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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Reversible Self-Dual Codes Over the Ring $\mathbb{F}_2 + u\mathbb{F}_2$

HYUN JIN KIM¹ AND WHAN-HYUK CHOI²

¹University College, Yonsei University, Yeonsu-gu, Incheon 21983, Republic of Korea

²Department of Mathematics, Kangwon National University, Chuncheon-si 24341, Republic of Korea

Corresponding author: Whan-Hyuk Choi (whchoi@kangwon.ac.kr)

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ABSTRACT In this study, we introduce bisymmetric self-dual codes over the finite field \mathbb{F}_2 of order two. We developed a method to generate binary bisymmetric self-dual codes from a small-length bisymmetric self-dual code by increasing its length. Using this method, we produced binary bisymmetric self-dual codes and discovered that numerous such codes exhibit favorable parameters. Also, we defined the map from binary bisymmetric self-dual codes to reversible self-dual codes over the ring $\mathbb{F}_2 + u\mathbb{F}_2$. This implies that there exists a one-to-one correspondence between the bisymmetric code over \mathbb{F}_2 and the reversible self-dual code over $\mathbb{F}_2 + u\mathbb{F}_2$. Consequently, using this map on generated bisymmetric self-dual codes, we obtained reversible self-dual codes over $\mathbb{F}_2 + u\mathbb{F}_2$, which were difficult to obtain using previously known methods.

INDEX TERMS Code over a ring, reversible self-dual code, eigenvectors, bisymmetric matrix, bisymmetric self-dual codes.

NOTATION

C	A linear code.
\mathcal{C}	A binary Code.
\mathcal{D}	A code over $\mathbb{F}_2 + u\mathbb{F}_2$.
$\text{Aut}(C)$	The automorphism group of C .
Sym_n	The symmetric group of degree n .
ρ_1	$(1, 2n)(2, 2n - 1) \cdots (k, 2n - 1 + k) \cdots (n, n + 1) \in \text{Sym}_{2n}$.
ρ_2	$(1, n + 1)(2, n + 2) \cdots (k, n + k) \cdots (n, 2n) \in \text{Sym}_{2n}$.
I_n	The identity matrix of degree n .
R_n	The column reversed matrix of I_n .
A^T	The transpose of a matrix A .
A^F	The flip-transpose of a matrix A .
A^r	The column reversed matrix of a matrix A .

I. INTRODUCTION

In this study, we consider codes over two distinct rings. The one is \mathbb{F}_2 , the finite field of order two, and a code over \mathbb{F}_2 is

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called a binary code. The other is the ring $\mathbb{F}_2 + u\mathbb{F}_2 = \{0, 1, u, v = 1 + u\}$, which is defined as a 2-dimensional algebra over \mathbb{F}_2 where $u^2 = 0$. We denote this ring \mathcal{R} . Although the coding theory began with binary codes, codes over the ring \mathcal{R} have attracted considerable attention owing to their usefulness in constructing Hermitian modular forms [2] and Gaussian lattices [8]. Self-dual codes over the ring \mathcal{R} were introduced by Bachoc [1] and studied intensively in [3], [7], [8], [12], and [21].

Recently, some researchers found their application on DNA codes [9], [20]. DNA codes are made of four basic units which are called *nucleotides*: Adenine(A), Cytosine(C), Guanine(G) and Thymine(T). Siap et al. [22] identified the four symbols A, C, G, T with the elements in \mathcal{R} , and constructed cyclic DNA codes considering the GC-content(GC-weight) constraint over \mathcal{R} and used the deletion distance. Our previous papers [5], [15] also introduced efficient and feasible algorithms for designing DNA codes from reversible self-dual codes over the finite field $GF(4)$. We could point out that our algorithms take advantage of the reversibility and self-duality of reversible self-dual codes over $GF(4)$ in [5], [15]. We expect similar algorithms for

designing DNA codes to apply to reversible self-dual codes over the ring $\mathbb{F}_2 + u\mathbb{F}_2$ as well.

We can determine all self-dual codes over \mathcal{R} of length up to 8 in [8]. All *Lee-extremal* and *Lee-optimal* self-dual codes over \mathcal{R} of lengths 9 through 24 with a non-trivial automorphism of odd order are classified in [11], [12], [13], [16], and [17]. For the details of codes over the ring \mathcal{R} , we refer [1], [12], [18], and for the details of reversible self-dual codes and their application on DNA codes, we refer [5], [14], [15].

In [14], the authors explored reversible self-dual codes and presented a construction method by augmenting a generator matrix with one row and two columns. This method is proven to construct all the binary reversible self-dual codes up to equivalence. However, this method is only applicable to binary codes with standard generator matrices in the form $(I_n | A)$, where I_n is the identity matrix. We cannot generalize this method to codes over a ring: because code over a ring may not have a generator matrix in the form $(I_n | A)$, up to equivalence. This is the main motivation of this study.

In this study, we develop the construction method of reversible self-dual codes over \mathcal{R} . First, we determine the relationship between reversible self-dual codes over \mathcal{R} and binary self-dual codes. Next, we introduce a novel construction method for orthogonal bisymmetric matrices and use them to generate *bisymmetric self-dual codes*, which mean self-dual codes having generator matrices in the form $(I_n | A)$, where I_n is the identity matrix, and A is a bisymmetric matrix. Finally, we obtain reversible self-dual codes over \mathcal{R} of length $2n$ using the relationship between reversible self-dual codes over \mathcal{R} and binary bisymmetric self dual codes. Furthermore, using this construction method, we obtain numerous optimal bisymmetric self-dual codes of various lengths, including the binary extremal bisymmetric self-dual codes of length 24, and six binary extremal bisymmetric self-dual codes of length 32, along with their corresponding reversible self-dual codes over \mathcal{R} .

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. In Section II, we introduce some definitions, some facts, and notations we need. Also, we describe the necessary and sufficient conditions for bisymmetric codes. Section III presents the relationship between reversible codes over \mathcal{R} and bisymmetric codes. In Section IV, we introduce a novel construction method for bisymmetric self-dual codes. In Section V, we list our computation results obtained using our novel construction method. We then conclude this study in Section VI. All computations are performed using MAGMA [4].

II. PRELIMINARIES

Let A be a matrix of size $m \times n$ denoted by $(a_{ij})_{m \times n}$. We denote the transpose of A by A^T , that is, $A^T = (a_{ji})_{n \times m}$. A^F is the flip-transpose of A , which flips A across its anti-diagonal, that is, $A^F = (a_{n-j+1, m-i+1})_{n \times m}$ and A^r is the column-reversed matrix of A , that is, $A^r = (a_{i, n-j+1})_{m \times n}$. Let I_n be the $n \times n$ identity matrix and A be an $n \times n$ square matrix. Subsequently, a matrix A is called *orthogonal* if $AA^T = I_n$, A is called

symmetric if $A = A^T$, A is called *persymmetric* if $A = A^F$ and A is called *bisymmetric* if $A = A^T = A^F$.

Let A, B be $n \times n$ matrices and R_n be the $n \times n$ anti-diagonal matrix whose anti-diagonal elements are all one, that is, $R_n = I_n^r$. The following properties are straightforward:

$$\begin{aligned} R_n^T &= R_n^F = R_n, R_n^2 = I_n, A^F = R_n A^T R_n, \\ A^r &= A R_n, (A^F)^F = A, (A^T)^F = (A^F)^T, \\ (A + B)^F &= A^F + B^F, (AB)^F = B^F A^F. \end{aligned}$$

Let \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} be $1 \times n$ matrices or regard them vectors of length n by the context. The following properties are also straightforward:

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbf{u}^r)^T &= \mathbf{u}^F, (\mathbf{u}^r)^F = \mathbf{u}^T, (\mathbf{u}^F)^T = (\mathbf{u}^T)^F = \mathbf{u}^r, \\ \mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}^T &= \mathbf{u}^r \mathbf{v}^F \quad (\because \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u}^r \cdot \mathbf{v}^r), \\ (\mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{v})^F &= \mathbf{u}^F (\mathbf{v}^T)^F = \mathbf{u}^F \mathbf{v}^r, (\mathbf{u}^F \mathbf{v})^T = \mathbf{u}^T (\mathbf{v}^F)^T = \mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{v}^r. \end{aligned}$$

Let \mathcal{R} be a finite ring. A *linear code of length n over a ring \mathcal{R}* is a \mathcal{R} -submodule of \mathcal{R}^n . In particular, a *binary code* is a linear code over \mathbb{F}_2 . We call an element of code a *codeword* and the number of non-zero components in a codeword is called *weight* of the codeword. The space \mathcal{R}^n is equipped with the standard inner product, $\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$, where $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$, $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_n)$ are vectors in \mathcal{R}^n . For a code C of length n over \mathcal{R} , the *dual code* C^\perp is defined by

$$C^\perp = \{\mathbf{v} \in \mathcal{R}^n \mid \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{w} = 0 \text{ for all } \mathbf{w} \in C\}.$$

A code C is called *self-orthogonal* if $C \subset C^\perp$ and *self-dual* if $C = C^\perp$. It is obvious that binary self-dual codes are always even; every codeword has even weight. Binary self-dual codes that are doubly-even are called *Type II* codes; otherwise, they are called *Type I* codes.

Let Sym_n be the *symmetric group* on $\{1, \dots, n\}$. Two codes of length n , C and C' are called *monomial equivalent* if there exists an $n \times n$ monomial matrix M over \mathcal{R} such that $C' = CM$. The codes are called *permutation equivalent* if there exists $P \in \text{Sym}_n$ such that $C' = CP$. A permutation $P \in S_n$ is called an *automorphism* of C if $C = CP$. The set of all automorphisms of C forms the automorphism group $\text{Aut}(C)$ of C .

We use the following notation throughout this paper.

A code is called *reversible* if it is invariant as a set under a reversal of each codeword [14]. In particular, for a code C of length $2n$, C is reversible if and only if $C = C\rho_1$ for $\rho_1 = \prod_{k=1}^n (k, 2n - k + 1) = (1, 2n)(2, 2n - 1) \cdots (k, 2n - k + 1) \cdots (n, n + 1) \in \text{Sym}_{2n}$. A self-dual code that is reversible is called a *reversible self-dual code (RSD code in short)*. The properties of RSD codes are investigated in [14]. Since any binary self-dual code has an even length $2n$ for an integer n , it is clear that a binary self-dual code is reversible if and only if the code has ρ_1 as an automorphism. In [14], it is proved that if C is a binary self-dual code with standard generator matrix $(I | A)$, C is reversible if and only if A is persymmetric:

Lemma 1 [14, Lemma 3.3]: Let C be a binary self-dual code of length $2n$ with generator matrix in the standard form

$(I_n | A)$, and let $\rho_1 = \prod_{k=1}^n (k, 2n - k + 1) \in \text{Sym}_{2n}$. Then $\rho_1 \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{C})$ if and only if A satisfies one of the following:

- (i) $(A^r)^2 = I_n$
- (ii) A is persymmetric.

However, one may consider a self-dual code having ρ_2 as an automorphism where $\rho_2 = \prod_{k=1}^n (k, n + k) \in \text{Sym}_{2n}$.

Lemma 2: Let \mathcal{C} be a binary self-dual code of length $2n$ with generator matrix in the standard form $(I_n | A)$ and let $\rho_2 = \prod_{k=1}^n (k, n + k) \in \text{Sym}_{2n}$. Then $\rho_2 \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{C})$ if and only if A is symmetric.

Proof: Suppose that $\rho_2 \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{C})$ for a self-dual code \mathcal{C} and $G = (I_n | A)$ is a generator matrix of \mathcal{C} . Then,

$$G\rho_2 = (A | I_n)$$

generates \mathcal{C} as well. Recall that since \mathcal{C} is self-dual, A is orthogonal, that is, $A^T A = I_n$. Thus, $A^T = A^{-1}$. It is easy to verify that $A^{-1}G$ is a generator matrix of \mathcal{C} in the standard form since

$$A^{-1}G = (A^{-1}A | A^{-1}I_n) = (I_n | A^{-1}) = (I_n | A^T).$$

The row vectors of $A^{-1}G$ and those of $(I_n | A)$ generate the same code \mathcal{C} ; this implies $A^T = A$, thus A is symmetric. The reverse argument proves the other direction immediately. ■

Symmetric self-dual codes were studied in [6] and [19]. We define a *bisymmetric self-dual code* in the following Definition.

Definition 3: If a self-dual code \mathcal{C} of length $2n$ has a standard generator matrix $G = (I_n | A)$, where the matrix A is bisymmetric, then \mathcal{C} is called a *bisymmetric self-dual code*.

Proposition 4: There exists a binary bisymmetric self-dual code for all even length $2n$.

Proof: The matrix $(I_n | I_n)$ generates a binary bisymmetric self-dual code of length $2n$ for every positive integer n . ■

Example 5: There exist two trivial bisymmetric self-dual codes with generator matrices, $(I_n | R_n)$ and $(I_n | I_n)$.

Particularly, when $n = 2$, there exist only two distinct bisymmetric self-dual codes in the standard form with generator matrices,

$$(I_2 | R_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

and

$$(I_2 | I_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

We denote these codes by \mathcal{C}_4 and \mathcal{C}'_4 , respectively.

Henceforth, we discuss the relationship between binary self-dual codes and self-dual codes over the ring \mathcal{R} . Let \mathcal{D} be a self-dual code of length n over the ring \mathcal{R} . It is well-known that the *Gray image* of \mathcal{D} is a binary self-dual code of length $2n$ with a fixed-point-free automorphism of order two [2], [11]. The Gray map ϕ is defined as follows [8]:

$$\phi : \mathcal{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_2^2 \text{ by } \phi(a + bu) = (a + b, b),$$

that is, simply $\phi(0) = 00, \phi(1) = 10, \phi(v) = 01$, and $\phi(u) = 11$. When \mathbf{x} is in \mathcal{R}^n , we apply ϕ to each component

of \mathbf{x} . This map is \mathbb{F}_2 -linear, so $\phi(\mathcal{D})$ is a binary linear code of length $2n$, and $\phi(\mathcal{D})$ is called the *Gray image* of \mathcal{D} . Moreover, if \mathcal{D} is self-dual, then $\phi(\mathcal{D})$ is a binary self-dual code of length $2n$ with a fixed-point-free automorphism $\rho = (1, 2)(3, 4) \dots (2n - 1, 2n)$. Conversely, for a binary self-dual code \mathcal{C} of length $2n$ having a fixed-point-free automorphism $\rho' = (a_1, b_1)(a_2, b_2) \dots (a_n, b_n)$ of order two, we can find an equivalent code \mathcal{C}' by rearranging the coordinates of \mathcal{C} in the order of $a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2, \dots, a_n, b_n$. Subsequently, \mathcal{C}' has the fixed-point-free automorphism $\rho = (1, 2)(3, 4) \dots (2n - 1, 2n)$, and $\phi^{-1}(\mathcal{C}')$ is a self-dual code over \mathcal{R} . The following proposition in [2] summarizes the relation between self-dual codes over \mathcal{R} and binary self-dual codes with fixed-point-free automorphism ρ .

Proposition 6 [2, Proposition 4.3.]: There is a one-to-one correspondence between $\bar{\mathcal{C}}$ and $\bar{\mathcal{D}}$ given by

$$[C] \rightarrow [\phi(C), \tau],$$

where $\bar{\mathcal{C}}$ denote the set of equivalences of codes of length n over \mathcal{R} , $\bar{\mathcal{D}}$ denote the set of equivalences of binary codes of length $2n$ with a fixed-point-free involution τ , $[C]$ is an equivalence class containing C , and $[\phi(C), \tau]$ is an equivalence class containing $\phi(C)$ with $\tau \in \text{Aut}(\phi(C))$.

For the details of the relationship between self-dual codes over \mathcal{R} and binary self-dual codes with fixed-point-free automorphism ρ , we refer [2], [11].

III. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BISYMMETRIC CODES AND REVERSIBLE CODES

This section discusses the relationship between bisymmetric self-dual codes over \mathbb{F}_2 and reversible self-dual codes over \mathcal{R} . First, we consider the relationship between bisymmetric codes and their automorphisms.

Theorem 7: Let \mathcal{C} be a binary self-dual code of length $2n$ with generator matrix in the standard form $(I_n | A)$. Let $\rho_1 = \prod_{k=1}^n (k, 2n - k + 1)$ and $\rho_2 = \prod_{k=1}^n (k, n + k) \in \text{Sym}_{2n}$. Then ρ_1 and ρ_2 are in $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{C})$ if and only if A is bisymmetric.

Proof: It is shown by Lemmas 1 and 2. ■

We introduce a permutation map ψ , which defines a correspondence between binary bisymmetric self-dual codes of length $4n$ and RSD codes of length $2n$ over \mathcal{R} .

Henceforth, we denote \mathcal{D} and \mathcal{C} as an RSD code of length $2n$ over \mathcal{R} and a binary self-dual code of length $4n$, respectively. Recall that the Gray map ϕ on a codeword $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{D}$ as

$$\phi(\mathbf{x}) = (x_{1,1}, x_{1,2}, \dots, x_{2n,1}, x_{2n,2}) \in \mathbb{F}_2^{4n}$$

for $x_{k,1} = a_k + b_k$ and $x_{k,2} = b_k$ where $x_k = a_k + b_k u$ is the k -th coordinate of codeword \mathbf{x} . $\phi(\mathcal{D})$ is a binary self-dual code of length $4n$ with a fixed-point-free automorphism $\rho = (1, 2)(3, 4) \dots (4n - 1, 4n)$, since \mathcal{D} has length $2n$.

We define a permutation map ψ acting on $\phi(\mathbf{x})$ as follows:

$$\psi(\phi(\mathbf{x})) = (x_{1,1}, x_{2,1}, \dots, x_{n,1}, x_{n+1,2}, \dots, x_{2n,2}, x_{2n,1}, \dots, x_{n+1,1}, x_{n,2}, \dots, x_{2,2}, x_{1,2}).$$

Clearly, $\mathcal{C} = \psi(\phi(\mathcal{D}))$ is a binary self-dual code of length $4n$ which is equivalent to $\phi(\mathcal{D})$. Subsequently, we have the following theorem.

Theorem 8: Let ψ and ϕ be maps defined above. Let $\sigma = \prod_{k=1}^{2n} (k, 4n - k + 1) \in \text{Sym}_{4n}$ and $\tau = \prod_{k=1}^{2n} (k, 2n + k) \in \text{Sym}_{4n}$. Assume that \mathcal{D} is an RSD code of length $2n$ over \mathcal{R} and $\mathcal{C} = \psi(\phi(\mathcal{D}))$. Subsequently, σ and τ are automorphisms of \mathcal{C} .

Proof: Recall that $\phi(\mathcal{D})$ has the permutation $\rho = (1, 2)(3, 4) \cdots (2k - 1, 2k) \cdots (4n - 1, 4n) \in \text{Sym}_{4n}$ as an automorphism, and the permutation ρ permutes each pair of $x_{k,1}$ and $x_{k,2}$ for all $1 \leq k \leq 2n$ of every codeword $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{D}$.

The map ψ is defined to rearrange all the elements $x_{k,1}$ and $x_{k,2}$ for all $1 \leq k \leq 2n$ of every codeword $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{D}$ such that $\sigma = \prod_{k=1}^{2n} (k, 4n - k + 1) \in \text{Sym}_{4n}$ is to be an automorphism of $\psi(\phi(\mathcal{D}))$.

Regarding τ , we use the reversibility of \mathcal{D} . Since \mathcal{D} is reversible, the permutation $\rho_1 = \prod_{k=1}^n (k, 2n - k + 1) \in \text{Sym}_{2n}$ is an automorphism of \mathcal{D} , which means that for every codeword $\mathbf{x} = (x_i) \in \mathcal{D}$, $\mathbf{x}^r = (x_{\rho_1(i)})$ is also a codeword in \mathcal{D} . The transposition of two elements x_i and x_{2n-i+1} in \mathbf{x} corresponds to two different transpositions under the map ϕ , the transposition of $x_{i,1}$ and $x_{2n-i+1,1}$ and the transposition of $x_{i,2}$ and $x_{2n-i+1,2}$ of $\phi(\mathbf{x})$. It is easy to verify that the map ψ rearranges elements $x_{k,1}$ and $x_{k,2}$ for all $1 \leq k \leq 2n$ of every codeword $\mathbf{x} = (x_i) \in \mathcal{D}$ so that $\tau = \prod_{k=1}^{2n} (k, 2n + k) \in \text{Sym}_{4n}$ is to be an automorphism of $\psi(\phi(\mathcal{D}))$. ■

Corollary 9: For any bisymmetric self-dual code \mathcal{C} over \mathbb{F}_2 , there exists a reversible self-dual code $\mathcal{D} = \phi^{-1}(\psi^{-1}(\mathcal{C}))$.

Proof: It is straightforward, as evident from Theorem 7, 8, and Proposition 6. ■

Example 10: (i) From the trivial bisymmetric self-dual code \mathcal{C}_4 with the generator matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

we obtain $\phi^{-1}(\psi^{-1}(\mathcal{C}_4))$, a reversible self-dual code over \mathcal{R} with the generator matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} u & 0 \\ 0 & u \end{pmatrix},$$

whereas from the trivial bisymmetric self-dual code \mathcal{C}'_4 with the generator matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

we obtain $\phi^{-1}(\psi^{-1}(\mathcal{C}'_4))$, a reversible self-dual code over \mathcal{R} with the generator matrix

$$(1 \ 1).$$

(ii) Let \mathcal{E}_8 and \mathcal{E}'_8 be equivalent extremal bisymmetric self-dual codes with the generator matrices

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

and

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

respectively.

We verify that the RSD code $\phi^{-1}(\psi^{-1}(\mathcal{E}_8))$ over \mathcal{R} has the generator matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & u & v \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & u \end{pmatrix},$$

whereas the RSD code $\phi^{-1}(\psi^{-1}(\mathcal{E}'_8))$ over \mathcal{R} has the generator matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & v \\ 0 & u & 0 & u \\ 0 & 0 & u & u \end{pmatrix},$$

which shows that $\phi^{-1}(\psi^{-1}(\mathcal{E}_8))$ and $\phi^{-1}(\psi^{-1}(\mathcal{E}'_8))$ are neither permutation equivalent nor monomial equivalent.

Remark 11: We highlight that the map $(\psi \circ \phi)^{-1}$ does not preserve the equivalence. As we can see in Example 10, even if two bisymmetric self-dual codes \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{C}' in Example 10 are (permutation) equivalent to each other, reversible self-dual codes $\phi^{-1}(\psi^{-1}(\mathcal{C}))$ and $\phi^{-1}(\psi^{-1}(\mathcal{C}'))$ are neither monomial nor permutation equivalent.

IV. CONSTRUCTION OF BISYMMETRIC SELF-DUAL CODES

Proposition 12: Let \mathbf{x} be a binary vector of length $2n$, and let A be a $2n \times 2n$ bisymmetric matrix. Subsequently,

- (i) $AR_{2n} = R_{2n}A$.
- (ii) $\mathbf{xx}^F = \mathbf{x}^r \mathbf{x}^T = 0$.
- (iii) $\mathbf{xx}^T = \mathbf{x}^r \mathbf{x}^F$, that is, $\mathbf{xx}^T + \mathbf{x}^r \mathbf{x}^F = 0$
- (iv) if \mathbf{x} is an eigenvector of A ($A\mathbf{x}^T = \mathbf{x}^T$), then $\mathbf{x}A = \mathbf{x}$, $A\mathbf{x}^F = \mathbf{x}^F$, and $\mathbf{x}^r A = \mathbf{x}^r$.
- (v) if \mathbf{x} is an eigenvector of AR_{2n} ($AR_{2n}\mathbf{x}^T = \mathbf{x}^T$), then $A\mathbf{x}^F = \mathbf{x}^T$, $\mathbf{x}A = \mathbf{x}^r$, $A\mathbf{x}^T = \mathbf{x}^F$, and $\mathbf{x}^r A = \mathbf{x}$.

Proof:

- (i) Since A is bisymmetric, $A = A^F = R_{2n}A^T R_{2n} = R_{2n}AR_{2n}$. Therefore, $AR_{2n} = R_{2n}A$.
- (ii) $\mathbf{xx}^F = \mathbf{x}^r \mathbf{x}^T = \sum_{i=1}^{2n} x_i x_{2n-i+1} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i x_{2n-i+1} = 0$.
- (iii) $\mathbf{xx}^T + \mathbf{x}^r \mathbf{x}^F = \mathbf{xx}^T + \mathbf{x}R_{2n}R_{2n}\mathbf{x}^T = 2\mathbf{xx}^T = 0$
- (iv) Since \mathbf{x} is an eigenvector of A , $A\mathbf{x}^T = \mathbf{x}^T$. If we transpose both sides, $\mathbf{x}A = \mathbf{x}$. $A\mathbf{x}^F = AR_{2n}\mathbf{x}^T = R_{2n}A\mathbf{x}^T = R_{2n}\mathbf{x}^T = \mathbf{x}^F$. $\mathbf{x}^r A = \mathbf{x}R_{2n}A = \mathbf{x}AR_{2n} = \mathbf{x}R_{2n} = \mathbf{x}^r$.
- (v) Since \mathbf{x} is an eigenvector of AR_{2n} , $AR_{2n}\mathbf{x}^T = \mathbf{x}^T$. Therefore, $A\mathbf{x}^F = AR_{2n}\mathbf{x}^T = \mathbf{x}^T$. If we flip both sides, $\mathbf{x}A = (\mathbf{x}^T)^F = \mathbf{x}^r$. $A\mathbf{x}^T = AR_{2n}R_{2n}\mathbf{x}^T = R_{2n}AR_{2n}\mathbf{x}^T = R_{2n}\mathbf{x}^T = \mathbf{x}^F$, and $\mathbf{x}^r A = \mathbf{x}^r R_{2n}R_{2n}A = \mathbf{x}AR_{2n} = \mathbf{x}^r R_{2n} = \mathbf{x}$. ■

Theorem 13: Let A be a bisymmetric (symmetric and persymmetric) matrix and $(I_n \mid A)$ be a generator matrix of a binary bisymmetric self-dual code of length $4n$.

Subsequently, the matrix

$$(I_{2n+2}|A') = \left(I_{2n+2} \left| \begin{array}{c|c|c} a & \mathbf{x} & b \\ \mathbf{x}^T & A + E & \mathbf{x}^F \\ b & \mathbf{x}^r & a \end{array} \right. \right)$$

generates a binary bisymmetric self-dual code of length $4n + 4$ where a, b and a vector \mathbf{x} and a matrix E are decided as follows:

- (i) If A has an eigenvector \mathbf{x} of eigenvalue one with odd weight, then

$$a = b = 0, E = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r.$$

- (ii) If A has an eigenvector \mathbf{x} of eigenvalue one with even weight such that $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}^r$, or if \mathbf{x} is the zero vector, then set

$$a = 1, b = 0, E = O.$$

- (iii) If AR has an eigenvector \mathbf{x} of eigenvalue one with odd weight, then

$$a = b = 1, E = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r.$$

- (iv) If AR has an eigenvector \mathbf{x} of eigenvalue one with even weight such that $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}^r$, or if \mathbf{x} is the zero vector, then

$$a = 0, b = 1, E = O.$$

Proof: By the assumption, we have that $AA = I_{2n}$. It is easy to check that E is bisymmetric, therefore A' is also a bisymmetric matrix. Thus, we only to show that A' is orthogonal, that is. $A'(A')^T = A'A' = I_{2n+2}$.

Case (i) Since \mathbf{x} has an odd weight, we have $\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^T = 1$ and $\mathbf{x}^r \mathbf{x}^F = 1$. Since \mathbf{x} is an eigenvector of A , we know that $A\mathbf{x}^T = \mathbf{x}^T, A\mathbf{x}^F = \mathbf{x}^F, \mathbf{x}A^T = \mathbf{x},$ and $\mathbf{x}^r A^T = \mathbf{x}^r$.

$$\begin{aligned} & (A + \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r)(A + \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r) \\ &= AA + A\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + A\mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r + \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}A + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r A \\ & \quad + (\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r)(\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r) \\ &= I_{2n} + \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r + \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r \\ & \quad + (\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r)(\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r) \\ &= I_{2n} + \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r \\ &= I_{2n} + \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^T 0\mathbf{x}^r + \mathbf{x}^F 0\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r \\ &= I_{2n} + \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} A'(A')^T &= \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} 0 & \mathbf{x} & 0 \\ \mathbf{x}^T & A + \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r & \mathbf{x}^F \\ 0 & \mathbf{x}^r & 0 \end{array} \right)^2 \\ &= \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^T & \mathbf{x}A^T + \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r & \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^F \\ \dots & \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + (I_{2n} + \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r) + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{array} \right) \\ &= \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} 1 & \mathbf{x} + 1\mathbf{x} + 0\mathbf{x}^r & 0 \\ \dots & \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + (I_{2n} + \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r) + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{array} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} 1 & O & 0 \\ O^T & I_{2n} & O^F \\ 0 & O^R & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ &= I_{2n+2}. \end{aligned}$$

Here, ‘...’ means that the block does not need to be calculated, because of the bisymmetry of the matrix $A'(A')^T$. Indeed, the only four blocks we calculated determine the whole matrix $A'(A')^T$.

Case (ii) By the assumption, $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}^r$, thus $\mathbf{x}^F = \mathbf{x}^T$. Since \mathbf{x} has an even weight, we have $\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^T = 0$ and $\mathbf{x}^r \mathbf{x}^F = 0$. Since \mathbf{x} is an eigenvector of A , $A\mathbf{x}^T = \mathbf{x}^T, A\mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^F, \mathbf{x}A^T = \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}^r A^T = \mathbf{x}^r$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} A'(A')^T &= \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} 1 & \mathbf{x} & 0 \\ \mathbf{x}^T & A & \mathbf{x}^F \\ 0 & \mathbf{x}^r & 1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} 1 & \mathbf{x} & 0 \\ \mathbf{x}^T & A & \mathbf{x}^F \\ 0 & \mathbf{x}^r & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ &= \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} 1 + \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^T & \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}A & \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^F \\ \dots & \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + AA + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{array} \right) \\ &= \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} 1 & \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x} & 0 \\ \dots & I_{2n} + \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{array} \right) \\ &= \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} 1 & O & 0 \\ O^T & I_{2n} & O^F \\ 0 & O^R & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ &= I_{2n+2}. \end{aligned}$$

Case (iii) Since \mathbf{x} has an odd weight, we have $\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^T = 1$ and $\mathbf{x}^r \mathbf{x}^F = 1$. Since \mathbf{x} is an eigenvector of AR , $A\mathbf{x}^F = \mathbf{x}^T, A\mathbf{x}^T = \mathbf{x}^F, \mathbf{x}A^T = \mathbf{x}^r, \mathbf{x}^r A = \mathbf{x}$.

$$\begin{aligned} & (A + \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r)(A + \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r) \\ &= AA + A\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + A\mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r + \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}A + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r A \\ & \quad + (\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r)(\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r) \\ &= I_{2n} + \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}^r + \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}^r + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x} \\ & \quad + (\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r)(\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r) \\ &= I_{2n} + 0 + \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} \\ & \quad + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r \\ &= I_{2n} + \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^T 0\mathbf{x}^r + \mathbf{x}^F 0\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r \\ &= I_{2n} + \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} A'(A')^T &= \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} 1 & \mathbf{x} & 1 \\ \mathbf{x}^T & A + \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r & \mathbf{x}^F \\ 1 & \mathbf{x}^r & 1 \end{array} \right)^2 \\ &= \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^T & \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}A^T + \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r + \mathbf{x}^r & \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^F \\ \dots & \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + (I_{2n} + \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r) + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{array} \right) \\ &= \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} 1 & \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^r + 1\mathbf{x} + 0\mathbf{x}^r + \mathbf{x}^r & 0 \\ \dots & \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + (I_{2n} + \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r) + \mathbf{x}^F \mathbf{x}^r & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{array} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} 1 & O & 0 \\ \hline O^T & I_{2n} & O^F \\ \hline 0 & O^r & 1 \end{array} \right) = I_{2n+2}.$$

Case (iv) \mathbf{x} has an even weight, that is, $\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^T = 0$ and $\mathbf{x}^r\mathbf{x}^F = 0$. Since \mathbf{x} is an eigenvector of AR , $A\mathbf{x}^F = \mathbf{x}^T$, $A\mathbf{x}^T = \mathbf{x}^F$, $\mathbf{x}A^T = \mathbf{x}^r$, $\mathbf{x}^rA = \mathbf{x}$.

$$\begin{aligned} A'(A')^T &= \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} 0 & \mathbf{x} & 1 \\ \hline \mathbf{x}^T & A & \mathbf{x}^F \\ \hline 1 & \mathbf{x}^r & 0 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} 0 & \mathbf{x} & 1 \\ \hline \mathbf{x}^T & A^T & \mathbf{x}^F \\ \hline 1 & \mathbf{x}^r & 0 \end{array} \right) \\ &= \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^T + 1 & \mathbf{x}A^T + \mathbf{x}^r & \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^F \\ \hline \dots & \mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{x} + AA^T + \mathbf{x}^F\mathbf{x}^r & \dots \\ \hline \dots & \dots & \dots \end{array} \right) \\ &= \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^T + 1 & \mathbf{x}^r + \mathbf{x}^r & \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^F \\ \hline \dots & AA^T & \dots \\ \hline \dots & \dots & \dots \end{array} \right) \\ &= \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} 1 & O & 0 \\ \hline O^T & I_{2n} & O^F \\ \hline 0 & O^r & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ &= I_{2n+2}. \end{aligned}$$

The following examples illustrate our construction methods of binary bisymmetric self-dual codes and RSD codes over \mathcal{R} .

Example 14: The extremal bisymmetric self-dual code \mathcal{E}_8 in Example 10 has the generator matrix

$$(I_4|A) = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right),$$

and it is easy to check that eigenspaces of matrix A and AR corresponding to one are both generated by $\{(1, 0, 0, 1), (0, 1, 1, 0)\}$. Therefore, A and AR have only even weight eigenvectors of eigenvalue one. If we take the eigenvector $\mathbf{x} = (1, 0, 0, 1)$, then $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}^r$ and applying the method (ii) in Theorem 13, we obtain a generator matrix of a bisymmetric $[12, 6, 4]$ code

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right).$$

If we proceed to apply the map $\phi^{-1} \circ \psi^{-1}$ on this $[12, 6, 4]$ code, we obtain a RSD code of length 6 over \mathcal{R} having the generator matrix

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & u & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & u \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & v & 0 \end{array} \right).$$

Example 15: The matrix

$$(I_6|A) = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

is a generator matrix of a bisymmetric self-dual $[12, 6, 4]$ code. The eigenspaces of matrix A corresponding to one is

generated by row vectors of

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right).$$

If we take the odd weight eigenvector $\mathbf{x} = (1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1)$ to apply the method i) in Theorem 13, we obtain the matrix

$$E = \mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^F\mathbf{x}^r = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right),$$

we consequently obtain a generator matrix of an extremal bisymmetric self-dual $[16, 8, 4]$ code

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccccccc|cccccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right).$$

If we proceed to apply the map $\phi^{-1} \circ \psi^{-1}$ on this extremal $[16, 8, 4]$ code, we obtain a RSD code of length 8 over \mathcal{R} having the generator matrix

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & v & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & v & 0 & v & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & v & 0 & v \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & v & 1 \end{array} \right).$$

V. EXTREMAL BISYMMETRIC SELF-DUAL CODES AND REVERSIBLE SELF-DUAL CODES OVER \mathcal{R}

A binary self-dual code is called type II if the weight of all its codewords is divisible by 4. Otherwise, it is called type I. In [10], it was reported that there exists unique extremal self-dual type II codes of length 24 over \mathbb{F}_2 . Using the bisymmetric construction method, we obtain the type II self-dual code of length 24 over \mathbb{F}_2 in bisymmetric form.

Theorem 16: There exists the extremal bisymmetric self-dual type II $[24, 12, 8]$ code with a generator matrix,

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccccccc|cccccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right),$$

whose weight enumerator is

$$x^{24} + 759x^{16}y^8 + 2576x^{12}y^{12} + 759x^8y^{16} + y^{24}.$$

We denote this code by \mathcal{E}_{24} .

In Table 1, we illustrate a chain of self-dual codes constructed by using Theorem 13, successively from a $[4,2,2]$ code \mathcal{C}_4 to a $[24,12,8]$ code \mathcal{E}_{24} .

We give generator matrices of all the bisymmetric self-dual codes in the building-up chain from \mathcal{C}_4 to \mathcal{E}_{24} in Table 1.

- A bisymmetric self-dual $[4,2,2]$ code \mathcal{C}_4 with

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right).$$

- A bisymmetric self-dual [20, 10, 4] code over GF(2)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 10000000001000011011 \\ 010000000000100011011 \\ 00100000000000111100 \\ 000100000000001010011 \\ 0000100000000011000111 \\ 0000010000001110001100 \\ 0000001000001110001000 \\ 00000001000011110001000 \\ 000000001000011110001000 \\ 000000000100001110001000 \\ 000000000010000110000100 \\ 000000000001000010000010 \\ 00000000000010000100000010 \\ 00000000000001000010000001 \\ 00000000000000100001000000 \\ 00000000000000010000100000 \\ 00000000000000001000010000 \\ 00000000000000000100001000 \\ 00000000000000000010000100 \\ 00000000000000000001000010 \end{pmatrix}$$

- A bisymmetric self-dual [24, 12, 6] code over GF(2)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 10000000000000011011101100 \\ 01000000000000101011011010 \\ 00100000000000111110101101 \\ 00010000000000001110001111 \\ 00001000000000111101000010 \\ 00000100000000111000010101 \\ 00000010000000101010000011 \\ 00000001000000100010111111 \\ 00000000100000100001011110 \\ 00000000010000111100011100 \\ 00000000001000101101011111 \\ 00000000000100101101011101 \\ 00000000000010010110101101 \\ 00000000000001001011010101 \\ 00000000000000100101101010 \\ 00000000000000010010110100 \\ 00000000000000001001011000 \\ 00000000000000000100101000 \\ 00000000000000000010010100 \\ 00000000000000000001001010 \\ 00000000000000000000100101 \end{pmatrix}$$

- A bisymmetric self-dual [28, 14, 6] code over GF(2)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 10000000000000000011010111010 \\ 010000000000000001101010000001 \\ 001000000000000001010110101000 \\ 000100000000000001011101110011 \\ 000010000000000001011101110011 \\ 000001000000000001101101111101 \\ 00000010000000000100000011101 \\ 000000010000000011110100010000 \\ 00000000100000000001001011111 \\ 000000000100000010111000000100 \\ 00000000001000001011110101011 \\ 00000000000100010011101011101 \\ 00000000000010001001101011101 \\ 00000000000001000010101101010 \\ 00000000000000100000010101010 \\ 00000000000000010000000101010 \\ 000000000000000010000000101010 \\ 000000000000000001000000010101 \\ 000000000000000000100000001010 \\ 000000000000000000010000000101 \\ 000000000000000000001000000101 \end{pmatrix}$$

- A bisymmetric self-dual code \mathcal{E}_{32}^4 .

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1000000000000000001100100001000111 \\ 0100000000000000010100011100100001 \\ 001000000000000000101011100010001 \\ 0001000000000000000010101101010000 \\ 0000100000000000000000101011010000 \\ 000001000000000000001001010100110100 \\ 0000001000000000000011011011111010 \\ 00000001000000000000111001000101001 \\ 0000000010000000000011110101000000 \\ 0000000001000000000000000100111110 \\ 0000000000100000000000000010011110 \\ 00000000000100000010010100001001110 \\ 0000000000001000000010111101010110 \\ 0000000000000100000010110010101001 \\ 0000000000000010000001010101010100 \\ 0000000000000001001000100011101010 \\ 0000000000000000101000010011100101 \\ 00000000000000000101000010011100101 \\ 00000000000000000011110001000010011 \\ 000000000000000000011110001000010011 \\ 0000000000000000000011110001000010011 \\ 00000000000000000000011110001000010011 \end{pmatrix}$$

- $\mathcal{D}_{16}^4 = \phi^{-1}(\psi^{-1}(\mathcal{E}_{32}^4))$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 10000000v1100u0u \\ 0100000001vuuvv10 \\ 0010000001v0u00vu \\ 000100000uv1vv0v0 \\ 000010000vvuuuvuu0 \\ 0000010001vuu10v1 \\ 00000010v01vvv11 \\ 000000011v0vu10v \end{pmatrix}$$

In Table 6, we summarize constructions of bisymmetric self-dual codes, starting from the code \mathcal{C}'_4 up to the extremal codes \mathcal{E}_{32}^5 using Theorem 13. We then illustrate the chain of bisymmetric generator matrices consecutively constructed.

- A bisymmetric self-dual [4, 2, 2] code over GF(2)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1010 \\ 0101 \end{pmatrix}$$

- A bisymmetric self-dual [8, 4, 2] code over GF(2)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 10001000 \\ 01000100 \\ 00100010 \\ 00010001 \end{pmatrix}$$

TABLE 6. Construction of the extremal code \mathcal{E}_{32}^5 .

Length	Method	\mathbf{x}	min. wt.
4	\mathcal{C}'_4		2
8	ii)	00	2
12	iv)	1111	4
16	iv)	011110	4
20	iii)	00001101	4
24	i)	1101110110	6
28	i)	001101011101	6
32	iii)	10101000111111	8

- A bisymmetric self-dual [12, 6, 4] code over GF(2)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 100000011111 \\ 010000110001 \\ 001000101001 \\ 000100100101 \\ 000010100011 \\ 000001111110 \end{pmatrix}$$

- A bisymmetric self-dual [16, 8, 4] code over GF(2)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 100000000111101 \\ 0100000000111110 \\ 00100000011100011 \\ 00010000011010011 \\ 0000100011001011 \\ 0000010011000111 \\ 0000001001111100 \\ 0000000110111100 \end{pmatrix}$$

- A bisymmetric self-dual [20, 10, 4] code over GF(2)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 10000000001000011011 \\ 01000000000100010111 \\ 00100000000001111100 \\ 000100000000010100111 \\ 000010000000011000111 \\ 00000100000110001100 \\ 00000010001110010100 \\ 00000001000011111000 \\ 00000000101101100010 \\ 00000000011101100001 \end{pmatrix}$$

- A bisymmetric self-dual [24, 12, 6] code over GF(2)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 10000000000011011101100 \\ 010000000000010101101010 \\ 0010000000000111110101101 \\ 000100000000001110001111 \\ 000010000000011110100010 \\ 000001000000110000010101 \\ 000000100000101010000011 \\ 000000010000010001011111 \\ 000000001000111100011100 \\ 000000000100101101010101 \\ 000000000010010110110101 \\ 000000000001001101101101 \\ 00000000000010010110110101 \\ 00000000000001001101101100 \\ 00000000000000100110110110 \\ 000000000000000100110110110 \\ 0000000000000000100110110110 \\ 00000000000000000100110110110 \\ 000000000000000000100110110110 \\ 0000000000000000000100110110110 \end{pmatrix}$$

- A bisymmetric self-dual [28, 14, 6] code over GF(2)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1000000000000000011010111010 \\ 010000000000000001101010000001 \\ 001000000000000001010110110100 \\ 000100000000000001010110110100 \\ 000010000000000001011010111001 \\ 000001000000000001101010111011 \\ 00000010000000000100000011101 \\ 000000010000000001111010000011 \\ 000000001000000001111010001000 \\ 000000000100000000010010111111 \\ 000000000010000001011100000100 \\ 000000000001000001011111010101 \\ 000000000000100010011101011101 \\ 000000000000010001010101010101 \\ 000000000000001010000001010110 \\ 000000000000000101010110101100 \\ 000000000000000010101101011000 \\ 000000000000000001010110101100 \\ 000000000000000000101011010110 \\ 0000000000000000000101011010110 \\ 00000000000000000000101011010110 \end{pmatrix}$$

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HYUN JIN KIM received the B.S. degree in mathematics from the University of Seoul, Seoul, South Korea, in 2001, and the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in mathematics from Yonsei University, Seoul, in 2011. From 2011 to 2013, he was a Postdoctoral Fellow with Ewha Womans University, Seoul, where he was a Research Professor, from 2013 to 2016. He has been an Assistant Professor with the University College, Yonsei University, since 2016. His research interests

include error-correcting codes and designing DNA codes related to DNA computing.



WHAN-HYUK CHOI received the B.S. degree in mechanics and aerospace engineering from Seoul National University, Seoul, South Korea, in 2000, and the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in mathematics from Kangwon National University, Chuncheon-si, South Korea, in 2017. From 2018 to 2021, he was a Research Professor with Kangwon National University and then a Research Associate with Sogang University, Seoul. From 2021 to 2023, he was a Visiting

Professor with the Department of Biomedical Engineering, UNIST, Ulsan, South Korea. He is currently an Assistant Professor with the Department of Mathematics, Kangwon National University. His research interests include error-correcting codes over finite fields, designing DNA codes related to DNA computing and DNA data storage, and bio-informatics.

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