the z -axis and balanced around the y -axis.
- Compute the bisectors of the angle between object axes $\angle ABC$, called $\overrightarrow{B_b}$ and the bisecting angle $\overrightarrow{C_b}$ of $\angle BCD$. If the points are collinear, they are a special case.
- Because these angle bisectors point at the axis of the segmented helix, their cross product is a vector in the direction of the axis. If $\overrightarrow{B_b}$ and $\overrightarrow{C_b}$ are parallel or anti-parallel the cross product is not defined, requiring a modified calculation.

- Otherwise the vectors \vec{B}_b and \vec{C}_b are skew, and the algorithm for the closest points on two skew lines provides two axis points B_a and C_a on these vectors which are the closest points on those lines and are also points on the helix axis.
- The distance between B_a and B is the radius, and the distance between B_a and C_a is the travel d along the axis.
- The angle between $\overrightarrow{B - B_a}$ and $\overrightarrow{C - C_a}$ is θ .

In order to use the *PointAxis* algorithm, we need a way to compute points A and D in balance around the object axis \vec{BC} . In the full paper[3] we state and sketch a proof of a lemma that the points A and D can always be brought into simplifying balance.

From the observations that $\|\vec{B} - \vec{B}_a\| = \|\vec{C} - \vec{C}_a\|$ it becomes clear that the helix axis is in a plane parallel to the XZ -plane, it intersects the y -axis, but in general is not parallel to the z -axis.

A careful arrangement of the axes allows the computation of ϕ , the angle between the helical axis and the z axis. This, in combination with symmetry and the knowledge that the helical axis is in the XZ plane, supports computing the points on the axis corresponding to the joints directly from ϕ .

Define the angle bisector vectors:

$$\vec{B}_b = B - (A + C)/2 \quad (8)$$

$$\vec{C}_b = C - (B + D)/2 \quad (9)$$

The fundamental insight that the axis of the helix H can be computed by a cross product of the angle bisector vectors (\vec{B}_b and \vec{C}_b) applies only when the angle-bisectors have a non-zero length and when they are not parallel or anti-parallel. The math for both of these special cases is provided in the longer paper[3].

The signed travel along the axis d is the scalar projection of a segment $\overrightarrow{C - B}$ onto \vec{H} . From this ϕ is directly calculable. ϕ allows a direct calculation of the x , y and z components of the point B_a on the axis pointed to by \vec{B}_b . r is the distance between B_a and B . Quantities c and θ are easily computed from these values.

$$\vec{H} = \begin{bmatrix} -2B_{b[y]}B_{b[z]} \\ 0 \\ 2B_{b[y]}B_{b[x]} \end{bmatrix} \quad (10)$$

$$d = \frac{LB_{b[x]}}{\sqrt{B_{b[x]}^2 + B_{b[z]}^2}} \quad (11)$$

$$\phi = \text{atan2}(H_z, H_x) - \pi/2 \quad (12)$$

$$c = \sqrt{L^2 - d^2} \quad (13)$$

In this approach to calculation, it is easiest to compute the axis point B_a corresponding to B and use it to complete our computations. From trigonometry and utilizing the facts that $\phi = \arccos(d/L)$ and $\sin(\arccos x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$ it can be shown that the x and z component of B_a are:

$$B_{a[x]} = \frac{d\sqrt{1 - (d/L)^2}}{2} \quad (14)$$

$$B_{a[z]} = -\frac{d^2}{2L} \quad (15)$$

However, this computation exposes another special case: when the helix angle ϕ is $\pi/2$, the segmented helix is torus-like. In this case the axis point B_a is in fact on the y -axis, and so only $B_{a[y]}$ is needed:

$$B_{a[y]} = \frac{LB_{b[y]}}{2B_{b[z]}} \quad (16)$$

Except for in the toroidal case, $B_{b[x]}$ must be taken into account, but it is non-zero, so we can divide by it. By imagining a plane pressed downward from the object axis to the helix axis, it is apparent that $B_{a[y]}$ is proportional to a ratio of the angle bisector $B_{b[y]}/B_{b[x]}$ times the $B_{a[x]}$ value:

$$B_{a[y]} = \frac{B_{b[y]}B_{a[x]}}{B_{b[x]}} \quad (17)$$

Having computed all of B_a , the remaining intrinsic properties are easily calculated:

$$r = \|B - B_a\| \quad (18)$$

$$\theta = 2 \arcsin \frac{c}{2r} \quad (19)$$

Finding the properties of a segmented helix from three contiguous segments on the helix from screw theory[6,5], is explained fully in the longer paper[3], but seems to preclude deriving closed-form expressions as simple as these.

5 The Joint Face Normal Method

PointAxis takes a point A known to be in a specific, balanced relation to B, C and D . A chemist might know four such points from crystallography and be able to move them into this symmetric position along the z -axis. However, one might instead know something of the subunits and how they are conjoined, without actually knowing where points A and D are. Take as given these intrinsic properties of an object, and additionally the rule for how objects are laid face-to-face. That is, knowing the length between two joint points and a vector normal to the faces of the two joints, we almost have enough to determine the unique stacking of objects. The final piece needed is the *twist*. When face A of a second object is placed on face B of a first object so that they are flush (that is, their face normals are in opposite directions), it remains the case that the second object can be rotated about the normals. To define the joining rule, attach an *up(out) vector* to each object that points away from the axis. Then a joining rule is “place the second object against the first, joint point coincident to joint point, and twist it so that its out vector differs by τ degrees from the out vector of the first object.” In this definition, the out vectors are considered to be measured against the plane containing the two axes meeting in a joint.

If the objects are macroscopic objects which have faces, this is the same as the rotation of the axis of the second object relative to the first in the plane of the coincident faces. Define intrinsic properties:

- given an object with two identified faces, labeled B and C , assume there are normalized vectors \vec{N}_B and \vec{N}_C from each of these points that are aligned with the axis of the conjoined object attached to that face,
- the length L of an object, measured from joint point A to joint point B , and
- a joint twist τ defining the change in computed out-vector between objects, measured at the joint face.

Then the points A and D can be computed by linear algebra and *PointAxis* used to calculate the segmented helix.

6 Changing τ Smoothly Changes Tightness

Upon implementing our interactive ability to vary τ , the following theorem became visually apparent.

Theorem 2 (Twist Spectrum). *For any choice of non-parallel face normals having non-zero x or y components, changing the twist angle τ through a complete rotation ($0 \leq \tau \leq 2\pi$) smoothly varies the segmented helix between a torus and flat cases.*

A proof is provided in the full version of this paper[3]. The Twist Spectrum theorem asserts that if the twist between the modules of a robot can be varied consistently, then the robot can easily move through a toroid-like shape into a linear shape and back, as illustrated in Figure 4. If it does not self-collide, it can even change the chirality or handedness of the helix it forms.

In the calculator page the τ that produces the minimum tightness (torus-like) and maximum tightness (zig-zag) to the nearest 360-degree is numerically calculated.

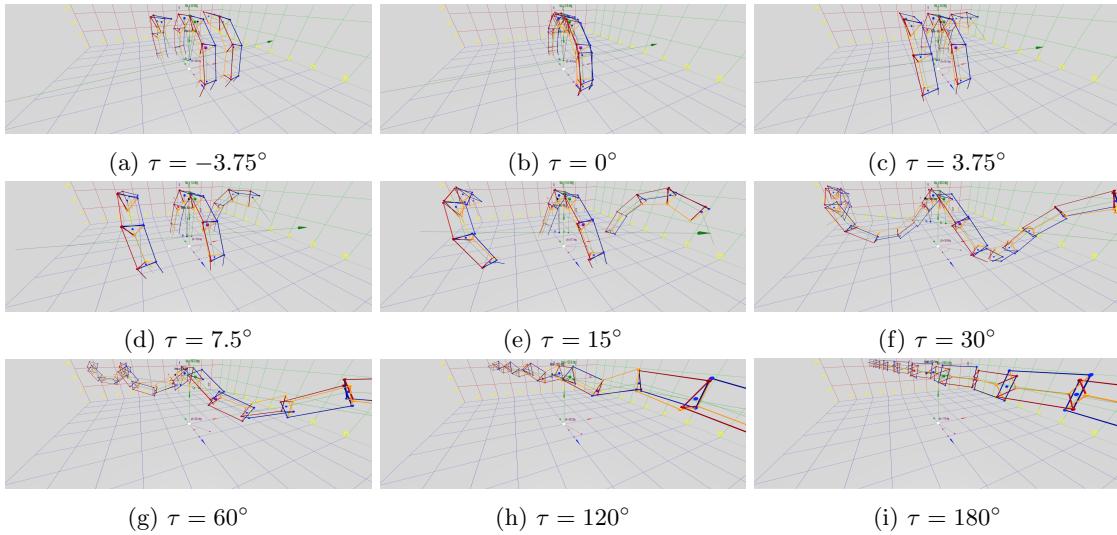


Fig. 4: Coiling via change to τ

7 Confirmations and Related Research

The *tetrobot*[7] is the concept of completely modular robot built entirely out of tetrahedra whose side lengths can be varied under electronic control. Such robots tend to be inherently tensegrities[8], although where the cable lengths have shrunk to zero. The current work was instigated by the author's research with a seven-tet tetrobot displayed in Figure 1b. In particular, it is possible to construct a tentacle, snake-like or variable-geometry truss configuration of tetrahedra which, in its relaxed mode, is a regular tetrahelix.

The math in the paper applies to modules of any shape—tetrahedra being merely an important instance. The Boerdijk–Coxeter tetrahelix (BC helix) (see Figure 1a) is a periodic chain of conjoined regular tetrahedra which has been much studied[9,10,11,12] and happens to have irrational period, making it an ideal test case for these algorithms/formulae. A recent paper[10] has explored this and given an explicit formula for a *twist* exactly as defined in this paper in order to produce a periodic tetrahelix. Both specific instances match the more general results of *PointAxis*.

Periodic chains of the five regular Platonic solids joined face-to-face so that their vertices coincide, which form *Platonic helices*[13,14], are completely calculated in a table[3]. It is discovered that there are 28 unique members of this “zoo” of structures which are occasionally found in chemistry[15,16]

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