

# E8 Physics from Cl(8) via Elementary Cellular Automata Bits

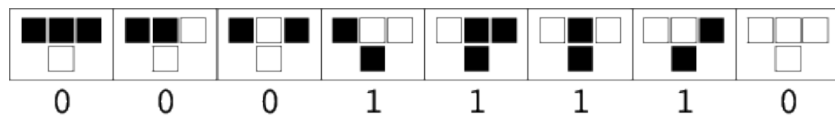
John C. Gonsowski\*

## Abstract

In this article, I describe E8 Physics from Cl(8) via pairing elementary cellular automata bits. Tony Smith relates the 256 dimensions of the Cl(8) Clifford Algebra to the 256 rules of Elementary Cellular Automata. The graded dimensions of Cl(8) correspond to graded dimensions of the E8 Lie Algebra used in Smith's physics model. Six Cellular Automata (CA) rules with four one-bits are related to Smith's 8-dim Primitive Idempotent bookended by the single rule with no one-bits and the single rule with all eight bits as ones. The 64 other four one-bit rules are related to E8's 64-dim vector representation used by Smith for Kaca Bradonjic's Unimodular Relativity. The two 28-dim D4 subalgebras of E8 are used for bosons and their ghosts and relate to the CA rules with two one-bits and six one-bits. The two remaining 64-dim spinor representations for E8 are used for eight component fermions/antifermions and relate to the CA rules with one, three, five and seven one-bits.

## 1. Introduction

Tony Smith [1] relates the 256 dimensions of the Cl(8) Clifford Algebra to the 256 rules of Elementary Cellular Automata [2]. The graded dimensions of Cl(8) correspond to graded dimensions of the E8 Lie Algebra used in Smith's physics model. An 8-dim Primitive Idempotent half spinor along with the 248-dim E8 are embedded in the 256-dim Cl(8). The grading of this Cl(8) is 1 8 28 56 70 56 28 8 1 which sum to the 256 dimensions. This grading gives the quantity of Cellular Automata (CA) rules that have a certain number of one-bits.



The rule above is called rule 30 because the 4 one-bits produce a binary  $2+4+8+16=30$ . The Cl(8) grading indicates there are 70 rules with 4 of the 8 bits being a one. In other words there are 70 ways to place 4 ones in the 8 bits to form a rule. The bits for the rule represent the next state value for the 8 possible values of the current state and the states to the left and right of the current state being evaluated. Via the Cl(8) grading there is one way to have 0 of 8 ones in the

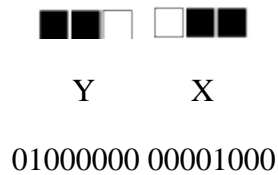
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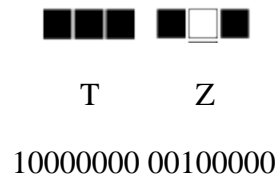
rule; 8 ways to have a single one; 28 ways to have two ones; 56 ways to have three ones; 70 ways to have four ones; 56 ways to have five ones; 28 ways to have six ones; 8 ways to have seven ones; and one way to have 8 ones.

## 2. Relating Basis Vectors to Cellular Automata Bits

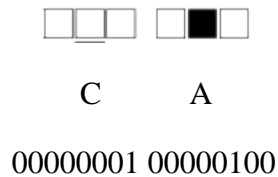
Two CA bits are related via Smith's model to the Y and X basis vectors of a YX spatial rotation [3].



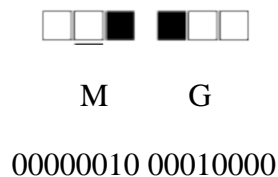
Two CA bits are related to the temporal T and spatial Z basis vectors of a Lorentz group TZ boost.



Two CA bits relate to the Conformal group (C) basis vector and an Anti-de Sitter/de Sitter group (A) translation basis vector to form a dilation (CA). This dilation is the Higgs VEV in Smith's physics model.

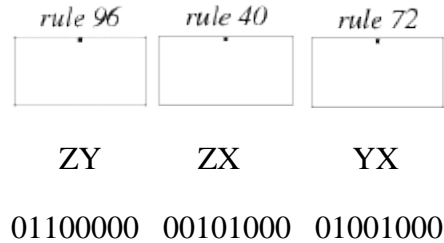


The final two CA bits allow Standard Model Ghosts in Smith's physics using basis vectors M (magenta/minus for strong force anticolor and weak force negative charge) and G (green/greater than zero for strong force color/weak force positive charge). The MG bivector is a propagator phase in Smith's model.

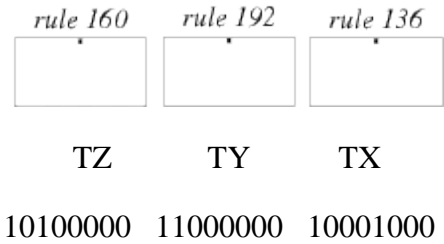


### 3. Rotations and Boosts

The grading of the 248-dim E8 in Smith's physics model is 28 64 64 64 28. The following bivectors are in the 28s of his E8 grading which match to the 28s in the C1(8) grading. The E8 28s come from two D4 subalgebras which also relate to the four axes and 24 vertices of a 24-cell, D4's root vector polytope. The 28 Cellular Automata with 2 one-bits and the 28 CA with 6 one-bits will match to these two D4s. Here are the three Lorentz Group gravity spatial rotation [3] bivectors/double one-bits.

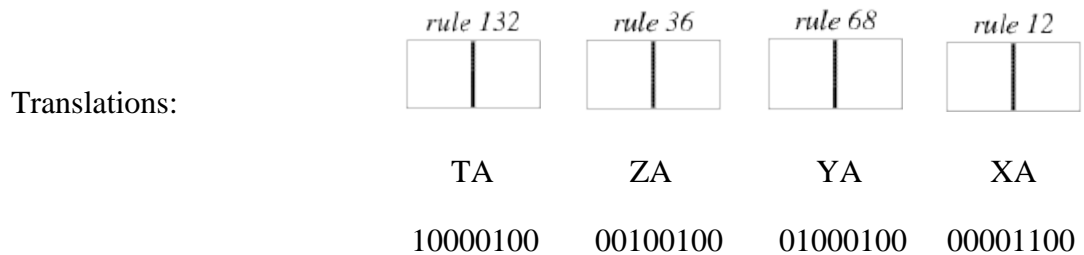


Here are the three Lorentz group gravity boost bivectors/double one-bits.

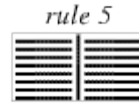


### 4. Translations, Dilation and Special Conformal Transformations

Here are the four Anti-de Sitter/de Sitter group gravity translation bivectors/double one-bits, the dilation (Smith's Higgs VEV), and the four special conformal transformations (dark energy related for Smith).



Dilation:



CA

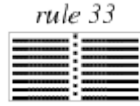
00000101

Conformal Transformations:



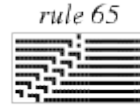
TC

10000001



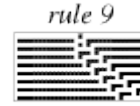
ZC

00100001



YC

01000001



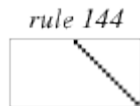
XC

00001001

## 5. Ghosts for the Standard Model Bosons and Propagator Phase

Here are the bivectors/double one-bits for the Standard Model ghosts and propagator phase of Smith's physics model.

rgb/rg/rb/gb "half" Gluons:



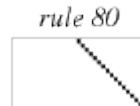
TG

10010000



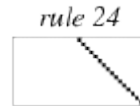
ZG

00110000



YG

01010000



XG

00011000

W-/W+/Photon/Z0/Phase:



CM

00000011



CG

00010001



AM

00000110



AG





00010100



MG

00010010

cmy/cm/cy/my “half” Gluons:

|   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| <i>rule 130</i>   | <i>rule 34</i>  | <i>rule 66</i>   | <i>rule 10</i>  |
|  |  |  |  |
| TM  | ZM  | YM   | XM  |
| 10000010  | 00100010  | 01000010   | 00001010  |



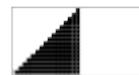
## 6. Ghosts for Rotations and Boosts

The above conformal gravity and Standard Model ghost bivectors fit with the 28 Cellular Automata rules with double one-bits. These 28 CA relate to the first 28 in the E8 and Cl(8) grading. The conformal gravity ghost and Standard Model bivectors fit with the 28 CA with six one-bits. These CA relate to the second 28 in the E8 and Cl(8) grading. The CA with six one-bits are also the CA with double zero-bits. These double zero-bits will be matched to Smith’s D4 conformal gravity ghost and Standard Model bivectors.

Besides using double zero-bits instead of double one-bits, this ghost boson-actual boson bivector mapping also exchanges XYZT vectors with GMAC vectors thus forming a negative transformation [4]. The ghosts and bosons can also be mapped to each other in a second way via their Hodge Dual [9]. This may relate to how in Smith’s model, the XYZT physical spacetime interacts with the GMAC Kaluza-Klein internal symmetry space. Here are the three Lorentz Group gravity spatial rotation bivectors/double zero-bit ghosts.

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <i>rule 249</i>   | <i>rule 235</i>   | <i>rule 237</i>  |
|  |  |  |
| AM  | AG  | MG   |
| 11111001  | 11101011  | 11101101   |

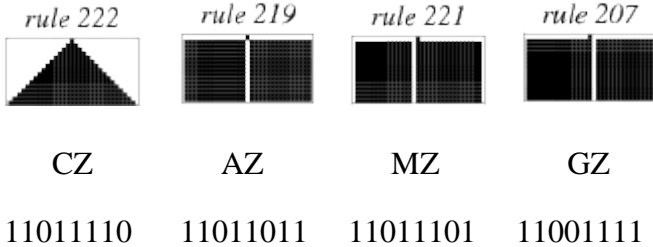
Here are the three Lorentz group gravity boost bivectors/double zero-bit ghosts.

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <i>rule 250</i>   | <i>rule 252</i>   | <i>rule 238</i>  |
|  |  |  |
| CA  | CM  | CG   |
| 11111010  | 11111100  | 11101110   |

## 7. Ghost Translation, Dilation and Special Conformal Transformations

Here are the four Anti-de Sitter/de Sitter group gravity translation bivectors/double zero-bit ghosts, the dilation ghost (for Smith's Higgs VEV), and the four special conformal transformation ghosts (dark energy related for Smith).

Translations:



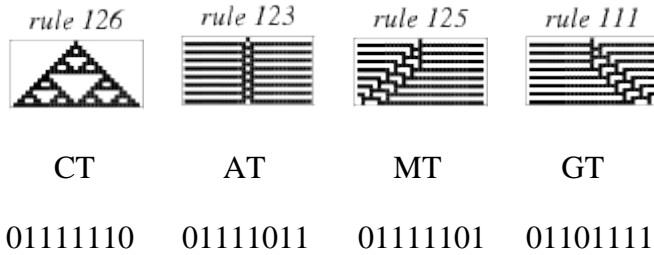
Dilation:



TZ

01011111

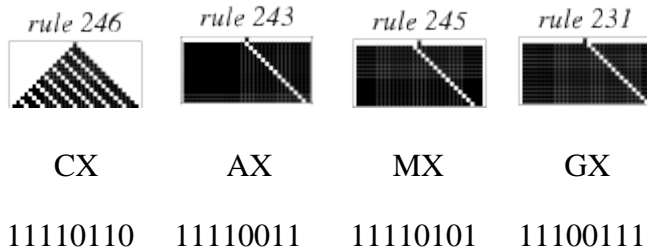
Conformal Transformations:





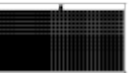



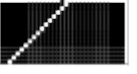


## 8. Standard Model Bosons and Propagator Phase Ghost

Here are the bivectors/double zero-bits for the Standard Model bosons and propagator phase ghost of Smith's physics model.

rgb/rg/rb/gb "half" Gluons:





|                             |   |   |  |   |   |
|-----------------------------|---|---|--|---|---|
|                             | <i>rule 63</i>  | <i>rule 119</i>   | <i>rule 159</i>  | <i>rule 215</i>   | <i>rule 183</i>   |
| W-/W+/Photon/Z0/Phase:      |  |  |  |  |  |
|                             | TY  | TX  | ZY   | ZX  | YX  |
|                             | 00111111  | 01110111  | 10011111   | 11010111  | 10110111  |
|                             | <i>rule 190</i>   | <i>rule 187</i>   | <i>rule 189</i>  | <i>rule 175</i>   |   |
| cmy/cm/cy/my “half” Gluons: |  |  |  |  |   |
|                             | CY  | AY  | MY   | GY  |   |
|                             | 10111110  | 10111011  | 10111101   | 10101111  |   |

There’s a pattern where rules (with G vs. M) that slant to the left vs. slanting to the right may relate to charge for the Standard Model bosons and direction change (X vs. Y) for gravity bosons. These reflection transformation [4] bits perhaps relate to how charge, mass, and change of direction are related in Smith’s 4-dim Feynman Checkerboard.

### 9. The Primitive Idempotent and Spacetime Position and Momentum

The grading of the 8-dim Primitive Idempotent (PI) half spinor embedded with E8 in Cl(8) is 1 6 1. In Smith’s physics, the PI performs a Standard Model Higgs-like role. This 6-dim PI middle grade is the lower left to upper right diagonal of the 6x6 matrix below. Subtracting the 6 middle grade of the PI from the 70 Cl(8) middle grade gives the 64 middle grade for E8. This 64 middle grade is the position by momentum 8x8=64-dim vector part of Smith’s E8 physics model [5]. This 64-dim part of E8 thus relates to the 4-vector/four one-bit CA rules not used for the 6-dim PI middle grade though the upper left to lower right diagonals of the two 4x4 matrices below form another PI half spinor that is part of the E8 middle grade. Both PI half spinors fit with the 16 Pertti Lounesto terms using basis vectors MGCATYZX [6]. The position and momentum are 8-dim due to the GMAC Kaluza-Klein internal symmetry space added to the XYZT physical spacetime in Smith’s model.
















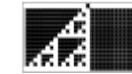

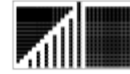


















|         |  |   |
|---------|--|---|
|         | 0  | 15-GMAC   |
| 15-TZYX | <i>rule 232</i><br> | <i>rule 23</i><br> |
|         | TZYX   | GMAC  |
|         | 11101000   | 00010111  |

Smith relates his spacetime structure to Kaca Bradonjic's Unimodular Relativity [7]. The two rules above would relate to the 4-volume form element [8] for physical spacetime and its Hodge dual constant. The rule thumbnail columns below closely match the ones for gluon ghosts, translations, and special conformal transformations described earlier. Here they represent an SU(3) Yang-Mills connection [9] and part of a conformal metric G-structure group[8].

|        | 1-G             | 2-M             | 4-A             | 8-C             |
|--------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|        | <i>rule 240</i> | <i>rule 226</i> | <i>rule 228</i> | <i>rule 225</i> |
| 14-TZY |                 |                 |                 |                 |
|        | TZYG            | TZYM            | TZYA            | TZYC            |
|        | 11110000        | 11100010        | 11100100        | 11100001        |
|        | <i>rule 184</i> | <i>rule 170</i> | <i>rule 172</i> | <i>rule 169</i> |
| 13-TZX |                 |                 |                 |                 |
|        | TZXG            | TZXM            | TZXA            | TZXC            |
|        | 10111000        | 10101010        | 10101100        | 10101001        |
|        | <i>rule 216</i> | <i>rule 202</i> | <i>rule 204</i> | <i>rule 201</i> |
| 11-TYX |                 |                 |                 |                 |
|        | TYXG            | TYXM            | TYXA            | TYXC            |
|        | 11011000        | 11001010        | 11001100        | 11001001        |
|        | <i>rule 120</i> | <i>rule 106</i> | <i>rule 108</i> | <i>rule 105</i> |
| 7-ZYX  |                 |                 |                 |                 |
|        | ZYXG            | ZYXM            | ZYXA            | ZYXC            |
|        | 01111000        | 01101010        | 01101100        | 01101001        |











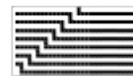




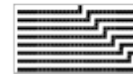
The lower left to upper right diagonal below is the Primitive Idempotent Higgs related structure mentioned earlier. This diagonal splits the 6x6 block into two copies of a 15-dim Unimodular SL(4,R) projective structure [8]. The SL(4,R) aka SO(3,3) structures include a 3x3 block (upper left and lower right) with translations, special conformal transformations, and a dilation plus three each from the adjacent blocks for rotations and boosts. The two copies of SL(4,R) are one each for the four volume form G-structure group and the affine connection.





|       | 3-GM   | 5-GA   | 6-MA   | 9-GC   | 10-MC   | 12-AC   |
|-------|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| 12-TZ | <i>rule 178</i><br><br>TZGM<br>10110010         | <i>rule 180</i><br><br>TZGA<br>10110100         | <i>rule 166</i><br><br>TZMA<br>10100110         | <i>rule 177</i><br><br>TZGC<br>10110001         | <i>rule 163</i><br><br>TZMC<br>10100011          | <i>rule 165</i><br><br>TZAC<br>10100101          |
| 10-TY | <i>rule 210</i><br><br>TYGM<br>11010010         | <i>rule 212</i><br><br>TYGA<br>11010100         | <i>rule 198</i><br><br>TYMA<br>11000110         | <i>rule 209</i><br><br>TYGC<br>11010001         | <i>rule 195</i><br><br>TYMC<br>11000011          | <i>rule 197</i><br><br>TYAC<br>11000101          |
| 9-TX  | 3-GM<br><i>rule 154</i><br><br>TXGM<br>10011010 | 5-GA<br><i>rule 156</i><br><br>TXGA<br>10011100 | 6-MA<br><i>rule 142</i><br><br>TXMA<br>10001110 | 9-GC<br><i>rule 153</i><br><br>TXGC<br>10011001 | 10-MC<br><i>rule 139</i><br><br>TXMC<br>10001011 | 12-AC<br><i>rule 141</i><br><br>TXAC<br>10001101 |
| 6-ZY  | <i>rule 114</i><br><br>ZYGM<br>01110010       | <i>rule 116</i><br><br>ZYGA<br>01110100       | <i>rule 102</i><br><br>ZYMA<br>01100110       | <i>rule 113</i><br><br>ZYGC<br>01110001       | <i>rule 99</i><br><br>ZYMC<br>01100001         | <i>rule 101</i><br><br>ZYAC<br>01100101        |
| 5-ZX  | <i>rule 58</i><br><br>ZXGM<br>00111010        | <i>rule 60</i><br><br>ZXGA<br>00111100        | <i>rule 46</i><br><br>ZXMA<br>00101110        | <i>rule 57</i><br><br>ZXGC<br>00111001        | <i>rule 43</i><br><br>ZXMC<br>00101011         | <i>rule 45</i><br><br>ZXAC<br>00101101         |
| 3-YX  | <i>rule 90</i><br><br>YXGM<br>01011010        | <i>rule 92</i><br><br>YXGA<br>01011100        | <i>rule 78</i><br><br>YXMA<br>01001110        | <i>rule 89</i><br><br>YXGC<br>01011001        | <i>rule 75</i><br><br>YXMC<br>01001011         | <i>rule 77</i><br><br>YXAC<br>01001101         |

The 4x4 block below has an upper left to lower right conformal metric primitive idempotent diagonal [8]. The right two columns below G-Structure rotations/boosts are the Hodge dual [9] of the left two SU(3) gluon columns above. The left two columns below Yang-Mills propagator phase affine solder one-form [8]/photon/Z0 and Dilation Higgs VEV/W-/W+ are the Hodge dual of the right two G-Structure translations/conformal transformations columns above. The VEV being Yang-Mills instead of G-structure may represent a fixed mass-energy scale [1].

7-GMA    11-GMC    13-GAC    14-MAC

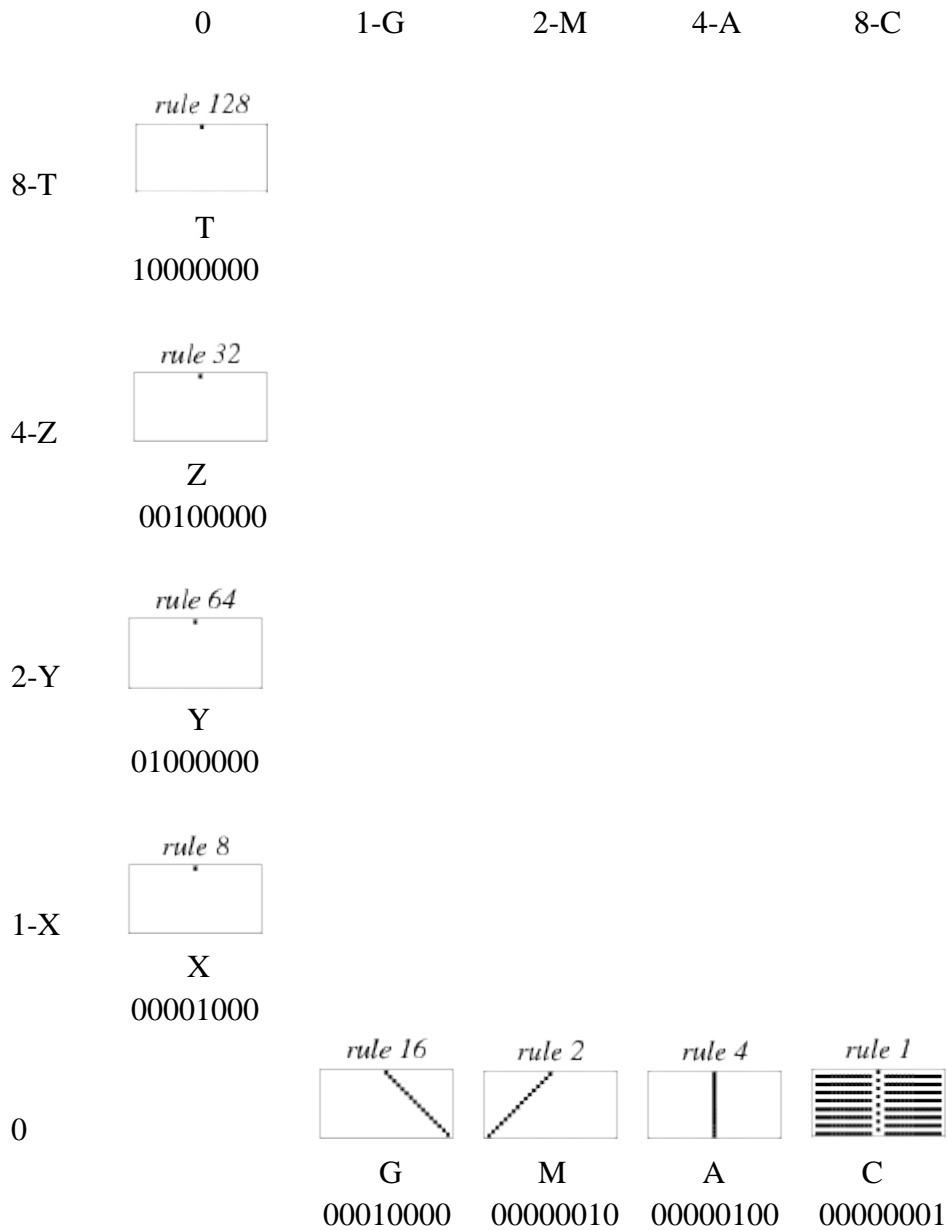
|     |   |   |   |   |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
|     | <i>rule 150</i>   | <i>rule 147</i>   | <i>rule 149</i>   | <i>rule 135</i>   |
| 8-T |    |    |    |    |
|     | TGMA  | TGMC  | TGAC  | TMAC  |
|     | 10010110  | 10010011  | 10010101  | 10000111  |
|     | <i>rule 54</i>  | <i>rule 51</i>  | <i>rule 53</i>  | <i>rule 39</i>  |
| 4-Z |    |    |    |    |
|     | ZGMA  | ZGMC  | ZGAC  | ZMAC  |
|     | 00110110  | 00110011  | 00110101  | 00100111  |
|     | <i>rule 86</i>  | <i>rule 83</i>  | <i>rule 85</i>  | <i>rule 71</i>  |
| 2-Y |    |    |    |    |
|     | YGMA  | YGMC  | YGAC  | YMAC  |
|     | 01010110  | 01010011  | 01010101  | 01000111  |
|     | <i>rule 30</i>  | <i>rule 27</i>  | <i>rule 29</i>  | <i>rule 15</i>  |
| 1-X |  |  |  |  |
|     | XGMA  | XGMC  | XGAC  | XMAC  |
|     | 00011110  | 00011011  | 00011101  | 00001111  |

The two ones of the PI and CI(8) grading fit with the CA rules having 0 of 8 ones and 8 of 8 ones and as mentioned earlier are Higgs related:

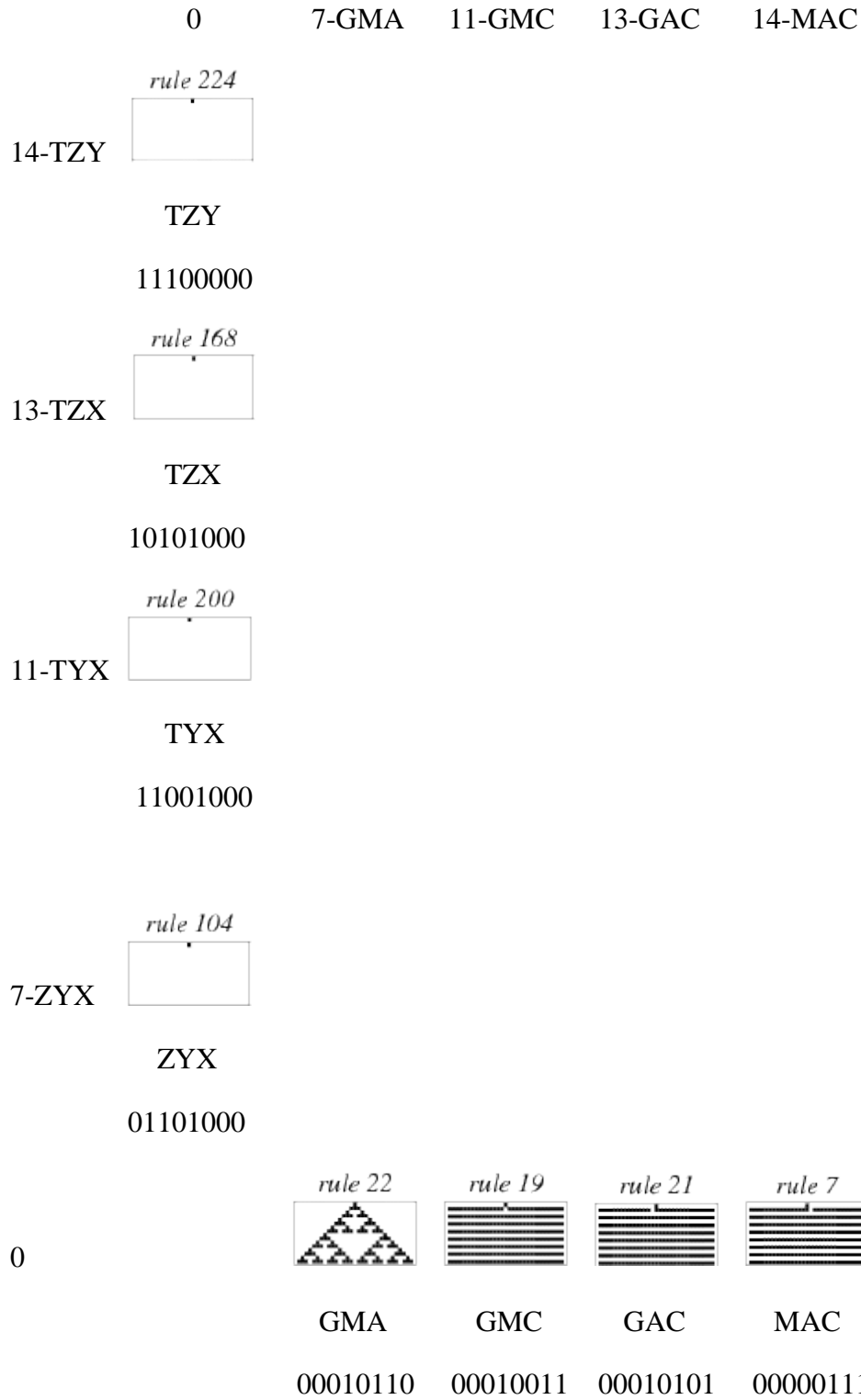
|   |   |
|---|---|
| <i>rule 0</i>   | <i>rule 255</i>   |
|  |  |
|   | TZYXGMAC  |
| 00  | 11111111  |

## 10. Spacetime Components of Fermion Creation Operators










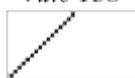


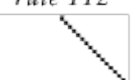
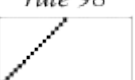
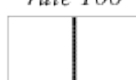


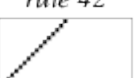
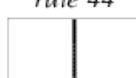
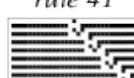
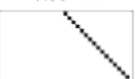
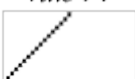


The two remaining 64s in the E8 grading of Smith's model are for 8 spacetime components of fermion creation operators and 8 spacetime components of antifermion creation operators. The E8 64 grading for fermions comes from the 8 Cl(8) vectors plus the 56 Cl(8) 3-vectors. Thus the fermions relate to the Cellular Automata rules with a single one-bit and the rules with three one-bits. Here are the rules for the neutrino creation operator [10].





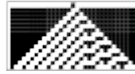






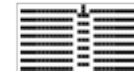














Here are the rules for the electron creation operator.



Here are the rules for quark creation operators.





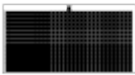



|       | 1-G  | 2-M   | 4-A  | 8-C   |
|-------|--|---|--|---|
| 12-TZ | <i>rule 176</i><br>   | <i>rule 162</i><br>  | <i>rule 164</i><br>   | <i>rule 161</i><br>  |
|       | TZG<br>10110000  | TZM<br>10100010   | TZA<br>10100100  | TZC<br>10100001   |
| 10-TY | <i>rule 208</i><br>   | <i>rule 194</i><br>  | <i>rule 196</i><br>   | <i>rule 193</i><br>  |
|       | TYG<br>11010000  | TYM<br>11000010   | TYA<br>11000100  | TYC<br>11000001   |
| 9-TX  | <i>rule 152</i><br>  | <i>rule 138</i><br> | <i>rule 140</i><br>  | <i>rule 137</i><br> |
|       | TXG<br>10011000  | TXM<br>10001010   | TXA<br>10001100  | TXC<br>10001001   |
| 6-ZY  | <i>rule 112</i><br> | <i>rule 98</i><br> | <i>rule 100</i><br> | <i>rule 97</i><br> |
|       | ZYG<br>01110000  | ZYM<br>01100010   | ZYA<br>01100100  | ZYC<br>01100001   |
| 5-ZX  | <i>rule 56</i><br>  | <i>rule 42</i><br> | <i>rule 44</i><br>  | <i>rule 41</i><br> |
|       | ZXG<br>00111000  | ZXM<br>00101010   | ZXA<br>00101100  | ZXC<br>00101001   |
| 3-YX  | <i>rule 88</i><br>  | <i>rule 74</i><br> | <i>rule 76</i><br>  | <i>rule 73</i><br> |
|       | YXG<br>01011000  | YXM<br>01001010   | YXA<br>01001100  | YXC<br>01001001   |

|     |   |   |   |   |  |   |
|-----|---|---|---|---|--|---|
|     | 3-GM  | 5-GA  | 6-MA  | 9-GC  | 10-MC  | 12-AC   |
|     | <i>rule 146</i>   | <i>rule 148</i>   | <i>rule 134</i>   | <i>rule 145</i>   | <i>rule 131</i>  | <i>rule 133</i>   |
| 8-T |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|     | TGM   | TGA   | TMA   | TGC   | TMC  | TAC   |
|     | 10010010  | 10010100  | 10000110  | 10010001  | 10000011   | 10000101  |
|     | <i>rule 50</i>  | <i>rule 52</i>  | <i>rule 38</i>  | <i>rule 49</i>  | <i>rule 35</i>   | <i>rule 37</i>  |
| 4-Z |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|     | ZGM   | ZGA   | ZMA   | ZGC   | ZMC  | ZAC   |
|     | 00110010  | 00110100  | 00100110  | 00110001  | 00100011   | 00100101  |
|     | <i>rule 82</i>  | <i>rule 84</i>  | <i>rule 70</i>  | <i>rule 81</i>  | <i>rule 67</i>   | <i>rule 69</i>  |
| 2-Y |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|     | YGM   | YGA   | YMA   | YGC   | YMC  | YAC   |
|     | 01010010  | 01010100  | 01000110  | 01010001  | 01000011   | 01000101  |
|     | <i>rule 26</i>  | <i>rule 28</i>  | <i>rule 14</i>  | <i>rule 25</i>  | <i>rule 11</i>   | <i>rule 13</i>  |
| 1-X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|     | XGM   | XGA   | XMA   | XGC   | XMC  | XAC   |
|     | 00011010  | 00011100  | 00001110  | 00011001  | 00001011   | 00001101  |





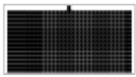
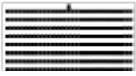

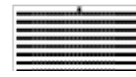
## 11. Spacetime Components of Antifermion Creation Operators

The E8 64 grading for antifermions comes from the 8 Cl(8) 7-vectors plus the 56 Cl(8) 5-vectors. Thus the related Cellular Automata rules for the spacetime components of each antifermion creation operator have five one-bits or seven one-bits. Like with the ghost boson to actual boson mapping done earlier, the fermion to antifermion mapping is a negative transformation [4]. Also, like with ghost to boson mapping, the Hodge Dual can be used for a second mapping [9].

Here are the rules for the antineutrino creation operator.






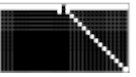




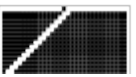
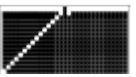


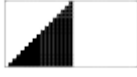


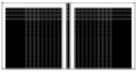






|         |   |   |   |  |   |
|---------|---|---|---|--|---|
|         | 7-GMA   | 11-GMC  | 13-GAC  | 14-MAC   | 15-GMAC   |
|         | <i>rule 254</i>   | <i>rule 251</i>   | <i>rule 253</i>   | <i>rule 239</i>  |   |
| 15-TZYX |  |  |  |  |   |
|         | TZYXGMA   | TZYXGMC   | TZYXGAC   | TZYXMAC  |   |
|         | 11111110  | 11111011  | 11111101  | 11101111   |   |
|         |   |   |   |  | <i>rule 247</i>   |
| 14-TZY  |   |   |   |  |    |
|         |   |   |   |  | TZYGMAC   |
|         |   |   |   |  | 11110111  |
|         |   |   |   |  | <i>rule 191</i>   |
| 13-TZX  |   |   |   |  |   |
|         |   |   |   |  | TZXGMAC   |
|         |   |   |   |  | 10111111  |
|         |   |   |   |  | <i>rule 223</i>   |
| 11-TYX  |   |   |   |  |  |
|         |   |   |   |  | TYXGMAC   |
|         |   |   |   |  | 10111111  |
|         |   |   |   |  | <i>rule 127</i>   |
| 7-ZYX   |   |   |   |  |  |
|         |   |   |   |  | ZYXGMAC   |
|         |   |   |   |  | 01111111  |


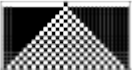
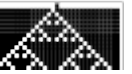


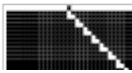

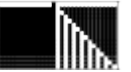

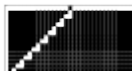
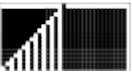








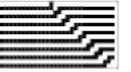




Here are the rules for the positron creation operator.

|         | 1-G  | 2-M  | 4-A  | 8-C   | 15-GMAC   |
|---------|--|--|--|---|---|
| 15-TZYX | <i>rule 248</i><br> | <i>rule 234</i><br> | <i>rule 236</i><br> | <i>rule 233</i><br> |   |
|         | TZYXG  | TZYXM  | TZYXA  | TZYXC   |   |
|         | 11111000   | 11101010   | 11101100   | 11101001  |   |
| 8-T     |  |  |  |   | <i>rule 151</i><br>  |
|         |  |  |  |   | TGMAC   |
|         |  |  |  |   | 10010111  |
| 4-Z     |  |  |  |   | <i>rule 55</i><br>  |
|         |  |  |  |   | ZGMAC   |
|         |  |  |  |   | 00110111  |
| 2-Y     |  |  |  |   | <i>rule 87</i><br> |
|         |  |  |  |   | YGMAC   |
|         |  |  |  |   | 01010111  |
| 1-X     |  |  |  |   | <i>rule 31</i><br> |
|         |  |  |  |   | XGMAC   |
|         |  |  |  |   | 00011111  |



Here are the rules for antiquark creation operators.

|        |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|        | 3-GM  | 5-GA  | 6-MA  | 9-GC  | 10-MC   | 12-AC   |
|        | <i>rule 242</i>   | <i>rule 244</i>   | <i>rule 230</i>   | <i>rule 241</i>   | <i>rule 227</i>   | <i>rule 229</i>   |
| 14-TZY |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|        | TZYG M  | TZYGA   | TZYMA   | TZYG C  | TZYMC   | TZYAC   |
|        | 11110010  | 11110100  | 11100110  | 11110001  | 11100011  | 11100101  |
|        | <i>rule 186</i>   | <i>rule 188</i>   | <i>rule 174</i>   | <i>rule 185</i>   | <i>rule 171</i>   | <i>rule 173</i>   |
| 13-TZX |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|        | TZXGM   | TZXGA   | TZXMA   | TZXGC   | TZXMC   | TZXAC   |
|        | 10111010  | 10111100  | 10101110  | 10111001  | 10101011  | 10101101  |
|        | 3-GM  | 5-GA  | 6-MA  | 9-GC  | 10-MC   | 12-AC   |
|        | <i>rule 218</i>   | <i>rule 220</i>   | <i>rule 206</i>   | <i>rule 217</i>   | <i>rule 203</i>   | <i>rule 205</i>   |
| 11-TYX |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|        | TYXGM   | TYXGA   | TYXMA   | TYXGC   | TYXMC   | TYXAC   |
|        | 11011010  | 11011100  | 11001110  | 11011001  | 11001011  | 11001101  |
|        | <i>rule 122</i>   | <i>rule 124</i>   | <i>rule 110</i>   | <i>rule 121</i>   | <i>rule 107</i>   | <i>rule 109</i>   |
| 7-ZYX  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|        | ZYXGM   | ZYXGA   | ZYXMA   | ZYXGC   | ZYXMC   | ZYXAC   |
|        | 01111010  | 01111100  | 01101110  | 01111001  | 01101011  | 01101101  |

|       | 7-GMA   | 11-GMC  | 13-GAC  | 14-MAC  |
|-------|---|---|---|---|
| 12-TZ | <i>rule 182</i><br><br>TZGMA<br>10110110   | <i>rule 179</i><br><br>TZGMC<br>10110011   | <i>rule 181</i><br><br>TZGAC<br>10110101   | <i>rule 167</i><br><br>TZMAC<br>10100111   |
| 10-TY | <i>rule 214</i><br><br>TYGMA<br>11010110   | <i>rule 211</i><br><br>TYGMC<br>11010011   | <i>rule 213</i><br><br>TYGAC<br>11010101   | <i>rule 199</i><br><br>TYMAC<br>11000111   |
| 9-TX  | <i>rule 158</i><br><br>TXGMA<br>10011110   | <i>rule 155</i><br><br>TXGMC<br>10011011   | <i>rule 157</i><br><br>TXGAC<br>10011101   | <i>rule 143</i><br><br>TXMAC<br>10001111   |
| 6-ZY  | <i>rule 118</i><br><br>ZYGMA<br>01110110 | <i>rule 115</i><br><br>ZYGMC<br>01110011 | <i>rule 117</i><br><br>ZYGAC<br>01110101 | <i>rule 103</i><br><br>ZYMAC<br>01100111 |
| 5-ZX  | <i>rule 62</i><br><br>ZXGMA<br>00111110  | <i>rule 59</i><br><br>ZXGMC<br>00111011  | <i>rule 61</i><br><br>ZXGAC<br>00111101  | <i>rule 47</i><br><br>ZXMAC<br>00101111  |
| 3-YX  | <i>rule 94</i><br><br>YXGMA<br>01011110  | <i>rule 91</i><br><br>YXGMC<br>01011011  | <i>rule 93</i><br><br>YXGAC<br>01011101  | <i>rule 79</i><br><br>YXMAC<br>01001111  |

## 12. Discussion

The reflection transformation bits mentioned earlier, G vs. M or X vs. Y, may relate to color (with neither/both bits making up the third color) for quarks and antiquarks. The bits may affect slant patterns in general (along with A/Z straight line and C/T periodicity/chaos) for bosons, position-momentum, and fermions/antifermions. Here is the partitioning of rule space [11] associated with this mapping of Cl(8), E8 [12], and Elementary Cellular Automata.

|            | 0         | 1            | 2            | 4            | 8            | 3         | 5         | 6         | 9         | 10        | 12        | 7            | 11          | 13          | 14          | 15        |
|------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
|            |           | G            | M            | A            | C            | GM        | GA        | MA        | GC        | MC        | AC        | GMA          | GMC         | GAC         | MAC         | GMAC      |
| 15<br>TZYX | 232<br>PM | 248<br>P     | 234<br>P     | 236<br>P     | 233<br>P     | 250<br>BO | 252<br>BO | 238<br>BO | 249<br>RO | 235<br>RO | 237<br>RO | 254<br>AN    | 251<br>AN   | 253<br>AN   | 239<br>AN   | 255<br>PI |
| 14<br>TZY  | 224<br>E  | 240<br>PM/PI | 226<br>PM    | 228<br>PM    | 225<br>PM    | 242<br>AQ | 244<br>AQ | 230<br>AQ | 241<br>AQ | 227<br>AQ | 229<br>AQ | 246<br>GL    | 243<br>GL   | 245<br>GL   | 231<br>GL   | 247<br>AN |
| 13<br>TZX  | 168<br>E  | 184<br>PM    | 170<br>PM/PI | 172<br>PM    | 169<br>PM    | 186<br>AQ | 188<br>AQ | 174<br>AQ | 185<br>AQ | 171<br>AQ | 173<br>AQ | 190<br>GL    | 187<br>GL   | 189<br>GL   | 175<br>GL   | 191<br>AN |
| 11<br>TYX  | 200<br>E  | 216<br>PM    | 202<br>PM    | 204<br>PM/PI | 201<br>PM    | 218<br>AQ | 220<br>AQ | 206<br>AQ | 217<br>AQ | 203<br>AQ | 205<br>AQ | 222<br>TR    | 219<br>TR   | 221<br>TR   | 207<br>TR   | 223<br>AN |
| 7<br>ZYX   | 104<br>E  | 120<br>PM    | 106<br>PM    | 108<br>PM    | 105<br>PM/PI | 122<br>AQ | 124<br>AQ | 110<br>AQ | 121<br>AQ | 107<br>AQ | 109<br>AQ | 126<br>CO    | 123<br>CO   | 125<br>CO   | 111<br>CO   | 127<br>AN |
| 12<br>TZ   | 160<br>BO | 176<br>Q     | 162<br>Q     | 164<br>Q     | 161<br>Q     | 178<br>PM | 180<br>PM | 166<br>PM | 177<br>PM | 163<br>PM | 165<br>PI | 182<br>AQ    | 179<br>AQ   | 181<br>AQ   | 167<br>AQ   | 183<br>PR |
| 10<br>TY   | 192<br>BO | 208<br>Q     | 194<br>Q     | 196<br>Q     | 193<br>Q     | 210<br>PM | 212<br>PM | 198<br>PM | 209<br>PM | 195<br>PI | 197<br>PM | 214<br>AQ    | 211<br>AQ   | 213<br>AQ   | 199<br>AQ   | 215<br>EW |
| 9<br>TX    | 136<br>BO | 152<br>Q     | 138<br>Q     | 140<br>Q     | 137<br>Q     | 154<br>PM | 156<br>PM | 142<br>PM | 153<br>PI | 139<br>PM | 141<br>PM | 158<br>AQ    | 155<br>AQ   | 157<br>AQ   | 143<br>AQ   | 159<br>EW |
| 6<br>ZY    | 96<br>RO  | 112<br>Q     | 98<br>Q      | 100<br>Q     | 97<br>Q      | 114<br>PM | 116<br>PM | 102<br>PI | 113<br>PM | 99<br>PM  | 101<br>PM | 118<br>AQ    | 115<br>AQ   | 117<br>AQ   | 103<br>AQ   | 119<br>EW |
| 5<br>ZX    | 40<br>RO  | 56<br>Q      | 42<br>Q      | 44<br>Q      | 41<br>Q      | 58<br>PM  | 60<br>PI  | 46<br>PM  | 57<br>PM  | 43<br>PM  | 45<br>PM  | 62<br>AQ     | 59<br>AQ    | 61<br>AQ    | 47<br>AQ    | 63<br>EW  |
| 3<br>YX    | 72<br>RO  | 88<br>Q      | 74<br>Q      | 76<br>Q      | 73<br>Q      | 90<br>PI  | 92<br>PM  | 78<br>PM  | 89<br>PM  | 75<br>PM  | 77<br>PM  | 94<br>AQ     | 91<br>AQ    | 93<br>AQ    | 79<br>AQ    | 95<br>DI  |
| 8<br>T     | 128<br>N  | 144<br>GL    | 130<br>GL    | 132<br>TR    | 129<br>CO    | 146<br>Q  | 148<br>Q  | 134<br>Q  | 145<br>Q  | 131<br>Q  | 133<br>Q  | 150<br>PM/PI | 147<br>PM   | 149<br>PM   | 135<br>PM   | 151<br>P  |
| 4<br>Z     | 32<br>N   | 48<br>GL     | 34<br>GL     | 36<br>TR     | 33<br>CO     | 50<br>Q   | 52<br>Q   | 38<br>Q   | 49<br>Q   | 35<br>Q   | 37<br>Q   | 54<br>PM     | 51<br>PM/PI | 53<br>PM    | 39<br>PM    | 55<br>P   |
| 2<br>Y     | 64<br>N   | 80<br>GL     | 66<br>GL     | 68<br>TR     | 65<br>CO     | 82<br>Q   | 84<br>Q   | 70<br>Q   | 81<br>Q   | 67<br>Q   | 69<br>Q   | 86<br>PM     | 83<br>PM    | 85<br>PM/PI | 71<br>PM    | 87<br>P   |
| 1<br>X     | 8<br>N    | 24<br>GL     | 10<br>GL     | 12<br>TR     | 9<br>CO      | 26<br>Q   | 28<br>Q   | 14<br>Q   | 25<br>Q   | 11<br>Q   | 13<br>Q   | 30<br>PM     | 27<br>PM    | 29<br>PM    | 15<br>PM/PI | 31<br>P   |
| 0          | 0<br>PI   | 16<br>N      | 2<br>N       | 4<br>N       | 1<br>N       | 18<br>PR  | 20<br>EW  | 6<br>EW   | 17<br>EW  | 3<br>EW   | 5<br>DI   | 22<br>E      | 19<br>E     | 21<br>E     | 7<br>E      | 23<br>PM  |

PI: Primitive Idempotent  
CO: Conformal boson/ghost  
PR: Propagator Phase  
AQ: Antiquark creation  
Wolfram Class 1 Rule

RO: Rotation boson/ghost  
DI: Dilation boson/ghost  
Q: Quark creation  
P: Positron creation  
Wolfram Class 2 Rule

BO: Boost boson/ghost  
EW: Electroweak boson/ghost  
E: Electron creation  
AN: Antineutrino creation  
Wolfram Class 3 Rule

TR: Translation boson/ghost  
GL: Gluon boson/ghost  
N: Neutrino creation  
PM: Position-Momentum  
Wolfram Class 4 Rule

The line of symmetry for the Wolfram Rule Classes (diagonal line from rule 232 to rule 23) has the same rules as the line of symmetry for Rodrigo Obando's [13] rule space partitioning. However, the two lines of symmetry have the rules in different locations on the line. These line of symmetry rules are the rules that are their own negative transformation [4].

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