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**Review text:**

The starting point of this article is the Sand Pile Model  $\text{SPM}(n)$  introduced by Goles and Kiwi [E. Goles; M. A. Kiwi, *Theoret. Comput. Sci.* 115 (1993), no. 2, 32134; MR1224440] as a specialization of Brylawski's model [T. Brylawski, *Discrete Mathematics*. 1973;6(3):201–219; MR0325405]. In this model, a total number of sandgrains  $n$  initially stacked on a single column  $i = 1$  evolve according to a simple dynamical rule: At each time step, a grain can fall from column  $i$  to column  $i + 1$  if the height difference is at least 2. Thus, the elements of  $\text{SPM}(n)$  are (suitable) partitions of the integer  $n$ , the states of the system being non-increasing sequences of integers representing the number of grains in each column.

The authors introduce two new granular systems called the ‘smooth’ Sand Pile Model  $\text{SmSPM}(n)$  and an extension of it, denoted by  $\text{SmSPM}^*(n)$ . These models are derived from  $\text{SPM}(n)$  by means of an additional smoothness condition based on a potential that describes the relative heights of adjacent columns: only moves from sites where this potential is maximal are allowed. The authors provide a characterization of the reachable states, together with some interesting properties of the resulting lattices.

*Reviewed by Vladimir García-Morales*