

# Mechanical Comparison of Arrangement Strategies for Topological Interlocking Assemblies

Lukas Schnelle

Dec 2023

# Topological Interlocking

## Definition (Topological Interlocking)

A topological interlocking assembly can be defined as an arrangement of blocks that are in contact with each other together with a frame such that, if the frame is fixed, any non-empty finite subset of blocks of the arrangement is prevented from moving.

# Topological Interlocking

## Definition (Topological Interlocking)

A topological interlocking assembly can be defined as an arrangement of blocks that are in contact with each other together with a frame such that, if the frame is fixed, any non-empty finite subset of blocks of the arrangement is prevented from moving.

### Here:

- planar topological interlocking assemblies, i.e. between two parallel planes in 3D-space,

# Topological Interlocking

## Definition (Topological Interlocking)

A topological interlocking assembly can be defined as an arrangement of blocks that are in contact with each other together with a frame such that, if the frame is fixed, any non-empty finite subset of blocks of the arrangement is prevented from moving.

### Here:

- planar topological interlocking assemblies, i.e. between two parallel planes in 3D-space,
- use perimeter as the frame,

# Topological Interlocking

## Definition (Topological Interlocking)

A topological interlocking assembly can be defined as an arrangement of blocks that are in contact with each other together with a frame such that, if the frame is fixed, any non-empty finite subset of blocks of the arrangement is prevented from moving.

### Here:

- planar topological interlocking assemblies, i.e. between two parallel planes in 3D-space,
- use perimeter as the frame,
- only copies of the same block differently arranged.

# The Versatile Block

The Versatile Block is a polyhedron embedded in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , given by

# The Versatile Block

The Versatile Block is a polyhedron embedded in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , given by vertices

$$B_0 := \{v_1, \dots, v_9\},$$

# The Versatile Block

The Versatile Block is a polyhedron embedded in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , given by vertices

$$B_0 := \{v_1, \dots, v_9\},$$

edges

$$\begin{aligned} B_1 := & \{ \{v_1, v_2\}, \{v_1, v_3\}, \{v_1, v_4\}, \{v_1, v_5\}, \{v_1, v_9\}, \{v_2, v_3\}, \{v_2, v_5\}, \\ & \{v_2, v_6\}, \{v_2, v_7\}, \{v_3, v_4\}, \{v_3, v_7\}, \{v_4, v_7\}, \{v_4, v_8\}, \{v_4, v_9\}, \\ & \{v_5, v_6\}, \{v_5, v_7\}, \{v_5, v_9\}, \{v_6, v_7\}, \{v_7, v_8\}, \{v_7, v_9\}, \{v_8, v_9\} \}, \end{aligned}$$



# The Versatile Block

The Versatile Block is a polyhedron embedded in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , given by vertices

$$B_0 := \{v_1, \dots, v_9\},$$

edges

$$B_1 := \{\{v_1, v_2\}, \{v_1, v_3\}, \{v_1, v_4\}, \{v_1, v_5\}, \{v_1, v_9\}, \{v_2, v_3\}, \{v_2, v_5\}, \\ \{v_2, v_6\}, \{v_2, v_7\}, \{v_3, v_4\}, \{v_3, v_7\}, \{v_4, v_7\}, \{v_4, v_8\}, \{v_4, v_9\}, \\ \{v_5, v_6\}, \{v_5, v_7\}, \{v_5, v_9\}, \{v_6, v_7\}, \{v_7, v_8\}, \{v_7, v_9\}, \{v_8, v_9\}\},$$

and triangular faces

$$B_2 := \{\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}, \{v_1, v_2, v_5\}, \{v_1, v_3, v_4\}, \{v_1, v_4, v_9\}, \{v_1, v_5, v_9\}, \\ \{v_2, v_3, v_7\}, \{v_2, v_5, v_6\}, \{v_2, v_6, v_7\}, \{v_3, v_4, v_7\}, \{v_4, v_7, v_8\}, \\ \{v_4, v_8, v_9\}, \{v_5, v_6, v_7\}, \{v_5, v_7, v_9\}, \{v_7, v_8, v_9\}\}.$$

# The Versatile Block

The Versatile Block is a polyhedron embedded in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , given by  $B_0, B_1, B_2$  together with coordinates

$$v_1 = (0, 0, 0), v_2 = (1, 1, 0), v_3 = (2, 0, 0),$$

$$v_4 = (1, -1, 0), v_5 = (0, 1, 1), v_6 = (1, 1, 1),$$

$$v_7 = (1, 0, 1), v_8 = (1, -1, 1), v_9 = (0, -1, 1).$$

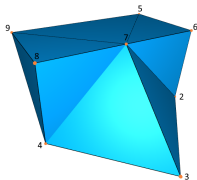
# The Versatile Block

The Versatile Block is a polyhedron embedded in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , given by  $B_0, B_1, B_2$  together with coordinates

$$v_1 = (0, 0, 0), v_2 = (1, 1, 0), v_3 = (2, 0, 0),$$

$$v_4 = (1, -1, 0), v_5 = (0, 1, 1), v_6 = (1, 1, 1),$$

$$v_7 = (1, 0, 1), v_8 = (1, -1, 1), v_9 = (0, -1, 1).$$



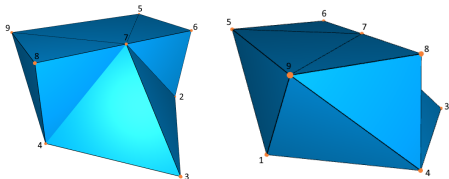
# The Versatile Block

The Versatile Block is a polyhedron embedded in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , given by  $B_0, B_1, B_2$  together with coordinates

$$v_1 = (0, 0, 0), v_2 = (1, 1, 0), v_3 = (2, 0, 0),$$

$$v_4 = (1, -1, 0), v_5 = (0, 1, 1), v_6 = (1, 1, 1),$$

$$v_7 = (1, 0, 1), v_8 = (1, -1, 1), v_9 = (0, -1, 1).$$



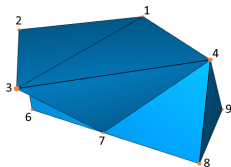
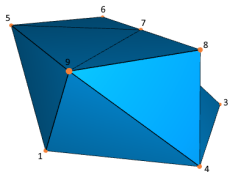
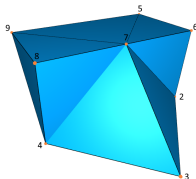
# The Versatile Block

The Versatile Block is a polyhedron embedded in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , given by  $B_0, B_1, B_2$  together with coordinates

$$v_1 = (0, 0, 0), v_2 = (1, 1, 0), v_3 = (2, 0, 0),$$

$$v_4 = (1, -1, 0), v_5 = (0, 1, 1), v_6 = (1, 1, 1),$$

$$v_7 = (1, 0, 1), v_8 = (1, -1, 1), v_9 = (0, -1, 1).$$



# Isometries

## Definition

Let  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $V$  an euclidean  $K$  vectorspace (with metric  $d : V \times V \rightarrow K$ ). Then  $\varphi : V \rightarrow V$  is called an *isometry* if

# Isometries

## Definition

Let  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $V$  an euclidean  $K$  vectorspace (with metric  $d : V \times V \rightarrow K$ ). Then  $\varphi : V \rightarrow V$  is called an *isometry* if

$$\forall x, y \in V : d(x, y) = d(\varphi(x), \varphi(y)).$$

# Isometries

## Definition

Let  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $V$  an euclidean  $K$  vectorspace (with metric  $d : V \times V \rightarrow K$ ). Then  $\varphi : V \rightarrow V$  is called an *isometry* if

$$\forall x, y \in V : d(x, y) = d(\varphi(x), \varphi(y)).$$

**Note:** An isometry is always a combination of an affine transformation and an orthogonal matrix. Such an isometry  $\varphi = (A, a)$  operates as

$$(A, a)(x) := A \cdot x + a.$$



# Isometries

## Definition

Let  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $V$  an euclidean  $K$  vectorspace (with metric  $d : V \times V \rightarrow K$ ). Then  $\varphi : V \rightarrow V$  is called an *isometry* if

$$\forall x, y \in V : d(x, y) = d(\varphi(x), \varphi(y)).$$

**Note:** An isometry is always a combination of an affine transformation and an orthogonal matrix. Such an isometry  $\varphi = (A, a)$  operates as

$$(A, a)(x) := A \cdot x + a.$$

The isometries of a given euclidean vectorspace are a group with the operation

$$((A, a) \circ (B, b))(x) := (A \cdot B, A \cdot a + b)$$

denoted by  $E(n)$

# Isometries

## Definition

Let  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $V$  an euclidean  $K$  vectorspace (with metric  $d : V \times V \rightarrow K$ ). Then  $\varphi : V \rightarrow V$  is called an *isometry* if

$$\forall x, y \in V : d(x, y) = d(\varphi(x), \varphi(y)).$$

**Note:** An isometry is always a combination of an affine transformation and an orthogonal matrix. Such an isometry  $\varphi = (A, a)$  operates as

$$(A, a)(x) := A \cdot x + a.$$

The isometries of a given euclidean vectorspace are a group with the operation

$$((A, a) \circ (B, b))(x) := (A \cdot B, A \cdot a + b)$$

denoted by  $E(n)$  ( $\implies E(n) = O(n) \ltimes \mathbb{R}^n$ ).

# Wallpaper Groups

## Definition

Crystallographic/Wallpaper Groups Let  $\Gamma \leq E(n)$  a subgroup of the group of isometries of dimension  $n$ .

Then  $\Gamma$  is called *crystallographic group* if  $\Gamma$  is cocompact and discrete, it is called *wallpaper group* if  $n = 2$ .

# Wallpaper Groups

## Definition

Crystallographic/Wallpaper Groups Let  $\Gamma \leq E(n)$  a subgroup of the group of isometries of dimension  $n$ .

Then  $\Gamma$  is called *crystallographic group* if  $\Gamma$  is cocompact and discrete, it is called *wallpaper group* if  $n = 2$ .

## Definition

Let  $\Gamma \leq E(n)$ .

Then  $\Gamma$  is cocompact if the space  $E(n)/\Gamma$  is compact.

# Wallpaper Groups

## Definition

Crystallographic/Wallpaper Groups Let  $\Gamma \leq E(n)$  a subgroup of the group of isometries of dimension  $n$ .

Then  $\Gamma$  is called *crystallographic group* if  $\Gamma$  is cocompact and discrete, it is called *wallpaper group* if  $n = 2$ .

## Definition

Let  $\Gamma \leq E(n)$ .

Then  $\Gamma$  is cocompact if the space  $E(n)/\Gamma$  is compact.

## Proposition ([1, Prop. 1.9])

Let  $\Gamma \leq E(n)$ .

Then  $E(n)/\Gamma$  is compact iff the orbit space  $\mathbb{R}^n/\Gamma$  is compact.

# Examples of wallpaper groups

$p1 :=$

$$\left\langle \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right), \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \right\rangle$$

# Examples of wallpaper groups

$p1 :=$

$$\left\langle \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right), \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \right\rangle$$

$pg :=$

$$\left\langle \left( \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right), \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \right\rangle$$

# Examples of wallpaper groups

$p1 :=$

$$\left\langle \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right), \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \right\rangle$$

$pg :=$

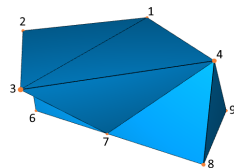
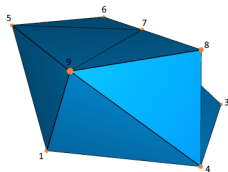
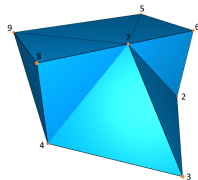
$$\left\langle \left( \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right), \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \right\rangle$$

$p4 :=$

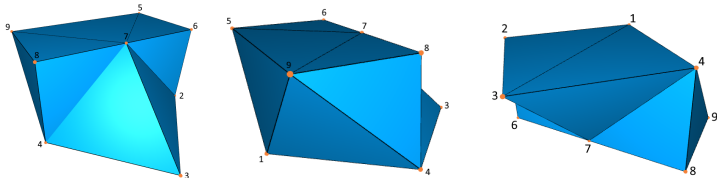
$$\left\langle \left( \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right), \left( \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \right), \left( \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) \right\rangle$$



# crystallographic groups on the Versatile Block



# crystallographic groups on the Versatile Block



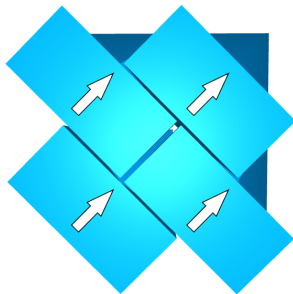
**Notice:** Versatile Block has only vertices with  $z = 0$  and  $z = 1$ .  
Now consider the an isometry  $\varphi$  from before lifted to  $\mathbb{R}^3$  by

$$\hat{\varphi} : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \varphi \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

Applied to all coordinates of the vertices of the Versatile Block we get a Versatile Block between the same planes.

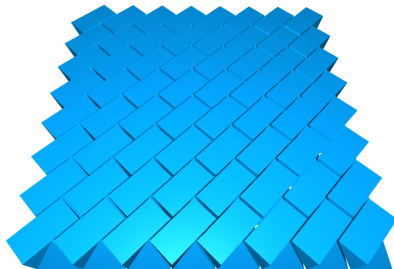
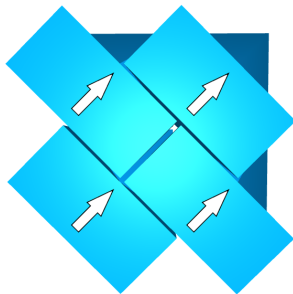
# Planar Assemblies of the Versatile Block

With the groups  $p1$ ,  $p_g$  and  $p4$  from before we get three interlocking assemblies consisting only of copies of the Versatile Block:



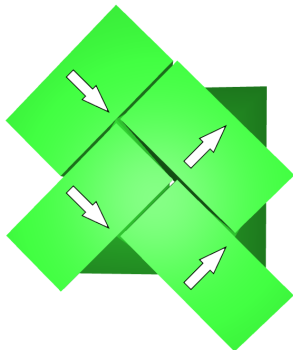
# Planar Assemblies of the Versatile Block

With the groups  $p1$ ,  $pg$  and  $p4$  from before we get three interlocking assemblies consisting only of copies of the Versatile Block:



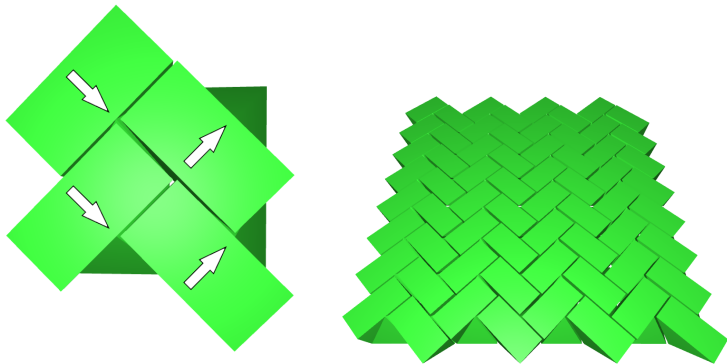
# Planar Assemblies of the Versatile Block

With the groups  $p1$ ,  $pg$  and  $p4$  from before we get three interlocking assemblies consisting only of copies of the Versatile Block:



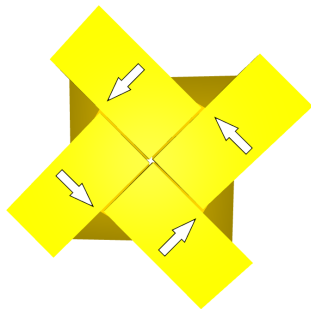
# Planar Assemblies of the Versatile Block

With the groups  $p1$ ,  $pg$  and  $p4$  from before we get three interlocking assemblies consisting only of copies of the Versatile Block:



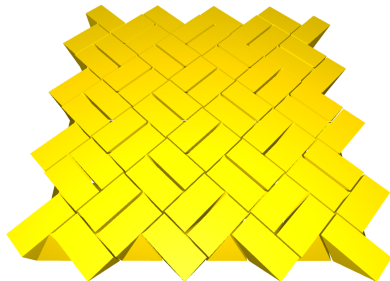
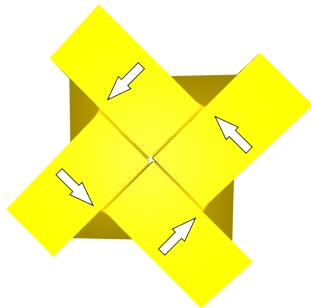
# Planar Assemblies of the Versatile Block

With the groups  $p1$ ,  $pg$  and  $p4$  from before we get three interlocking assemblies consisting only of copies of the Versatile Block:



# Planar Assemblies of the Versatile Block

With the groups  $p1$ ,  $pg$  and  $p4$  from before we get three interlocking assemblies consisting only of copies of the Versatile Block:





# Problem statement

# Finite Element Method

# Problem formulation

# Simulation Setup

# Stresses

# Combinatorial Method

# Combinatorial Results





- [1] A. Szczepanski and W. Scientific. *Geometry of Crystallographic Groups*. Algebra and discrete mathematics. World Scientific, 2012. URL:  
<https://books.google.de/books?id=wX26CgAAQBAJ>.