Extended Family of Fullerenes

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This is a joint work with Mathieu DUTOUR SIKIRIC and Mikhail SHTOGRIN, presented at

Overview

Definition of a fullerene

A (geometric) fullerene F_n is a simple (i.e., 3-valent) polyhedron (putative carbon molecule) whose n vertices (carbon atoms) are arranged in 12 pentagons and $(\frac{n}{2}-10)$ hexagons.

- F_n exist for all even $n \geq 20$ except $n = 22$.
- $1, 1, 1, 2, 5 \dots, 1812, \dots 214127713, \dots$ isomers F_n, for $n = 20, 24, 26, 28, 30 \dots, 60, \dots, 200, \dots$.
- Graphite lattice (6^3) as F_∞: the "largest fullerene"
- Thurston,1998, implies: no. of F_n grows as n^9.
- $C_{20}(I_h)$, $C_{60}(I_h)$, $C_{80}(I_h)$ are only icosahedral (i.e., with highest symmetry I_h or I) fullerenes with $n \leq 80$ vertices.
- preferable (or IP) fullerenes, C_n, satisfy isolated pentagon rule.

I. 8 families of standard $(\{a, b\}, k)$-spheres

(R,k)-spheres: curvature $\kappa_i=1+\frac{i}{k}-\frac{i}{2}$ of i-gons

- Fix $R \subset \mathbb{N}$, an (R,k)-sphere is a k-regular, $k \geq 3$, map on $\mathbb{S}^2$ whose faces are i-gons, $i \in R$. Let m=min and M=max$_{i \in R}\, i$.
- Let v, e and $f = \sum_i p_i$ be the numbers of vertices, edges and faces of S, where p_i is the number of i-gonal faces. Clearly, $kv=2e=\sum_i ip_i$ and *Euler formula* $v-e+f=2$ become $2=\sum_i p_i\kappa_i$, where $\kappa_i=1+\frac{i}{k}-\frac{i}{2}$ is the curvature of i-gons.
- So, $m<\frac{2k}{k-2}$. For $m\geq 3$, it implies $3 \leq m, k \leq 5$, i.e. 5 Platonic pairs of parameters (m,k)=$(3,3)$, $(4,3)$, $(3,4)$, $(5,3)$, $(3,5)$.
- If $M<\frac{2k}{k-2}$ ($\min_{i \in R} \kappa_i > 0$), then either 1) $k=3$, $M \leq 5$, or 2) $k \in \{4,5\}$, $M \leq 3$. So, for $m \geq 3$, they are only Octahedron, Icosahedron and 11 $(\{3,4,5\},3)$-spheres: 8 dual *deltahedra*, Cube and its truncations on 1 or 2 opposite vertices (*Dürer octahedron*). In other words: five Platonic and eight $(\{3,4,5\},3)$-spheres.

Standard (R,k)-spheres

- An (R,k)-sphere is standard if $M{=}\frac{2k}{k-2}$, i.e. $\min_{i\in R}\kappa_i{=}0$. So, $(M,k){=}(6,3)$, $(4,4)$, $(3,6)$ (Euclidean parameter pairs). Exclusion of i-faces with $\kappa_i{<}0$ simplifies enumeration, while number p_M of *flat* ($\kappa_M{=}0$) M-faces not being restricted, there is an infinity of such (R,k)-spheres.
- The number of such v-vertex (R,k)-spheres with $|R|{=}2$ increases polynomially with v.
  Such spheres admit parametrization and description in terms of rings of (*Gaussian* if $k{=}4$ and *Eisenstein* if $k{=}3,6$) *integers*. All eight series of such spheres will be considered in detail.
- Remaining (R,k)-spheres (with $M{>}\frac{2k}{k-2}$, i.e. $\min_{i\in R}\kappa_i < 0$) do not admit above, in general. We will consider only simplest case: $(\{3,4\},5)$-spheres. The number of such v-vertex spheres grows at least exponentially with v.

8 families of standard $(\{a,b\},k)$-spheres

- An $(\{a,b\},k)$-sphere is an (R,k)-sphere with $R=\{a,b\}$, $1\le a<b$. It has $v{=}\frac{1}{k}(ap_a+bp_b)$ vertices.
- Such standard sphere has $b=\frac{2k}{k-2}$; so, $(b,k){=}$ $(6,3)$, $(4,4)$, $(3,6)$ and Euler formula become $2=\kappa_a p_a{=}(1+\frac{a}{k}-\frac{a}{2})p_a{=}(1-\frac{a}{b})p_a$.
- So, $p_a=\frac{2b}{b-a}$ and all possible (a,p_a) are:
  $(5,12)$, $(4,6)$, $(3,4)$, $(2,3)$ for $(b,k){=}(6,3)$;
  $(3,8)$, $(2,4)$ for $(b,k){=}(4,4)$;
  $(2,6)$, $(1,3)$ for $(b,k){=}(3,6)$.
- Those 8 families can be seen as spheric analogs of the regular plane partitions $\{6^3\}$, $\{4^4\}$, $\{3^6\}$ with p_a *disclinations* ("defects") κ_a added to get the curvature 2 of the sphere.

8 families: existence criterions

Grűnbaum-Motzkin, 1963: criterion for $k{=}3 \leq a$; Grűnbaum, 1967: for $(\{3,4\},4)$-spheres; Grűnbaum-Zaks, 1974: for $a = 1, 2$.

k	(a,b)	smallest one	it exists if and only if	p_a	v
3	$(5,6)$	Dodecahedron	$p_6 \neq 1$	12	$20 + 2p_6$
3	$(4,6)$	Cube	$p_6 \neq 1$	6	$8 + 2p_6$
4	$(3,4)$	Octahedron	$p_4 \neq 1$	8	$6 + p_4$
6	$(2,3)$	$6 \times K_2$	p_3 is even	6	$2 + \frac{p_3}{2}$
3	$(3,6)$	Tetrahedron	p_6 is even	4	$4 + 2p_6$
4	$(2,4)$	$4 \times K_2$	p_4 is even	4	$2 + p_4$
3	$(2,6)$	$3 \times K_2$	$p_6{=}(k^2+kl+l^2)-1$	3	$2 + 2p_6$
6	$(1,3)$	Trifolium	$p_3{=}2(k^2+kl+l^2)-1$	3	$\frac{1+p_3}{2}$
5	$(3,4)$	Icosahedron	$p_4 \neq 1$	$2p_4{+}20$	$2p_4{+}12$

$(\{3,6\},3)$- (Grűnbaum-Motzkin, 1963) and $(\{2,4\},4)$-spheres (Deza-Shtogrin, 2003) admit a simple 2-parametric description.

8 families of standard $(\{a, b\}, k)$-spheres

- Let us denote $(\{a, b\}, k)$-sphere with v vertices by $\{a, b\}_v$.
- $(\{5,6\},3)$- and $(\{4,6\},3)$-spheres are (geometric) fullerenes and *boron nitrides*. $\{5,6\}_{60}(I_h)$: a new *carbon allotrope* C_{60}.
- $(\{a,b\},4)$-spheres are minimal projections of alternating links, whose components are their *central circuits* (those going only ahead) and crossings are the verices.
- By smallest member Dodecahedron $\{5,6\}_{20}$, Cube $\{4,6\}_8$, Tetrahedron $\{3,6\}_4$, Octahedron $\{3,4\}_6$ and $3\times K_2$ $\{2,6\}_2$, $4\times K_2$ $\{2,4\}_2$, $6\times K_2$ $\{2,3\}_2$, Trifolium $\{1,3\}_1$, we call eight families: dodecahedrites, cubites, tetrahedrites, octahedrites and 3-bundelites, 4-bundelites, 6-bundelites, trifoliumites.
- b-icosahedrites ($(\{3, b\},5)$-spheres) are not standard if $b\geq 3$, $p_b\geq 0$, since $p_3=p_b(3b\text{-}10)+20$ and $\kappa_b = \frac{10-3b}{10b} < 0$.

Generation of standard $(\{a, b\}, k)$-spheres

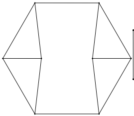
- $(\{2,3\},6)$-spheres, except $2 \times K_2$ and $2 \times K_3$, are the duals of $(\{3,4,5,6\},3)$-spheres with six new vertices put on edge(s). Exp: $(\{5,6\},3)$-spheres with 5-gons organized in six pairs.
- $(\{1,3\},6)$-spheres, except $\{1,3\}_1$ and $\{1,3\}_3$, are as above but with 3 edges changed into 2-gons enclosing one 1-gon.
- $(\{2,6\},3)$-spheres are given by the *Goldberg-Coxeter construction* from Bundle$_3$ $= 3 \times K_2$ $\{2,6\}_2$.
- $(\{1,3\},6)$-spheres come by the *Goldberg-Coxeter construction* (extended below on 6-regular spheres) from Trifolium $\{1,3\}_1$.

III. $(\{a, b\}, k)$-spheres with small p_b: listings

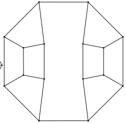
$(\{a,b\},k)$-spheres with $p_b \leq 2 < a < b$

- Remind: $(a,k)=(3,3),(4,3),(3,4),(5,3),(3,5)$ if $k,a \geq 3$.
- The only $(\{a,b\},k)$-spheres with $p_b \leq 1$ are 5 Platonic (a^k): Tetrahedron, Cube ($Prism_4$), Octahedron ($APrism_3$), Dodecahedron (snub $Prism_5$), Icosahedron (snub $APrism_3$).
- There exists unique trivial 3-connected $(\{a,b\},k)$-sphere with $p_b=2$ for $(\{4,b\},3)$-, $(\{3,b\},4)$-, $(\{5,b\},3)$-, $(\{3,b\},5)$-: D_{bh} $Prism_b$ and D_{bd} $APrism_b$, snub $Prism_b$, snub $APrism_b$: two b-gons separated by b-ring of 4-gons, $2b$-ring of 3-gons, two b-rings of 5-gons, two $3b$-rings of 3-gons.
- Also, for $t \geq 2$, 10 non-trivial $(\{a,at\},k)$-spheres with $p_{at}=2$: 5 $(\{a,ta\},k)$-spheres are (D_{th}) necklaces of polycycles $\{a^k\}$-e, 3 are (D_{th}) necklaces of t v-split $\{3^4\}$ and e-split $\{5^3\}$, $\{3^5\}$, $(\{3,3t\},5)$-spheres C_{th}, D_t are necklaces of t v-, f-split $\{3^5\}$.

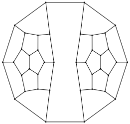
$(\{a, ta\}, k)$-spheres with $p_{ta} = 2$, $k=3, 4, 5$; case $t=2$



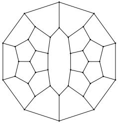
D_{2h}: $a=3$



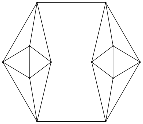
$a=4$



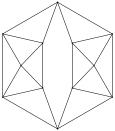
$a=5$



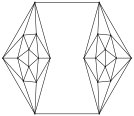
$a=5$



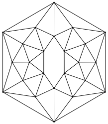
$a=3$ D_{2h}



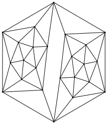
$a=3$ D_{2h}



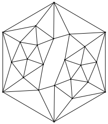
$a=3$ D_{2h}



$a=3$ D_{2h}



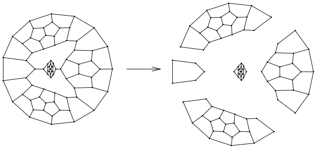
$a=3$ C_{2h}



$a=3$ D_2

Proof method: elementary (a, k)-polycycles

- A (a, k)-polycycle is a 2-connected plane graph with faces partitioned in a-gonal proper faces and holes, exterior face among them, so that vertex degrees are in $\{2, \ldots, k\}$ and can be $< k$ only for a vertex lying on the boundary of a hole.
- Any (a, k)-polycycle decomposes uniquely along its bridges (non-boundary going hole-to-hole, possibly, same, edges) into elementary ones. Cf. integer factorisation into primes.
- We listed them for $\kappa_a = 1 + \frac{a}{k} - \frac{a}{2} \geq 0$. Othervise, continuum.



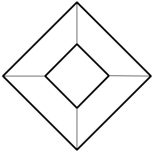
This $(\{5, 15\}, 3)$-sphere with $p_{15} = 3$ is a 3-holes $(\{5\}, 3)$-polycycle
It decomposes into five 1-hole elementary $(\{5\}, k)$-polycycles.

$(\{a,b\},3)$-spheres with $p_b = 3$

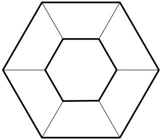
- $(\{a,b\},k)$-sphere with $p_b = 3$ exists if and only if $b \equiv 2, a, 2a-2\,(mod\,2a)$ and $b \equiv 4,6\,(mod\,10)$ if a=5.
- Such sphere are unique if b is not $\equiv a\,(mod\,2a)$ and then their symmetry is D_{3h}, except when $(a,k) = (3,5)$ when the symmetry is D_3.
- There are 7 such spheres with t=$\lfloor \frac{b}{6} \rfloor$=0 and 3+4+5+17 of them for any $t \geq 1$.

IV. 8 standard families: 4 smallest members

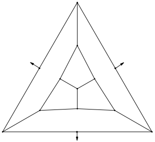
First four $(\{4,6\},3)$- and $(\{5,6\},3)$-spheres



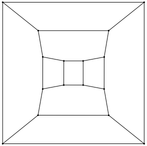
O_h (6^4)



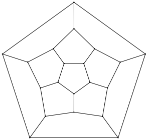
D_{6h} (18^2)



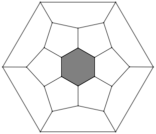
D_{3h} $(6^2; 30)$



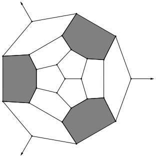
D_{2d} (24^2)



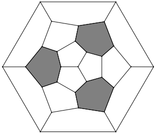
I_h (10^6)



D_{6d} $(12; 60)$



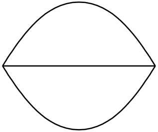
D_{3h} $(12^3; 42)$



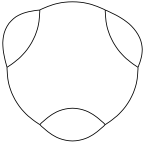
T_d (12^7)

First four $(\{2,6\},3)$- and $(\{3,6\},3)$-spheres

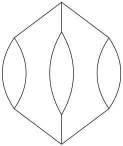
Number of $(\{2,6\}_v$'s is nr. of representations $v{=}2(k^2+kl+l^2)$, $0 \le l \le k$ $(GC_{k,l}(\{2,6\}_2))$. It become 2 for $v{=}7^2{=}5^2{+}15{+}3^2$.



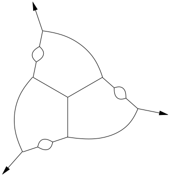
D_{3h} (6)



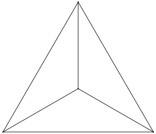
D_{3h} (6^3)



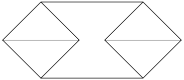
D_{3h} (12^2)



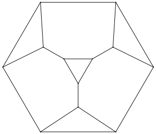
D_3 (42)



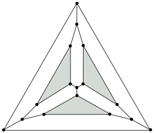
T_d (4^3)



D_{2h} $(8^2, 4^2)$

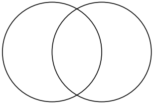


T_d (12^3)

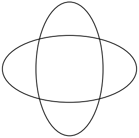


T_d (8^6)

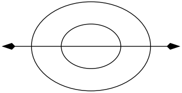
First four $(\{2,4\},4)$- and $(\{3,4\},4)$-spheres



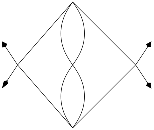
D_{4h} 2_1^2 (2^2)



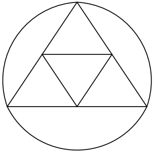
D_{4h} 4_1^2 (4^2)



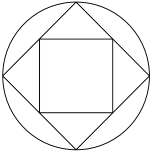
D_{2h} $2\times 2_1^2$ $(2^2, 4)$



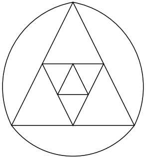
D_{2d} 6_2^2 (6^2)



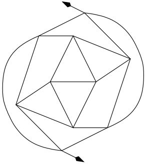
O_h 6_2^3 (4^3)
Borr. rings



D_{4d} 8_{18} (16)



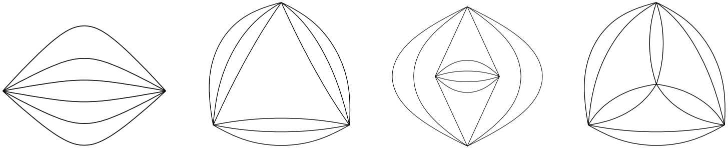
D_{3h} 9_{40} (18)
(Herschel)*



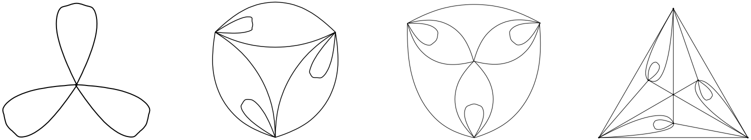
D_2 10_{56}^2
$(6;14)$

Above links/knots are given in Rolfsen, 1976 and 1990 notation.
Herschel graph: the smallest non-Hamiltonian polyhedral graph.

First four $(\{2,3\},6)$- and $(\{1,3\},6)$-spheres



D_{6h} (2^3) D_{3h} $(3;6)$ D_{2d} $(2^2;8)$ T_d (3^4)



C_{3v} (3) C_{3h} $(3;6)$ C_{3v} (6^2) C_3 (21)

Grűnbaum-Zaks, 1974: $\{1,3\}_v$ exists iff $v = k^2 + kl + l^2$ for integers $0 \le l \le k$. We show that the number of $\{1,3\}_v$'s is the number of such representations of v, i.e. found $GC_{k,l}(\{1,3\}_1)$.

V. Symmetry groups of $(\{a, b\}, k)$-spheres

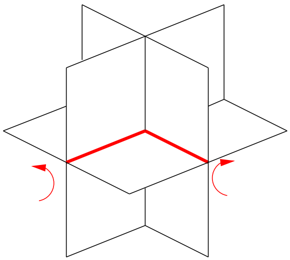
Finite isometry groups

All finite groups of isometries of 3-space $\mathbb{E}^3$ are classified.
In Schoenflies notations, they are:

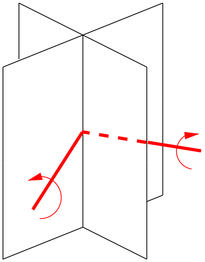
- C_1 is the trivial group
- C_s is the group generated by a plane reflexion
- $C_i = \{I_3, -I_3\}$ is the inversion group
- C_m is the group generated by a rotation of order m of axis Δ
- C_{mv} ($\simeq$ dihedral group) is the group generated by C_m and m reflexion containing Δ
- $C_{mh} = C_m \times C_s$ is the group generated by C_m and the symmetry by the plane orthogonal to Δ
- S_{2m} is the group of order $2m$ generated by an antirotation, i.e. commuting composition of a rotation and a plane symmetry

Finite isometry groups D_m, D_{mh}, D_{md}

- D_m ($\simeq$ dihedral group) is the group generated of C_m and m rotations of order 2 with axis orthogonal to Δ
- D_{mh} is the group generated by D_m and a plane symmetry orthogonal to Δ
- D_{md} is the group generated by D_m and m symmetry planes containing Δ and which does not contain axis of order 2



D_{2h}



D_{2d}

Remaining 7 finite isometry groups

- $I_h = H_3$ is the group of isometries of Dodecahedron;
  $I_h \simeq Alt_5 \times C_2$
- $I \simeq Alt_5$ is the group of rotations of Dodecahedron
- $O_h = B_3$ is the group of isometries of Cube
- $O \simeq Sym(4)$ is the group of rotations of Cube
- $T_d = A_3 \simeq Sym(4)$ is the group of isometries of Tetrahedron
- $T \simeq Alt(4)$ is the group of rotations of Tetrahedron
- $T_h = T \cup -T$

While (point group) $Isom(P) \subset Aut(G(P))$ (combinatorial group), Mani, 1971: for any 3-polytope P, there is a map-isomorphic 3-polytope P' (so, with the same skeleton $G(P') = G(P)$), such that the group $Isom(P')$ of its isometries is isomorphic to $Aut(G)$.

8 families: symmetry groups

1. 28 for $\{5,6\}_v$: C_1, C_s, C_i; C_2, C_{2v}, C_{2h}, S_4; C_3, C_{3v}, C_{3h}, S_6; D_2, D_{2h}, D_{2d}; D_3, D_{3h}, D_{3d}; D_5, D_{5h}, D_{5d}; D_6, D_{6h}, D_{6d}; T, T_d, T_h; I, I_h (Fowler-Manolopoulos, 1995)
2. 16 for $\{4,6\}_v$: C_1, C_s, C_i; C_2, C_{2v}, C_{2h}; D_2, D_{2h}, D_{2d}; D_3, D_{3h}, D_{3d}; D_6, D_{6h}; O, O_h (Deza-Dutour, 2005)
3. 5 for $\{3,6\}_v$: D_2, D_{2h}, D_{2d}; T, T_d (Fowler-Cremona,1997)
4. 2 for $\{2,6\}_v$: D_3, D_{3h} (Grűnbaum-Zaks, 1974)
5. 18 for $\{3,4\}_v$: C_1, C_s, C_i; C_2, C_{2v}, C_{2h}, S_4; D_2, D_{2h}, D_{2d}; D_3, D_{3h}, D_{3d}; D_4, D_{4h}, D_{4d}; O, O_h (Deza-Dutour-Shtogrin, 2003)
6. 5 for $\{2,4\}_v$: D_2, D_{2h}, D_{2d}; D_4, D_{4h}, all in $[D_2, D_{4h}]$ (same)
7. 3 for $\{1,3\}_v$: C_3, C_{3v}, C_{3h} (Deza-Dutour, 2010)
8. 22 for $\{2,3\}_v$: C_1, C_s, C_i; C_2, C_{2v}, C_{2h}, S_4; C_3, C_{3v}, C_{3h}, S_6; D_2, D_{2h}, D_{2d}; D_3, D_{3h}, D_{3d}; D_6, D_{6h}; T, T_d, T_h (same)

38 for icosahedrites ($\{3,4\}$, 5)- (same, 2011).

8 families: Goldberg-Coxeter construction $GC_{k,l}(.)$

With $\mathbf{T}=\{T, T_d, T_h\}$, $\mathbf{O}=\{O, O_h\}$, $\mathbf{I}=\{I, I_h\}$, $\mathbf{C_1}=\{C_1, C_s, C_i\}$, $\mathbf{C_m}=\{C_m, C_{mv}, C_{mh}, S_{2m}\}$, $\mathbf{D_m}=\{D_m, D_{mh}, D_{md}\}$, we get

1. for $(\{5,6\},3)$-: $\mathbf{C_1}$, $\mathbf{C_2}$, $\mathbf{C_3}$, $\mathbf{D_2}$, $\mathbf{D_3}$, $\mathbf{D_5}$, $\mathbf{D_6}$, $\mathbf{T}$, $\mathbf{I}$
2. for $(\{2,3\},6)$-: $\mathbf{C_1}$, $\mathbf{C_2}$, $\mathbf{C_3}$, $\mathbf{D_2}$, $\mathbf{D_3}$, $\{D_6, D_{6h}\}$, $\mathbf{T}$
3. for $(\{4,6\},3)$-: $\mathbf{C_1}$, $\mathbf{C_2} \backslash S_4$, $\mathbf{D_2}$, $\mathbf{D_3}$, $\{D_6, D_{6h}\}$, $\mathbf{O}$
4. for $(\{3,4\},4)$-: $\mathbf{C_1}$, $\mathbf{C_2}$, $\mathbf{D_2}$, $\mathbf{D_3}$, $\mathbf{D_4}$, $\mathbf{O}$
5. for $(\{3,6\},3$-: $\mathbf{D_2}$, $\{T, T_d\}$ $\{D_3, D_{3h}\}$
6. for $(\{2,4\},4)$-: $\mathbf{D_2}$, $\{D_4, D_{4h}\}$
7. for $(\{2,6\},3)$-: $\{D_3, D_{3h}\}$
8. for $(\{1,3\},6)$-: $\mathbf{C_3} \backslash S_6=\{C_3, C_{3v}, C_{3h}\}$

if $(\{3,4\},5)$-: $\mathbf{C_1}$, $\mathbf{C_2}$, $\mathbf{C_3}$, $\mathbf{C_4}$, $\mathbf{C_5}$, $\mathbf{D_2}$, $\mathbf{D_3}$, $\mathbf{D_4}$, $\mathbf{D_5}$, $\mathbf{T}$, $\mathbf{O}$, $\mathbf{I}$.

8 families: Goldberg-Coxeter construction $GC_{k,l}(.)$

With $\mathbf{T}=\{T, T_d, T_h\}$, $\mathbf{O}=\{O, O_h\}$, $\mathbf{I}=\{I, I_h\}$, $\mathbf{C_1}=\{C_1, C_s, C_i\}$, $\mathbf{C_m}=\{C_m, C_{mv}, C_{mh}, S_{2m}\}$, $\mathbf{D_m}=\{D_m, D_{mh}, D_{md}\}$, we get

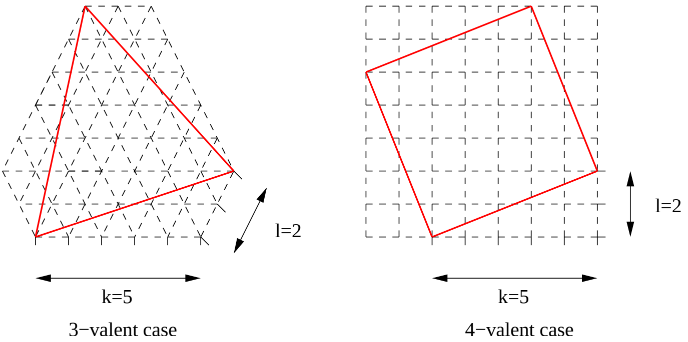
1. for $(\{5,6\},3)$-: $\mathbf{C_1}$, $\mathbf{C_2}$, $\mathbf{C_3}$, $\mathbf{D_2}$, $\mathbf{D_3}$, $\mathbf{D_5}$, $\mathbf{D_6}$, $\mathbf{T}$, $\mathbf{I}$
2. for $(\{2,3\},6)$-: $\mathbf{C_1}$, $\mathbf{C_2}$, $\mathbf{C_3}$, $\mathbf{D_2}$, $\mathbf{D_3}$, $\{D_6, D_{6h}\}$, $\mathbf{T}$
3. for $(\{4,6\},3)$-: $\mathbf{C_1}$, $\mathbf{C_2}\backslash S_4$, $\mathbf{D_2}$, $\mathbf{D_3}$, $\{D_6, D_{6h}\}$, $\mathbf{O}$
4. for $(\{3,4\},4)$-: $\mathbf{C_1}$, $\mathbf{C_2}$, $\mathbf{D_2}$, $\mathbf{D_3}$, $\mathbf{D_4}$, $\mathbf{O}$
5. for $(\{3,6\},3$-: $\mathbf{D_2}$, $\{T, T_d\}$ $\{D_3, D_{3h}\}$
6. for $(\{2,4\},4)$-: $\mathbf{D_2}$, $\{D_4, D_{4h}\}$
7. for $(\{2,6\},3)$-: $\{D_3, D_{3h}\}$
8. for $(\{1,3\},6)$-: $\mathbf{C_3}\backslash S_6=\{C_3, C_{3v}, C_{3h}\}$

if $(\{3,4\},5)$-: $\mathbf{C_1}$, $\mathbf{C_2}$, $\mathbf{C_3}$, $\mathbf{C_4}$, $\mathbf{C_5}$, $\mathbf{D_2}$, $\mathbf{D_3}$, $\mathbf{D_4}$, $\mathbf{D_5}$, $\mathbf{T}$, $\mathbf{O}$, $\mathbf{I}$.
Spheres of blue symmetry are $GC_{a,b}$ from 1st such; so, given by one complex (Gaussian for $k=4$, Eisenstein for $k=3,6$) parameter.
Goldberg, 1937 and Coxeter, 1971: $\{5,6\}_v(I, I_h)$, $\{4,6\}_v(O, O_h)$, $\{3,6\}_v(T, T_d)$. Dutour-Deza, 2004 and 2010: for other cases.

VI. Goldberg-Coxeter construction

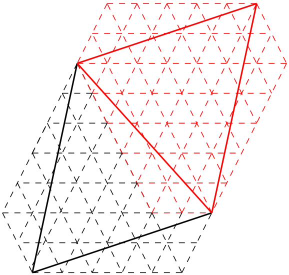
Goldberg-Coxeter construction $GC_{k,l}(.)$

- Take a 3- or 4-regular plane graph G. The faces of dual graph G^* are triangles or squares, respectively.
- Break each face into pieces according to parameter (k, l). *Master polygons* below have area $\mathcal{A}(k^2{+}kl{+}l^2)$ or $\mathcal{A}(k^2{+}l^2)$, where $\mathcal{A}$ is the area of a small polygon.



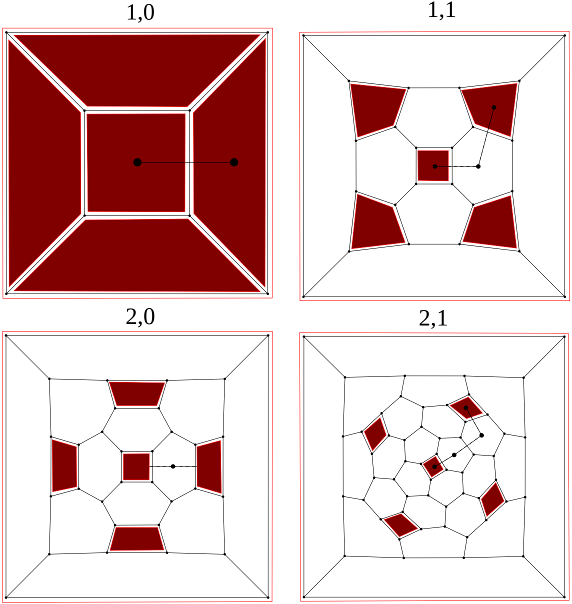
Gluing the pieces together in a coherent way

- Gluing the pieces so that, say, 2 non-triangles, coming from subdivision of neighboring triangles, form a small triangle, we obtain another triangulation or quadrangulation of the plane.

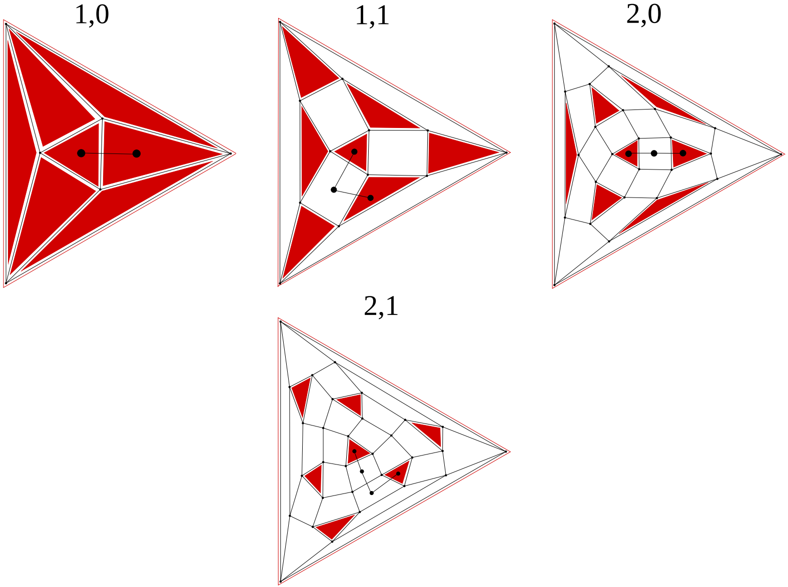


- The dual is a 3- or 4-regular plane graph, denoted $GC_{k,l}(G)$; we call it Goldberg-Coxeter construction.
- It works for any 3- or 4-regular map on oriented surface.

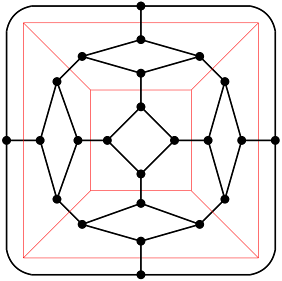
$GC_{k,l}(Cube)$ for $(k,l) = (1,0), (1,1), (2,0), (2,1)$



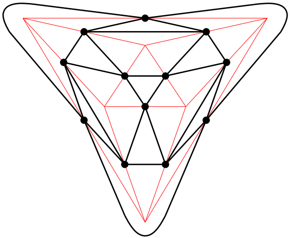
Goldberg-Coxeter construction from Octahedron



The case $(k, l) = (1, 1)$

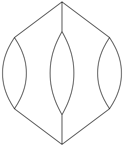


3-regular case
$GC_{1,1}$ is called leapfrog
($\frac{1}{3}$-truncation of the dual)
truncated Octahedron

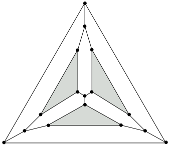


4-regular case
$GC_{1,1}$ is called medial
($\frac{1}{2}$-truncation)
Cuboctahedron

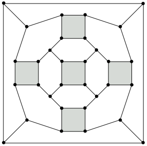
Chamfering (*quadrupling*) $GC_{2,0}(G)$ of 8 1st $(\{a,b\},k)$-spheres, (a,b)=$(2,6),(3,6),(4,6),(5,6)$ and $(2,4),(3,4),(1,3),(2,3)$, are:



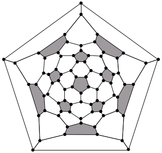
D_{3h} (12^2)



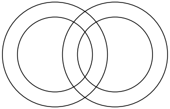
T_d (8^6)



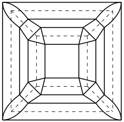
O_h (12^8)



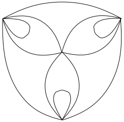
I_h (20^{12})



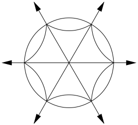
D_{4h} (4^4)



O_h (8^6)



C_{3v} (6^2)

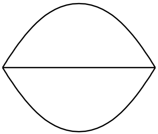


D_{6h} $(4^3,6^2)$

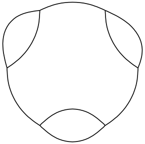
For 4-regular G, $GC_{2k^2,0}(G)=GC_{k,k}(GC_{k,k}(G))$ by $(k+ki)^2=2k^2i$.

First four $GC_{k,l}(3 \times K_2)$ and $GC_{k,l}(4 \times K_2)$

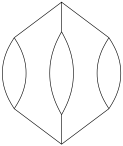
All $(\{2,6\},3)$-spheres are $G_{k,l}(3{\times}K_2)$: D_{3h}, D_{3h}, D_3 if $l{=}0$, k, else.



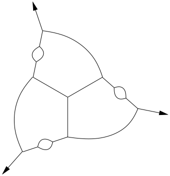
D_{3h} $3 \times K_2$



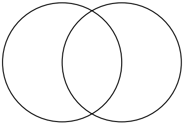
D_{3h} leapfrog



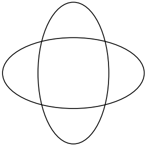
D_{3h} $G_{2,0}$



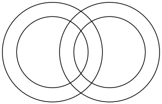
D_3 $G_{2,1}$



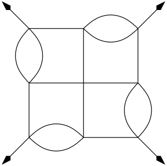
D_{4h} $4 \times K_2$



D_{4h} medial

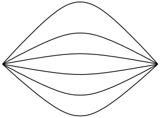


D_{4h} $G_{2,0}$

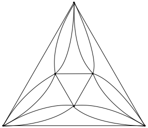


D_4 $G_{2,1}$

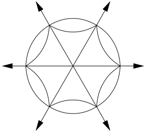
First four $GC_{k,l}(6\times K_2)$ and $GC_{k,l}(Trifolium)$



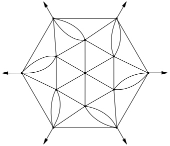
D_{6h}



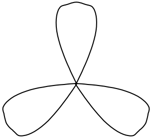
D_{3d} $G_{1,1}$



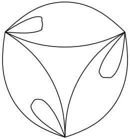
D_{6h} $G_{2,0}$



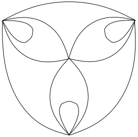
D_{6} $G_{2,1}$



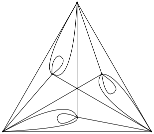
C_{3v}



C_{3h} $G_{1,1}$



C_{3v} $G_{2,0}$



C_{3} $G_{2,1}$

All $(\{2,3\},6)$-spheres are $G_{k,l}(6\times K_2)$: C_{3v}, C_{3h}, C_3 if $l=0$, k, else.

Plane tilings $\{4^4\}$, $\{3^6\}$ and complex rings $\mathbb{Z}[i]$, $\mathbb{Z}[w]$

- The vertices of regular plane tilings $\{4^4\}$ and $\{3^6\}$ form each, convenient algebraic structures: lattice and ring. Path-metrics of those graphs are l_1- 4-*metric* and *hexagonal* 6-*metric*.
- $\{4^4\}$: square lattice $\mathbb{Z}^2$ and ring $\mathbb{Z}[i]=\{z=k+li : k, l \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ of Gaussian integers with norm $N(z)=z\overline{z}=k^2+l^2=||(k,l)||^2$.
- $\{3^6\}$: hexagonal lattice $A^2=\{x \in \mathbb{Z}^3 : x_0+x_1+x_2=0\}$ and ring $\mathbb{Z}[w]=\{z=k+lw : k, l \in \mathbb{Z}\}$, where $w=e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}=\frac{1}{2}(1+i\sqrt{3})$, of Eisenstein integers with norm $N(z)=z\overline{z}=k^2\text{-}kl+l^2$. We identify points $x=(x_0, x_1, x_2) \in A^2$ with $x_0+x_1w \in \mathbb{Z}[w]$.

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- A natural number $n=\prod_i p_i^{\alpha_i}$ is of form $n=k^2+l^2$ if and only if any α_i is even, whenever $p_i \equiv 3 (mod\, 4)$ (Fermat Theorem). It is of form $n=k^2+kl+l^2$ if and only if $p_i \equiv 2 \pmod 3$.
- The first cases of non-unicity with $gcd(k,l)=gcd(k_1,l_1)=1$ are $91=9^2+9+1^2=6^2+30+5^2$ and $65=8^2+1^2=7^2+4^2$. The first cases with $l=0$ are $7^2=5^2+15+3^2$ and $5^2=4^2+3^2$.

The bilattice of vertices of hexagonal plane tiling $\{6^3\}$

- We identify the *hexagonal lattice* A^2 (or *equilateral triangular lattice* of the vertices of the *regular plane tiling* $\{3^6\}$) with *Eisenstein ring* (of Eisenstein integers) $\mathbb{Z}[w]$.
- The hexagon centers of $\{6^3\}$ form $\{3^6\}$. Also, with vertices of $\{6^3\}$, they form $\{3^6\}$, rotated by 90° and scaled by $\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}$.
- The complex coordinates of vertices of $\{6^3\}$ are given by vectors $v_1{=}1$ and $v_2{=}w$. The lattice $L{=}\mathbb{Z}v_1{+}\mathbb{Z}v_2$ is $\mathbb{Z}[w]$.
- The vertices of $\{6^3\}$ form bilattice $L_1 \cup L_2$, where the bipartite complements, $L_1{=}(1{+}w)L$ and $L_2{=}1{+}(1{+}w)L$, are stable under multiplication. Using this,

$GC_{k,l}(G)$ for 6-regular graph G can be defined similarly to 3- and 4-regular case, but only for $k + lw \in L_2$, i.e. $k \equiv l \pm 1 \, (mod\, 3)$.

Ring formalism

$\mathbb{Z}[i]$ (Gaussian integers) and $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ (Eisenstein integers) are *unique factorization* rings

Dictionary

	3-regular G	4-regular G	6-regular G
the ring	Eisenstein $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$	Gaussian $\mathbb{Z}[i]$	Eisenstein $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$
Euler formula	$\sum_i (6-i)p_i = 12$	$\sum_i (4-i)p_i = 8$	$\sum_i (3-i)p_i = 6$
curvature 0	hexagons	squares	triangles
ZC-circuits	zigzags	central circuits	both
$GC_{11}(G)$	leapfrog graph	medial graph	or. tripling

Goldberg-Coxeter operation in ring terms

- Associate $z=k+lw$ (Eisenstein) or $z=k+li$ (Gaussian integer) to the pair (k,l) in 3-,6- or 4-regular case. Operation $GC_z(G)$ correspond to scalar multiplication by $z=k+lw$ or $k+li$.
- Writing $GC_z(G)$, instead of $GC_{k,l}(G)$, one has:

$$GC_z(GC_{z'}(G)) \quad = \quad GC_{zz'}(G)$$

- If G has v vertices, then $GC_{k,l}(G)$ has $vN(z)$ vertices, i.e., $v(k^2+l^2)$ in 4-regular and $v(k^2+kl+l^2)$ in 3- or 6-reg. case.

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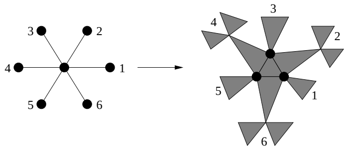
- $GC_z(G)$ has all rotational symmetries of G in 3- and 4-regular case, and all symmetries if $l{=}0, k$ in general case.
- $GC_z(G){=}GC_{\overline{z}}(\overline{G})$ where $\overline{G}$ differs by a plane symmetry only from G. So, if G has a symmetry plane, we reduce to $0{\le}l{\le}k$; otherwise, graphs $GC_{k,l}(G)$ and $GC_{l,k}(G)$ are not isomorphic.

$GC_{k,l}(G)$ for 6-regular plane graph G and *any* k, l

- Bipartition of G^* gives vertex 2-coloring, say, red/blue of G.
- Truncation $Tr(G)$ of $\{1,2,3\}_v$ is a 3-regular $\{2,4,6\}_{6v}$.
- Coloring white vertices of G gives face 3-coloring of $Tr(G)$. White faces in $Tr(G)$ correspond to such in $GC_{k,l}(Tr(G))$.
- For $k \equiv l \pm 1 \, (mod\, 3)$, i.e. $k + lw \in L_2$, define $GC_{k,l}(G)$ as $GC_{k.l}(Tr(G))$ with all white faces shrinked.
- If $k \equiv l \, ((mod\, 3)$, faces of $Tr(G)$ are white in $GC_{k,l}(Tr(G))$. Among 3 faces around each vertex, one is white. Coloring other red gives unique 3-coloring of $GC_{k,l}(Tr(G))$. Define $GC_{k,l}(G)$ as pair G_1, G_2 with $Tr(G_1){=}Tr(G_2){=}GC_{k,l}(Tr(G))$ obtained from it by shrinking all red or blue faces.
- $GC_{1,0}(G) = G$ and $GC_{1,1}(G)$ is oriented tripling.

Oriented tripling $GC_{1,1}(G)$ of 6-regular plane graph G

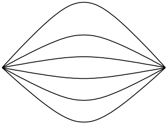
- Let C_1, C_2 be bipartite classes of G^*. For each C_i, oriented tripling $GC_{1,1}(G)$ is 6-regular plane graph $Or_{C_i}(G)$ coming by each vertex of $G \to 3$ vertices and 4 3-gonal faces of $Or_{C_i}(G)$. Symmetries of $Or_{C_i}(G)$ are symmetries of G preserving C_i.
- Orient edges of C_i clockwise. Select 3 of 6 neighbors of each vertex v: $\{2,4,6\}$ are those with directed edge going to v; for $\{1,5,5\}$, edges go to them.



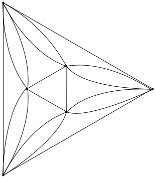
- Any $z{=}k{+}lw{\neq}0$ with $k{\equiv}l \pmod 3$ can be written as $(1{+}w)^s(k'{+}l'w)w$, where $s{\geq}0$ and $k'{\equiv}l' \pm 1 \pmod 3$. So, it holds reduction $GC_{k,l}(G){=}G_{k',l'}(Or^s(G))$.

Examples of oriented tripling $GC_{1,1}(G)$

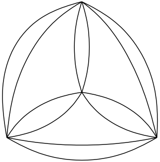
Below: $\{2,3\}_2$ and $\{2,3\}_4$ have *unique* oriented tripling.



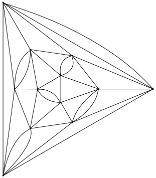
2 D_{6h}



6 D_{3d}



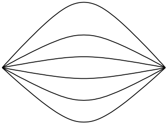
4 T_d



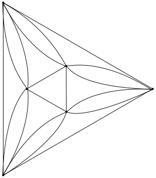
12 T_h

Examples of oriented tripling $GC_{1,1}(G)$

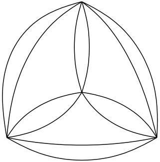
Below: $\{2,3\}_2$ and $\{2,3\}_4$ have *unique* oriented tripling.



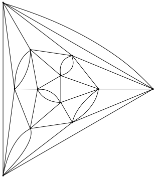
2 D_{6h}



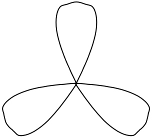
6 D_{3d}



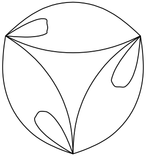
4 T_d



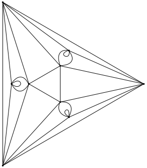
12 T_h



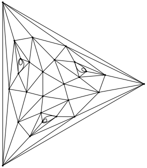
1 C_{3v}



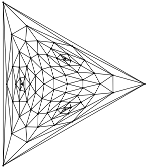
3 C_{3h}



9 C_{3v}



27 C_{3h}

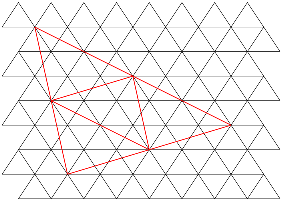


81 C_{3v}

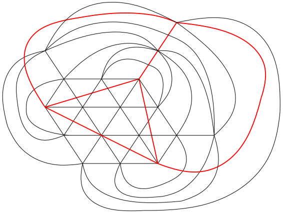
Above: first 4 *consecutive* oriented triplings of the Trifolium.

VII. Parameterizing $(\{a, b\}, k)$-spheres

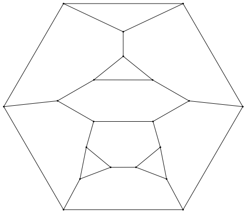
Example: construction of the $(\{3,6\},3)$-spheres in $Z[\omega]$



In the central triangle ABC, let A be the origin of the complex plane



The corresponding triangulation



All $(\{3,6\},3)$-spheres come this way; two complex parameters in $Z[\omega]$ defined by the points B and C

Parameterizing standard ($C_b = 0$) ($\{a, b\}, k$)-spheres

Thurston, 1998 implies: ($\{a, b\}, k$)-spheres have p_a-2 parameters and the number of v-vertex ones is $O(v^{m-1})$ if m=p_a-2 > 2.
Idea: since b-gons are of zero curvature, it suffices to give relative positions of a-gons having curvature $2k - a(k-2) > 0$.
At most $p_a - 1$ vectors will do, since one position can be taken 0.
But once $p_a - 1$ a-gons are specified, the last one is constrained.
The number of m-parametrized spheres with at most v vertices is $O(v^m)$ by direct integration. The number of such v-vertex spheres is $O(v^{m-1})$ if $m > 1$, by a Tauberian theorem.

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- Goldberg, 1937: $\{a, 6\}_v$ (highest 2 symmetries): 1 parameter
- Fowler and al., 1988: $\{5, 6\}_v$ (D_5, D_6 or T): 2 parameters.
- Grűnbaum-Motzkin, 1963: $\{3, 6\}_v$: 2 parameters.
- Deza-Shtogrin, 2003: $\{2, 4\}_v$; 2 parameters.
- Thurston, 1998: $\{5, 6\}_v$: 10 (again complex) parameters.
  Graver, 1999: $\{5, 6\}_v$: 20 integer parameters.
- Rivin, 1994: parameter desciption by dihedral angles.

Parameterizing (R, k)-spheres with $\min_{i \in R} C_i \geq 0$

Thurston, 1998 parametrized (dually, as triangulations) such $(R, 3)$-spheres, i.e. 19 series of $(\{3, 4, 5, 6\}, 3)$-spheres.
In general, such (R, k)-spheres are given by $m{=}\sum_{3 \leq i < \frac{2k}{k-2}} p_i - 2$ complex parameters $z_1, \ldots, z_m$.
The number of vertices is expressed as a non-degenerate Hermitian form $q{=}q(z_1, \ldots, z_m)$ of signature $(1, m-1)$.
Let H^m be the cone of $z{=}(z_1, \ldots, z_m) \in \mathbb{C}^m$ with $q(z) > 0$.
Given (R, k)-sphere is described by different parameter sets; let $M{=}M(\{p_3, \ldots, p_m\}, k)$ be the discrete linear group preserving q.
For $k{=}3$, the quotient $H^m/(\mathbb{R}_{>0} \times M)$ is of finite covolume (Thurston, 1998, actually, 1993). Sah, 1994 deduced from it that the number of corresponding spheres grows as $O(v^{m-1})$.
Dutour partially generalized above for other k and surface maps.

8 families: number of complex parameters by groups

1. $\{5,6\}_v$ $\mathbf{C_1}(10)$, $\mathbf{C_2}(6)$, $\mathbf{C_3}(4)$, $\mathbf{D_2}(4)$, $\mathbf{D_3}(3)$, $\mathbf{D_5}(2)$, $\mathbf{D_6}(2)$, $\mathbf{T}(2)$, $\{I, I_h\}(1)$
2. $\{4,6\}_v$ $\mathbf{C_1}(4)$, $\mathbf{C_2}\backslash S_4(3)$, $\mathbf{D_2}(2)$, $\mathbf{D_3}(2)$, $\{D_6, D_{6h}\}(1)$, $\{O, O_h\}(1)$
3. $\{3,4\}_v$ $\mathbf{C_1}(6)$, $\mathbf{C_2}(4)$, $\mathbf{D_2}(3)$, $\mathbf{D_3}(2)$, $\mathbf{D_4}(2)$, $\{O, O_h\}(1)$
4. $\{2,3\}_v$ $\mathbf{C_1}(4)$, $\mathbf{C_2}(3?)$, $\mathbf{C_3}(3?)$, $\mathbf{D_2}(2?)$, $\mathbf{D_3}(2?)$, $\mathbf{T}(1)$, $\{D_6, D_{6h}\}(1)$
5. $\{3,6\}_v$ $\mathbf{D_2}(2)$, $\{T, T_d\}(1)$
6. $\{2,4\}_v$ $\mathbf{D_2}(2)$, $\{D_4, D_{4h}\}(1)$
7. $\{2,6\}_v$ $\{D_3, D_{3h}\}(1)$
8. $\{1,3\}_v$ $\{C_3, C_{3v}, C_{3h}\}(1)$

Thurston, 1998 implies: $(\{a,b\},k)$-spheres have p_a-2 parameters and the number of v-vertex ones is $O(v^{m-1})$ if $m{=}p_a\text{-}2 > 1$.

Number of complex parameters

$\{5,6\}_v$

Group	#*param.*
$\mathbf{C_1}$	10
$\mathbf{C_2}$	6
$\mathbf{C_3}, \mathbf{D_2}$	4
$\mathbf{D_3}$	3
$\mathbf{D_5}, \mathbf{D_6}, \mathbf{T}$	2
$\mathbf{I}$	1

$\{3,4\}_v$

Group	#*param.*
$\mathbf{C_1}$	6
$\mathbf{C_2}$	4
$\mathbf{D_2}$	3
$\mathbf{D_3}, \mathbf{D_4}$	2
$\mathbf{O}$	1

$\{4,6\}_v$

Group	#*param.*
$\mathbf{C_1}$	4
$\mathbf{C_2}$	3
$\mathbf{D_2}, \mathbf{D_3}$	2
$\mathbf{D_6}, \mathbf{O}$	1

$\{2,3\}_v$

Group	#*param.*
C_1	4
$\mathbf{C_2}, \mathbf{C_3}$	3?
$\mathbf{D_2}, \mathbf{D_3}$	2?
$\mathbf{D_6}, \mathbf{T}$	1

$\{3,6\}_v$- and $\{2,4\}_v$: 2 complex parameters but 3 natural ones will do: *pseudoroad* length, number of circumscribing *railroads*, *shift*.

VIII. Railroads and tight $(\{a, b\}, k)$-spheres

ZC-circuits

- The edges of any plane graph are doubly covered by zigzags (Petri or left-right paths), i.e., circuits such that any two but not three consecutive edges bound the same face.
- The edges of any *Eulerian* (i.e., even-valent) plane graph are partitioned by its central circuits (those going straight ahead).
- A ZC-circuit means *zigzag* or *central circuit* as needed.
  CC- or Z-vector enumerate lengths of above circuits.

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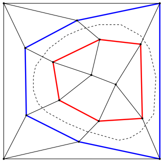
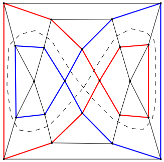
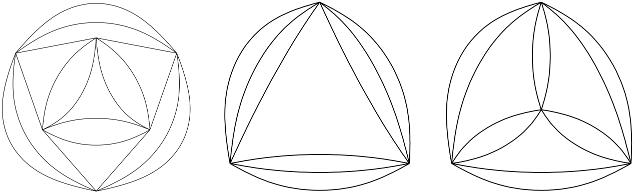
- A ZC-circuit means *zigzag* or *central circuit* as needed. CC- or Z-vector enumerate lengths of above circuits.
- A railroad in a 3-, 4- or 6-regular plane graph is a circuit of 6-, 4- or 3-gons, each adjacent to neighbors on opposite edges. Any railroad is bound by two "parallel" ZC-circuits. It (any if 4-, simple if 3- or 6-regular) can be collapsed into 1 ZC-circuit.



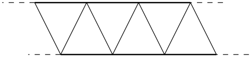


Railroad in a 6-regular sphere: examples

$APrism_3$ with 2 base 3-gons doubled is the $\{2,3\}_6$ (D_{3d}) with CC-vector $(3^2, 4^3)$, all five central circuits are simple.
Base 3-gons are separated by a simple railroad R of six 3-gons, bounded by two parallel central 3-circuits around them. Collapsing R into one 3-circuit gives the $\{2,3\}_3$ (D_{3h}) with CC-vector $(3;6)$.



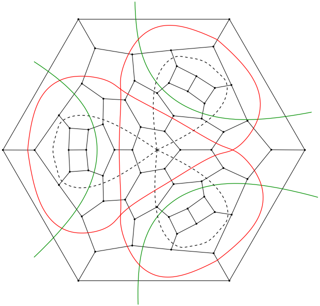
D_{3d} $(3^2, 4^3)$ $\quad$ D_{3h} $(3;6)$ $\quad$ T_d (3^4)



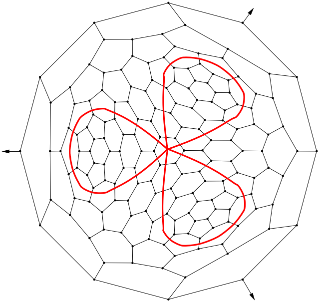
Above $\{2,3\}_4$ (T_d) has no railroads but it is not strictly tight, i.e. no any central circut is adjacent to a non-3-gon *on each side*.

Railroads flower: Trifolium $\{1,3\}_1$

Railroads can be simple or self-intersect, including triply if $k = 3$.
First such Dutour $(\{a, b\}, k)$-spheres for $(a, b) = (4, 6), (5, 6)$ are:



$\{4, 6\}_{66}(D_{3h})$ twice



$\{5, 6\}_{172}(C_{3v})$

Which plane curves with at most triple self-intersectionss come so?

Number of ZC-circuits in tight $(\{a, b\}, k)$-sphere

Call an $(\{a, b\}, k)$-sphere tight if it has no railroads.

- ≤ 15 for $\{5, 6\}_v$ Shtogrin-Deza-Dutour, 2011
- ≤ 9 for $\{4, 6\}_v$ and $\{2, 3\}_v$ Deza-Dutour, 2005 and 2010
- ≤ 3 for $\{2, 6\}_v$ and $\{1, 3\}_v$ same
- ≤ 6 for $\{3, 4\}_v$ Deza-Shtogrin, 2003
- Any $\{3, 6\}_v$ has ≥ 3 zigzags with equality iff it is tight. All $\{3, 6\}_v$ are tight iff $\frac{v}{4}$ is prime > 2 and none iff it is even
- Any $\{2, 4\}_v$ has ≥ 2 central circuits with equality iff it is tight. There is a tight one for any even v.

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- Any $\{2, 4\}_v$ has ≥ 2 central circuits with equality iff it is tight. There is a tight one for any even v.

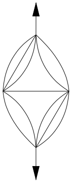
First tight ones with max. of ZC-circuits are $GC_{21}(\{a, b\}_{\min})$: $\{5, 6\}_{140}(I)$, $\{2, 6\}_{14}(D_3)$, $\{3, 4\}_{30}(0)$; and $\{a, b\}_{\min}$: $\{3, 6\}_4(T_d)$, $\{2, 4\}_2(D_{4h})$ with ZC$=(28^{15}), (14^3), (10^6), (4^3), (2^2)$, all simple. $\{4, 6\}_{88}(D_{2h})$ and $\{2, 3\}_{44}(D_{3h})$ are smallest with 8 zigzags.

Maximal number M_v of central circuits in *any* $\{2,3\}_v$

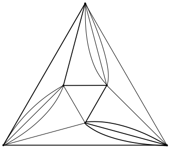
- $M_v = \frac{v}{2}+1,\ \frac{v}{2}+2$ for $v \equiv 0,2 \pmod 4$. It is realized by the series of symmetry D_{2d} with CC-vector $2^{\frac{v}{2}}, 2v_{0,v}$ and of symmetry D_{2h} with CC-vector $2^{\frac{v}{2}}, v^2_{0,\frac{v-2}{4}}$ if $v \equiv 0,2 \pmod 4$.
- For odd v, M_v is $\lfloor \frac{v}{3} \rfloor + 3$ if $v \equiv 2,4,6 \pmod 9$ and $\lfloor \frac{v}{3} \rfloor + 1$, otherwise. Define t_v by $\frac{v-t_v}{3} = \lfloor \frac{v}{3} \rfloor$. M_v is realized by the series of symmetry C_{3v} if $v \equiv 1 \pmod 3$ and D_{3h}, otherwise. CC-vector is $3^{\lfloor \frac{v}{3} \rfloor}, (2\lfloor \frac{v}{3} \rfloor + t_v)^3_{0,\lfloor \frac{v-2t_v}{9} \rfloor}$ if $v \equiv 2,4,6 \pmod 9$ and $3^{\lfloor \frac{v}{3} \rfloor}, (2v+t_v)_{0,v+2t_v}$, otherwise.

Smallest CC-knotted or Z-knotted $\{2,3\}_v$

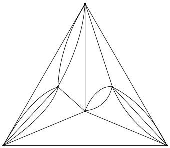
- The minimal number of central circuits or zigzags, 1, have CC-knotted and Z-knotted $\{2,3\}_v$. They correspond to plane curves with only triple self-intersection points. For $v \leq 16$, there are $1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 12$ Z-knotted if $v = 3, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15$ and $1, 2, 2, 4, 11, 9, 1, 19$ CC-knotted if $v = 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16$.
- Conjecture (holds if $v \leq 54$): any Z-knotted $\{2,3\}_v$ has odd v and a CC-knotted $\{2,3\}_v$ is Z-knotted if and only if v is odd.



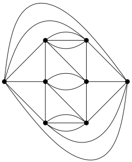
4 D_2



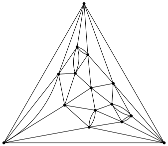
6 D_3



6 C_2



8 D_2



15 C_1

IX. Tight pure $(\{a, b\}, k)$-spheres

Tight $(\{a, b\}, k)$-spheres with only simple ZC-circuits

- Call $(\{a, b\}, k)$-sphere pure if any of its ZC-circuits is *simple*, i.e. has no self-intersections.
- Any $(\{3, 6\}, 3)$- or $(\{2, 4\}, 4)$-sphere is pure. They are tight if and only if have three or, respectively, two ZC-circuits.
- Any ZC-circuit of $\{2, 6\}_v$ or $\{1, 3\}_v$ self-intersects.

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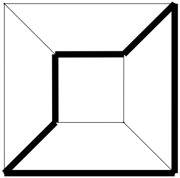
The number of tight pure $(\{a, b\}, k)$-spheres is:

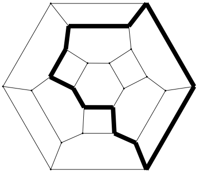
1. 9? for $\{5, 6\}_v$ computer-checked for $v \leq 200$
2. 2 for $\{4, 6\}_v$
3. 8 for $\{3, 4\}_v$
4. 5 for $\{2, 3\}_v$
5. ∞ for $\{2, 4\}_v$: ≥ 1 for any possible (i.e. even) v
6. ∞ for $\{3, 6\}_v$: ≥ 1 for any odd $\frac{v}{4}$
   (all if it is prime > 2 and none if it is even)
7. 0 for $\{2, 6\}_v$ and $\{1, 3\}_v$

All tight $(\{4,6\},3)$-spheres with only simple zigzags

There are exactly two such spheres: Cube and its leapfrog $GC_{11}(Cube)$, truncated Octahedron.



8 O_h (6^4)



24 O_h (12^6)

All tight $(\{4,6\},3)$-spheres with only simple zigzags

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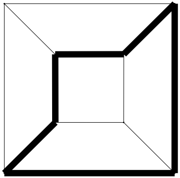
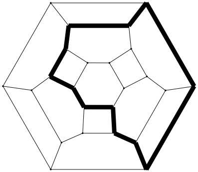


8 O_h (6^4)



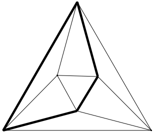
24 O_h (12^6)

Proof is based on a) The size of intersection of two simple zigzags in any $(\{4,6\},3)$-sphere is $0,2,4$ or 6 and
b) Tight $(\{4,6\},3)$-sphere has at most 9 zigzags.

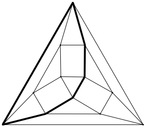
For $(\{2,3\},6)$-spheres, a) holds also, implying a similar result.

All tight $(\{3,4\},4)$-spheres with only simple central circuits

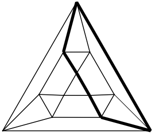
The medial of a connected plane graph $G=(X,E)$ is the graph $Med(G)$ of edges of G with two being adjacent if they have a common vertex and bound the same face. $Med(G)$ is a 4-regular plane graph; its central circuits correspond to zizags of G.
1st and 2nd below are the medials of Tetrahedron and Cube.



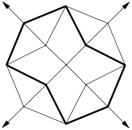
6 O_h (4^3) *Octahedron*



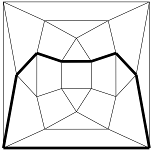
12 O_h (6^4) $GC_{11}(Oct.)$



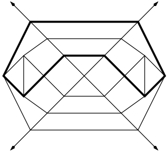
12 D_{3h} (6^4)



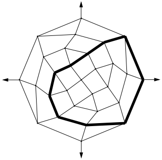
14 D_{4h} $(6^2,8^2)$



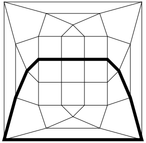
20 D_{2d} (8^5)



22 D_{2h} $(8^3,10^2)$

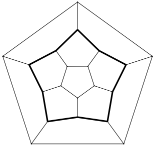


30 O (10^6) $GC_{21}(Oct.)$

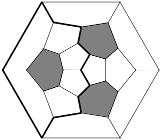


32 D_{4h} $(10^4,12^2)$

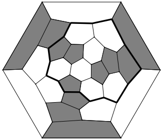
8 tight $(\{5,6\},3)$-spheres with only simple zigzags



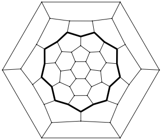
20 I_h (10^6)



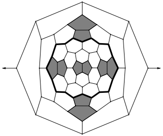
28 T_d (12^7)



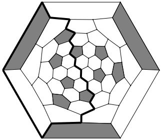
48 D_3 (16^9)



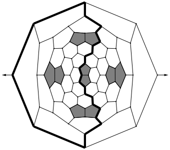
60 I_h (18^{10})



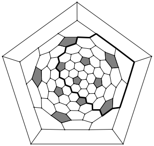
76 D_{2d} $(22^4, 20^7)$



88 T (22^{12})



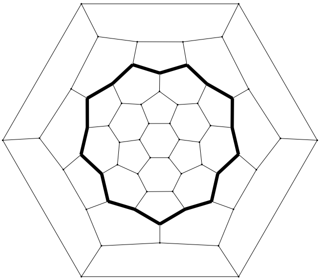
92 T_h $(24^6, 22^6)$



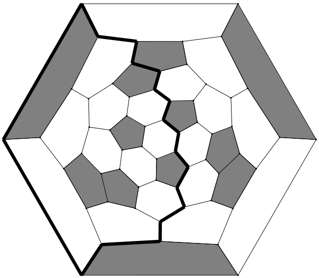
140 I, (28^{15})

The medials of $1-4, 6, 8$-th above and of next one form complete arrangements of pseudocircles (CAP), i.e. any two intersect twice. Among 9, only $1, 4, 6, 8$-th above are zigzag-transitive.

Other such 60-vertex $(\{5,6\},3)$-sphere



60 I_h (18^{10})



60 D_3 (18^{10})

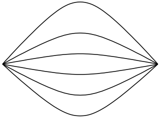
This pair was first answer on a question in Grűnbaum, 1967, 2003 *Convex Polytopes* about existence of different *simple* polyhedra with the same p-vector and Z-vector.

Both have 60 vertices of degree 3; 12 5- and 20 6-gonal faces; and 10 (simple) zigzags of length 18 each. But they are different and their groups have, 1 and 3 orbits, respectively, on zigzags.

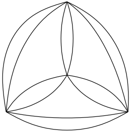
Pseudocircles arrangements from tight pure spheres

- A simple central circuit can be seen as a Jordan curve, i.e. a simple and closed plane curve.
- A (k,t)-AP (arrangements of pseudocircles) is a set of k Jordan curves where any two intersect (triple or tangent points excluded) exactly in t points; so, there are $t(k\text{-}1)$ points.
  It is a tight pure 4-regular graph with k central circuits of length $t(k\text{-}1)$ intersecting pairwise in t points.
  It is a projection of a link; Borromean rings is $(3,2)$-AP.
- For $F_{20}(I_h), F_{28}(T_d), F_{48}(D_3), F_{60}(I_h), F_{60}D_3, F_{88}(T), F_{140(I)}$, their medials form $(k,2)$-APs with $k = 6,7,9,10,10,12,15$.
- The medials of truncated Tetrahedron, Cube, Icosahedron, Dodecahedron form $(3,6)$-,$(4,6)$-,$(10,2)$-,$(6,6)$-APs.
- For $Oc_6(O_h), Oc_{12}(O_h), Oc_{12}(D_{3h}), Oc_{20}(D_{2d}), Oc_{30}(0)$, their central circuits form $(k,2)$-APs with $k = 3,4,4,5,6$.

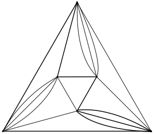
Tight $(\{2,3\},6)$-spheres with only simple ZC-circuits



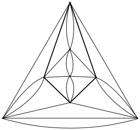
2 D_{6h} (2^3)
(6^2)



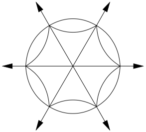
4 T_d (3^4)
(6^4)



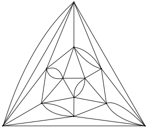
6 D_3 no
$(12, 8^3)$



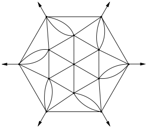
8 D_{2d} $(5^4, 4)$
no



D_{6h} $(4^3, 6^2)$
(8^6) no



12 T_h (6^6)
(12^6)



14 D_6 no
(14^6)

All CC-pure, tight: Nrs. 1,2,4,5,6 (Nrs. 3,7 are not CC-pure).
All Z-pure, tight: Nrs. 1,2,3,6,7 (4 is not Z-pure, 5 is not Z-tight).
1st, 3rd are strictly CC-, Z-tight: all ZC-circuits sides touch 2-gons

X. Other fullerene analogs: $(\{a, b, c\}, k)$-disks (p_c=1)

Other fullerene-like non-standard ($\min_{i \in R} \kappa_i < 0$) spheres

Related non-standard (R, k)-spheres with $\kappa_{\max\{i \in R\}} < 0$, are:

- G-fulleroids (Deza-Delgado, 2000; Jendrol-Trenkler, 2001 and Kardos, 2007): $(\{5, b\}, 3)$-spheres with $b \geq 7$ and symmetry G.
- b-Icosahedrites: $(\{3, b\}, 5)$-spheres with $b \geq 4$. They have $p_3 = (3b-10)p_b + 20$ 3-gons and $v = 2(b-3)p_b + 12$ vertices. Snub Cube and Snub Dodecahedron are the cases $(b, v; group) = (4, 24; O)$ and $(5, 60; I)$.
- Haeckel, 1887: $(\{5, 6, c\}, 3)$-spheres with $c = 7, 8$ representing skeletons of radiolarian zooplankton Aulonia hexagona.
- $(\{a, b, c\}, k)$-disk is an $(\{a, b, c\}, k)$-sphere with $p_c = 1$; so, its $v = \frac{2}{k-2}(p_a\text{-}1 + p_b) = \frac{2}{2k - a(k-2)}(a + c + p_b(b\text{-}a))$ and (setting $b' = \frac{2k}{k-2}$) $p_a = \frac{b'+c}{b'-a} + p_b\frac{b-b'}{b'-a}$. So, $p_a = \frac{b+c}{b-a}$ if $b = b'$ (8 families). An $(\{a, b, c\}, k)$-disk is non-standard iff $\max\{a, b, c\} > \frac{2k}{k-2}$.
- Fullerene c-disk is the case $(a, b, c; k) = (5, 6, c; 3)$ of above. So, they have $p_5 = c + 6$ and $v = 2(p_6 + c + 5)$ vertices.

Fullerene c-disks: big picture

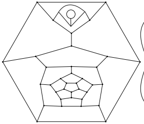
- Fullerene c-polycycle: an c-gon partitioned into 5- and 6-gons with vertices of degree 3 inside and 3 or 2 on the c-gon.
- Fullerene c-disk: full. c-polycycle without vertices of degree 2; so, $p_5 = p_6 + 6$. If $c \in \{5, 6\}$, it is a fullerene without a face.
- Fullerene c-patch: full. c-polycycle which is a fullerene's part; so, $p_5 \leq 12$. It is a fullerene c-disk if and only if $c \in \{5, 6\}$.
- Theorem: full. c-disk with a face having $\geq$2 common edges with c-gon (so, non-3-connected) exists if and only if $c \geq 8$. So, any fullerene c-disk with $3 \leq c \leq 7$ is polyhedral.
  Conjecture (checked for $c \leq 20$):
  1) minimal fullerene c-disk has $2(c + 11)$vertices if $c \geq 13$.
  2) Only 3 gap full. c-disks: (c, v)=$(5, 22), (3, 24), (1, 42)$.
- Fullerene c-thimble: a full. c-disk with only 5-gons adjacent to the c-gon. It exists if and only if $c \geq 5$, always polyhedral.
  Conjecture: minimal fullerene c-thimble has $5c - 5$ or $5c - 6$ vertices for odd or even, respectively, $c \geq 5$.

Reducibility of fullerene c-disks

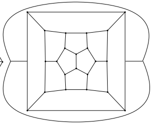
- In a full. c-disk, a zigzag is an edge-circuit alternating left and right turns. The zigzags doubly cover the edges.
- A belt is simple circuit of 6-gons, adjacent to their neighbors on opposite faces. It is bounded by 2 disjoint simple zigzags. Call a fullerene c-disk is reducible if it has a belt.
- The belts of a full. c-thimble form a cylinder. So, c-thimbles are cuts of full. nanotubes: c-belt $\rightarrow$ two c-rings of 5-gons.
- Any simple zigzag in an irreducible full. c-disk has adjacent 5-gon on each side and intersects any other simple zigzag. So, the number of simple zigzags is at most $\frac{5(c+6)}{2}$.
- Each zigzag of an irreducible pure (all zigzags are simple) fullerene, is adjacent to at least two 5-gons on each side. So, their number is $\leq \frac{5(6+6)}{4}$=15. $F_{140}(I)$ has Z-vector 28^{15}.
- Conjecture: pure irreducible fullerenes are only 9 fullerenes $F_v(G)$ with (v, G)=$(20, I_h), (28, T_d), (48, D_3), (60, I_h)$ and $(60, D_3), (76, D_{2d}), (88, T), (92, T_h), (140, I)$.

Minimal fullerene c-disks for $1 \le c \le 8$

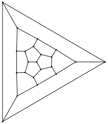
It is 1-vertex-, 1-edge-truncated, usual F_{20}, F_{24} for c=3, 4, 5, 6.
It comes from minimal 4-disk for c=2: add edge with 2-gon on it.
Checked for c≤20: it has p_6=14, 6, 3, 2, 0, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 5 and =6 if 1≤c≤12 and c≥13. Unique unless 2, 3, 10 for c=9, 10, 11.



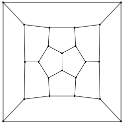
1 40 C_s



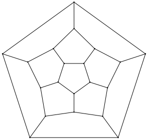
2 26 C_{2v}



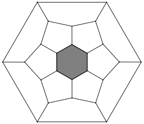
3 22 C_{3v}



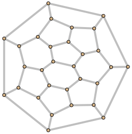
4 22 C_{2v}



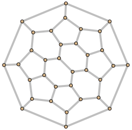
5 20 I_h



6 24 D_{6d}

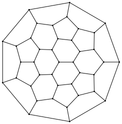


7 30 C_s

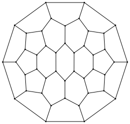


8 34 C_{2v}

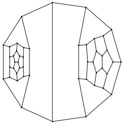
Minimal fullerene c-disks for $c \geq 9$



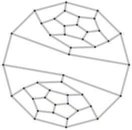
9-2 40 C_{3v}



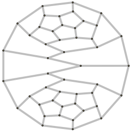
10-3 44 C_{2v}



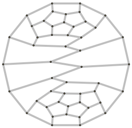
11-10 48 C_s



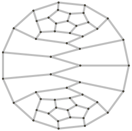
12 44 C_{2v}



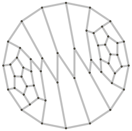
13 48 C_s



14 50 C_2



15 52 C_s

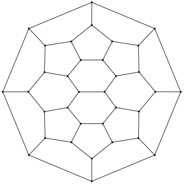


16 54 C_2

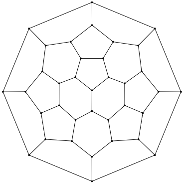
Conjecture: for $c \geq 13$, the only minimal c-disk is c-pentatube $B + Hex_3 + Pen_{c-12} + Hex_3 + B$ (symmetry C_s/C_2 for odd/even c).

Symmetries of fullerene c-disks

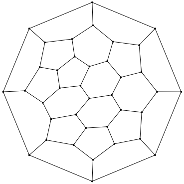
- Their groups: C_m, C_{mv} with $m \equiv 0(mod\ c)$ (since any symmetry should stabilize unique c-gonal face) and $m \in \{1, 2, 3, 5, 6\}$ since the axis pass by a vertex, edge or face.
- The minimal such 8- and 9-disks are given below.



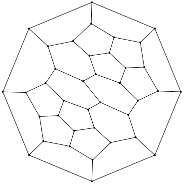
8 34 C_{2v}



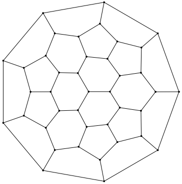
8 36 C_s



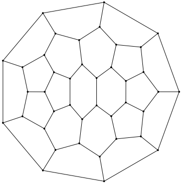
8 38 C_1



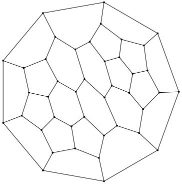
8 38 C_2



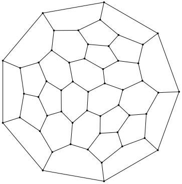
9 40 C_{3v}



9 40 C_s



9 42 C_1

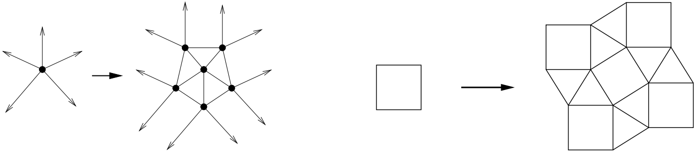


9 52 C_3

XI. Icosahedrites: $(\{3,4\},5)$-spheres

Icosahedrites, i.e., $(\{3,4\},5)$-spheres

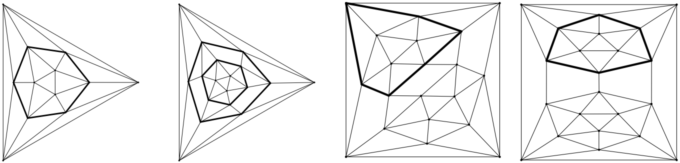
- They have $p_3 = 2p_b + 20$ and $v = 2p_b + 12$ vertices.
- Their number is $1, 0, 1, 1, 5, 12, 63, 246, 1395, 7668, 45460$ for $v = 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32$. It grows at least exponentially with v.
- p_a is fixed in for standard $(\{a,b\},k)$-spheres permitting Goldberg-Coxeter construction and parametrization of graphs which imply the polynomial growth of their number. It does not happen for icosahedrites; no parametrization for them.



A-operation keeps symmetries; B-operation: only rotational ones.

Proof for the number of icosahedrites

A weak zigzag ia a left/right, but never extreme, edge-circuit.
If a v-vertex icosahedrite has a simple weak zigzag of length 6, a ($v+6$)-vertex one come by inserting a corona (6-ring of three 4-gons alternated by three pairs of adjacent 3-gons) instead of it.
But such spheres exist for $v=18$, 20, 22; so, for $v \equiv 0, 2, 4 (mod\, 6)$.
There are two options of inserting corona; so, the number of v-vertex icosahedrites grows at least exponentially.

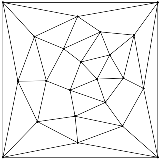


12 I_h	18 D_3	20 D_{2d}	22 D_{5h}
$wZ=6^{10}$	$6^2, 8^3; 54_{0,9}$	$6^4, 20^2; 18^2_{0,3}$	$6^{10}; 50_{15,0}$
$Z=10^6$	$90_{27,18}$	$10^4; 30^2_{3,0}$	$10^2; 90_{15,20}$

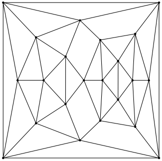
An usual (strong) zigzag is a left/right, both extreme, edge-circuit.

38 symmetry groups of icosahedrites

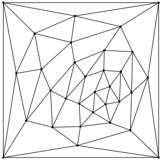
- Agregating $\mathbf{C_1}$=$\{C_1, C_s, C_i\}$, $\mathbf{C_m}$=$\{C_m, C_{mv}, C_{mh}, S_{2m}\}$, $\mathbf{D_m}$= $\{D_m, D_{mh}, D_{md}\}$, $\mathbf{T}$=$\{T, T_d, T_h\}$, $\mathbf{O}$=$\{O, O_h\}$, $\mathbf{I}$=$\{I, I_h\}$, all 38 symmetries of $(\{3,4\},5)$-spheres are: $\mathbf{C_1}$, $\mathbf{C_m}$, $\mathbf{D_m}$ for $2 \leq m \leq 5$ and $\mathbf{T}$, $\mathbf{O}$, $\mathbf{I}$.
- Any group appear an infinite number of times since one gets an infinity by applying A-operation iteratively.
- Group limitations came from k-fold axis only. Is it occurs for all $(\{a,b\},k)$-spheres with b-faces of negative curvature?
- Examples (minimal whenever $v \leq 32$) are given below:



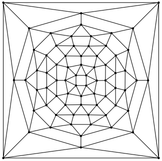
22 C_1



22 C_s



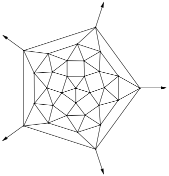
32 C_i



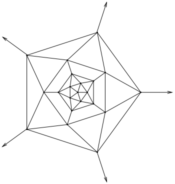
72 O_h

Minimal $(\{3,4\},5)$-spheres of 5-fold symmetry

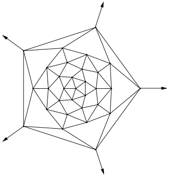
It exists iff $p_4 \equiv 0\,(mod\,5)$, i.e., $v = 2p_4 + 12 \equiv 2\,(mod\,10)$.



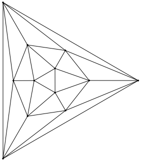
32 D_5



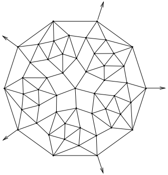
22 D_{5h}



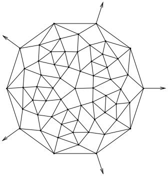
32 D_{5d}



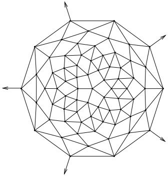
12 I_h Icosahed.



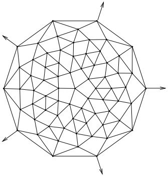
52 C_5



62 C_{5h}



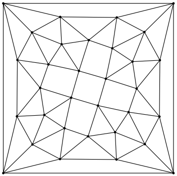
72 C_{5v}



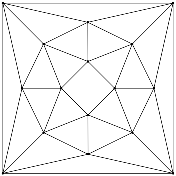
72 S_{10}

Minimal $(\{3,4\},5)$-spheres of 4-fold symmetry

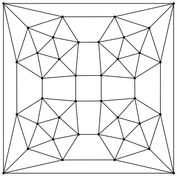
It exists iff $p_4 \equiv 2\,(mod\,4)$, i.e., $v = 2p_4 + 12 \equiv 0\,(mod\,8)$.



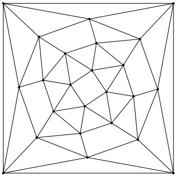
32 D_4



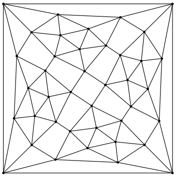
16 D_{4d}



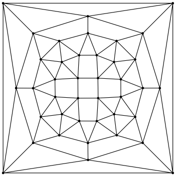
40 D_{4h}



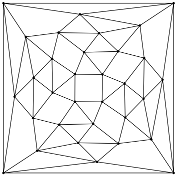
24 O Snub cube



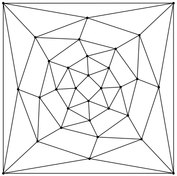
40 C_4



40 C_{4v}



32 C_{4h}

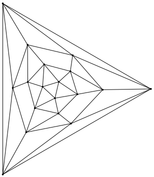


32 S_8

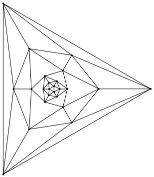
Icosahedron, Snub Cube and, with $(b, v; G){=}(5, 60; I)$, Snub Dodecahedron are the only vertex-transitive $(\{3, b\}, 5)$-spheres.

Minimal $(\{3,4\},5)$-spheres of 3-fold symmetry

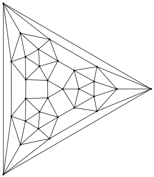
It exists iff $p_4 \equiv 0\,(mod\,3)$, i.e., $v = 2p_4 + 12 \equiv 0\,(mod\,6)$.



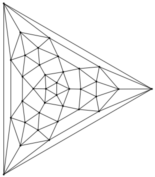
18 D_3



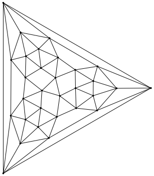
24 D_{3d}



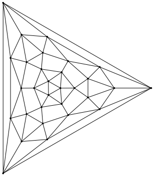
30 D_{3h}



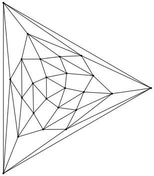
36 T_d



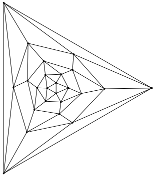
30 C_3



30 C_{3v}

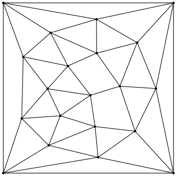


24 C_{3h}

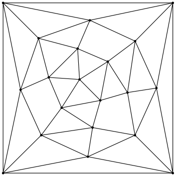


24 S_6

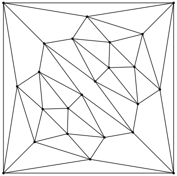
Minimal $(\{3,4\},5)$-spheres of 2-fold symmetry



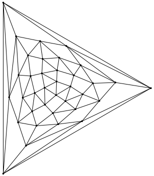
20 D_2



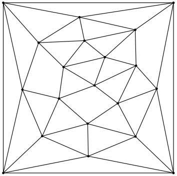
20 D_{2d}



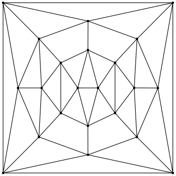
24 D_{2h}



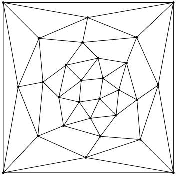
36 T_h



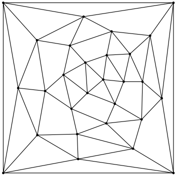
20 C_2



22 C_{2v}



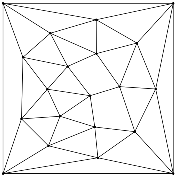
28 C_{2h}



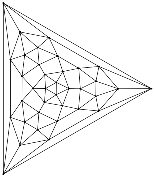
28 S_4

Face-regular $(\{3, b\}, 5)$-spheres

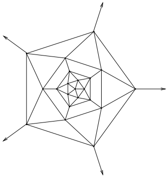
- A 3-connected map (on sphere or torus) is pR_i face-regular if any p-gonal face is adjacent to exactly i p-gons.
- No $(\{3, b\}, 5)$-sphere, besides Icosahedron $3R_3$, is $3R_i$.
- Clearly, bR_j $(\{3, b\}, 5)$-sphere has $j\frac{p_b}{2}$ $(b-b)$-edges. So, bR_j with odd j implies that 4 divides $v = 2p_b(b-3)+12$.
- There is infinity of bR_j $(\{3, b\}, 5)$-spheres for $j = 0, 1, 2$.



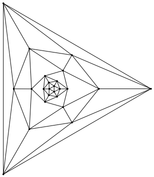
20 D_2 $4R_1$
$G_4 = 2K_2$



36 T_d $4R_1$
$G_4 = 6K_2$



22 D_{5h} $4R_2$
$G_4 = C_5$



24 D_{3d} $4R_2$
$G_4 = C_6$

b-gon-transitive of $(\{3,b\},5)$-spheres

- Icosahedron (snub $APrism_3$) is regular. So, let $p_b > 0$.
- Snub $APrism_b$ has $v = 4b$ vertices (2 orbits of size $2b$), 2 b-gons (1 orbit) and $6b$ 3-gons (2 orbits of size $3b$). Its group G is D_{bd} for $b \geq 4$.
- With $(b, v; G) = (4, 24; O), (5, 60; I)$, Snub Cube and Snub Dodecahedron are only vertex-transitive $(\{3,b\},5)$-spheres. They are also b-gon-transitive and have 2 orbits of triangles.
- Do other b-gon-transitive $(\{3,b\},5)$-spheres or $(\{3,b\},5)$-spheres with at most 3 orbits of faces exist?

XII. Standard $(\{a, b\}, k)$-maps on surfaces

Standard (R, k)-maps

- Given $R \subset \mathbb{N}$ and a surface $\mathbb{F}^2$, an (R, k)-$\mathbb{F}^2$ is a k-regular map M on surface $\mathbb{F}^2$ whose faces have gonalities $i \in R$.
- Euler characteristic $\chi(M)$ is $v - e + f$, where v, e and $f = \sum_i p_i$ are the numbers of vertices, edges and faces of M.
- Since $kv{=}2e{=}\sum_i ip_i$, Euler formula $\chi = v - e + f$ becomes Gauss-Bonnet-like one $\chi(M) = \sum_i p_i \kappa_i$.
- Again, let our maps be standard, i.e., $\min_{i \in R}(1 + \frac{i}{k} - \frac{i}{2}) = 0$. So, $M{=}max\{i \in R\}{=}\frac{2k}{k-2}$ and $(M, k){=}(6,3), (4,4), (3,6)$.
- There are infnity of standard maps (R, k)-$\mathbb{F}^2$, since the number p_M of *flat* $(\kappa_M{=}0)$ faces is not restricted.
- Also, $\chi \geq 0$ with $\chi = 0$ if and only if $R = \{m\}$. So, $\mathbb{F}^2$ is $\mathbb{S}^2$, $\mathbb{T}^2$, $\mathbb{P}^2$, $\mathbb{K}^2$ with $\chi = 2, 0, 1, 0$, respectively.
- Such $(\{a, b\}, k)$-$\mathbb{F}^2$ map has $b{=}\frac{2k}{k-2}$, $p_a{=}\frac{\chi b}{b-a}$, $v{=}\frac{1}{k}(ap_a{+}bp_b)$ So, $(a{=}b, k){=}(6,3), (3,6), (4,4)$ if $\mathbb{F}^2$ is $\mathbb{T}^2$ or $\mathbb{K}^2$.
- But $\chi{=}\frac{p_3 - 2p_4}{10}$ for icosahedrite maps $(\{3,4\}, 5)$ (non-standard) So, $\chi{<}0$ is possible and $\chi{=}0$ (i.e., $\mathbb{F}^2{=}\mathbb{T}^2, \mathbb{K}^2$) iff $p_3{=}2p_4$.

Digression on interesting non-standard $(\{5,6,c\},3)$-maps

Such maps, generalizing fullerenes, have $c \geq 7$. Examples are:

- Haeckel, 1887: $(\{5,6,c\},3)$-spheres with $c = 7,8$ representing skeletons of radiolarian zooplankton Aulonia hexagona
- Fullerene c-disks ($(\{5,6,c\},3)$-spheres with $p_c = 1$) if $c \geq 7$ (Deza-Dutour-Shtogrin, 2011-2012)
- G-fulleroids (Deza-Delgado, 2000; Jendrol-Trenkler, 2001 and Kardos, 2007): $(\{5,b\},3)$-spheres with $b \geq 7$ and symmetry G
- Azulenoids: $(\{5,6,7\},3)$-tori; so, $g = 1, p_5 = p_7$ (Kirby-Diudea, 2003, et al.)
- Schwartzits: $(\{5,6,c\},3)$-maps on minimal surfaces of constant negative curvature ($g \geq 2$) with $c = 7,8$ (Terrones-MacKay, 1997, et al.)
  Knor-Potocnik-Siran-Skrekovski, 2010: such $(\{6,c\},3)$-maps exist for any $g \geq 2, p_6 \geq 0$ and $c = 7,8,9,10,12$. For $c = 7,8$ such polyhedral maps exist.

The $(\{a,b\},k)$-maps on torus and Klein bottle

The connected *closed* (compact and without boundary) irreducible surfaces are: sphere $\mathbb{S}^2$, torus $\mathbb{T}^2$ (two orientable), real projective plane $\mathbb{P}^2$ and Klein bottle $\mathbb{K}^2$ with $\chi = 2, 0, 1, 0$, respectively.

The maps $(\{a,b\},k)$-$\mathbb{T}^2$ and $(\{a,b\},k)$-$\mathbb{K}^2$ have $a = b = \frac{2k}{k-2}$; so, $(a = b, k)$ should be $(6,3), (3,6)$ or $(4,4)$.

We consider only polyhedral maps, i.e. no loops or multiple edges (1- or 2-gons), and any two faces intersect in edge, point or $\emptyset$ only.

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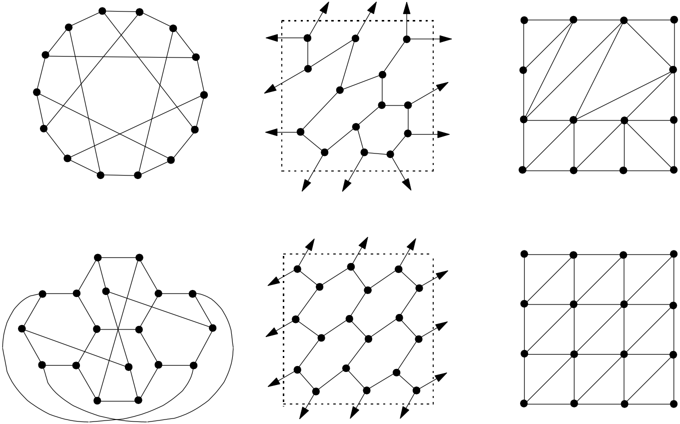
Smallest $\mathbb{T}^2$ and $\mathbb{K}^2$-embeddings for $(a{=}b, k){=}(6, 3), (3, 6), (4, 4)$:
as 6-regular triangulations: K_7 and $K_{3,3,3}$ ($p_3 = 14, 18$);
as 3-regular polyhexes: Heawood graph (dual K_7) and dual $K_{3,3,3}$;
as 4-regular quadrangulations: K_5 and $K_{2,2,2}$ ($p_4 = 5, 6$).

K_5 and $K_{2,2,2}$ are also smallest $(\{3, 4\}, 4)$-$\mathbb{P}^2$ and $(\{3, 4\}, 4)$-$\mathbb{S}^2$, while K_4 is the smallest $(\{4, 6\}, 3)$-$\mathbb{P}^2$ and $(\{3, 6\}, 3)$-$\mathbb{S}^2$.

Smallest 3-regular maps on $\mathbb{T}^2$ and $\mathbb{K}^2$: duals K_7, $K_{3,3,3}$



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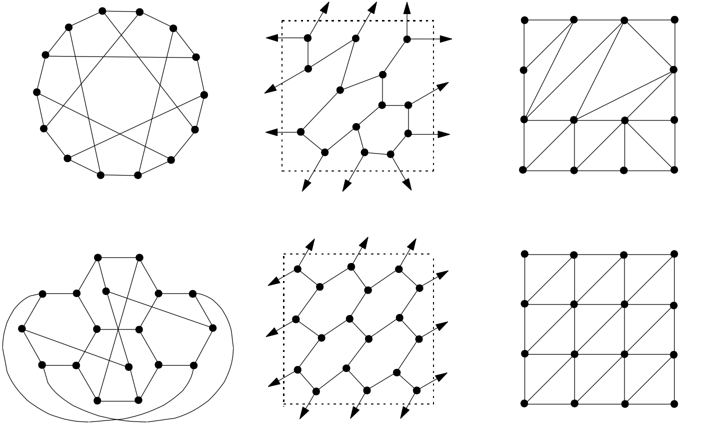


3-regular polyhexes on $\mathbb{T}^2$, cylinder, Möbius surface, $\mathbb{K}^2$ are $\{6^3\}$'s quotients by fixed-point-free group of isometries, generated by: two translations, a transl., a glide reflection, transl. *and* glide reflection.

8 families: symmetry groups with inversion

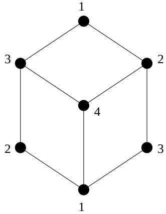
The point symmetry groups with inversion operation are: T_h, O_h, I_h, C_{mh}, D_{mh} with even m and D_{md}, S_{2m} with odd m. So, they are

1. 9 for $\{5,6\}_v$: C_i, C_{2h}, D_{2h}, D_{3d}, D_{6h}, S_6, T_h, D_{5d}, I_h
2. 7 for $\{2,3\}_v$: C_i, C_{2h}, D_{2h}, D_{3d}, D_{6h}, S_6, T_h
3. 6 for $\{4,6\}_v$: C_i, C_{2h}, D_{2h}, D_{3d}, D_{6h}, O_h
4. 6 for $\{3,4\}_v$: C_i, C_{2h}, D_{2h}, D_{3d}, D_{4h}, O_h
5. 2 for $\{2,4\}_v$: D_{2h}, D_{4h}
6. 1 for $\{3,6\}_v$: D_{2h}
7. 0 for $\{2,6\}_v$ and $\{1,3\}_v$
8. Cf. 12 for icosahedrites $((\{3,4\},5)$-spheres): C_i, C_{2h}, C_{4h}, D_{2h}, D_{4h}, D_{3d}, D_{5d}, S_6, S_{10}, T_h, O_h, I_h

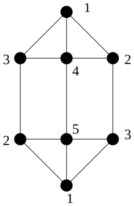
(R,k)-maps on the projective plane are the antipodal quotients of centrosymmetric (R,k)-spheres; so, halving their p-vector and v.

Smallest $(\{a, b\}, k)$-maps on the projective plane

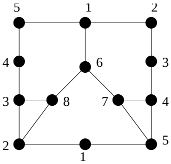
- The smallest ones for $(a, b) = (4, 6), (3, 4), (3, 6), (5, 6)$ are: K_4 (smallest $\mathbb{P}^2$-quadrangulation), K_5, 2-truncated K_4, dual K_6 (Petersen graph), i.e., the antipodal quotients of Cube $\{4, 6\}_8$, $\{3, 4\}_{10}(D_{4h})$, $\{3, 6\}_{16}(D_{2h})$, Dodecahedron $\{5, 6\}_{20}$.
- The smallest ones for $(a, b) = (2, 4), (2, 3)$ are points with 2, 3 loops; smallest without loops are $4 \times K_2$, $6 \times K_2$ but on $\mathbb{P}^2$.



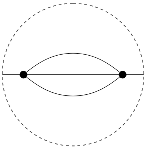
$\{4, 6\}_4$



$\{3, 4\}_5$



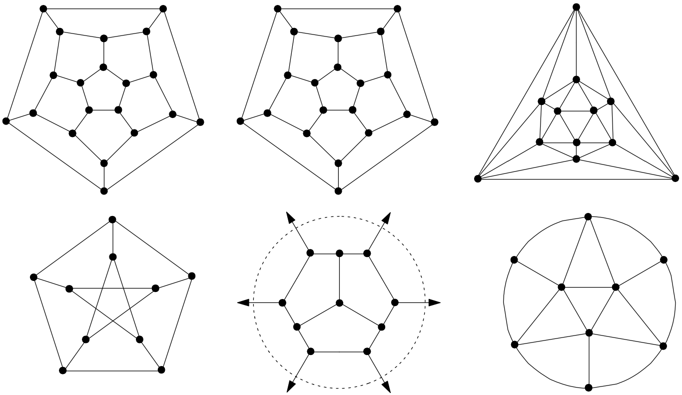
$\{3, 6\}_8$



$\{2, 4\}_2$

Smallest $(\{5,6\},3)$-$\mathbb{P}^2$ and $(\{3,4\},5)$-$\mathbb{P}^2$

The Petersen graph (in positive role) is the smallest $\mathbb{P}^2$-fullerene.
Its $\mathbb{P}^2$-dual, K_6, is the smallest $\mathbb{P}^2$-icosahedrite (half-Icosahedron).
K_6 is also the smallest (with 10 triangles) triangulation of $\mathbb{P}^2$.



6 families on projective plane: parameterizing

1. $\{5, 6\}_v$: C_i, C_{2h}, D_{2h}, S_6, D_{3d}, D_{6h}, T_h, D_{5d}, I_h
2. $\{2, 3\}_v$: C_i, C_{2h}, D_{2h}, S_6, D_{3d}, D_{6h}, T_h
3. $\{4, 6\}_v$: C_i, C_{2h}, D_{2h}, D_{3d}, D_{6h}, O_h
4. $\{3, 4\}_v$: C_i, C_{2h}, D_{2h}, D_{3d}, D_{4h}, O_h
5. $\{2, 4\}_v$: D_{2h}, D_{4h}
6. $\{3, 6\}_v$: D_{2h}

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5. $\{2,4\}_v$: D_{2h}, D_{4h}
6. $\{3,6\}_v$: D_{2h}

$(\{2,3\},6)$-spheres T_h and D_{6h} are $GC_{k,k}(2 \times Tetrahedron)$ and, for $k \equiv 1,2 \pmod 3$, $GC_{k,0}(6 \times K_2)$, respectively. Other spheres of blue symmetry are $GC_{k,l}$ with $l = 0, k$ from the first such sphere.

So, each of 7 blue-symmetric families is described by one natural parameter k and contains $O(\sqrt{v})$ spheres with at most v vertices.

$(\{a,b\},k)$-maps on Euclidean plane and 3-space

- An $(\{a,b\},k)$-$\mathbb{E}^2$ is a k-regular tiling of $\mathbb{E}^2$ by a- and b-gons.
- $(\{a,b\},k)$-$\mathbb{E}^2$ have $p_a \leq \frac{b}{b-a}$ and $p_b = \infty$. It follows from Alexandrov, 1958: any metric on $\mathbb{E}^2$ of non-negative curvature can be realized as a metric of convex surface on $\mathbb{E}^3$. In fact, consider plane metric such that all faces became regular in it. Its curvature is 0 on all interior points (faces, edges) and ≥ 0 on vertices. A convex surface is at most half-$\mathbb{S}^2$.
- There are ∞ of $(\{a,b\},k)$-$\mathbb{E}^2$ if $2 \leq p_a \leq \frac{b}{b-a}$ and 1 if $p_a = 0, 1$.
- The plane fullerenes (or nanocones) $(\{5,6\},k)$-$\mathbb{E}^2$ are classified by Klein and Balaban, 2007: the number of *equivalence* (isomorphism up to a finite induced subgraph) classes is 2,2,2,1 for $p_5 = 2, 3, 4, 5$, respectively.

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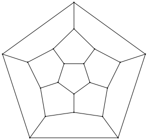
- An $(\{a,b\},k)$-$\mathbb{E}^3$ is a 3-periodic k'-regular face-to-face tiling of the Euclidean 3-space $\mathbb{E}^3$ by $(\{a,b\},k)$-spheres.
- Next, we will mention such tilings by 4 special fullerenes, which are important in Chemistry and Crystallography. Then we consider extension of $(\{a,b\},k)$-maps on manifolds.

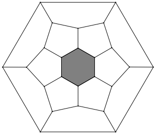
XIII. Beyond surfaces

Frank-Kasper $(\{a, b\}, k)$-spheres and tilings

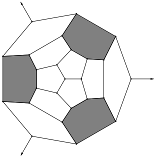
- A $(\{a, b\}, k)$-sphere is Frank-Kasper if no b-gons are adjacent.
- All cases are: smallest ones in 8 families, 3 $(\{5, 6\}, 3)$-spheres (24-, 26-, 28-vertex fullerenes), $(\{4, 6\}, 3)$-sphere $Prism_6$, 3 $(\{3, 4\}, 4)$-spheres ($APrism_4$, $APrism_3^2$, Cuboctahedron), $(\{2, 4\}, 4)$-sphere doubled square and two $(\{2, 3\}, 6)$-spheres (tripled triangle and doubled Tetrahedron).



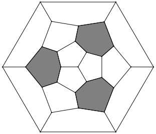
20, I_h



24 D_{6d}



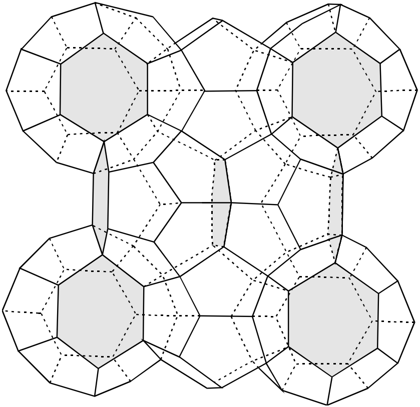
26, D_{3h}



28, T_d

FK space fullerenes

A FK space fullerene is a 3-periodic 4-regular face-to-face tiling of 3-space $\mathbb{E}^3$ by four Frank-Kasper fullerenes $\{5,6\}_v$.
They appear in crystallography of alloys, clathrate hydrates, zeolites and bubble structures. The most important, A_{15}, is below.



Weaire-Phelan, 1994: best known solution of weak Kelvin problem

Other $\mathbb{E}^3$-tilings by $(\{a,b\},k)$-spheres

An $(\{a,b\},k)$-$\mathbb{E}^3$ is a 3-periodic k'-regular face-to-face $\mathbb{E}^3$-tiling by $(\{a,b\},k)$-spheres.
Deza-Shtogrin, 1999: first known non-FK space fullerene $(\{5,6\},3)$-$\mathbb{E}^3$: 4-regular $\mathbb{E}^3$-tiling by $\{5,6\}_{20}$, $\{5,6\}_{24}$ and its elongation $\simeq \{5,6\}_{36}$ (D_{6h}) in proportion 7:2:1.

Fullerene manifolds

- Given $3 \leq a < b \leq 6$, $\{a, b\}$-manifold is a $(d-1)$-dimensional d-valent compact connected *manifold* (locally homeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}^{d-1}$) whose 2-faces are only a- or b-gonal.
- So, any i-face, $3 \leq i \leq d$, is a polytopal i-$\{a, b\}$-manifold.
- Most interesting case is $(a, b) = (5, 6)$ (fullerene manifold), when $d = 2, 3, 4, 5$ only since (Kalai, 1990) any 5-polytope has a 3- or 4-gonal 2-face.

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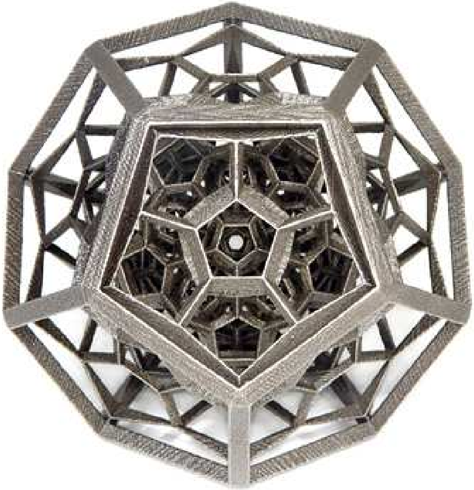
- The smallest polyhex is 6-gon on $\mathbb{T}^2$. The "greatest": $\{633\}$, the convex hull of vertices of $\{63\}$, realized on a horosphere.
- Prominent 4-fullerene (600-vertex on $\mathbb{S}^3$) is 120-cell ($\{533\}$). The "greatest" polypent: $\{5333\}$, tiling of $\mathbb{H}^4$ by 120-cells.

Projection of 120-cell in 3-space



$\{533\}$: 600 vertices, 120 dodecahedral facets, $|Aut| = 14,400$

4- and 5-fullerenes

- All known finite 4-fullerenes are "mutations" of 120-cell by interfering in one of ways to construct it: tubes of 120-cells, coronas, inflation-decoration method, etc.
  Some putative facets: $F_n(G)$ with (n, G)=(20,I_h), (24,D_{6h}), (26,D_3), (28,T_d), (30,D_{5h}), (32,D_{3h}), (36,D_{6h}).
- Space fullerenes $(\{5,6\},3)$-$\mathbb{E}^3$: example of infinite 4-fullerenes.

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- Space fullerenes $(\{5,6\},3)$-$\mathbb{E}^3$: example of infinite 4-fullerenes.
- All known 5-fullerenes come from $\{5333\}$'s by following ways.
  With 6-gons also: glue two $\{5333\}$'s on some 120-cells and delete their interiors. If it is done on only one 120-cell, it is $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{S}^3$ (so, simply-connected).
  Finite compact ones: the quotients of $\{5333\}$ by its symmetry group (partitioned into 120-cells) and gluings of them.

Quotient d-fullerenes

- Selberg, 1960, Borel, 1963: if a discrete group of motions of a symmetric space has a compact fundamental domain, then it has a torsion-free normal subgroup of finite index.
- So, the *quotient* of a d-fullerene by such symmetry group (its points are group orbits) is a finite d-fullerene.

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- Exp. 1: Polyhexes on $\mathbb{T}^2$, cylinder, Möbius surface and $\mathbb{K}^2$ are the quotients of $\{6^3\}$ by discontinuous fixed-point-free group of isometries, generated by: 2 translations, a translation, a glide reflection, translation *and* glide reflection, respectively.

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- Exp 2: Poincaré dodecahedral space: the quotient of 120-cell by I_h ; so, its f-vector is $(5, 10, 6, 1) = \frac{1}{120}\mathrm{f}(120\text{-cell})$.
- Cf. 6-, 12-regular $\mathbb{H}^3$-tilings $\{5, 3, 4\}$, $\{5, 3, 5\}$ by $\{5, 6\}_{20}$ and 6-regular $\mathbb{H}^3$-tiling by (right-angled) $\{5, 6\}_{24}$.
  Seifert-Weber, 1933 and Löbell, 1931 spaces are quotients of last 2 with f-vectors $(1, 6, p_5{=}6, 1)$, $(24, 72, 48{+}8{=}p_5{+}p_6, 8)$.