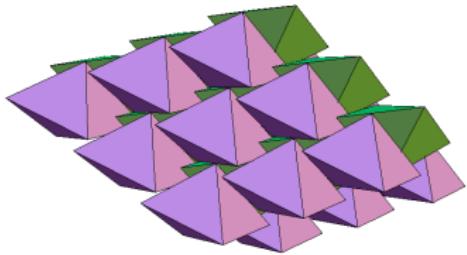
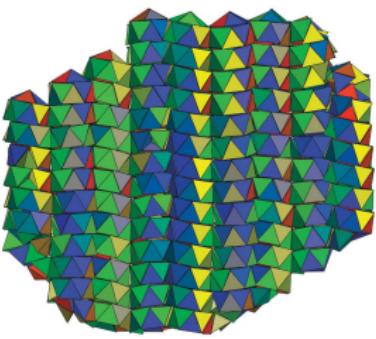


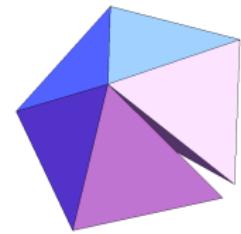
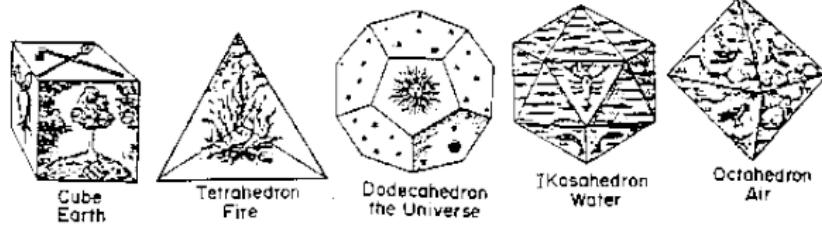
Packing problems: complex structure from simple interactions



Yoav Kallus
Santa Fe Institute
February, 2017



The long history of packing problems

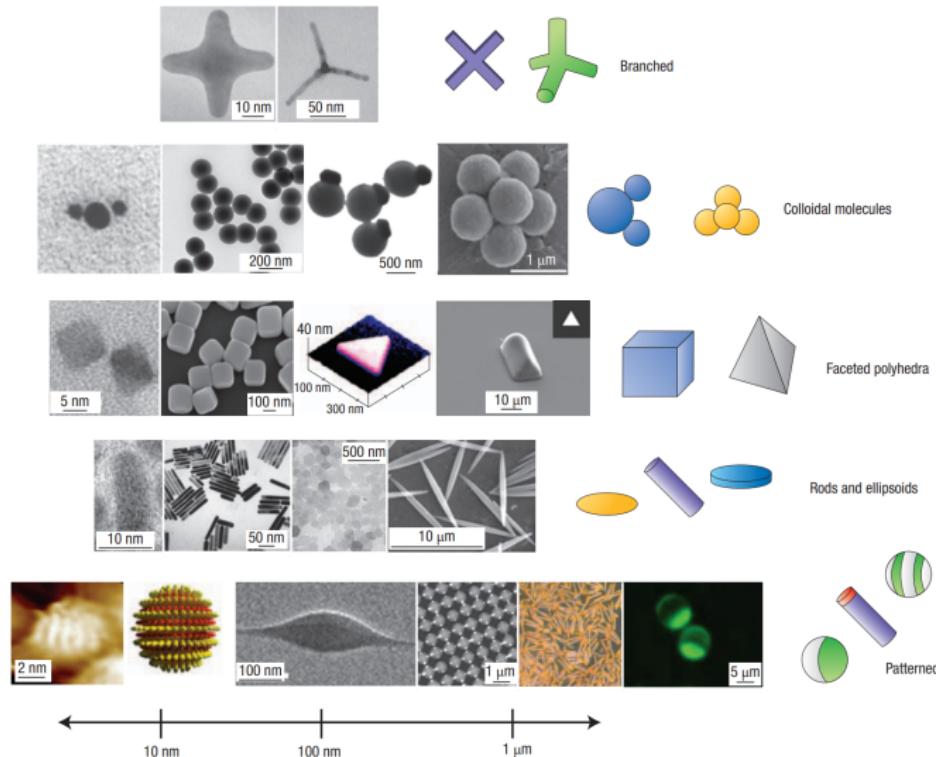


"In general, the attempt to give a shape to each of the simple bodies is unsound, for the reason, first, that they will not succeed in filling the whole. It is agreed that there are only three plane figures which can fill a space, the triangle, the square, and the hexagon, and only two solids, the pyramid [tetrahedron] and the cube."

– Aristotle. *On the Heavens*, volume III



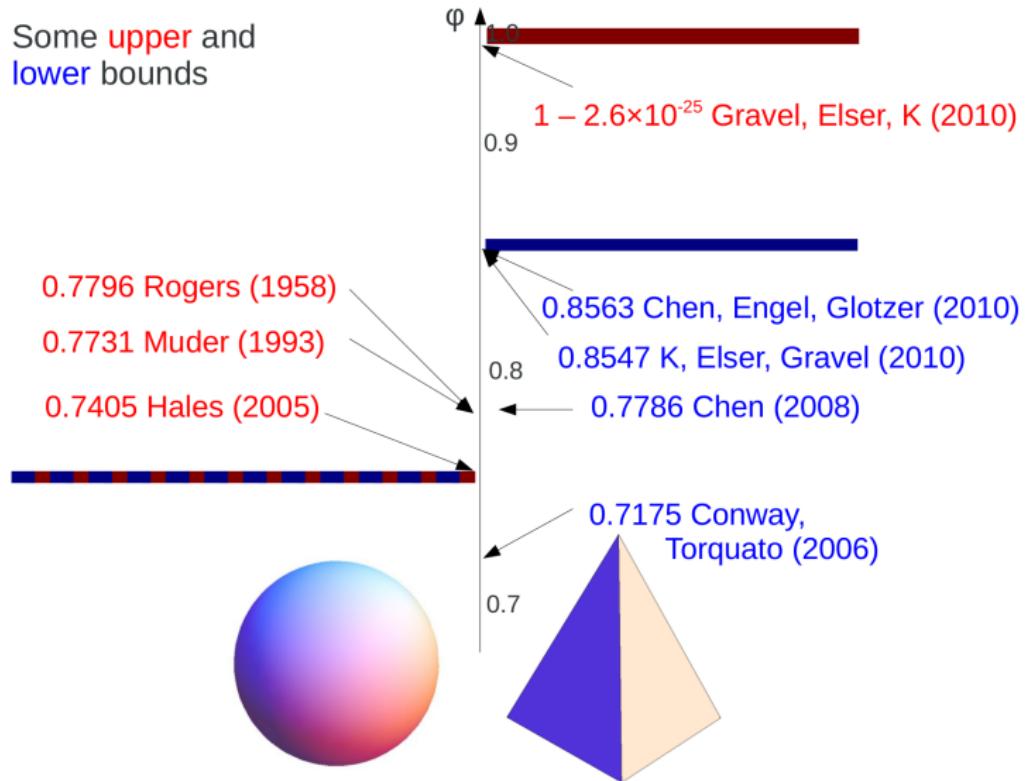
Building blocks by design



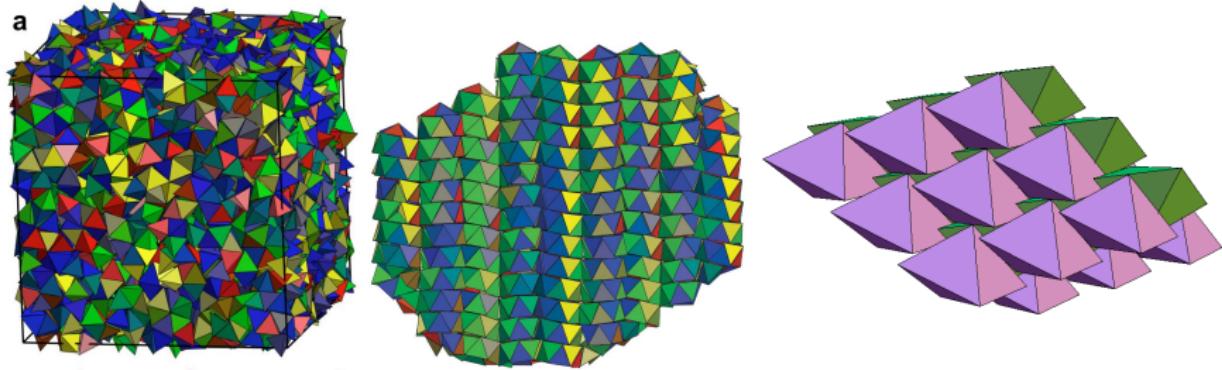
Glotzer and Solomon, Nature Materials 2007

Packing spheres vs. tetrahedra

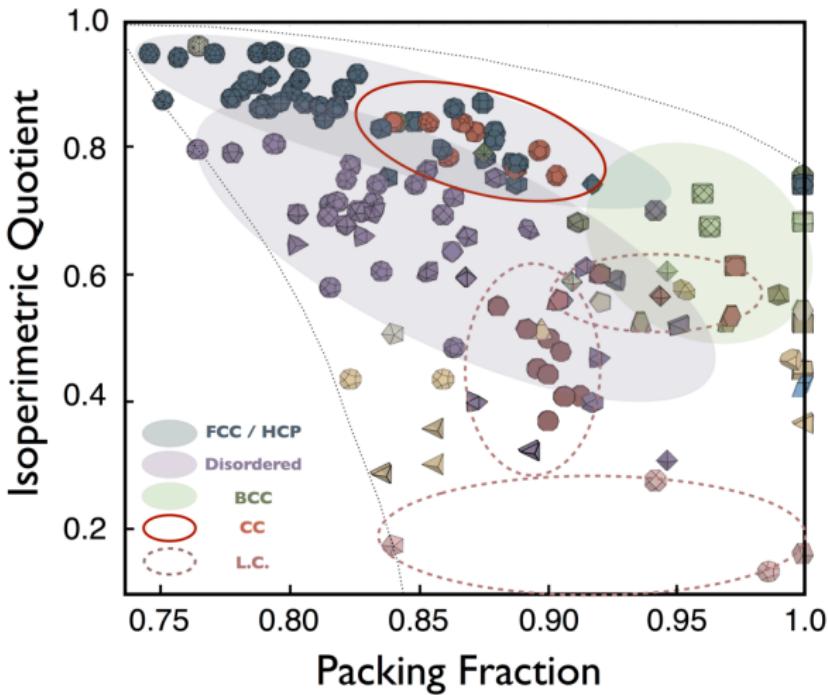
Some **upper** and
lower bounds



Emergent structure in tetrahedron packing



Packing convex shapes



Ulam's conjecture: balls are worst among convex shapes

Worst packing shapes

Best packing shapes
are trivial



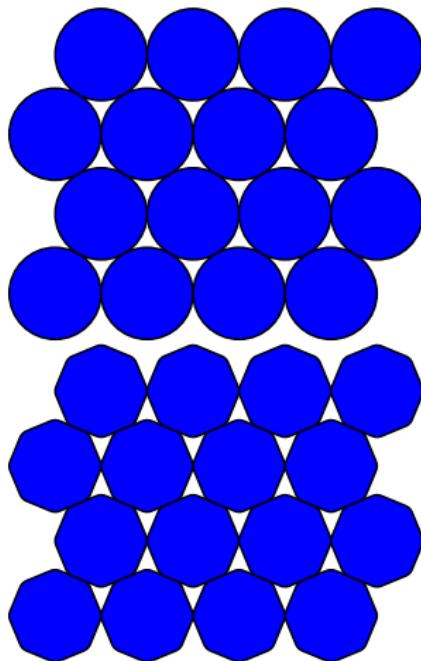
Worst packing shapes

Best packing shapes
are trivial



Worst shape is a more interesting question

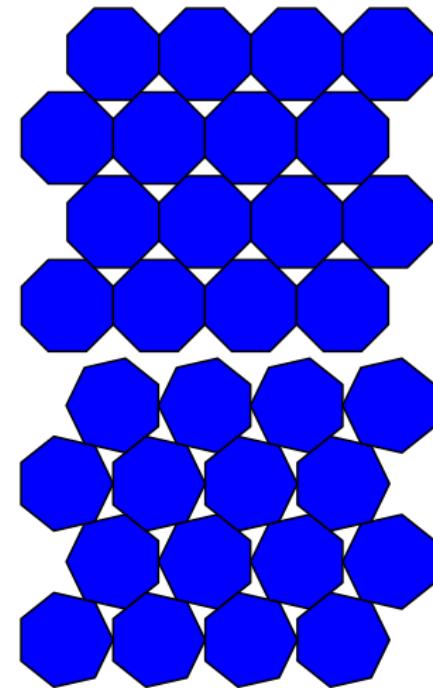
In 2D disks are not worst



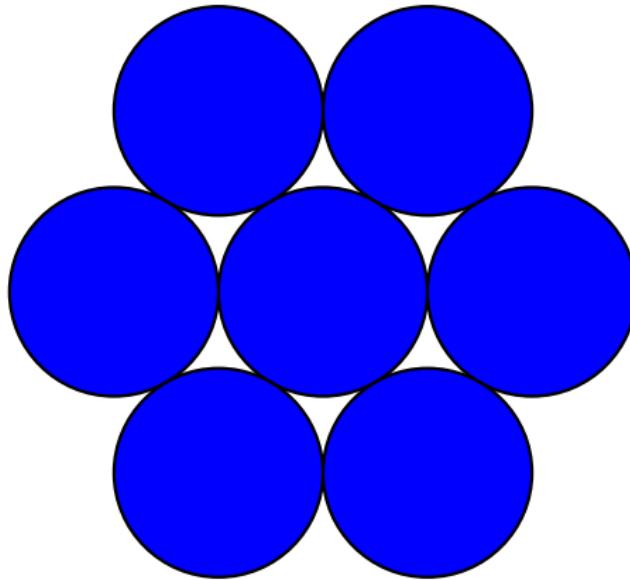
$$\phi = 0.9069 \quad \phi = 0.9062$$

$$\phi = 0.9024$$

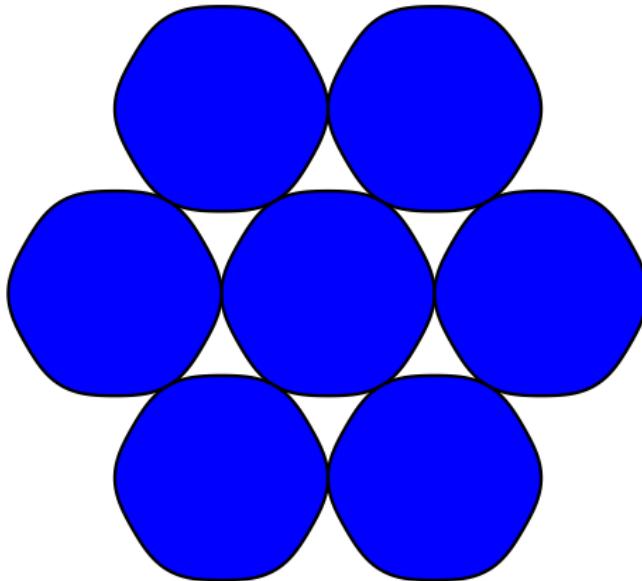
$$\phi = 0.8926(?)$$



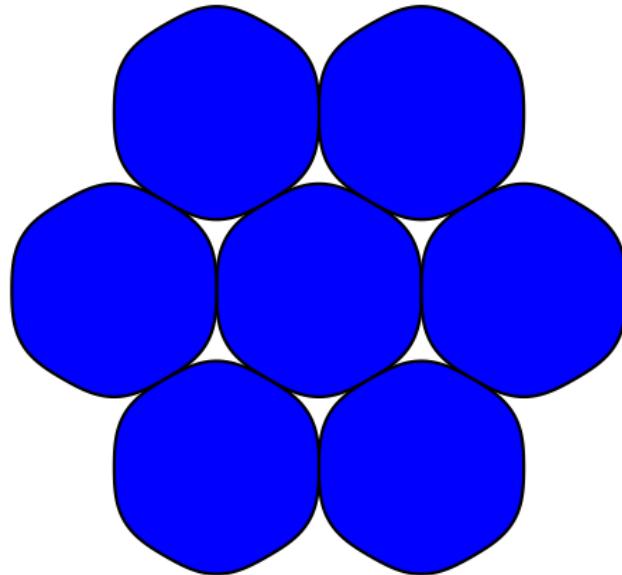
Why can we improve over circles?



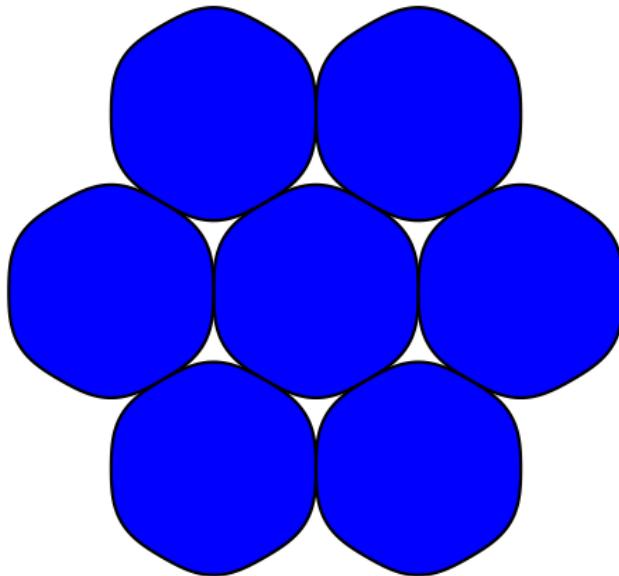
Why can we improve over circles?



Why can we improve over circles?



Why can we improve over circles?



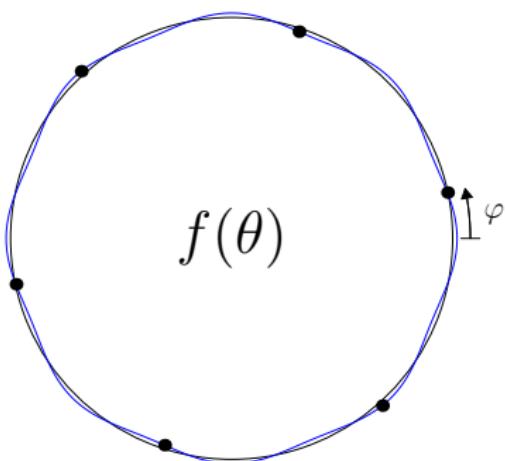
To first order:

$\Delta(\text{vol. per particle}) \propto \text{avg. deformation in contact dirs.}$

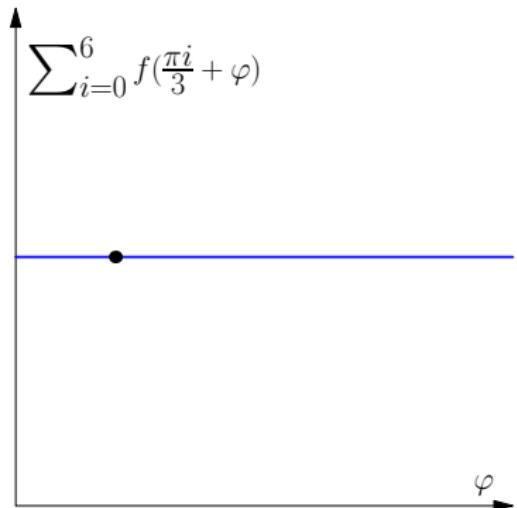
$\Delta(\text{vol. of particle}) \propto \text{avg. deformation in all dirs.}$

Can only break even, and make up in higher orders

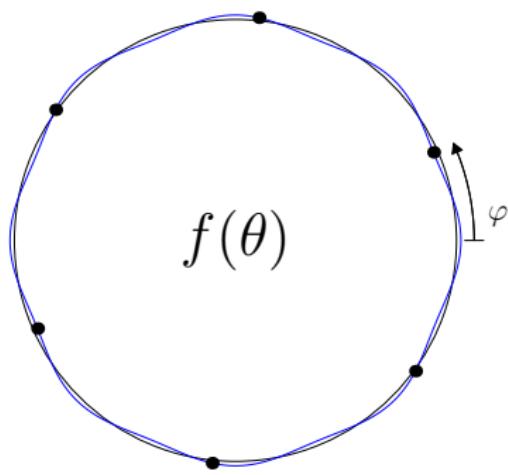
Why can we improve over circles?



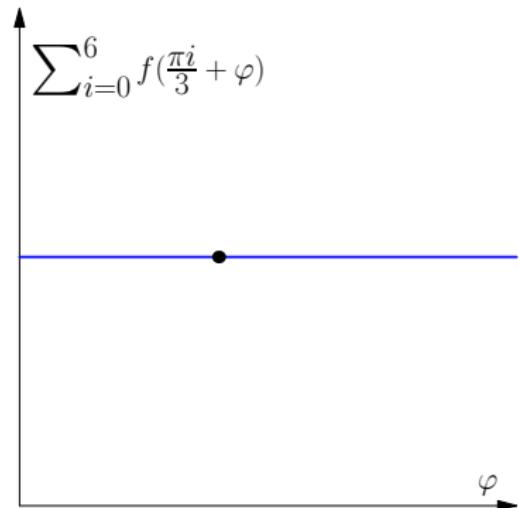
$$f(\theta) = 1 + \epsilon \cos(8\theta)$$



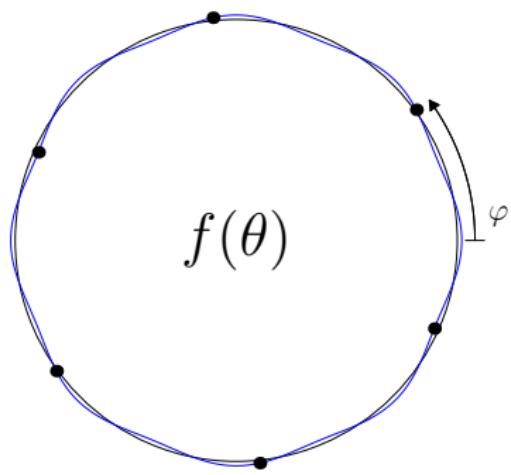
Why can we improve over circles?



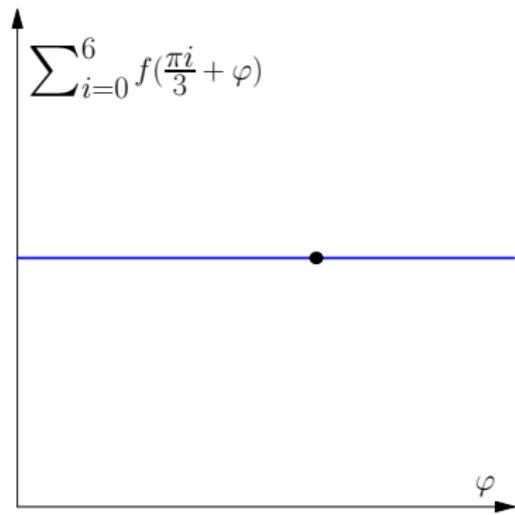
$$f(\theta) = 1 + \epsilon \cos(8\theta)$$



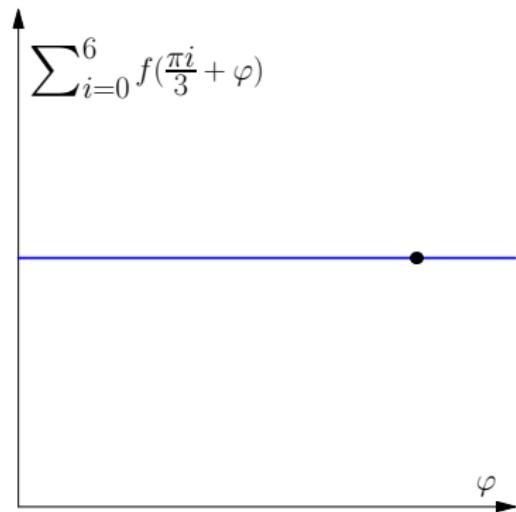
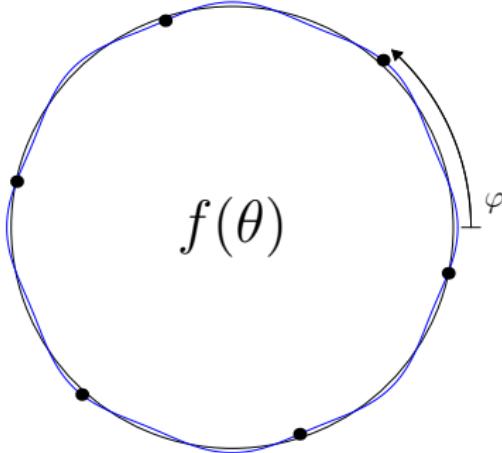
Why can we improve over circles?



$$f(\theta) = 1 + \epsilon \cos(8\theta)$$

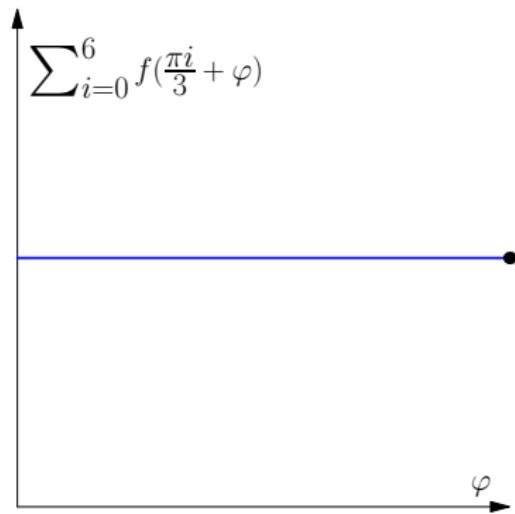
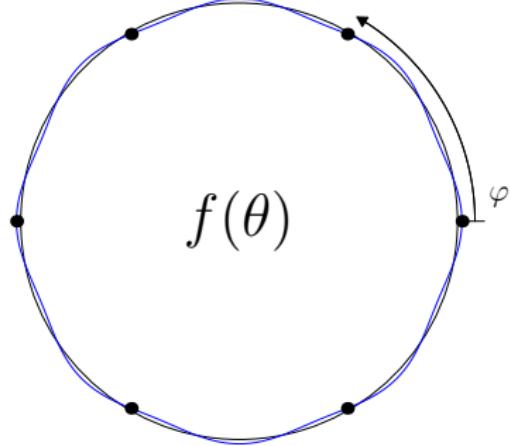


Why can we improve over circles?



$$f(\theta) = 1 + \epsilon \cos(8\theta)$$

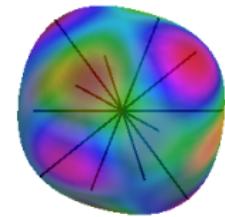
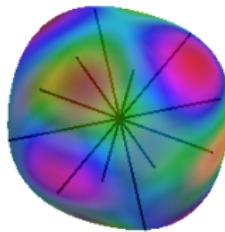
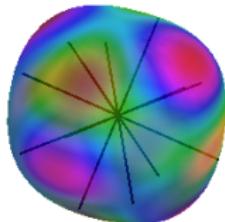
Why can we improve over circles?



$$f(\theta) = 1 + \epsilon \cos(8\theta)$$

Why can we not improve over spheres?

Let \mathbf{x}_i , $i = 1, \dots, 12$, be the twelve contact points on the sphere in the f.c.c. packing.



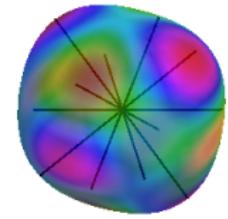
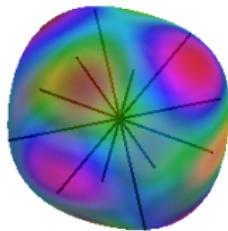
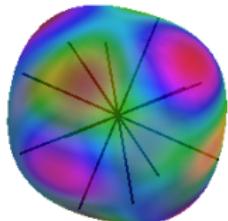
Lemma

Let f be an even function $S^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

$\sum_{i=1}^{12} f(R\mathbf{x}_i)$ is independent of $R \in SO(3)$ if and only if the expansion of $f(\mathbf{x})$ in spherical harmonics terminates at $l = 2$.

Why can we not improve over spheres?

Let \mathbf{x}_i , $i = 1, \dots, 12$, be the twelve contact points on the sphere in the f.c.c. packing.



Lemma

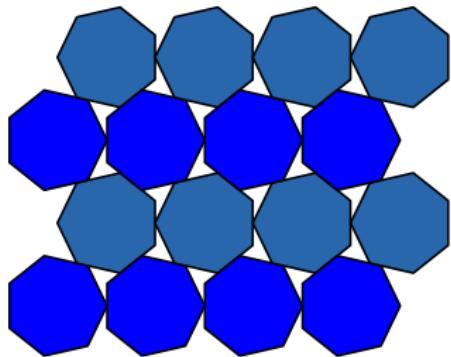
Let f be an even function $S^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

$\sum_{i=1}^{12} f(R\mathbf{x}_i)$ is independent of $R \in SO(3)$ if and only if the expansion of $f(\mathbf{x})$ in spherical harmonics terminates at $l = 2$.

Theorem (K)

The sphere is a local minimum of ϕ , the packing density, among convex, centrally symmetric bodies.

Heptagons are locally worst packing (?)



0.8926(?)

Theorem (K)

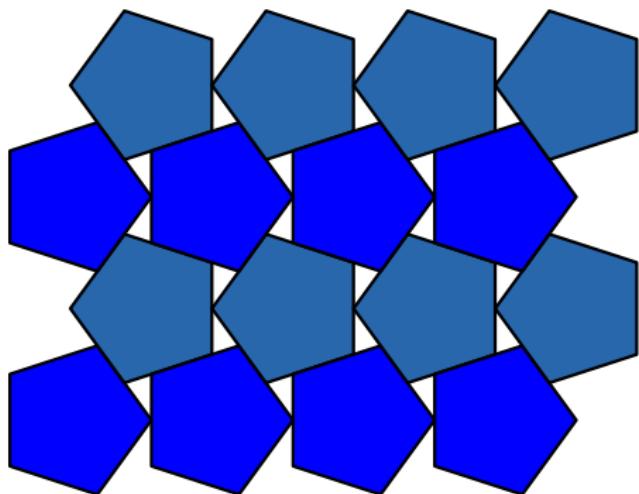
Any convex body sufficiently close to the regular heptagon can be packed at a filling fraction at least that of the “double lattice” packing of regular heptagons.

It is not proven, but highly likely, that the “double lattice” packing is the densest packing of regular heptagons.

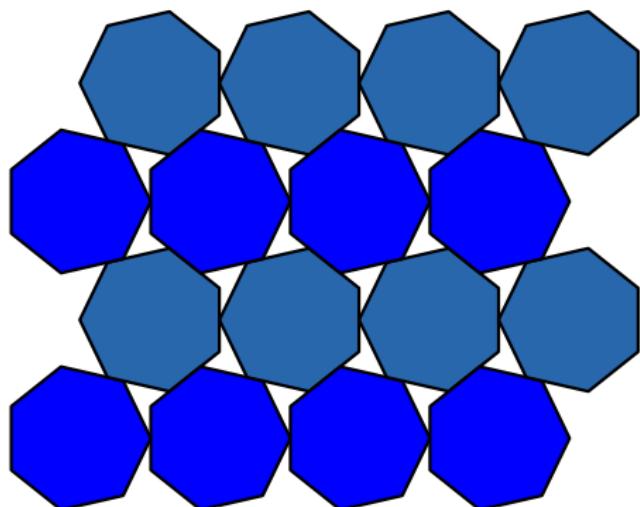
Local optimality of the double lattice



Work with Wöden Kusner (TU Graz)

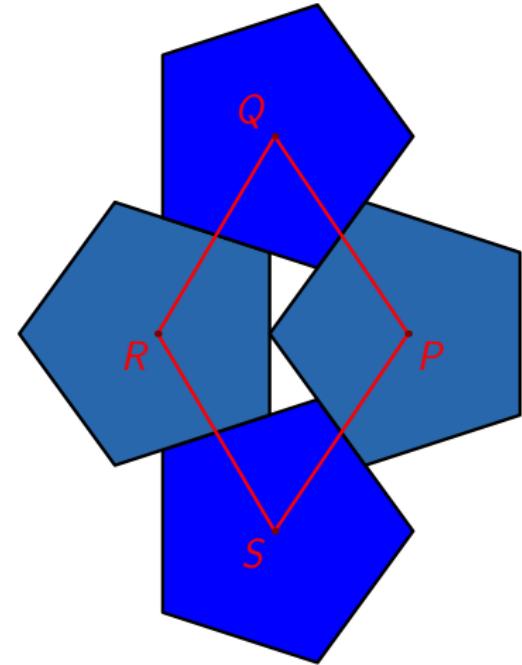
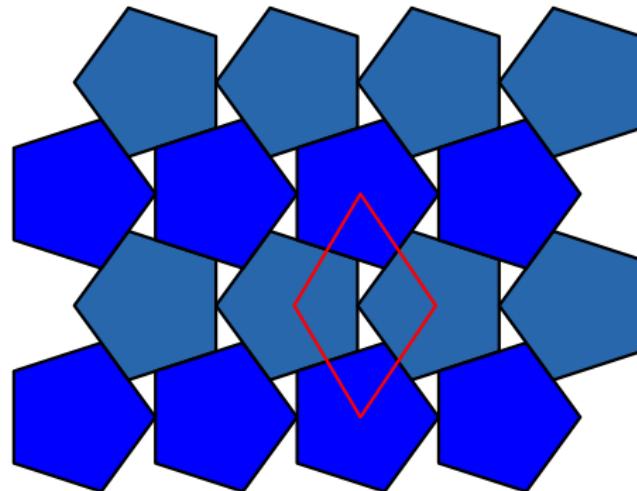


$$\phi = 0.9213$$



$$\phi = 0.8926$$

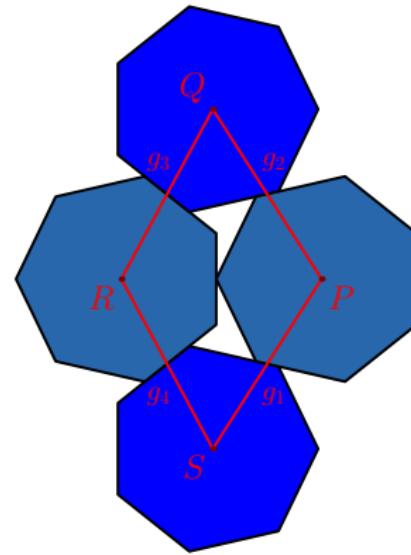
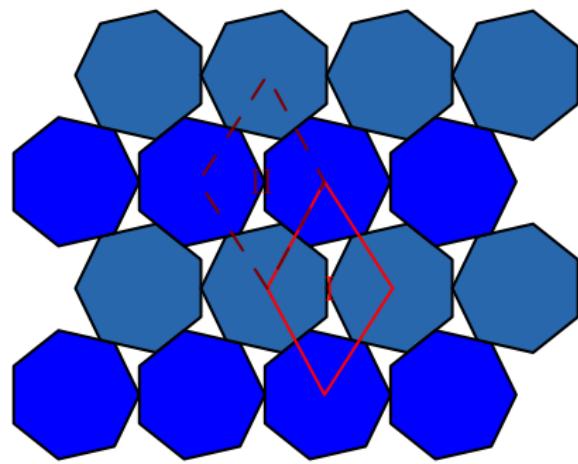
Pentagons



This configuration is a local minimum among nonoverlapping configurations of area($SPQR$).

K and Kusner, Discrete Comput. Geom. 2016

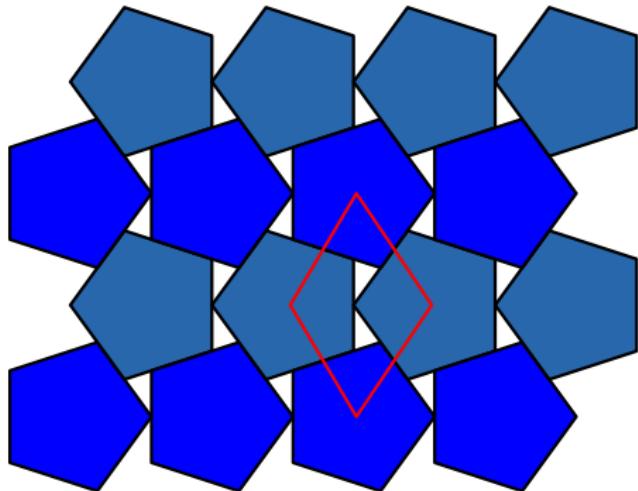
Heptagons



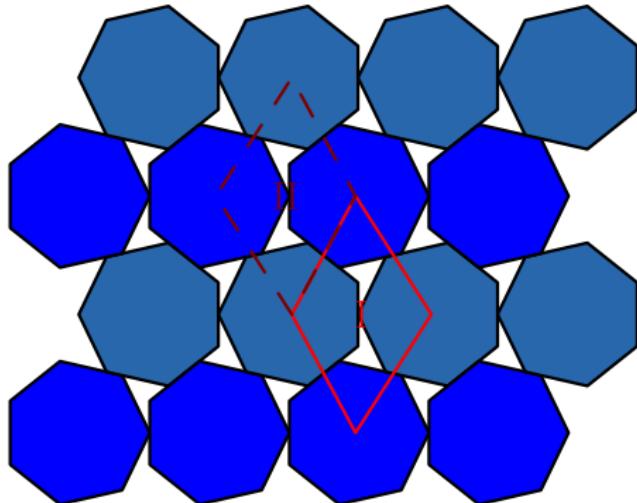
This is not a local minimum of $\text{area}(SPQR)$.
But it is a local minimum of $\text{area}(SPQR) + \sum_{i=1}^4 g_i$,
where g_i are such that, e.g., $g_3^{(I)} + g_3^{(II)} = 0$.

K and Kusner, Discrete Comput. Geom. 2016

Local optimality of the double lattice



$$\phi = 0.9213$$



$$\phi = 0.8926$$

The same method works for (almost) any convex polygon and shows the “double lattice” construction gives locally optimal packings.

K and Kusner, Discrete Comput. Geom. 2016