Phoenix

A Portfolio of Period 2, c/2,

Space Ships of Width

5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and



Harold V. McIntosh

Phoenix

A Phoenix is a Life configuration which each an every member of a given generation disappears; nevertheless they succeed in bringing forth a new generation, so preserving the population indefinitely.

Phoenix de Bruijn diagrams (introduction)

- width 4
- width 5
- width 6
- width 7
- width 8
- width 9
- width 10
- width 11
- width 12

Phoenix de Bruijn diagrams

This current de Bruijn analysis began some time ago when someone asked about that huge blinker which appeared on the front cover of Scientific American along with one of Martin Gardner's columns about Life. The immediate reaction was that they were something of a triviality, given that the two tiles (shall we call them a and b?)

1. 1. 22 22 11 and 11 2. .2

could be strung out into chains, and could easily turn corners. Such a configuration is called a Phoenix, for the obvious reason that each generation disappears completely as it generates its successor. There are some other things which fulfill the requirement; many of them connect to figures which remain constant from generation to generation. The barber pole is an example of one of them.

The phoenix condition is restrictive enough that the de Bruijn diagrams for some narrow strips and low periods could be calculated on a PC. When Gerardo Cisneros worked out the spaceships, he also extended the phoenix results, but their analysis was left until after the examination of the spaceships. Now it is their turn; here are some results for freestanding figures. Quiescence at infinity in one direction is imposed from the outset, but in the orthogonal direction it depends on whether the zero tile is an isolated component or not.

width of nonzero	number of	number o	of consolid	dated
column	nodes	links	nodes	components
1,2,3	1	1	1	1
4	17	17	3	3
5	33	33	5	5
6	71	79	14	6
7	145	171	55	4
8	337	411	137	10
9	818	970		44
10	1845	2187		98
11	4556	5640		91
12	11229	14607		50

Having analyzed the spaceship diagrams in considerable detail, it is interesting to look at the similarities and differences between the two systems.

In both cases, the minimum width is 4, but one of the first points for conjecture concerns its value in general. Unless the diagram is forbidden - for example, by the first level having no links to zero, or there exists an independent proof that the figures do not exist - such a width is to be expected. That it is not too small is reasonable, and there is a (generally) extravagant upper limit (the maximum cycle length in the first level diagram).

For spaceships, the smallest figure had three components; that zero was one of them implied that there was no configuration of finite vertical extent. The same is true here; as with the spaceship, each generation belongs to its own component. Unlike the spaceship, for which each component is symmetric by vertical reflection, the two generations, strings of a tiles and their vertical reflections, are mutual reflections, as is evident from examining the tiles displayed above.

At width 5, the only variation possible is the centering of the filaments of width 5, since they cannot be bridged.

Two possibilities arise at width 6 --- the b tile can be used to shift the filament over by TWO cells, and two new tiles can be used to line up a tiles against the outer walls of the strip. There are three centerings for the a- and a'- filaments, but the center one admits of no variation. Consequently there are six components: zero is still isolated, alpha and beta respectively hold the filaments hugging the walls and crossing over, two for the generations of the central filament, and a gamma component.

At width 7 there are only four components - zero (1 consolidated node), alpha and beta, (with 14 consolidated nodes each) and gamma (with 26 consolidated nodes).

Width 8 is the significant width, of course, because it is the smallest width for which the zero tile is no longer isolated; this is a consequence of the formation of a ring of four a-tiles, but unfortunately there is still not enough wriggle room for attaching anything else to the ring - for example, to extend its vertical edges. Such rings do have a compressed version, already visible at width 7, which fits sideways into the strips, since it can be stabilized by connecting it to filaments, which can eventually terminate on a mirror image or something else suitable. But nothing in the assemblage is yet sufficient to make it freestanding.

However, it requires width 10 to get a zero-component with any appreciable versatility.

Width 8 also accommodates parallel avatar filaments, if they are packed just right; there are three packings of two generations each, for a total of 6 isolated components; together with zero, alpha, beta, and gamma (which are enlargements of their respective themes) making a total of 10.

Giving the possibility of twisting and turning, notably of the a-tiles abetted by the b-tiles, the phoenix avatar structure is not so pronounced as for the spaceships. Nevertheless it is readily visible and exerts a strong influence on the structure of the diagrams and the physical appearance of a phoenix.

At widths of eight and greater, the packing of multiple filaments, and the arbitrariness of their placement with respect to one another generates a myriad of components. In particular, filaments 4 wide can be stacked in 3 different ways without interference. Thus width 8 has 6 isolated components, 3 each for the two generations, which are pure cycles of the 8 joined pairs of a-tiles and their reflection. For width 14, there will be 18, 9 each for the generations is which three filements stretch alongside each other, and so on.

Slightly wider strips allow more relative displacements, up to all 8 possible shifts; but at the same time shifting and joining become possible, resulting that the components no longer consist of a single cycle, and thus become less and less isolated.

Doubtless the same phenomonon occurs for spaceships, but for them it was only beginning to manifest itself at the widest strips which it was possible to examine.

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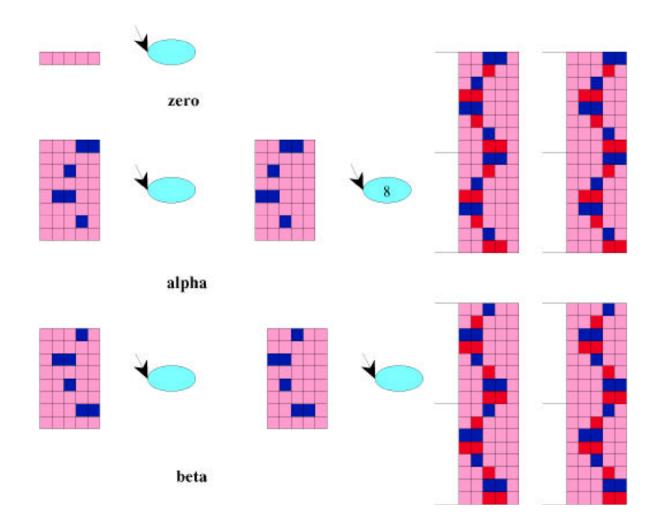
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Life phoenix de Bruijn diagram, width 5 5 tiles

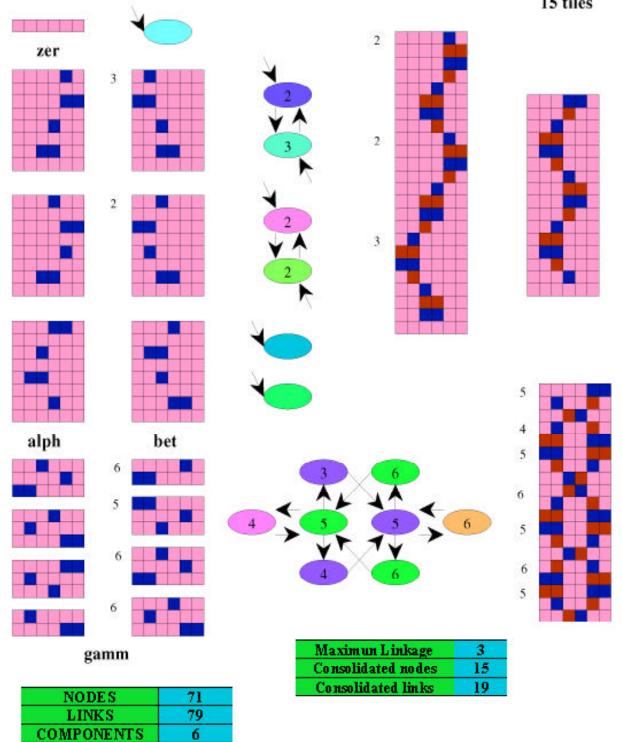


NODES	33
LINKS	33
COMPONENTS	5

Maximun Linkage	1
Consolidated nodes	5
Consolidated links	5

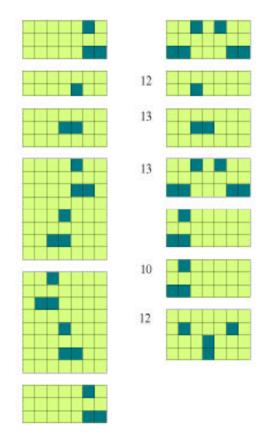
COMPONENT	NODES	LINKS
ZERO	1	1
ALPHA	1	1

Life phoenix de Bruijn diagram, width 6



COMPONENT	NODES	LINKS
ZERO	1	1
ALPHA	1	1

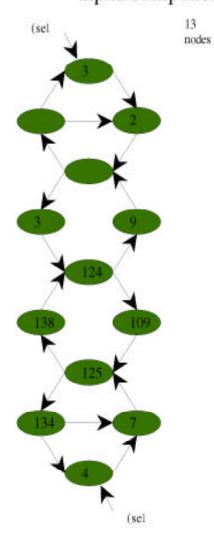
Life phoenix de Bruijn diagram, width 7 alpha component

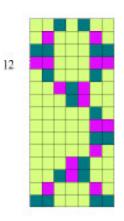


NODES	145
LINKS	171
COMPONENTS	4

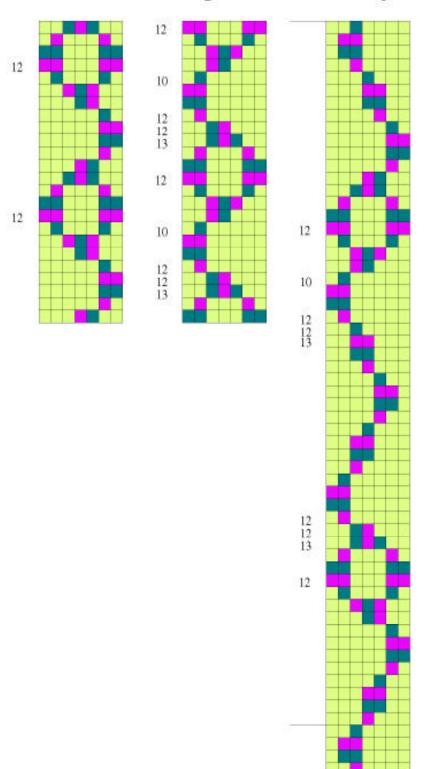
Maximun Linkage	3
Consolidated nodes	5
Consolidated links	78

COMPONENT	NODES	LINKS
ALPHA	13	20





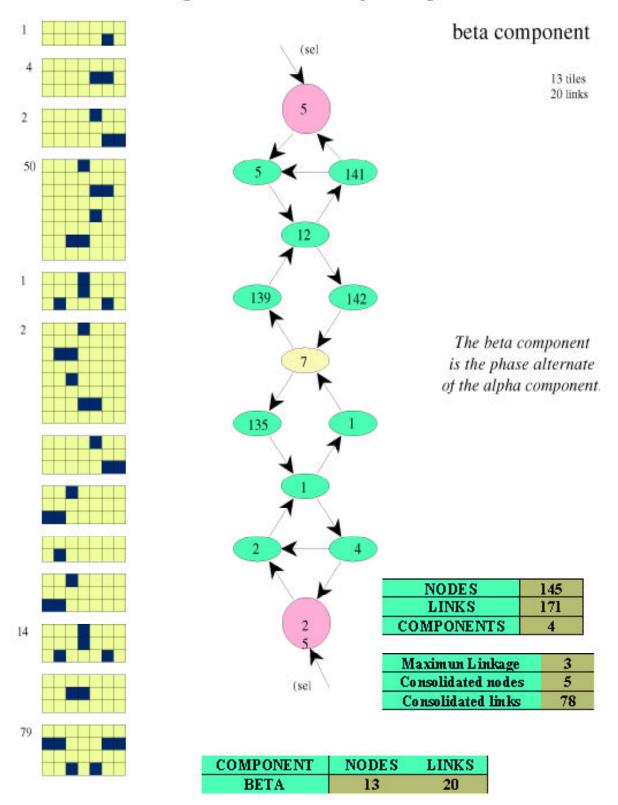
pi7.draw February 15, 1994



alpha component

14

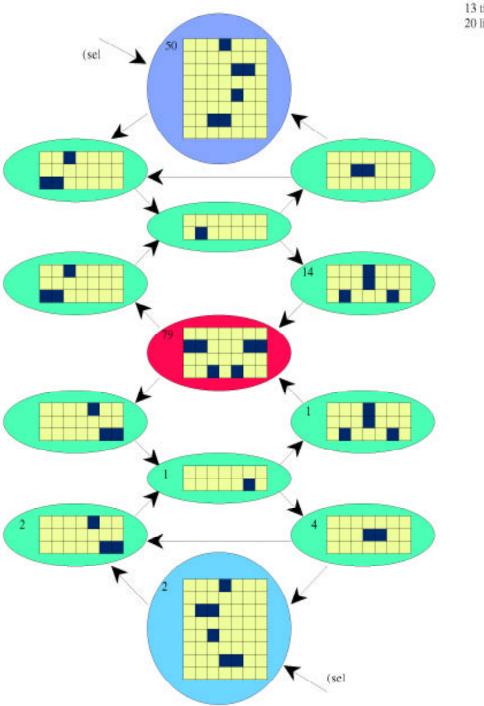
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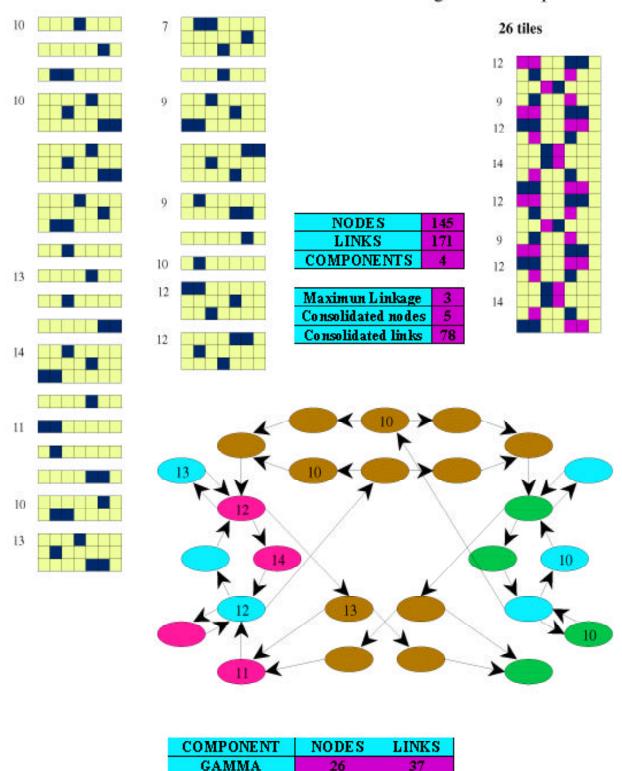
Life phoenix de Bruijn diagram, width 7 beta component

13 tiles 20 links

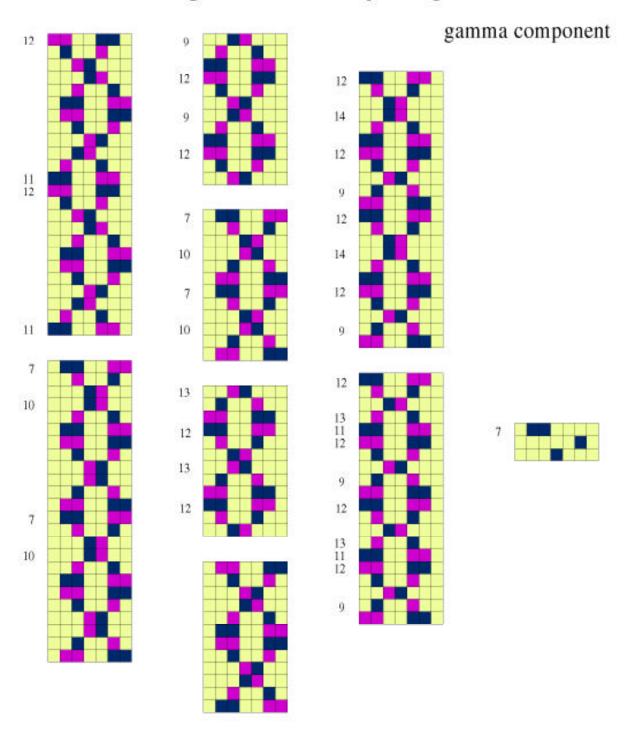


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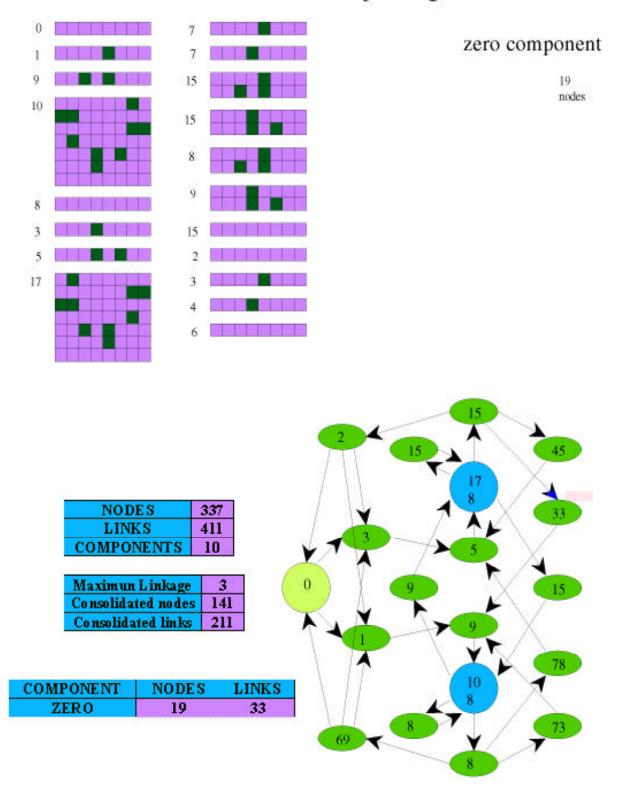
Life phoenix de Bruijn diagram, width 7 gamma component



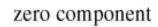
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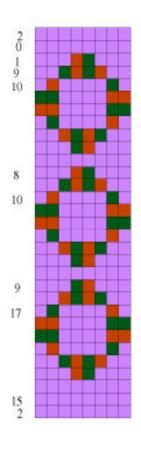


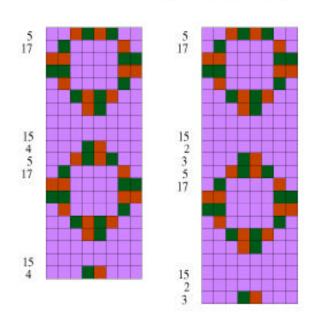
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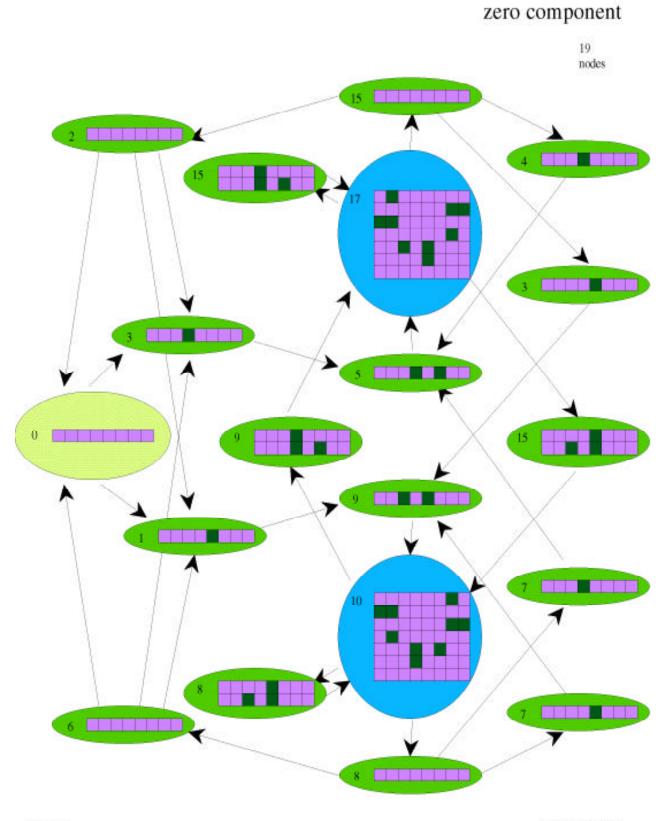
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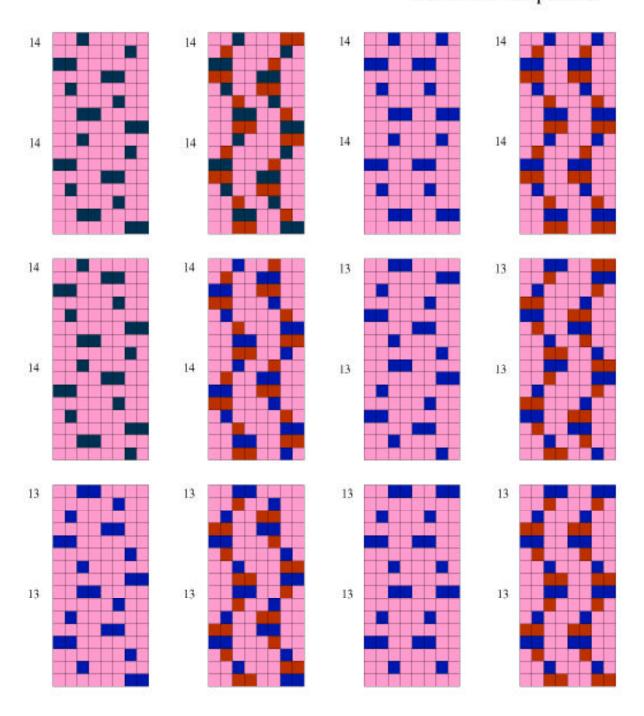


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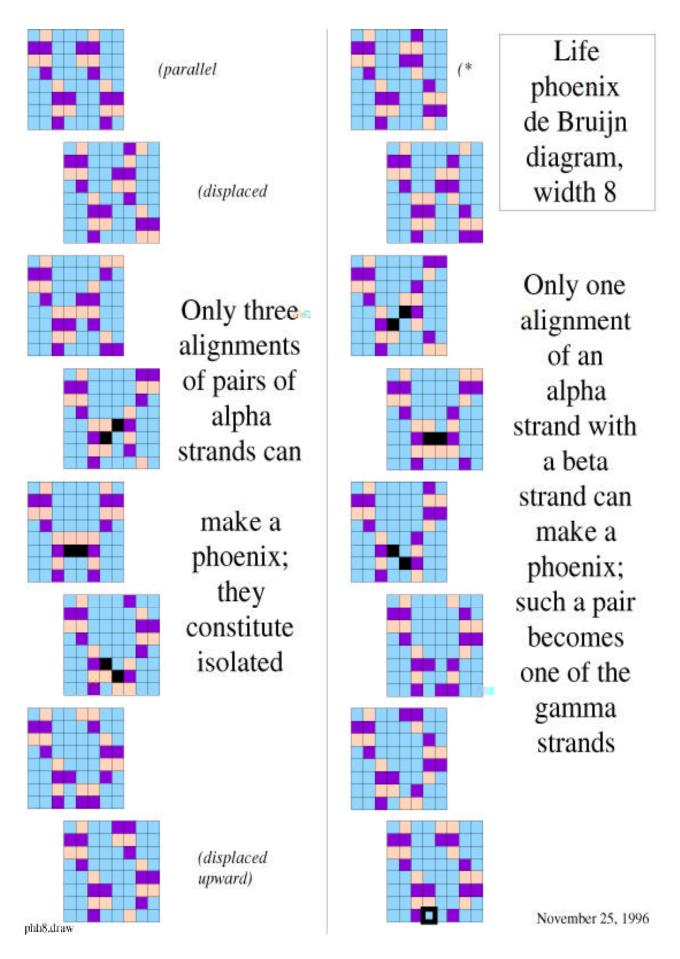


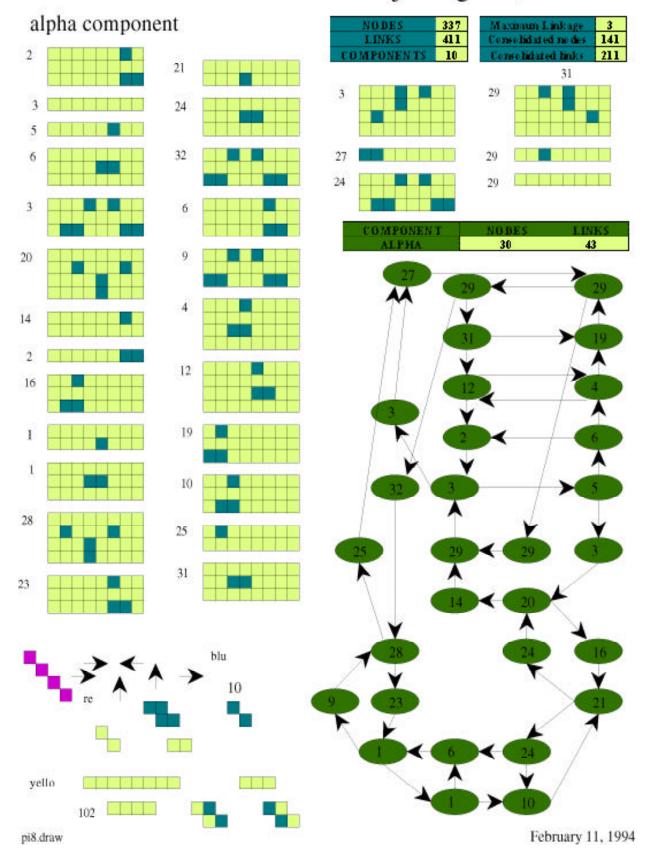
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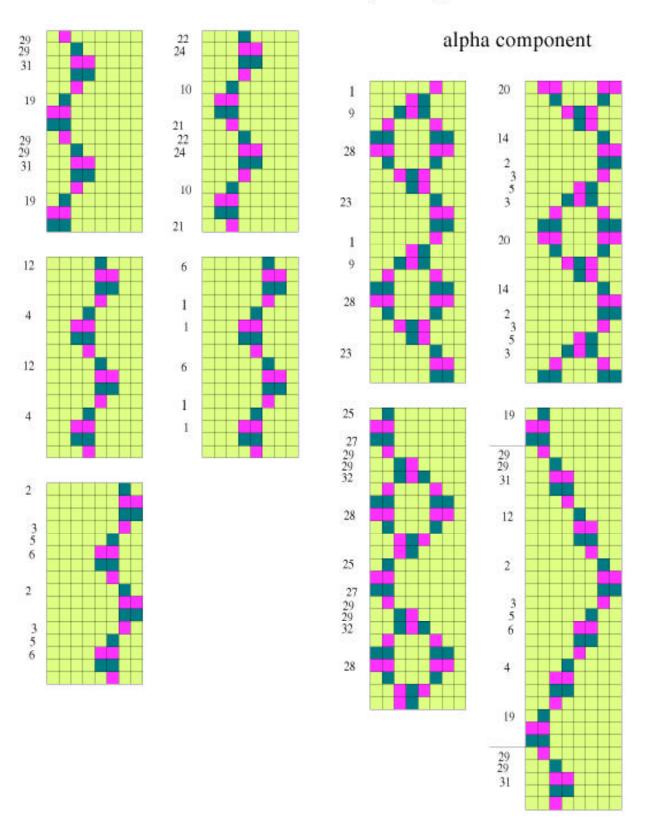
Life phoenix de Bruijn diagram, width 8 6 isolated components



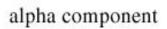
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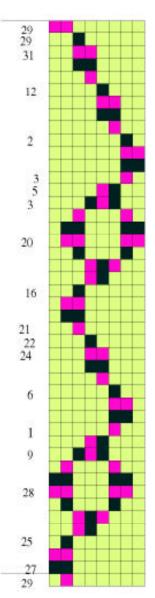


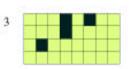




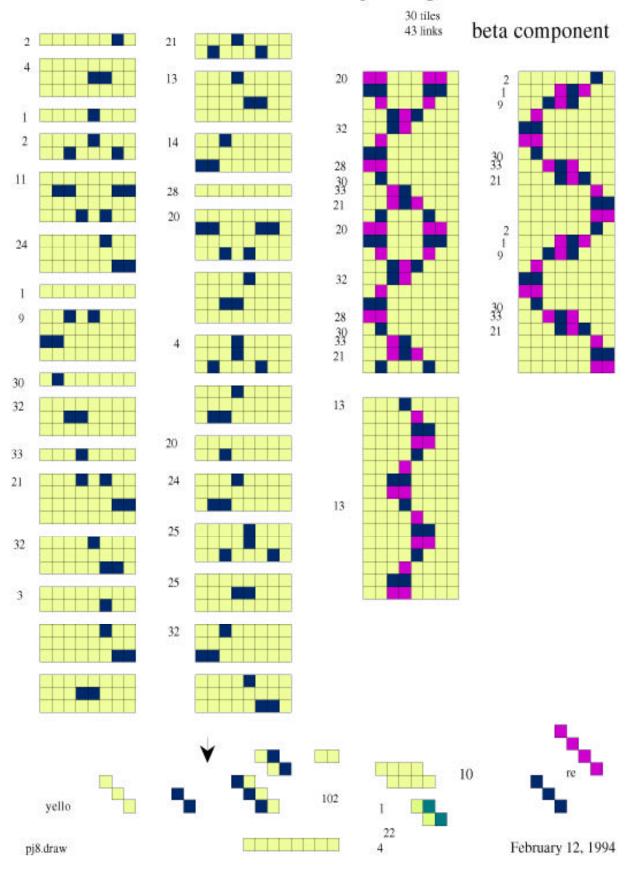
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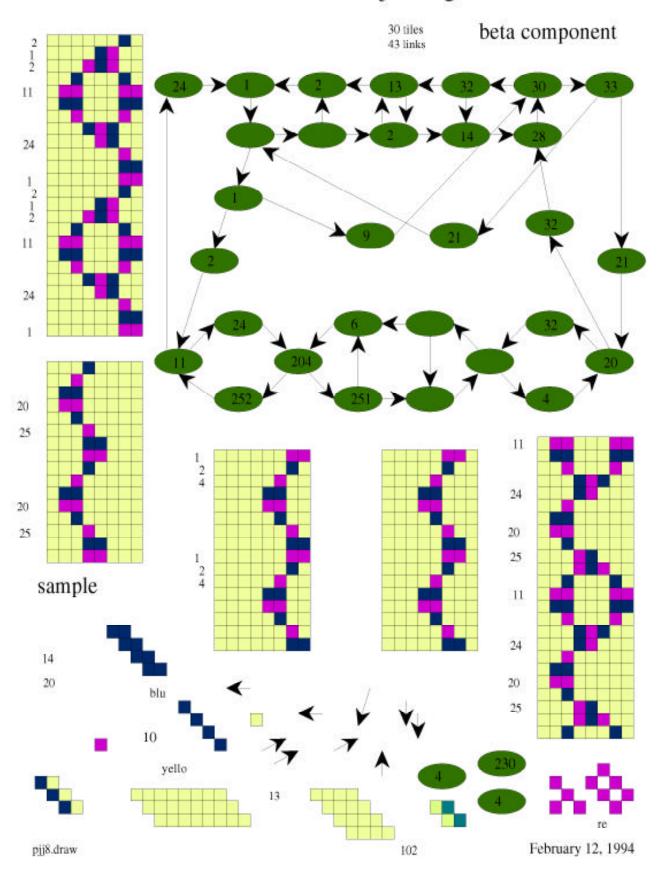


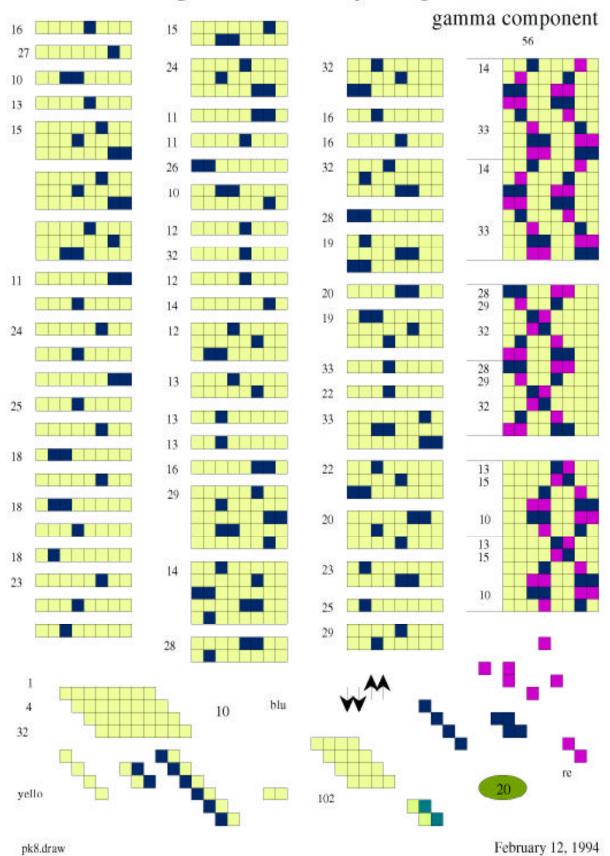


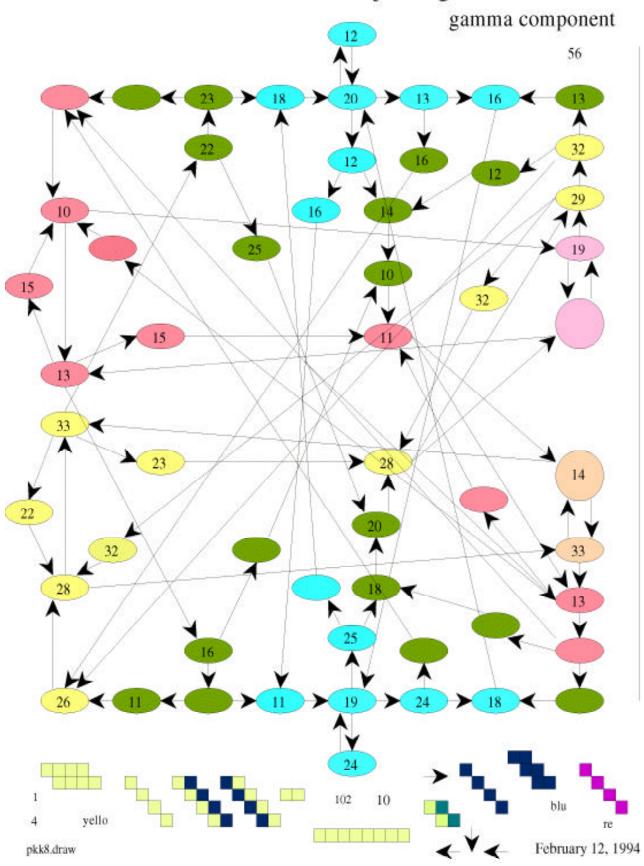


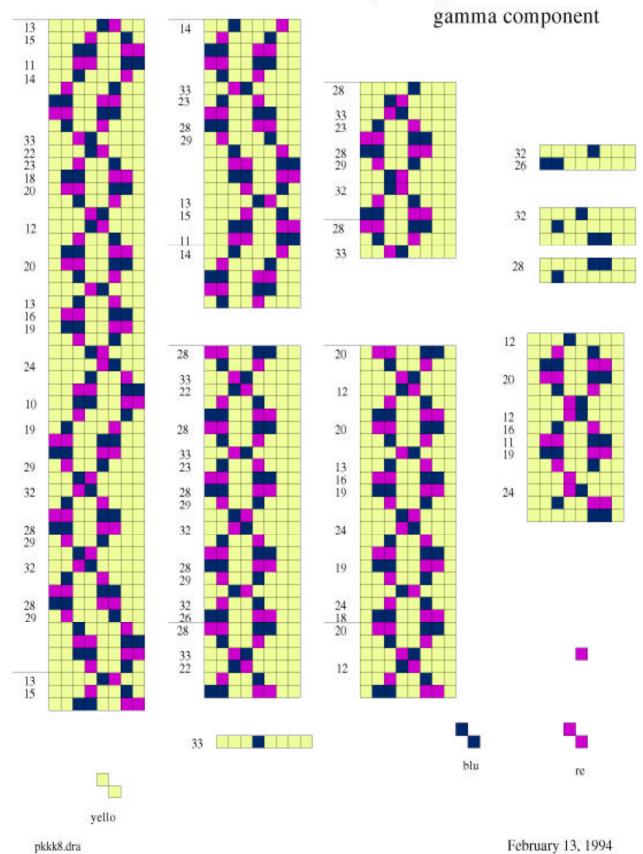
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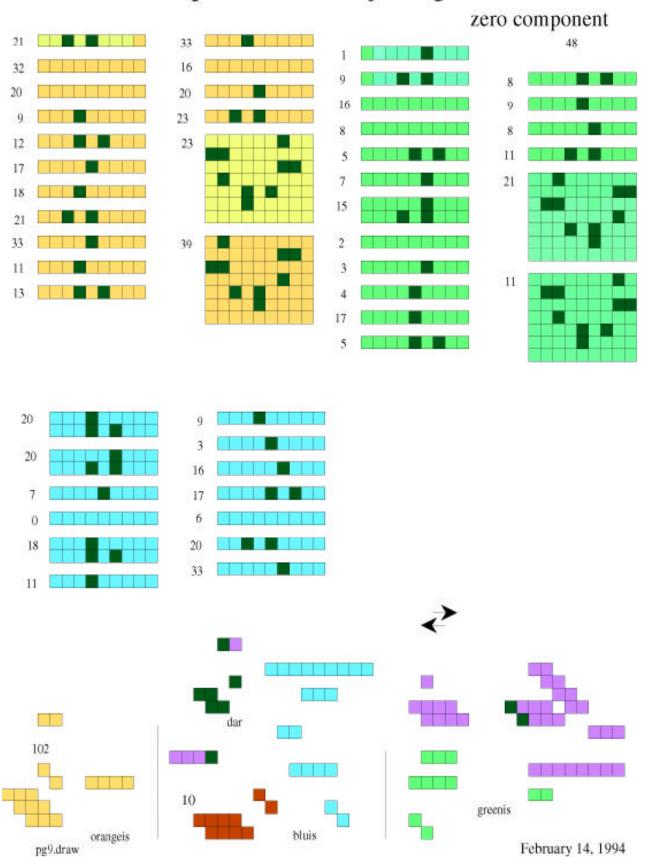


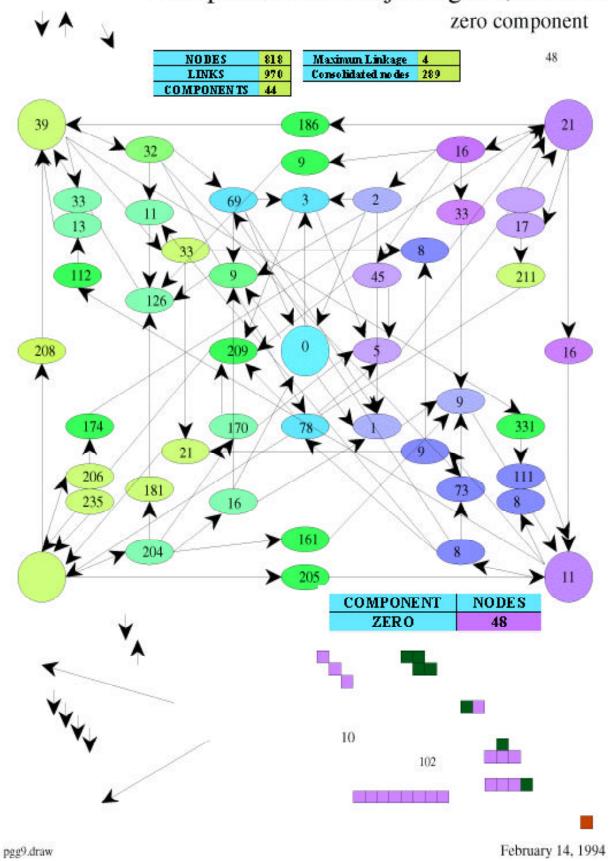




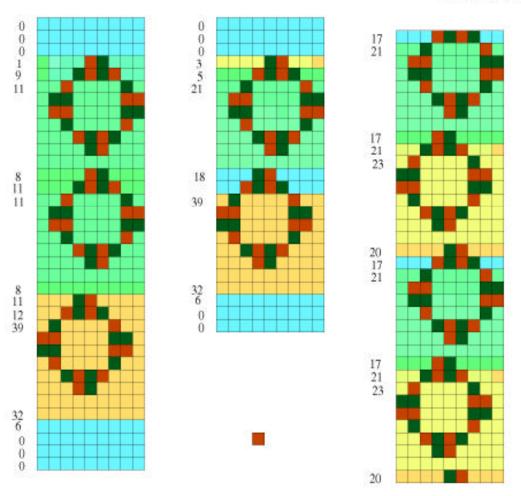


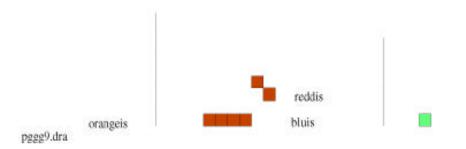






zero component



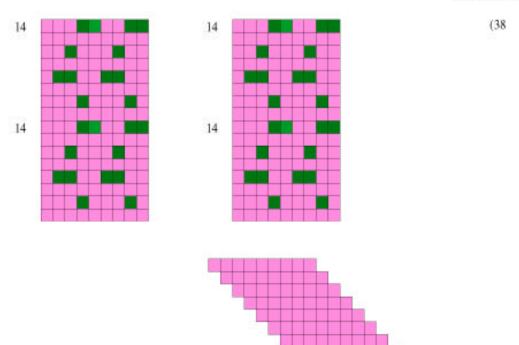


February 23, 1994

Life phoenix de Bruijn diagram, width 9 isolated cycles

(38

Life phoenix de Bruijn diagram, width 9 isolated cycles



November 20, 1996

Life phoenix de Bruijn diagram, width 9 38 isolated cycles

The smallest phoenix avatars occupy 2x4 rectangles which can be strung out into strands whose central glide axis makes for a 4x8 unit cell. Given wider space, they can twist and turn, but therwill always be a family of phoenices comprised of perfectly straight parallel • laments. Individual strings can be paired according to their phase, given that alternate generations are re• ections in a mirror perpendicular to the glide axis, and thu distinct from one another.

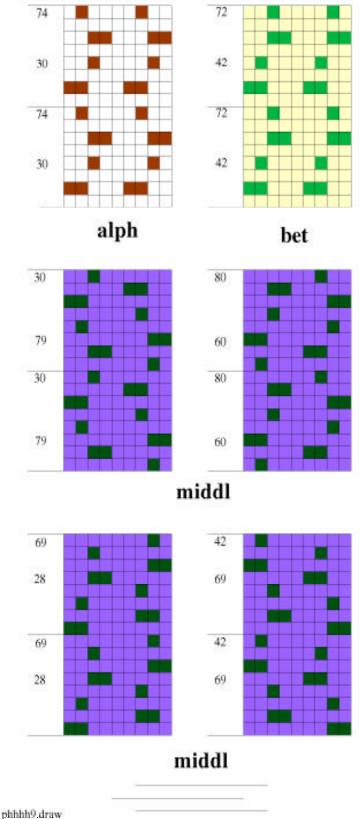
The closest packing is to crowd a pair of • laments in a column of width 8, wherein just three relative displacements of the same phase are free from interference. With opposite phases, only one possibility arises, but it takes its place in the gamma component.

Wider spacing allows any of eight alignments, of either relative phase.

Besides the two subdiagrams of width 8, one left clinging, the other right clinging, further possibilities arise in the strip of width 9 when the two strands cling to opposite walls, for which there are no packing problems and all eight relative displacements can occur, moreover each for both relative phases between the strands.

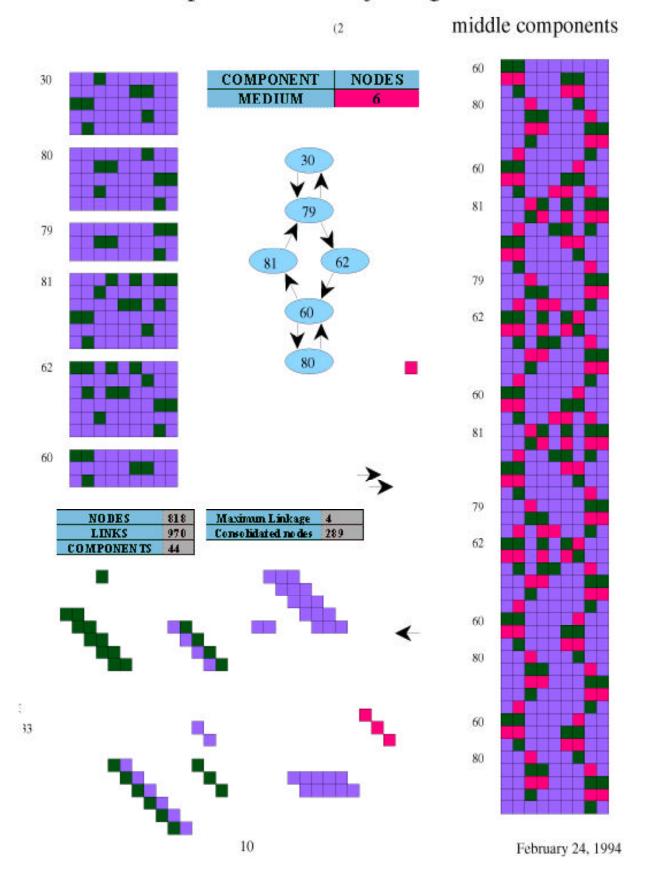
This would all seem to add up to 44 different arrangements, 32 of full width 9, 6 of embedded width 8 on the left, and 6 more on the right. Six of this total, precisely the most symmetric ones, are los to enlarged alpha (1), beta (1), and middle (4) components, leaving the remaining 38 in isolated cycles.

phhh9.dra



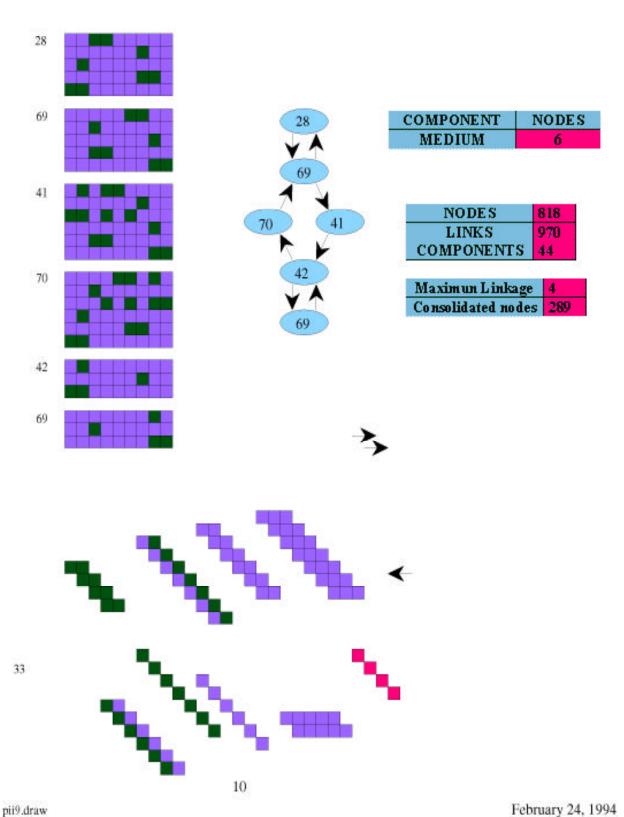
Parallel • lament pairs which incorporate into other components rather than just isolated cycles.

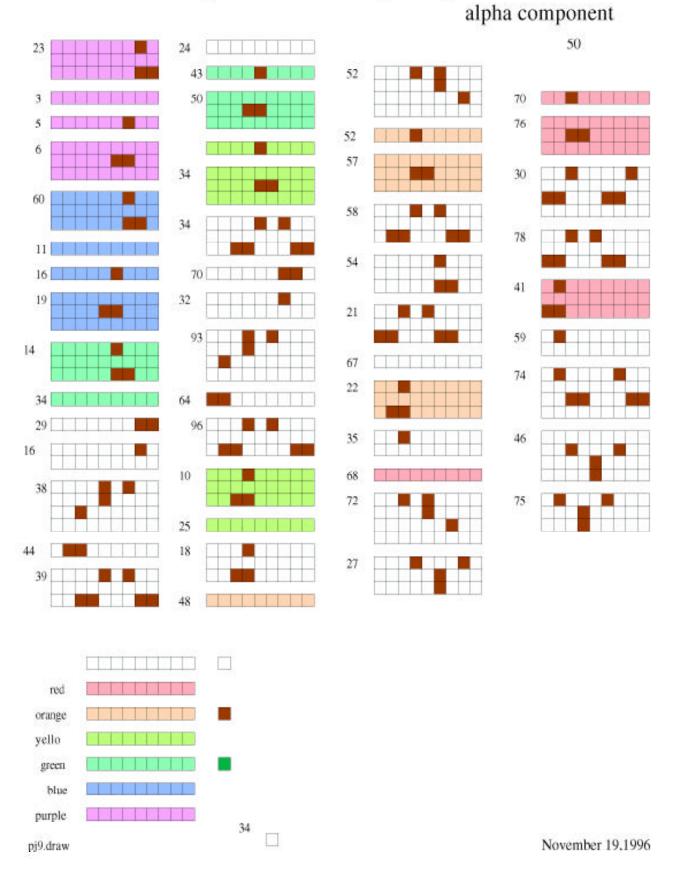
November 25, 1996

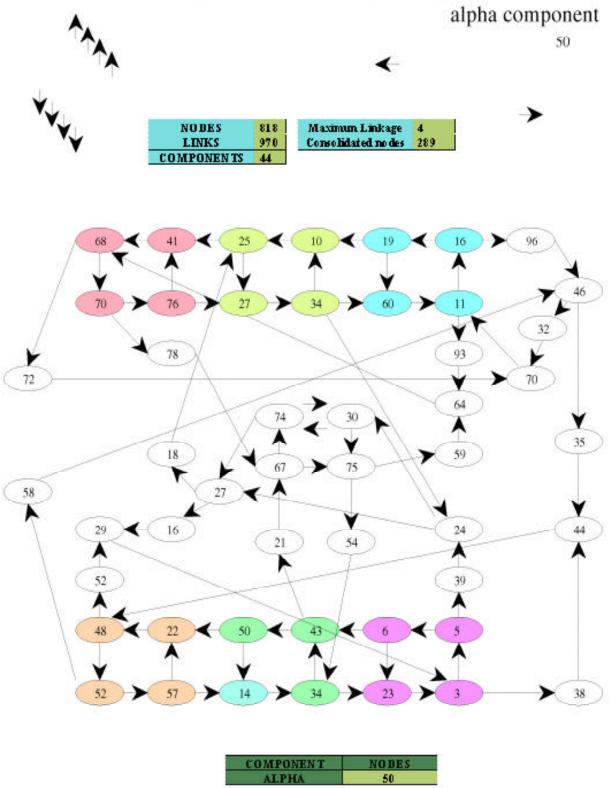


(2

middle components



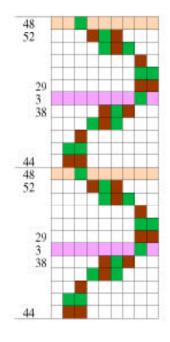


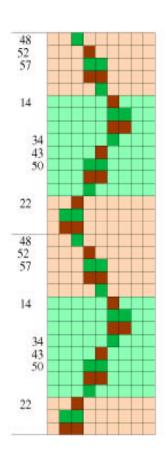


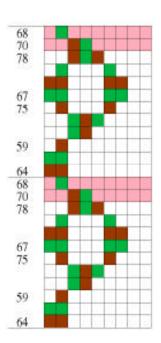
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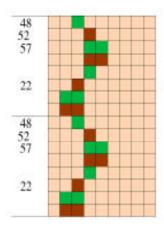
alpha component

50

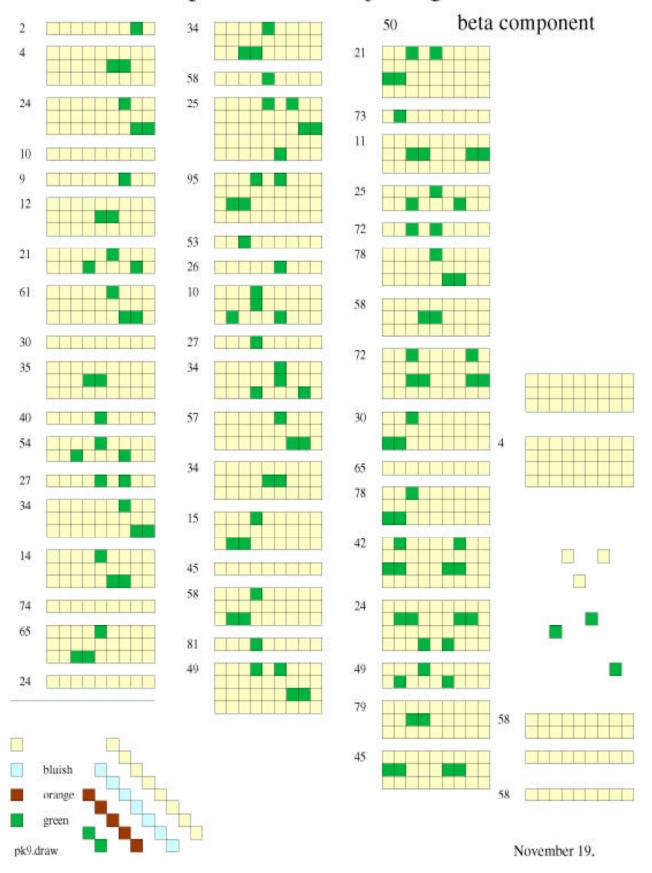


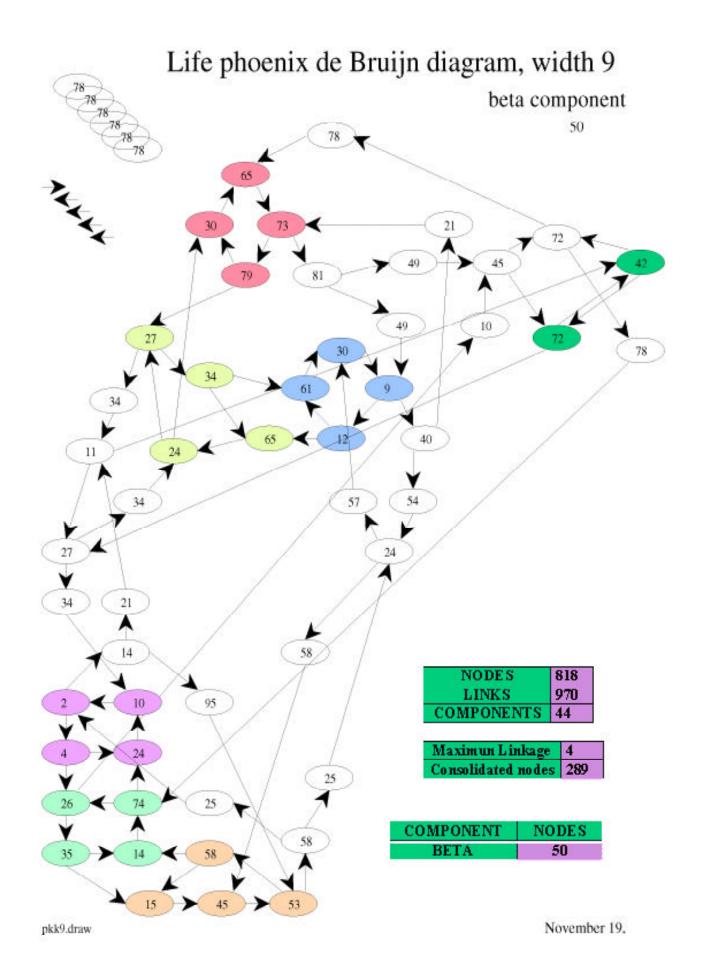


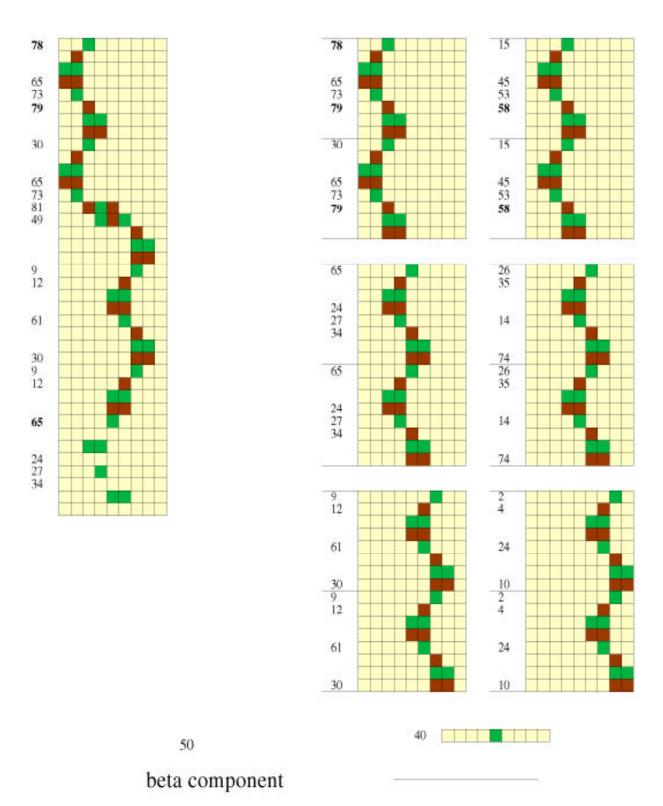




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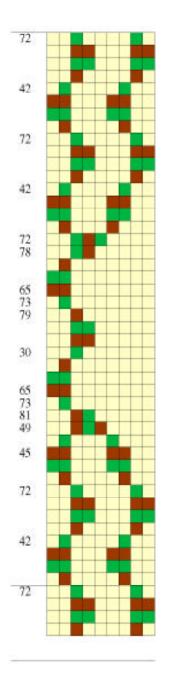


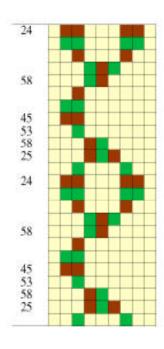
Life phoenix de Bruijn diagram, width 9

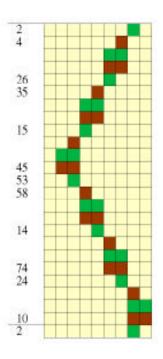
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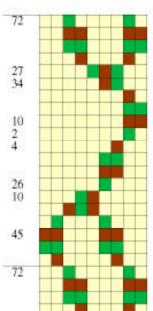
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beta component



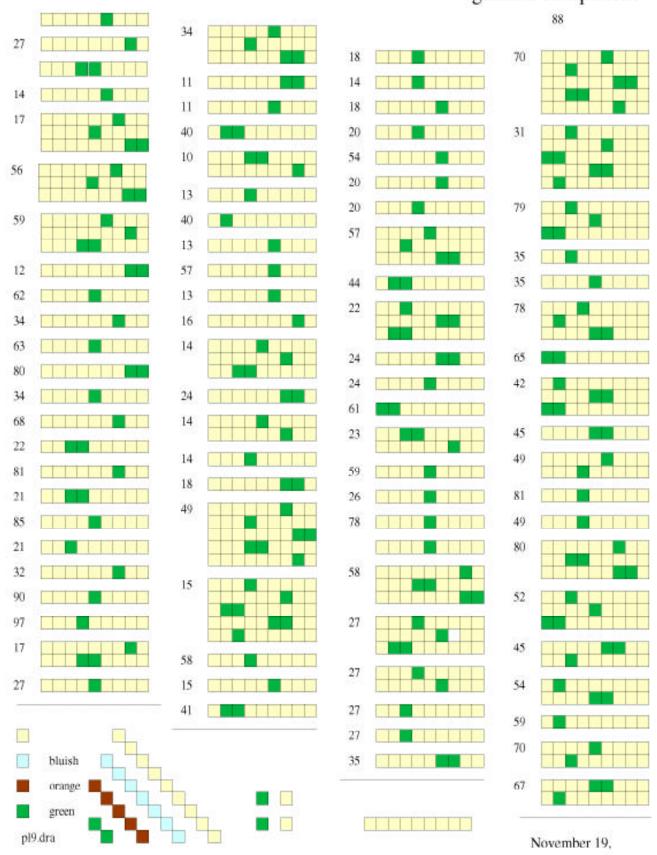


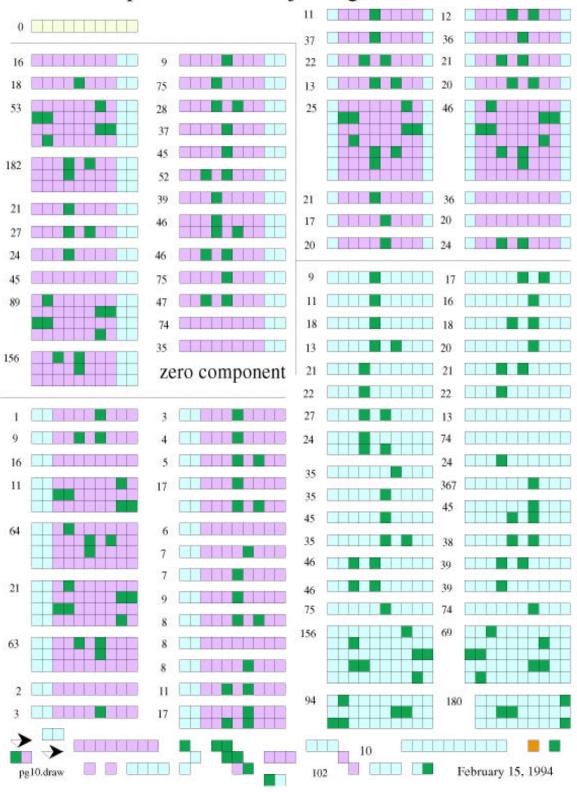


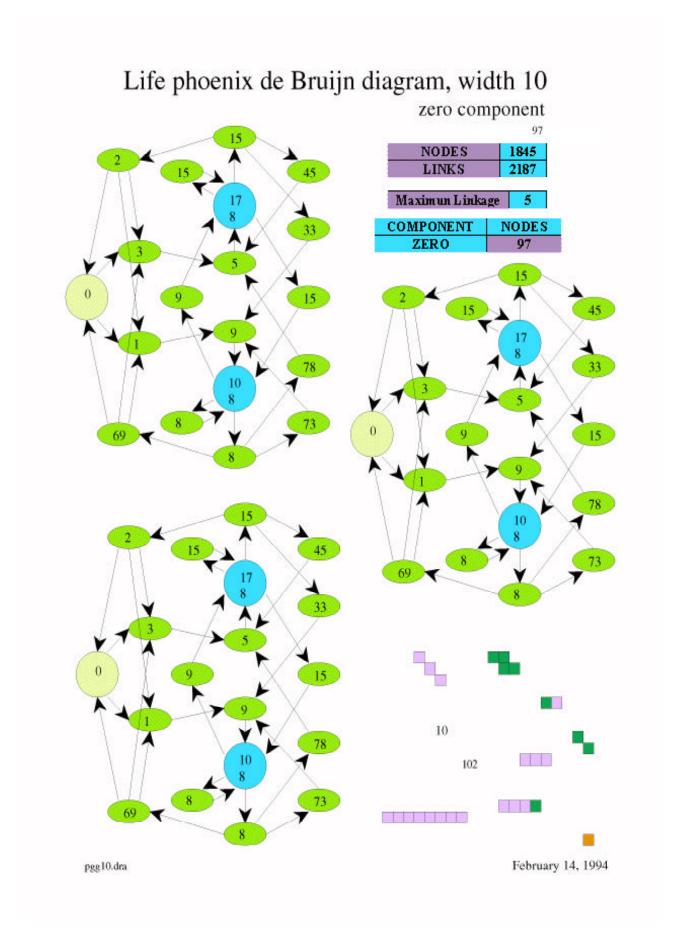


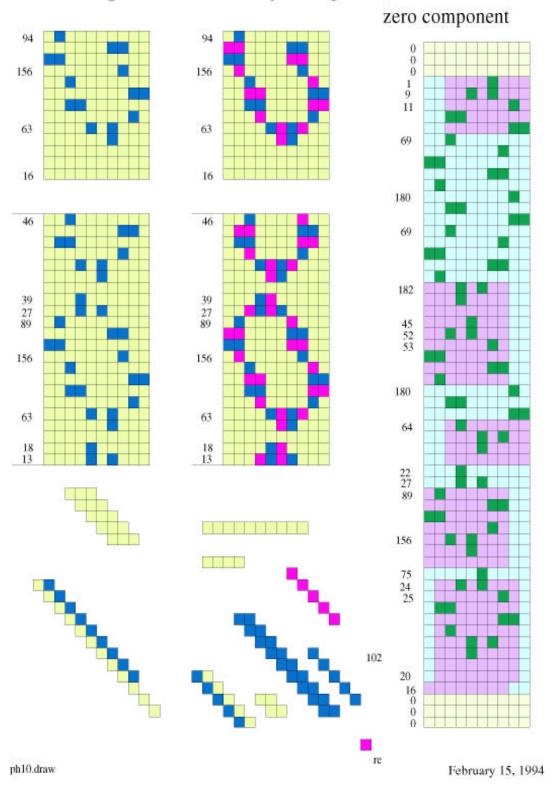
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Life phoenix de Bruijn diagram, width 9 gamma component

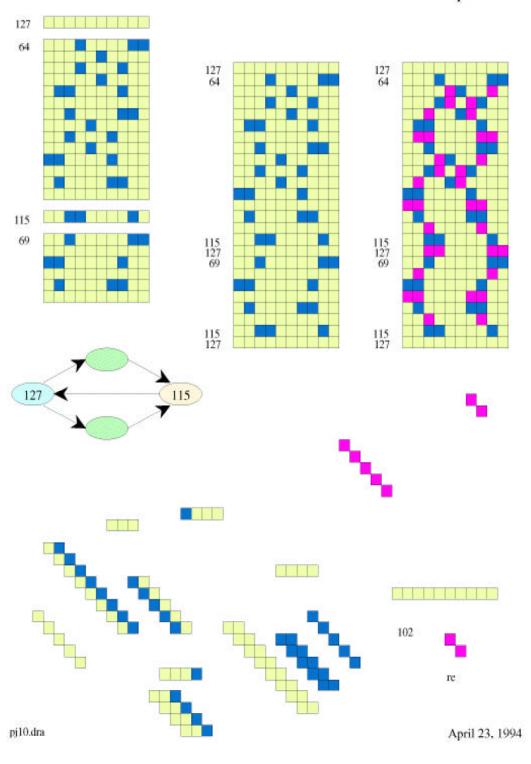




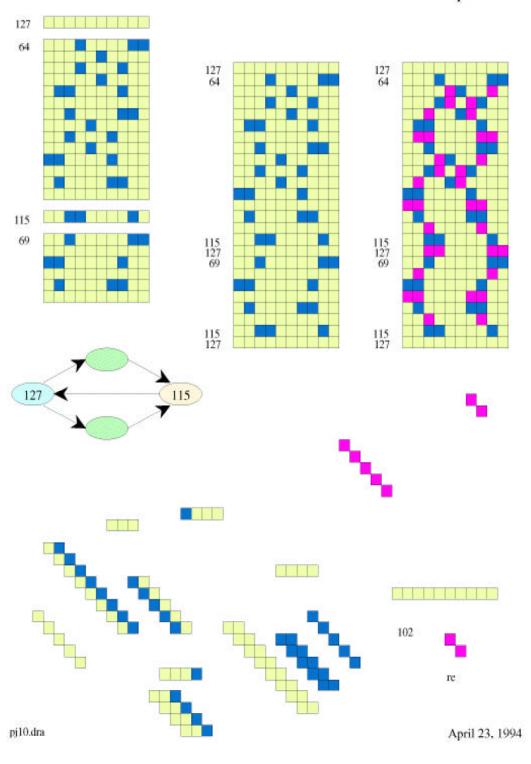


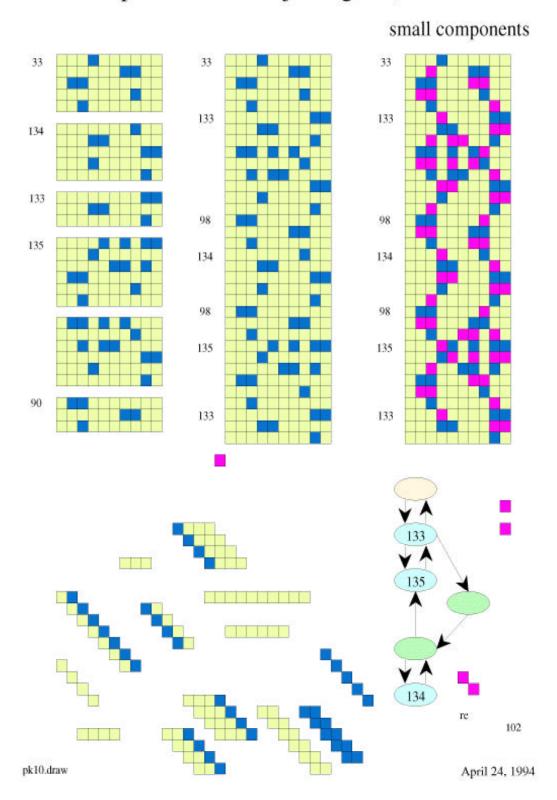


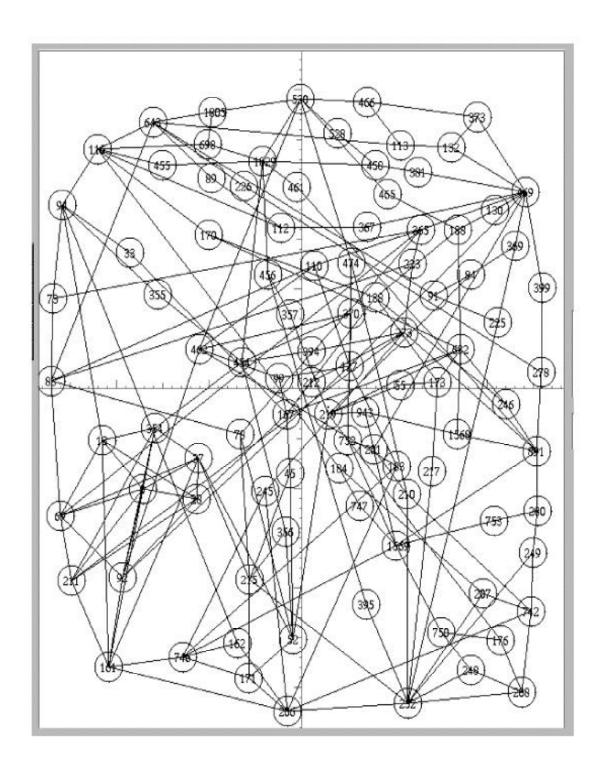
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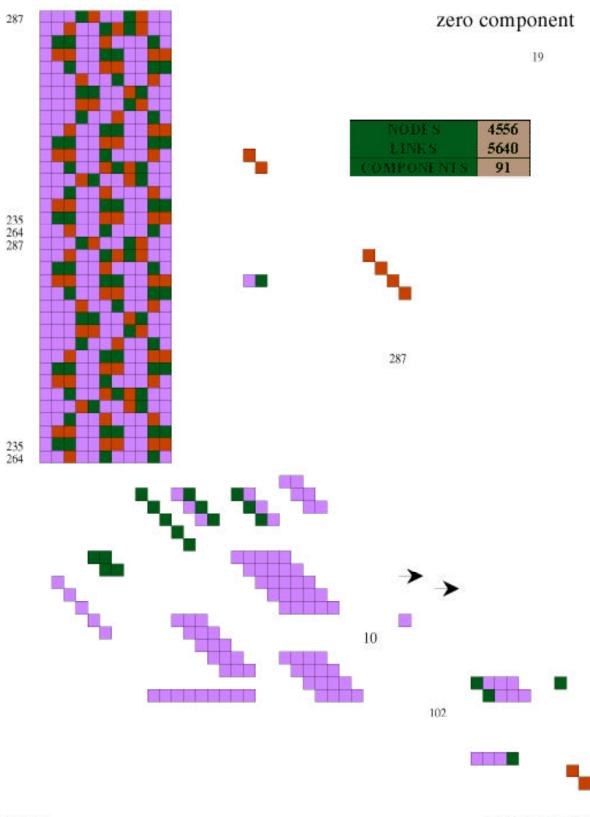
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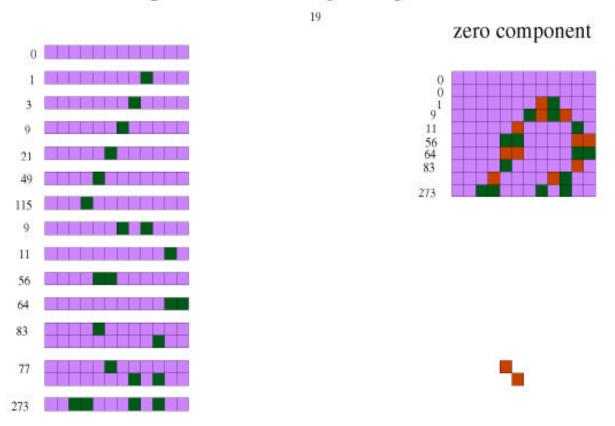


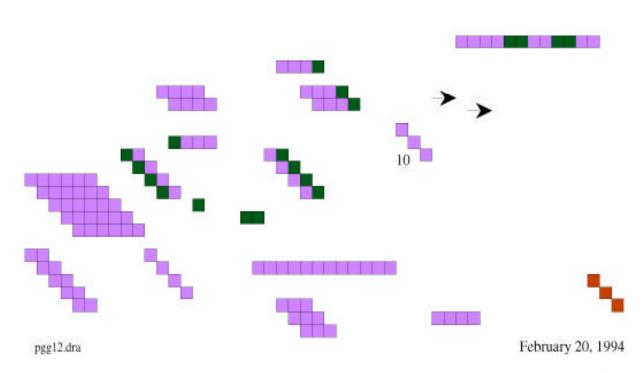


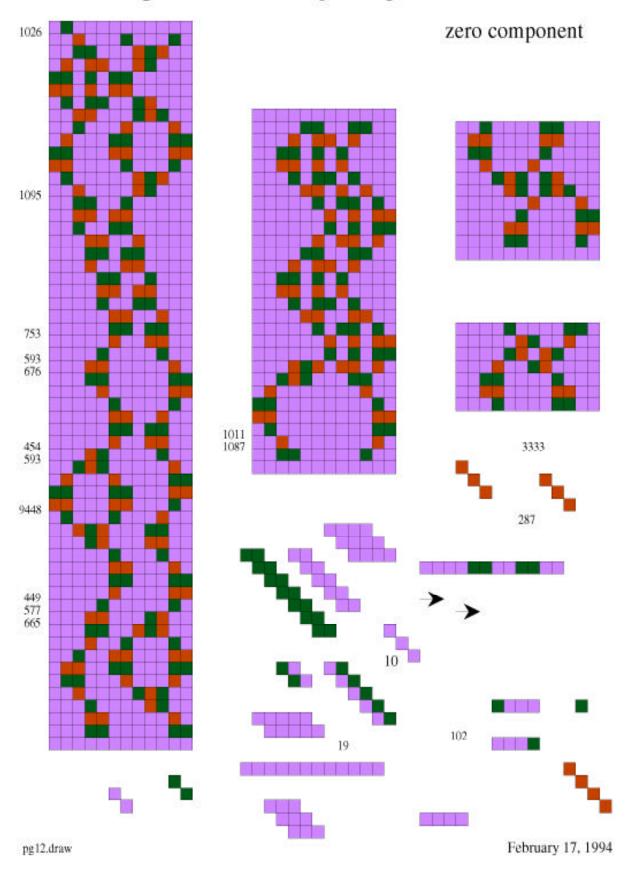
ps10.draw February 28, 1994



pg11.draw February 16, 1994







Life phoenix de Bruijn diagram, width 12 isolated

