

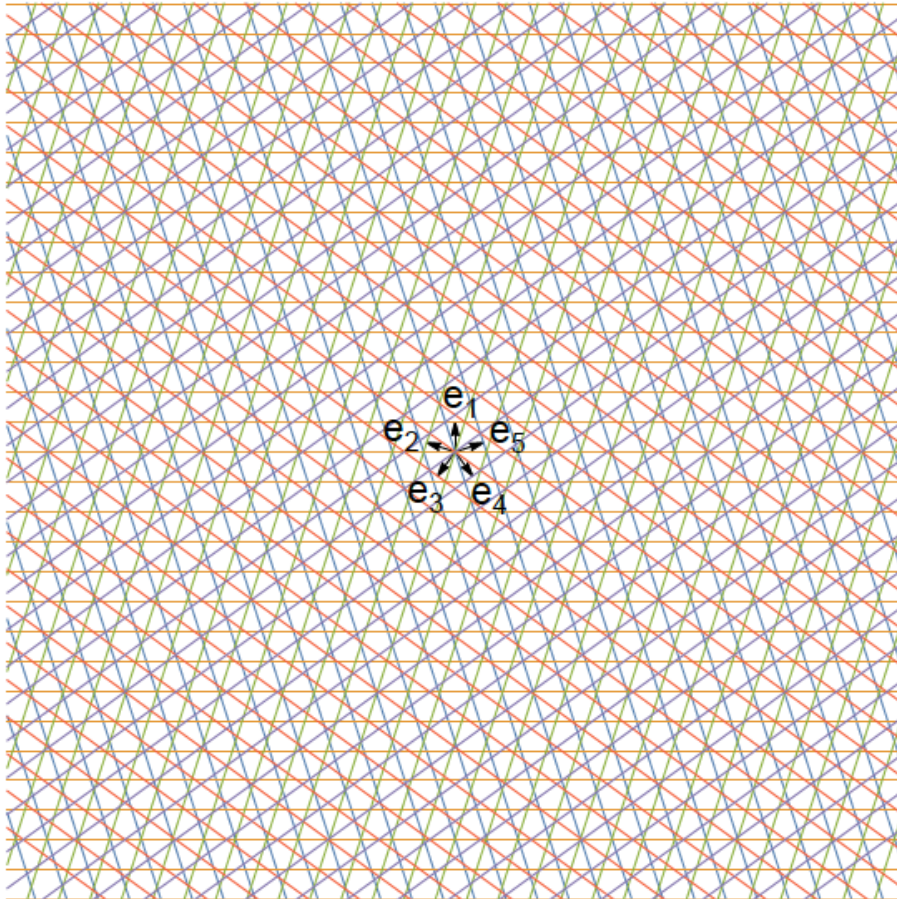
# The Quasicrystalline Spin-Network — A Chiral Icosahedral Quasicrystal Derived from $E_8$

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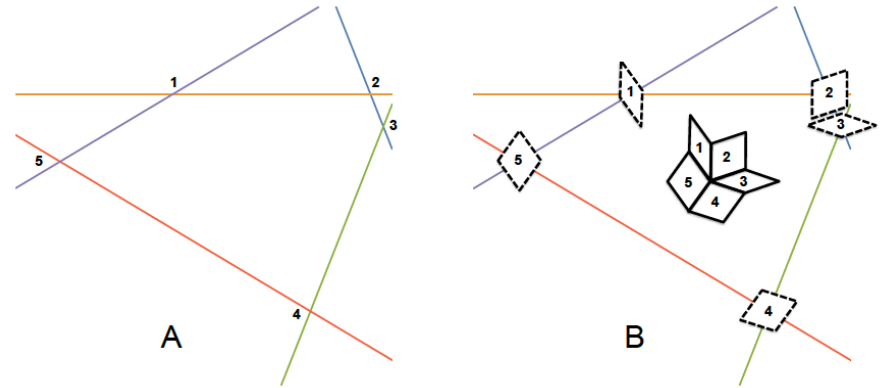
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**W**e present the construction of an icosahedral quasicrystal, a quasicrystalline spin network, obtained by spacing the parallel planes in an icosagrid according to the Fibonacci sequence. This quasicrystal can be thought of as a golden composition of five sets of Fibonacci tetragrids. This quasicrystal is made up of embedded quasicrystals that are *golden* compositions of the three-dimensional tetrahedral cross-sections of the Elser-Sloane quasicrystal, which is a four-dimensional cut-and-project set of the  $E_8$  lattice. These compound quasicrystals are subsets of the quasicrystalline spin network, and the former can be enriched to form the latter. This creates a mapping between the quasicrystalline spin network and the  $E_8$  lattice.

# Method I: FIBONACCI MULTIGRID METHOD

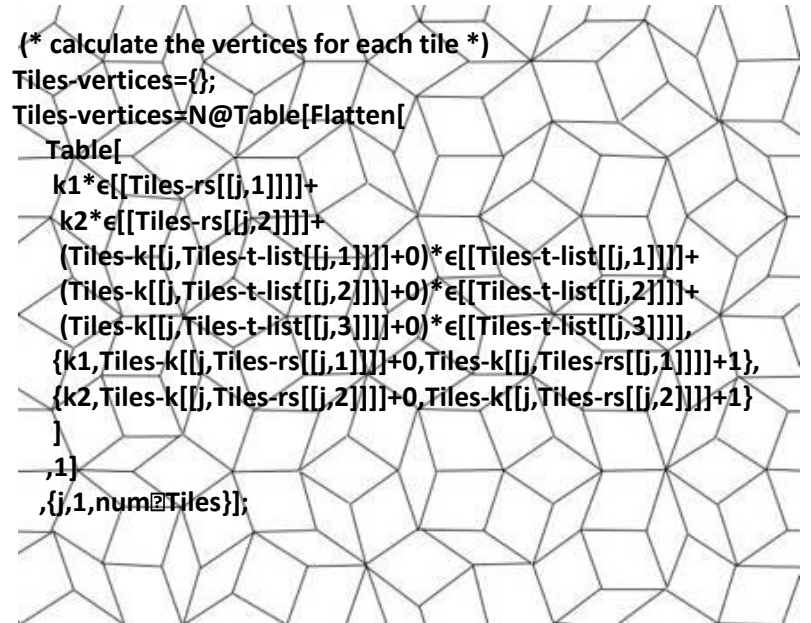


Pentagrid



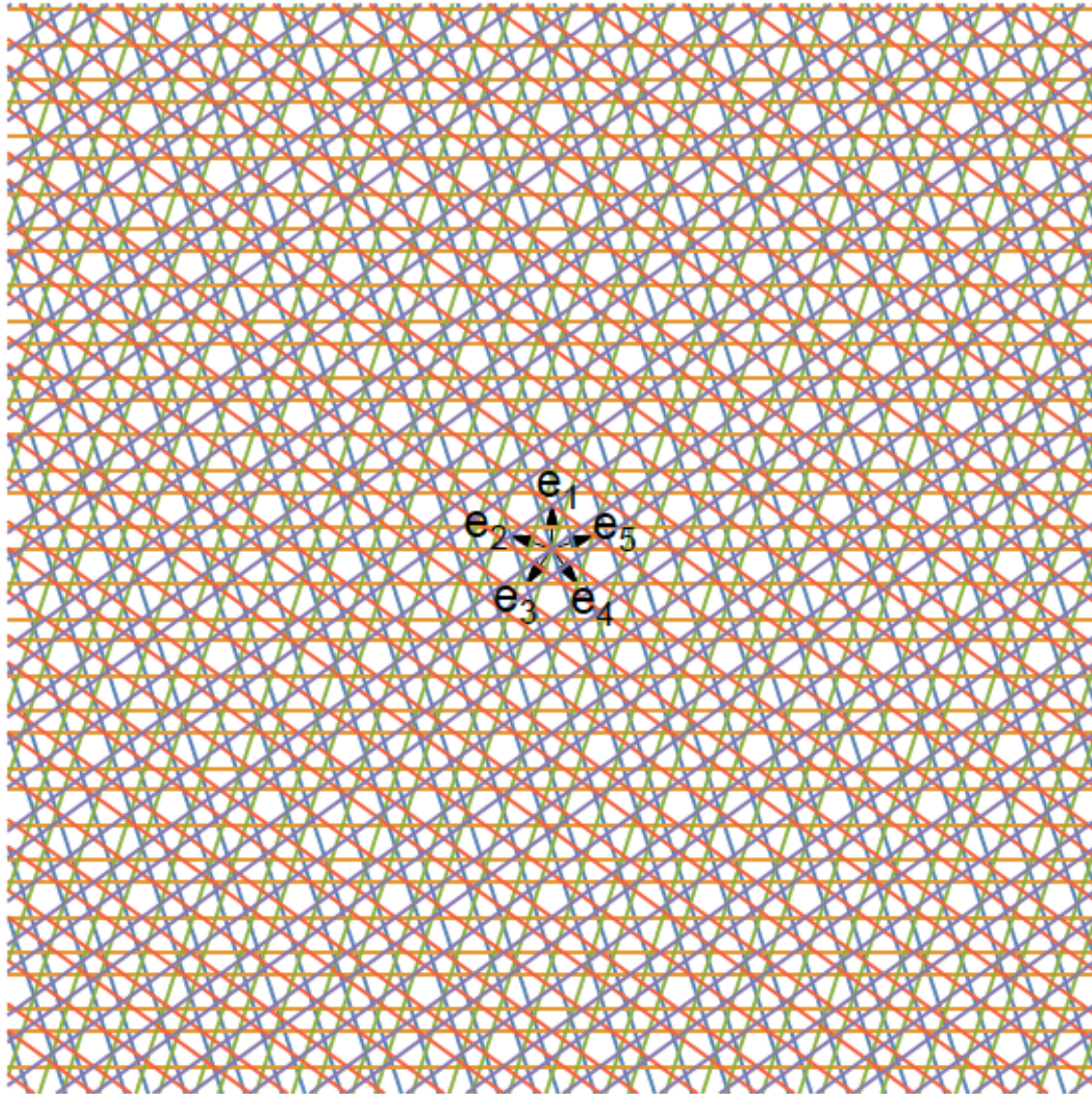
(\* calculate the vertices for each tile \*)

```
Tiles-vertices={};
Tiles-vertices=N@Table[Flatten[
  Table[
    k1*e[[Tiles-rs[[j,1]]]+
    k2*e[[Tiles-rs[[j,2]]]+
    (Tiles-k[[j,Tiles-t-list[[j,1]]]+0)*e[[Tiles-t-list[[j,1]]]+
    (Tiles-k[[j,Tiles-t-list[[j,2]]]+0)*e[[Tiles-t-list[[j,2]]]+
    (Tiles-k[[j,Tiles-t-list[[j,3]]]+0)*e[[Tiles-t-list[[j,3]]],
    {k1,Tiles-k[[j,Tiles-rs[[j,1]]]+0,Tiles-k[[j,Tiles-rs[[j,1]]]+1},
    {k2,Tiles-k[[j,Tiles-rs[[j,2]]]+0,Tiles-k[[j,Tiles-rs[[j,2]]]+1}
  ],
  ,1]
  ,{j,1,num@Tiles}];
```



- (\* calculate the vertices for each tile \*)
- Tiles[vertices]={};
- Tiles[vertices]=N@Table[Flatten[
- Table[
- k1\*€[[Tiles[rs][[j,1]]]]+
- k2\*€[[Tiles[rs][[j,2]]]]+
- (Tiles[k[[j,Tiles[t?list][[j,1]]]]+0)\*€[[Tiles[t?list][[j,1]]]]+
- (Tiles[k[[j,Tiles[t?list][[j,2]]]]+0)\*€[[Tiles[t?list][[j,2]]]]+
- (Tiles[k[[j,Tiles[t?list][[j,3]]]]+0)\*€[[Tiles[t?list][[j,3]]]],
- {k1,Tiles[k[[j,Tiles[rs][[j,1]]]]+0,Tiles[k[[j,Tiles[rs][[j,1]]]]+1},
- {k2,Tiles[k[[j,Tiles[rs][[j,2]]]]+0,Tiles[k[[j,Tiles[rs][[j,2]]]]+1}
- ]
- ,1]
- ,{j,1,num[Tiles]}];

# Method I: FIBONACCI MULTIGRID METHOD



Fibonacci spaced Pentagrid

# Method I: FIBONACCI MULTIGRID METHOD

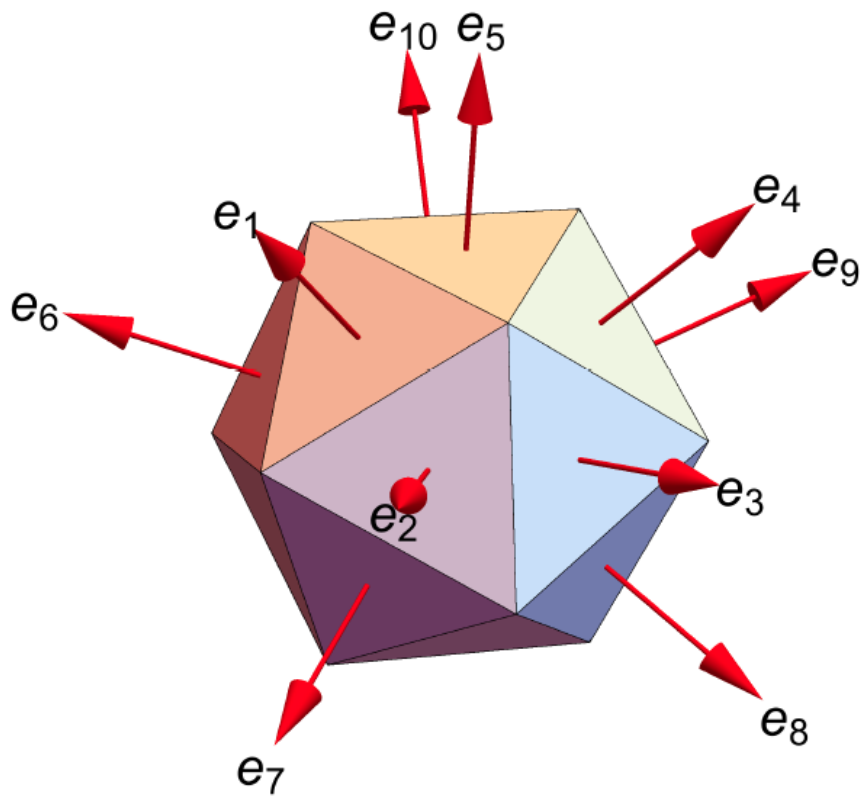


Figure 4: The norm vectors of the icosagrid:  $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_{10}$ .

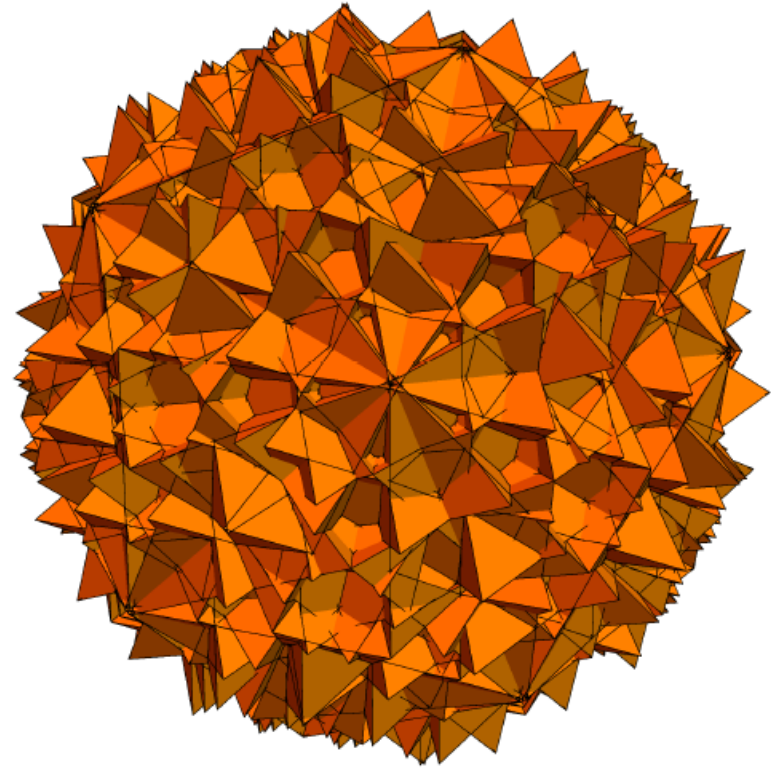
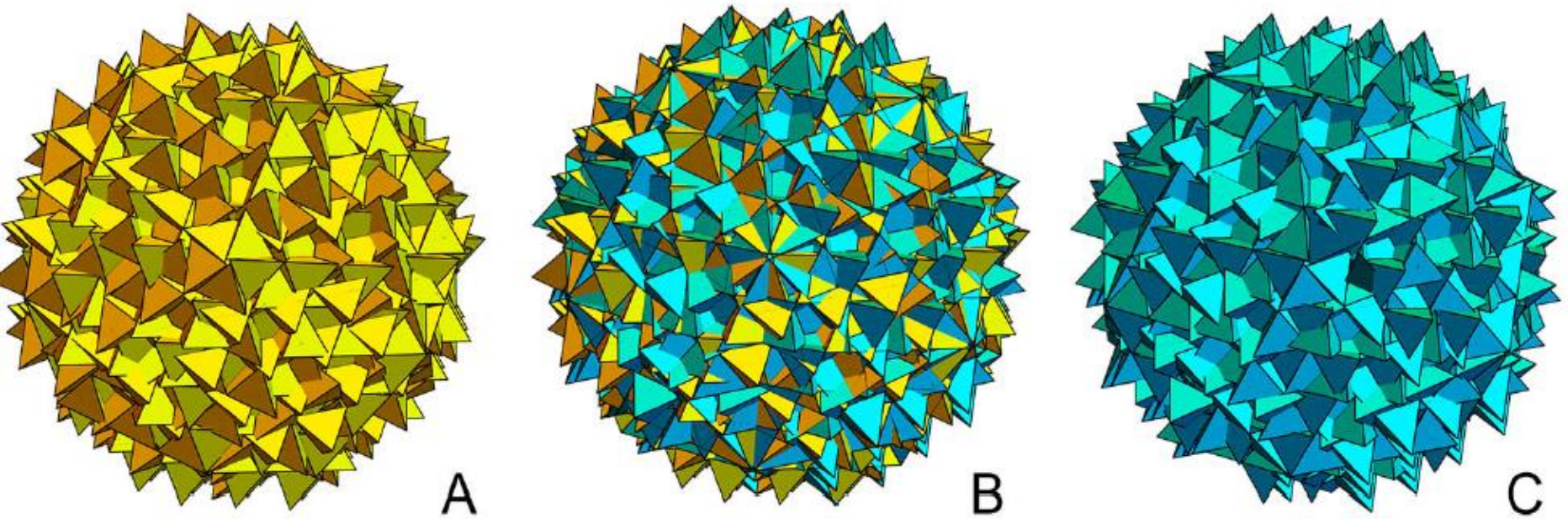


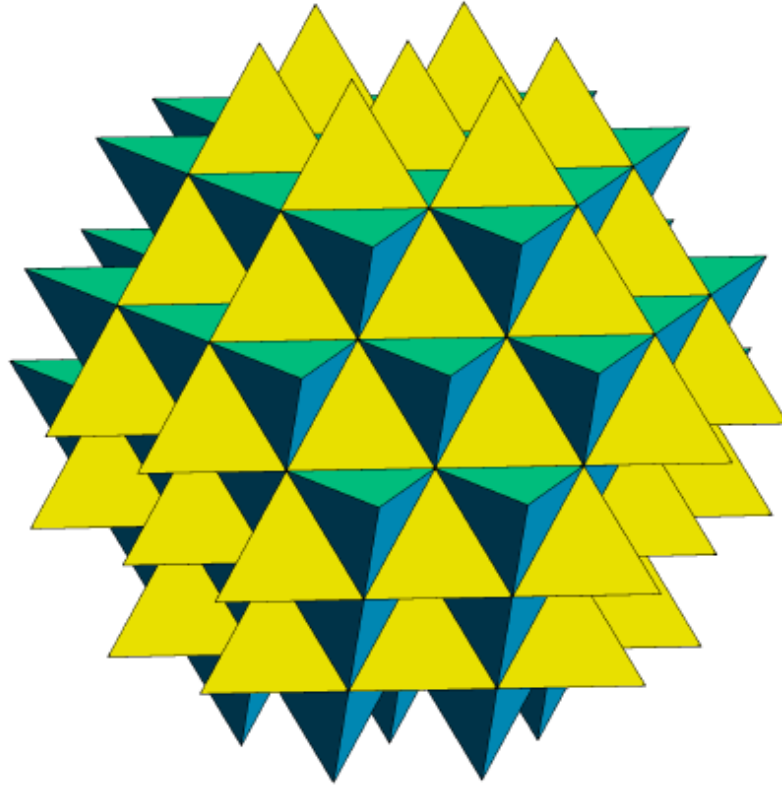
Figure 5: Icosagrid with regular tetrahedral cells shown.

# Method I: FIBONACCI MULTIGRID METHOD



*Figure 6: Icosagrid (B) separated into two opposite chiralities: left A) and right C).*

# Method I: FIBONACCI MULTIGRID METHOD



**Figure 7:** *Tetragrid with tetrahedral cells of two different orientations (yellow and cyan) and octahedral gaps.*

# Method I: FIBONACCI MULTIGRID METHOD

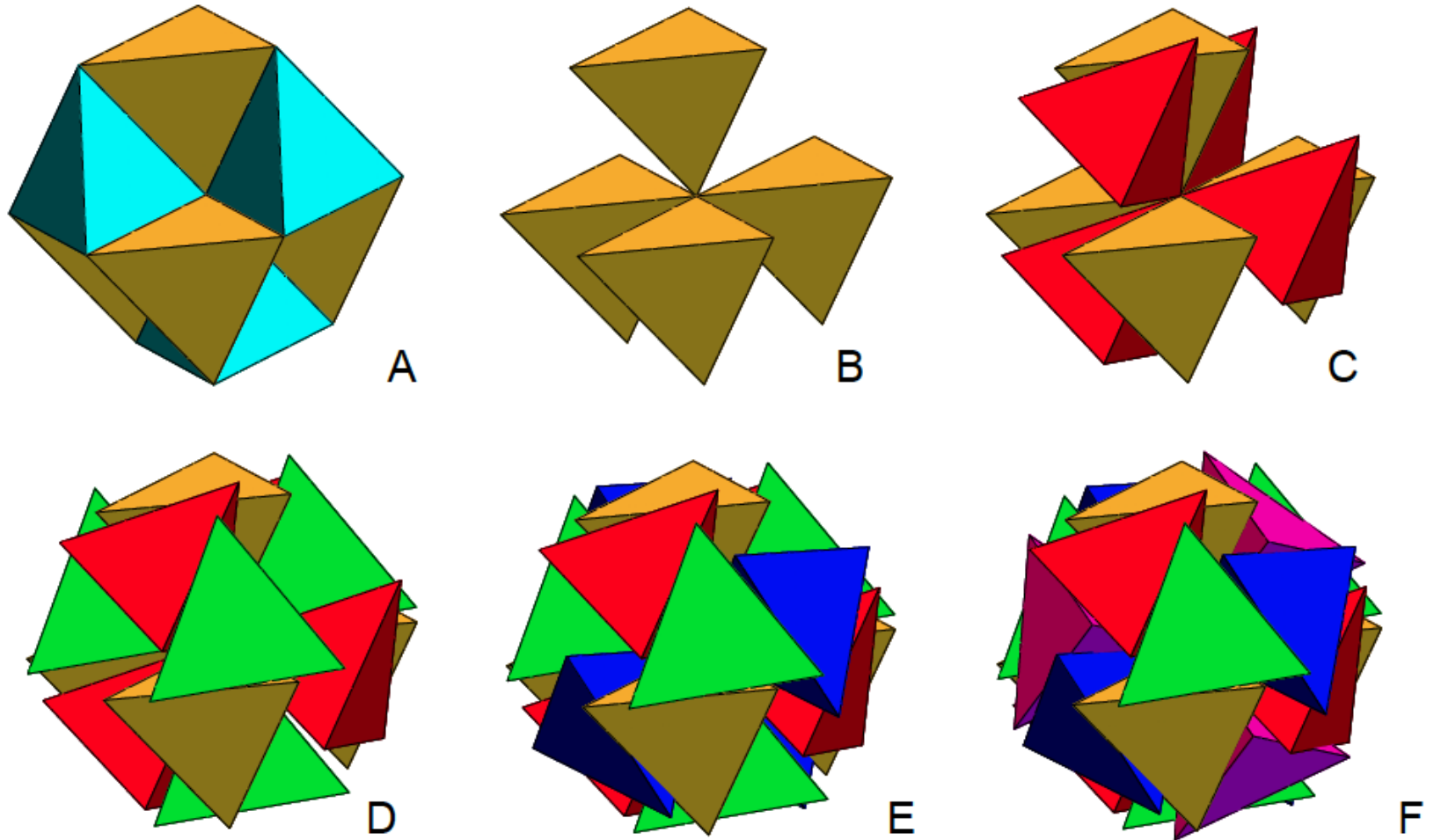
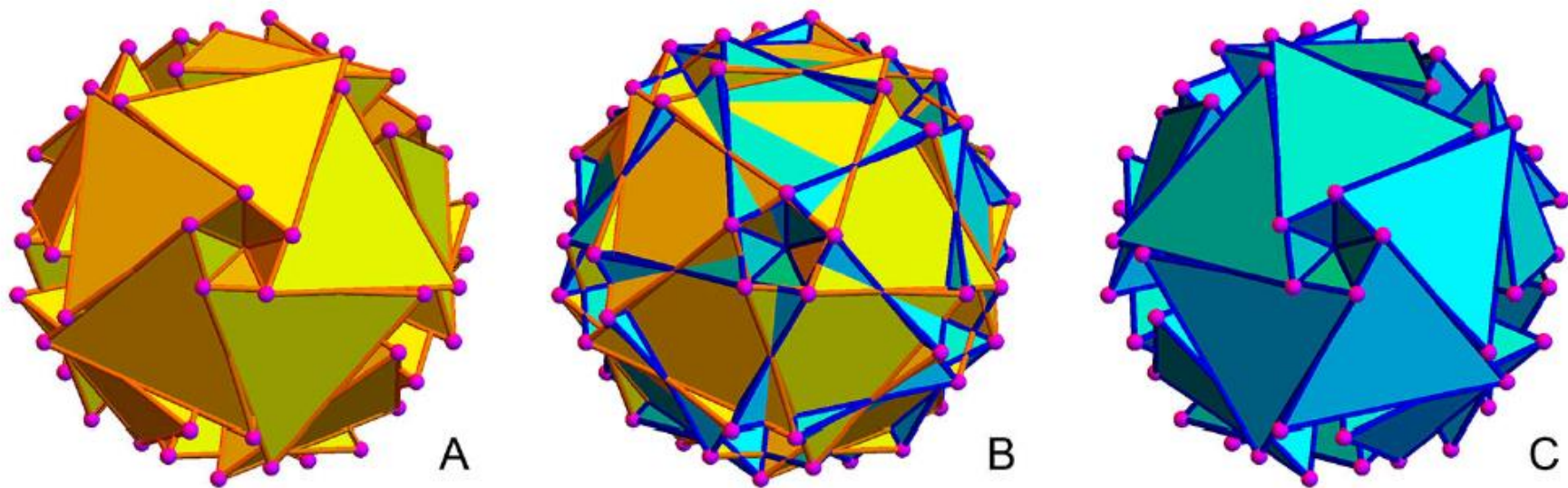
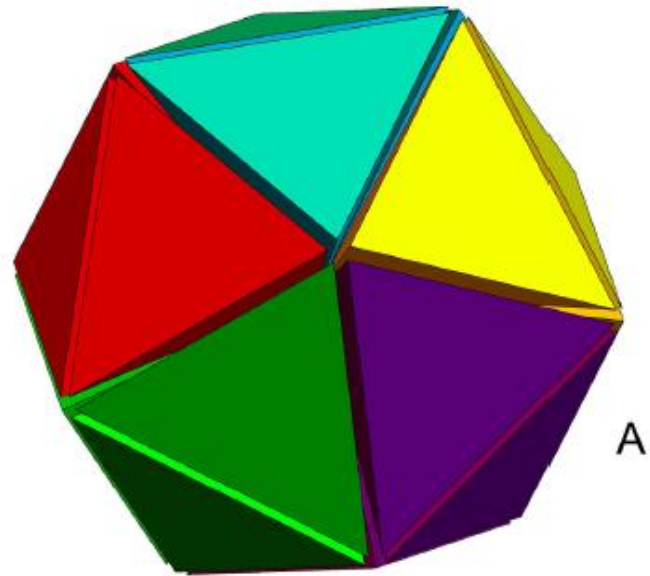


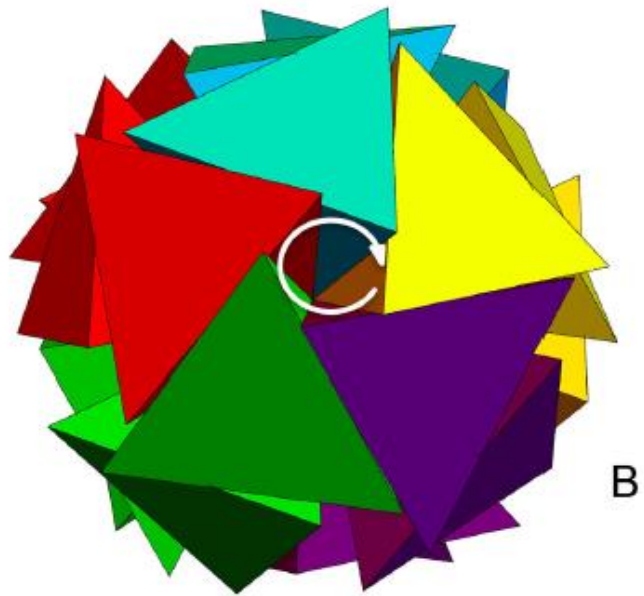
Figure 8: (A) A small tetragrid local cluster with eight tetrahedral cells, four "up" and four "down". (B-F) The golden composition process).



**Figure 9:** (A) *The right-twisted 20G*, (B) *the superposition of the left-twisted and right-twisted 20G*, and (C) *the left-twisted 20G*.



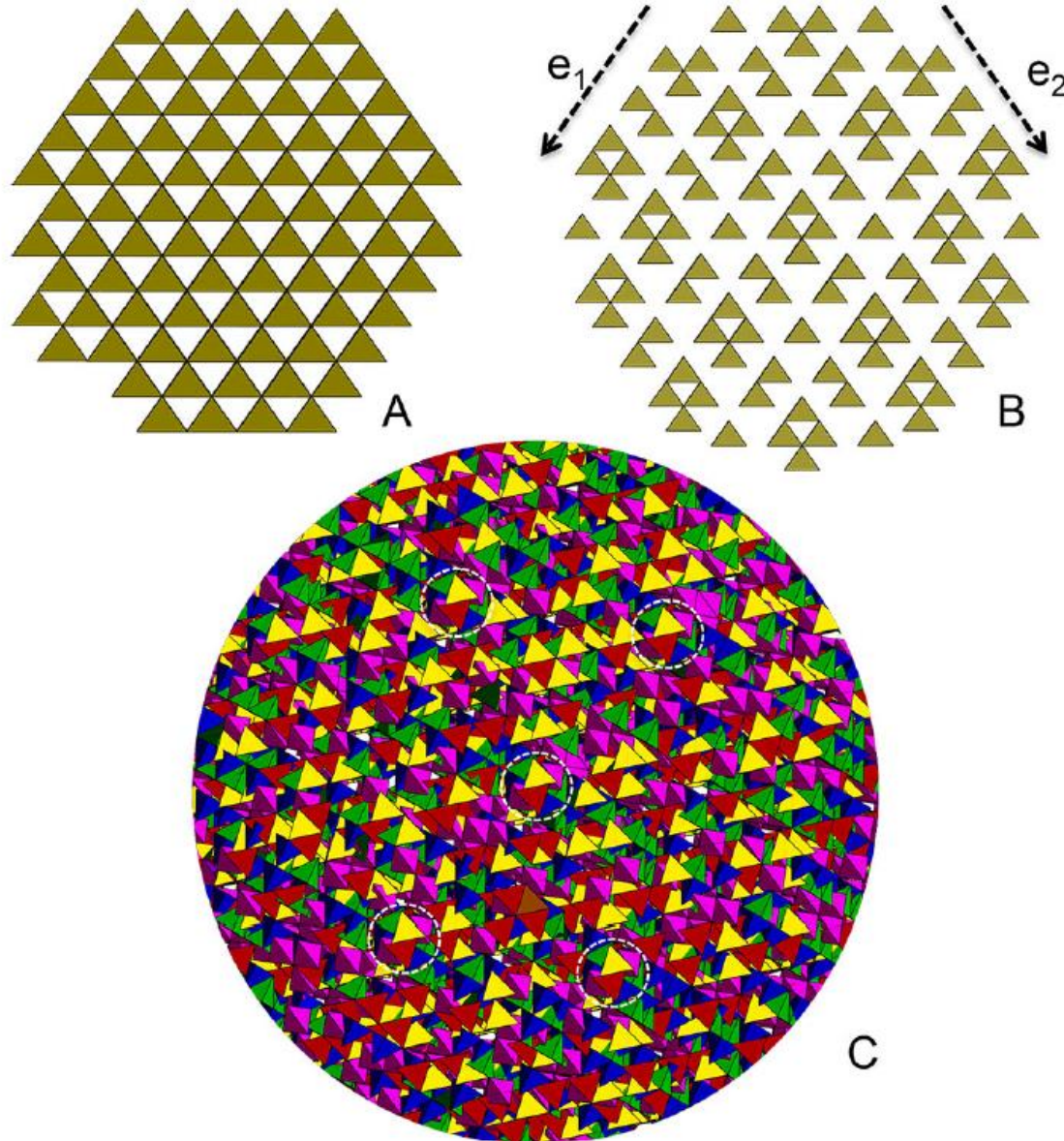
A



B

Figure 10: (A) An evenly distributed vertex-sharing-20-tetrahedra cluster and (B) a twisted 20G with maximum plane class reduction.

# Method I: FIBONACCI MULTIGRID METHOD



**Figure 11:** (A) A 2D projection of a tetragrid, (B) a 2D projection of a Fibonacci tetragrid, and (C) a sample Fibonacci icosagrid. Notice that 20Gs formed up at the locations marked with white dotted circles.

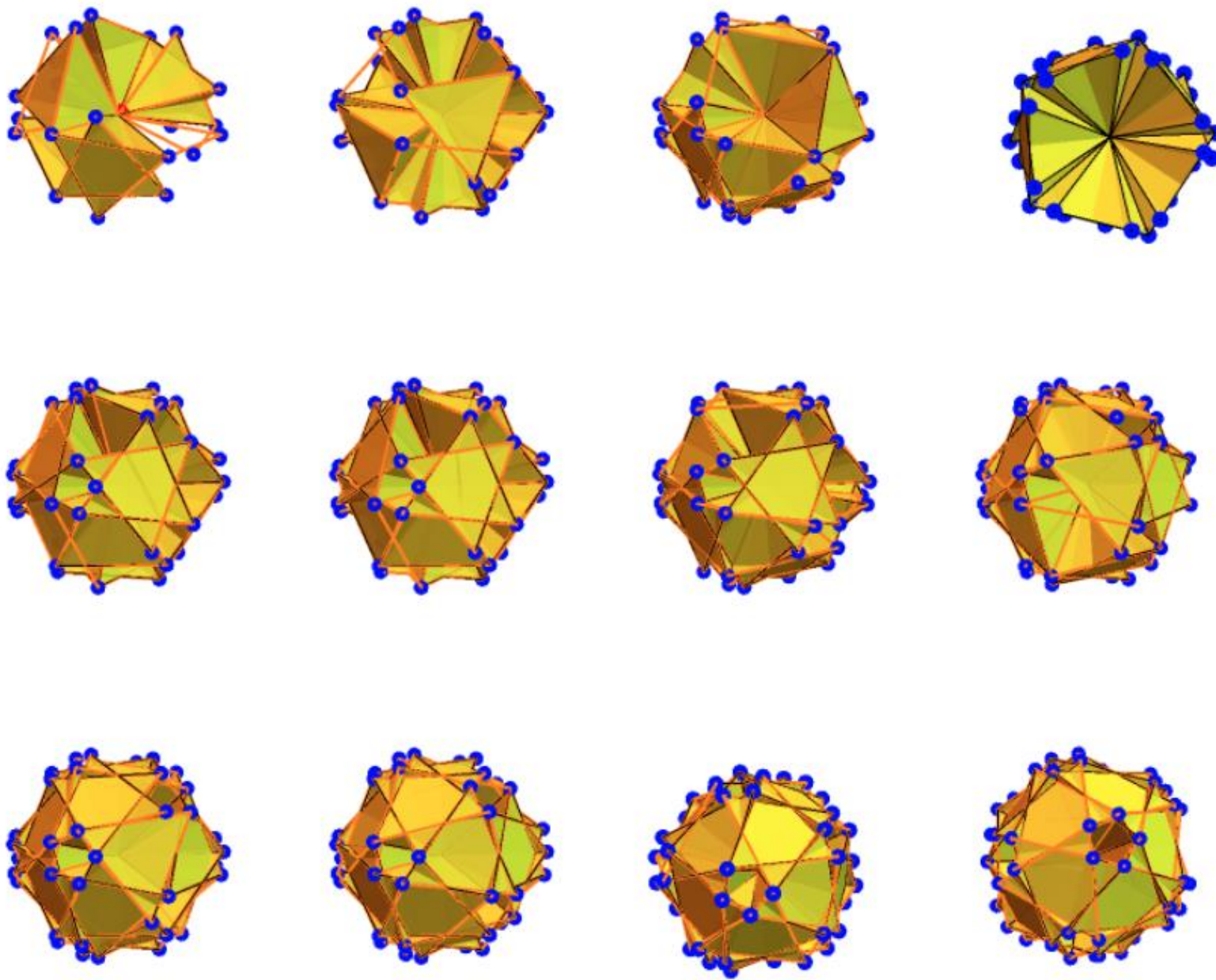


Figure 12: A sampling of vertex configurations in the Fibonacci icosagrid.

# Method II: Composite from E8 QCs

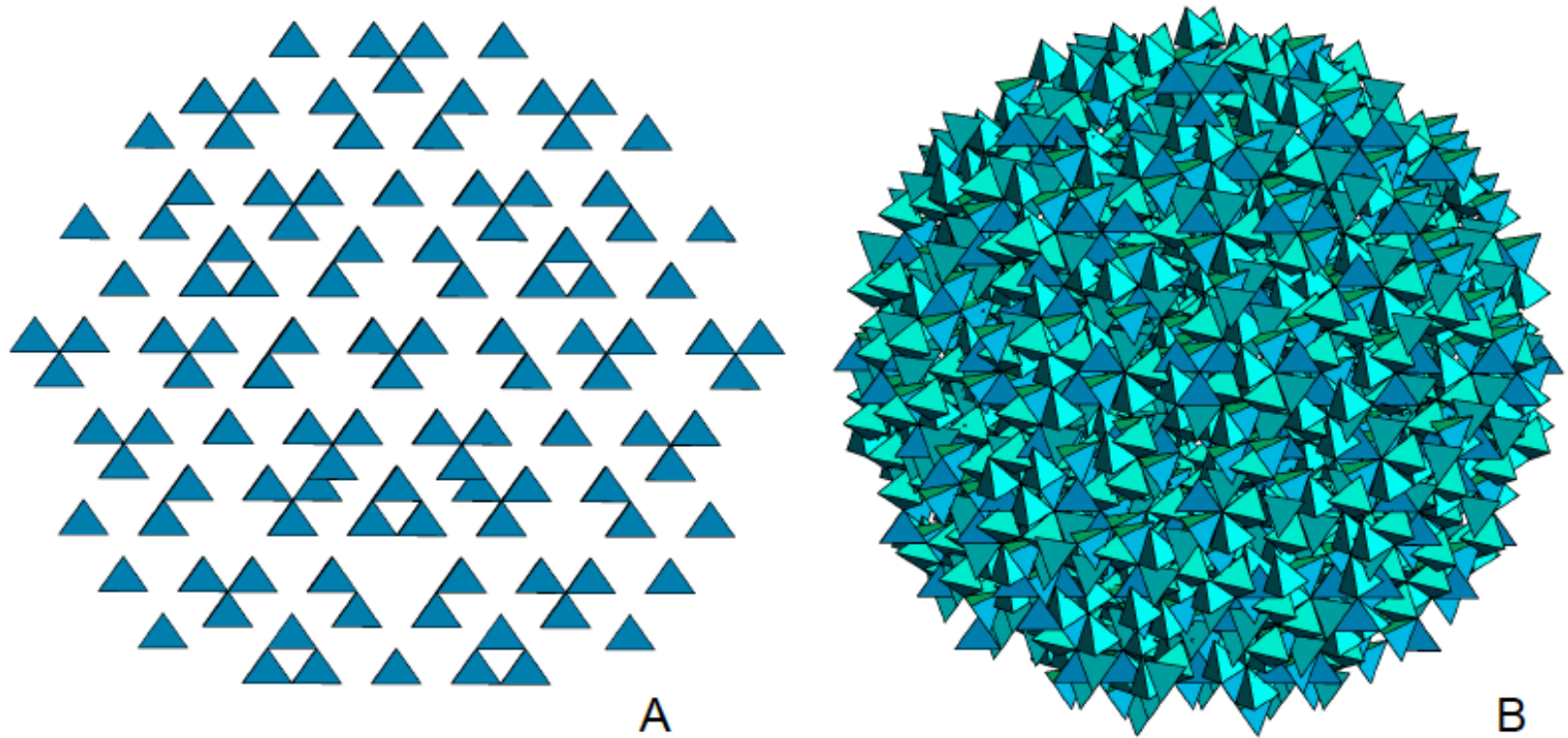


Figure 18: (A) Type I tetrahedral cross-section of the Elser-Sloane quasicrystal, and (B) the compound quasicrystal.

# Method II: Composite from E8 QCs

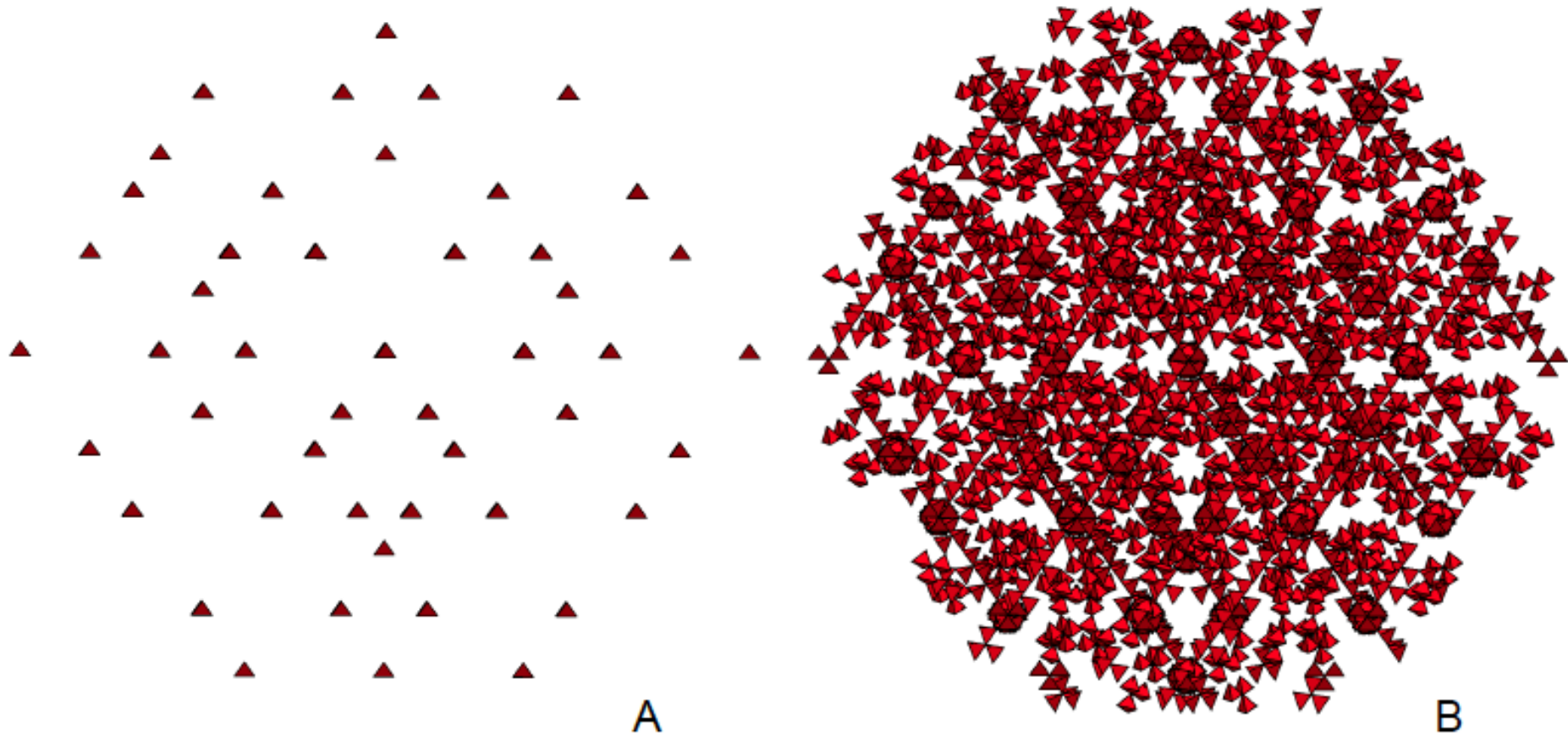


Figure 19: (A) Type II tetrahedral cross-section with  $\tau$  scaled tetrahedra, and (B) the more sparse CQC.

# Method II: Composite from E8 QCs

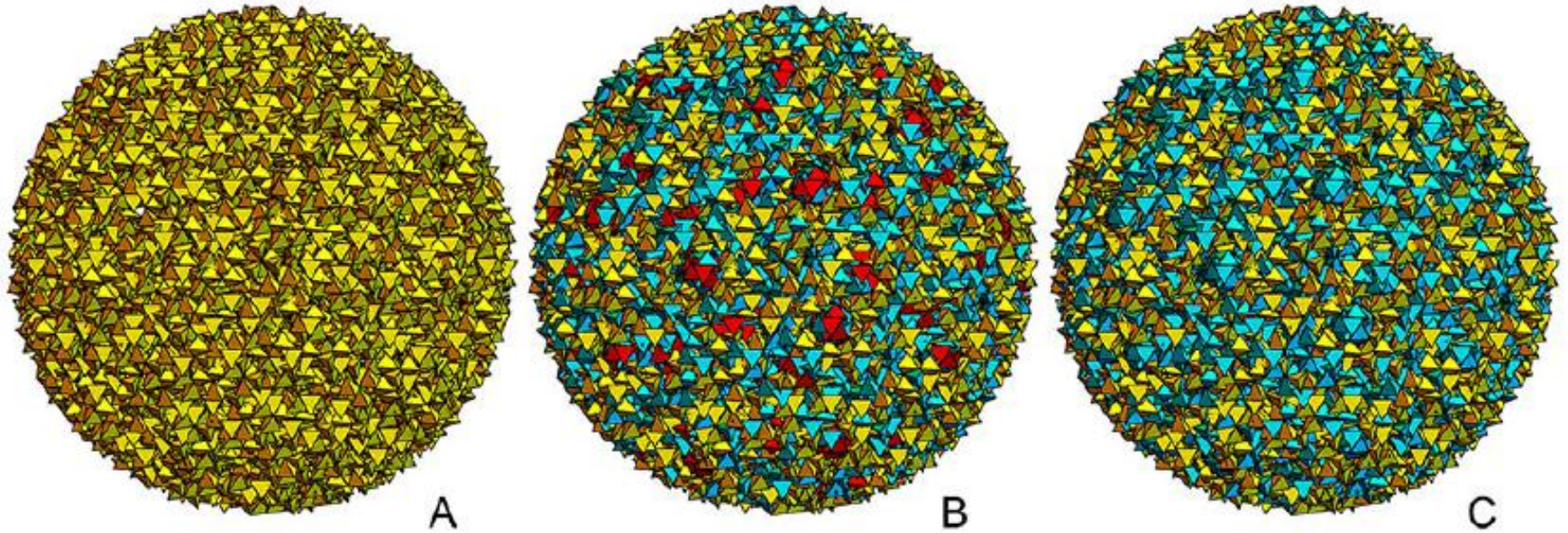
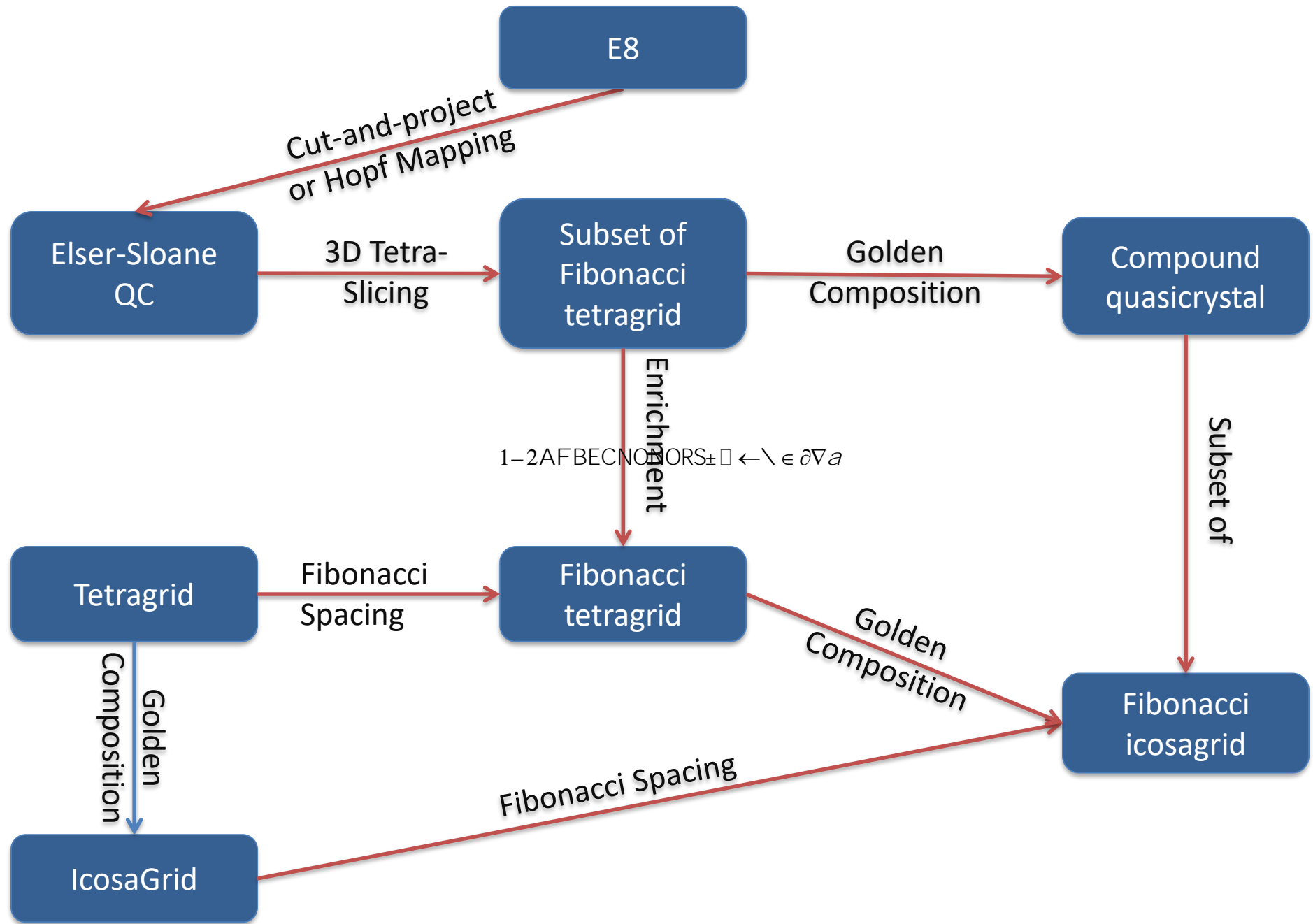


Figure 20: (A) Tetrahedra of the Fibonacci icosagrid; (B) cyan highlighted tetrahedra belong to the Type II compound, and (C) red highlighted tetrahedra belong to the Type I compound.



# Code in QSN guided from E8

- The binary on/off selection from E8 directly mapped to the on/off selection in QSN, as the possibility space.
- Ray has given other proposals on the coding in QSN

# 600-CELL OVERLAP TYPES

