

KVASIKRYSTALLISK FLETVÆRK

Fletværksdekorationen Forrest i den store grafik svarer til strukturen af en kvasikrystal, selvom fletværksmønsteret blev designet med såkaldte girih-fliser fra middelalderen. Ved brug af moderne geometriske metoder er girih-fliserne blevet arrangeret i et mønster med femfoldig rotationssymmetri.

Kvasikrystaller er strukturer, der er ordnede men ikke periodiske. I 1982 opdagede Shechtman, at de kan findes i naturen, hvilket man ellers ikke troede på dette tidspunkt. Efter megen kontrovers blev Shechtman tildelt Nobelprisen i kemi i 2011.

The wickerwork decoration in the foreground of the large graphic corresponds to the structure of a quasicrystal, even though the wickerwork was designed by medieval girih tiles. Using modern geometrical methods, the girih tiles were arranged to a girih wickerwork decoration with fivefold rotational symmetry.

Quasicrystals are structures that are ordered but not periodic. They were discovered to occur in Nature by Shechtman in 1982, and contradicted all conventional wisdom at the time. After a lot of controversy Shechtman was awarded the Nobel prize in chemistry in 2011.

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NB: Denne del bortskaeres