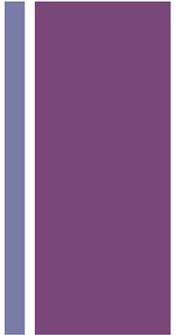
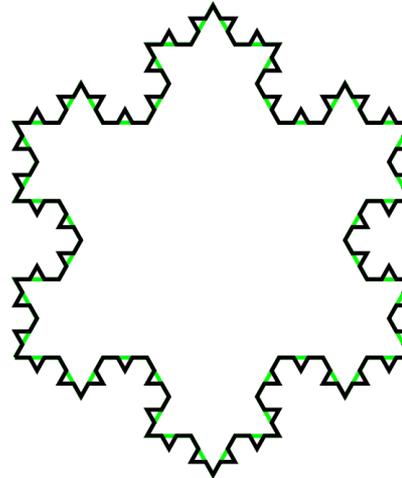
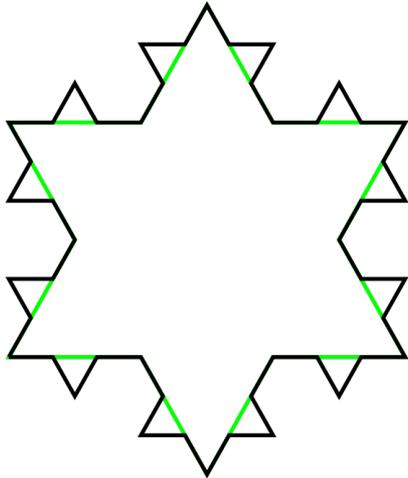
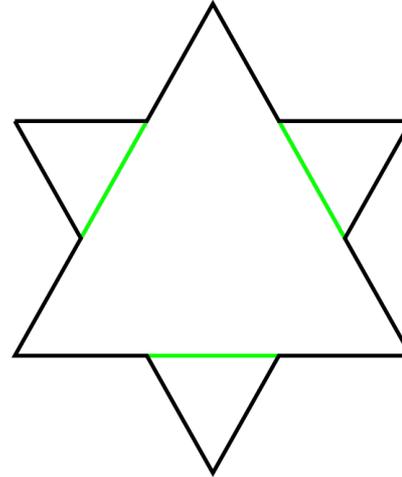
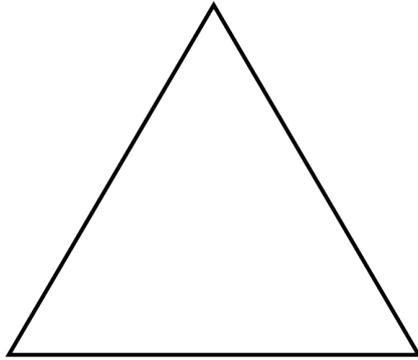


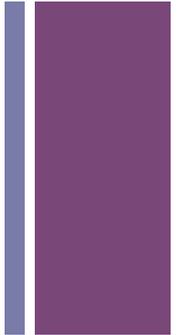
# Higher-Dimensional Koch Curves

Yuliya Semibratova

# + Koch Curve



# + Dimension



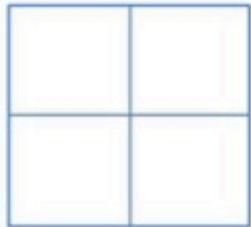
<b>Topological Dimension</b>	<b>Object</b>
0	Point
1	Line
2	Plane
3	Space

# + In between?



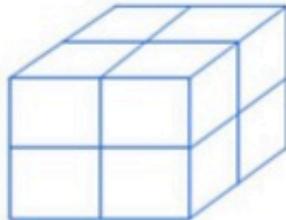
1-D  $N$  parts, scaled by ratio  $r = 1/N$

$$N r^1 = 1$$



2-D  $N$  parts, scaled by ratio  $r = 1/N^{1/2}$

$$N r^2 = 1$$



3-D  $N$  parts, scaled by ratio  $r = 1/N^{1/3}$

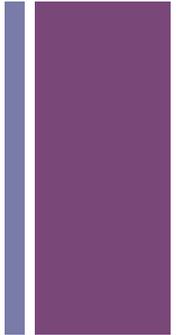
$$N r^3 = 1$$

## Generalize

For an object of  $N$  parts, each scaled down by a ratio  $r$  from the whole:

$$N r^D = 1$$

$$D = \frac{\log N}{\log 1/r}$$



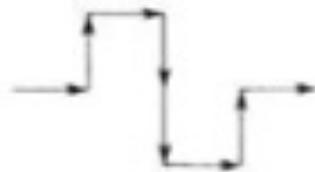
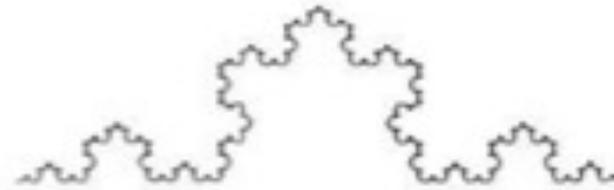
# + Generating Different Dimensions

→  
replaced by



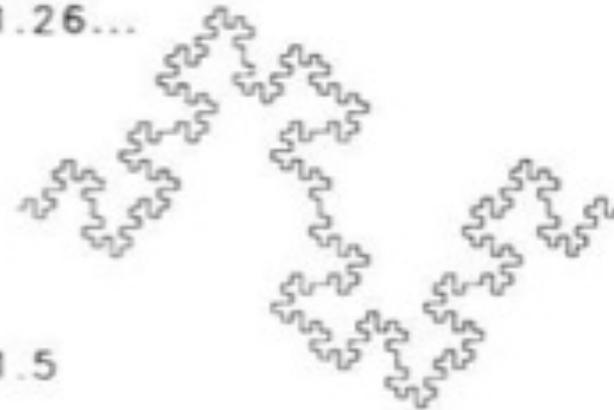
$$N=4, r=1/3.$$

$$D=\log(4)/\log(3)=1.26\dots$$



$$N=8, r=1/4.$$

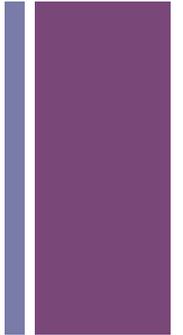
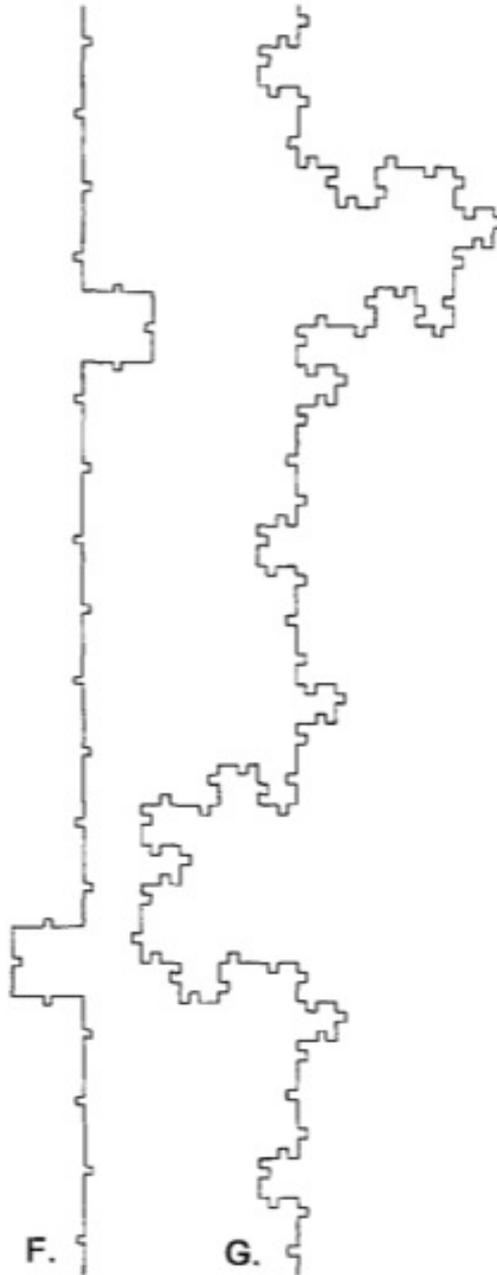
$$D=\log(8)/\log(4)=1.5$$



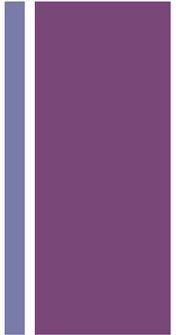


Curve F:  
 $D \approx 1.051$

Curve G:  
 $D \approx 1.293$

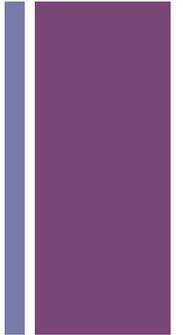


# + Defects in Materials



<b>Dimension (d)</b>	<b>Defect</b>
0	Point defect <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Interstitial</li><li>• Substitutional</li><li>• Vacancy</li></ul>
1	Line defect <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dislocation</li></ul>
2	Plane defect <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Twin planes (twinning)</li></ul>
3	Three dimensional defect

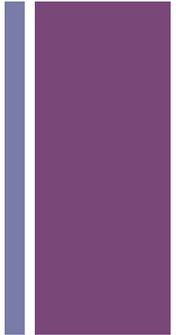
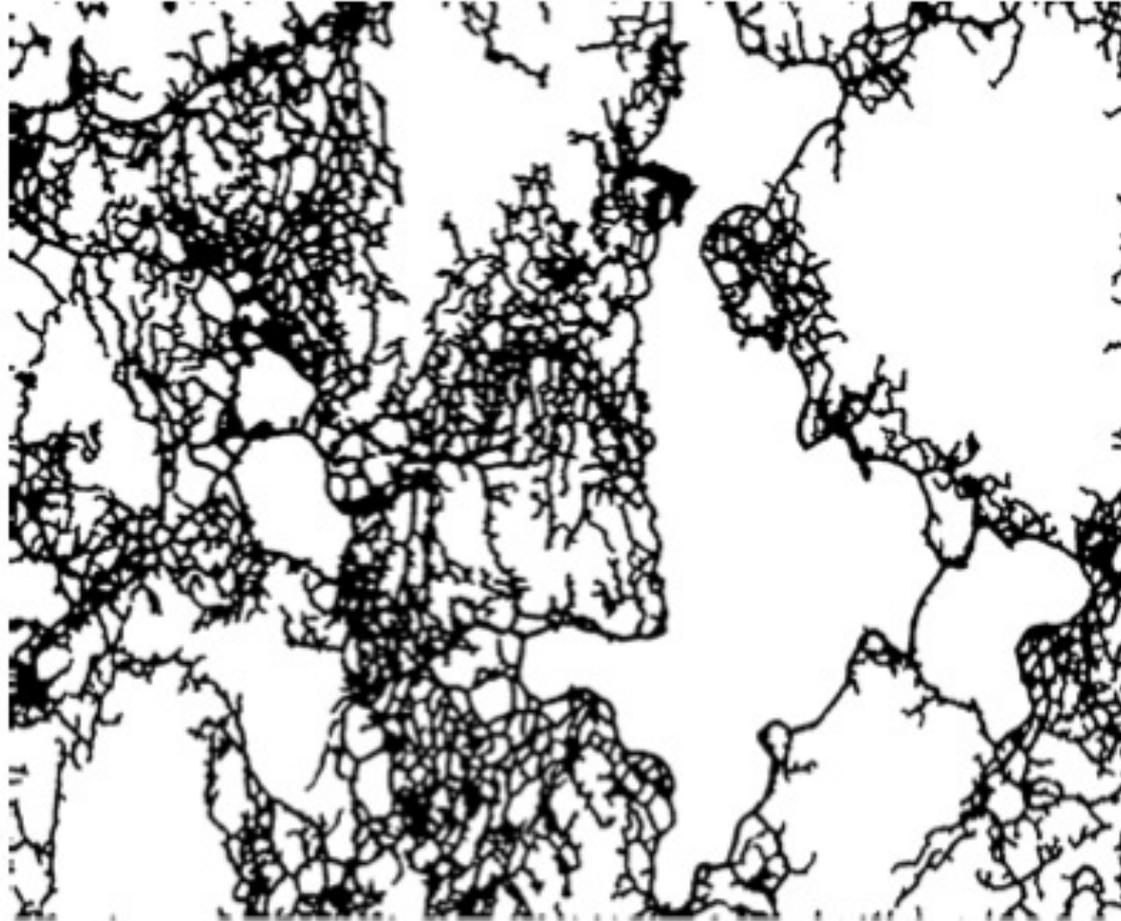
# + Fract(ion)al Dimension

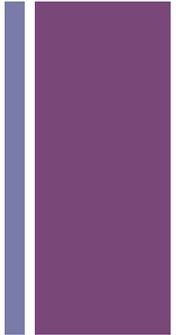
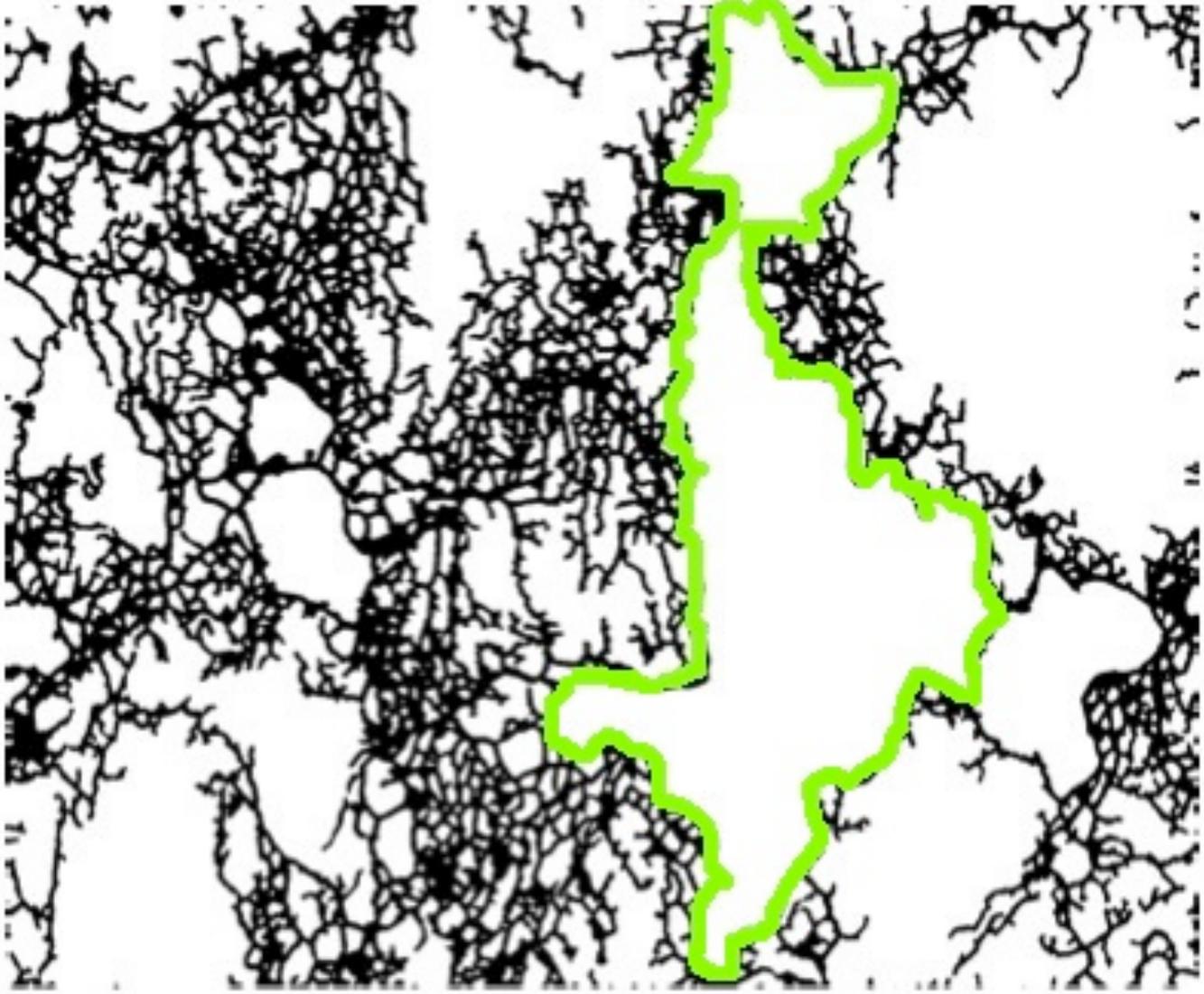


<b>Dimension (D)</b>	<b>Defect</b>
(1,2)	Grain boundary
(2,3)	Surface defect

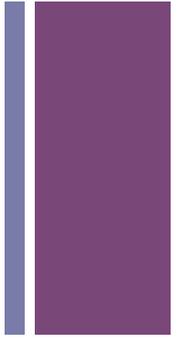
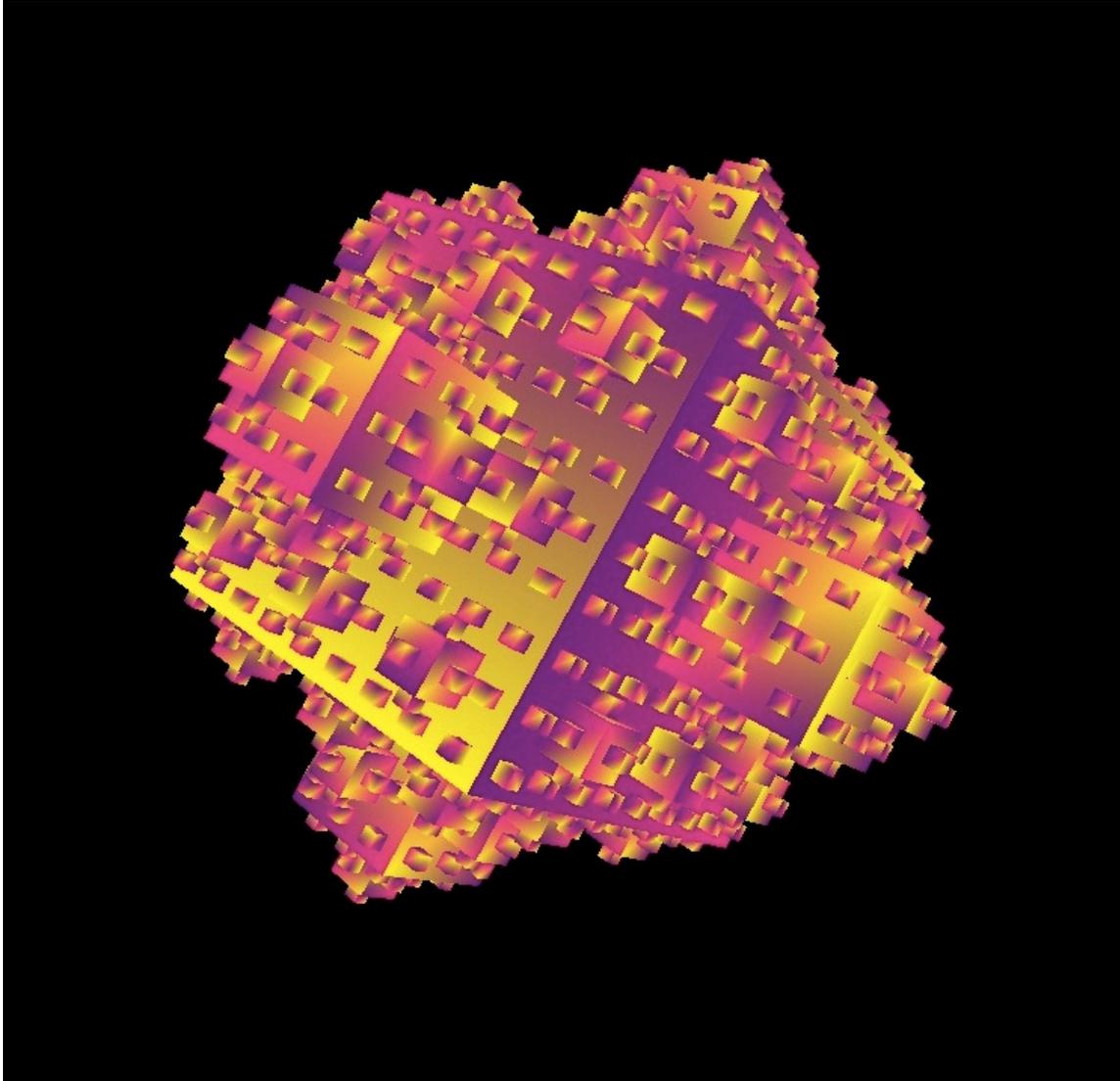
# + Grain Boundary

- Grain boundary in Al7050

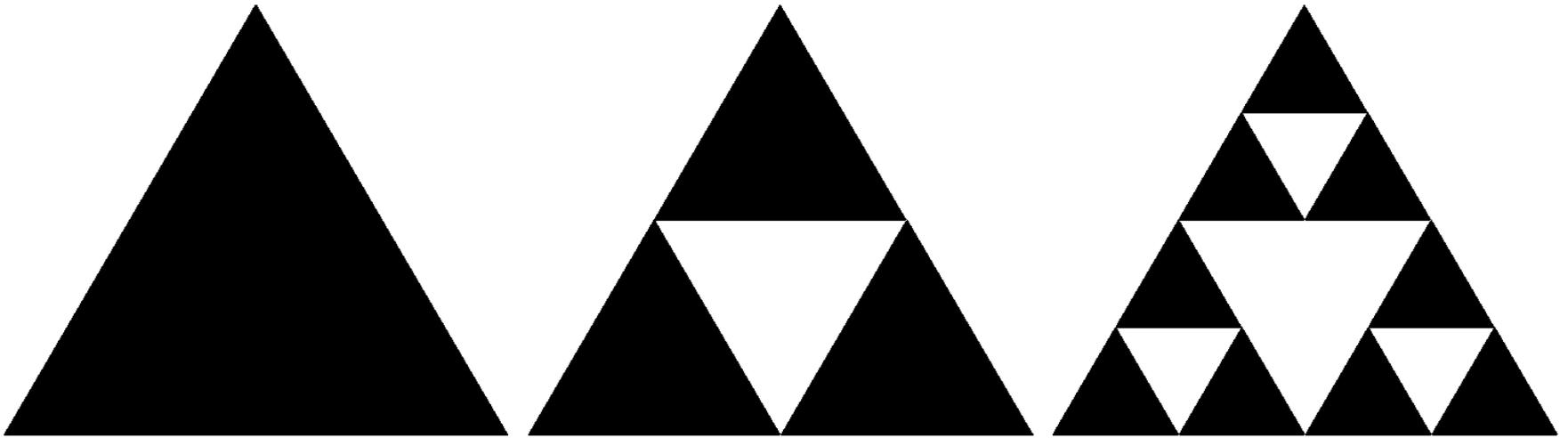
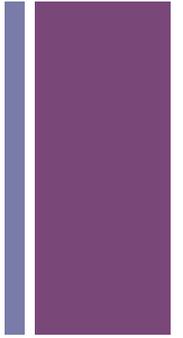


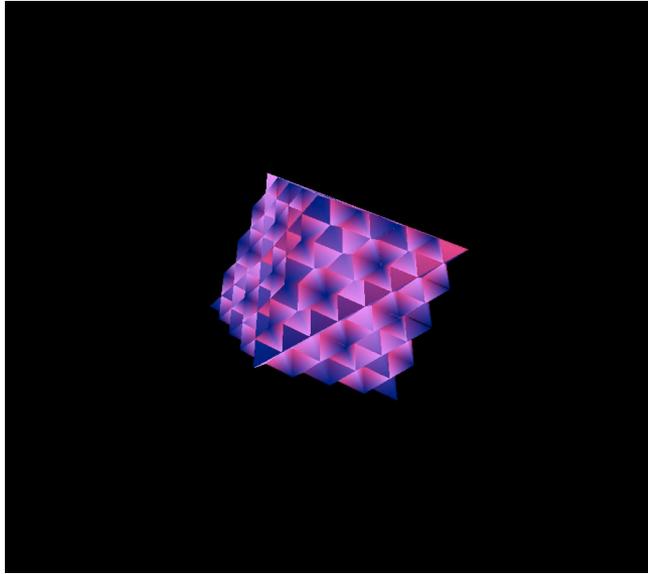
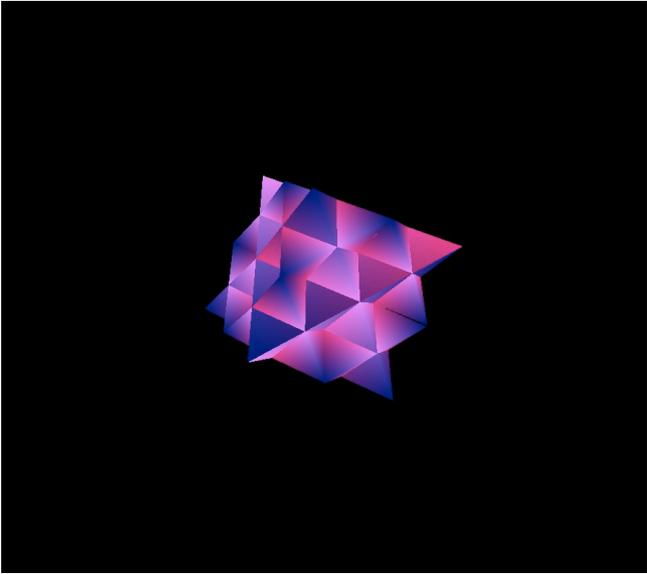
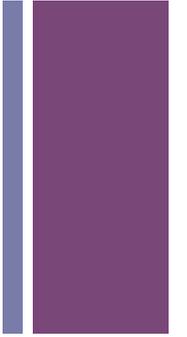
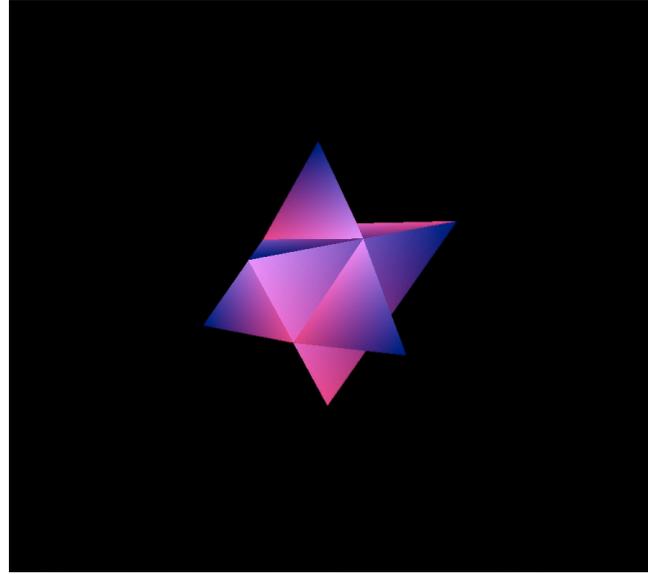
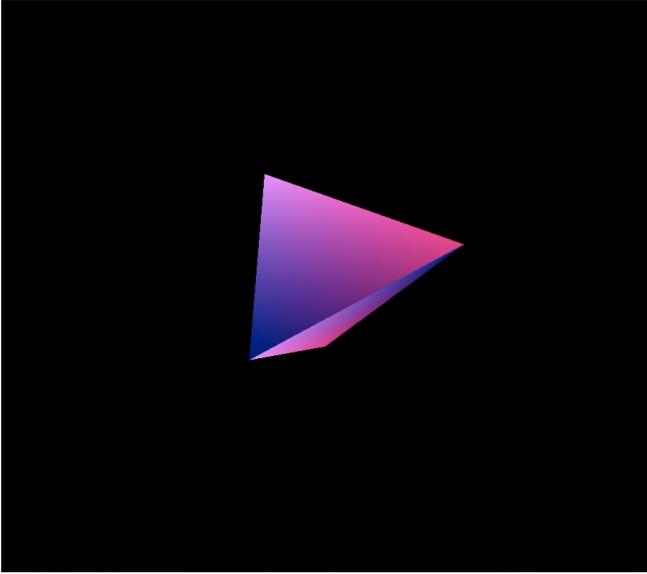


# + Koch Curve in Higher Dimensions

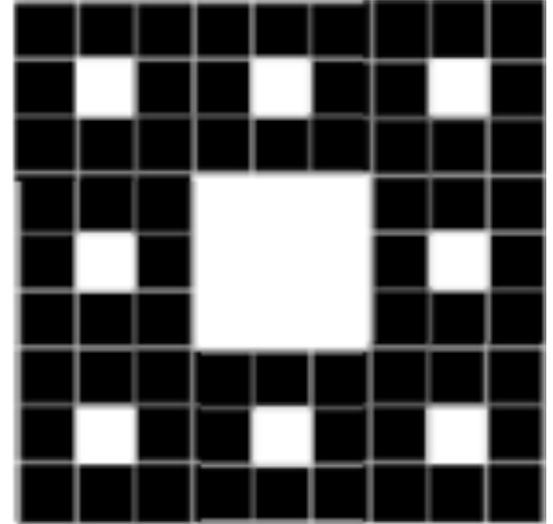
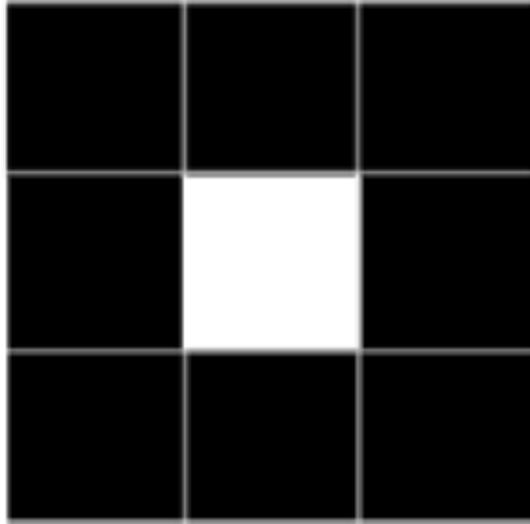
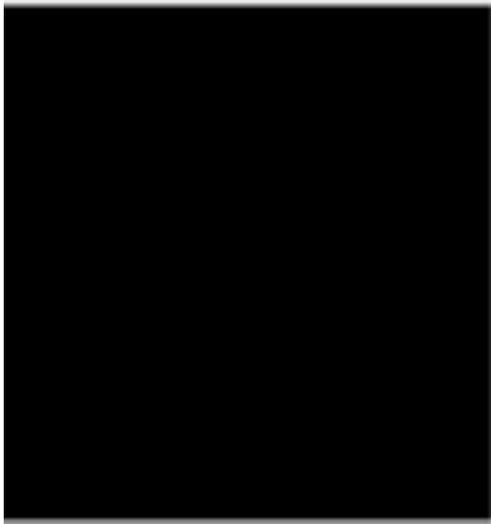
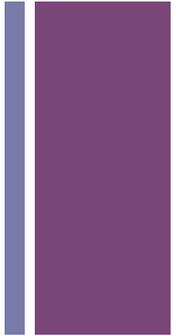


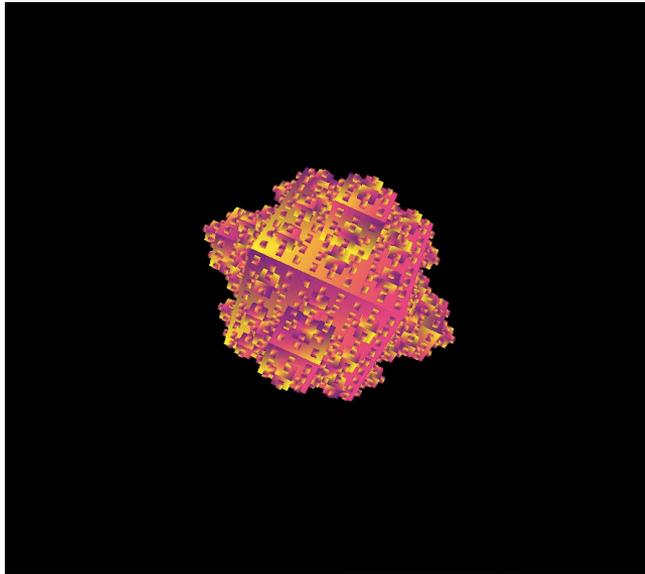
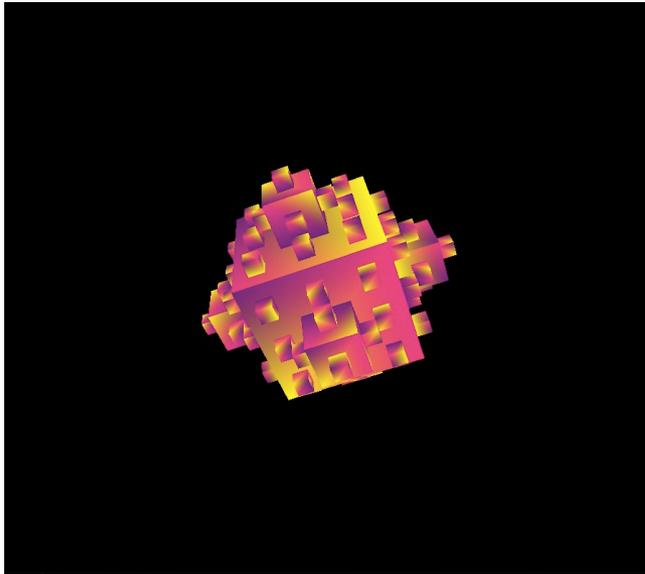
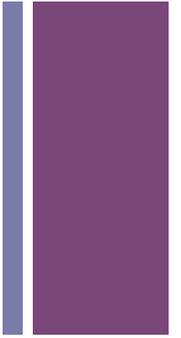
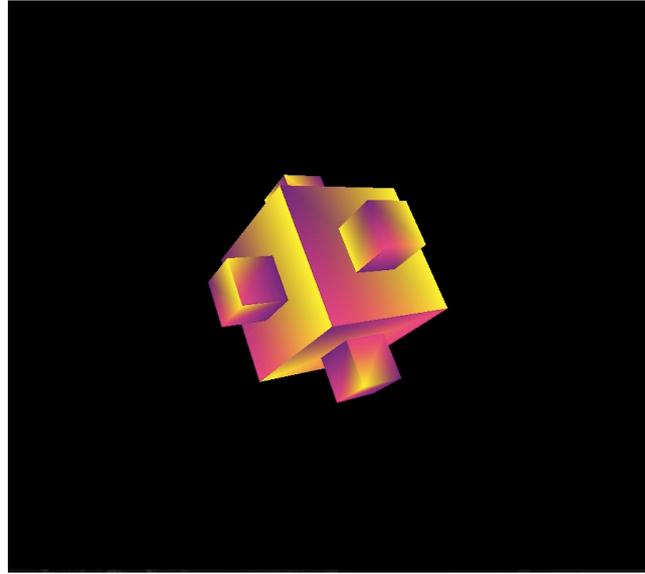
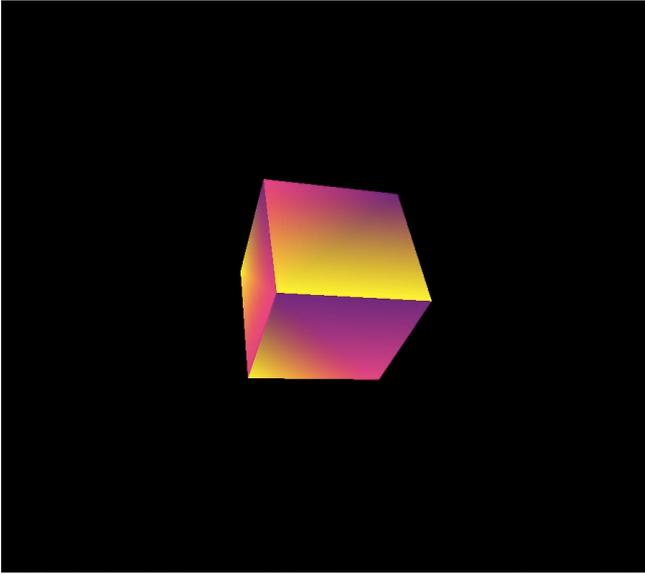
# + Tetrahedron





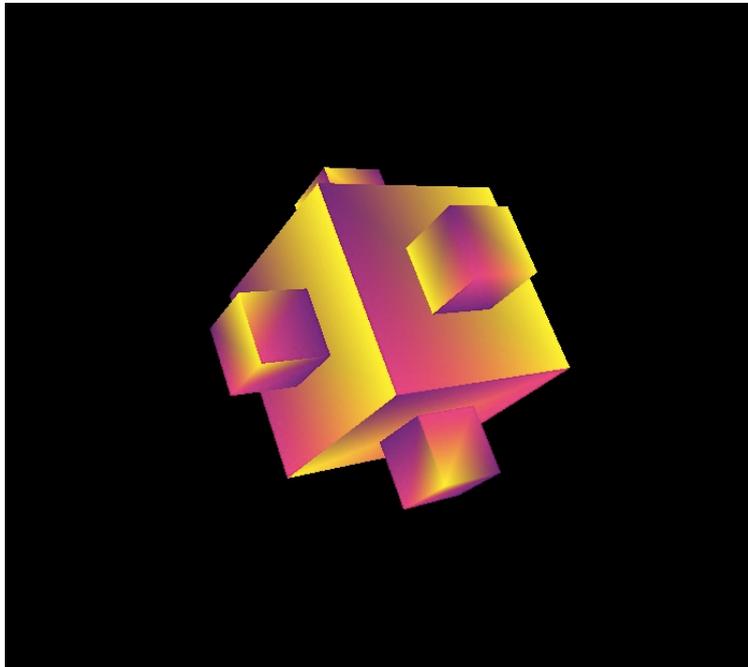
# + Cube



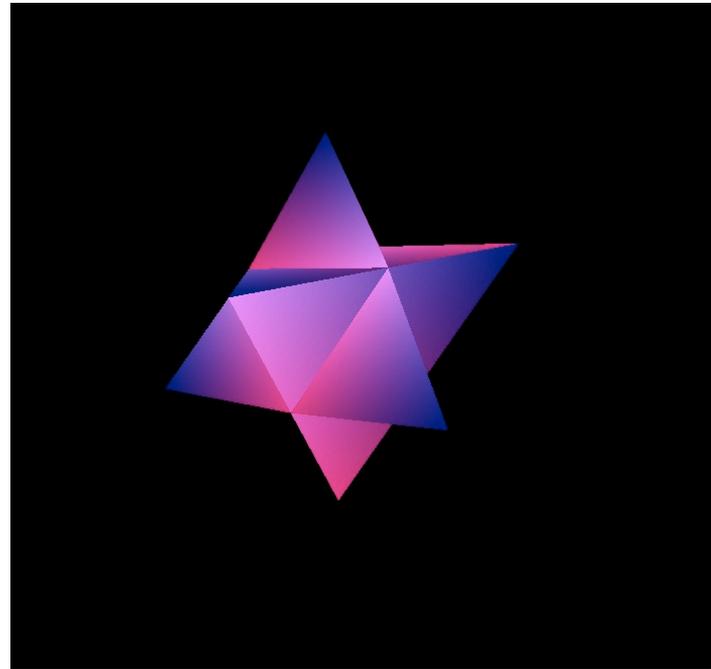


# + Fractal Dimension: Surfaces

$$D = \frac{\ln(S)}{\ln(\frac{1}{r})}$$

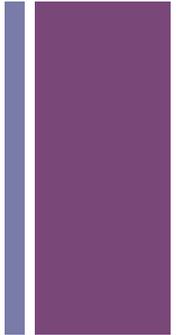
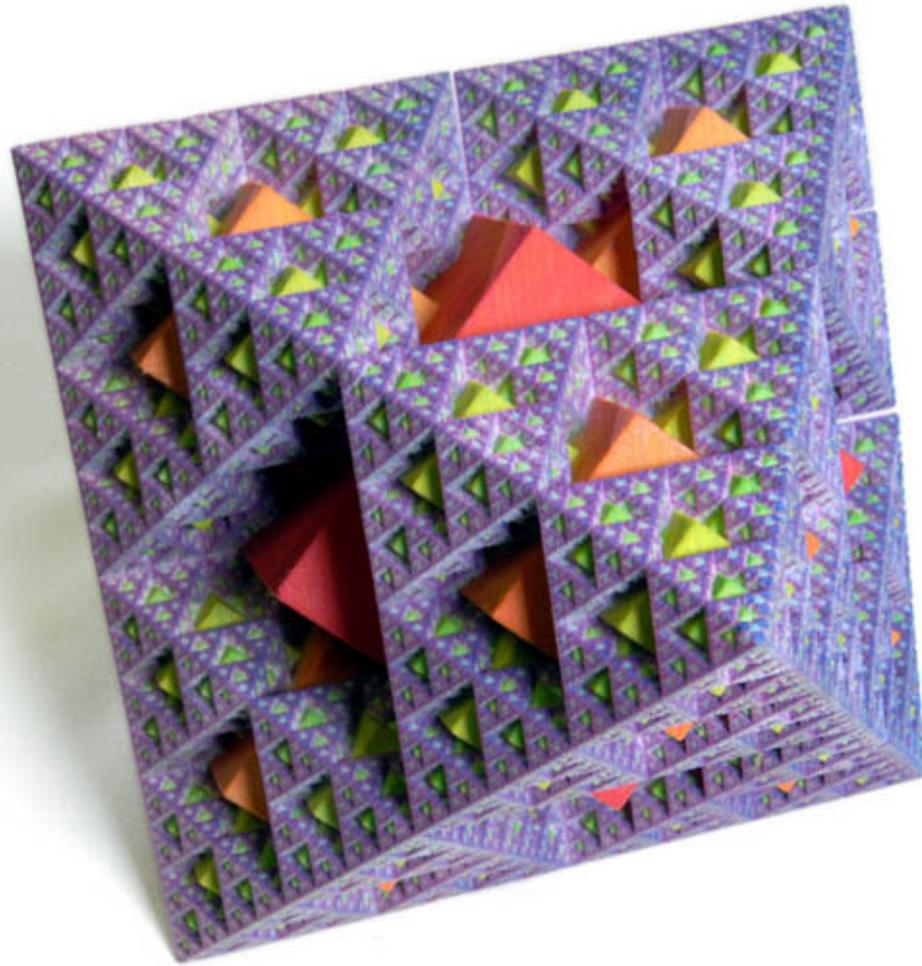


$$D = \log 13 / \log 3$$



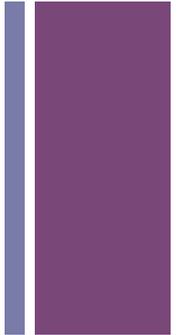
$$D = \log 6 / \log 2$$

# + Convergence





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