

E8 Physics: Cayley-Dickson and Clifford Algebras - - Braids - Cellular Automata

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Louis H. Kauffman in arxiv 1710.04650 said:

“... Let B_n denote the Artin braid group on n strands ... B_n is generated by elementary braids $\{s_1, \dots, s_{(n-1)}\}$ with relations

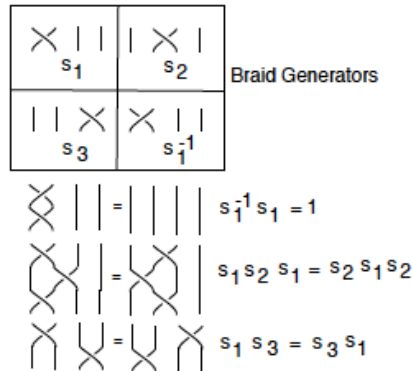


Figure 1: Braid Generators

1. $s_i s_j = s_j s_i$ for $|i - j| > 1$,
2. $s_i s_{i+1} s_i = s_{i+1} s_i s_{i+1}$ for $i = 1, \dots, n - 2$.

Braiding operators associated with Majorana operators are described as follows. Let $\{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n\}$ denote a collection of Majorana operators such that $c_k^2 = 1$ for $k = 1, \dots, n$ and $c_i c_j + c_j c_i = 0$ when $i \neq j$. Take the indices $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ as a set of residues modulo n so that $n + 1 = 1$. Define operators

$$\sigma_k = (1 + c_{k+1} c_k) / \sqrt{2}$$

for $k = 1, \dots, n$ where it is understood that $c_{n+1} = c_1$ since $n + 1 = 1$ modulo n . Then one can verify that

$$\sigma_i \sigma_j = \sigma_j \sigma_i$$

when $|i - j| \geq 2$ and that

$$\sigma_i \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i = \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1}$$

for all $i = 1, \dots, n$. Thus $\{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{n-1}\}$ describes a representation of the n -strand Artin braid group B_n .

... the three braid generators of B_4 are shown, and ... the inverse of the first generator ...

Clifford Braiding Theorem. Let C be the Clifford algebra over the real numbers generated by linearly independent elements $\{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n\}$ with $c_k^2 = 1$ for all k and $c_k c_l = -c_l c_k$ for $k \neq l$. Then the algebra elements $\tau_k = (1 + c_{k+1} c_k) / \sqrt{2}$, form a representation of the (circular) Artin braid group. That is, we have $\{\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_{n-1}, \tau_n\}$ where $\tau_k = (1 + c_{k+1} c_k) / \sqrt{2}$ for $1 \leq k < n$ and $\tau_n = (1 + c_1 c_n) / \sqrt{2}$, and $\tau_k \tau_{k+1} \tau_k = \tau_{k+1} \tau_k \tau_{k+1}$ for all k and $\tau_i \tau_j = \tau_j \tau_i$ when $|i - j| > 2$. Note that each braiding generator τ_k has order 8.

Remark. It is worth noting that a triple of Majorana Fermions say x, y, z gives rise to a representation of the quaternion group.

... ”

Therefore: **Braid Group B3 corresponds to the Clifford Algebra Cl(0,2)
and to the Cayley-Dickson Quaternion Algebra H**

Tao Cheng, Hua-Lin Huang, and Yuping Yang in arxiv 1510.04408 said “...

Many interesting algebras appear as twisted group algebras. Here we recall some examples presented in [1, 2, 15]. Let \mathbb{R} denote the field of real numbers, $\mathbb{Z}_2 = \{0, 1\}$ the cyclic group of order 2, and \mathbb{Z}_2^n the direct product of n copies of \mathbb{Z}_2 . Elements of \mathbb{Z}_2^n are written as n -tuples of $\{0, 1\}$ and the group product is written as $+$. Define functions $f_m: \mathbb{Z}_2^n \times \mathbb{Z}_2^n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$ for all $1 \leq m \leq 3$ by

$$f_1(x, y) = \sum_i x_i y_i, \quad f_2(x, y) = \sum_{i < j} x_i y_j, \quad f_3(x, y) = \sum_{\substack{\text{distinct } i, j, k \\ i < j}} x_i x_j y_k.$$

1. Let $F_{Cl}: \mathbb{Z}_2^n \times \mathbb{Z}_2^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^*$ be a function defined by

$$F_{Cl}(x, y) = (-1)^{f_1(x, y) + f_2(x, y)}.$$

Then the associated twisted group algebra $\mathbb{R}_{F_{Cl}}[\mathbb{Z}_2^n]$ is the well-known real Clifford algebra $Cl_{0, n}$, see [2] for detail. This recovers the algebra of complex numbers \mathbb{C} when $n = 1$ and the algebra of quaternions \mathbb{H} when $n = 2$. Note that $Cl_{0, n}$ is associative in the usual sense since the function F_{Cl} is a 2-cocycle.

2. Assume $n \geq 3$. Define the function $F_{\mathbb{O}}: \mathbb{Z}_2^n \times \mathbb{Z}_2^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^*$ by

$$F_{\mathbb{O}}(x, y) = (-1)^{f_1(x, y) + f_2(x, y) + f_3(x, y)}.$$

Then the twisted group algebra $\mathbb{R}_{F_{\mathbb{O}}}[\mathbb{Z}_2^n]$ is the algebra of higher octonions \mathbb{O}_n introduced in [15] by generalizing the realization of octonions via twisted group algebras (i.e., $n = 3$)

...”

Note that \mathbb{Z}_2^n corresponds to Braid Group $B(n+1)$ so

$n = 1$ gives B_2 and $Cl(0,1)$ and Complex Numbers and Sphere $S^1 = U(1)$

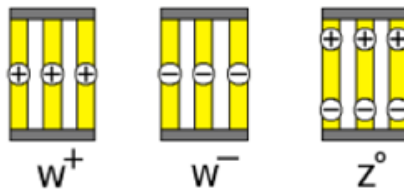
Photons can be represented by B_2 Braids



$n = 2$ gives B_3 and $Cl(0,2)$ and Quaternions and Sphere $S^3 = SU(2)$

Sundance Bilson-Thompson in hep-ph/0503213 represents $SU(2)$ Bosons by B_3 Braids

(+ and - denote twists carrying Electric Charge)



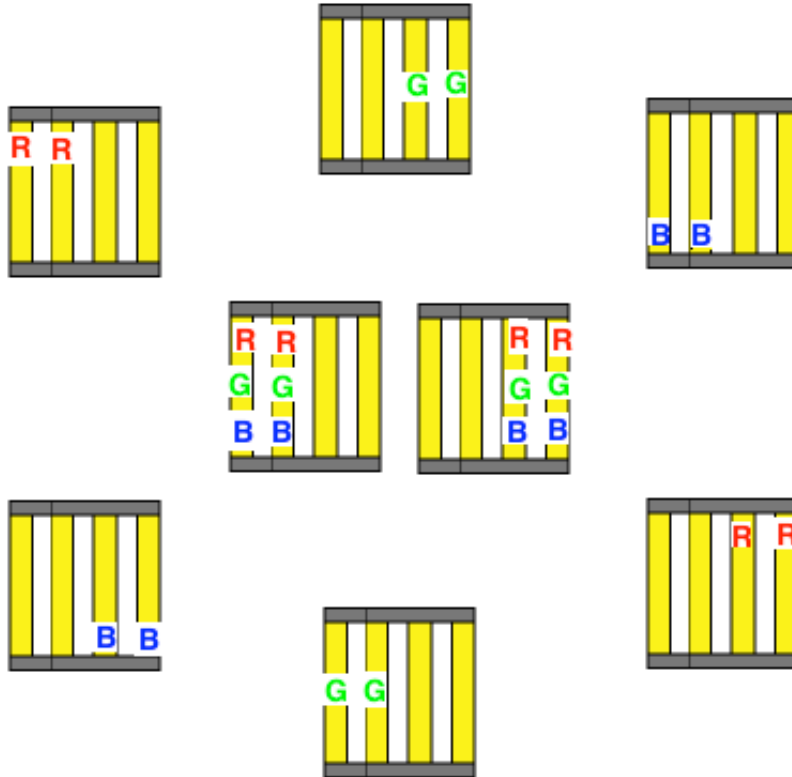
and

$n = 3$ gives B_4 and $Cl(0,3)$ and Octonions and Sphere S^7

Octonions and $Cl(0,3)$ both have 1 3 3 1 graded structure

SU(3) Color Force has 1+1 Neutral Gluons and 3+3 Colored Gluons

(**R G B** denote twists carrying Color Charge)



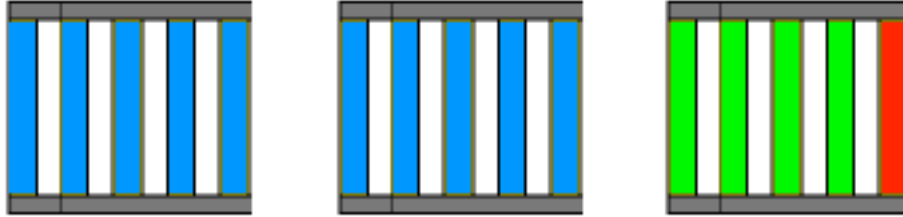
and

n = 4 gives B5 and Cl(0,4) and Sedenions and Sphere S15

Sedenions and Cl(0,4) both have 1 4 6 4 1 graded structure

SU(2,2) = Spin(2,4) Conformal Gravity + Dark Energy has 15 Graviton generators with similar 1 4 6 4 structure (U(2,2) has 1 4 6 4 1)

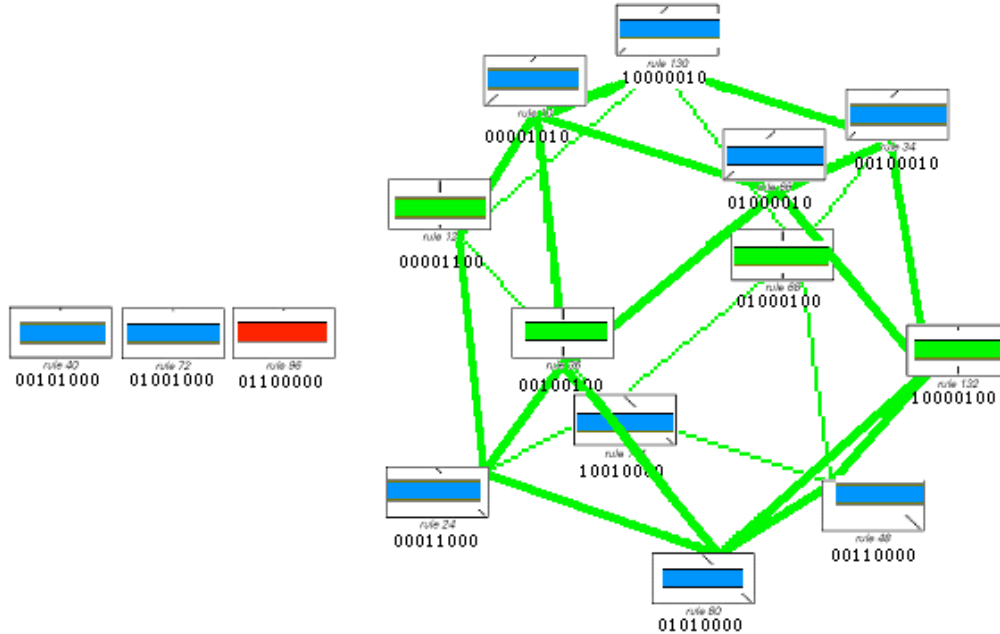
10 = 4 + 6 for Conformal Gravity + Dark Energy Universe Expansion (blue)
 4 Translations for Primordial Black Hole Dark Matter (green)
 1 Dilation for Higgs Mass of Ordinary Matter (red)



The basic **DE : DM : OM ratio** of 10 : 4 : 1 = 0.67 : 0.27 : 0.6 becomes, due to expansion process of Our Universe, **0.75 : 0.21 : 0.4 as of now**

Sedenions have Zero Divisors of the form Spin(7) / Spin(5) = G2 / Spin(3)

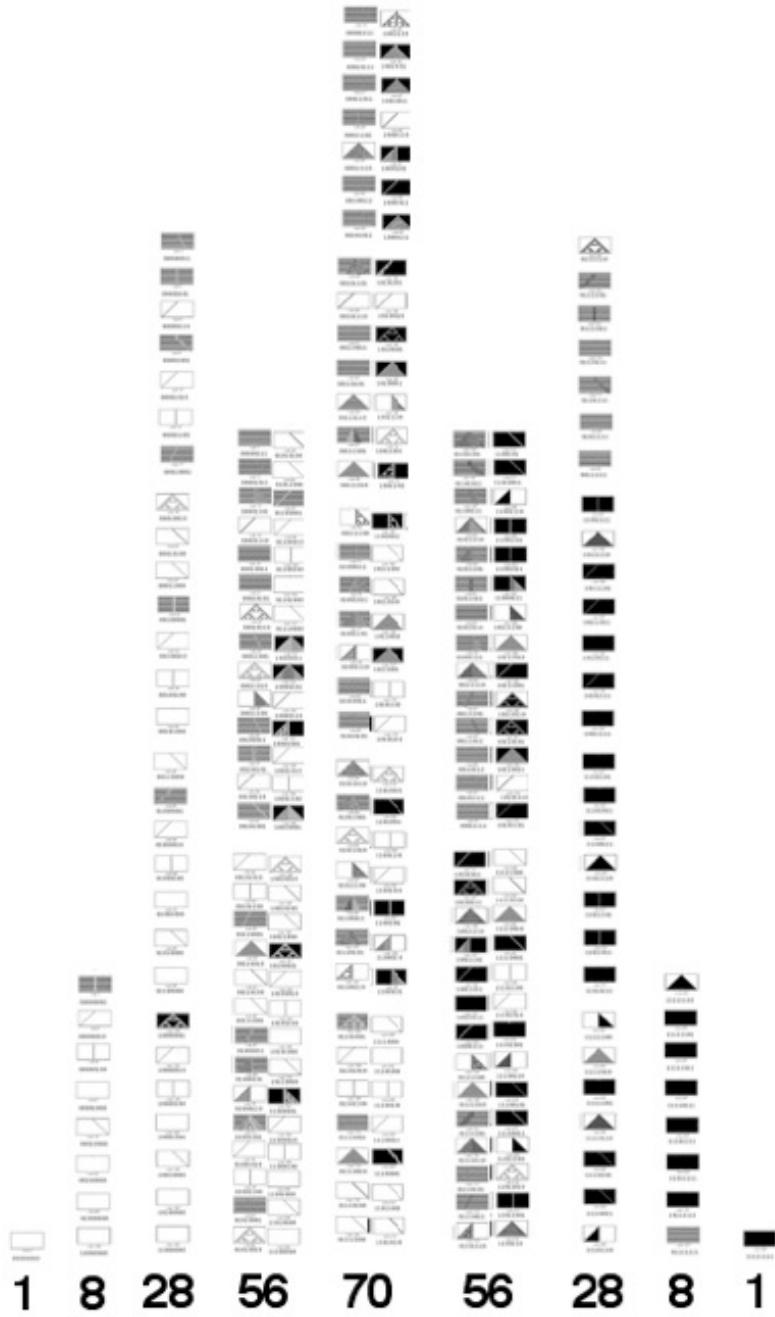
12 of the 15 generators form the A3 = D3 Root Vector Polytope of SU(2,2)
3 of the 15 generators form the A3 = D3 Cartan Subalgebra



Also shown are the corresponding Elementary Cellular Automata

Here are how all 256 Elementary Cellular Automata correspond

to all 256 elements of the $Cl(8)$ Real Clifford Algebra = 16x16 Real Matrices:



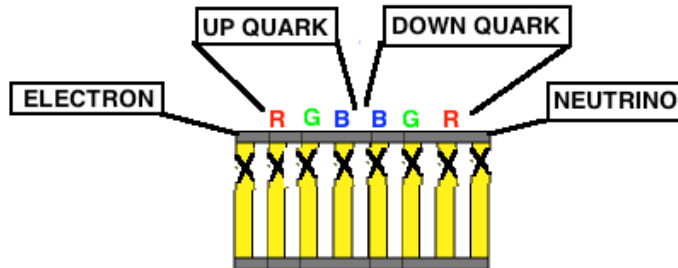
$n = 7$ gives B_8 and $Cl(0,7)$ and 21-dim $Spin(7)$ and $S^7 + Spin(7) = 28$ -dim D_4
and

Cayley-Dickson 128-ons = Geoffrey Dixon's 128D $T_2 = E_8 / D_8$

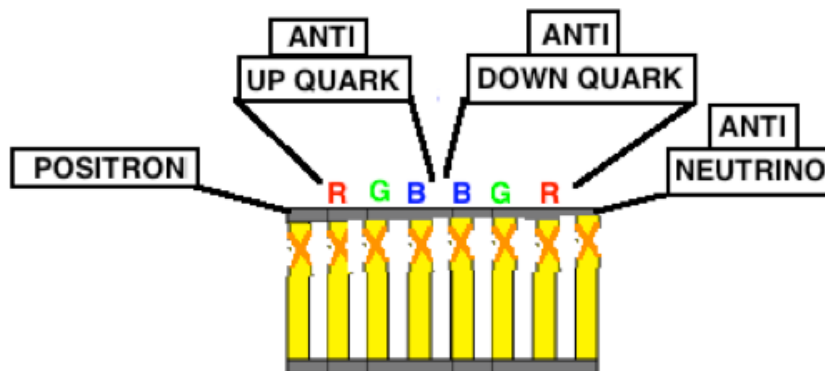
where $64D T = RxCxHxO$

128D T_2 has Zero Divisors with structure related to Stiefel Manifold $V(63,2)$

The 8 Strands of B_8 represent 8 First-Generation Fermion Particles
(X denotes left-handed twist carrying no charge, but representing Octonion)
(right-handed massive electron and quarks emerge dynamically)



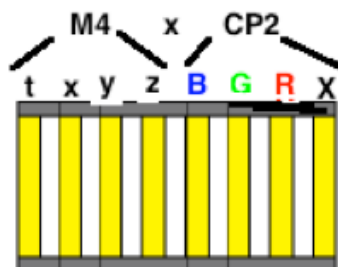
and by Triality 8 First-Generation Fermion Antiparticles
(X denotes right-handed twist carrying no charge, but representing Octonion)
(left-handed massive positron and antiquarks emerge dynamically)



and also by Triality 8D Spacetime - $M_4 \times CP^2$ Kaluza-Klein

M_4 coordinates = $\{t, x, y, z\}$ CP^2 coordinates = $\{R, G, B, X\}$

(Spacetime Strands have no Twist)

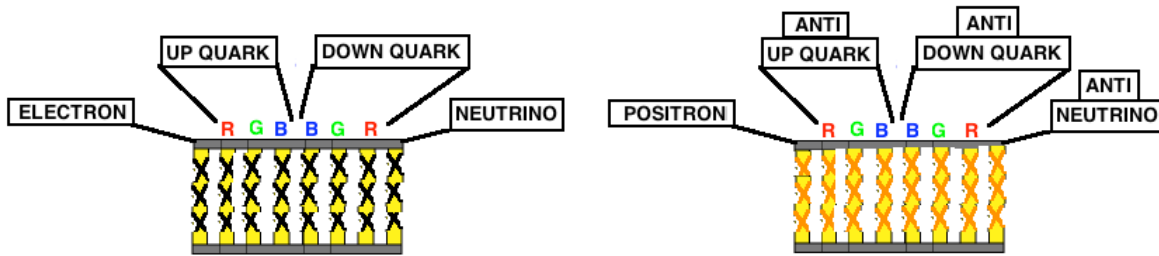


Fermions of Second and Third Generations have 2 or 3 Twists representing Pairs or Triples of Octonions

Second Generation:



Third Generation:

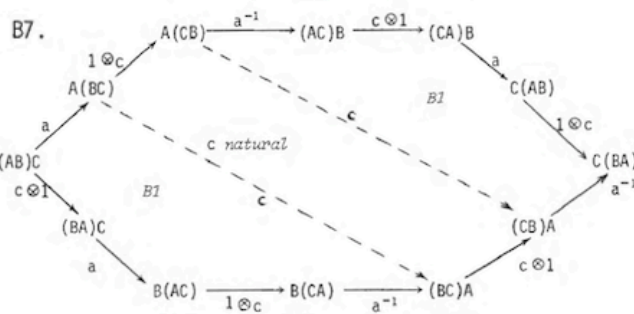
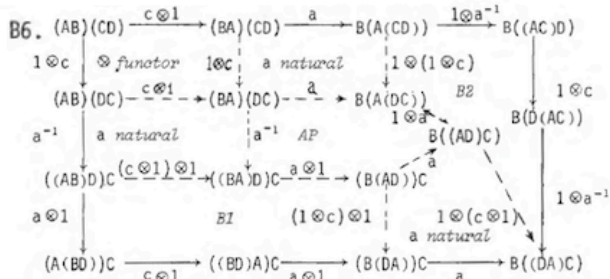
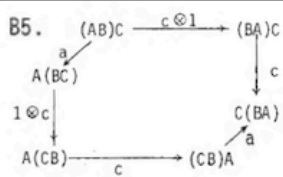
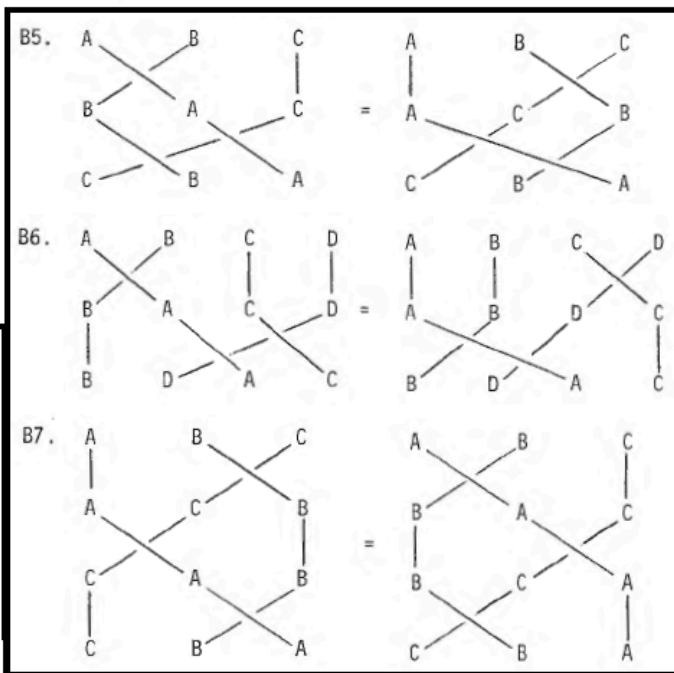
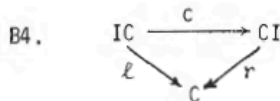
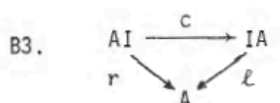
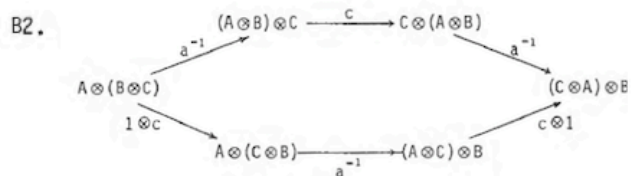
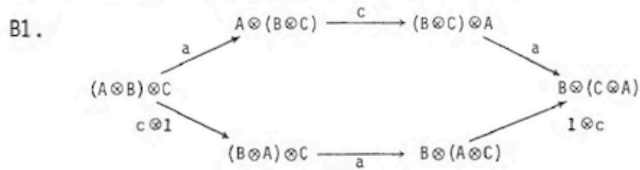


Further:

**2 copies of $28D D4 + 64D D8 / D4xD4 + (64+64)D / e8 / D8 = 248D E8$
that lives in $Cl(0,16) = \text{tensor product } Cl(0,8) \times Cl(0,8)$
for $E8-Cl(16)$ Physics (see viXra 1602.0319)**

Also:

Andre Joyal and Rose Street in Macquarie Mathematics Report NO.860081 Nov 1986 gave diagrams for Braid Groups B1 - B7 and structures in Braids B5-B7



Here is how $Cl(16) = \text{tensor product } Cl(8) \times Cl(8)$ works and how it was known to the builders of the Giza Pyramids and how $Cl(16)$ information corresponds to information in 40 micron Microtubules:

