Picture Generation of Rectangular Blocks using Tetrahedra

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Abstract

3D -Tile Pasting system is a new theoretical picture generative model to tile the three dimensional space. It allows picture generation by various production rules with usual techniques including vertex to edge and edge to vertex. In this paper we propose a new theoretical picture generative model namely CT-Picture Generative Grammar to generate a rectangular block by congruent tetrahedra. A generalised formula has been derived to identify the coordinates of the tetrahedra which tiles the rectangular block.

Keyword: congruent tetrahedra, cube, rectangular block
I. INTRODUCTION

In formal languages, a string is a sequence of symbols called alphabets. A formal language which is a set of strings can be formed in many ways using a grammar, automaton etc. A two dimensional string is called array or a two dimensional picture. Various theoretical picture generative grammars are introduced to generate two dimensional pictures using matrix grammars, rewriting rules array grammars etc. The extension of two dimensional picture to three dimension has been studied as well. Some of the works are mentioned here.

Three dimensional matrix models and array models are introduced by Siromoney et al in [9]. It is mentioned that, regular solids such as cube, tetrahedron, octahedron etc needs a more powerful tool compared to matrix models. Three dimensional array models are introduced with the advantage of generating different sizes of polyhedra by a single array grammar.

Then a different approach was made to generate cubes by hexagonal arrays using Hexagonal Kolam Array grammar [4]. For hexagon a new kind of catenation called arrow head catenation is introduced. A three dimensional object like a cube is depicted using hexagonal arrays where the blocks are arranged one over the other, step by step.

The generation of cubes of any size is also studied by Katsunobu Imai et al in [6] by constructing Uniquely Parsable array grammar with rewriting rules. To cope up the complex structure of rewriting rule they form a tool to design Isometric Array Grammar (IAG).

Researchers of number theory have been dealing with three dimensional objects and the dense packing over the years. In number theory, filling the three dimensional space with polyhedra such that no two interior points are in contact is called packing. A wide range of research work is being carried in finding out different possibilities of packing and its corresponding packing density.

In our previous work [2] we have introduced 3D-Tile pasting system and proved that grammatical formalism is possible for such packing. This system enables tiling of three dimensional space by polyhedra using different types of catenations like vertex to edge, edge to vertex, edge to face, face to edge, face to face, vertex to vertex.

In this paper, we have defined CT-Picture Generative Grammar which involves congruent tetrahedra in 3D Tile pasting System. We have derived a formula to find out the coordinates of the tetrahedra which is tiling the rectangular block. The packing of a rectangular block made of eight cubes is studied in detail.
**II. PRELIMINARIES**

**Definition:**

Sequential Space Filling Grammar (SSFG) [2]

A Sequential Space Filling Grammar is a 4-tuple \((S, S_0, L, P)\) where \(S\) is the set of three dimensional polyhedra, \(S_0 \in S\) is the initial polyhedron. \(L\) is the set of alphabets which represent vertices \(v'\), edge positions \(e_p'\), face positions \(f_p'\) or any combination of these in a three dimensional polyhedra. An edge position \(e_p'\) or a face position \(f_p'\) is a position in which the neighbouring polyhedron is in contact.

For any two alphabets \(\alpha, \beta \in L\), \(P = \{\alpha \rightarrow \beta\}\) is the set of production rules. One polyhedron is catenated with another polyhedron depending on the production rules. Catenation of polyhedra is nothing but, ‘\(\alpha\)’ of one polyhedron coincides with ‘\(\beta\)’ of the neighbouring polyhedron.

Depending on the representation of \(\alpha\) and \(\beta\), there are 9 types of production rules as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
  i) \ & v \rightarrow v \\
  ii) \ & e_p \rightarrow e_p \\
  iii) \ & f_p \rightarrow f_p \\
  iv) \ & v \rightarrow e_p \\
  v) \ & f_p \rightarrow e_p \\
  vi) \ & v \rightarrow f_p \\
  vii) \ & e_p \rightarrow v \\
  viii) \ & e_p \rightarrow f_p \\
  ix) \ & f_p \rightarrow v
\end{align*}
\]

where \(v\) is the vertex, \(e_p\) is the edge position and \(f_p\) is the face position.

When the production rules are applied, different kinds of pictures are generated. A picture is a finite collection of polyhedra formed by catenating the polyhedra from the set \(S\) in the grammar. To derive one picture from another we use the symbol \(\Rightarrow\).

- If \(A\) and \(B\) are three dimensional pictures formed using a three dimensional polyhedra then \(A \Rightarrow B\) indicates the usual meaning that picture \(A\) ‘directly derives’ picture \(B\).
- If we have, for instance \(P = \{\alpha \rightarrow \beta\}\) and \(A \Rightarrow^1 B\), then \(\Rightarrow^1\) indicates the fact that \(A\) directly derives \(B\) using the production rule \(P\) once and \(A \Rightarrow^{(1)^2} B\) means \(A\) derives \(B\) using the rule \(P\) twice.
- Suppose \(P = \{\alpha_1 \rightarrow \beta_1, \alpha_2 \rightarrow \beta_2\}\) then \(A \Rightarrow^{1,2} B\), means \(A\) derives \(B\) using either the first rule \(\alpha_1 \rightarrow \beta_1\) or using the second rule \(\alpha_2 \rightarrow \beta_2\).

And also \(A \Rightarrow^{12} B\) means \(A\) derives \(B\) using the first rule \(\alpha_1 \rightarrow \beta_1\) first and then the second rule \(\alpha_2 \rightarrow \beta_2\) next to it.

The set of all possible pictures generated by SSFG is denoted by \(L^*\-SSFG\).
The language L-SSFG is a subset of L*-SSFG.

III. PICTURE GENERATION OF A RECTANGULAR BLOCK USING CONGRUENT TETRAHEDRA

In this section we introduce CT-Picture Generative Grammar (CT-PGG). CT stands for Congruent Tetrahedra. We have proved that a cube and a rectangular block can be generated using this grammar.

Definition

Sequential CT- Picture Generative Grammar

A Sequential CT- Picture Generative Grammar (CT-PGG) is \( G=(C, C_0, V, P) \) where \( C \) is the set of congruent tetrahedra, \( C_0 \) is the initial congruent tetrahedron. \( V \) is the set of all labels. \( P \) is the set of production rules i.e, \( P = \{ T_x(f_a) \rightarrow T_y(f_a) \mid T_x \text{ and } T_y \text{ are the names of the tetrahedra. } f_a \text{ is the face of the tetrahedra. } T_x(f_a) \text{ represents the face } f_a \text{ of tetrahedron } T_x \text{. } T_y(f_a) \text{ represents the face } f_a \text{ of the tetrahedron } T_y \text{. The production rule } T_x(f_a) \rightarrow T_y(f_a) \text{ represents a face to face catenation where the face } f_a \text{ of tetrahedra } T_y \text{ gets catenated with the face } f_a \text{ of tetrahedra } T_x \text{. The tetrahedra in the set } C \text{ are labelled as such that the faces to be catenated are given the same name.} \)

The set of all possible pictures generated by CT-PGG is denoted by \( L(CTPGG) \).

The language generated by CT-PGG is denoted by CTPL and it is a subset of \( L(CTPGG) \).

Theorem

A cube can be generated by six congruent tetrahedra.

Proof

Let the six tetrahedral tiles be \( T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4, T_5 \) and \( T_6 \) with the following vertices:

- \( T_1 = (V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4) \)
- \( T_2 = (V_1, V_2, V_4, V_5) \)
- \( T_3 = (V_1, V_2, V_5, V_6) \)
- \( T_4 = (V_1, V_2, V_6, V_7) \)
- \( T_5 = (V_1, V_2, V_7, V_8) \)
- \( T_6 = (V_1, V_2, V_8, V_3) \)
where $V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4, V_5, V_6, V_7, V_8$ represents vertices of tetrahedra. The faces of the tetrahedra are labelled as given in the below table.

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tetrahedra</th>
<th>Four vertices of tetrahedra</th>
<th>Vertices of the faces of tetrahedra</th>
<th>Labels of the faces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$T_1$</td>
<td>$(V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4)$</td>
<td>$(V_1, V_2, V_3)$</td>
<td>$f_1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$(V_1, V_2, V_4)$</td>
<td>$f_2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$(V_1, V_3, V_4)$</td>
<td>$f_3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$(V_2, V_3, V_4)$</td>
<td>$f_4$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$T_2$</td>
<td>$(V_1, V_2, V_4, V_5)$</td>
<td>$(V_1, V_2, V_4)$</td>
<td>$f_2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$(V_1, V_2, V_5)$</td>
<td>$f_5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$(V_1, V_4, V_5)$</td>
<td>$f_6$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$(V_2, V_4, V_5)$</td>
<td>$f_7$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$T_3$</td>
<td>$(V_1, V_2, V_5, V_6)$</td>
<td>$(V_1, V_2, V_5)$</td>
<td>$f_5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$(V_1, V_2, V_6)$</td>
<td>$f_8$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$(V_1, V_5, V_6)$</td>
<td>$f_9$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$(V_2, V_5, V_6)$</td>
<td>$f_{10}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$T_4$</td>
<td>$(V_1, V_2, V_6, V_7)$</td>
<td>$(V_1, V_2, V_6)$</td>
<td>$f_8$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$(V_1, V_2, V_7)$</td>
<td>$f_{11}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$(V_1, V_6, V_7)$</td>
<td>$f_{12}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$(V_2, V_6, V_7)$</td>
<td>$f_{13}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$T_5$</td>
<td>$(V_1, V_2, V_7, V_8)$</td>
<td>$(V_1, V_2, V_7)$</td>
<td>$f_{11}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$(V_1, V_2, V_8)$</td>
<td>$f_{14}$</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$(V_1, V_7, V_8)$</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$(V_2, V_7, V_8)$</td>
<td>$f_{16}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$T_6$</td>
<td>$(V_1, V_2, V_8, V_3)$</td>
<td>$(V_1, V_2, V_8)$</td>
<td>$f_{14}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$(V_1, V_2, V_3)$</td>
<td>$f_1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$(V_1, V_8, V_3)$</td>
<td>$f_{17}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$(V_2, V_8, V_3)$</td>
<td>$f_{18}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Consider a sequential CT- Picture Generative Grammar $G = (C, C_0, V, P)$
Where $C$ is the set of congruent tetrahedral

$C = \{ C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4, C_5, C_6 \}$

$C_0$ is the initial congruent tetrahedron

$C_0 = \{ C_1 \}$

$V = \{ T_1(f_1), T_1(f_2), T_1(f_3), T_1(f_4), T_2(f_2), T_2(f_5), T_2(f_6), T_2(f_7), T_3(f_8), T_3(f_9), T_3(f_{10}), T_4(f_6), T_4(f_{11}), T_4(f_{12}), T_4(f_{13}), T_5(f_{11}), T_5(f_{14}), T_5(f_{15}), T_5(f_{16}), T_6(f_{14}), T_6(f_1), T_6(f_{17}), T_6(f_{18}) \}$

$P = \{ T_1(f_2) \rightarrow T_2(f_2), T_2(f_5) \rightarrow T_3(f_5), T_3(f_8) \rightarrow T_4(f_6), T_4(f_{11}) \rightarrow T_5(f_{11}), T_5(f_{14}) \rightarrow T_6(f_{14}), T_6(f_1) \rightarrow T_1(f_2) \}$

The catenation of congruent tetrahedral tiles has been explained below.

**Figure 1:** Tetrahedron $T_1$

Consider the initial tetrahedron $T_1 = (V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4)$. The four faces of $T_1$ are $(V_1, V_3, V_4)$, $(V_2, V_3, V_4)$, $(V_1, V_2, V_4)$ and $(V_1, V_3, V_2)$.

**Figure 2:** Catenation of Tetrahedron $T_2$
Consider the tetrahedron $T_2 = (V_1, V_2, V_4, V_5)$. The four faces of $T_2$ are $(V_1, V_2, V_4), (V_1, V_4, V_5), (V_2, V_4, V_5)$ and $(V_4, V_5, V_2)$. The face $(V_1, V_2, V_4)$ of $T_1$ and $T_2$ are catenated together.

**Figure 3:** Catenation of Tetrahedron $T_3$

Consider the tetrahedron $T_3 = (V_1, V_2, V_5, V_6)$. The four faces of $T_3$ are $(V_1, V_5, V_6), (V_5, V_2, V_6), (V_2, V_6, V_1)$ and $(V_1, V_5, V_2)$. The face $(V_1, V_5, V_2)$ of $T_2$ and $T_3$ are catenated together.

**Figure 4:** Catenation of Tetrahedron $T_4$

Consider the tetrahedron $T_4 = (V_1, V_2, V_6, V_7)$. The four faces of $T_4$ are $(V_1, V_2, V_6), (V_6, V_2, V_7), (V_7, V_1, V_6)$ and $(V_1, V_2, V_6)$. The face $(V_1, V_2, V_6)$ of $T_3$ and $T_4$ are catenated together.

**Figure 5:** Catenation of Tetrahedron $T_5$
Consider the tetrahedron $T_5 = (V_1, V_2, V_7, V_8)$. The four faces of $T_5$ are $(V_2, V_7, V_8), (V_1, V_7, V_8), (V_1, V_2, V_8)$ and $(V_1, V_2, V_7)$. The faces $(V_1, V_6, V_7)$ of the tetrahedral $T_4$ and $T_5$ is catenated face to face.

Consider the tetrahedron $T_6 = (V_1, V_3, V_2, V_8)$. The four faces of $T_6$ are $(V_1, V_3, V_8), (V_1, V_2, V_8), (V_1, V_3, V_2)$ and $(V_3, V_2, V_8)$. The faces $(V_1, V_2, V_8)$ of tetrahedra $T_5$ and $T_6$ are catenated face to face.

Hence we obtain a cube catenated by six congruent tetrahedra. The language is given by

\[ L = \{ \text{cube} \} \]

Note: Apart from a cube, we can also generate a rectangular block as follows:
To begin with we form a cube using the previous grammar. Then catenate the face $f_4$ of the tetrahedral $T_1$ to the face $f_{15}$ of the tetrahedron $T_5$. The corresponding production rule is

$$Q = \{ T_1 (f_4) \rightarrow T_5 (f_{15}) \}$$

So as a result we get

Figure 8: A cube catenated with Tetrahedra $T_1$

As we continue applying the production rules in $P$, a rectangular block is generated.

Figure 9: Generation of rectangular block using congruent tetrahedral
IV. PICTURE GENERATION OF A RECTANGULAR BLOCK USING COORDINATE SYSTEM

Let us consider a unit cube with labels \((V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4, V_5, V_6, V_7, V_8)\) in coordinate system by fixing the vertex \(V_3\) as 111. Since it is a unit cube the other coordinates \((V_1, V_2, V_4, V_5, V_6, V_7, V_8)\) are formed as \((212, 121, 211, 221, 222, 122, 112)\).

![Figure 10: Labeling of a cube in coordinate system](image)

When we apply the tiling process mentioned in the proof of the Theorem, in section 3, we get the following six tetrahedra

\[
T_1 = (212, 121, 111, 211) \\
T_2 = (212, 121, 211, 221) \\
T_3 = (212, 121, 221, 222) \\
T_4 = (212, 121, 222, 122) \\
T_5 = (212, 121, 122, 112) \\
T_6 = (212, 121, 112, 111)
\]

Now we try to extend the idea of tiling a cube by tetrahedra to a rectangular block of size \((l, m, n)\). A unit cube is of size \((2,2,2)\). Considering \(x, y, z\) coordinates as \(i, j, k\) respectively and fixing the value of \(i, j, k\) as 1,1,1 we obtain the following formula

**Table 2**

1. \([(i + 1)j(k + 1), i(j + 1)k, ijk, (i + 1)jk]\)
2. \([(i + 1)j(k + 1), i(j + 1)k, (i + 1)jk, (i + 1)(j + 1)k]\)
3. \([(i + 1)j(k + 1), i(j + 1)k, (i + 1)(j + 1)k, (i + 1)(j + 1)(k + 1)]\)
4. \([(i + 1)j(k + 1), i(j + 1)k, (i + 1)(j + 1)(k + 1), i(j + 1)(k + 1)]\)
5. \([(i + 1)j(k + 1), i(j + 1)k, i(j + 1)(k + 1), ijk(k + 1)]\)
6. \([(i + 1)j(k + 1), i(j + 1)k, ij(k + 1), ijk]\)

Where \(i = 1, 2, \ldots, l - 1\)  
\(j = 1, 2, \ldots, m - 1\)  
\(k = 1, 2, \ldots, n - 1\)
Now let us see how the above formula works for a cube of size $3 \times 3 \times 3$.
Here $l = 3$, $m = 3$ and $n = 3$. So $i = 1, 2$

$$j = 1, 2$$

$$k = 1, 2$$

when we substitute the values of $i, j$ and $k$ we get eight possibilities

$(1, 1, 1), (1, 2, 1), (2, 2, 1), (2, 1, 1), (2, 1, 2), (1, 1, 2), (1, 2, 2), (2, 2, 2)$

When we apply the above combinations one by one we obtain tetrahedral tiling the cubes of size $2 \times 2 \times 2$. So for a cube of size $3 \times 3 \times 3$, totally there are $8 \times 6 = 48$ tetrahedra which generates the cube. The following are the details of the coordinates of each tetrahedra which are tiling the cubes of size $2 \times 2 \times 2$.

To begin with we consider the coordinate $(1, 1, 1)$ and substitute it in the formula. So we get six congruent tetrahedral, which is named as $T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4, T_5, T_6$. Then we label each of the tetrahedra starting from $a_1, a_2, \ldots$ as such that the repeated coordinates of the faces are given the same label.

### Table 3:

| Values of $i, j, k$ | Coordinates of six tetrahedra | Faces of the tetrahedra | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------| |
| $(1, 1, 1)$         | $(212, 121, 111, 211)$      | $T_1$ $(212, 121, 111)$ $a_1$ | |
|                     |                             | $a_2$                  | |
|                     |                             | $a_3$                  | |
|                     |                             | $a_4$                  | |
| $(212, 121, 211, 221)$ | | $T_2$ $(212, 121, 211)$ $a_2$ | |
|                     |                             | $a_5$                  | |
|                     |                             | $a_6$                  | |
|                     |                             | $a_7$                  | |
| $(212, 121, 221, 222)$ | | $T_3$ $(212, 121, 221)$ $a_5$ | |
|                     |                             | $a_8$                  | |
|                     |                             | $a_9$                  | |
|                     |                             | $a_{10}$               | |
| $(212, 121, 222, 122)$ | | $T_4$ $(212, 121, 222)$ $a_8$ | |
|                     |                             | $a_{11}$               | |
|                     |                             | $a_{12}$               | |
|                     |                             | $a_{13}$               | |
Similarly we consider the coordinates $(1,2,1), (2,2,1), (2,1,1), (2,1,2), (1,1,2), (1,2,2), (2,2,2)$ and follow the procedure just as we had followed earlier for $(1,1,1)$. As a result we get the cubes

\[ P = \{ T_1(a_2) \rightarrow T_2(a_2), T_2(a_5) \rightarrow T_3(a_5), T_3(a_8) \rightarrow T_4(a_8), T_4(a_{11}) \rightarrow T_5(a_{11}), T_5(a_{14}) \rightarrow T_6(a_{14}), T_6(a_1) \rightarrow T_1(a_1) \} \]

**Figure 11:** Cubes generated using tables 2 and 3
Considering all the eight unit cubes, we catenate its faces to form a cube of two units such that the congruent faces of the tetrahedra coincide.

Initially consider the cube $T_1$ and then catenate a congruent tetrahedra $T_7$ present in the cube $T_1$ using the production rule $T_3(a_{10}) \rightarrow T_7(b_3)$ and $T_4(a_{13}) \rightarrow T_{12}(b_{17})$. Similarly catenate the congruent faces of the tetrahedra using the production rules given below.

$$P = \{ T_3(a_{10}) \rightarrow T_7(b_3), T_4(a_{13}) \rightarrow T_{12}(b_{17}), T_9(b_9) \rightarrow T_{17}(c_{16}), T_6(b_6) \rightarrow T_{18}(c_{18}), T_{18}(c_{17}) \rightarrow T_{22}(d_{13}), T_{13}(c_3) \rightarrow T_{21}(d_{10}), T_{22}(d_{12}) \rightarrow T_{26}(e_7), T_{23}(d_{15}) \rightarrow T_{25}(e_4), T_{29}(e_{16}) \rightarrow T_{33}(f_9), T_{30}(e_{18}) \rightarrow T_{32}(f_6), T_{34}(f_{13}) \rightarrow T_{42}(g_{17}), T_{33}(f_{10}) \rightarrow T_{37}(g_3), T_{39}(g_9) \rightarrow T_{47}(h_{16}), T_{38}(g_6) \rightarrow T_{48}(h_{18}), T_{48}(h_{17}) \rightarrow T_{28}(e_{13}), T_{43}(h_3) \rightarrow T_{27}(e_{10}) \}$$

Figurative explanation is given below.
Each cube is catenated with another cube in a unique way in which the congruent faces of the tertahedra are attached with each other. We can create cubes or rectangular blocks of any sizes following a similar procedure.

V. CONCLUSION
In this paper we have shown that grammatical formalism for the picture generation of rectangular blocks by congruent tetrahedra is possible. CT-Picture Generative Grammar has been defined. A formula has been introduced to obtain the coordinates of the tetrahedra using which we can generate rectangular blocks of any size.
REFERENCES


