

# Deriving E8 from Cl(8) through Pairing up Elementary Cellular Automata Bits

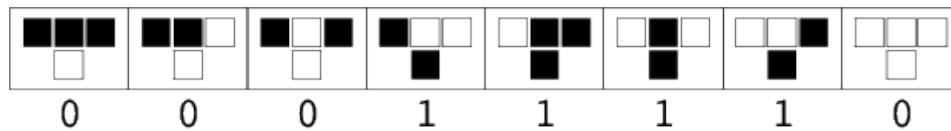
By John C. Gonsowski

## Abstract

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 a spacetime 8-dim position by 8-dim momentum. 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. Paired up CA bits are related to the Cartan subalgebras of these D4s. 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.

## Introduction

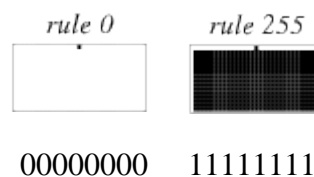
Tony Smith [1] relates the 256 dimensions of the Cl(8) Clifford Algebra to the 256 rules of Elementary Cellular Automata [2]. The graded dimensions of Cl(8) correspond to graded dimensions of the E8 Lie Algebra used in Smith's physics model. An 8-dim Primitive Idempotent half spinor along with the 248-dim 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.



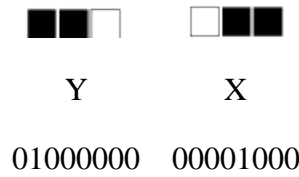
The rule above is called rule 30 because the 4 one-bits produce a binary  $2+4+8+16=30$ . The Cl(8) grading indicates there are 70 rules with 4 of the 8 bits being a one. In other words there are 70 ways to place 4 ones in the 8 bits to form a rule. The bits for the rule represent the next state value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

## The Primitive Idempotent and Paired Up Cellular Automata

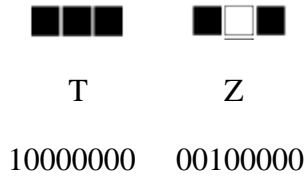
The grading of the 248-dim E8 in Smith's physics model is 28 64 64 64 28. The grading of the 8-dim Primitive Idempotent (PI) half spinor embedded with E8 in Cl(8) is 1 6 1. In Smith's physics, the PI performs a Standard Model Higgs-like role. The two ones of the PI grading fit with the rules having 0 of 8 ones and 8 of 8 ones:



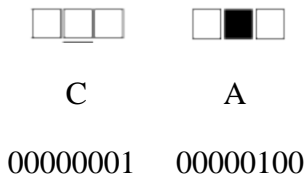
The middle 6 of the PI grading adds to the middle 64 of the E8 grading to get the middle 70 of the Cl(8) grading. This middle 6 grading thus fits with 6 rules having four one-bits. It specifically fits with the 3+2+1=6 rules that have two pairs of bits that can pair up to form the Cartan subalgebra bivectors of Smith's model. The first two bits that pair up form the Y and X of an YX spatial rotation.



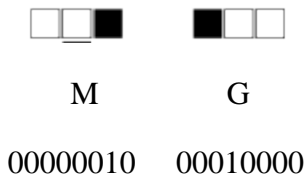
The next two bits to pair up form the temporal T and spatial Z of a Lorentz group TZ boost.



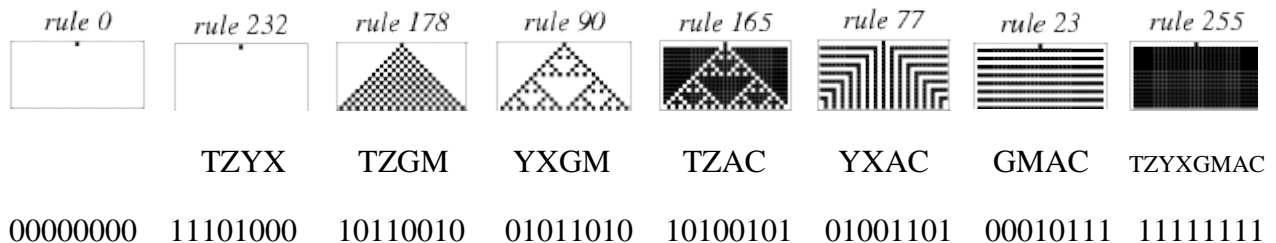
The next two bits to pair up use a Conformal group (C) basis vector and an Anti-DeSitter group (A) translation basis vector to form a dilation (CA). This dilation is the Higgs VEV in Smith's physics model.



The final two bits to pair up 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).

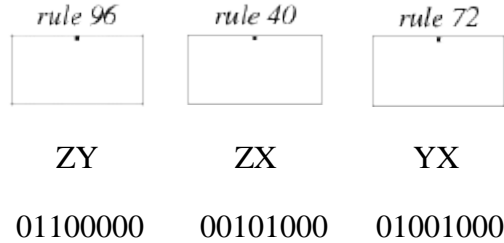


Using these paired up bits gives the following rules with four one-bits for the middle 6 grading of the 8-dim Primitive Idempotent bookended by the single rule with no one-bits and the single rule with all eight bits as ones.

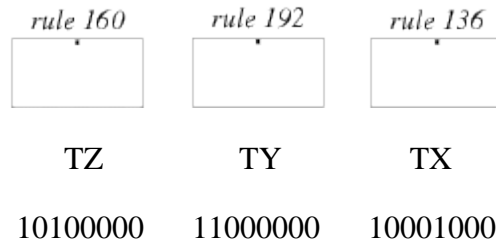


## Rotations and Boosts

As mentioned earlier, these paired up bits (TZ, YX, GM, and AC) are to be used for the Cartan subalgebra in Smith's physics model. Smith uses the Cartan subalgebra bivectors for the 28s in his E8 grading which match to the 28s in the Cl(8) grading. The E8 28s come from two D4 subalgebras. The Cartan subalgebra bivectors thus also relate to the axes of a 24-vertex, 4-dim 24-cell, D4's root vector polytope. The 28 Cellular Automata with 2 one-bits and the 28 CA with 6 one-bits will contain the Cartan subalgebra bivectors. Here are the three Lorentz Group gravity spatial rotation bivectors/double one-bits including the YX Cartan subalgebra one.

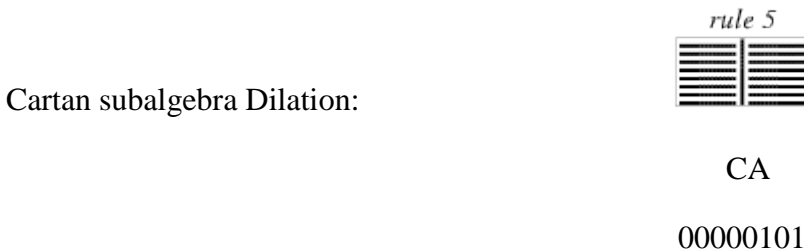
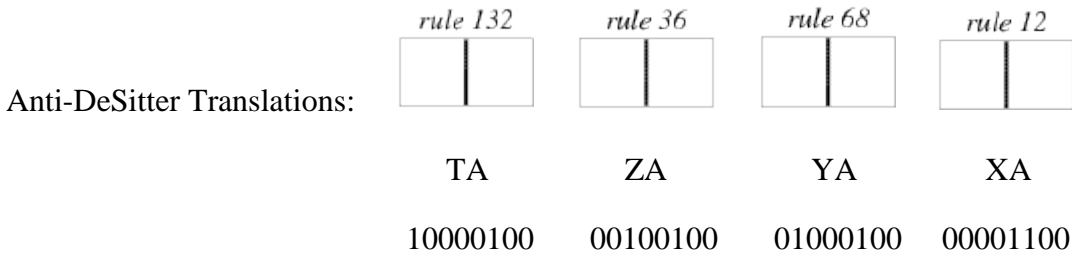


Here are the three Lorentz group gravity boost bivectors/double one-bits including the TZ Cartan subalgebra one.



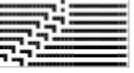



## Translations, Dilation and Special Conformal Transformations

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







Conformal Transformations:

			
TC	ZC	YC	XC
10000001	00100001	01000001	00001001






**Ghosts for the Standard Model Bosons**

Here are the bivectors/double one-bits for the Standard Model Ghosts of Smith’s physics model plus the MG Cartan subalgebra propagator phase.

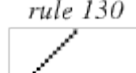
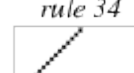
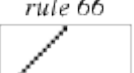
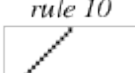
rgb/rg/rb/gb “half” Gluons:

			
TG	ZG	YG	XG
10010000	00110000	01010000	00011000

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

				
CM	CG	AM	AG	MG
00000011	00010001	00000110	00010100	00010010

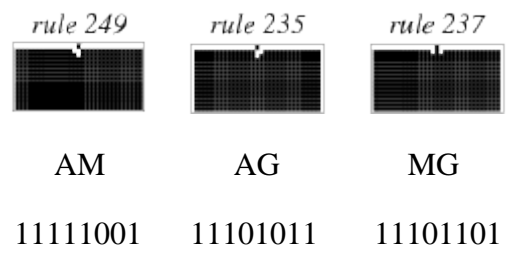
cmy/cm/cy/my “half” Gluons:

			
TM	ZM	YM	XM
10000010	00100010	01000010	00001010

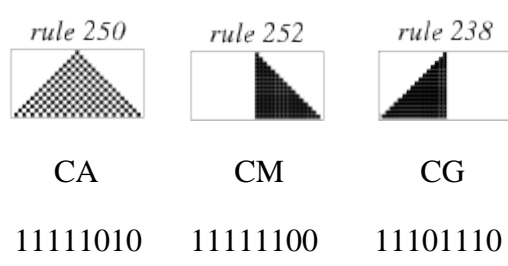
**Ghosts for Rotations and Boosts**

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 including the four Cartan subalgebra 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. This may relate to how in Smith's model, the XYZT physical spacetime relates to the GMAC Kaluza-Klein internal symmetry space. Here are the three Lorentz Group gravity spatial rotation bivectors/double zero-bit ghosts including the MG Cartan subalgebra one.

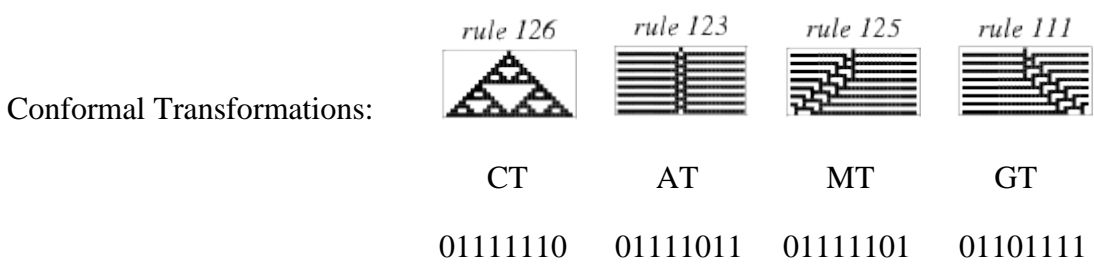
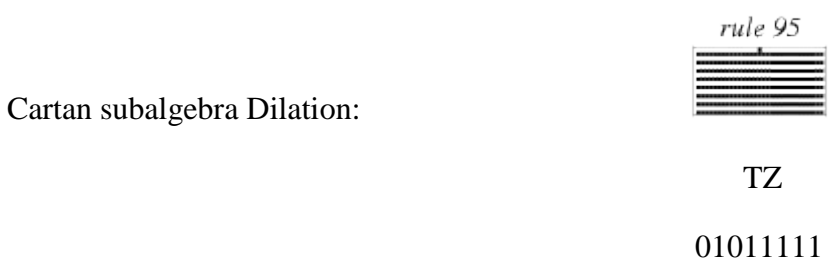
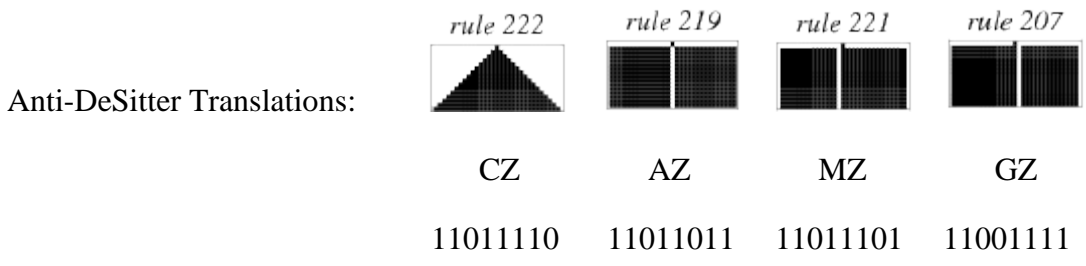


Here are the three Lorentz group gravity boost bivectors/double zero-bit ghosts including the CA Cartan subalgebra one.



**Ghosts for the Translations, Dilation and Special Conformal Transformations**

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



## Standard Model Bosons

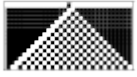




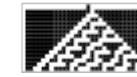
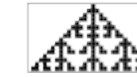








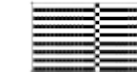













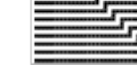













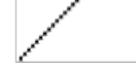




Here are the bivectors/double zero-bits for the Standard Model bosons of Smith's physics model plus the YX Cartan subalgebra propagator phase ghost.

	<i>rule 246</i>	<i>rule 243</i>	<i>rule 245</i>	<i>rule 231</i>	
rgb/rg/rb/gb "half" Gluons:					
	CX	AX	MX	GX	
	11110110	11110011	11110101	11100111	
	<i>rule 63</i>	<i>rule 63</i>	<i>rule 159</i>	<i>rule 215</i>	<i>rule 183</i>
Photon/Z0/W-/W+/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 that slant to the left vs. slanting to the right relate to charge for the Standard Model bosons and direction change (like X vs. Y) for gravity bosons. This perhaps relates to how charge, mass, and change of direction are related in Smith's 4-dim Feynman Checkerboard.

## Spacetime Position and Momentum

Subtracting the 6 middle grade of the Primitive Idempotent from the 70 Cl(8) middle grade gives the 64 middle grade for E8. This 64 middle grade is the position by momentum  $8 \times 8 = 64$ -dim vector part of Smith's E8 physics model. This 64-dim part of E8 thus relates to the 4-vector/four one-bit Cellular Automata rules not used for the Primitive Idempotent. The position and momentum are 8-dim due to the GMAC Kaluza-Klein internal symmetry space added to the XYZT physical spacetime.

	T	Z	Y	X	G	M	A	C
	<i>rule 163</i>	<i>rule 177</i>	<i>rule 195</i>	<i>rule 153</i>	<i>rule 149</i>	<i>rule 135</i>	<i>rule 150</i>	<i>rule 147</i>
T								
	TZMC	TZGC	TYMC	TXGC	TGAC	TMAC	TGMA	TGMC
	10100011	10110001	11000011	10011001	10010101	10000111	10010110	10010011
	<i>rule 166</i>	<i>rule 180</i>	<i>rule 102</i>	<i>rule 60</i>	<i>rule 53</i>	<i>rule 39</i>	<i>rule 54</i>	<i>rule 51</i>
Z								
	TZMA	TZGA	ZYMA	ZXGA	ZGAC	ZMAC	ZGMA	ZGMC
	10100110	10110100	01100110	00111100	00110101	00100111	00110110	00110011
	<i>rule 198</i>	<i>rule 116</i>	<i>rule 78</i>	<i>rule 92</i>	<i>rule 85</i>	<i>rule 71</i>	<i>rule 86</i>	<i>rule 83</i>
Y								
	TYMA	ZYGA	YXMA	YXGA	YGAC	YMAC	YGMA	YGMC
	11000110	01110100	01001110	01011100	01010101	01000111	01010110	01010011
	<i>rule 139</i>	<i>rule 57</i>	<i>rule 75</i>	<i>rule 89</i>	<i>rule 29</i>	<i>rule 15</i>	<i>rule 30</i>	<i>rule 27</i>
X								
	TXMC	ZXGC	YXMC	YXGC	XGAC	XMAC	XGMA	XGMC
	10001011	00111001	01001011	01011001	00011101	00001111	00011110	00011011
	<i>rule 216</i>	<i>rule 120</i>	<i>rule 240</i>	<i>rule 184</i>	<i>rule 210</i>	<i>rule 154</i>	<i>rule 156</i>	<i>rule 209</i>
G								
	TYXG	ZYXG	TZYG	TZXG	TYGM	TXGM	TXGA	TYGC
	11011000	01111000	11110000	10111000	11010010	10011010	10011100	11010001
	<i>rule 202</i>	<i>rule 106</i>	<i>rule 226</i>	<i>rule 170</i>	<i>rule 114</i>	<i>rule 58</i>	<i>rule 46</i>	<i>rule 99</i>
M								
	TYXM	ZYXM	TZYM	TZXM	ZYGM	ZXGM	ZXMA	ZYMC
	11001010	01101010	11100010	10101010	01110010	00111010	00101110	01100001








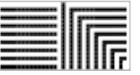



























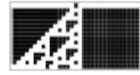




	T	Z	Y	X	G	M	A	C
A	<i>rule 204</i> 	<i>rule 108</i> 	<i>rule 228</i> 	<i>rule 172</i> 	<i>rule 212</i> 	<i>rule 142</i> 	<i>rule 141</i> 	<i>rule 197</i> 
	TYXA	ZYXA	TZYA	TZXA	TYGA	TXMA	TXAC	TYAC
	11001100	01101100	11100100	10101100	11010100	10001110	10001101	11000101
C	<i>rule 201</i> 	<i>rule 105</i> 	<i>rule 225</i> 	<i>rule 169</i> 	<i>rule 113</i> 	<i>rule 43</i> 	<i>rule 45</i> 	<i>rule 101</i> 
	TYXC	ZYXC	TZYC	TZXC	ZYGC	ZXMC	ZXAC	ZYAC
	11001001	01101001	11100001	10101001	01110001	00101011	00101101	01100101

### 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.











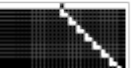

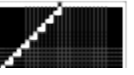

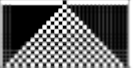





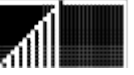











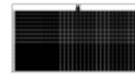





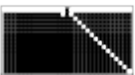






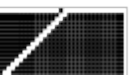
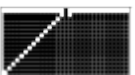
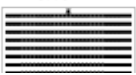
T	Neutrino	Quark	Quark	Quark	Quark	Quark	Quark	Electron
	<i>rule 128</i> 	<i>rule 200</i> 	<i>rule 148</i> 	<i>rule 145</i> 	<i>rule 134</i> 	<i>rule 131</i> 	<i>rule 146</i> 	<i>rule 133</i> 
	T	TYX	TGA	TGC	TMA	TMC	TGM	TAC
Z	<i>rule 32</i> 	<i>rule 104</i> 	<i>rule 52</i> 	<i>rule 49</i> 	<i>rule 38</i> 	<i>rule 35</i> 	<i>rule 50</i> 	<i>rule 37</i> 
	Z	ZYX	ZGA	ZGC	ZMA	ZMC	ZGM	ZAC
	00100000	01101000	00110100	00110001	00100110	00100011	00110010	00100101
Y	<i>rule 64</i> 	<i>rule 224</i> 	<i>rule 84</i> 	<i>rule 81</i> 	<i>rule 70</i> 	<i>rule 67</i> 	<i>rule 82</i> 	<i>rule 69</i> 
	Y	TZY	YGA	YGC	YMA	YMC	YGM	YAC
	01000000	11100000	01010100	01010001	01000110	01000011	01010010	01000101



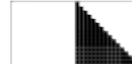
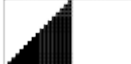














	Neutrino	Quark	Quark	Quark	Quark	Quark	Quark	Electron
X	<i>rule 8</i>	<i>rule 168</i>	<i>rule 28</i>	<i>rule 25</i>	<i>rule 14</i>	<i>rule 11</i>	<i>rule 26</i>	<i>rule 13</i>
								
	X	TZX	XGA	XGC	XMA	XMC	XGM	XAC
	00001000	10101000	00011100	00011001	00001110	00001011	00011010	00001101
G	<i>rule 16</i>	<i>rule 176</i>	<i>rule 208</i>	<i>rule 152</i>	<i>rule 112</i>	<i>rule 56</i>	<i>rule 88</i>	<i>rule 21</i>
								
	G	TZG	TYG	TXG	ZYG	ZXG	YXG	GAC
	00010000	10110000	11010000	10011000	01110000	00111000	01011000	00010101
M	<i>rule 2</i>	<i>rule 162</i>	<i>rule 194</i>	<i>rule 138</i>	<i>rule 98</i>	<i>rule 42</i>	<i>rule 74</i>	<i>rule 7</i>
								
	M	TZM	TYM	TXM	ZYM	ZXM	YXM	MAC
	00000010	10100010	11000010	10001010	01100010	00101010	01001010	00000111
A	<i>rule 4</i>	<i>rule 164</i>	<i>rule 196</i>	<i>rule 140</i>	<i>rule 100</i>	<i>rule 44</i>	<i>rule 76</i>	<i>rule 22</i>
								
	A	TZA	TYA	TXA	ZYA	ZXA	YXA	GMA
	00000100	10100100	11000100	10001100	01100100	00101100	01001100	00010110
C	<i>rule 1</i>	<i>rule 161</i>	<i>rule 193</i>	<i>rule 137</i>	<i>rule 97</i>	<i>rule 41</i>	<i>rule 73</i>	<i>rule 19</i>
								
	C	TZC	TYC	TXC	ZYC	ZXC	YXC	GMC
	00000001	10100001	11000001	10001001	01100001	00101001	01001001	00010011

### 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 uses zero-bits instead of one-bits and exchanges XYZT vectors with GMAC vectors.

	Antineutrino	Antiquark	Antiquark	Antiquark	Antiquark	Antiquark	Antiquark	Positron
T	<i>rule 254</i> 	<i>rule 236</i> 	<i>rule 214</i> 	<i>rule 118</i> 	<i>rule 158</i> 	<i>rule 62</i> 	<i>rule 182</i> 	<i>rule 94</i> 
	C	CMG	CXZ	CXT	CYZ	CYT	CXY	CZT
	11111110	11101100	11010110	01110110	10011110	00111110	10110110	01011110
Z	<i>rule 251</i> 	<i>rule 233</i> 	<i>rule 211</i> 	<i>rule 115</i> 	<i>rule 155</i> 	<i>rule 59</i> 	<i>rule 179</i> 	<i>rule 91</i> 
	A	AMG	AXZ	AXT	AYZ	AYT	AXY	AZT
	11111011	11101001	11010011	01110011	10011011	00111011	10110011	01011011
Y	<i>rule 253</i> 	<i>rule 248</i> 	<i>rule 213</i> 	<i>rule 117</i> 	<i>rule 157</i> 	<i>rule 61</i> 	<i>rule 181</i> 	<i>rule 93</i> 
	M	CAM	MXZ	MXT	MYZ	MYT	MXY	MZT
	11111101	11111000	11010101	01110101	10011101	00111101	10110101	01011101
X	<i>rule 239</i> 	<i>rule 234</i> 	<i>rule 199</i> 	<i>rule 103</i> 	<i>rule 143</i> 	<i>rule 47</i> 	<i>rule 167</i> 	<i>rule 79</i> 
	G	CAG	GXZ	GXT	GYZ	GYT	GXY	GZT
	11101111	11101010	11000111	01100111	10001111	00101111	10100111	01001111
G	<i>rule 247</i> 	<i>rule 242</i> 	<i>rule 244</i> 	<i>rule 230</i> 	<i>rule 241</i> 	<i>rule 227</i> 	<i>rule 229</i> 	<i>rule 87</i> 
	X	CAX	CMX	CGX	AMX	AGX	MGX	XZT
	11110111	11110010	11110100	11100110	11110001	11100011	11100101	01010111
M	<i>rule 191</i> 	<i>rule 186</i> 	<i>rule 188</i> 	<i>rule 174</i> 	<i>rule 185</i> 	<i>rule 171</i> 	<i>rule 173</i> 	<i>rule 31</i> 
	Y	CAY	CMY	CGY	AMY	AGY	MGY	YZT
	10111111	10111010	10111100	10101110	10111001	10101011	10101101	00011111

	Antineutrino	Antiquark	Antiquark	Antiquark	Antiquark	Antiquark	Antiquark	Positron
	<i>rule 223</i>	<i>rule 218</i>	<i>rule 220</i>	<i>rule 206</i>	<i>rule 217</i>	<i>rule 203</i>	<i>rule 205</i>	<i>rule 151</i>
A								
	Z	CAZ	CMZ	CGZ	AMZ	AGZ	MGZ	XYZ
	11011111	11011010	11011100	11001110	11011001	11001011	11001101	10010111
	<i>rule 127</i>	<i>rule 122</i>	<i>rule 124</i>	<i>rule 110</i>	<i>rule 121</i>	<i>rule 107</i>	<i>rule 109</i>	<i>rule 55</i>
C								
	T	CAT	CMT	CGT	AMT	AGT	MGT	XYT
	01111111	01111010	01111100	01101110	01111001	01101011	01101101	00110111

The different slants mentioned earlier for the G vs. M and X vs. Y bits may relate to up vs down for quarks and antiquarks as well as effecting patterns in general (along with the A/Z bit's straight line and the C/T bit's chaos) for bosons, position-momentum, and fermions/antifermions. The X-Y-Z and G-M-A bits may relate to color for quarks and antiquarks.

### References

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