

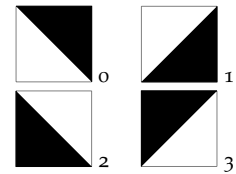
# TRUCHET

$4 \times 4$  patterns with four-fold rotational symmetry



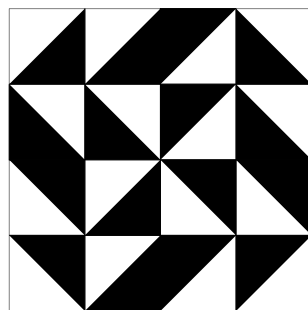
# Introduction

Traditionally, Truchet tiles are square tiles that are divided by a diagonal line, and coloured with two colours with a different colour on either side of the diagonal. Each tile can be rotated to one of four positions. Patterns are formed by placing tiles next to each other, rotating individual tiles to create repeated motifs. This booklet presents a complete listing of  $4 \times 4$  Truchet tile patterns with four-fold ( $90^\circ$ ) rotational symmetry (256 patterns). Treating these  $4 \times 4$  tile patterns as tiles themselves allows for larger decorative patterns to be constructed from them. For example, a uniform frieze made from a single  $4 \times 4$  tile can actually produce interesting secondary patterns which help illustrate some interesting relationships that exist among the tile patterns.



Each  $4 \times 4$  Truchet tile pattern with rotational symmetry has a core  $2 \times 2$  pattern in one of its quadrants that is rotated to produce the overall pattern. In this booklet, the core pattern, or prototile, is assumed to be in the lower left. Each pattern can be identified as a sequence of 4 digits  $(a, b, c, d)$ , or more succinctly,  $abcd$ , that list the rotational positions of each tile in the lower left quadrant. This sequence  $abcd$  will be referred to as the *signature* of the tile pattern.

a	q	c	e
c	p	p	q
b	d	d	c
a	c	b	a

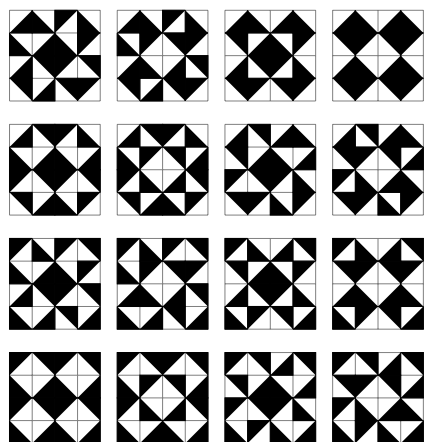


*The 0011 pattern*

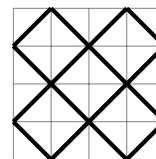


## Pattern families

We can group the  $4 \times 4$  Truchet tile patterns with rotational symmetry into families where tile patterns are considered to be in the same family if they would look the same without colour – if each corresponding tile shares the same diagonal direction. The sequence that represents the family of a tile pattern can be found by taking the sequence of the tile pattern *modulo* 2. So, for example, the 16 tile patterns below are all members of the 0110 family.



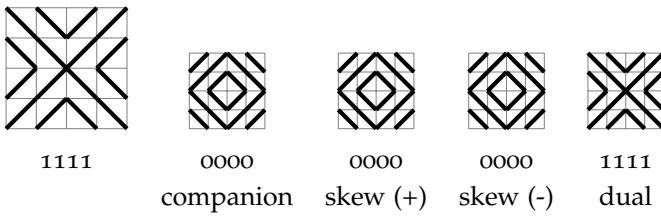
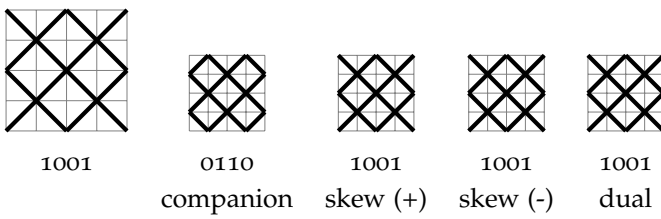
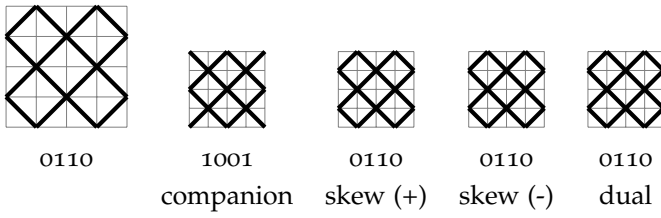
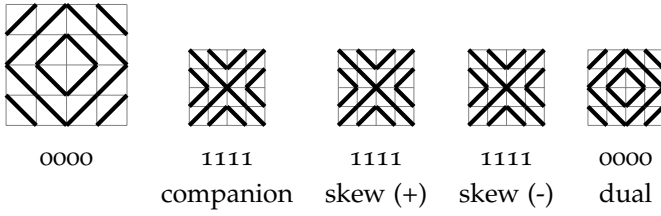
*The 0110 pattern family*



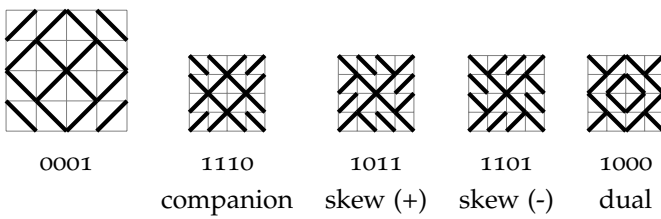
*The 0110 family pattern*

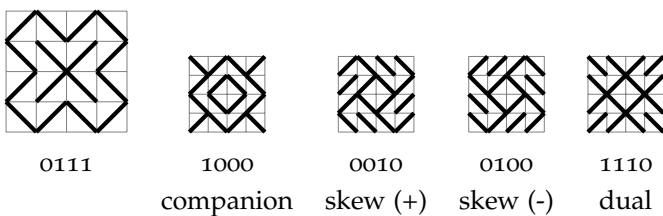
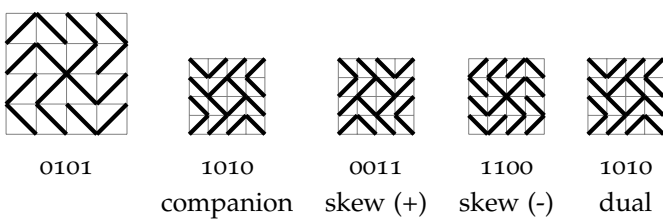
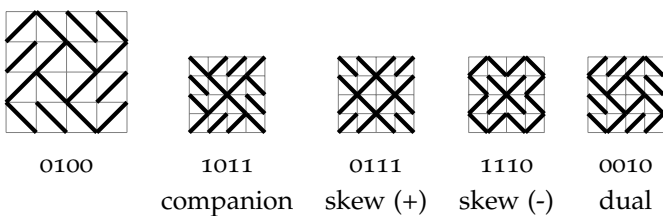
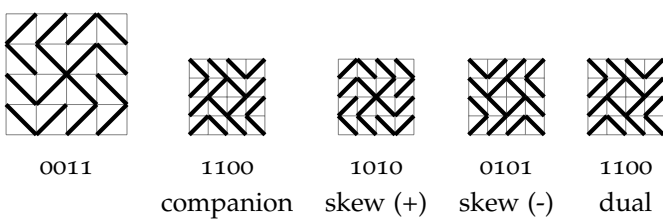
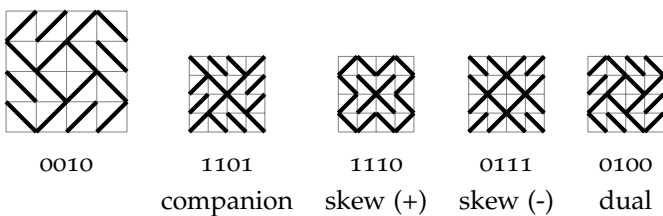
For a given family, there is corresponding *companion* family, the family of patterns formed by rotating each square in a member of the original family by  $90^\circ$ . There are also two *skew* families, formed by taking the upper left and lower right quadrants of an original family tile pattern as a founding pattern and a *dual* family, formed by taking the upper right quadrant as a founding patterns. A family is always different than its companion, and each family has a distinct companion, but it can happen that skew and duals can coincide. Self-dual families, where the dual family is the same as the original are of particular interest in the frieze patterns of the next chapter.

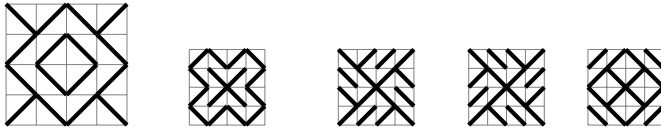
### Self-Dual families



### Non self-dual families







1000

0111

1101

1011

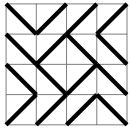
0001

companion

skew (+)

skew (-)

dual



1010

0101

1100

0011

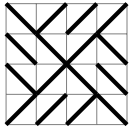
0101

companion

skew (+)

skew (-)

dual



1011

0100

1000

0001

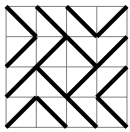
1101

companion

skew (+)

skew (-)

dual



1100

0011

0101

1010

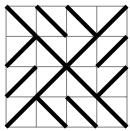
0011

companion

skew (+)

skew (-)

dual



1101

0010

0001

1000

1011

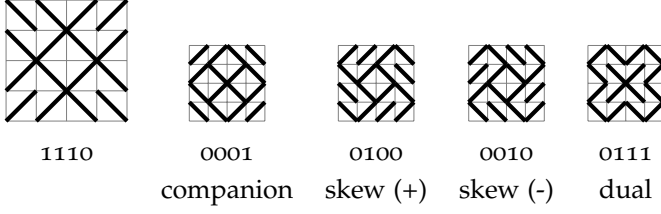
companion

skew (+)

skew (-)

dual



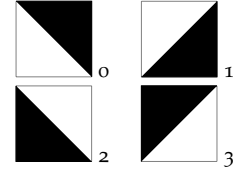


### Family and tile pattern mappings

Related families and tiles can be obtained from applying simple mappings on the signature of the tile pattern.

#### Family mappings

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{companion} : (a, b, c, d) &\mapsto (a+1, b+1, c+1, d+1) \pmod{2}; \\
 \text{skew}+ : (a, b, c, d) &\mapsto (c+1, a+1, d+1, b+1) \pmod{2}; \\
 \text{reverse} : (a, b, c, d) &\mapsto (d, c, b, a) \pmod{2}; \\
 \text{skew}- : (a, b, c, d) &\mapsto (b+1, d+1, a+1, c+1) \pmod{2};
 \end{aligned}$$

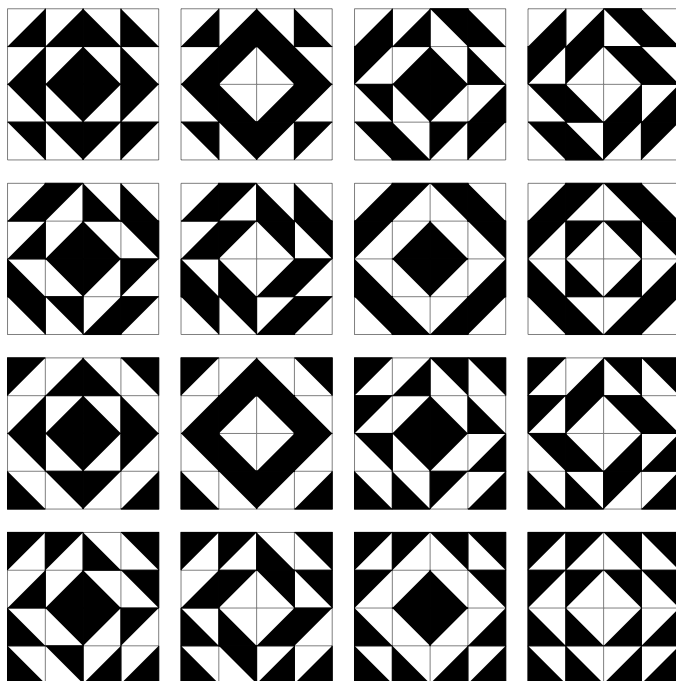


#### Tile pattern mappings

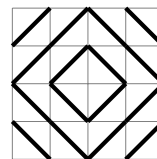
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{skew}+ : (a, b, c, d) &\mapsto (c+1, a+1, d+1, b+1) \pmod{4}; \\
 \text{dual} : (a, b, c, d) &\mapsto (d+2, c+2, b+2, a+2) \pmod{4}; \\
 \text{skew}- : (a, b, c, d) &\mapsto (b+3, d+3, a+3, c+3) \pmod{4}; \\
 \text{opposite} : (a, b, c, d) &\mapsto (a+2, b+2, c+2, d+2) \pmod{4};
 \end{aligned}$$

a	d	c	e
c	p	p	q
b	d	d	c
a	c	b	a

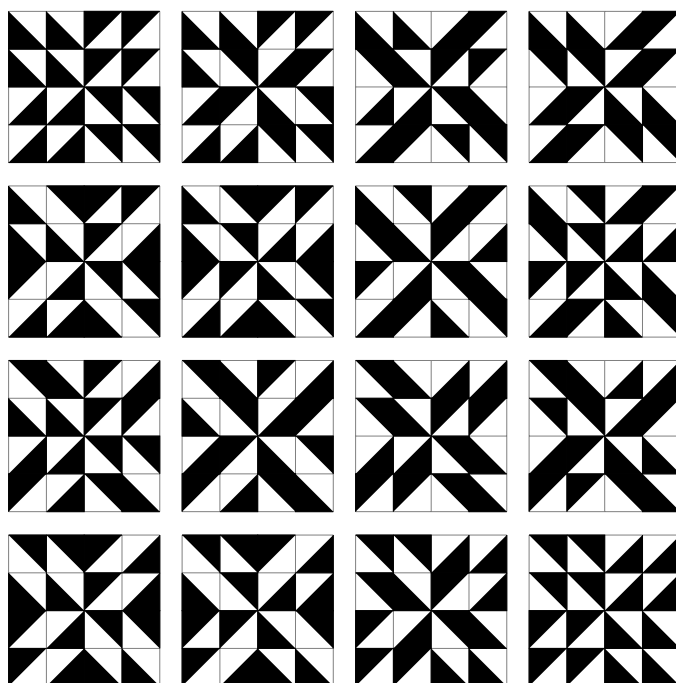
On the following pages each family will be shown along with its corresponding *companion* family, the family of patterns formed by rotating each square in a member of the original family by  $90^\circ$ .



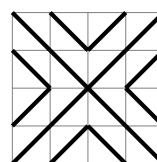
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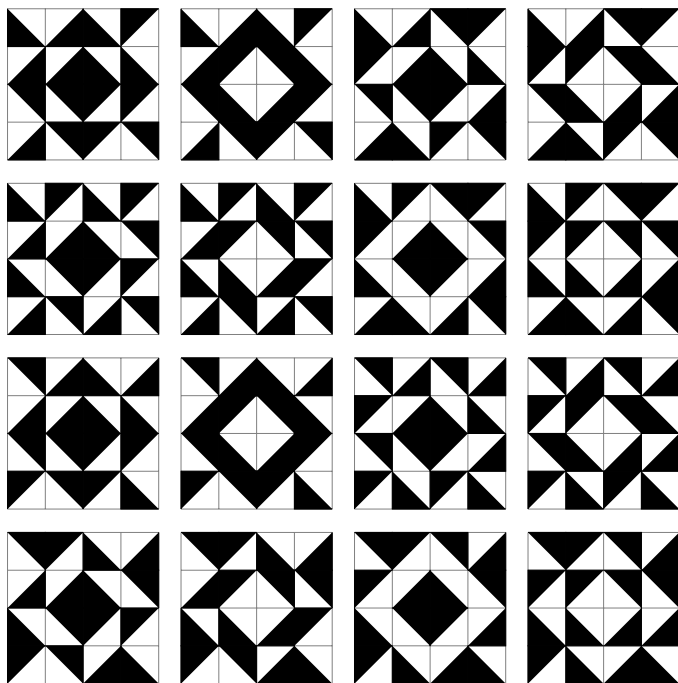
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0200	0202	0220	0222
2000	2002	2020	2022
2200	2202	2220	2222



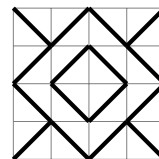
1111



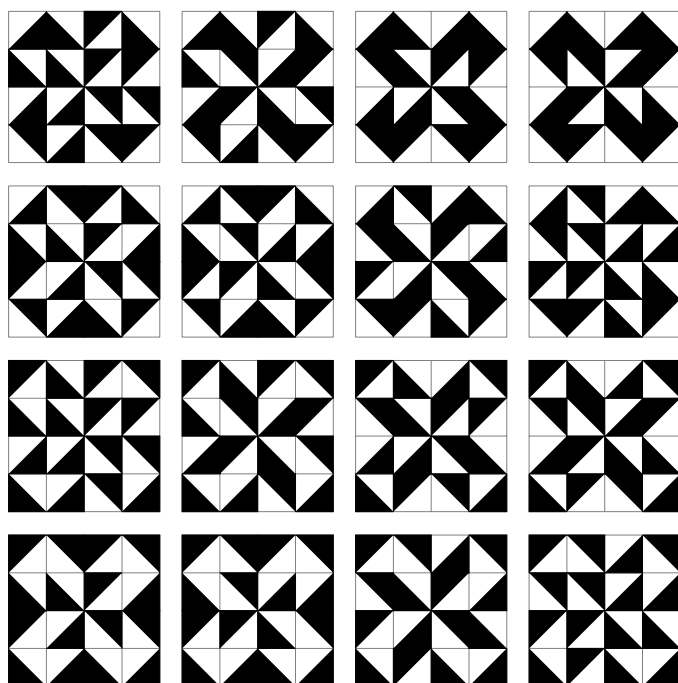
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3111	3113	3131	3133
3311	3313	3331	3333



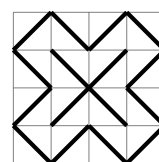
1000



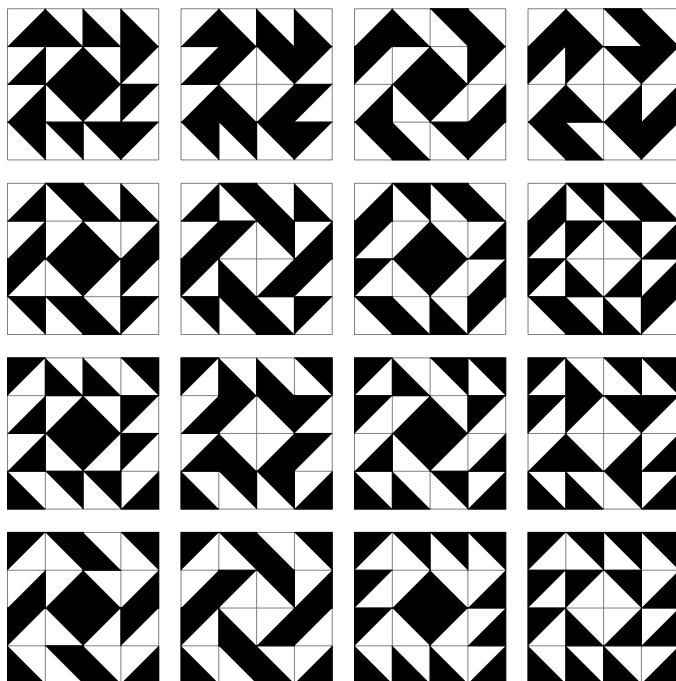
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1200	1202	1220	1222
3000	3002	3020	3022
3200	3202	3220	3222



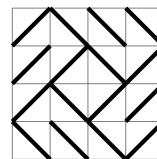
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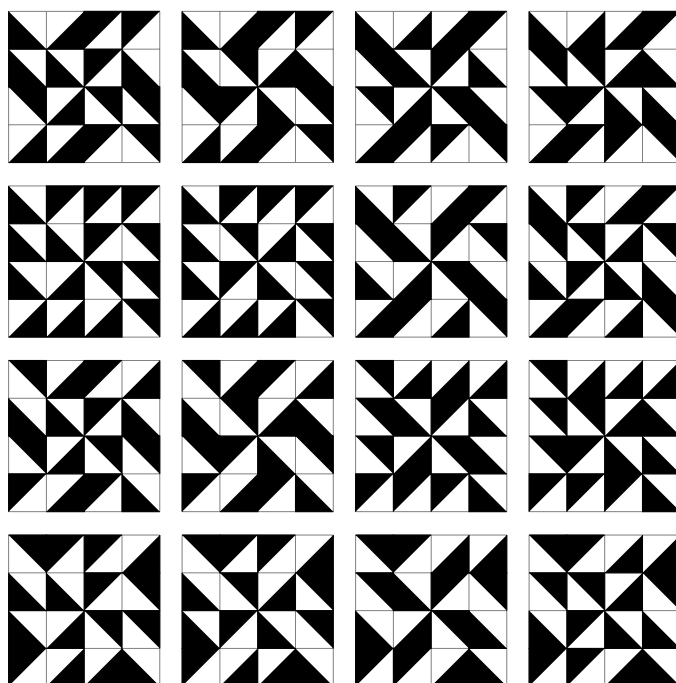
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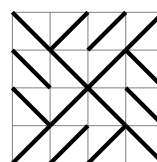
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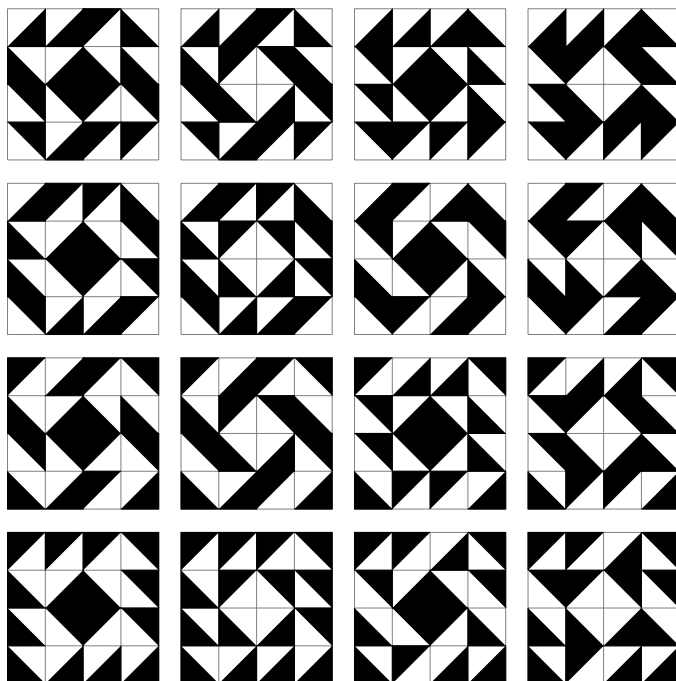
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2100	2102	2120	2122
2300	2302	2320	2322



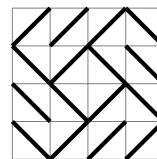
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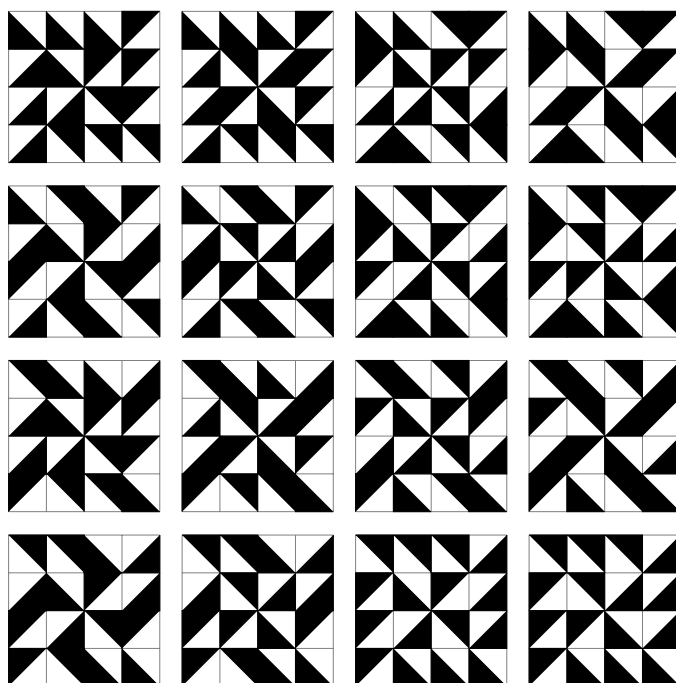
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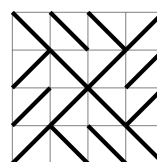
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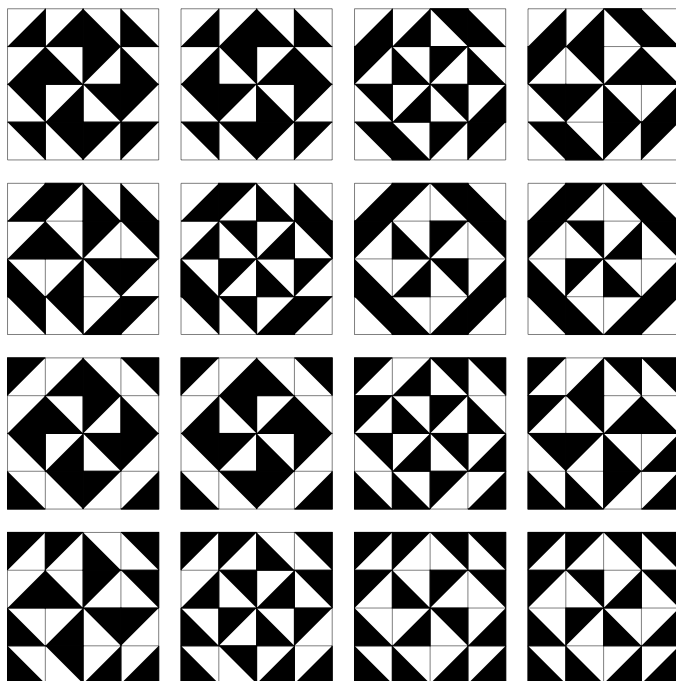
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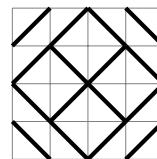
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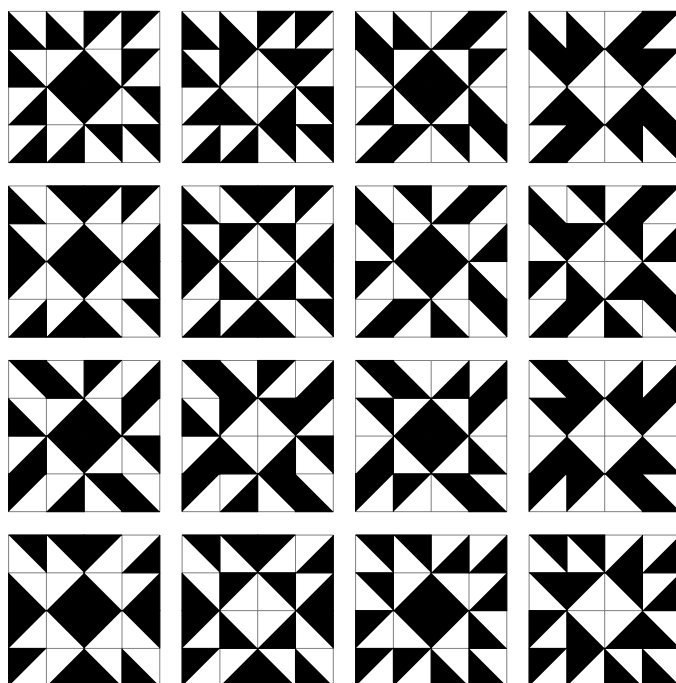
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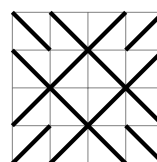
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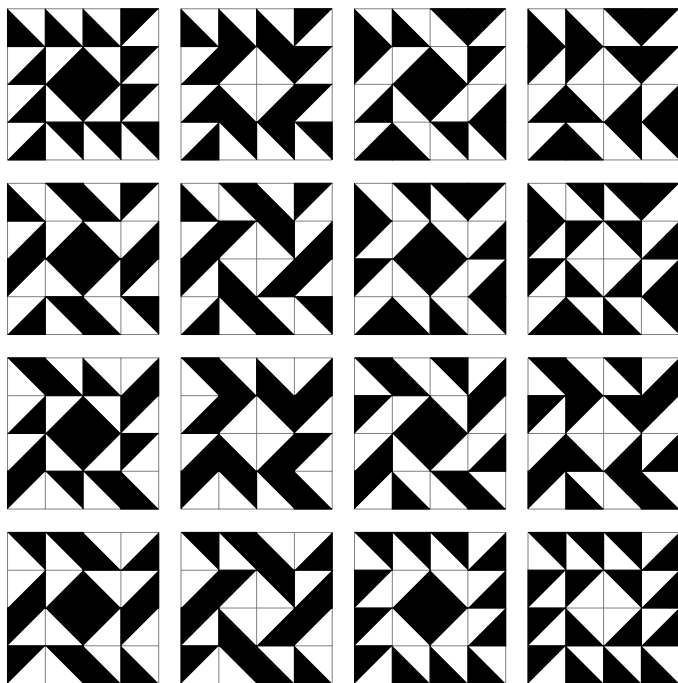
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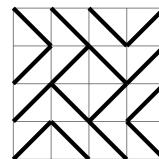
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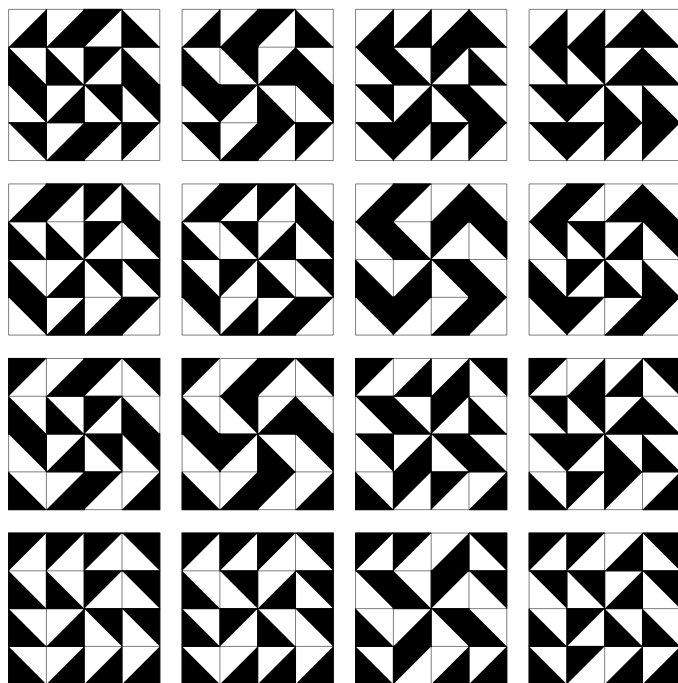
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3110	3112	3130	3132
3310	3312	3330	3332



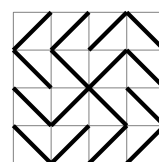
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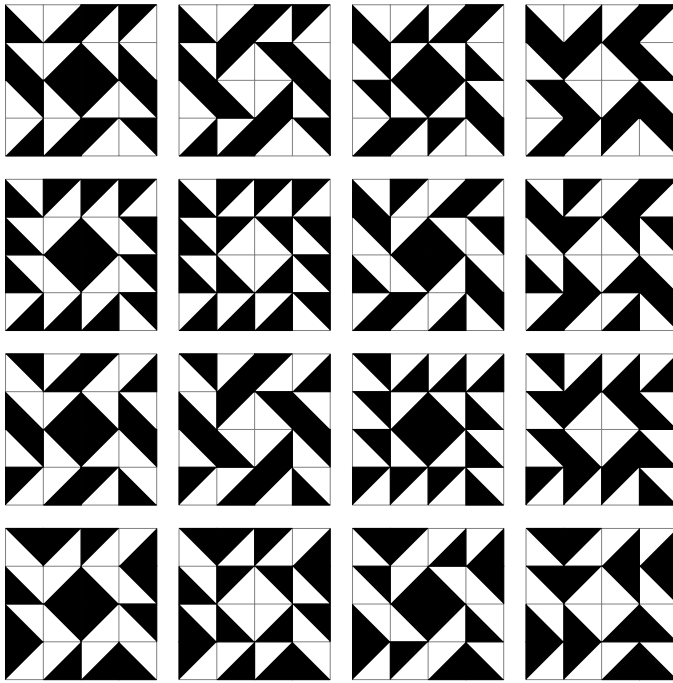
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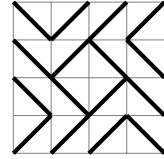
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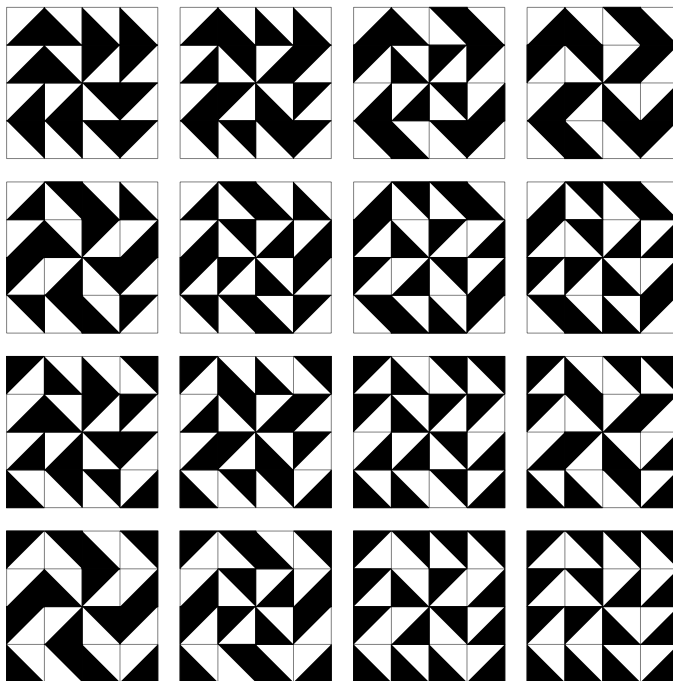
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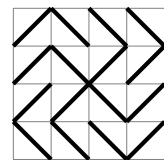
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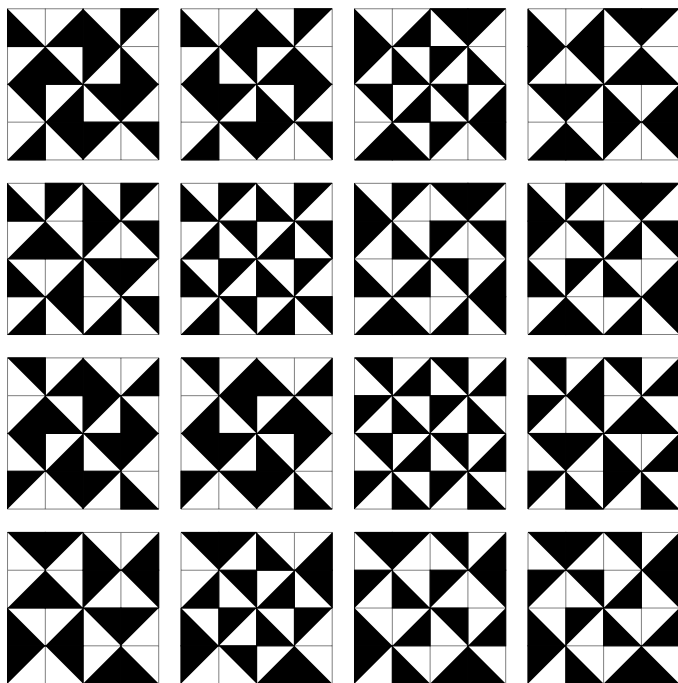


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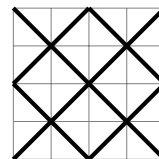


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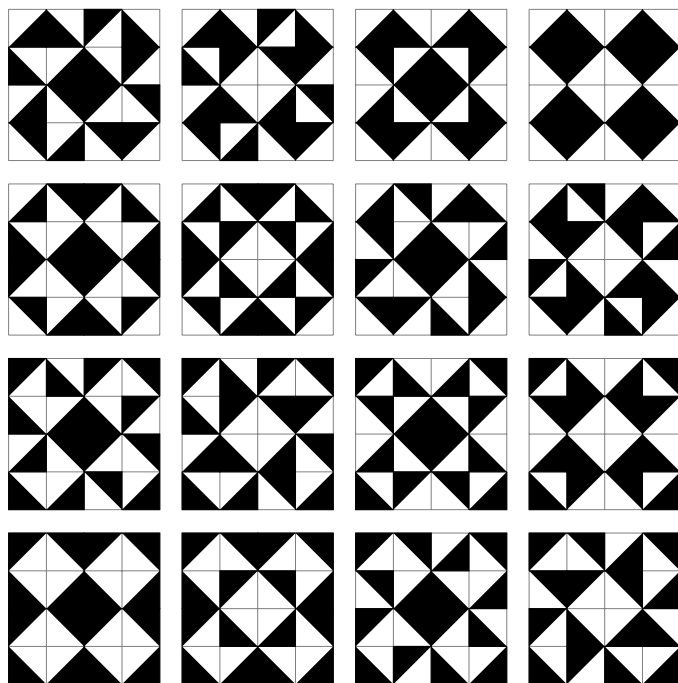




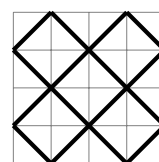
1001



1001	1003	1021	1023
1201	1203	1221	1223
3001	3003	3021	3023
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0110



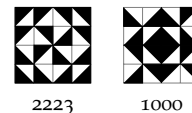
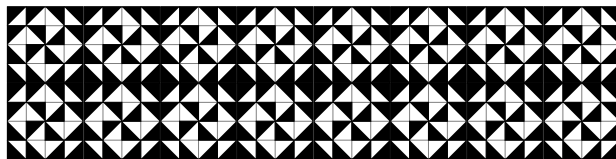
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2110	2112	2130	2132
2310	2312	2330	2332



## Uniform friezes

Each 4x4 Truchet pattern can be treated like a tile and used in a larger pattern. A uniform *frieze* is a horizontal strip of the same tile pattern repeated. Friezes of 4x4 Truchet pattern tiles with rotational symmetry can be quite striking, and have some interesting characteristics.

A frieze of more than one row of a primary tile reveals a secondary tile pattern that appears as another horizontal strip of 4x4 Truchet tile patterns nestled between the rows of primary tiles. Below, a frieze of 2223 tiles has a secondary pattern of 1000 tiles.



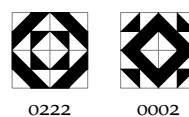
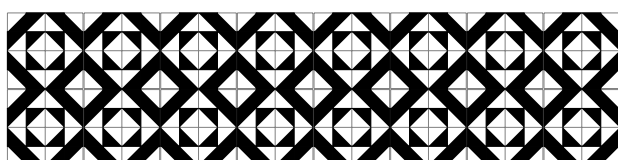
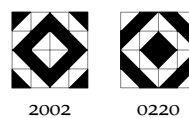
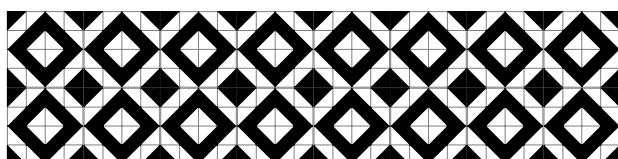
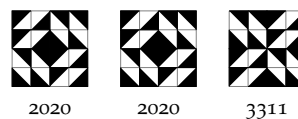
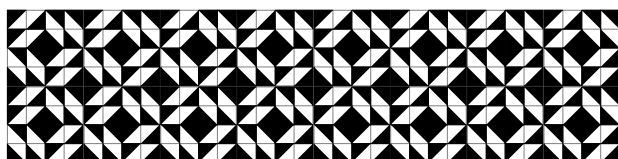
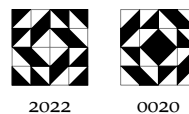
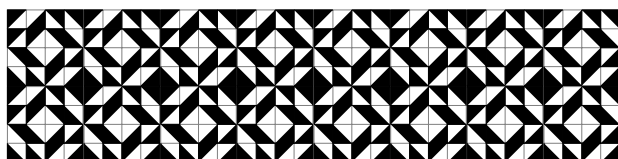
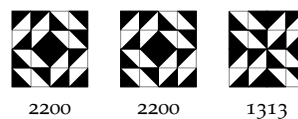
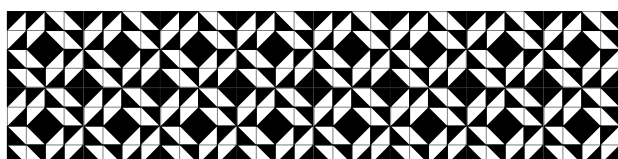
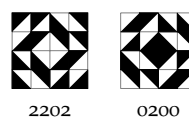
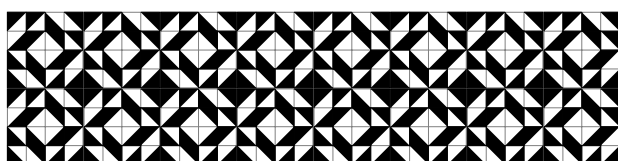
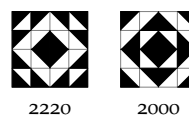
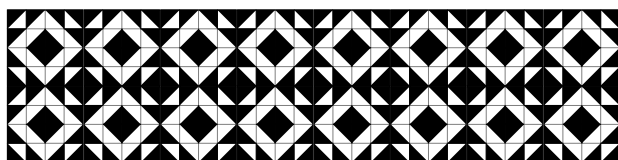
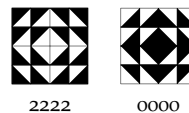
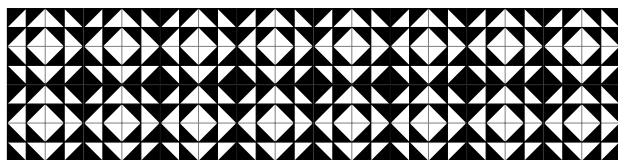
The secondary tile in a frieze pattern is the pattern that has been referred to previously as the *dual* of the original pattern. The dual of a tile pattern is the pattern formed by taking the top right quadrant of the original tile as the prototile of the new tile.

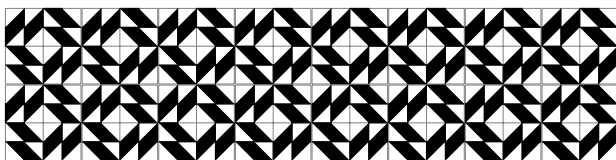
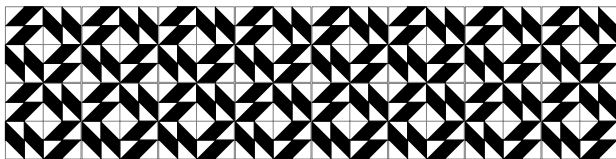
Some tiles are self-dual, and frieze patterns formed by self-dual tiles show a much more uniform pattern, as the extra rows of tiles seemingly nestled between the rows of the original tile are made up of the same original tile. Friezes of self-dual tiles have a third *tertiary* tile pattern with four-fold rotational symmetry that appears to overlap between adjacent tiles of the original tile. These tertiary tile patterns are the *skew* of the original tile pattern. Some self-dual friezes are also self-skew, leading to even more uniform patterns.

We can consider the uniform friezes formed by the dual tiles as the same pattern. There are 6 pairs of families where the original and dual are not the same, and these pairs of families yield 16 patterns

each. The 4 remaining families contain some self-dual patterns, and some patterns that are *opp-dual* (the secondary tile is the opposite tile of the original), also reducing the number of patterns. These 4 remaining families provide 10 distinct frieze patterns each. This means that the 256 tile patterns generate 136 distinct friezes.

*Frieze patterns for family 0000 (secondary, 0000)*





0202



0202



1133



0022

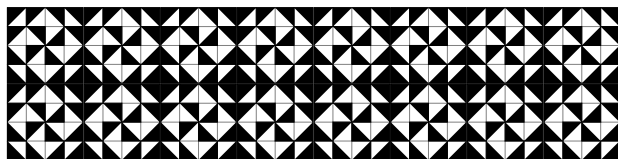


0022



3131

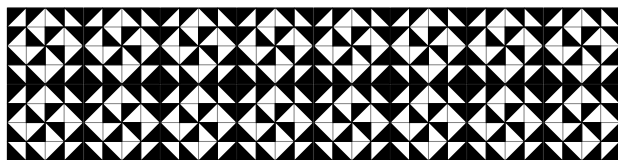
*Frieze patterns for family 0001 (secondary, 1000)*



2223



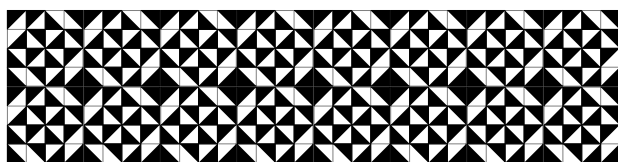
1000



2221



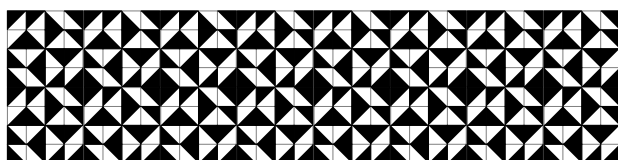
3000



2203



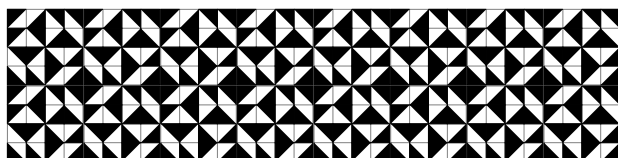
1200



2201



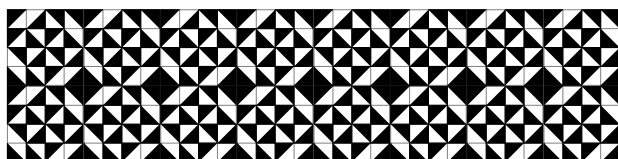
3200



2023



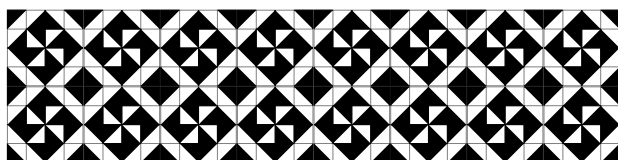
1020



2021



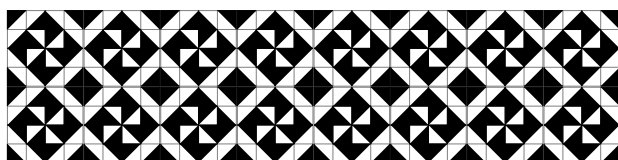
3020



2003



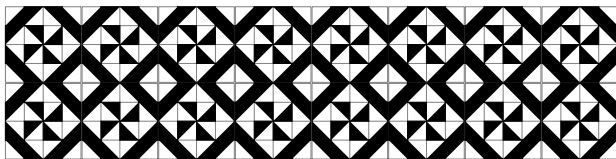
1220



2001



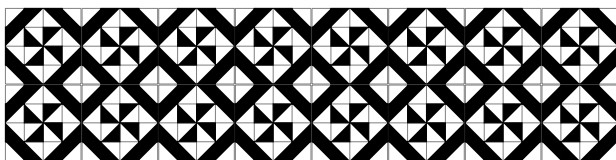
3220



0223



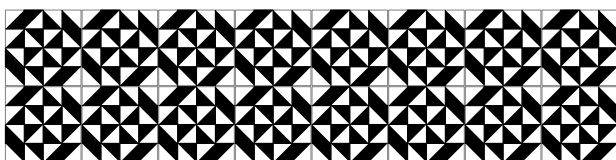
1002



0221



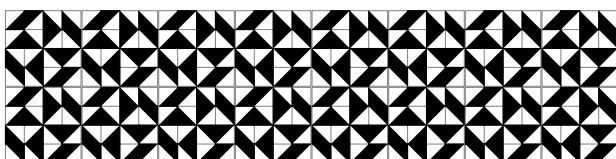
3002



0203



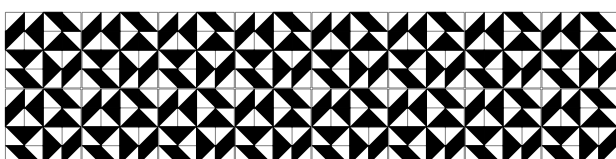
1202



0201



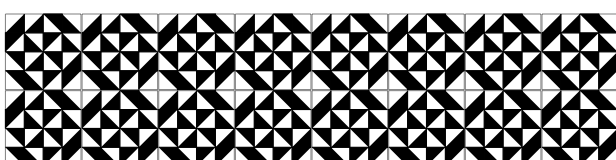
3202



0023



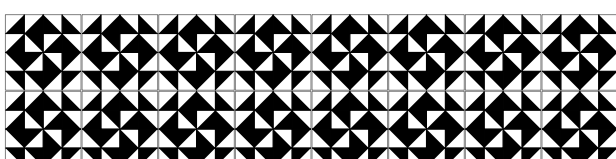
1022



0021



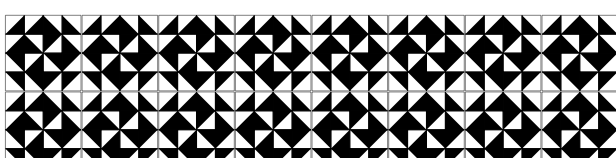
3022



0003



1222



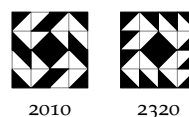
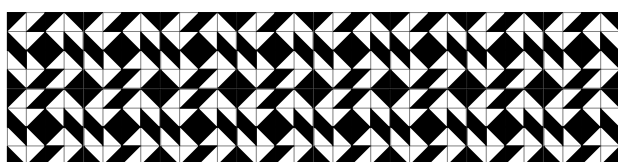
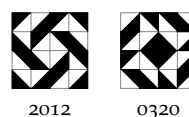
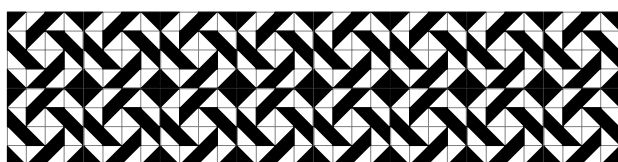
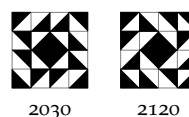
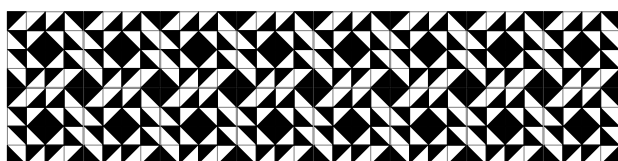
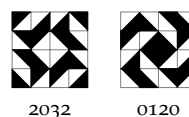
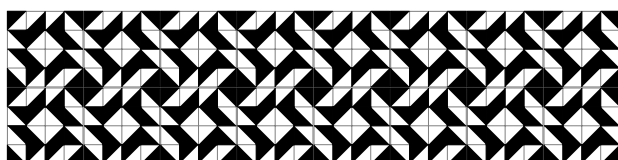
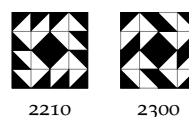
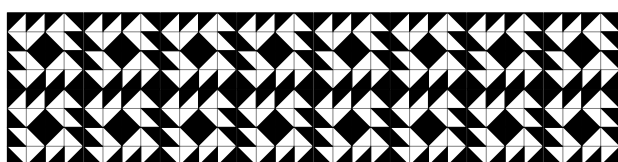
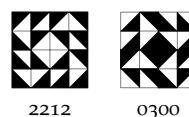
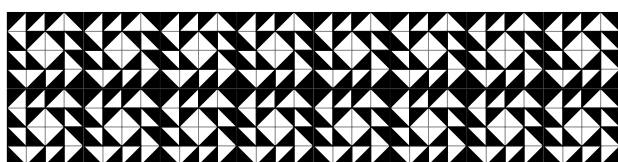
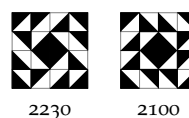
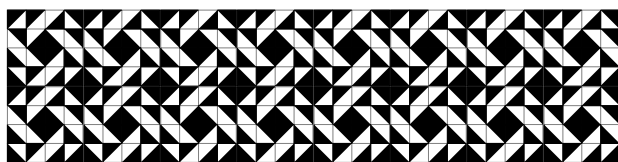
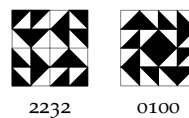
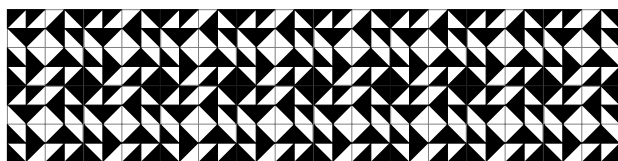
0001

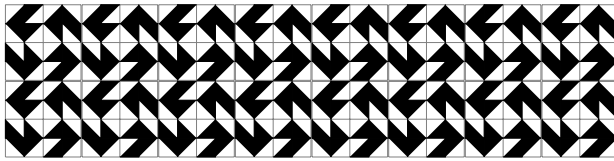


3222



*Frieze patterns for family 0010 (secondary, 0100)*

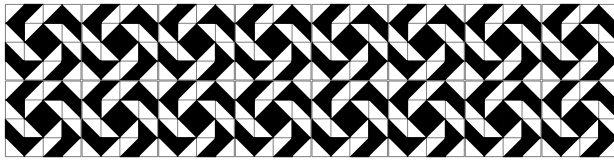




0232



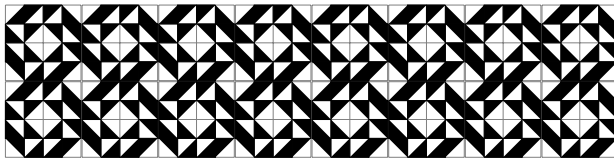
0102



0230



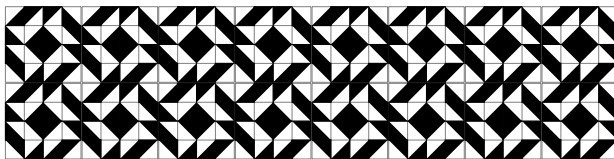
2102



0212



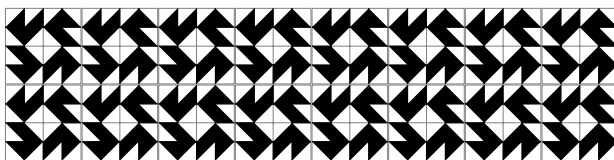
0302



0210



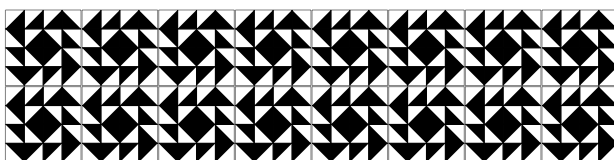
2302



0032



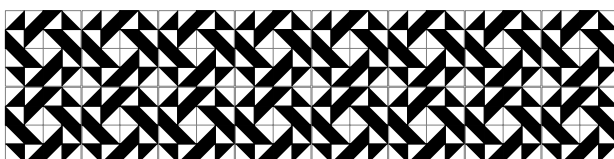
0122



0030



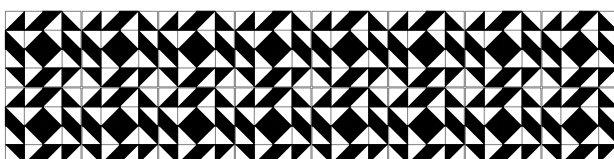
2122



0012



0322

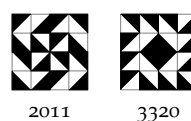
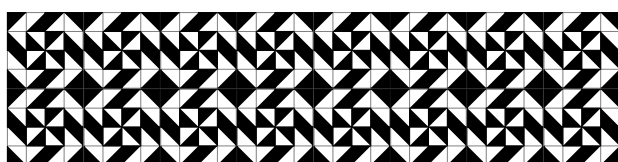
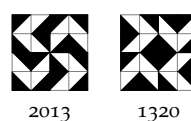
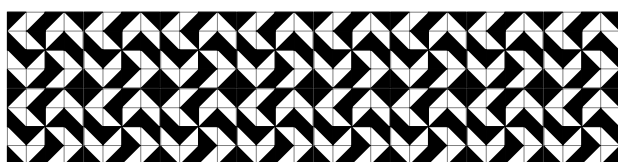
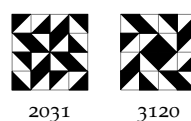
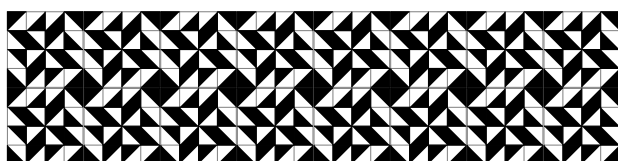
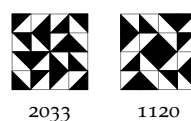
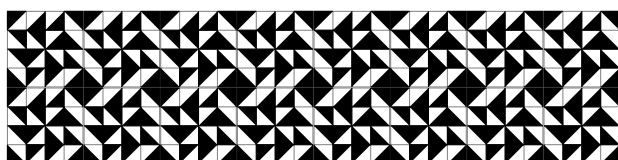
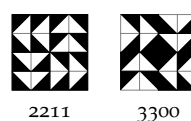
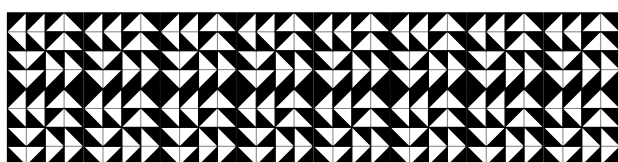
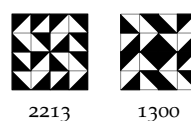
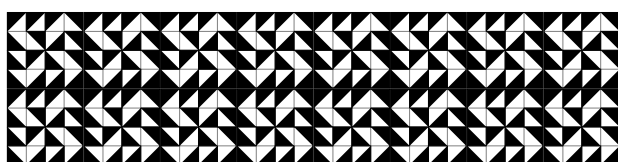
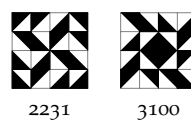
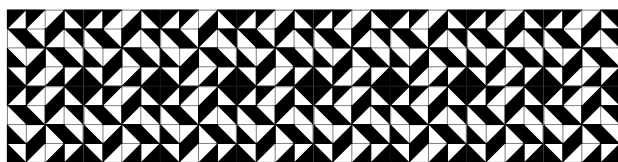
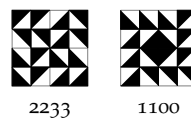
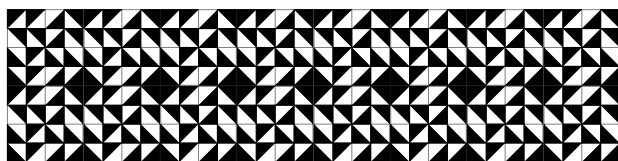


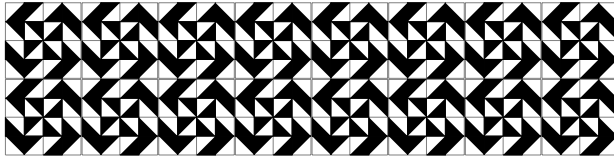
0010



2322

*Frieze patterns for family 0011 (secondary, 1100)*

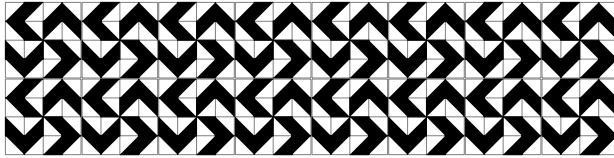




0233



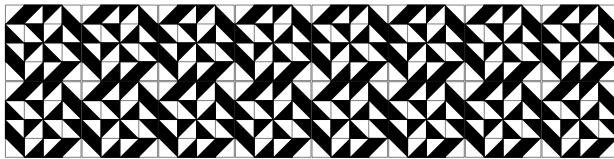
1102



0231



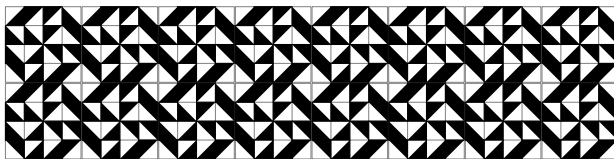
3102



0213



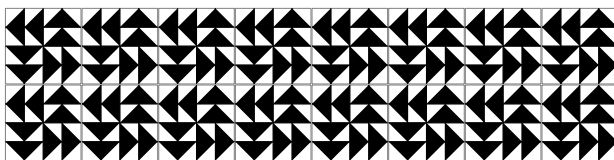
1302



0211



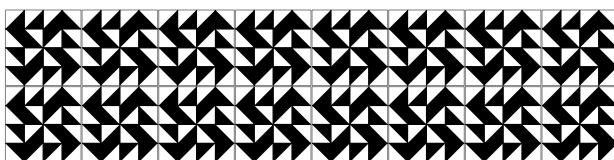
3302



0033



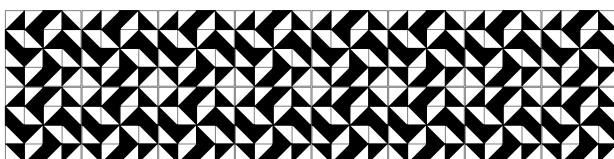
1122



0031



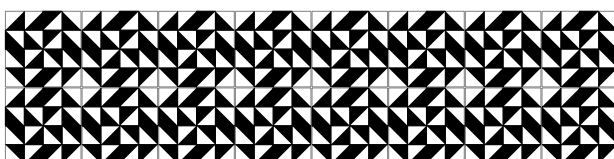
3122



0013



1322

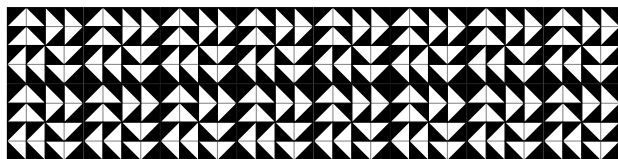


0011



3322

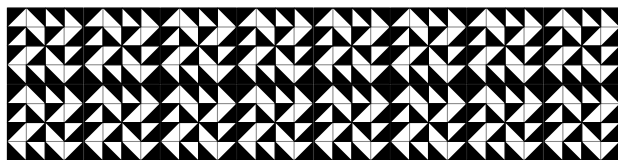
*Frieze patterns for family 0101 (secondary, 1010)*



2323



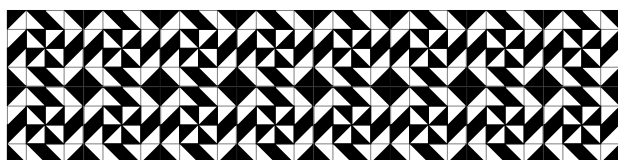
1010



2321



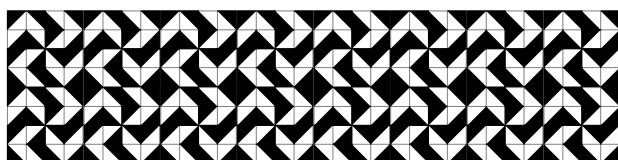
3010



2303



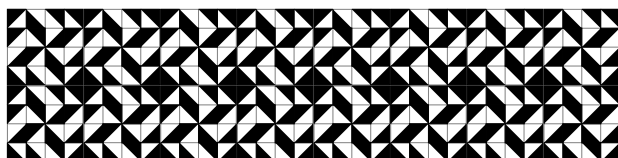
1210



2301



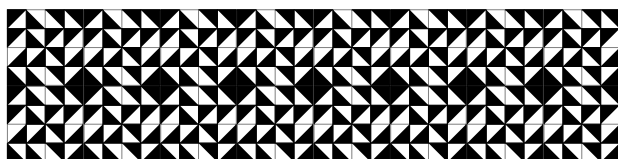
3210



2123



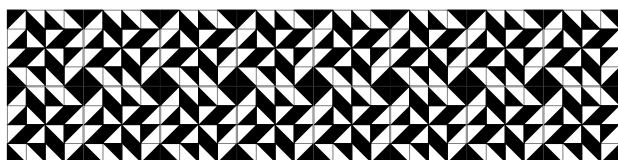
1030



2121



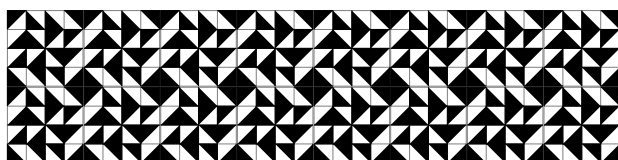
3030



2103



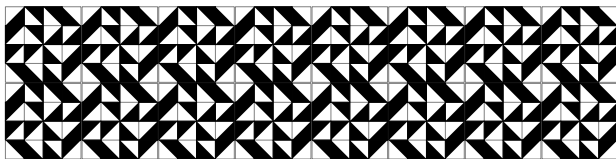
1230



2101



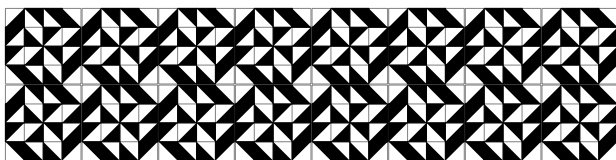
3230



0323



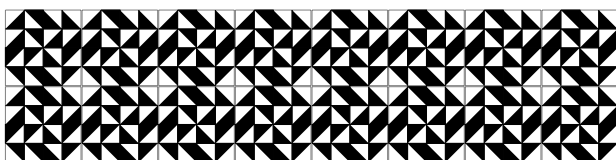
1012



0321



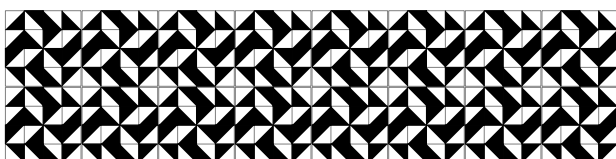
3012



0303



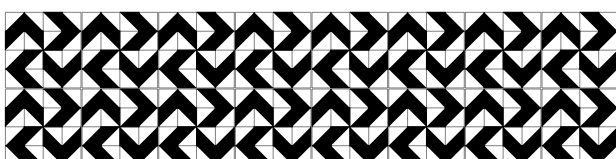
1212



0301



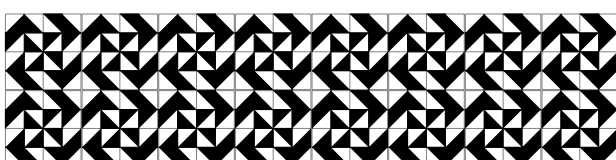
3212



0123



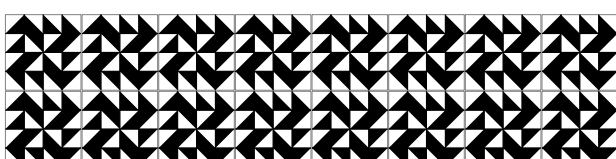
1032



0121



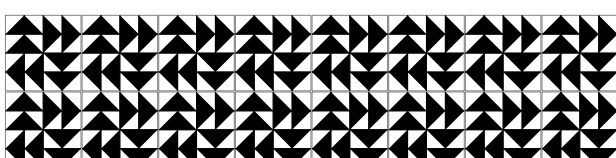
3032



0103



1232

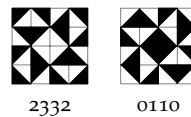
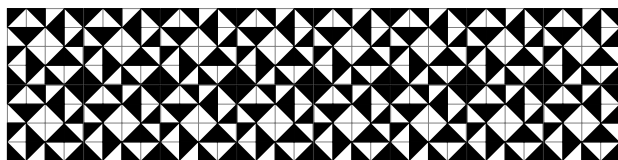


0101



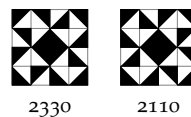
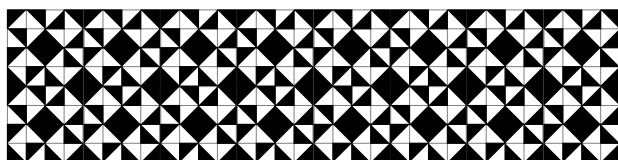
3232

*Frieze patterns for family  $o110$  (secondary,  $o110$ )*



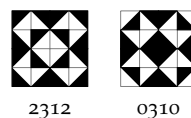
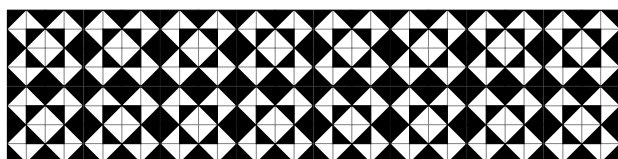
2332

0110



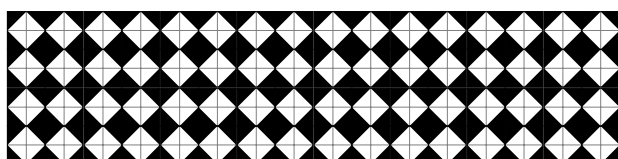
2330

2110



2312

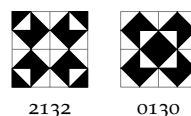
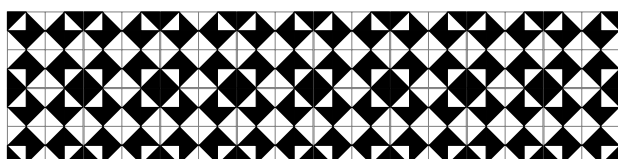
0310



2310

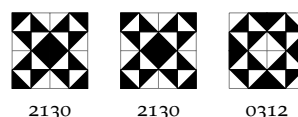
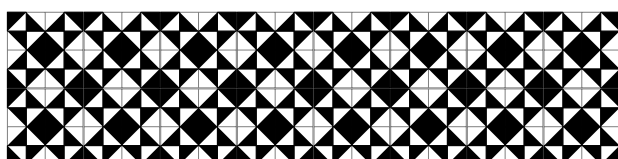
2310

2310



2132

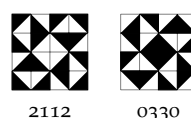
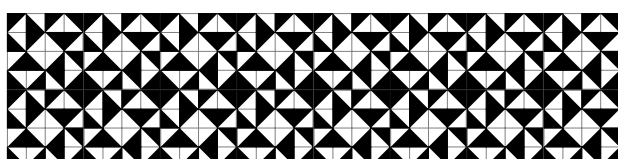
0130



2130

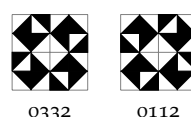
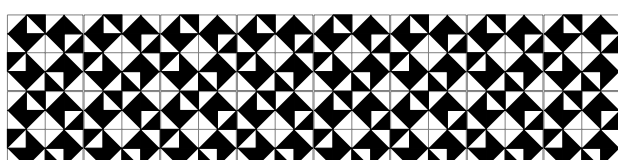
2130

0312



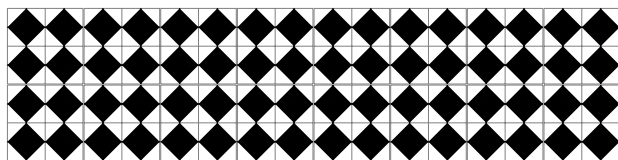
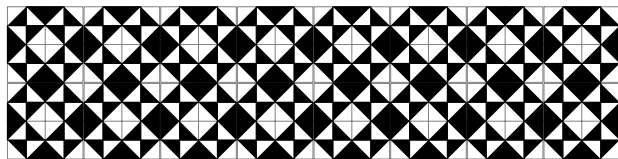
2112

0330



0332

0112



0312



0312



2130



0132



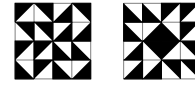
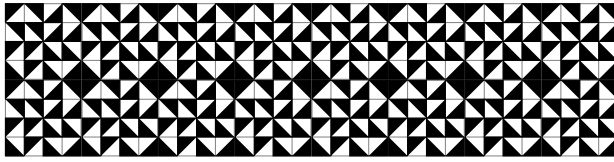
0132



0132

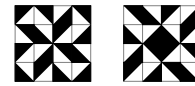
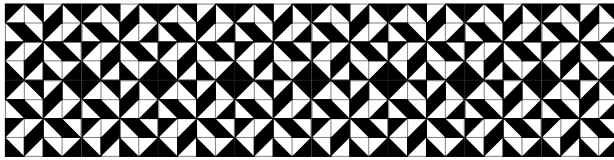


*Frieze patterns for family 0111 (secondary, 1110)*



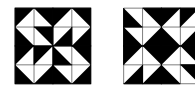
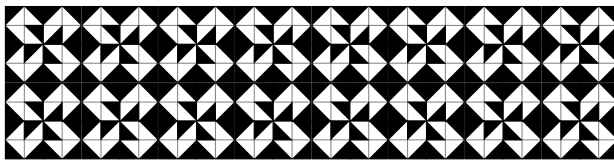
2333

1110



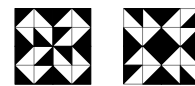
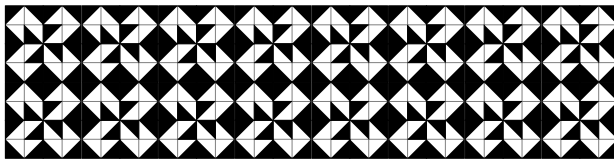
2331

3110



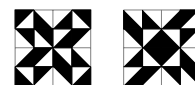
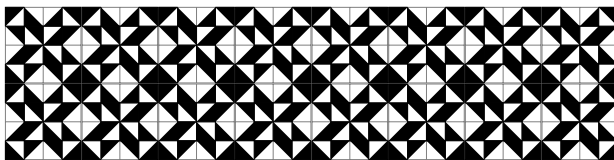
2313

1310



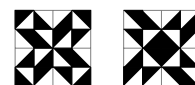
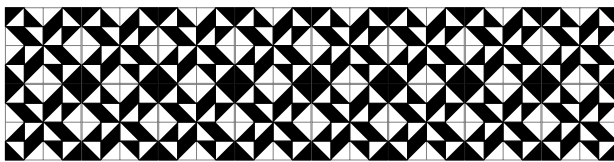
2311

3310



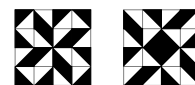
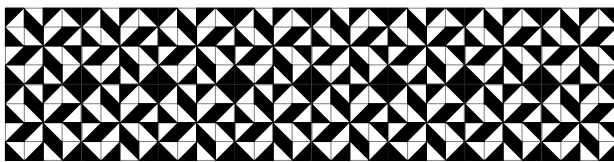
2133

1130



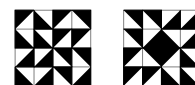
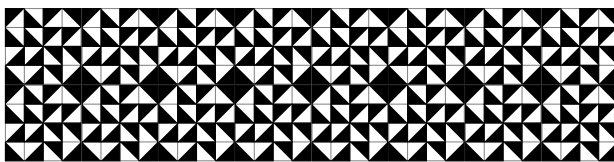
2131

3130



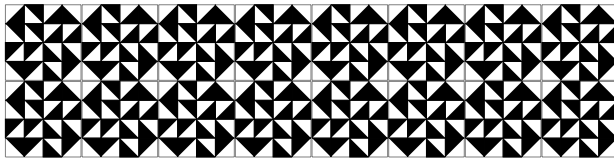
2113

1330



2111

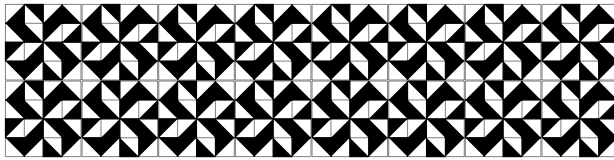
3330



0333



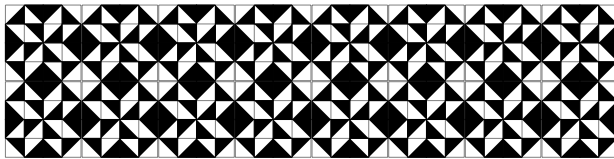
1112



0331



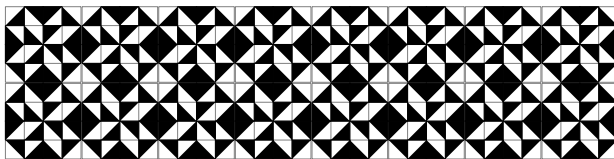
3112



0313



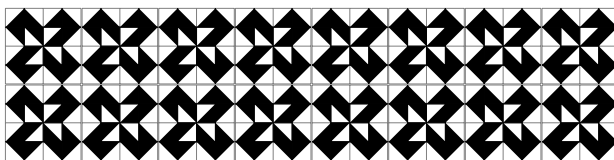
1312



0311



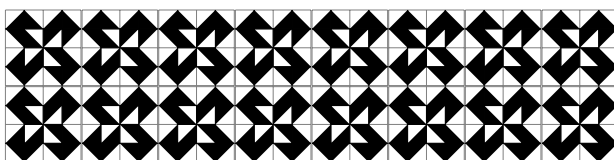
3312



0133



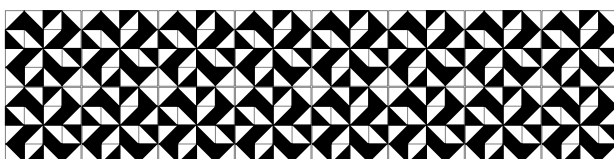
1132



0131



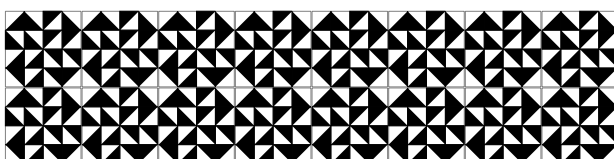
3132



0113



1332

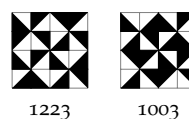
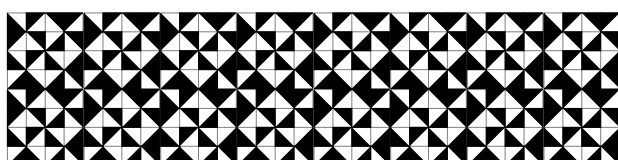
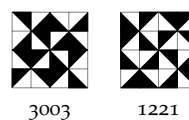
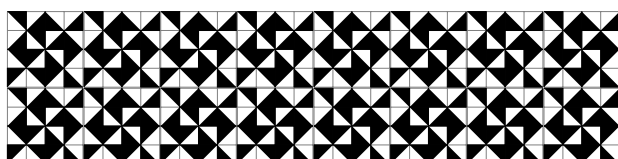
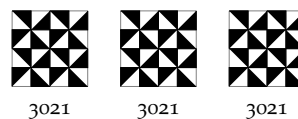
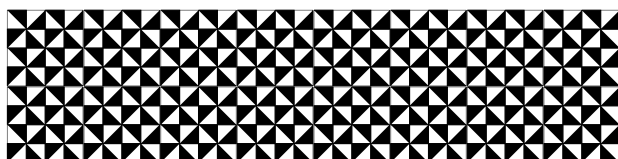
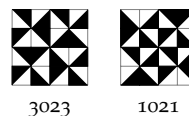
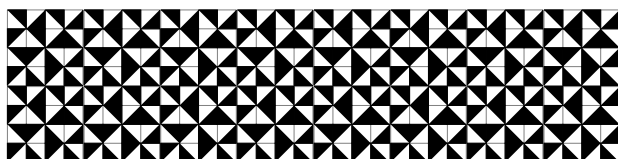
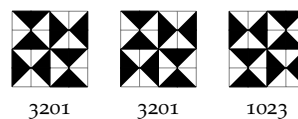
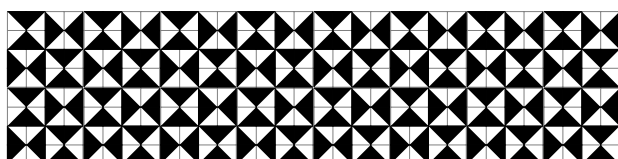
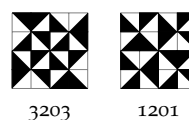
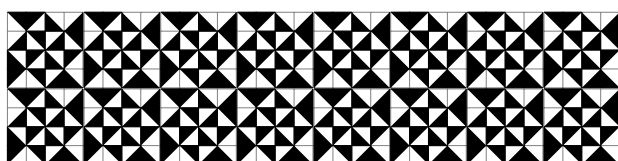
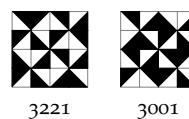
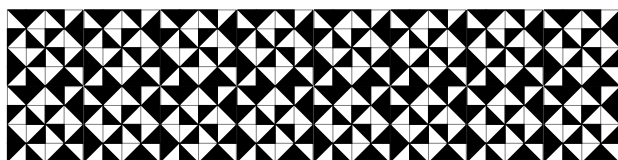
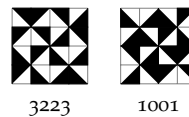
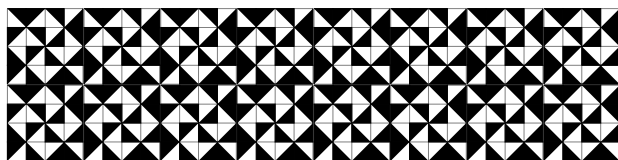


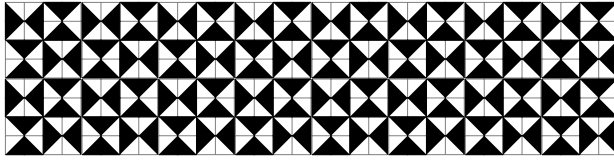
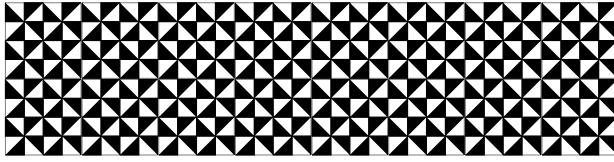
0111



3332

*Frieze patterns for family 1001 (secondary, 1001)*





1203



1203



1203



1023

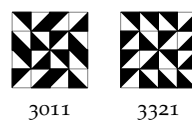
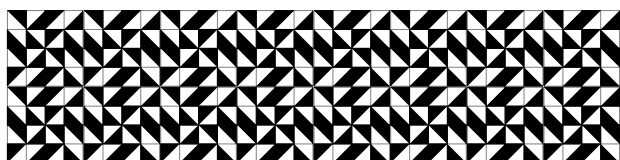
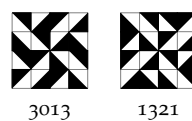
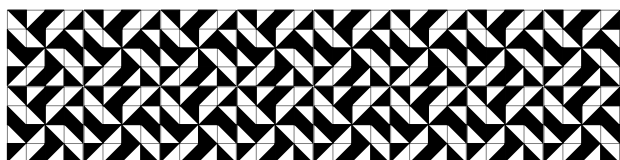
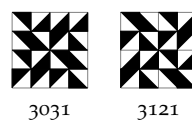
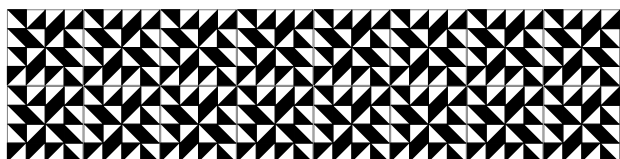
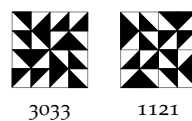
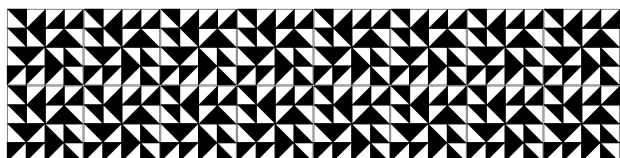
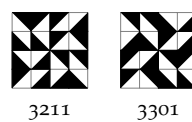
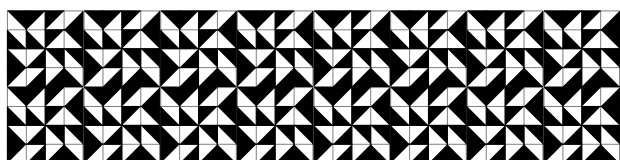
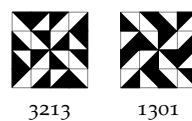
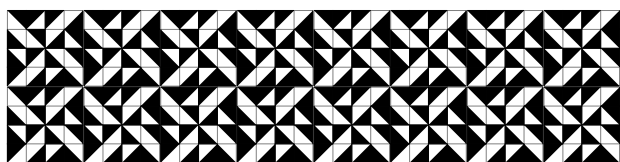
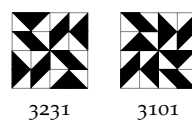
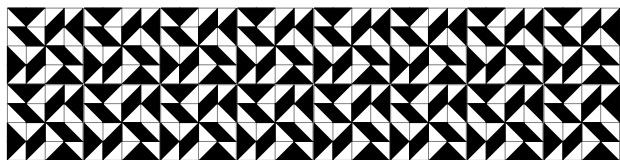
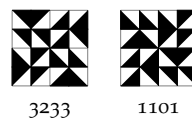
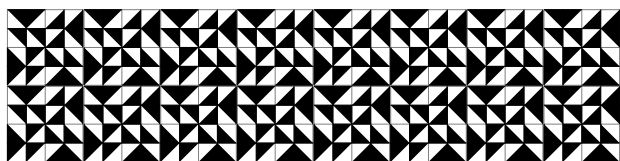


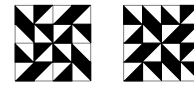
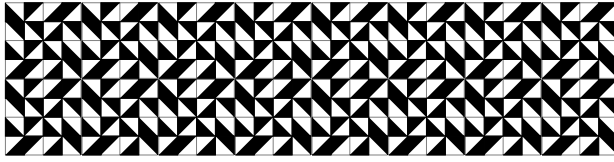
1023



3201

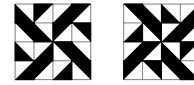
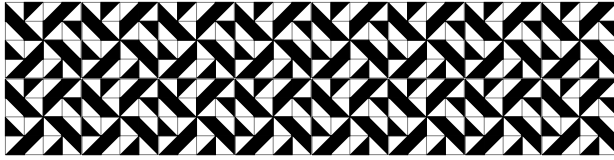
*Frieze patterns for family 1011 (secondary, 1101)*





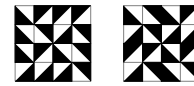
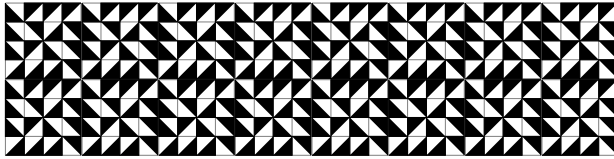
1233

1103



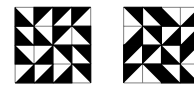
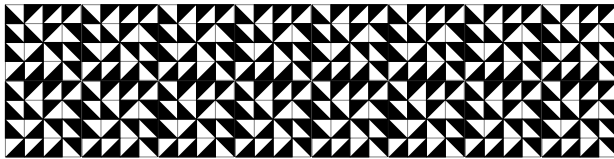
1231

3103



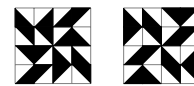
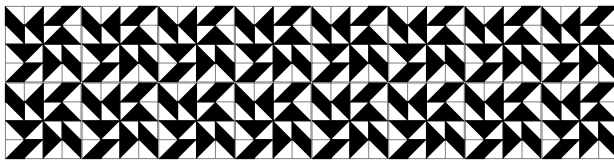
1213

1303



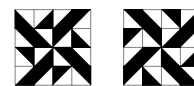
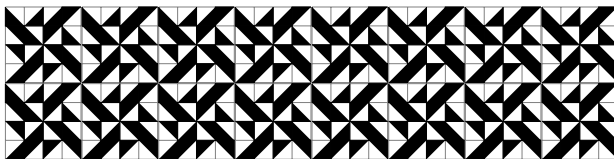
1211

3303



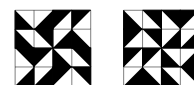
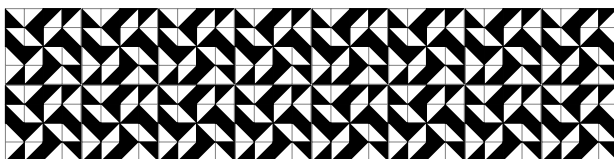
1033

1123



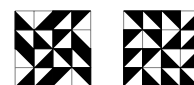
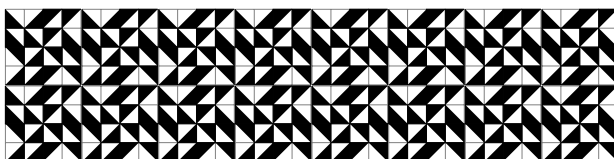
1031

3123



1013

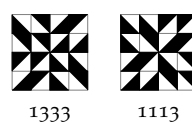
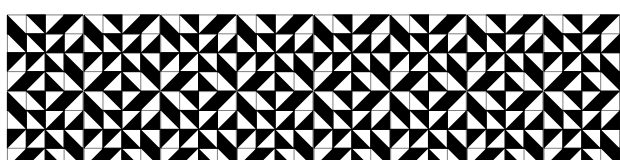
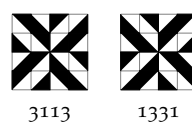
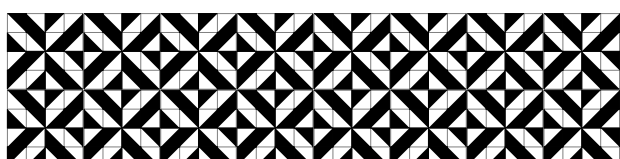
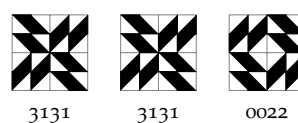
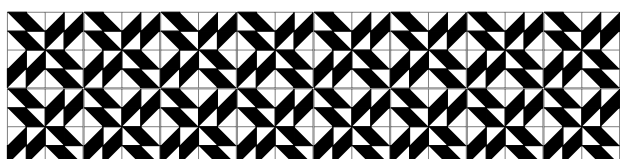
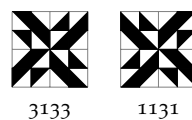
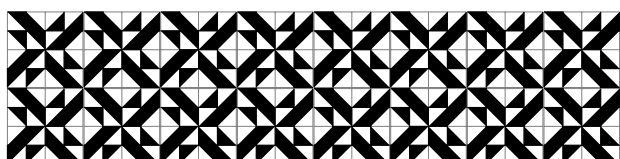
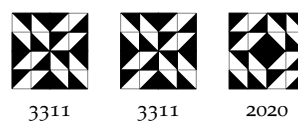
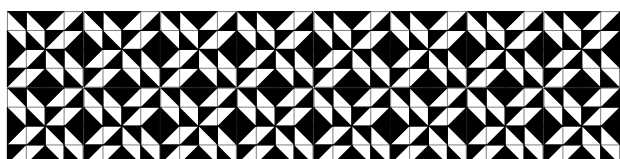
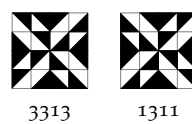
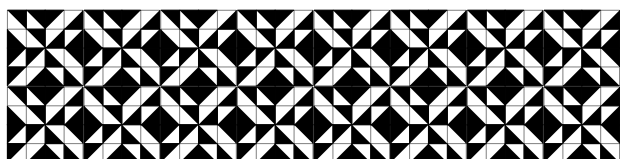
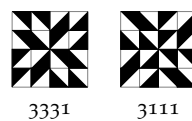
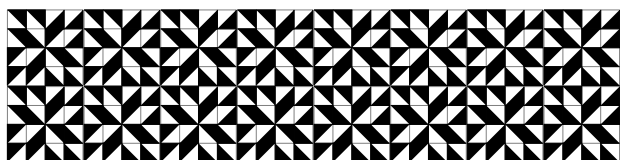
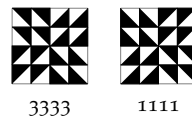
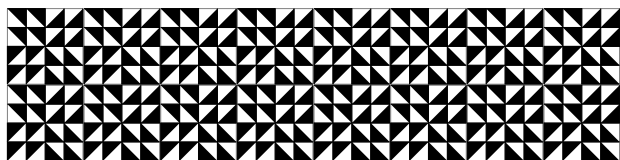
1323

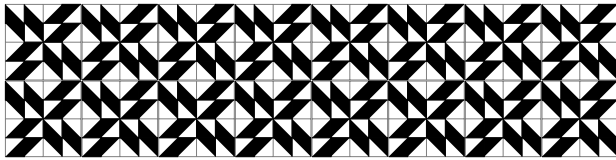
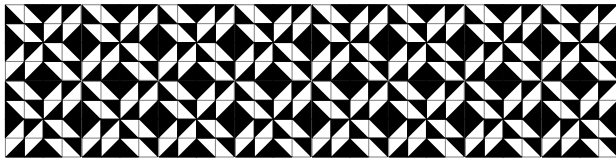


1011

3323

*Frieze patterns for family 1111 (secondary, 1111)*





1313



1313



2200



1133



1133



0202



## Self-dual tiles

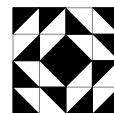
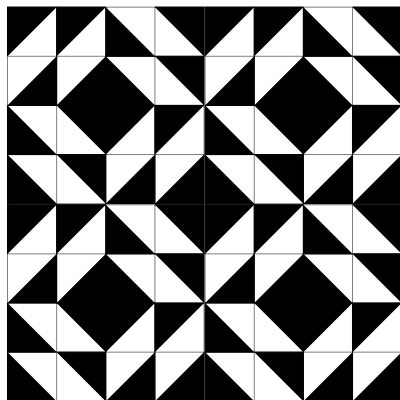
Self-dual tiles are the  $4 \times 4$  Truchet tile patterns whose  $2 \times 2$  prototile has two-fold ( $180^\circ$ ) rotational symmetry. Because of the two-fold rotational symmetry of the prototile, its appearance in the third quadrant of the  $4 \times 4$  tile is identical to its appearance in the initial quadrant. So the dual tile that emerges when placing four of the tiles together in a larger  $2 \times 2$  tile array is another copy of the original tile, appearing in the center of the larger  $2 \times 2$  pattern.

### *Prototiles with two-fold symmetry*

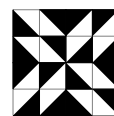
If the original prototile has strict two-fold symmetry,  $2 \times 2$  patterns made with the four-fold rotationally symmetrical Truchet tile also display another distinct emergent four-fold rotationally symmetrical Truchet tile, which we are calling the *tertiary* tile.

In these patterns, it appears that there are five copies of the primary tile (four placed in a  $2 \times 2$  array, and another emerging in the center), along with four copies of the tertiary tile pattern.

*2200 with 1313*

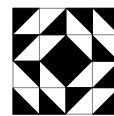
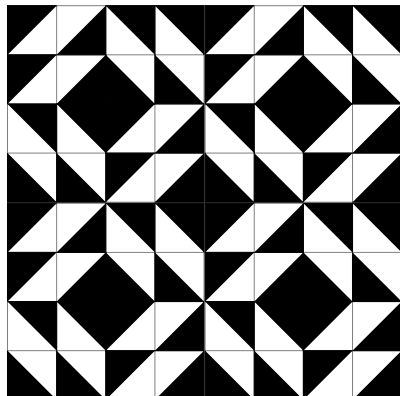


2200

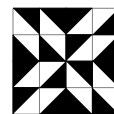


1313

*2020 with 3311*

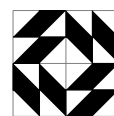
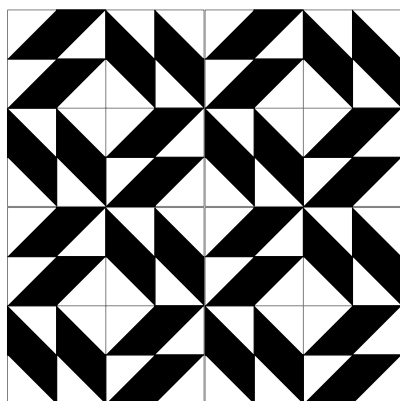


2020

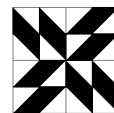


3311

*0202 with 1133*

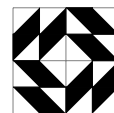
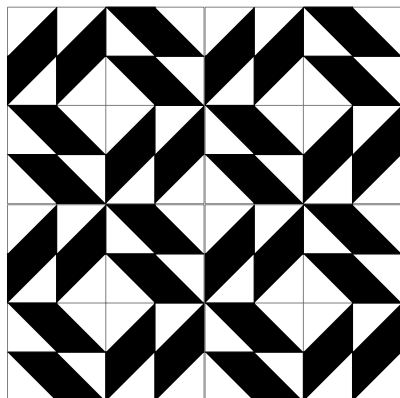


0202

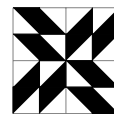


1133

*0022 with 3131*

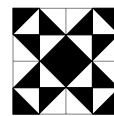
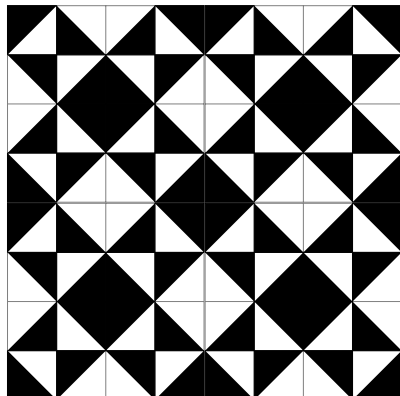


0022

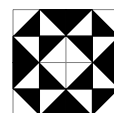


3131

*2130 with 0312*

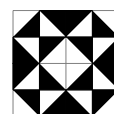
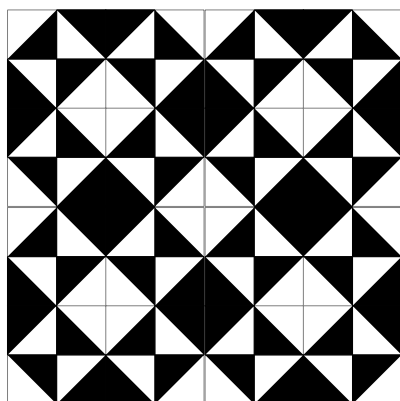


2130

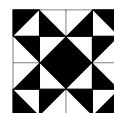


0312

*0312 with 2130*

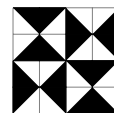
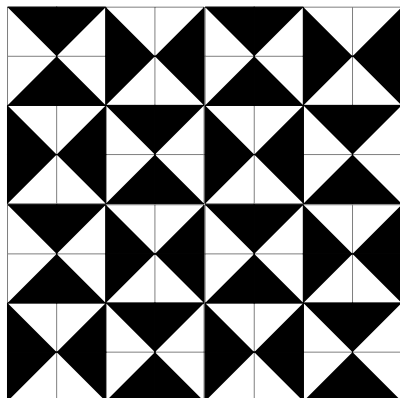


0312

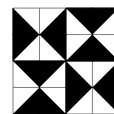


2130

*3201 with 1023*

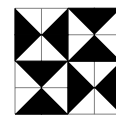
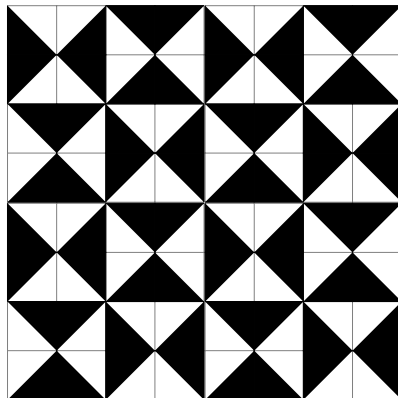


3201

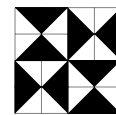


1023

*1023 with 3201*

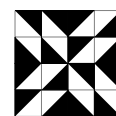
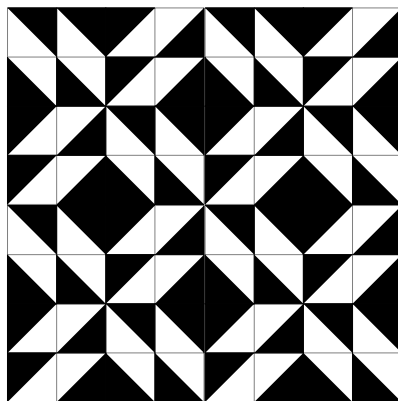


1023

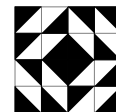


3201

*3311 with 2020*

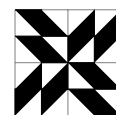
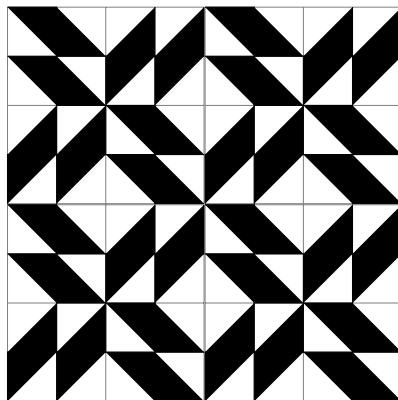


3311

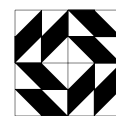


2020

*3131 with 0022*

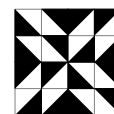
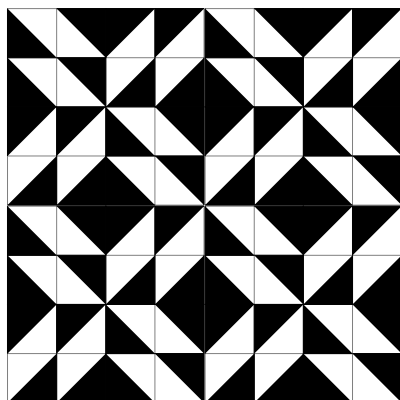


3131

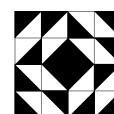


0022

*1313 with 2200*

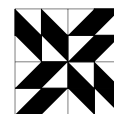
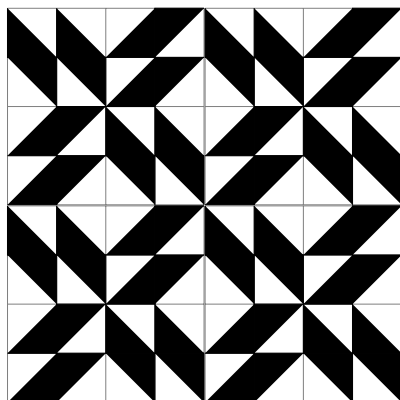


1313

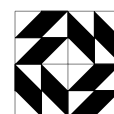


2200

*1133 with 0202*



1133



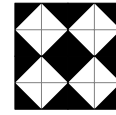
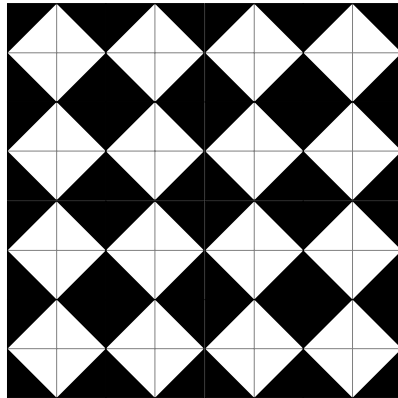
0202

### *Prototiles with four-fold symmetry*

If the original protile has four-fold symmetry,  $2 \times 2$  patterns made with the four-fold rotationally symmetrical Truchet the tertiary tile is another copy of the original tile. The pattern becomes very uniform, a  $4 \times 4$  repeating pattern of the underlying prototile.

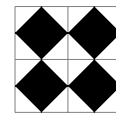
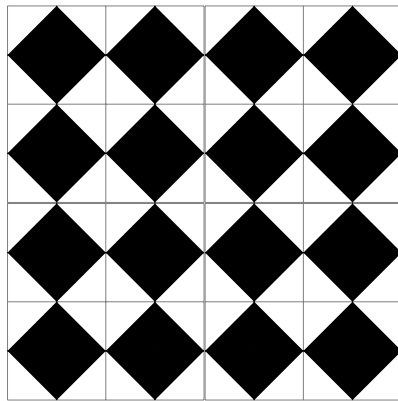
46

$2\bar{3}10$



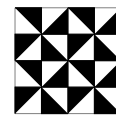
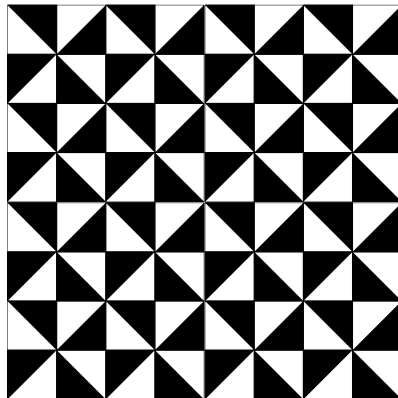
$2\bar{3}10$

$01\bar{3}2$



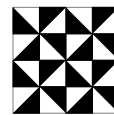
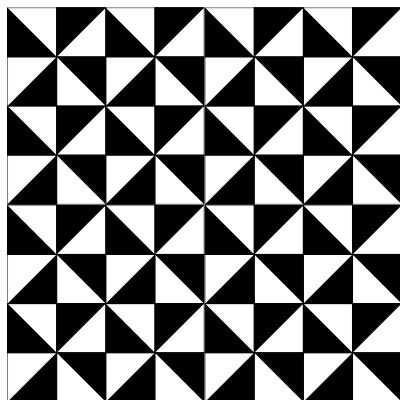
$01\bar{3}2$

$30\bar{2}1$



$30\bar{2}1$

1203

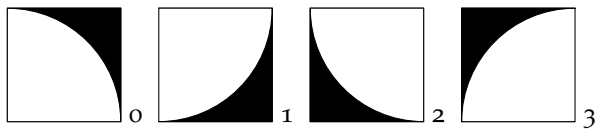


1203

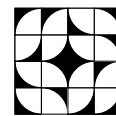
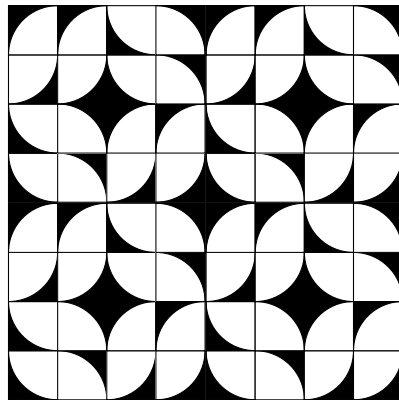




# *Semicircle Truchet tile patterns*

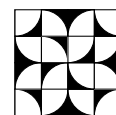
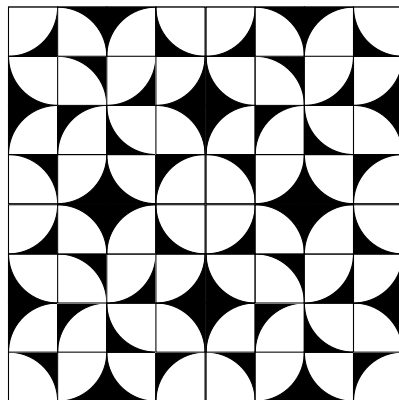


2200



2200

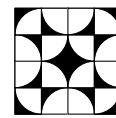
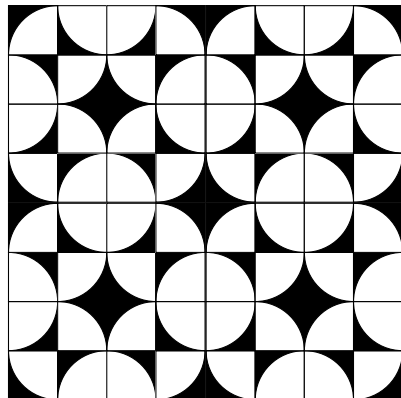
0313



0313

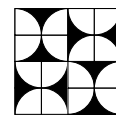
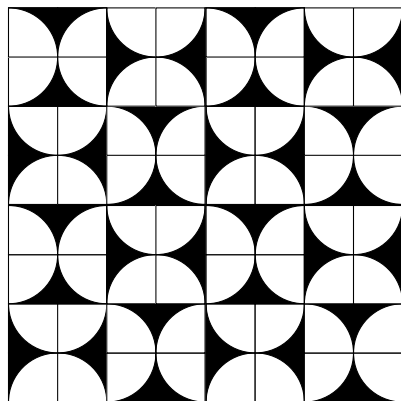
50

$21\bar{3}0$



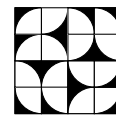
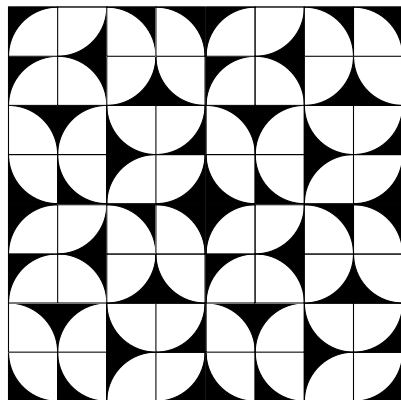
$21\bar{3}0$

$3201$



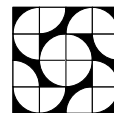
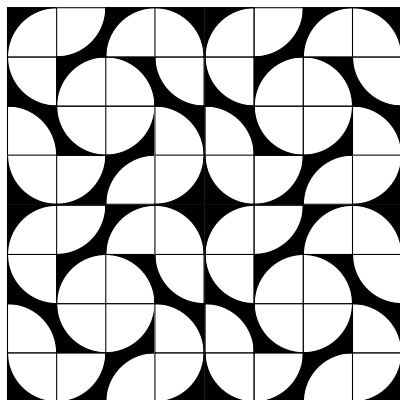
$3201$

$20\bar{2}3$



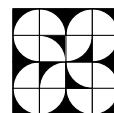
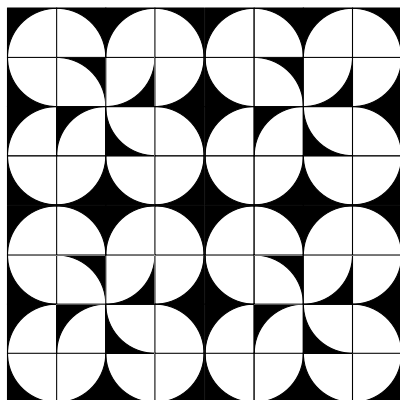
$20\bar{2}3$

2012



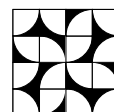
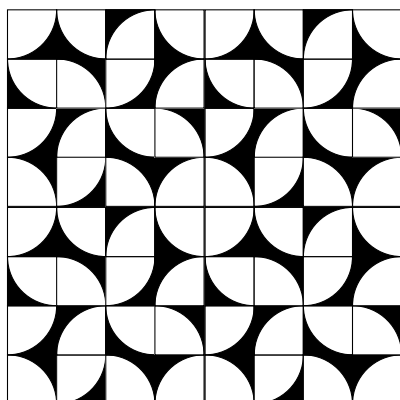
2012

2313



2313

0113



0113



## *Bibliography*

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