

OCTONIONS and FERMIONS



Tevian Dray & Corinne A. Manogue

- I: Octonions
- II: Dimensional Reduction
- III: Leptons
- IV: What Next?

DIVISION ALGEBRAS

Real Numbers:

$$\mathbb{R}$$

Quaternions:

$$\mathbb{H} = \mathbb{C} + \mathbb{C}j$$
$$q = (a + bi) + (c + di)j$$

Complex Numbers:

$$\mathbb{C} = \mathbb{R} + \mathbb{R}i$$
$$z = x + yi$$

Octonions:

$$\mathbb{O} = \mathbb{H} + \mathbb{H}l$$

$$i^2 = j^2 = l^2 = -1$$

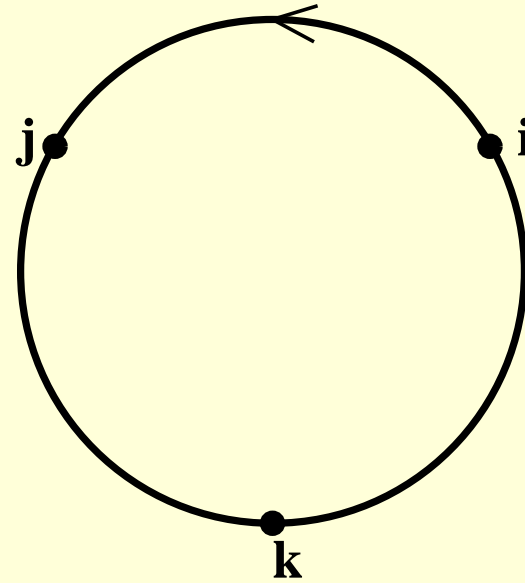
QUATERNIONS

$$k^2 = -1$$

$$ij = +k$$

$$ji = -k$$

not commutative

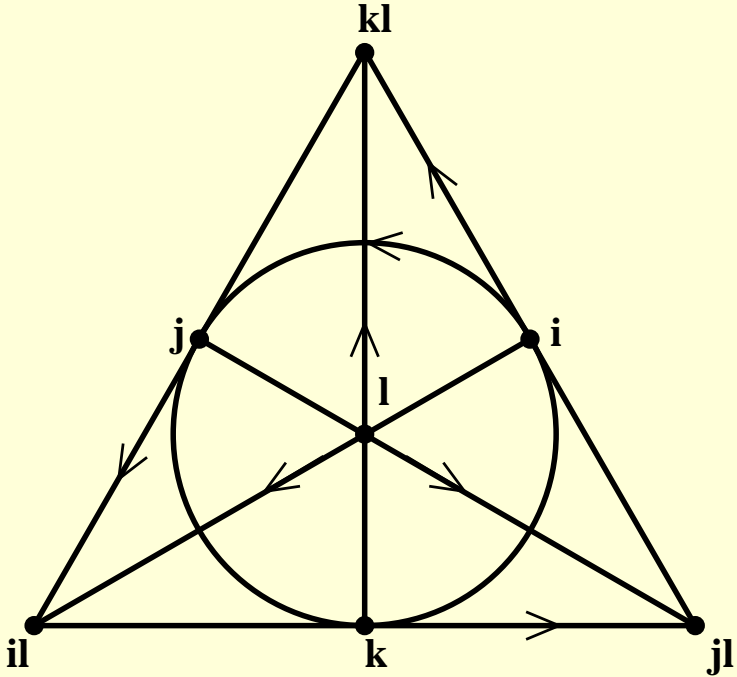


OCTONIONS

each line is quaternionic

$$(ij)l = +kl$$
$$i(jl) = -kl$$

not associative



VECTORS I

$$v = bi + cj + dk \longleftrightarrow \vec{v} = b\hat{i} + c\hat{j} + d\hat{k}$$

$$vw \longleftrightarrow -\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w} + \vec{v} \times \vec{w}$$

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Dot product exists in any dimension
but
Cross product exists only in 3 and 7 dimensions

VECTORS II

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \longleftrightarrow \mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} t+z & x-iy \\ x+iy & t-z \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\mathbf{X}^\dagger = \overline{\mathbf{X}}^T = \mathbf{X}$$
$$-\det(\mathbf{X}) = -t^2 + x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

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- {vectors in (3+1)-dimensional spacetime}
 \longleftrightarrow { 2×2 complex Hermitian matrices}
- determinant \longleftrightarrow (Lorentzian) inner product
- $\mathbf{X} = tI + x\sigma_x + y\sigma_y + z\sigma_z$ (Pauli matrices)

WHICH DIMENSIONS?

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$\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}, \mathbb{H}, \mathbb{O} \longmapsto$

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} p & \bar{a} \\ a & m \end{pmatrix} \quad (p, m \in \mathbb{R}; a \in \mathbb{K})$$

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supersymmetry

$$SO(2, 1) \approx SL(2, \mathbb{R})$$

$$SO(3, 1) \approx SL(2, \mathbb{C})$$

$$SO(5, 1) \approx SL(2, \mathbb{H})$$

$$SO(9, 1) \approx SL(2, \mathbb{O})$$

WEYL EQUATION

Penrose spinor:

$$\psi = \begin{pmatrix} c \\ \bar{b} \end{pmatrix}$$

Weyl equation:

(3 of 4 string equations!)

$$-\tilde{P}\psi = 0$$

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One solution: (P, θ complex)

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$$\widetilde{\theta\theta^\dagger}\theta = (\theta\theta^\dagger - \theta^\dagger\theta)\theta = \theta\theta^\dagger\theta - \theta^\dagger\theta\theta = 0$$

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P, ψ quaternionic

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Weyl equation: (\mathbb{H} Penrose spinors)

$$\Psi = \begin{pmatrix} \theta \\ \eta \end{pmatrix} \longleftrightarrow \psi = \eta + \sigma_k \theta$$
$$(p^\mu \tilde{\sigma}_\mu - m \tilde{\sigma}_k) \psi = 0$$

DIMENSIONAL REDUCTION

$$SO(3, 1) \approx SL(2, \mathbb{C}) \subset SL(2, \mathbb{O}) \approx SO(9, 1)$$

Projection: $(\mathbb{O} \rightarrow \mathbb{C})$

$$\pi(p) = \frac{1}{2}(p + \ell p \bar{\ell})$$

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Mass Term:

$$P = \pi(P) + m \sigma_k \quad \sigma_k = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -k \\ k & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} p^t + p^z & p^x - \ell p^y - km \\ p^x + \ell p^y + km & p^t - p^z \end{pmatrix}$$

SPIN

Finite rotation:

$$R_z = \begin{pmatrix} e^{\ell\frac{\theta}{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-\ell\frac{\theta}{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

Infinitesimal rotation:

$$L_z = \left. \frac{dR_z}{d\theta} \right|_{\theta=0} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \ell & 0 \\ 0 & -\ell \end{pmatrix}$$

Right self-adjoint operator:

$$\hat{L}_z \psi := (L_z \psi) \bar{\ell}$$

Right eigenvalue problem:

$$\hat{L}_z \psi = \psi \lambda$$

ANGULAR MOMENTUM REVISITED

$$\begin{aligned} L_x &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \ell \\ \ell & 0 \end{pmatrix} & L_y &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ L_z &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \ell & 0 \\ 0 & -\ell \end{pmatrix} & \hat{L}_\mu \psi &:= -(L_\mu \psi) \ell \end{aligned}$$

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$$\psi = e_\uparrow = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ k \end{pmatrix} \implies$$

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Simultaneous eigenvector!

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Simultaneous eigenvector!

(only 1 *real* eigenvalue)

LEPTONS

 ψ $P = \psi\psi^\dagger$

$$e_\uparrow = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e_\uparrow e_\uparrow^\dagger = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -k \\ k & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e_\downarrow = \begin{pmatrix} -k \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e_\downarrow e_\downarrow^\dagger = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -k \\ k & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nu_z = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nu_z \nu_z^\dagger = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nu_{-z} = \begin{pmatrix} k \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\Rightarrow \ell \in \mathbb{H}$$

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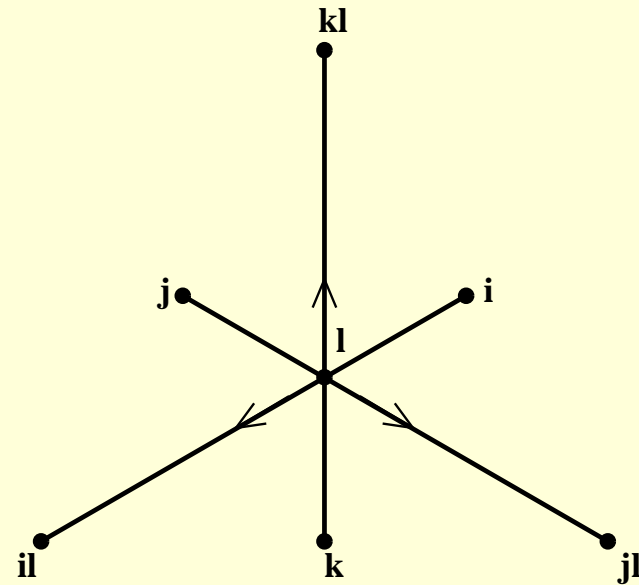
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Answer: 3!

LEPTONS

$$e_{\uparrow} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ k \end{pmatrix} \quad e_{\uparrow} e_{\uparrow}^{\dagger} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -k \\ k & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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Want:

WHAT NEXT?

Have:

3 generations of leptons!

Neutrinos have just one helicity!

What about \emptyset_z ?

Want:

- interactions
- quarks/color ($SU(3)$!)
- charge

EXCEPTIONAL GROUPS

F_4 : “ $SU(3, \mathbb{O})$ ”

$$(\mathcal{M}\mathcal{X}\mathcal{M}^\dagger) \circ (\mathcal{M}\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{M}^\dagger) = \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{X} \circ \mathcal{Y})\mathcal{M}^\dagger$$

E_6 : “ $SL(3, \mathbb{O})$ ”

$$\det \mathcal{X} = \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{tr} ((\mathcal{X} * \mathcal{X}) \circ \mathcal{X})$$

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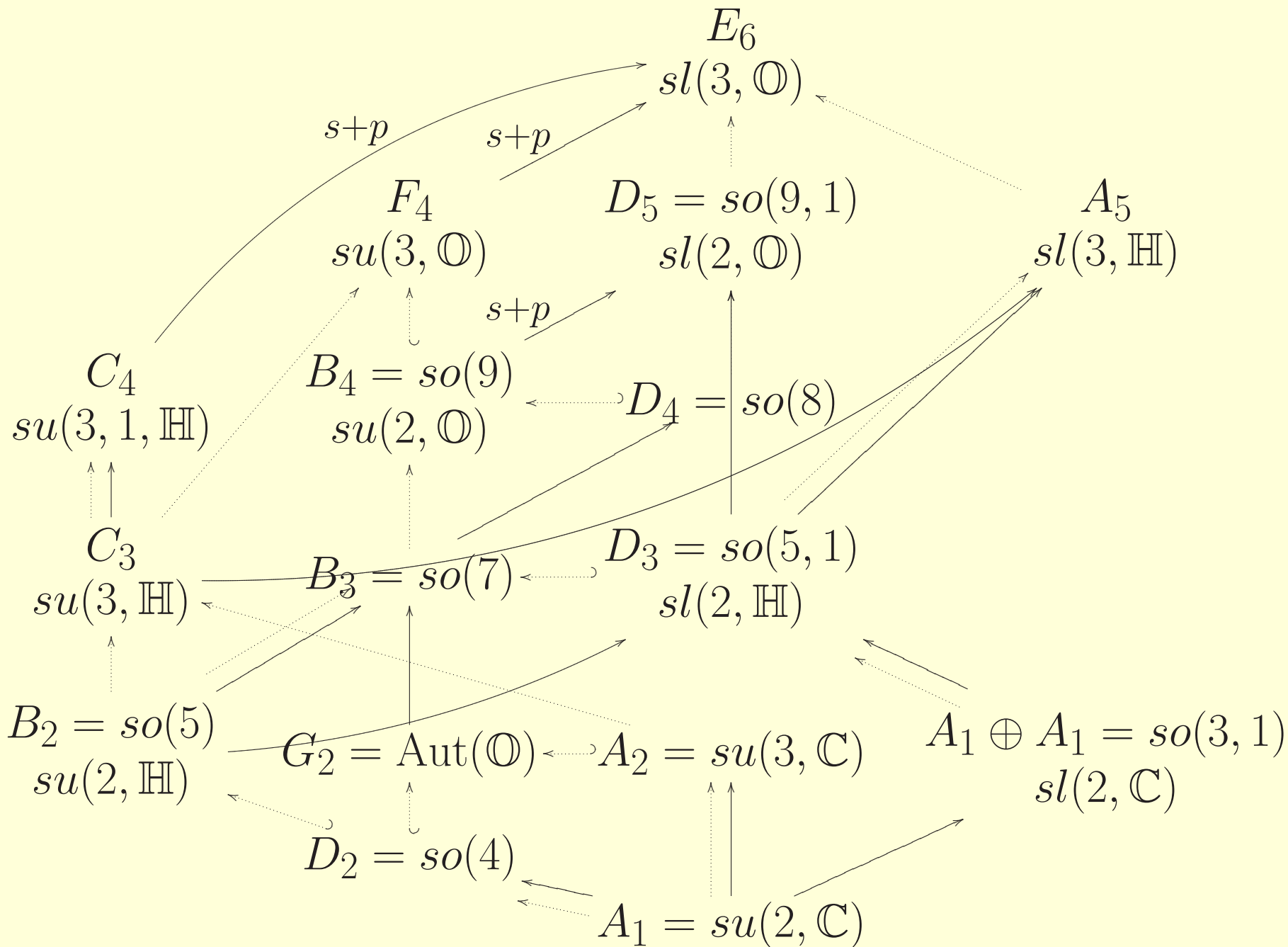
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Exceptional quantum mechanics:

(Jordan, von Neumann, Wigner)

$$(\mathcal{X} \circ \mathcal{Y}) \circ \mathcal{X}^2 = \mathcal{X} \circ (\mathcal{Y} \circ \mathcal{X}^2)$$

A MAP OF E_6



CAYLEY SPINORS

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{X} &= \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X} & \theta \\ \theta^\dagger & n \end{pmatrix} \\ \mathcal{M} &= \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{M} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad \mathcal{M}\mathcal{X}\mathcal{M}^\dagger = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{M}\mathbf{X}\mathbf{M}^\dagger & \mathbf{M}\theta \\ \theta^\dagger\mathbf{M}^\dagger & n \end{pmatrix}$$

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Cayley/Moufang plane:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{O}P^2 &= \{\mathcal{X}^2 = \mathcal{X}, \operatorname{tr} \mathcal{X} = 1\} \\ &= \{\mathcal{X} * \mathcal{X} = 0, \operatorname{tr} \mathcal{X} = 1\} \\ &= \{\mathcal{X} = \psi\psi^\dagger, \psi^\dagger\psi = 1\} \end{aligned}$$

$(\psi \in \mathbb{H}^3)$

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leptons, mesons, baryons?

Life is complex.

Start

Close

Exit

Life is complex.

It has real and imaginary parts.

Start

Close

Exit

Life is octonionic...

Start

Close

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Life is octonionic...

THE END

Start

Close

Exit