

DELLA PIETRA LECTURE SERIES PRESENTS

THE GEOMETRY OF SOCCER BALLS

BY PROFESSOR ÉTIENNE GHYS, L'ÉCOLE NORMALE SUPÉRIEURE DE LYON

Brazuca : The official World Cup Soccer ball : 2014



Brazuca : The official World Cup Soccer ball : 2014



Oldest Soccer ball



FIFA (Fédération Internationale de Football Association)
Laws of the Game

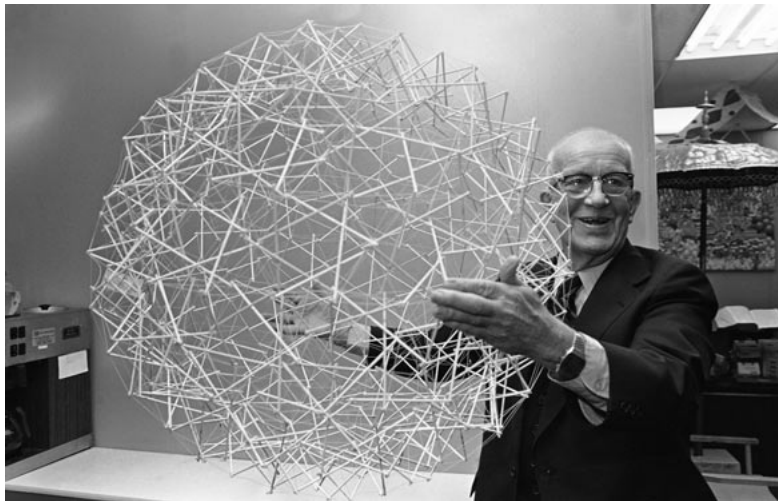
Law 2 - The Ball. Qualities and Measurements. The ball is :

- spherical
- Made of leather or other suitable material
- Of a circumference of not more than 70 cm (28 ins) and not less than 68 cm (27 ins) not more than 450 g (16 oz) in weight and not less than 410 g (14 oz) at the start of the match of a pressure equal to 0.6 – 1.1 atmosphere (600 – 1100 g/cm²) at sea level (8.5 lbs/sq in to 15.6 lbs/sq in)

Telstar : World Cup Mexico 1970, Buckyball



Richard Buckminster Fuller (1895-1983)



Richard Buckminster Fuller (1895-1983)



adidas footballs at the FIFA World Cup™



Telstar - 1970 Mexico

Telstar Durlust - 1974 Germany

Tango - 1978 Argentina

Tango España - 1982 Spain

Africa - 1986 Mexico

Enrico - 1990 Italy

Questra - 1994 USA

Tricolore - 1998 France

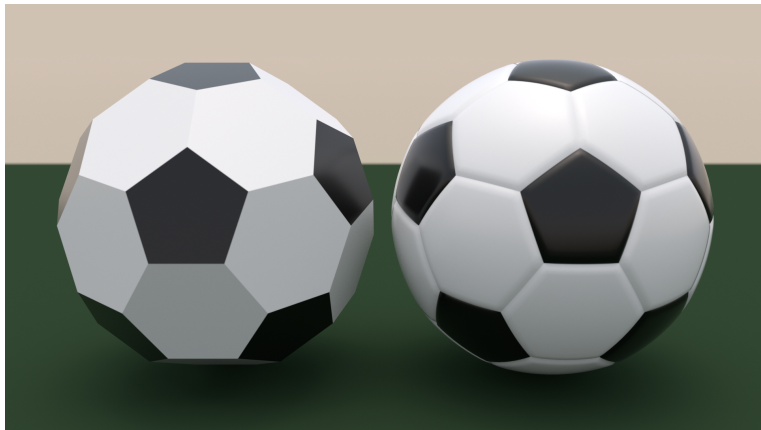
Fevernova - 2002 Korea & Japan

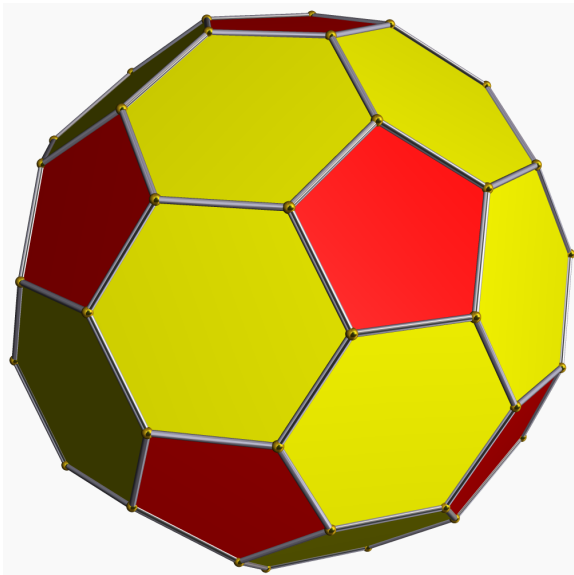
4x4x4x4x4 - 2006 Germany

Jakulani - 2010 South Africa

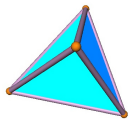
Brazuca - 2014 Brazil

Twenty hexagons and Twelve pentagons

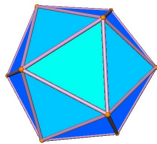




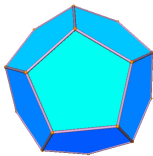
Five platonic solids



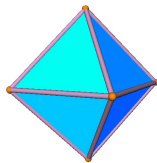
Tetrahedron



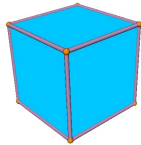
Icosahedron



Dodecahedron

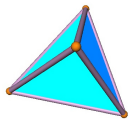


Octahedron

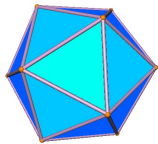


Cube

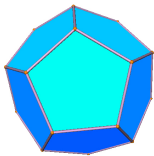
Five platonic solids



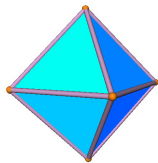
Tetrahedron



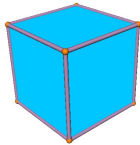
Icosahedron



Dodecahedron

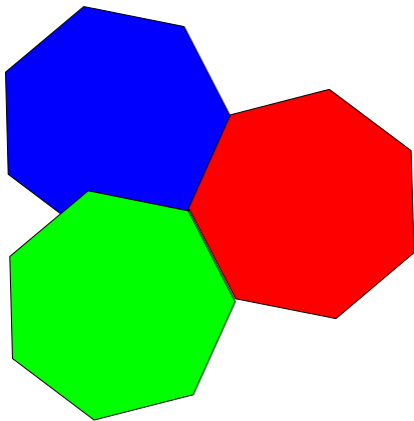


Octahedron

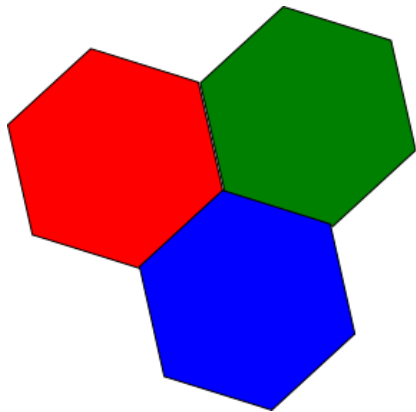


Cube

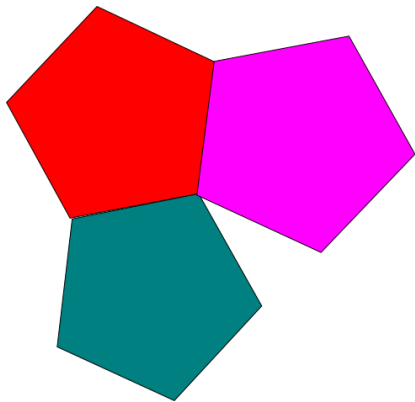
Three regular heptagons don't fit



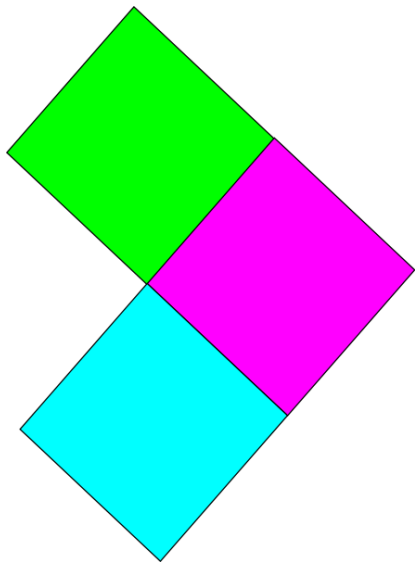
Three regular hexagons



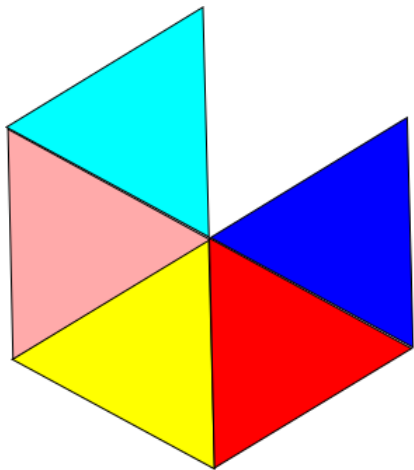
Regular pentagons



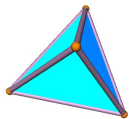
Squares



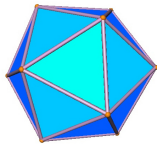
Equilateral triangles



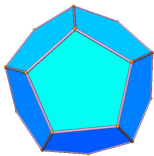
Five platonic solids



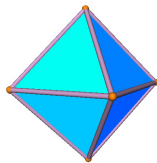
Tetrahedron



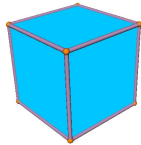
Icosahedron



Dodecahedron



Octahedron



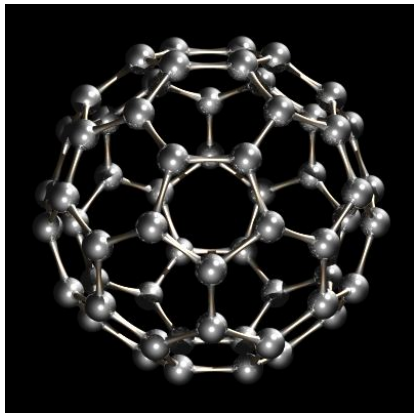
Cube

Building a dodecahedron

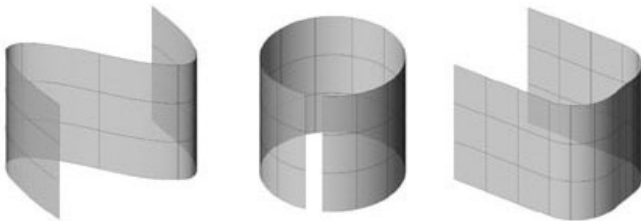
KOSEKOMA MATH Youtube

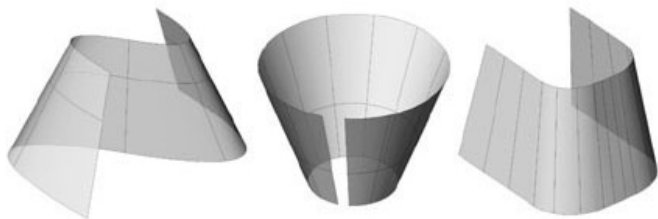
Truncation of a dodecahedron

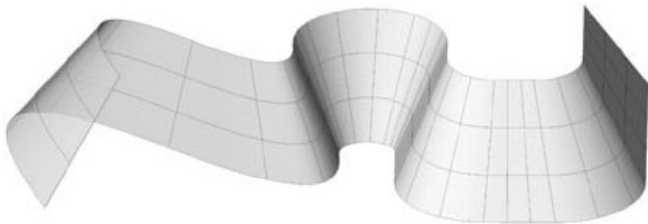
Buckminsterfullerene



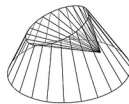
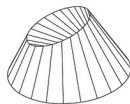
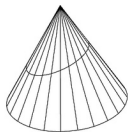
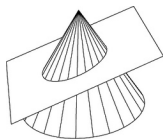
It could be an idea to **bend** the faces of the polyhedron?





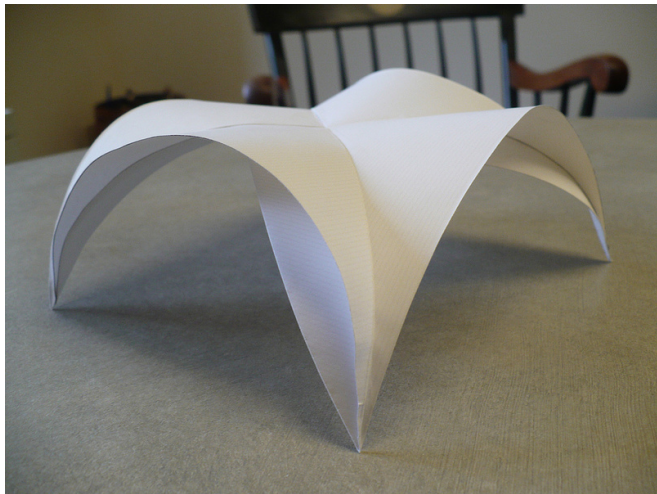


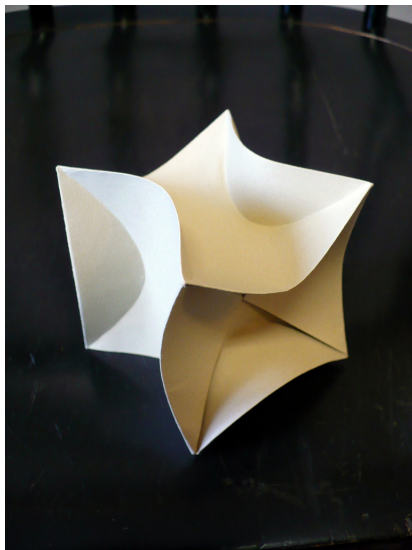


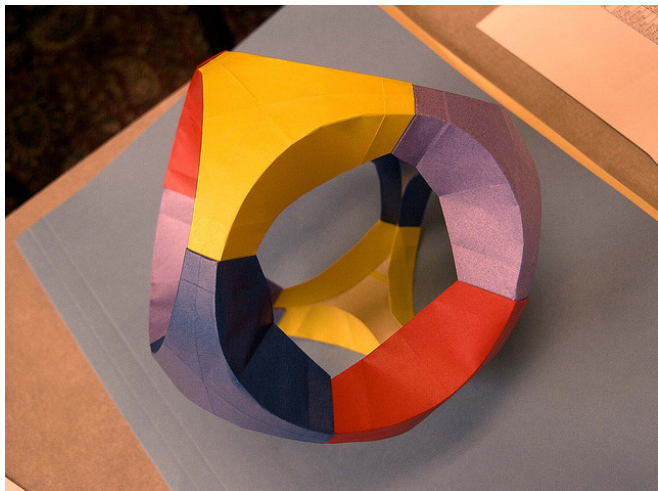






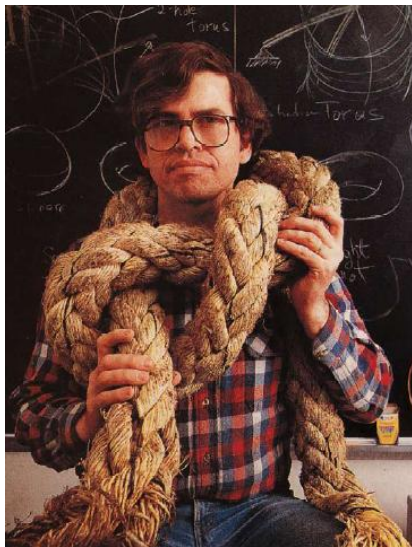


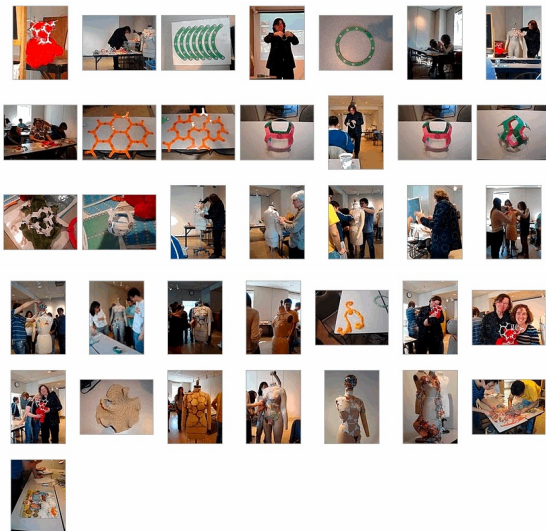






William Thurston





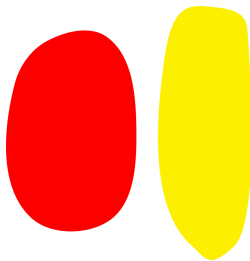


William Thurston

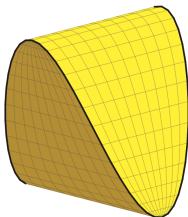




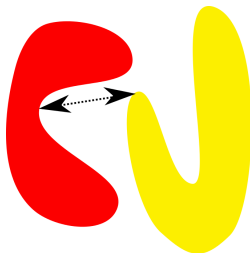
Theorem (Alexandrov Pogorelov 1970) : *Start with two convex domains with the same perimeter. Glue them along their boundaries (respecting the arc lengths).*



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Theorem (Alexandrov Pogorelov 1970) : *The same is true if the two domains are not convex but if the sum of the two curvatures at points which are identified is positive.*



Playing with Surfaces: Spheres, Monkey Pants, and Zippergons

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Abstract

We describe a process, inspired by clothing design, of smoothing an octahedron to form a round sphere. This process can be adapted to construct many different surfaces out of paper and craft foam.

Introduction



(a) Paper and tape model



(b) Pattern

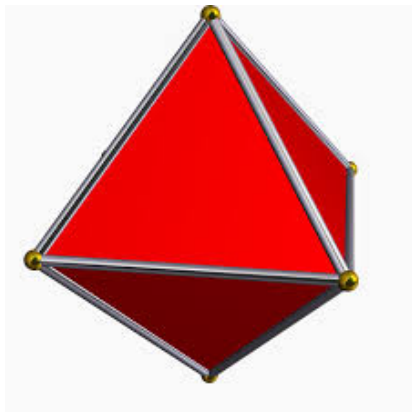
Figure 1: *Octahedral Sphere*

Kelly Delp, William Thurston, Bridges Coimbra Conference Proceedings
(2011), 1-8.

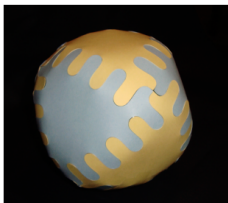
Delp - Thurston



Octahedron







(a) *Intermediate octahedral sphere*



(b) *Tetrahedral sphere*



(c) *Monkey pants*

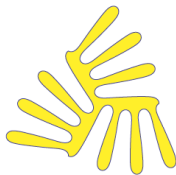
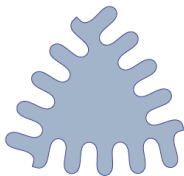


Figure 5: *Paper Models*

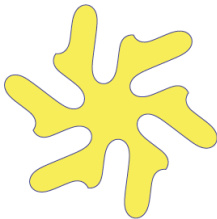


Figure 6: *Octahedral sphere II*

Zippergons



(a) 120° *pentagon*



(b) 120° *hexagon*



(c) 120° *heptagon*

Figure 7: *Three per vertex system*

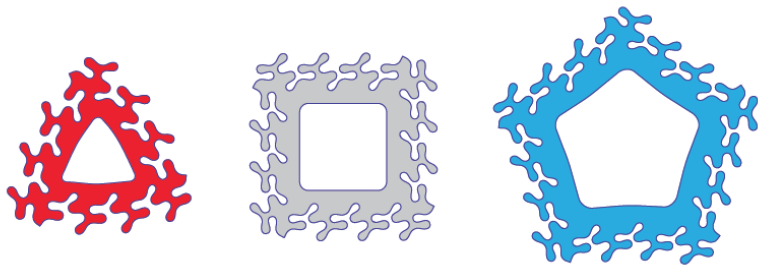


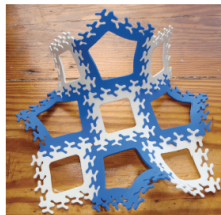
Figure 9: *Improved Zippergons*



(a) *Cuboctahedron*



(b) *Icosadodecahedron*



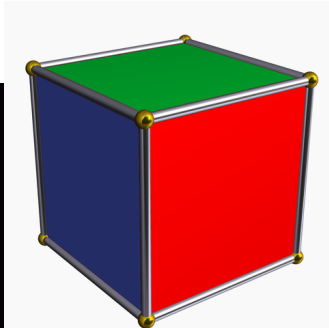
(c) *Negative curvature*

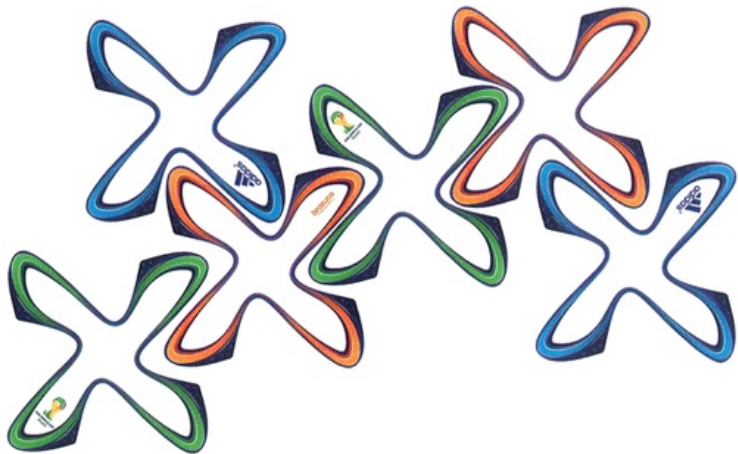
Figure 10: *Tapeless Zippergon constructions*

Brazuca : FIFA World cup 2014



Brazuca : FIFA World cup 2014





Brazuca : FIFA World cup 2014



Brazuca : FIFA World cup 2014



Brazuca : FIFA World cup 2014

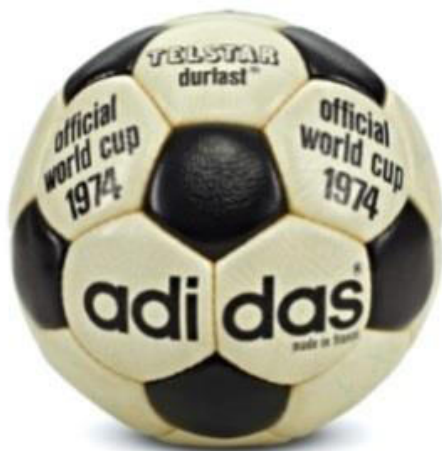




Telstar Mexico 1970



Telstar Germany 1974



Tango Argentina 1978



Tango Spain 1982



Azteca Mexico 1986



Etrusco 1990 Italy



Questa 1994 USA



Tricolore France 1998







Jabulani 2010 South Africa



Brazuca 2014 Brazil





Teamgeist 2006 Germany : : 14 panels

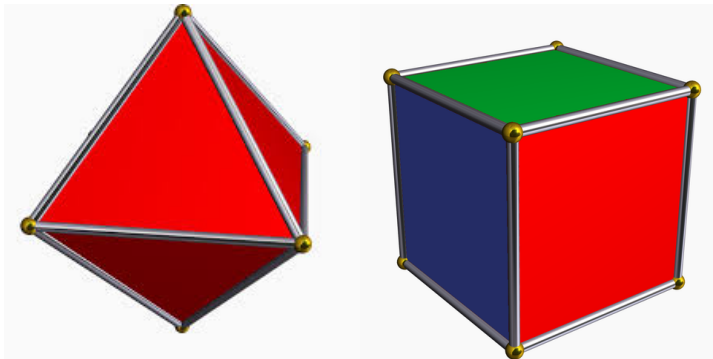


Teamgeist 2006 Germany : Six bean shaped panels





The cube and the octahedron are dual



Teamgeist 2006 Germany



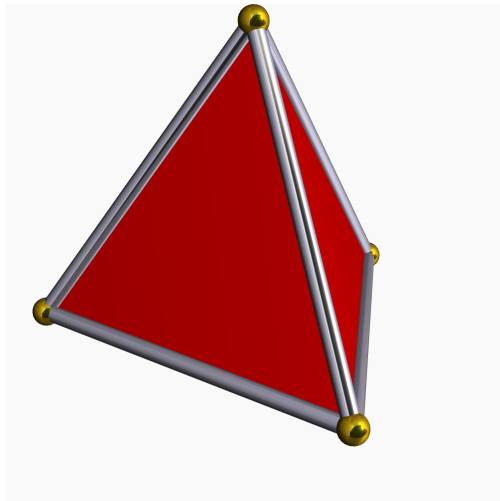
Jabulani 2010 South Africa



Jabulani 2010 South Africa



Jabulani 2010 South Africa : a self dual tetrahedron





Effect of panel shape of soccer ball on its flight characteristics

Sungchan Hong & Takeshi Asai

[Affiliations](#) | [Contributions](#) | [Corresponding author](#)

Scientific Reports **4**, Article number: 5068 | doi:10.1038/srep05068

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Soccer balls are typically constructed from 32 pentagonal and hexagonal panels. Recently, however, newer balls named Cafusa, Teamgeist 2, and Jabulani were respectively produced from 32, 14, and 8 panels with shapes and designs dramatically different from those of conventional balls. The newest type of ball, named Brazuca, was produced from six panels and will be used in the 2014 FIFA World Cup in Brazil. There have, however, been few studies on the aerodynamic properties of balls constructed from different numbers and shapes of panels. Hence, we used wind tunnel tests and a kick-robot to examine the relationship between the panel shape and orientation of modern soccer balls and their aerodynamic and flight characteristics. We observed a correlation between the wind tunnel test results and the actual ball trajectories, and also clarified how the panel characteristics affected the flight of the ball, which enabled prediction of the trajectory.

Subject terms: [Mechanical engineering](#) · [Fluid dynamics](#)







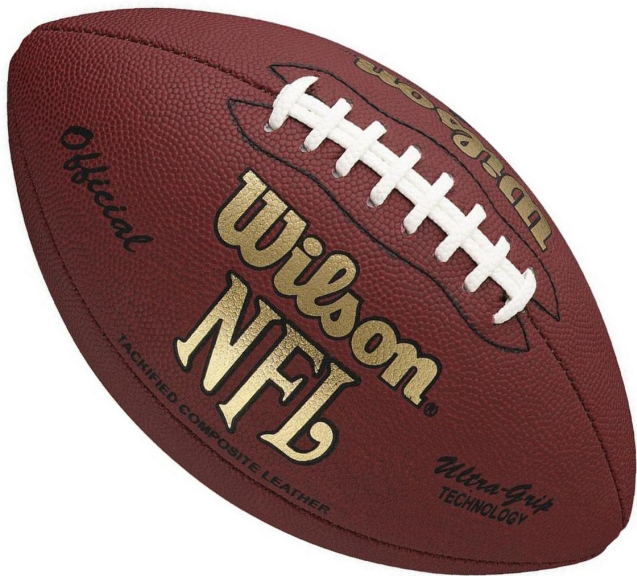
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