

Properties of a possible unification algebra

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Abstract. An algebra providing a possible basis for the standard model is presented. The algebra is generated by combining the trigintaduonion Cayley-Dickson algebra with the complexified space-time Clifford algebra. Subalgebras are assigned to represent multivectors for transverse coordinates. When a requirement for isotropy with respect to spatial coordinates is applied to those subalgebras, the structure generated forms a pattern matching that of the fermions and bosons of the standard model.

Contents

1. Introduction	2
2. Notation	2
3. Electroweak sector	5
4. Fermions	6
5. Strong nuclear sector	9
6. Charge	9
7. Supersymmetry	9
8. Dark matter	10
9. Measurement/collapse	10
10. Conclusion	10
11. Acknowledgements	10
References	10
Appendix A. Cayley tables for M_L and T_L	12

1. Introduction

For the Clifford algebra for the dimensionality used in string theories, $Cl_{1,9}(R)$, patterns matching the symmetries of the standard model can be found, but it is harder to find a pattern matching the asymmetries of the standard model. This leads to the conjecture that the observed universe is the result of a random choice by nature of one of many possible compactification topologies. A model which generates the features of the observed universe as an inevitable outcome from a relatively simple mathematical structure would be more useful. An algebra with the potential to provide a basis for such a model can be assembled by extending the Clifford algebra of space-time using a Cayley-Dickson algebra.

Cawagas et al[1] analysed the trigintaduonion loop T_L , finding four isomorphy classes of sedenion-type subloops having asymmetric octonion-type subloop composition. Combining a graded Clifford algebra of the same size, such as $Cl_{1,4}(R) \cong Cl_4(C) \cong M_4(C)$ with the trigintaduonion algebra \mathbb{T} generates an algebra with a pattern of subalgebras having a complex combination of symmetry and asymmetry, suggesting that it could be provide a basis for a useful unification model.

In previous papers [2][3] the structure generated by subloops of the loop generated as the product of T_L with unit elements of $M_4(C)$ was analysed. In [2] $M_4(C) \otimes \mathbb{T}$ was labelled \mathbb{U} . The Cayley tables of unit elements of $M_4(C)$ and of T_L can be aligned so that, if the signs of products are ignored, they match each other. A subalgebra of \mathbb{U} , labelled \mathbb{W} , having unit elements, each being the product of a unit element of $M_4(C)$ with the element of T_L aligned with it, was investigated. In [3] the sedenion-type subloops of T_L , when required to be “spatially equivalent” were found display a possible correspondence with fundamental particles of the standard model.

In this paper a combination of these approaches is considered. The loop of unit elements of $M_4(C)$ is labelled M_L . The loop of unit elements of $\mathbb{U} \cong M_4(C) \otimes \mathbb{T}$ is designated $U_L \cong M_L \otimes T_L$. Elements of M_L are assigned to represent unit elements for the complexification of the space-time Clifford algebra for positive spatial signature, $Cl_{3,1}(R) \otimes \mathbb{C} \cong Cl_4(C)$ (using negative spatial signature would generate similar results). For that assignment, subloops of U_L of the same order as M_L having elements which are products of “spatially equivalent” alignments of T_L with M_L are considered. It is postulated that these subloops correspond to the equivalent of a multivector for transverse complexified space-time coordinates. These subloops can be arranged in sets having the same scalar, transverse spatial bivectors and transverse pseudovector.

The Loops package[4] for GAP4[5] has been used to investigate isomorphisms and isotopisms for T_L and its subloops.

2. Notation

2.1. Notation used for T_L

The notation for T_L for the Cayley table shown in Appendix A is set out in table 1. Cawagas et al[1] labelled the isomorphism types of sedenionic-type subloops of T_L as $S_\gamma, S_\alpha, S_\beta, S_L$. In this paper these have been labelled using uppercase greek letters with numbered subscripts: $\Gamma_1, A_{1..7}, B_{1..7}, \Sigma_{1..15}$, as shown in table 2.

TABLE 1. Notation used to label elements for T_L , the loop of unit elements of \mathbb{T}

e_0	e_1	e_2	e_3	e_4	e_5	e_6	e_7	e_8	e_9	e_{10}	e_{11}	e_{12}	e_{13}	e_{14}	e_{15}
σ_o	σ_ι	σ_j	σ_κ	λ_o	λ_ι	λ_j	λ_κ	μ_o	μ_ι	μ_j	μ_κ	ν_o	ν_ι	ν_j	ν_κ
e_{16}	e_{17}	e_{18}	e_{19}	e_{20}	e_{21}	e_{22}	e_{23}	e_{24}	e_{25}	e_{26}	e_{27}	e_{28}	e_{29}	e_{30}	e_{31}
α_o	α_ι	α_j	α_κ	β_o	β_ι	β_j	β_κ	γ_o	γ_ι	γ_j	γ_κ	δ_o	δ_ι	δ_j	δ_κ

TABLE 2. Unit elements for sedenion-type subloops of T_L

	σ_o	σ_ι	σ_j	σ_κ	λ_o	λ_ι	λ_j	λ_κ	μ_o	μ_ι	μ_j	μ_κ	ν_o	ν_ι	ν_j	ν_κ
Γ_0	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
A_0	■	■	■	■					■	■	■	■				
B_0	■	■	■	■					■	■	■	■				
A_1	■	■			■	■			■	■			■	■		
A_2	■		■		■		■		■	■		■	■		■	
A_3	■		■	■		■	■		■	■		■	■		■	
B_1	■	■			■	■			■	■		■	■	■	■	
B_2	■		■		■		■		■	■		■	■	■	■	
B_3	■		■	■		■	■		■	■		■	■	■	■	
A_4	■	■			■	■	■		■	■		■	■	■	■	
A_5	■		■		■	■	■		■	■		■	■	■	■	
A_6	■		■	■		■	■		■	■		■	■		■	
B_4	■	■			■	■			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
B_5	■		■		■		■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
B_6	■		■		■	■			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Σ_0	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Σ_1	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Σ_2	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Σ_3	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Σ_4	■	■			■	■			■	■		■	■		■	
Σ_5	■		■		■		■		■	■		■	■		■	
Σ_6	■		■	■		■	■		■	■		■	■		■	
Σ_7	■	■			■	■			■	■		■	■		■	
Σ_8	■		■		■		■		■	■		■	■		■	
Σ_9	■		■	■		■	■		■	■		■	■		■	
Σ_{10}	■	■			■	■	■		■	■		■	■	■	■	
Σ_{11}	■		■		■	■	■		■	■		■	■	■	■	
Σ_{12}	■		■	■		■	■		■	■		■	■	■	■	
Σ_{13}	■	■			■	■			■	■		■	■	■	■	
Σ_{14}	■		■		■	■			■	■		■	■	■	■	
Σ_{15}	■		■	■		■	■		■	■		■	■	■	■	

2.2. Notation used for M_L , the group of unit elements of $M_4(C) \cong Cl_{3,1}(C) \cong Cl1,3(C)$

The notation for unit elements of M_L is set out in table 3, for the unit matrix assignments and Cayley table shown in Appendix A.

TABLE 3. Notation used to label elements for M_L the group of unit elements of $M_4(C)$

e_0	e_1	e_2	e_3	e_4	e_5	e_6	e_7	e_8	e_9	e_{10}	e_{11}	e_{12}	e_{13}	e_{14}	e_{15}
S	L	M	N	U	X	Y	Z	V	D	E	F	T	P	Q	R
e_{16}	e_{17}	e_{18}	e_{19}	e_{20}	e_{21}	e_{22}	e_{23}	e_{24}	e_{25}	e_{26}	e_{27}	e_{28}	e_{29}	e_{30}	e_{31}
iS	iL	iM	iN	iU	iX	iY	iZ	iV	iD	iE	iF	iT	iP	iQ	iR

2.3. Notation for elements of $U_L \cong T_L \otimes M_L$, unit elements of \mathbb{U}

All unit elements of \mathbb{U} are the product of an element of T_L with an element of M_L , as listed in table 4.

TABLE 4. Notation used to label elements of U_L , the loop of unit elements of \mathbb{U}

$\sigma_o S \sigma_o L \sigma_o M \sigma_o N \sigma_o T \sigma_o P \sigma_o Q \sigma_o R \sigma_o U \sigma_o X \sigma_o Y \sigma_o Z \sigma_o V \sigma_o D \sigma_o E \sigma_o F \sigma_o iS \sigma_o iL \sigma_o iM \sigma_o iN \sigma_o iT \sigma_o iP \sigma_o iQ \sigma_o iR \sigma_o iU \sigma_o iX \sigma_o iY \sigma_o iZ \sigma_o iV \sigma_o iD \sigma_o iE \sigma_o iF$
$\sigma_o S \sigma_o L \sigma_o M \sigma_o N \sigma_o T \sigma_o P \sigma_o Q \sigma_o R \sigma_o U \sigma_o X \sigma_o Y \sigma_o Z \sigma_o V \sigma_o D \sigma_o E \sigma_o F \sigma_o iS \sigma_o iL \sigma_o iM \sigma_o iN \sigma_o iT \sigma_o iP \sigma_o iQ \sigma_o iR \sigma_o iU \sigma_o iX \sigma_o iY \sigma_o iZ \sigma_o iV \sigma_o iD \sigma_o iE \sigma_o iF$
$\sigma_o S \sigma_o L \sigma_o M \sigma_o N \sigma_o T \sigma_o P \sigma_o Q \sigma_o R \sigma_o U \sigma_o X \sigma_o Y \sigma_o Z \sigma_o V \sigma_o D \sigma_o E \sigma_o F \sigma_o iS \sigma_o iL \sigma_o iM \sigma_o iN \sigma_o iT \sigma_o iP \sigma_o iQ \sigma_o iR \sigma_o iU \sigma_o iX \sigma_o iY \sigma_o iZ \sigma_o iV \sigma_o iD \sigma_o iE \sigma_o iF$
$\sigma_o S \sigma_o L \sigma_o M \sigma_o N \sigma_o T \sigma_o P \sigma_o Q \sigma_o R \sigma_o U \sigma_o X \sigma_o Y \sigma_o Z \sigma_o V \sigma_o D \sigma_o E \sigma_o F \sigma_o iS \sigma_o iL \sigma_o iM \sigma_o iN \sigma_o iT \sigma_o iP \sigma_o iQ \sigma_o iR \sigma_o iU \sigma_o iX \sigma_o iY \sigma_o iZ \sigma_o iV \sigma_o iD \sigma_o iE \sigma_o iF$
$\lambda_o S \lambda_o L \lambda_o M \lambda_o N \lambda_o T \lambda_o P \lambda_o Q \lambda_o R \lambda_o U \lambda_o X \lambda_o Y \lambda_o Z \lambda_o V \lambda_o D \lambda_o E \lambda_o F \lambda_o iS \lambda_o iL \lambda_o iM \lambda_o iN \lambda_o iT \lambda_o iP \lambda_o iQ \lambda_o iR \lambda_o iU \lambda_o iX \lambda_o iY \lambda_o iZ \lambda_o iV \lambda_o iD \lambda_o iE \lambda_o iF$
$\lambda_s S \lambda_s L \lambda_s M \lambda_s N \lambda_s T \lambda_s P \lambda_s Q \lambda_s R \lambda_s U \lambda_s X \lambda_s Y \lambda_s Z \lambda_s V \lambda_s D \lambda_s E \lambda_s F \lambda_s iS \lambda_s iL \lambda_s iM \lambda_s iN \lambda_s iT \lambda_s iP \lambda_s iQ \lambda_s iR \lambda_s iU \lambda_s iX \lambda_s iY \lambda_s iZ \lambda_s iV \lambda_s iD \lambda_s iE \lambda_s iF$
$\lambda_j S \lambda_j L \lambda_j M \lambda_j N \lambda_j T \lambda_j P \lambda_j Q \lambda_j R \lambda_j U \lambda_j X \lambda_j Y \lambda_j Z \lambda_j V \lambda_j D \lambda_j E \lambda_j F \lambda_j iS \lambda_j iL \lambda_j iM \lambda_j iN \lambda_j iT \lambda_j iP \lambda_j iQ \lambda_j iR \lambda_j iU \lambda_j iX \lambda_j iY \lambda_j iZ \lambda_j iV \lambda_j iD \lambda_j iE \lambda_j iF$
$\lambda_k S \lambda_k L \lambda_k M \lambda_k N \lambda_k T \lambda_k P \lambda_k Q \lambda_k R \lambda_k U \lambda_k X \lambda_k Y \lambda_k Z \lambda_k V \lambda_k D \lambda_k E \lambda_k F \lambda_k iS \lambda_k iL \lambda_k iM \lambda_k iN \lambda_k iT \lambda_k iP \lambda_k iQ \lambda_k iR \lambda_k iU \lambda_k iX \lambda_k iY \lambda_k iZ \lambda_k iV \lambda_k iD \lambda_k iE \lambda_k iF$
$\mu_o S \mu_o L \mu_o M \mu_o N \mu_o T \mu_o P \mu_o Q \mu_o R \mu_o U \mu_o X \mu_o Y \mu_o Z \mu_o V \mu_o D \mu_o E \mu_o F \mu_o iS \mu_o iL \mu_o iM \mu_o iN \mu_o iT \mu_o iP \mu_o iQ \mu_o iR \mu_o iU \mu_o iX \mu_o iY \mu_o iZ \mu_o iV \mu_o iD \mu_o E \mu_o iF$
$\mu_s S \mu_s L \mu_s M \mu_s N \mu_s T \mu_s P \mu_s Q \mu_s R \mu_s U \mu_s X \mu_s Y \mu_s Z \mu_s V \mu_s D \mu_s E \mu_s F \mu_s iS \mu_s iL \mu_s iM \mu_s iN \mu_s iT \mu_s iP \mu_s iQ \mu_s iR \mu_s iU \mu_s iX \mu_s iY \mu_s iZ \mu_s iV \mu_s iD \mu_s E \mu_s iF$
$\mu_j S \mu_j L \mu_j M \mu_j N \mu_j T \mu_j P \mu_j Q \mu_j R \mu_j U \mu_j X \mu_j Y \mu_j Z \mu_j V \mu_j D \mu_j E \mu_j F \mu_j iS \mu_j iL \mu_j iM \mu_j iN \mu_j iT \mu_j iP \mu_j iQ \mu_j iR \mu_j iU \mu_j iX \mu_j iY \mu_j iZ \mu_j iV \mu_j iD \mu_j E \mu_j iF$
$\mu_k S \mu_k L \mu_k M \mu_k N \mu_k T \mu_k P \mu_k Q \mu_k R \mu_k U \mu_k X \mu_k Y \mu_k Z \mu_k V \mu_k D \mu_k E \mu_k F \mu_k iS \mu_k iL \mu_k iM \mu_k iN \mu_k iT \mu_k iP \mu_k iQ \mu_k iR \mu_k iU \mu_k iX \mu_k iY \mu_k iZ \mu_k iV \mu_k iD \mu_k E \mu_k iF$
$\nu_o S \nu_o L \nu_o M \nu_o N \nu_o T \nu_o P \nu_o Q \nu_o R \nu_o U \nu_o X \nu_o Y \nu_o Z \nu_o V \nu_o D \nu_o E \nu_o F \nu_o iS \nu_o iL \nu_o iM \nu_o iN \nu_o iT \nu_o iP \nu_o iQ \nu_o iR \nu_o iU \nu_o iX \nu_o iY \nu_o iZ \nu_o iV \nu_o iD \nu_o E \nu_o iF$
$\nu_i S \nu_i L \nu_i M \nu_i N \nu_i T \nu_i P \nu_i Q \nu_i R \nu_i U \nu_i X \nu_i Y \nu_i Z \nu_i V \nu_i D \nu_i E \nu_i F \nu_i iS \nu_i iL \nu_i iM \nu_i iN \nu_i iT \nu_i iP \nu_i iQ \nu_i iR \nu_i iU \nu_i iX \nu_i iY \nu_i iZ \nu_i iV \nu_i iD \nu_i E \nu_i iF$
$\nu_j S \nu_j L \nu_j M \nu_j N \nu_j T \nu_j P \nu_j Q \nu_j R \nu_j U \nu_j X \nu_j Y \nu_j Z \nu_j V \nu_j D \nu_j E \nu_j F \nu_j iS \nu_j iL \nu_j iM \nu_j iN \nu_j iT \nu_j iP \nu_j iQ \nu_j iR \nu_j iU \nu_j iX \nu_j iY \nu_j iZ \nu_j iV \nu_j iD \nu_j E \nu_j iF$
$\nu_k S \nu_k L \nu_k M \nu_k N \nu_k T \nu_k P \nu_k Q \nu_k R \nu_k U \nu_k X \nu_k Y \nu_k Z \nu_k V \nu_k D \nu_k E \nu_k F \nu_k iS \nu_k iL \nu_k iM \nu_k iN \nu_k iT \nu_k iP \nu_k iQ \nu_k iR \nu_k iU \nu_k iX \nu_k iY \nu_k iZ \nu_k iV \nu_k iD \nu_k E \nu_k iF$
$\alpha_o S \alpha_o L \alpha_o M \alpha_o N \alpha_o T \alpha_o P \alpha_o Q \alpha_o R \alpha_o U \alpha_o X \alpha_o Y \alpha_o Z \alpha_o V \alpha_o D \alpha_o E \alpha_o F \alpha_o iS \alpha_o iL \alpha_o iM \alpha_o iN \alpha_o iT \alpha_o iP \alpha_o iQ \alpha_o iR \alpha_o iU \alpha_o iX \alpha_o iY \alpha_o iZ \alpha_o iV \alpha_o iD \alpha_o E \alpha_o iF$
$\alpha_s S \alpha_s L \alpha_s M \alpha_s N \alpha_s T \alpha_s P \alpha_s Q \alpha_s R \alpha_s U \alpha_s X \alpha_s Y \alpha_s Z \alpha_s V \alpha_s D \alpha_s E \alpha_s F \alpha_s iS \alpha_s iL \alpha_s iM \alpha_s iN \alpha_s iT \alpha_s iP \alpha_s iQ \alpha_s iR \alpha_s iU \alpha_s iX \alpha_s iY \alpha_s iZ \alpha_s iV \alpha_s iD \alpha_s E \alpha_s iF$
$\alpha_j S \alpha_j L \alpha_j M \alpha_j N \alpha_j T \alpha_j P \alpha_j Q \alpha_j R \alpha_j U \alpha_j X \alpha_j Y \alpha_j Z \alpha_j V \alpha_j D \alpha_j E \alpha_j F \alpha_j iS \alpha_j iL \alpha_j iM \alpha_j iN \alpha_j iT \alpha_j iP \alpha_j iQ \alpha_j iR \alpha_j iU \alpha_j iX \alpha_j iY \alpha_j iZ \alpha_j iV \alpha_j iD \alpha_j E \alpha_j iF$
$\alpha_k S \alpha_k L \alpha_k M \alpha_k N \alpha_k T \alpha_k P \alpha_k Q \alpha_k R \alpha_k U \alpha_k X \alpha_k Y \alpha_k Z \alpha_k V \alpha_k D \alpha_k E \alpha_k F \alpha_k iS \alpha_k iL \alpha_k iM \alpha_k iN \alpha_k iT \alpha_k iP \alpha_k iQ \alpha_k iR \alpha_k iU \alpha_k iX \alpha_k iY \alpha_k iZ \alpha_k iV \alpha_k iD \alpha_k E \alpha_k iF$
$\beta_o S \beta_o L \beta_o M \beta_o N \beta_o T \beta_o P \beta_o Q \beta_o R \beta_o U \beta_o X \beta_o Y \beta_o Z \beta_o V \beta_o D \beta_o E \beta_o F \beta_o iS \beta_o iL \beta_o iM \beta_o iN \beta_o iT \beta_o iP \beta_o iQ \beta_o iR \beta_o iU \beta_o iX \beta_o iY \beta_o iZ \beta_o iV \beta_o iD \beta_o E \beta_o iF$
$\beta_s S \beta_s L \beta_s M \beta_s N \beta_s T \beta_s P \beta_s Q \beta_s R \beta_s U \beta_s X \beta_s Y \beta_s Z \beta_s V \beta_s D \beta_s E \beta_s F \beta_s iS \beta_s iL \beta_s iM \beta_s iN \beta_s iT \beta_s iP \beta_s iQ \beta_s iR \beta_s iU \beta_s iX \beta_s iY \beta_s iZ \beta_s iV \beta_s iD \beta_s E \beta_s iF$
$\beta_j S \beta_j L \beta_j M \beta_j N \beta_j T \beta_j P \beta_j Q \beta_j R \beta_j U \beta_j X \beta_j Y \beta_j Z \beta_j V \beta_j D \beta_j E \beta_j F \beta_j iS \beta_j iL \beta_j iM \beta_j iN \beta_j iT \beta_j iP \beta_j iQ \beta_j iR \beta_j iU \beta_j iX \beta_j iY \beta_j iZ \beta_j iV \beta_j iD \beta_j E \beta_j iF$
$\beta_k S \beta_k L \beta_k M \beta_k N \beta_k T \beta_k P \beta_k Q \beta_k R \beta_k U \beta_k X \beta_k Y \beta_k Z \beta_k V \beta_k D \beta_k E \beta_k F \beta_k iS \beta_k iL \beta_k iM \beta_k iN \beta_k iT \beta_k iP \beta_k iQ \beta_k iR \beta_k iU \beta_k iX \beta_k iY \beta_k iZ \beta_k iV \beta_k iD \beta_k E \beta_k iF$
$\gamma_o S \gamma_o L \gamma_o M \gamma_o N \gamma_o T \gamma_o P \gamma_o Q \gamma_o R \gamma_o U \gamma_o X \gamma_o Y \gamma_o Z \gamma_o V \gamma_o D \gamma_o E \gamma_o F \gamma_o iS \gamma_o iL \gamma_o iM \gamma_o iN \gamma_o iT \gamma_o iP \gamma_o iQ \gamma_o iR \gamma_o iU \gamma_o iX \gamma_o iY \gamma_o iZ \gamma_o iV \gamma_o iD \gamma_o E \gamma_o iF$
$\gamma_i S \gamma_i L \gamma_i M \gamma_i N \gamma_i T \gamma_i P \gamma_i Q \gamma_i R \gamma_i U \gamma_i X \gamma_i Y \gamma_i Z \gamma_i V \gamma_i D \gamma_i E \gamma_i F \gamma_i iS \gamma_i iL \gamma_i iM \gamma_i iN \gamma_i iT \gamma_i iP \gamma_i iQ \gamma_i iR \gamma_i iU \gamma_i iX \gamma_i iY \gamma_i iZ \gamma_i iV \gamma_i iD \gamma_i E \gamma_i iF$
$\gamma_j S \gamma_j L \gamma_j M \gamma_j N \gamma_j T \gamma_j P \gamma_j Q \gamma_j R \gamma_j U \gamma_j X \gamma_j Y \gamma_j Z \gamma_j V \gamma_j D \gamma_j E \gamma_j F \gamma_j iS \gamma_j iL \gamma_j iM \gamma_j iN \gamma_j iT \gamma_j iP \gamma_j iQ \gamma_j iR \gamma_j iU \gamma_j iX \gamma_j iY \gamma_j iZ \gamma_j iV \gamma_j iD \gamma_j E \gamma_j iF$
$\gamma_k S \gamma_k L \gamma_k M \gamma_k N \gamma_k T \gamma_k P \gamma_k Q \gamma_k R \gamma_k U \gamma_k X \gamma_k Y \gamma_k Z \gamma_k V \gamma_k D \gamma_k E \gamma_k F \gamma_k iS \gamma_k iL \gamma_k iM \gamma_k iN \gamma_k iT \gamma_k iP \gamma_k iQ \gamma_k iR \gamma_k iU \gamma_k iX \gamma_k iY \gamma_k iZ \gamma_k iV \gamma_k iD \gamma_k E \gamma_k iF$
$\delta_o S \delta_o L \delta_o M \delta_o N \delta_o T \delta_o P \delta_o Q \delta_o R \delta_o U \delta_o X \delta_o Y \delta_o Z \delta_o V \delta_o D \delta_o E \delta_o F \delta_o iS \delta_o iL \delta_o iM \delta_o iN \delta_o iT \delta_o iP \delta_o iQ \delta_o iR \delta_o iU \delta_o iX \delta_o iY \delta_o iZ \delta_o iV \delta_o iD \delta_o E \delta_o iF$
$\delta_s S \delta_s L \delta_s M \delta_s N \delta_s T \delta_s P \delta_s Q \delta_s R \delta_s U \delta_s X \delta_s Y \delta_s Z \delta_s V \delta_s D \delta_s E \delta_s F \delta_s iS \delta_s iL \delta_s iM \delta_s iN \delta_s iT \delta_s iP \delta_s iQ \delta_s iR \delta_s iU \delta_s iX \delta_s iY \delta_s iZ \delta_s iV \delta_s iD \delta_s E \delta_s iF$
$\delta_j S \delta_j L \delta_j M \delta_j N \delta_j T \delta_j P \delta_j Q \delta_j R \delta_j U \delta_j X \delta_j Y \delta_j Z \delta_j V \delta_j D \delta_j E \delta_j F \delta_j iS \delta_j iL \delta_j iM \delta_j iN \delta_j iT \delta_j iP \delta_j iQ \delta_j iR \delta_j iU \delta_j iX \delta_j iY \delta_j iZ \delta_j iV \delta_j iD \delta_j E \delta_j iF$
$\delta_k S \delta_k L \delta_k M \delta_k N \delta_k T \delta_k P \delta_k Q \delta_k R \delta_k U \delta_k X \delta_k Y \delta_k Z \delta_k V \delta_k D \delta_k E \delta_k F \delta_k iS \delta_k iL \delta_k iM \delta_k iN \delta_k iT \delta_k iP \delta_k iQ \delta_k iR \delta_k iU \delta_k iX \delta_k iY \delta_k iZ \delta_k iV \delta_k iD \delta_k E \delta_k iF$

2.4. Grading of elements of M_L when used to represent unit multivector elements of $Cl_{3,1}(R)$

Elements of M_L can be assigned to represent unit multivector elements for $Cl_{3,1}(R)$ as follows:

Unit Scalar:	S
Unit spatial vectors:	X, Y, Z
Unit temporal vector:	T
Spatial bivectors:	L,M,N
Space/time bivectors:	D,E,F
Spatial trivector:	U
Space/time trivectors:	P,Q,R
Pseudoscalar:	V

3. Electroweak sector

T_L subloops with have identical participation for elements subscripted ι , \jmath and κ are shown in table 5.

TABLE 5. Unit elements for spatially equivalent sedenion-type subloops

	σ_o	σ_ι	σ_j	σ_κ	λ_o	λ_ι	λ_j	λ_κ	μ_o	μ_ι	μ_j	μ_κ	ν_o	ν_ι	ν_j	ν_κ	α_o	α_ι	α_j	α_κ	β_o	β_ι	β_j	β_κ	γ_o	γ_ι	γ_j	γ_κ	δ_o	δ_ι	δ_j	δ_κ			
Γ_0	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■														■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
A_0	■	■	■	■					■	■	■	■										■	■	■	■					■	■	■	■		
B_0	■	■	■	■						■	■	■	■									■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Σ_0	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■														
Σ_1	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■						■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Σ_2	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Σ_3	■	■	■	■	■						■	■	■			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

If elements subscripted ι , \jmath and κ are excluded, the automorphism group for the unit imaginary octonions that remain, $[\lambda_o, \mu_o, \nu_o, \alpha_o, \beta_o, \gamma_o, \delta_o]$, is G2. Including the ι , \jmath and κ elements breaks that symmetry, but some symmetry remains. Σ_1 , Σ_2 and Σ_3 are related by a quaternionic symmetry, so the automorphism group for their complexification can be $SU(2) \otimes U(1)$.

Most unification models using the octonions[6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [11] [12] [13] [14] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [21] [22] [23] [24] [25] [26] include quarks and gluons. However, G2 has been used in modelling the electroweak/lepton sector alone by Carone and Rastogi[27] [28], extending the SU(3) model for electroweak unification proposed by Dimopoulos and Kaplan[29].

As noted in [3], the α_o element of T_L and the unit imaginary of M_L have unique status. This suggests identifying them with unit imaginary elements of a complex doublet for the Brout-Englert-Higgs mechanism[30][31][32]. Σ_1 , Σ_2 and Σ_3 include $\alpha_o, \alpha_\iota, \alpha_j, \alpha_\kappa$, whereas Σ_0 does not. This suggests assignment of Σ_1 , Σ_2 and Σ_3 to electroweak vector bosons that gain mass by the Brout-Englert-Higgs mechanism, and Σ_0 to a vector boson that remains massless.

Having Σ_0 , Σ_1 , Σ_2 and Σ_3 assigned to electroweak vector bosons leaves A_0 , B_0 and Γ_0 available to be assigned to electroweak fermions. This suggests assignation of one of these subloops to generate three generations of one chirality of the neutrino family, and the other two subloops to generate three generations of two chiralities of electron/muon/tau family.

4. Fermions

4.1. Basis for the Dirac equation

In [3] spatially equivalent assignment of elements of T_L were identified as ones for which the subloop $[\sigma_o\sigma_i\sigma_j\sigma_k]$ of T_L is aligned with the subloop $[SLMN]$ of M_L . In this paper this concept is extended by postulating that spatially equivalent application of elements of T_L to unit multivector elements of the space-time Clifford algebra generates an algebra, \mathbb{U} with sublagebras which can be used to represent graded multivector-type subalgebras for “unphysical” transverse coordinates for excitations of quantum fields.

For the complexified sedenionic-type subloop labelled Γ_0 , a possible spatially equivalent alignment generates the loop of unit transverse multivector elements shown in table 6.

TABLE 6. Transverse multivector elements for a spatially equivalent Γ_0 alignment

e_0	e_1	e_2	e_3	e_4	e_5	e_6	e_7	e_8	e_9	e_{10}	e_{11}	e_{12}	e_{13}	e_{14}	e_{15}	e_{16} to e_{31}
$\sigma_o S$	$\sigma_i L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_k N$	$\lambda_o U$	$\lambda_i X$	$\lambda_j Y$	$\lambda_k Z$	$\gamma_o V$	$\gamma_i D$	$\gamma_j E$	$\gamma_k F$	$\delta_o T$	$\delta_i P$	$\delta_j Q$	$\delta_k R$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$

If elements $[e_1 \dots e_{15}]$ are graded according to the grading of their M_L components when $M_4(C)$ is assigned to represent the complexified space-time Clifford algebra, the result shown in Table 7.

TABLE 7. Grading for transverse multivector unit elements for a Γ_0 alignment

scalar	vector			bivector			trivector			pseudo scalar					
	spatial		t	spatial		spatio-t	spatio-t		xyz						
$\sigma_o S$	$\lambda_i X$	$\lambda_j Y$	$\lambda_k Z$	$\delta_o T$	$\sigma_i L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_k N$	$\gamma_i D$	$\gamma_j E$	$\gamma_k F$	$\delta_i P$	$\delta_j Q$	$\delta_k R$	$\lambda_o U$	$\gamma_o V$

The even multivector components in table 7 could also be generated by imaginary counterparts of the vector elements as shown in Table 8.

TABLE 8. Grading for alternative spatially equivalent transverse multivector unit elements

scalar	vector			bivector			trivector			pseudo scalar					
	spatial		t	spatial		spatio-t	spatio-t		xyz						
$\sigma_o S$	$\lambda_i i X$	$\lambda_j i Y$	$\lambda_k i Z$	$\delta_o i T$	$\sigma_i L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_k N$	$\gamma_i D$	$\gamma_j E$	$\gamma_k F$	$\delta_i i P$	$\delta_j i Q$	$\delta_k i R$	$\lambda_o i U$	$\gamma_o V$

This suggests assembly of a version of the Dirac equation for this alignment using $\lambda_i, \lambda_j, \lambda_k, \delta_o$ instead of the gamma matrices. This assembly can be labelled $\Gamma_{0\gamma}^{\lambda\delta}$, with the subscript indicating the T_L element applied to the pseudoscalar, the first superscript indicating the T_L elements applied to the spatial vectors and the second superscript indicating the T_L element applied to the time-like vector.

For the space-time Clifford algebra multivector, Hestenes [?] uses the unit pseudoscalar as a substitute for the unit imaginary, generating a version of the Dirac equation for one handing of a fermion. Comparing this with $[\sigma_o S, \sigma_i L, \sigma_j M, \sigma_k N, \gamma_i D, \gamma_j E, \gamma_k F, \gamma_o V]$, for all elements except the scalar there is a reversal of signature and commutation/anticommutation properties, and Lie brackets are interchanged with Jordan brackets. This means that the equivalent of the pseudoscalar, $[\gamma_o V]$, anticommutes with the bivector elements and squares to the positive scalar. an alternative way to assemble spinors could be to use odd multivector components, as $[\lambda_i X, \lambda_j Y, \lambda_k Z, \delta_o T] \times \gamma_o V = [\delta_i P, \delta_j Q, \delta_k R, \lambda_o U]$. This suggests that similar equations to those obtained by Hestenes can be generated from each of $\Gamma_{0\gamma}, \Gamma_{0\delta}, \Gamma_{0\lambda}$, corresponding different flavors for one chirality for type of fermion.

4.2. Three generations for families of fermions

For combined $T_L \otimes M_L$ subloops, rotations and reflections with respect to unit vectors of $Cl_{3,1}(R)$ correspond to permutations of $\iota \rightarrow j \rightarrow \kappa$ subscripts. Permuting $\lambda_{o\iota j\kappa} \rightarrow \gamma_{o\iota j\kappa} \rightarrow \delta_{o\iota j\kappa}$ reorientates subloops with respect to grading, but not with respect to spatial orientation.

For the spatially equivalent transverse multivector subloops based on each of the Γ_0 , A_0 and B_0 subloops of T_L , ignoring rotations and reflections, there are 6 possible spatially equivalent orientations. They can be grouped in sets which share the same even multivector components, as shown in tables 9 and 10.

The families of fermions are:

1 chirality for the neutrino family

2 chiralities for the electron/muon/tau family

2 chiralities x 3 colors for the up/charm/top quark family

2 chiralities x 3 colors for the down/strange/bottom quark family

As noted in [3], this, together with the observation that sets of three subloops can, as a combination, display spatial equivalence, suggests assignment of subloops to families of fermions as follows:

Γ_0 to 1 chirality for the neutrino family

A_0 to one chirality and B_0 to a second chirality for the electron/muon/tau family

A_{1-6} to one chirality with 3 colors two families of quarks

B_{1-6} to a second chirality with 3 colors for two families of quarks

Distinct representations for different generations within these families can be found when these T_L subloops are combined with M_L subloops in different spatially equivalent alignments and are to represent a type of multivector for transverse coordinates for an unphysical space. The notation for elements of U_L , unit elements of \mathbb{U} is set out in table 5.

TABLE 9. Graded spatially equivalent Γ_0 orientations

Ref	scalar	vector				bivector				trivector				pseudo scalar	$[e_{16} \text{ to } e_{31}]$		
		spatial		t		spatial		spatio-t		spatio-t		xyz					
$\Gamma_{0\gamma}^{\lambda\delta}$	$\sigma_o S$	$\lambda_\iota X$	$\lambda_j Y$	$\lambda_\kappa Z$	$\delta_o T$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\gamma_\iota D$	$\gamma_j E$	$\gamma_\kappa F$	$\delta_\iota P$	$\delta_j Q$	$\delta_\kappa R$	$\lambda_o U$	$\gamma_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$
	$\sigma_o S$	$\lambda_\iota iX$	$\lambda_j iY$	$\lambda_\kappa iZ$	$\delta_o iT$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\gamma_\iota D$	$\gamma_j E$	$\gamma_\kappa F$	$\delta_\iota iP$	$\delta_j iQ$	$\delta_\kappa iR$	$\lambda_o iU$	$\gamma_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$
$\Gamma_{0\gamma}^{\delta\lambda}$	$\sigma_o S$	$\delta_\iota X$	$\delta_j Y$	$\delta_\kappa Z$	$\lambda_o T$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\gamma_\iota D$	$\gamma_j E$	$\gamma_\kappa F$	$\lambda_\iota P$	$\lambda_j Q$	$\lambda_\kappa R$	$\delta_o U$	$\gamma_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$
	$\sigma_o S$	$\delta_\iota iX$	$\delta_j iY$	$\delta_\kappa iZ$	$\lambda_o iT$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\gamma_\iota D$	$\gamma_j E$	$\gamma_\kappa F$	$\lambda_\iota iP$	$\lambda_j iQ$	$\lambda_\kappa iR$	$\delta_o iU$	$\gamma_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$
$\Gamma_{08}^{\lambda\gamma}$	$\sigma_o S$	$\lambda_\iota X$	$\lambda_j Y$	$\lambda_\kappa Z$	$\gamma_o T$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\delta_\iota D$	$\delta_j E$	$\delta_\kappa F$	$\gamma_\iota P$	$\gamma_j Q$	$\gamma_\kappa R$	$\lambda_o U$	$\delta_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$
	$\sigma_o S$	$\lambda_\iota iX$	$\lambda_j iY$	$\lambda_\kappa iZ$	$\gamma_o iT$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\delta_\iota D$	$\delta_j E$	$\delta_\kappa F$	$\gamma_\iota iP$	$\gamma_j iQ$	$\gamma_\kappa iR$	$\lambda_o iU$	$\delta_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$
$\Gamma_{08}^{\gamma\lambda}$	$\sigma_o S$	$\gamma_\iota X$	$\gamma_j Y$	$\gamma_\kappa Z$	$\lambda_o T$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\delta_\iota D$	$\delta_j E$	$\delta_\kappa F$	$\lambda_\iota P$	$\lambda_j Q$	$\lambda_\kappa R$	$\gamma_o U$	$\delta_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$
	$\sigma_o S$	$\gamma_\iota iX$	$\gamma_j iY$	$\gamma_\kappa iZ$	$\lambda_o iT$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\delta_\iota D$	$\delta_j E$	$\delta_\kappa F$	$\lambda_\iota iP$	$\lambda_j iQ$	$\lambda_\kappa iR$	$\gamma_o iU$	$\delta_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$
$\Gamma_{0\lambda}^{\gamma\delta}$	$\sigma_o S$	$\gamma_\iota X$	$\gamma_j Y$	$\gamma_\kappa Z$	$\delta_o T$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\lambda_\iota D$	$\lambda_j E$	$\lambda_\kappa F$	$\delta_\iota P$	$\delta_j Q$	$\delta_\kappa R$	$\gamma_o U$	$\lambda_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$
	$\sigma_o S$	$\gamma_\iota iX$	$\gamma_j iY$	$\gamma_\kappa iZ$	$\delta_o iT$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\lambda_\iota D$	$\lambda_j E$	$\lambda_\kappa F$	$\delta_\iota iP$	$\delta_j iQ$	$\delta_\kappa iR$	$\gamma_o iU$	$\lambda_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$
$\Gamma_{0\lambda}^{\delta\gamma}$	$\sigma_o S$	$\delta_\iota X$	$\delta_j Y$	$\delta_\kappa Z$	$\gamma_o T$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\lambda_\iota D$	$\lambda_j E$	$\lambda_\kappa F$	$\gamma_\iota P$	$\gamma_j Q$	$\gamma_\kappa R$	$\delta_o U$	$\lambda_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$
	$\sigma_o S$	$\delta_\iota iX$	$\delta_j iY$	$\delta_\kappa iZ$	$\gamma_o iT$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\lambda_\iota D$	$\lambda_j E$	$\lambda_\kappa F$	$\gamma_\iota iP$	$\gamma_j iQ$	$\gamma_\kappa iR$	$\delta_o iU$	$\lambda_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$

TABLE 10. Graded spatially equivalent A_0 and B_0 orientations

Ref	scalar	vector				bivector				trivector				pseudo scalar	$[e_{16} \text{ to } e_{31}]$		
		spatial		t		spatial		spatio-t		spatio-t		xyz					
$A_{0\beta}^{\mu\delta}$	$\sigma_o S$	$\mu_\iota X$	$\mu_j Y$	$\mu_\kappa Z$	$\delta_o T$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\beta_\iota D$	$\beta_j E$	$\beta_\kappa F$	$\delta_\iota P$	$\delta_j Q$	$\delta_\kappa R$	$\mu_o U$	$\beta_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$
	$\sigma_o S$	$i\mu_\iota X$	$i\mu_j Y$	$i\mu_\kappa Z$	$i\delta_o T$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\beta_\iota D$	$\beta_j E$	$\beta_\kappa F$	$i\delta_\iota P$	$i\delta_j Q$	$i\delta_\kappa R$	$i\mu_o U$	$\beta_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$
$A_{0\beta}^{\delta\mu}$	$\sigma_o S$	$\delta_\iota X$	$\delta_j Y$	$\delta_\kappa Z$	$\mu_o T$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\beta_\iota D$	$\beta_j E$	$\beta_\kappa F$	$\mu_\iota P$	$\mu_j Q$	$\mu_\kappa R$	$\delta_o U$	$\beta_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$
	$\sigma_o S$	$i\delta_\iota X$	$i\delta_j Y$	$i\delta_\kappa Z$	$i\mu_o T$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\beta_\iota D$	$\beta_j E$	$\beta_\kappa F$	$i\mu_\iota P$	$i\mu_j Q$	$i\mu_\kappa R$	$i\delta_o U$	$\beta_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$
$A_{0\delta}^{\beta\mu}$	$\sigma_o S$	$\beta_\iota X$	$\beta_j Y$	$\beta_\kappa Z$	$\mu_o T$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\delta_\iota D$	$\delta_j E$	$\delta_\kappa F$	$\mu_\iota P$	$\mu_j Q$	$\mu_\kappa R$	$\beta_o U$	$\delta_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$
	$\sigma_o S$	$i\beta_\iota X$	$i\beta_j Y$	$i\beta_\kappa Z$	$i\mu_o T$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\delta_\iota D$	$\delta_j E$	$\delta_\kappa F$	$i\mu_\iota P$	$i\mu_j Q$	$i\mu_\kappa R$	$i\beta_o U$	$\delta_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$
$A_{0\delta}^{\mu\beta}$	$\sigma_o S$	$\mu_\iota X$	$\mu_j Y$	$\mu_\kappa Z$	$\beta_o T$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\delta_\iota D$	$\delta_j E$	$\delta_\kappa F$	$\beta_\iota P$	$\beta_j Q$	$\beta_\kappa R$	$\mu_o U$	$\delta_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$
	$\sigma_o S$	$i\mu_\iota X$	$i\mu_j Y$	$i\mu_\kappa Z$	$i\beta_o T$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\delta_\iota D$	$\delta_j E$	$\delta_\kappa F$	$i\beta_\iota P$	$i\beta_j Q$	$i\beta_\kappa R$	$i\delta_o U$	$\mu_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$
$A_{0\mu}^{\delta\beta}$	$\sigma_o S$	$\delta_\iota X$	$\delta_j Y$	$\delta_\kappa Z$	$\beta_o T$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\mu_\iota D$	$\mu_j E$	$\mu_\kappa F$	$\beta_\iota P$	$\beta_j Q$	$\beta_\kappa R$	$\delta_o U$	$\mu_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$
	$\sigma_o S$	$i\delta_\iota X$	$i\delta_j Y$	$i\delta_\kappa Z$	$i\beta_o T$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\mu_\iota D$	$\mu_j E$	$\mu_\kappa F$	$i\beta_\iota P$	$i\beta_j Q$	$i\beta_\kappa R$	$i\delta_o U$	$\mu_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$
$A_{0\mu}^{\beta\delta}$	$\sigma_o S$	$\beta_\iota X$	$\beta_j Y$	$\beta_\kappa Z$	$\delta_o T$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\mu_\iota D$	$\mu_j E$	$\mu_\kappa F$	$\delta_\iota P$	$\delta_j Q$	$\delta_\kappa R$	$\beta_o U$	$\mu_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$
	$\sigma_o S$	$i\beta_\iota X$	$i\beta_j Y$	$i\beta_\kappa Z$	$i\delta_o T$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\mu_\iota D$	$\mu_j E$	$\mu_\kappa F$	$i\delta_\iota P$	$i\delta_j Q$	$i\delta_\kappa R$	$i\beta_o U$	$\mu_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$
$B_{0\beta}^{\nu\gamma}$	$\sigma_o S$	$\nu_\iota X$	$\nu_j Y$	$\nu_\kappa Z$	$\gamma_o T$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\beta_\iota D$	$\beta_j E$	$\beta_\kappa F$	$\gamma_\iota P$	$\gamma_j Q$	$\gamma_\kappa R$	$\nu_o U$	$\beta_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$
	$\sigma_o S$	$i\nu_\iota X$	$i\nu_j Y$	$i\nu_\kappa Z$	$i\gamma_o T$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\beta_\iota D$	$\beta_j E$	$\beta_\kappa F$	$i\nu_\iota P$	$i\nu_j Q$	$i\nu_\kappa R$	$i\nu_o U$	$\beta_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$
$B_{0\beta}^{\gamma\nu}$	$\sigma_o S$	$\gamma_\iota X$	$\gamma_j Y$	$\gamma_\kappa Z$	$\nu_o T$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\beta_\iota D$	$\beta_j E$	$\beta_\kappa F$	$\nu_\iota P$	$\nu_j Q$	$\nu_\kappa R$	$\gamma_o U$	$\beta_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$
	$\sigma_o S$	$i\gamma_\iota X$	$i\gamma_j Y$	$i\gamma_\kappa Z$	$i\nu_o T$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\beta_\iota D$	$\beta_j E$	$\beta_\kappa F$	$i\nu_\iota P$	$i\nu_j Q$	$i\nu_\kappa R$	$i\gamma_o U$	$\beta_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$
$B_{0\gamma}^{\beta\nu}$	$\sigma_o S$	$\beta_\iota X$	$\beta_j Y$	$\beta_\kappa Z$	$\nu_o T$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\gamma_\iota D$	$\gamma_j E$	$\gamma_\kappa F$	$\nu_\iota P$	$\nu_j Q$	$\nu_\kappa R$	$\beta_o U$	$\gamma_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$
	$\sigma_o S$	$i\beta_\iota X$	$i\beta_j Y$	$i\beta_\kappa Z$	$i\nu_o T$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\gamma_\iota D$	$\gamma_j E$	$\gamma_\kappa F$	$i\nu_\iota P$	$i\nu_j Q$	$i\nu_\kappa R$	$i\beta_o U$	$\gamma_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$
$B_{0\gamma}^{\nu\beta}$	$\sigma_o S$	$\nu_\iota X$	$\nu_j Y$	$\nu_\kappa Z$	$\beta_o T$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\gamma_\iota D$	$\gamma_j E$	$\gamma_\kappa F$	$\beta_\iota P$	$\beta_j Q$	$\beta_\kappa R$	$\nu_o U$	$\gamma_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$
	$\sigma_o S$	$i\nu_\iota X$	$i\nu_j Y$	$i\nu_\kappa Z$	$i\beta_o T$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\gamma_\iota D$	$\gamma_j E$	$\gamma_\kappa F$	$i\beta_\iota P$	$i\beta_j Q$	$i\beta_\kappa R$	$i\nu_o U$	$\gamma_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$
$B_{0\nu}^{\gamma\beta}$	$\sigma_o S$	$\gamma_\iota X$	$\gamma_j Y$	$\gamma_\kappa Z$	$\beta_o T$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\nu_\iota D$	$\nu_j E$	$\nu_\kappa F$	$\beta_\iota P$	$\beta_j Q$	$\beta_\kappa R$	$\gamma_o U$	$\nu_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$
	$\sigma_o S$	$i\gamma_\iota X$	$i\gamma_j Y$	$i\gamma_\kappa Z$	$i\beta_o T$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\nu_\iota D$	$\nu_j E$	$\nu_\kappa F$	$i\beta_\iota P$	$i\beta_j Q$	$i\beta_\kappa R$	$i\gamma_o U$	$\nu_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$
$B_{0\nu}^{\beta\gamma}$	$\sigma_o S$	$\beta_\iota X$	$\beta_j Y$	$\beta_\kappa Z$	$\gamma_o T$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\nu_\iota D$	$\nu_j E$	$\nu_\kappa F$	$\gamma_\iota P$	$\gamma_j Q$	$\gamma_\kappa R$	$\beta_o U$	$\nu_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$
	$\sigma_o S$	$i\beta_\iota X$	$i\beta_j Y$	$i\beta_\kappa Z$	$i\gamma_o T$	$\sigma_\iota L$	$\sigma_j M$	$\sigma_\kappa N$	$\nu_\iota D$	$\nu_j E$	$\nu_\kappa F$	$i\gamma_\iota P$	$i\gamma_j Q$	$i\gamma_\kappa R$	$i\beta_o U$	$\nu_o V$	$i \times [e_1 \text{ to } e_{15}]$

For each of Γ_0 , A_0 and B_0 three sets of four of alignments share common even multivector components, suggesting that the even transverse multivectors for each set correspond to a spinor for a fundamental fermion. The Jordan bracket for their subalgebra matches the Lie bracket for the even $Cl_{3,1}^+$ subalgebra, so this may be consistent with Hestenes version of the Dirac equation[33].

For the assignment of A_0 to one chirality and B_0 to the opposite chirality, inspection of table 10 reveals that, for the change to the opposite chiralities, $[x, y, z, t]$ transverse vectors are factored by unit octonions from a quaternionic subloop, e.g. for:

$A_{0\beta}^{\mu\delta} \leftrightarrow B_{0\beta}^{\nu\gamma}$ and $A_{0\beta}^{\delta\mu} \leftrightarrow B_{0\beta}^{\gamma\nu}$: $[xyzt]$ are factored by λ_o

$A_{0\beta}^{\mu\delta} \leftrightarrow B_{0\beta}^{\gamma\nu}$ and $A_{0\beta}^{\delta\mu} \leftrightarrow B_{0\beta}^{\nu\gamma}$: $[xyzt]$ are factored by α_o

For these subloops vectors are factored by either α_o or λ_o from the $[\sigma_o, \lambda_o, \alpha_o, \beta_o]$ subloop, and for:

$A_{0\delta}^{\beta\mu} \leftrightarrow B_{0\gamma}^{\beta\nu}$: $[xyz]$ are factored by $\sigma_o, [t] \times \lambda_o$

$A_{0\delta}^{\beta\mu} \leftrightarrow B_{0\gamma}^{\nu\beta}$: $[xyz]$ are factored by $\gamma_o, [t] \times \delta_o$

$A_{0\delta}^{\mu\beta} \leftrightarrow B_{0\gamma}^{\nu\beta}$: $[xyz]$ are factored by $\lambda_o, [t] \times \sigma_o$

$A_{0\delta}^{\mu\beta} \leftrightarrow B_{0\gamma}^{\beta\nu}$: $[xyz]$ For these subloops vectors are factored by $\delta_o, [t] \times \gamma_o$

vectors are factored by elements from the $[\sigma_o, \lambda_o, \gamma_o, \delta_o]$ subloop.

Subloops for all such chirality changes include λ_o , so it is associated with a chirality operator

5. Strong nuclear sector

Elements subscripted ι, j and κ , when complexified, can be associated with rotations in three complex dimensions, for which $SU(3)$ is applicable symmetry group. When $[\sigma_o, \iota_o, j_o, \kappa_o]$ are multiplied by α_o , the result is a loop of unit octonions. So, if α_o is fixed the associated automorphism group becomes the $SU(3)$ subgroup of G_2 .

5.1. Colored fermions - quarks

In section 4.2 subloops $A_{1..6}$ and $B_{1..6}$ were assigned to quarks. Inspection of table 2 suggests that they can be combined in sets of three so that spatial equivalence is achieved for the combination, as elements subscripted ι, j and κ would be included in a balanced way. Also, whilst a single subloop representing a single color quark would be unbalanced with respect to these subscripted elements, in a combination with a subloop representing its antiquark the imbalance can be eliminated.

5.2. Colored Bosons - Gluons

Subloops Σ_4, Σ_5 and Σ_6 do not feature internal spatial equivalence, so are associated with a single color, and are subject to the strong nuclear force. For a given subloop/color, their $\sigma_{oijk}, \lambda_{oijk}, \mu_{oijk}, \nu_{oijk}, \alpha_{oijk}, \beta_{oijk}, \gamma_{oijk}$, and δ_{oijk} contents all match each other, so gluons are not subject to the electroweak force.

5.3. Flavor/Colored bosons - U bosons

With respect to subloops Σ_4, Σ_5 and Σ_6 , subloops Σ_7 to Σ_{15} have a similar relationship to that for subloops Σ_1, Σ_2 and Σ_3 with respect to Σ_o . This suggests that they will acquire mass by a Brout-Englert-Higgs type mechanism generating bosons similar to the lepto-quark bosons featuring in Pati-Salam models[34].

5.4. Higgs Boson

An algebra assembled as $[S, T, U, V] \otimes [\sigma_o, \lambda_o, \mu_o, \nu_o] \otimes [\sigma_o, i\sigma_o, \alpha_o, i\alpha_o]$ has only scalar components with respect to the spatial dimensions for $CL_{3,1}(R)$ so could accommodate a subalgebra representing the Higgs boson.

6. Charge

In [3], charge was postulated as being associated with the proportion of $[\beta_\iota, \beta_j, \beta_\kappa]$ present. This was dictated by the assignment of A_0 and B_0 to the electron/muon/tau family and Γ_0 to the neutrino family. However, this rule only confers charge for one electroweak boson subloop. A rule that generates charge assignments that are consistent with the fermion families' charges, and which confers charges for two electroweak boson subloops, is: to associate neutrality with the proportion of $[\lambda_\iota, \lambda_j, \lambda_\kappa]$ present.

For this rule, the Γ_0, Σ_0 and Σ_2 families are neutral, the A_0 and B_0 families have unit charge, the $A_{1..3}$ families and $B_{1..3}$ families have $1/3$ charge and the $A_{4..6}$ families and $B_{1..3}$ families have $2/3$ charge. The $\Sigma_{1..3}$ subloops would also have $1/3$ charge, but this need not prevent these subloops from being used for gluons, as gluons are combinations of colors with anticolors, so combinations can have zero electric charge.

7. Supersymmetry

For each fermionic subalgebra, there is a bosonic subalgebra with the same $[\sigma_{oijk}, \lambda_{oijk}, \mu_{oijk}, \nu_{oijk}]$ content, but inverted $[\alpha_{oijk}, \beta_{oijk}, \gamma_{oijk}, \delta_{oijk}]$ content. This suggests a form of supersymmetry. The bosonic subalgebra Σ_0 is left without a supersymmetric partner.

8. Dark matter

\mathbb{U} does not offer subalgebras that could represent fermionic dark matter. This suggests that the bosonic subalgebras postulated as representing \mathbb{U} bosons may be responsible for the existence of dark matter, possibly combining to create bosonic dark matter particles in a similar way to that in which gluons can combine to create glueballs.

9. Measurement/collapse

For a model based on a non-associative algebra, it may be possible to ascribe the phenomenon of quantum measurement/collapse to its non-associativity. For a model based on $\mathbb{T} \otimes Cl_{3,1}(C)$, this suggests a universe propagating as a Huygens wave for a conformal space embedded in five dimensions with a $Cl_{0,5}(R) \cong Cl_{3,1}(C)$ multivector combined with absolute time. Between measurements particle trajectories would be deterministic, but, because handings and order of algebraic operations could differ for different points of observation, calculations of trajectories between events would be ambiguous. As a result, any attempt to predict events could only be probabilistic. Events would be loci for which calculations for all points of observation generate a consistent but not necessarily identical result, some latitude being possible subject to limits imposed by the Heisenberg uncertainty principle. Loci with inconsistent results would be occupied by “quantum foam”. A theory based on this approach may require application of the principles of chaos theory.

10. Conclusion

It seems reasonable to suppose that, in the tradition of the periodic table and Bohr’s model of the atom, there might be a simplistic mathematical pattern with a structure similar to that of the standard model. Just such a pattern can be found for \mathbb{U} . This may be a coincidence, but the similarities are striking, so the speculative analysis presented in this paper may assist in finding a path to a deeper understanding of the basis of reality.

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Appendix A. Cayley tables for M_L and T_L

A.1. Cayley tables

The Cayley tables of both $M_4(C)$ and \mathbb{T} can be assembled as normalised latin squares with elements ordered so that bit-wise ‘exclusive or’ (XOR) of binary representations of two elements’ numbering generates the numbering of their product. As a result, if the sign of products is ignored, their Cayley tables are the same and, for subalgebras that include the negative of the identity, their subalgebra inventory is the same. To detail a scheme of ultra-complexification of $M_4(C)$, notation such as $e_0, e_1 \dots e_{31}$ could be used for its elements. However, as one requirement for a unification algebra is consistency with respect to the principle of equivalence of spatial dimensions, an alternative approach to labelling unit elements has been adopted.

A.2. Notation for $M_4(C)$ unit elements

TABLE 11. Notation used to label 4×4 unit matrices

$$\begin{aligned}
S &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
R &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & P &= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} & M &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
Y &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & E &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} & T &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
D &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & X &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & N &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
F &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & Z &= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} & L &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
U &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & V &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & Q &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

Note: the forms of these matrices differ from those used in previous papers by this author[35][2]. Positive forms have been chosen to allow $[S, L, M, N]$ to represent unit elements for a right isoclinic quaternion algebra $\mathbb{H}_{\mathbb{R}}$, and $[S, T, U, V]$ to represent unit elements for a left isoclinic quaternion algebra $\mathbb{H}_{\mathbb{L}}$, as used by Van Elfrinkhof[36].

The multiplication table for $M_4(C)$ using these labels is shown in Table 12.

TABLE 12. Labels and Cayley table for $\mathbb{M} \cong M_4(C)$

	e_0	e_1	e_2	e_3	e_4	e_5	e_6	e_7	e_8	e_9	e_{10}	e_{11}	e_{12}	e_{13}	e_{14}	e_{15}	e_{16}	e_{17}	e_{18}	e_{19}	e_{20}	e_{21}	e_{22}	e_{23}	e_{24}	e_{25}	e_{26}	e_{27}	e_{28}	e_{29}	e_{30}	e_{31}
	S	L	M	N	T	P	Q	R	U	X	Y	Z	V	D	E	F	iS	iL	iM	iN	iT	iP	iQ	iR	iU	iX	iZ	iD	iE	iF		
S	$+S$	$+L$	$+M$	$+N$	$+T$	$+P$	$+Q$	$+R$	$+U$	$+X$	$+Y$	$+Z$	$+V$	$+D$	$+E$	$+F$	$+iS$	$+iL$	$+iM$	$+iN$	$+iT$	$+iP$	$+iQ$	$+iR$	$+iU$	$+iX$	$+iY$	$+iZ$	$+iD$	$+iE$	$+iF$	
L	$+L$	$-S$	$-N$	$+M$	$+P$	$-T$	$-R$	$+Q$	$+X$	$-U$	$-Z$	$+Y$	$+D$	$-V$	$-F$	$+E$	$+iL$	$-iS$	$-iN$	$+iM$	$+iP$	$-iT$	$-iR$	$+iQ$	$+iX$	$-iU$	$-iZ$	$+iY$	$+iD$	$-iV$	$-iF$	
M	$+M$	$+N$	$-S$	$-L$	$+Q$	$+R$	$-T$	$-P$	$+Y$	$+Z$	$-U$	$-X$	$+E$	$+F$	$-V$	$-D$	$+iM$	$+iN$	$-iS$	$-iL$	$+iQ$	$+iR$	$-iT$	$-iP$	$+iY$	$+iZ$	$-iU$	$-iX$	$+iE$	$+iF$	$-iV$	$-iD$
N	$+N$	$-M$	$+L$	$-S$	$+R$	$-Q$	$+P$	$-T$	$+Z$	$-Y$	$+X$	$-U$	$+F$	$-E$	$+D$	$-V$	$+iN$	$-iM$	$+iL$	$-iS$	$+iR$	$-iT$	$-iP$	$+iY$	$+iZ$	$-iU$	$+iF$	$-iE$	$+iD$	$-iV$		
T	$+T$	$+P$	$+Q$	$+R$	$-S$	$-L$	$-M$	$+N$	$+V$	$+D$	$+E$	$+F$	$-U$	$-X$	$-Y$	$-Z$	$+iT$	$+iP$	$+iQ$	$+iR$	$-iS$	$-iL$	$-iM$	$-iN$	$+iV$	$+iD$	$+iE$	$-iU$	$-iX$	$-iY$	$-iZ$	
P	$+P$	$-T$	$-R$	$+Q$	$-L$	$+S$	$-N$	$+M$	$+D$	$-V$	$-F$	$+E$	$-X$	$+U$	$+Z$	$-Y$	$+iP$	$-iT$	$-iR$	$+iQ$	$-iL$	$+iS$	$+iN$	$-iM$	$+iD$	$-iV$	$-iF$	$+iE$	$-iU$	$+iZ$	$-iY$	
Q	$+Q$	$+R$	$-T$	$-P$	$-M$	$-N$	$+S$	$+L$	$+E$	$+F$	$-V$	$-D$	$-Y$	$-Z$	$+U$	$+X$	$+iQ$	$+iR$	$-iT$	$-iP$	$-iM$	$-iN$	$+iS$	$+iL$	$+iE$	$+iF$	$-iV$	$-iD$	$-iZ$	$+iW$	$+iX$	
R	$+R$	$-Q$	$+P$	$-T$	$-N$	$+M$	$-L$	$+S$	$+F$	$-E$	$+D$	$-V$	$-Z$	$+Y$	$-X$	$+U$	$+R$	$-iR$	$+iQ$	$+iP$	$-iT$	$-iN$	$+iM$	$-iL$	$-iD$	$-iV$	$-iY$	$-iZ$	$+iU$			
U	$+U$	$+X$	$+Y$	$+Z$	$-V$	$-D$	$-E$	$-F$	$-S$	$-L$	$-M$	$-N$	$+T$	$+P$	$+Q$	$+R$	$+iU$	$+iX$	$+iY$	$-iV$	$-iD$	$-iE$	$-iF$	$-iS$	$-iL$	$-iM$	$-iN$	$+iT$	$+iP$	$+iQ$	$+iR$	
X	$+X$	$-U$	$-Z$	$+Y$	$-D$	$+V$	$+F$	$-E$	$-L$	$+S$	$+N$	$-M$	$+P$	$-T$	$-R$	$+Q$	$+iX$	$-iZ$	$+iY$	$-iD$	$+iV$	$+iF$	$-iE$	$-iL$	$+iS$	$+iN$	$+iP$	$-iT$	$-iR$	$+iQ$		
Y	$+Y$	$+Z$	$-U$	$-X$	$-E$	$-F$	$+V$	$+D$	$-M$	$-N$	$+S$	$+L$	$+Q$	$+R$	$-T$	$-P$	$-iY$	$+iZ$	$-iU$	$-iX$	$-iE$	$+iV$	$+iD$	$-iM$	$-iN$	$+iS$	$+iL$	$+iQ$	$+iP$	$-iT$		
Z	$+Z$	$-Y$	$+X$	$-U$	$-F$	$+E$	$-D$	$+V$	$-N$	$+M$	$-L$	$+S$	$+R$	$-Q$	$+P$	$-T$	$+iZ$	$-iY$	$+iP$	$-iT$	$+iZ$	$+iX$	$-iU$	$-iF$	$+iE$	$-iD$	$+iV$	$-iN$	$+iM$	$-iL$	$+iQ$	$+iP$
V	$+V$	$+D$	$+E$	$+F$	$+U$	$+X$	$+Y$	$+Z$	$-T$	$-P$	$-Q$	$-R$	$-S$	$-L$	$-M$	$-N$	$+iV$	$+iD$	$+iE$	$+iF$	$+iU$	$+iX$	$+iY$	$+iZ$	$-iT$	$-iP$	$-iQ$	$-iR$	$-iS$	$-iL$	$-iM$	$-iN$
D	$+D$	$-V$	$-F$	$+E$	$+X$	$-U$	$-Z$	$-Y$	$-P$	$+T$	$+R$	$-Q$	$-L$	$+S$	$+N$	$-M$	$+iD$	$-iM$	$-iL$	$-iE$	$-iV$	$-iD$	$-iF$	$-iG$	$-iH$	$-iI$	$-iJ$	$-iK$	$-iL$	$-iM$	$-iN$	
E	$+E$	$+F$	$-V$	$-D$	$+Y$	$+Z$	$-U$	$-X$	$-Q$	$-R$	$+T$	$+P$	$-M$	$-N$	$+S$	$+L$	$+E$	$+F$	$-iV$	$-iD$	$+iY$	$+iZ$	$-iU$	$-iX$	$-iQ$	$-iR$	$-iS$	$-iT$	$+iP$	$-iM$	$-iN$	$+iS$
F	$+F$	$-E$	$+D$	$-V$	$+Z$	$-Y$	$-X$	$-R$	$+Q$	$-P$	$+T$	$-N$	$+M$	$-L$	$+S$	$+F$	$+iF$	$-iE$	$+iD$	$-iV$	$+iZ$	$-iY$	$-iU$	$-iR$	$+iQ$	$-iT$	$-iN$	$+iM$	$-iL$	$+iS$		

A.3. Notation for \mathbb{T} unit elements

As for $M_4(C)$, for \mathbb{T} an alternative approach to labelling unit elements has been adopted. Greek letters with greek subscripts have been chosen. The subscripts relate unit elements in sets in a scheme similar to that relating sets of unit elements for $M_4(C)$ to the set chosen to represent a right isoclinic quaternion algebra as used by Van Elfrinkhof. The usual labelling for \mathbb{T} , as used by Cawagas et al, features the labels $e_0, e_1 \dots e_{31}$. Those unit elements have been relabelled as shown in table 13.

TABLE 13. Labels for \mathbb{T} basis elements

e_0	e_1	e_2	e_3	e_4	e_5	e_6	e_7	e_8	e_9	e_{10}	e_{11}	e_{12}	e_{13}	e_{14}	e_{15}
σ_o	σ_ι	σ_j	σ_κ	λ_o	λ_ι	λ_j	λ_κ	μ_o	μ_ι	μ_j	μ_κ	ν_o	ν_ι	ν_j	ν_κ
e_{16}	e_{17}	e_{18}	e_{19}	e_{20}	e_{21}	e_{22}	e_{23}	e_{24}	e_{25}	e_{26}	e_{27}	e_{28}	e_{29}	e_{30}	e_{31}
α_o	α_ι	α_j	α_κ	β_o	β_ι	β_j	β_κ	γ_o	γ_ι	γ_j	γ_κ	δ_o	δ_ι	δ_j	δ_κ

The multiplication table for \mathbb{T} using these labels is shown in Table 14.

TABLE 14. Labels and Cayley table for \mathbb{T} basis elements