

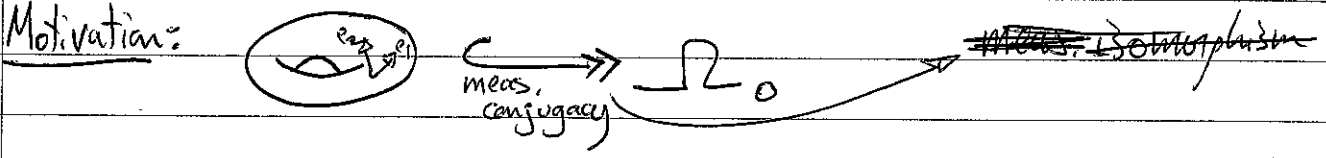
(1st) A self-similar aperiodic set of 19 Wang tiles, Geom Dedicata, Aug 2018

(2nd) Subst. structure of Jeandel-Rao aperiodic tilings, arxiv:1808.07768

Talk at Durham 7/09/2018

Jeandel-Rao tiles: $T_0 = \{ \begin{matrix} \#0 & \#1 & \#2 & \dots & \#10 \\ \boxed{2 \ 4} & \boxed{2 \ 2} & \boxed{3 \ 1} & \dots & \end{matrix} \}$

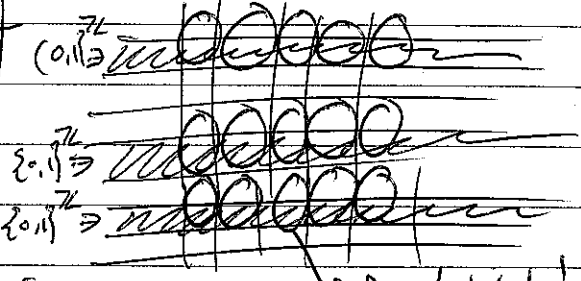
Wang shift: $\Omega_0 = \Omega_{T_0} = \{ \mathbb{Z}^2 \rightarrow T_0 \text{ valid Wang tilings} \}$
 Known (JR, 2015) Ω_0 is aperiodic



Observations on T_0 :

	then $\notin \{0,1\}$	
then $\in \{0,1\}$	if $\in \{0,1\}$	then $\in \{0,1\}$
	then $\notin \{0,1\}$	

which means that tiles 0,1 form non adjacent horizontal rows:



DEF: A Wang tile set, $\emptyset \neq M \subseteq T$ is a subset of markers in the direction e_2 if

$M \circ M, M \circ^2(T \setminus M), (T \setminus M) \circ^2 M$ (Charlier, Karkki, Rigo)

are forbidden in Ω_T .

EX: $\{0,1\} \subset T_0$ is a subset of markers in direction e_2 for JR tiles.

More observations on T_0 :

then = 9	then $\in \{3,7,8,10\}$
if = 0	if = 1

$w: \begin{cases} 0 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, 1 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, 2 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, 3 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, 4 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ 5 \rightarrow 2, 6 \rightarrow 3, 7 \rightarrow 4, 8 \rightarrow 5, 9 \rightarrow 6, 10 \rightarrow 7, 11 \rightarrow 8 \\ 12 \rightarrow 10 \end{cases}$

THM: If \exists markers $M \subset T$ in the direction e_i , then \exists Wang tile set S_L and a 2-dim morphism $w_L: \Omega_{S_L} \rightarrow \Omega_T$ s.t. $w_L(S_L) \subseteq (T \setminus M) \cup (M \circ^i(T \setminus M))$ which is recognizable and onto up to a shift.

DEF: $\forall y \in \Omega_T, \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}^2, x \in S_L$ s.t. $y = o^k(w(x))$ at most one with y_0 appears in the image of x_0

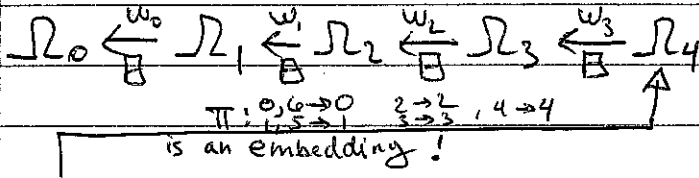
The substitution: $w: \begin{cases} u \mapsto u \\ u \oplus^i v \mapsto u \oplus^i v \end{cases}$ or

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & \\ & 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Algorithms (in 2nd paper): FIND MARKERS (T, \bar{i}, r)

FIND SUBSTITUTION (T, M, \bar{i}, r)

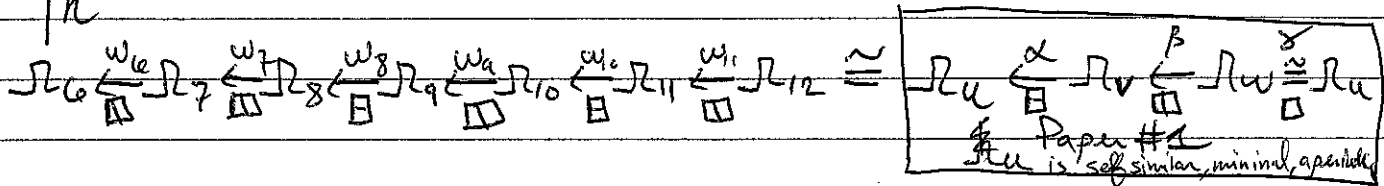
- 2 useless tiles in T_4
- No markers in T_4



R_5

• No markers in T_5

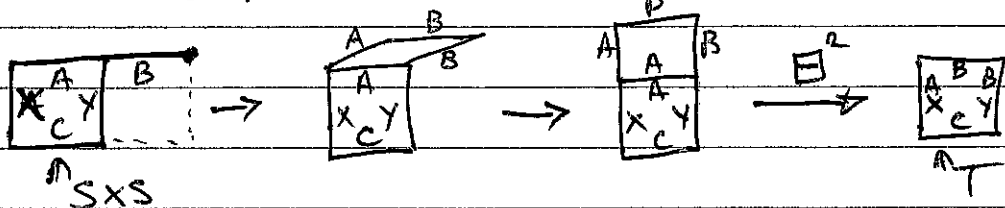
$\uparrow n$



Sheer top conjugacy $\eta: R_6 \rightarrow R_5$

• No markers in R_5 , because markers are on slope \perp lines of \perp .

• Idea: for each domino



• leads to a top conjugacy on tilings $R_5 \leftrightarrow R_T$

Results

Thm Let $X_i = W_i(X_{i+1})$ for $i=0, \dots, 11$. [$\pi = w_4, \eta = w_5$]

- $X_{12} = R_{12}$ is s.s., aperiodic minimal [1st paper]
- $X_i = R_i$ is aperi., minimal $\forall i, 5 \leq i \leq 11$.
- $X_i \subseteq R_i$ is aperi. minimal $\forall i, 0 \leq i \leq 4$.
- Frequencies of tiles/patches in $X_i \forall i$.

Conjecture $R_i \setminus X_i$ is of measure 0, $\forall i, 0 \leq i \leq 4$.

$\Rightarrow X_0$ can be decomposed into patches of size 45, 70, 72, 112.