



**BROWN**  
**THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER**

# How SUSY & Topology Led From Chern-Simons Theory To Solving A Forty Year-Old Mathematical Puzzle

S. James Gates, Jr.

Brown Theoretical Physics Center Director, Ford Foundation Professor of Physics,  
Affiliate Mathematics Professor, and  
Watson Institute for International & Public Affairs  
Faculty Fellow

BTPC Director Office, Rm 110, Barus Hall, 340 Brook St., Providence, RI 02912  
t: 401-863-6452 e: [sylvester\\_gates@brown.edu](mailto:sylvester_gates@brown.edu) w: <https://sites.brown.edu/sjgates>



**BROWN**  
**THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER**

## **Outline**

- 1. Main Result – The Ectoplasmic Conjecture (EC)**
- 2. Developmental Arc Description**
- 3. Four Epiphany Moments (EM's)**
  - EM-1: No Extra Dimensions In SUSY QCD LEEA  
& SUSY Homotopy Operator**
  - EM-2: EC Appearance & Integration Theory**
  - EM-3: Superfield Chern-Simons Theory (CST),  
Minimal Homotopy & CST**
  - EM-5: EC & Adynkras**



**BROWN**  
**THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER**

THE MAIN RESULT:

The Ectoplasmic Conjecture



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

## The Ectoplasmic Conjecture

$$(x, \theta) = \frac{\mathcal{A}_d}{SO(1, D - 1)}$$

Given  $N$  supercharges in a 1D system, the minimum number  $d_{min}$  of bosons and equal number of fermions required to realize the  $N$  supercharges in a linear manner is given by

$$d_{min}(N) = \begin{cases} 2^{\frac{N-1}{2}}, & N \equiv 1, 7 \pmod{8} \\ 2^{\frac{N}{2}}, & N \equiv 2, 4, 6 \pmod{8} \\ 2^{\frac{N+1}{2}}, & N \equiv 3, 5 \pmod{8} \\ 2^{\frac{N-2}{2}}, & N \equiv 8 \pmod{8} \end{cases}$$

(where we exclude the case of  $N = 0$  i.e. no supersymmetry)



## BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

Each higher dimensional superspace with  $D$  bosonic dimensions, (for purposes of counting) is equivalent to some value of  $d$ , which is the number of real components of  $\theta$ . This is shown in a few cases below (where  $d = \mathcal{F}(D)$ ).

$d$	$D$
4	4
8	5
16	10
32	11

Table 1: Relation Between  $D$  (Number of Spacetime) Dimensions and  $d$  For Some Superspaces



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

## CONVENTIONS

$(-, +, +, \dots, +)$  in every dimension and the corresponding Lorentz group is  $SO(1, D - 1)$

The function  $\mathcal{F}(D)$  for all values of  $D$  is given by applying Bott Periodicity to this table

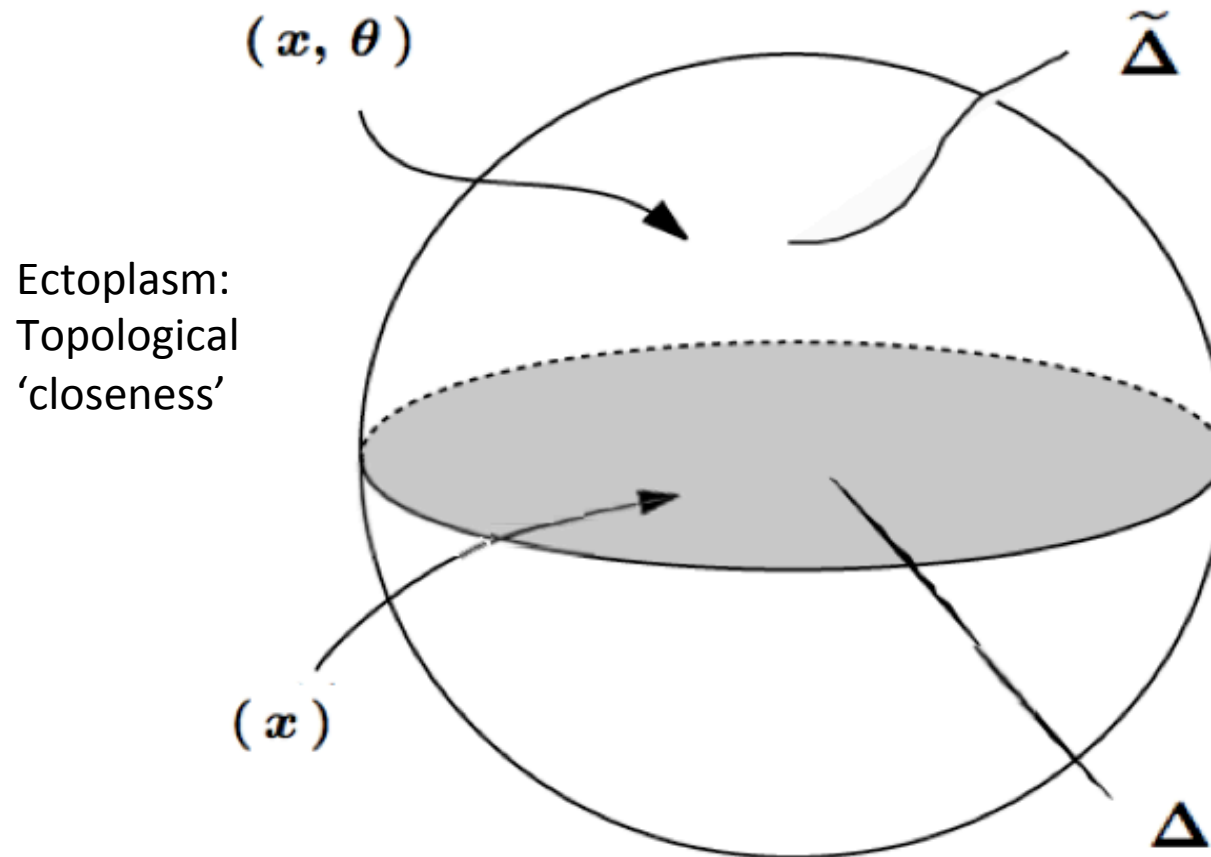
Spacetime Dimension	Lorentz Group	Type of Spinors	$d$
11	$SO(1,10)$	Majorana	32
10	$SO(1,9)$	Majorana-Weyl	16
9	$SO(1,8)$	Pseudo-Majorana	16
8	$SO(1,7)$	Pseudo-Majorana	16
7	$SO(1,6)$	$SU(2)$ -Majorana	16
6	$SO(1,5)$	$SU(2)$ -Majorana-Weyl	8
5	$SO(1,4)$	$SU(2)$ -Majorana	8
4	$SO(1,3)$	Majorana/Weyl	4
3	$SO(1,2)$	Majorana	2
<b>2</b>	$SO(1,1)$	Majorana-Weyl	1

Summary of types of spinors in various dimensions



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

## A Representation of Superspace



Ectoplasm:  
Topological  
'closeness'

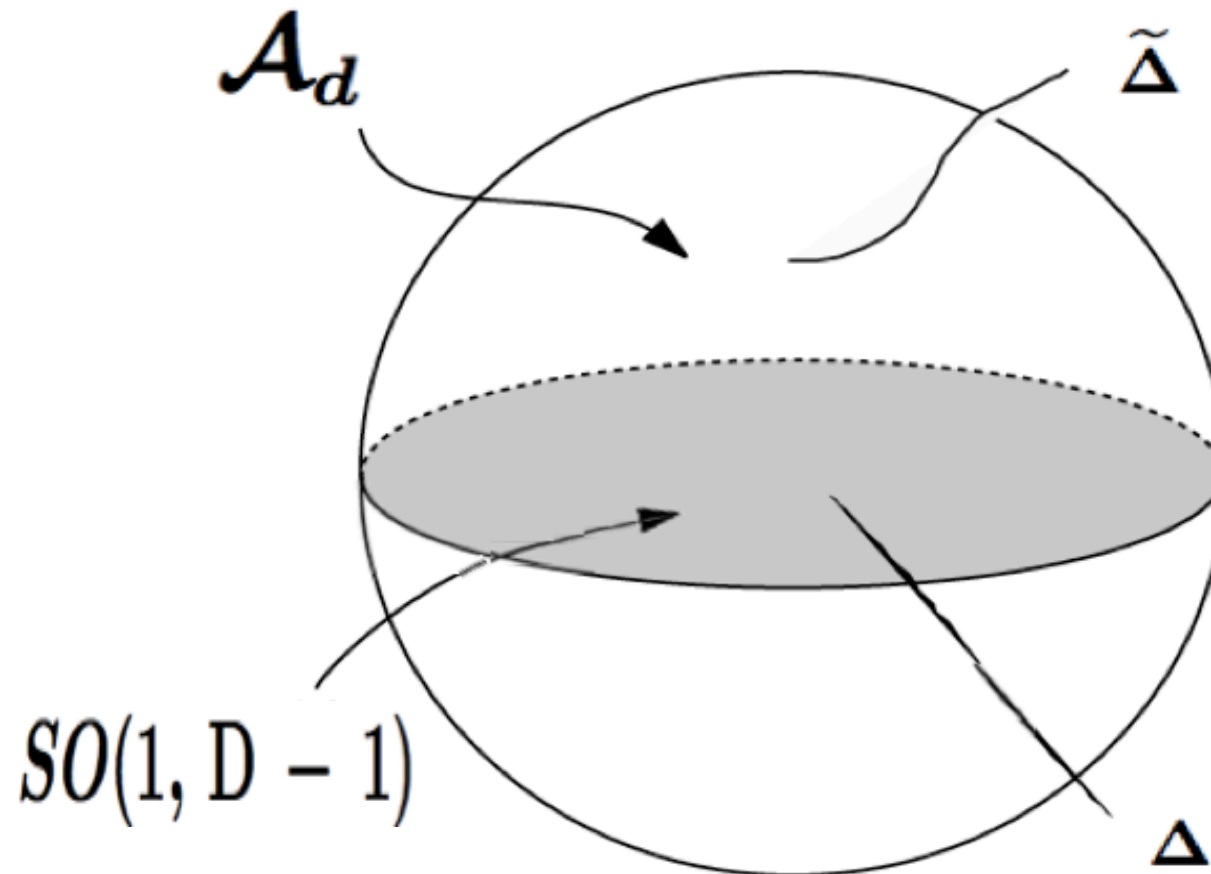
SJG  
1997

The volume of the sphere represents the entirety of superspace  
and the equatorial plane represents the bosonic sub – space.



## BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

### A Representation of Superspace



The volume of the sphere represents the entirety of superspace and the equatorial plane represents the bosonic sub - space.





**BROWN**  
**THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER**

The Developmental Arc

From Start Until Now



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

## Supersymmetry and Geometry in $D < 4$ Nonlinear $\sigma$ Models

Gary Atkinson , Utpal Chattopadhyay , S. James Gates, Jr.

Published in: *Annals Phys.* 168 (1986) 387

### Issues Addressed:

- (a.) Lagrangian Reconstruction From Equations of Motion  
(M. M. Vainberg, 1964; E. P. Hamilton & B. E. Goodwin, 1970)
- (b.) Novikov-Witten Proposal Extended To SUSY Theories

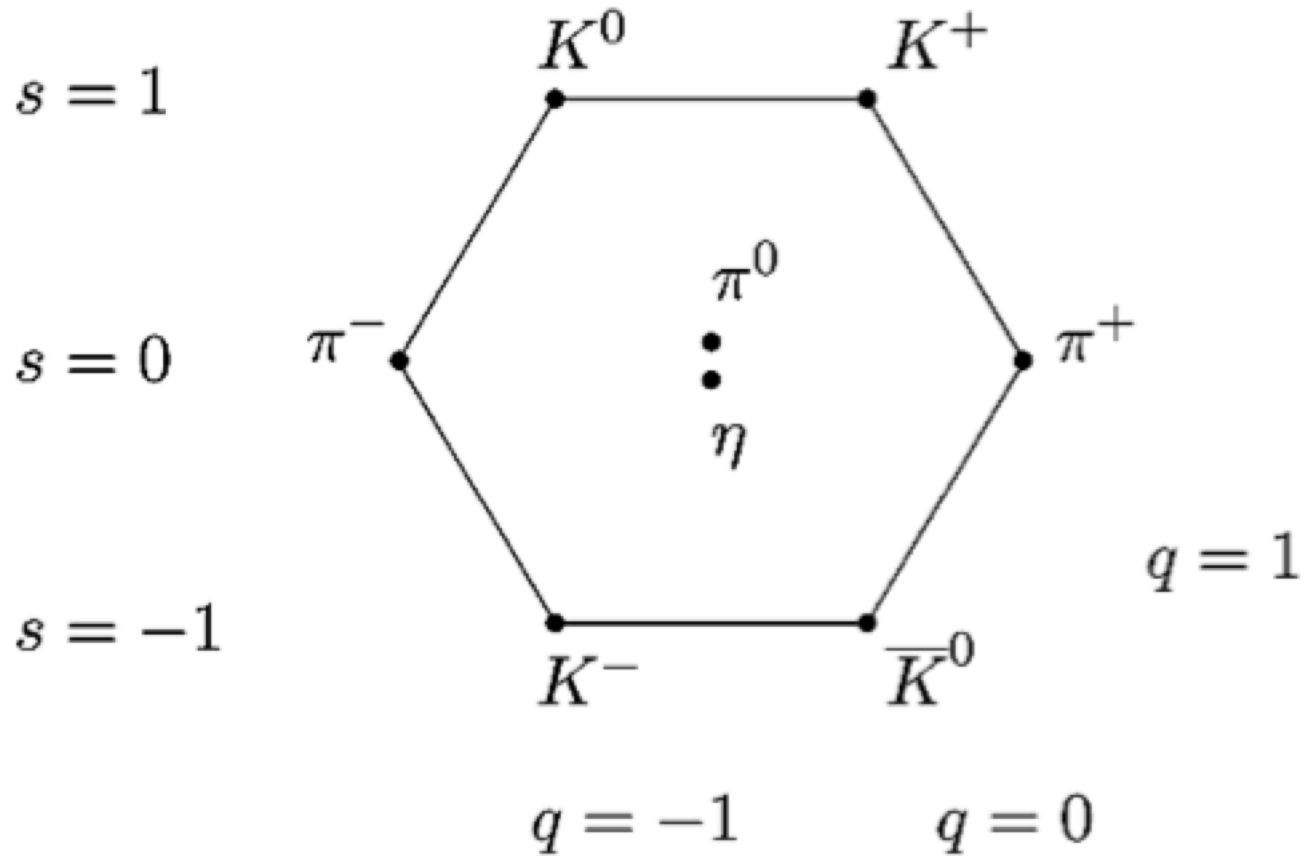
### Conclusions Reached:

- (a.) SUSY homotopy operators found for  $D < 4$  Models
- (b.) Interpretation of Novikov-Witten Picture Similar  
to Interpretation of Berry Phases



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

Elementary Particles as Elements in the  
Weight Space of SU(3)





# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

Map from  $\mathcal{M}_4 : (t, \vec{x}) \rightarrow SU(3)$

$$U = \exp \left[ i f_\pi^{-1} 2\sqrt{2} M \right] , \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\pi^0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\eta^0 & \pi^+ & K^+ \\ \pi^- & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\pi^0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\eta^0 & K^0 \\ K^- & \bar{K}^0 & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\eta^0 \end{pmatrix}$$

introduce of the derivations

$$d_\xi \equiv d\xi \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} , \quad d \equiv dt \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} ,$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{NLM} = \frac{1}{16} f_\pi^2 \int d^4x \operatorname{Tr} [(dU^{-1}) \wedge (*d^*U)]$$

$$\left[ \frac{\delta \mathcal{A}_{NSM}}{\delta \phi_k(x)} \right] \rightarrow d \wedge (U^{-1} * d^* U) = 0$$

Witten's Observation: An extra symmetry not seen in experiments

$$\mathcal{B} : U \longleftrightarrow U^{-1} , \quad \mathcal{P} : d^4x \rightarrow -d^4x$$



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

First consider an action  $\mathcal{A}[\phi]$  dependent on fields  $\phi_k(x)$  is given & yields Equations of Motion (EoM)

$$\left[ \frac{\delta \mathcal{A}}{\delta \phi_k(x)} \right] = 0 \quad ,$$

where  $\delta \mathcal{A}/\phi_k(x)$  is variational derivative of  $\mathcal{A}[\phi]$ ,

$$\delta \mathcal{A}[\phi] = \int dx \left[ \frac{\delta \mathcal{A}}{\delta \phi_k(x)} \right] \delta \phi_k(x)$$

Next only consider  $\left[ \frac{\delta \mathcal{A}}{\delta \phi_k(x)} \right]$ . Is it possible to 'reconstruct'  $\mathcal{A}[\phi]$ ?

Mathematician M. M. Vainberg proposed a solution (1964):

(1.)

New field variables

$$\widehat{\phi}_k(x : \xi): \quad 0 \leq \xi \leq 1 \quad \widehat{\phi}_k(x; \xi = 0) = 0, \quad \widehat{\phi}_k(x : \xi = 1) = \phi_k(x) \quad ,$$

(2.)

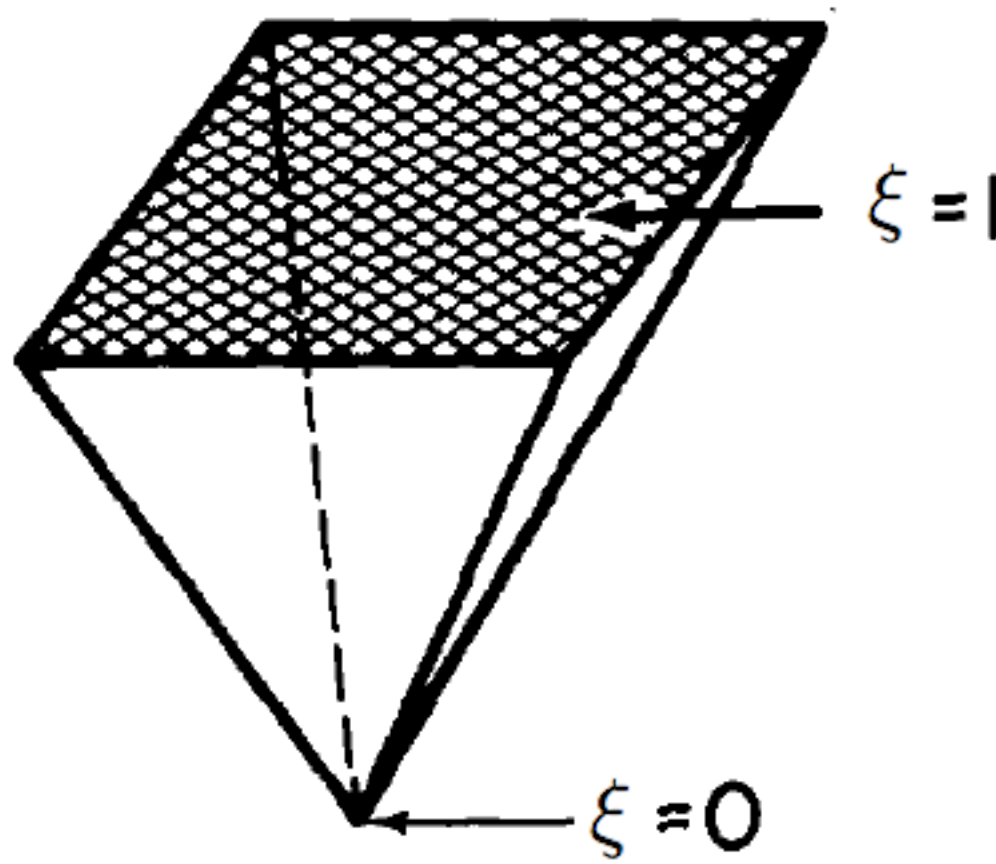
Candidate Action

$$\mathcal{A}[\widehat{\phi}] = \int dx \int_0^1 d\xi \left[ \frac{\delta \mathcal{A}}{\delta \phi_k(x)} \right] \Big|_{\phi=\phi(\tau)} \frac{d}{d\xi} \widehat{\phi}_k(x : \xi)$$



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

Elementary Particles as Elements in the  
Weight Space of SU(3)





# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

Witten's Modification

$$\left[ \frac{\delta \mathcal{A}}{\delta \phi_k(x)} \right] \rightarrow d \wedge (U^{-1} * d^* U) + \lambda (U^{-1} dU) \wedge (U^{-1} dU) \wedge (U^{-1} dU) \wedge (U^{-1} dU)$$

$$\left[ \frac{\delta \mathcal{A}}{\delta \phi_k(x)} \right] \Big|_{\phi=\phi(\tau)} \rightarrow d \wedge (\hat{U}^{-1} * d^* \hat{U}) + \lambda (\hat{U}^{-1} d\hat{U}) \wedge (\hat{U}^{-1} d\hat{U}) \wedge (\hat{U}^{-1} d\hat{U}) \wedge (\hat{U}^{-1} d\hat{U})$$

$$\frac{d}{d\xi} \hat{\phi}_k(x : \xi) \rightarrow (\hat{U}^{-1} d_\xi \hat{U}) \quad \dot{M} \rightarrow \xi \dot{M}$$

Witten's Modification of Vainberg's Candidate Action

$$\mathcal{A}[\hat{\phi}] = \int dx \int_0^1 d\xi \left[ \frac{\delta \mathcal{A}}{\delta \phi_k(x)} \right] \Big|_{\phi=\phi(\tau)} \frac{d}{d\xi} \hat{\phi}_k(x : \xi)$$

leads to

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_{NLM-W} = \frac{1}{16} f_\pi^2 \left\{ \int d^4x \operatorname{Tr} [(dU^{-1}) \wedge (*d^*U)] + \right. \\ \left. \lambda \int_0^1 d\xi \operatorname{Tr} [(\hat{U}^{-1} d\hat{U}) \wedge (\hat{U}^{-1} d\hat{U}) \wedge (\hat{U}^{-1} d\hat{U}) \wedge (\hat{U}^{-1} d\hat{U}) (\hat{U}^{-1} d_\xi \hat{U})] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

An identity of interest

$$\begin{aligned} d_\xi \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tr} [(d\hat{U}) \wedge (*d^* \hat{U}^{-1})] \right\} - d \wedge \left\{ \operatorname{Tr} [(d_\xi \hat{U}) (*d^* \hat{U}^{-1})] \right\} = \\ \operatorname{Tr} [(\hat{U}^{-1} d_\xi \hat{U}) d \wedge (\hat{U}^{-1} * d^* \hat{U})] \quad . \end{aligned}$$



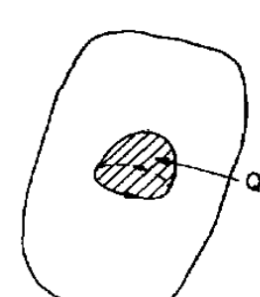
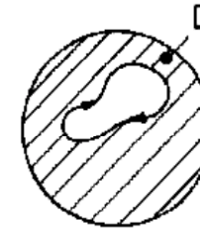
# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

$$\exp\left(i\alpha \int_{\gamma} A_i dx^i\right) = \exp\left(i\alpha \int_D F_{ij} d\Sigma^{ij}\right)$$

$$\exp\left(i\alpha \int_{\gamma} A_i dx^i\right) = \exp\left(-i\alpha \int_{D'} F_{ij} d\Sigma^{ij}\right)$$

$$1 = \exp\left(i\alpha \int_{D+D'} F_{ij} d\Sigma^{ij}\right)$$

$$\int_{S_0^5} \omega_{ijklm} d\Sigma^{ijklm} = 2\pi$$



Novikov (1981) "Multivalued Functions and Functionals.  
An Analogue of the Morse Theory"

Witten (1983) "Global Aspects of Current Algebra"

The identity of interest does not require  $d_{\xi}$  and  $d_{\eta}$   
to describe the tangent space of manifold.

(Echoes of  
Berry phases)





## **BROWN** **THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER**

Remarks on the N=2 supersymmetric Chern-Simons theories

**S.James Gates, Jr. Hitoshi Nishino**

Published in: *Phys.Lett.B* 281 (1992) 72-80

Chern-Simons theories with supersymmetries in three-dimensions

**Hitoshi Nishino S.James Gates, Jr.**

Published in: *Int.J.Mod.Phys.A* 8 (1993) 3371-3422

Issues Addressed:

- (a.) Superfield Lagrangian construction of 3D SUSY Chern-Simons Theory Plus Matter Couplings

Conclusions Reached:

- (a.) Construction of supersymmetric Chern-Simons Theory with Extended SUSY and matter



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

Super connections  
(Kahler geo. analogy)

$$\nabla_\alpha \equiv e^V D_\alpha e^{-V}, \quad \bar{\nabla}_\alpha \equiv e^{-V} \bar{D}_\alpha e^V,$$
$$\nabla_a \equiv -i \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\gamma_a)^{\alpha\beta} [\nabla_\alpha, \bar{\nabla}_\beta].$$

Super Yang-Mills  
Field Strengths

$$[\nabla_\alpha, \nabla_\beta] = 0,$$
$$[\nabla_\alpha, \bar{\nabla}_\beta] = i (\gamma^c)_{\alpha\beta} \nabla_c + C_{\alpha\beta} S,$$
$$[\nabla_\alpha, \nabla_b] = (\gamma_b)_{\alpha\beta} \bar{W}^\beta, \quad [\nabla_a, \nabla_b] = i F_{ab}.$$

Super 3-form

$$X_{ABC}^{(YM)} = \frac{1}{2} (A_{[A} {}^I F_{BC]}{}^I - \frac{1}{3} f^{IJK} A_{[A} {}^I A_B {}^J A_C]{}^K).$$

Super 4-form

$$\frac{1}{6} D_{[A} X_{BCD]}^{(YM)} - \frac{1}{4} T_{[AB]}{}^E X_{E|CD]}^{(YM)} = \frac{1}{4} F_{[AB} {}^I F_{CD]}{}^I.$$

Irreducible  
Decomposition of  
Super 3-form  
(Bianchi Identity  
Implications)

$$\nabla_\alpha S^I = -i \bar{W}_\alpha{}^I, \quad \nabla_\alpha \bar{W}_\beta{}^I = 0,$$
$$\nabla_\alpha F_{bc}{}^I = i (\gamma_{[b|})_{\alpha\beta} \nabla_{|c]} \bar{W}^\beta,$$
$$\nabla_\alpha \bar{W}_\beta{}^I = -\frac{1}{2} (\gamma^a)_{\alpha\beta} (\nabla_a S^I - i \cdot \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_a{}^{bc} F_{bc}{}^I)$$
$$+ i C_{\alpha\beta} D^I.$$



## BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

Vainberg Extension of  
Kahler-like potential of  
super-connections

$$\hat{V}(\theta, \bar{\theta}, x; \xi=1) = V(\theta, \bar{\theta}, x),$$

$$\hat{V}(\theta, \bar{\theta}, x; \xi=0) = 0.$$

Vainberg Extension of  
Super-connections.

$$\hat{A}_\xi \equiv e^{\hat{V}} \partial_\xi e^{-\hat{V}}, \quad \bar{\hat{A}}_\xi \equiv e^{-\hat{V}} \partial_\xi e^{\hat{V}}.$$

Differential Equations  
between superconnections  
and Vainberg extensions.

$$[\hat{\nabla}_\alpha, \hat{A}_\xi] = i \partial_\xi \hat{A}_\alpha, \quad [\hat{\nabla}_\alpha, \bar{\hat{A}}_\xi] = -i \partial_\xi \bar{\hat{A}}_\alpha,$$

$$\partial_\xi \hat{S} = \frac{1}{2} C^{\alpha\beta} ([\hat{\nabla}_\alpha, [\hat{\nabla}_\beta, \hat{A}_\xi]] - [\hat{\nabla}_\alpha, [\hat{\nabla}_\beta, \bar{\hat{A}}_\xi]])$$



**BROWN**  
**THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER**

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Anyon.}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{CS}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{Pot}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{hD}}$$

$$I_{\text{CS}} = -\text{tr} \int d^3x d^4\theta \int_0^1 d\xi [\hat{A}_\xi (\hat{S} + i \frac{1}{3} [\hat{A}^\alpha, \hat{A}_\alpha]) + \text{h.c.}]$$

$$I_{\text{SM}} = \int d^3x d^4\theta \bar{\Phi} e^{-V} \Phi,$$

$$I_{\text{Pot}} = \int d^3x [d^2\theta (\frac{1}{2} M \Phi^2 + \frac{1}{3} \lambda \Phi^3 + \frac{1}{4} \gamma \Phi^4) + \text{h.c.}] .$$

$$I_{\text{hD}} = \int d^3x d^4\theta : \mathbf{h}^I V^I$$



## BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{CS}} = \frac{1}{2} m \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho} (F_{\mu\nu} A_\rho - \frac{1}{3} f^{IJK} A_\mu^I A_\nu^J A_\rho^K) - 2m \bar{\lambda}^I \lambda^I - 2m S^I D^I \quad \mathcal{L}_{\text{hD}} = \int d^3x d^4\theta : h^I D^I$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} = & 2 |D_\mu A_i|^2 + i \bar{\chi}^i \not{D} \chi_i + 2 |F_i|^2 \\ & + i (T_I)_i{}^j (\bar{\chi}^i \chi_j) S^I + 2i (T_I)_j{}^i D^I A_i A^{*j} \\ & + [2i (T_I)_j{}^i (\bar{\lambda}^I \chi_i) A^{*j} + 2i (T_I)_i{}^j (\lambda^I \bar{\chi}^i) A_j] \\ & + \{T_I, T_J\}_i{}^j S^I S^J A_j A^{*i}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Pol}} = [F_i W^i + \frac{1}{4} (\chi_i \chi_j) W^{\dot{j}}] + \text{c.c.}, \quad (\bar{A} T_I A) \equiv (T_I)_i{}^j A_j A^{*i},$$

$$W^i \equiv \frac{\partial W(A)}{\partial A_i}, \quad W^{\dot{j}} \equiv \frac{\partial^2 W(A)}{\partial A_i \partial A_j}, \quad (\bar{\chi} T_I \chi) \equiv (T_I)_i{}^j \bar{\chi}^i \chi_j, \quad \text{etc.}$$



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Anyon}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{CS}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{Pot}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{hD}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\text{Anyon}} = & 2 |D_\mu A_i|^2 + i\bar{\chi}^i \not{D} \chi_i - \frac{1}{2} |W^I|^2 \\ & + [\frac{1}{4} (\chi_i \chi_j) W^U + \text{c.c.}] \\ & + \frac{1}{2} m \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho} (F_{\mu\nu} {}^I A_\rho {}^I - \frac{1}{3} f^{IJK} A_\mu {}^I A_\nu {}^J A_\rho {}^K) \\ & - \frac{1}{m} [(\bar{A} T_I A) - \frac{1}{2} i \xi_I] (\bar{\chi} T_I \chi) - \frac{2}{m} (\bar{\chi} T_I A) (\bar{A} T_I \chi) \\ & - \frac{1}{m^2} (\bar{A} \{T_I, T_J\} A) [(\bar{A} T_I A) - \frac{1}{2} i h_I] \\ & \times [(\bar{A} T_J A) - \frac{1}{2} i h_J], \end{aligned}$$

$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Anyon}}$

1993

Conformal  
Limit

$\mathcal{L}_{\text{ABJM}}$

2008



## **BROWN** **THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER**

### **Ectoplasm has no topology: The Prelude**

[S.James Gates, Jr.](#)

Contribution to: [SQS'97](#), 46-57 • e-Print: [hep-th/9709104](#) [hep-th]

Component actions from curved superspace: Normal coordinates and ectoplasm

[S.James Gates, Jr.](#) [Marcus T. Grisaru](#) [Marcia E. Knutt-Wehlau](#)  
[Warren Siegel](#)

Published in: *Phys.Lett.B* 421 (1998) 203-210 • e-Print: [hep-th/9711151](#) [hep-th]

### **Ectoplasm has no topology**

[S.James Gates, Jr.](#)

Published in: *Nucl.Phys.B* 541 (1999) 615-650 • e-Print: [hep-th/9809056](#) [hep-th]



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER



The topological 'closeness' of indices calculated in the superspace volume and the bosonic submanifold leads to SUSY measures in the latter.



## Issues Addressed

- (a.) Exploration of the Ectoplasmic Conjecture to construct measures for superspace in the presence of curvature of the bosonic supermanifold

## Conclusions Reached:

- (a.) Principles and Construction of measures (supergravity projection operators) enunciated and examples given of technique.





## **BROWN** **THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER**

**Holomorphy, minimal homotopy and the 4-D, N=1 supersymmetric  
Bardeen-Gross-Jackiw anomaly**

S.James Gates, Jr. Marcus T. Grisaru Silvia Penati

Published in: *Phys.Lett.B* 481 (2000) 397-407 • e-Print: [hep-th/0002045](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-th/0002045) [hep-th]

**Supersymmetric gauge anomaly with general homotopic paths**

S.James Gates, Jr. Marcus T. Grisaru Marcia E. Knutt-Wehlau

Silvia Penati Hiroshi Suzuki

Published in: *Nucl.Phys.B* 596 (2001) 315-347 • e-Print: [hep-th/0009192](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-th/0009192) [hep-th]

**The Superspace WZNW action for 4-D, N=1 supersymmetric QCD**

S.James Gates, Jr. Marcus T. Grisaru Marcia E. Knutt-Wehlau

Silvia Penati

Published in: *Phys.Lett.B* 503 (2001) 349-354 • e-Print: [hep-ph/0012301](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/0012301) [hep-ph]



## BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

Substantial computational advantages occur in supersymmetrical theories by use of the 'minimal homotopy operator.'

$$\hat{U}(\xi) \equiv \mathbf{I} + \xi (U - \mathbf{I})$$

$$\hat{U}(\xi = 0) \equiv \mathbf{I}$$

$$\hat{U}(\xi = 1) \equiv U$$

This is important as in some SUSY models, the Kahler-like potential for gauge superconnections takes the form of an exponential of a superfield valued over a Lie algebra.

3D, N = 2 SUSY Chern-Simons Theory possesses this feature and the minimal homotopy operator confers substantial computational efficiency in the study of such theories via supergraph computations.



**BROWN**  
**THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER**

The 4,294,967,296 Problem



## **BROWN** **THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER**

Inspired by the understanding of how the topology of continuous manifold and that of the space fields and superfields are related suggested that supersymmetry and its representation theory might be connected to the topology of graphs and polytopes.



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

$D$	$d$	$2^d$	$n_B$	$n_F$
4	4	16	8	8
5	8	256	128	128
10	16	65,536	32,768	32,768
11	32	4,294,967,296	2,147,483,648	2,147,483,648

Number of independent components in *unconstrained* scalar superfields in  $D$  dimensional spacetime

4D Minimal Off-Shell Supermultiplet	$d$	$2^{d-1}$	$n_{B(min)}$	$n_{F(min)}$
$\mathcal{N} = 1$ Chiral	4	8	4	4
$\mathcal{N} = 2$ Vector	8	128	8	8
$\mathcal{N} = 4$ SG	16	32,768	128	128

7 Number of independent components in *maximally constrained* superfields



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

The Salam-Strathdee 4D, N = 1 Real Scalar Superfield

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{V}(x^a, \theta^\alpha) &= v^{(0)}(x^a) + \theta^\alpha v_\alpha^{(1)}(x^a) + \theta^\alpha \theta^\beta v_{\alpha\beta}^{(2)}(x^a) \\ &\quad + \theta^\alpha \theta^\beta \theta^\gamma v_{\alpha\beta\gamma}^{(3)}(x^a) + \theta^\alpha \theta^\beta \theta^\gamma \theta^\delta v_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}^{(4)}(x^a)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{V}(x^a, \theta^\alpha) &= f(x^a) + \theta^\alpha \psi_\alpha(x^a) + \theta^\alpha \theta^\beta C_{\alpha\beta} g(x^a) \\ &\quad + \theta^\alpha \theta^\beta i(\gamma^5)_{\alpha\beta} h(x^a) + \theta^\alpha \theta^\beta i(\gamma^5 \gamma^b)_{\alpha\beta} v_b(x^a) \\ &\quad + \theta^\alpha \theta^\beta \theta^\gamma C_{\alpha\beta} C_{\gamma\delta} \chi^\delta(x^a) + \theta^\alpha \theta^\beta \theta^\gamma \theta^\delta C_{\alpha\beta} C_{\gamma\delta} N(x^a)\end{aligned}$$



## BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{V}(x^a, \theta^\alpha) &= v^{(0)}(x^a) + \theta^\alpha v_\alpha^{(1)}(x^a) \\
 &+ \theta^\alpha \theta^\beta \left[ C_{\alpha\beta} v_1^{(2)}(x^a) + i(\gamma^5)_{\alpha\beta} v_2^{(2)}(x^a) + i(\gamma^5 \gamma^{\underline{b}})_{\alpha\beta} v_{\underline{b}}^{(2)}(x^a) \right] \\
 &+ \theta^\alpha \theta^\beta \theta^\gamma C_{\alpha\beta} C_{\gamma\delta} v^{(3)\delta}(x^a) + \theta^\alpha \theta^\beta \theta^\gamma \theta^\delta C_{\alpha\beta} C_{\gamma\delta} v^{(4)}(x^a)
 \end{aligned}$$

Level	Adinkra nodes	Component fields	Irrep(s) in $\mathfrak{so}(4)$
0	$\mathcal{V} $	$f(x^a)$	$\{1\}$
1	$D_\alpha \mathcal{V} $	$\psi_\alpha(x^a)$	$\{4\}$
2	$D_{[\alpha} D_{\beta]} \mathcal{V} $	$g(x^a), h(x^a), v_{\underline{b}}(x^a)$	$\{1\}, \{1\}, \{4\}$
3	$D_{[\alpha} D_{\beta} D_{\gamma]} \mathcal{V} $	$\chi^\delta(x^a)$	$\{4\}$
4	$D_{[\alpha} D_{\beta} D_{\gamma} D_{\delta]} \mathcal{V} $	$N(x^a)$	$\{1\}$

Explicit Relations between Adinkra Nodes, Component Fields, and Irreps



**BROWN**  
**THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER**

Q: What representations of  $SO(1,10)$  occur among the 4,294,967,296 degrees of freedom in the scalar superfield?

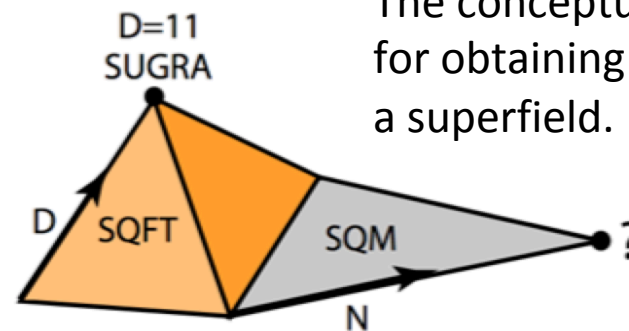
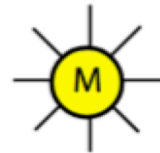
A: Until 2020, the answer was an unresolved puzzle.





# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

arXiv.org > hep-th > arXiv:hep-th/0408004



The conceptual background  
for obtaining an adinkra from  
a superfield.

Each supersymmetric quantum field theory has a “shadow” in supersymmetric quantum mechanics obtained by dimensionally reducing all of the spatial dimensions in the field theory.

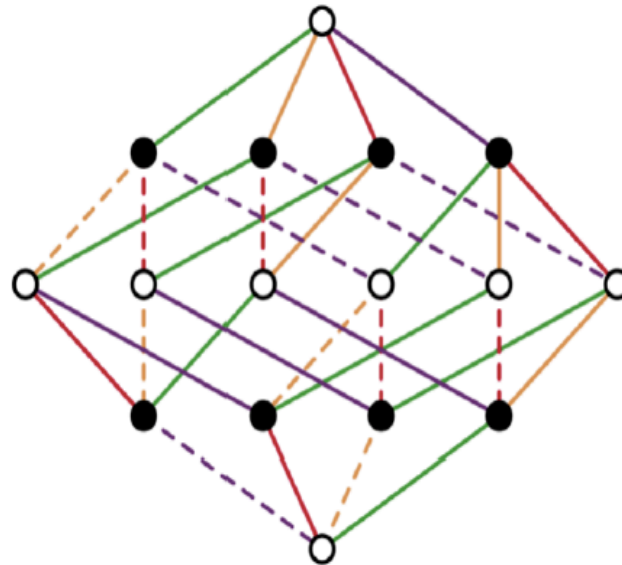
## Adinkras: A Graphical Technology for Supersymmetric Representation Theory

Michael Faux, S. J. Gates Jr

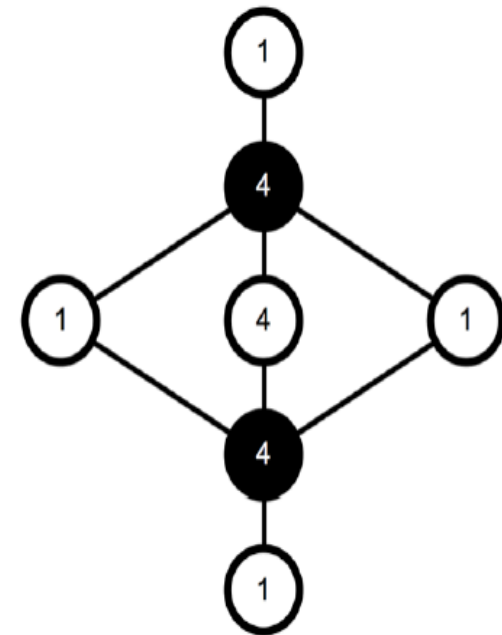


# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

An adinkra with all nodes shown



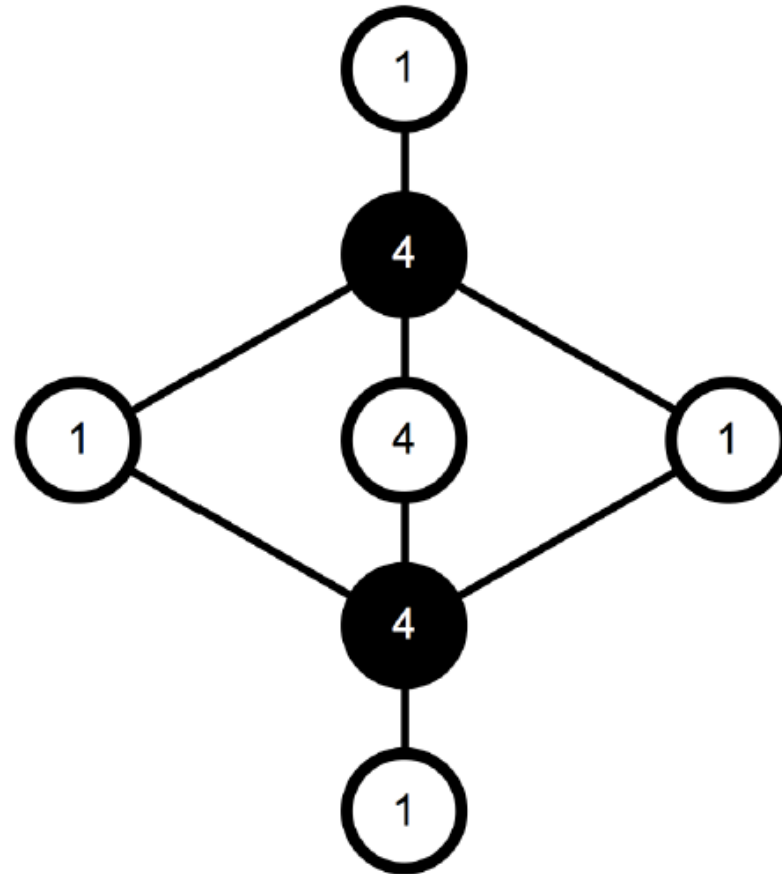
An adinkra with some nodes collapsed with multiplicity shown



From 1D,  $\mathcal{N} = 4$  Adinkra to 4D,  $\mathcal{N} = 1$  Adinkra



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER



Adinkra Diagram for 4D,  $\mathcal{N} = 1$



## BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

*Let  $\mathcal{V}$  denote a scalar superfield in a Lorentz superspace of signature  $SO(1, D - 1)$ , then at each even level  $n$  of the superfield the equation*

$$\frac{d!}{n!(d-n)!} = \sum_{\mathcal{R}} b_{\{\mathcal{R}\}} d_{\{\mathcal{R}\}}$$

*and at each odd level of the superfield the equation*

$$\frac{d!}{n!(d-n)!} = \sum_{\mathcal{R}} b_{\{\mathcal{R}\}} d_{\{\mathcal{R}\}}$$

*are both determined by the branching rules of the totally antisymmetric representations of  $\mathcal{A}_{d-1}$  series of the Cartan classification of compact Lie algebras under the projection to its  $SO(1, D - 1)$  subalgebra.*



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

The Salam-Strathdee 11D, N = 1 Real Scalar Superfield

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{V}(\theta, x) = & \varphi^{(0)}(x) + \theta^\alpha \varphi_\alpha^{(1)}(x) + \Theta^{(1)} \varphi^{(2)}(x) + \Theta^{(2)\underline{abc}} \varphi_{\underline{abc}}^{(2)}(x) + \Theta^{(3)\underline{abcd}} \varphi_{\underline{abcd}}^{(2)}(x) \\ & + \Theta^{(1)} \theta^\alpha \varphi_\alpha^{(3)}(x) + \Theta^{(2)\underline{abc}} \theta^\alpha \varphi_{\alpha\underline{abc}}^{(3)}(x) + \Theta^{(3)\underline{abcd}} \theta^\alpha \varphi_{\alpha\underline{abcd}}^{(3)}(x) \\ & + \Theta^{(1)} \Theta^{(1)} \varphi^{(4)}(x) + \Theta^{(1)} \Theta^{(2)\underline{abc}} \varphi_{\underline{abc}}^{(4)}(x) + \Theta^{(1)} \Theta^{(3)\underline{abcd}} \varphi_{\underline{abcd}}^{(4)}(x) \\ & + \Theta^{(2)\underline{abc}} \Theta^{(2)\underline{def}} \varphi_{\underline{abc\underline{def}}}^{(4)}(x) + \Theta^{(2)\underline{abc}} \Theta^{(3)\underline{defg}} \varphi_{\underline{abc\underline{defg}}}^{(4)}(x) \\ & + \Theta^{(3)\underline{abcd}} \Theta^{(3)\underline{efgh}} \varphi_{\underline{abcd\underline{efgh}}}^{(4)}(x) + \dots\end{aligned}$$

$$\{1\} \quad \Theta^{(1)} = C_{\alpha\beta} \theta^\alpha \theta^\beta \quad ,$$

$$\{165\} \quad \Theta^{(2)\underline{abc}} = (\gamma^{\underline{abc}})_{\alpha\beta} \theta^\alpha \theta^\beta \quad ,$$

$$\{330\} \quad \Theta^{(3)\underline{abcd}} = (\gamma^{\underline{abcd}})_{\alpha\beta} \theta^\alpha \theta^\beta \quad .$$



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

## The First Sign Of Trouble

$$\begin{aligned} \{5, 280\} & \quad [ \Theta^{(3) \underline{abcd}} \theta_\alpha ]_{IR} \quad , \\ \{3, 520\} & \quad [ \Theta^{(3) \underline{abcd}} (\gamma_{\underline{d}})_{\alpha\beta} \theta^\beta ]_{IR} \quad , \quad [ \Theta^{(2) \underline{abc}} \theta_\alpha ]_{IR} \quad , \\ \{1, 408\} & \quad [ \Theta^{(3) \underline{abcd}} (\gamma_{\underline{cd}})_{\alpha\beta} \theta^\beta ]_{IR} \quad , \quad [ \Theta^{(2) \underline{abc}} (\gamma_{\underline{c}})_{\alpha\beta} \theta^\beta ]_{IR} \quad , \\ \{320\} & \quad [ \Theta^{(3) \underline{abcd}} (\gamma_{\underline{bcd}})_{\alpha\beta} \theta^\beta ]_{IR} \quad , \quad [ \Theta^{(2) \underline{abc}} (\gamma_{\underline{bc}})_{\alpha\beta} \theta^\beta ]_{IR} \quad , \\ \{32\} & \quad \Theta^{(3) \underline{abcd}} (\gamma_{\underline{abcd}})_{\alpha\beta} \theta^\beta \quad , \quad \Theta^{(2) \underline{abc}} (\gamma_{\underline{abc}})_{\alpha\beta} \theta^\beta \quad , \quad \Theta^{(1)} \theta_\alpha \quad . \end{aligned}$$

$$\{32\} \wedge \{32\} \wedge \{32\} = \frac{\{32\} \times \{31\} \times \{30\}}{3 \times 2} = \{4, 960\} = \{32\} \oplus \{1, 408\} \oplus \{3, 520\}$$



## BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

The main message of this section of our work is that explicit  $\theta$ -expansion of the eleven dimensional scalar superfield is considerably more complicated than in lower dimensions. One must contend with three separate problems:

- (a.) there are multiple equivalent ways to express the required  $\theta$ -monomials,
- (b.) some apparently reasonable monomial combinations actually vanish,
- (c.) the requirement of irreducibility of the  $\theta$ -monomial expansion requires carefully constructed combinations.

The resolution of the first two of these problems relies on the derivation of Fierz identities. With regard to the final problem, the only methodology known to us is brute force establishment of their existences.



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

$$\mathcal{V} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{Level } - 0 & \{1\} \text{ ,} \\ \text{Level } - 1 & \{32\} \text{ ,} \\ \text{Level } - 2 & \{32\} \wedge \{32\} \text{ ,} \\ \text{Level } - 3 & \{32\} \wedge \{32\} \wedge \{32\} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \text{Level } - n & \underbrace{\{32\} \wedge \dots \wedge \{32\}}_{n \text{ times}} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \text{Level } - 32 & \{1\} \text{ .} \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{Level } - 0 & 1 \text{ ,} \\ \text{Level } - 1 & 32 \text{ ,} \\ \text{Level } - 2 & 496 \text{ ,} \\ \text{Level } - 3 & 4960 \text{ ,} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \text{Level } - n & \frac{32!}{n!(32-n)!} \text{ ,} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \text{Level } - 32 & 1 \text{ .} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{32!}{n!(32-n)!} = \sum_{\mathcal{R}} b_{\{\mathcal{R}\}} d_{\{\mathcal{R}\}}$$

$$\frac{32!}{n!(32-n)!} = \sum_{\mathcal{R}} b_{\{\mathcal{R}\}} d_{\{\mathcal{R}\}}$$





**BROWN**  
**THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER**

**BRANCHING RULES & PLETHYSM  
INDUCED TRANSPARENCY FOR THE  
11D,  $N = 1$  SCALAR SUPERFIELD:  
RESULTS**



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

- Level-0: {1}
- Level-1: {32}
- Level-2: {1}  $\oplus$  {165}  $\oplus$  {330}
- Level-3: {32}  $\oplus$  {1, 408}  $\oplus$  {3, 520}
- Level-4: {1}  $\oplus$  {165}  $\oplus$  {330}  $\oplus$  {1, 144}  $\oplus$  {4, 290}  $\oplus$  {5, 005}  $\oplus$  {7, 865}  $\oplus$  {17, 160}
- Level-5: {32}  $\oplus$  {1, 408}  $\oplus$  {3, 520}  $\oplus$  {4, 224}  $\oplus$  {10, 240}  $\oplus$  {24, 960}  $\oplus$  {28, 512}  $\oplus$  {36, 960}  $\oplus$  {91, 520}
- Level-6: {1}  $\oplus$  {165}  $\oplus$  {330}  $\oplus$  {1, 144}  $\oplus$  {4, 290}  $\oplus$  {5, 005}  $\oplus$  {7, 128}  $\oplus$  {7, 865}  $\oplus$  {15, 400}  $\oplus$  (2){17, 160}  $\oplus$  {28, 314}  $\oplus$  {33, 033}  $\oplus$  {37, 752}  $\oplus$  {70, 070}  $\oplus$  {78, 650}  $\oplus$  {117, 975}  $\oplus$  {175, 175}  $\oplus$  {289, 575}
- Level-7: {32}  $\oplus$  {1, 408}  $\oplus$  {3, 520}  $\oplus$  {4, 224}  $\oplus$  {7, 040}  $\oplus$  {10, 240}  $\oplus$  {24, 960}  $\oplus$  (2){28, 512}  $\oplus$  {36, 960}  $\oplus$  {45, 056}  $\oplus$  {45, 760}  $\oplus$  (2){91, 520}  $\oplus$  {134, 784}  $\oplus$  {137, 280}  $\oplus$  {147, 840}  $\oplus$  {160, 160}  $\oplus$  {219, 648}  $\oplus$  {264, 000}  $\oplus$  {274, 560}  $\oplus$  {573, 440}  $\oplus$  {1, 034, 880}
- Level-8: {1}  $\oplus$  {165}  $\oplus$  {330}  $\oplus$  {935}  $\oplus$  {1, 144}  $\oplus$  {4, 290}  $\oplus$  {5, 005}  $\oplus$  {7, 128}  $\oplus$  {7, 293}  $\oplus$  (2){7, 865}  $\oplus$  (2){15, 400}  $\oplus$  (2){17, 160}  $\oplus$  {22, 275}  $\oplus$  {23, 595}  $\oplus$  {23, 595'}  $\oplus$  {28, 314}  $\oplus$  {28, 798}  $\oplus$  {33, 033}  $\oplus$  {37, 752}  $\oplus$  {57, 915}  $\oplus$  {58, 344}  $\oplus$  {70, 070}  $\oplus$  {72, 930}  $\oplus$  (2){78, 650}  $\oplus$  {85, 085}  $\oplus$  {112, 200}  $\oplus$  (2){117, 975}  $\oplus$  (2){175, 175}  $\oplus$  {178, 750}  $\oplus$  {188, 760}  $\oplus$  {255, 255}  $\oplus$  {268, 125}  $\oplus$  (2){289, 575}  $\oplus$  {333, 234}  $\oplus$  {382, 239}  $\oplus$  {503, 965}  $\oplus$  {802, 230}  $\oplus$  {868, 725}  $\oplus$  {875, 160}  $\oplus$  {984, 555}  $\oplus$  {1, 274, 130}  $\oplus$  {1, 519, 375}



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

- Level-9:  $\{32\} \oplus \{1,408\} \oplus \{3,520\} \oplus \{4,224\} \oplus (2)\{7,040\} \oplus \{10,240\} \oplus \{22,880\} \oplus \{24,960\} \oplus (3)\{28,512\} \oplus \{36,960\} \oplus (2)\{45,056\} \oplus (2)\{45,760\} \oplus (3)\{91,520\} \oplus \{128,128\} \oplus (2)\{134,784\} \oplus \{137,280\} \oplus (2)\{147,840\} \oplus \{157,696\} \oplus (2)\{160,160\} \oplus \{183,040\} \oplus (3)\{219,648\} \oplus \{251,680\} \oplus (2)\{264,000\} \oplus \{274,560\} \oplus \{292,864\} \oplus \{480,480\} \oplus \{570,240\} \oplus (2)\{573,440\} \oplus \{798,720\} \oplus \{896,896\} \oplus \{901,120\} \oplus (3)\{1,034,880\} \oplus \{1,351,680\} \oplus \{1,921,920\} \oplus \{1,936,000\} \oplus \{2,114,112\} \oplus \{2,168,320\} \oplus \{2,288,000\} \oplus \{4,212,000\}$
- Level-10:  $\{1\} \oplus \{165\} \oplus \{330\} \oplus \{935\} \oplus \{1,144\} \oplus \{4,290\} \oplus \{5,005\} \oplus (2)\{7,128\} \oplus \{7,293\} \oplus (2)\{7,865\} \oplus (3)\{15,400\} \oplus (3)\{17,160\} \oplus \{22,275\} \oplus \{23,595\} \oplus \{23,595'\} \oplus \{26,520\} \oplus \{28,314\} \oplus \{28,798\} \oplus (2)\{33,033\} \oplus (2)\{37,752\} \oplus \{57,915\} \oplus (2)\{58,344\} \oplus (2)\{70,070\} \oplus \{72,930\} \oplus (3)\{78,650\} \oplus \{81,510\} \oplus (2)\{85,085\} \oplus \{112,200\} \oplus (3)\{117,975\} \oplus \{137,445\} \oplus (3)\{175,175\} \oplus (2)\{178,750\} \oplus \{181,545\} \oplus \{182,182\} \oplus (2)\{188,760\} \oplus \{255,255\} \oplus \{268,125\} \oplus (4)\{289,575\} \oplus (2)\{333,234\} \oplus (2)\{382,239\} \oplus \{386,750\} \oplus \{448,305\} \oplus (3)\{503,965\} \oplus \{525,525\} \oplus \{616,616\} \oplus \{650,650\} \oplus \{715,715\} \oplus (2)\{802,230\} \oplus (2)\{868,725\} \oplus (2)\{875,160\} \oplus (2)\{984,555\} \oplus \{1,002,001\} \oplus \{1,100,385\} \oplus (2)\{1,274,130\} \oplus (2)\{1,310,309\} \oplus \{1,412,840\} \oplus (2)\{1,519,375\} \oplus \{1,673,672\} \oplus \{1,786,785\} \oplus \{2,571,250\} \oplus \{3,128,697\} \oplus \{3,641,274\} \oplus \{3,792,360\} \oplus \{4,506,040\} \oplus \{5,214,495\} \oplus \{7,900,750\}$



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

- Level-11:  $\{32\} \oplus \{1, 408\} \oplus \{3, 520\} \oplus (2)\{4, 224\} \oplus (2)\{7, 040\} \oplus (2)\{10, 240\} \oplus \{22, 880\} \oplus (2)\{24, 960\} \oplus (4)\{28, 512\} \oplus (2)\{36, 960\} \oplus (2)\{45, 056\} \oplus (3)\{45, 760\} \oplus (4)\{91, 520\} \oplus \{128, 128\} \oplus (4)\{134, 784\} \oplus (2)\{137, 280\} \oplus (3)\{147, 840\} \oplus (2)\{157, 696\} \oplus (3)\{160, 160\} \oplus (2)\{183, 040\} \oplus (4)\{219, 648\} \oplus \{251, 680\} \oplus (2)\{264, 000\} \oplus (2)\{274, 560\} \oplus (2)\{292, 864\} \oplus \{457, 600\} \oplus (3)\{480, 480\} \oplus (2)\{570, 240\} \oplus (4)\{573, 440\} \oplus \{672, 672\} \oplus (2)\{798, 720\} \oplus (2)\{896, 896\} \oplus (2)\{901, 120\} \oplus (5)\{1, 034, 880\} \oplus \{1, 140, 480\} \oplus \{1, 351, 680\} \oplus \{1, 425, 600\} \oplus \{1, 757, 184\} \oplus (2)\{1, 921, 920\} \oplus \{1, 936, 000\} \oplus \{2, 013, 440\} \oplus \{2, 038, 400\} \oplus (3)\{2, 114, 112\} \oplus (2)\{2, 168, 320\} \oplus (3)\{2, 288, 000\} \oplus \{2, 358, 720\} \oplus \{3, 706, 560\} \oplus (3)\{4, 212, 000\} \oplus \{5, 857, 280\} \oplus \{5, 930, 496\} \oplus \{6, 040, 320\} \oplus \{7, 208, 960\} \oplus \{8, 781, 696\} \oplus \{9, 123, 840\} \oplus \{11, 714, 560\}$
- Level-12:  $\{1\} \oplus \{165\} \oplus \{330\} \oplus \{935\} \oplus (2)\{1, 144\} \oplus (2)\{4, 290\} \oplus (2)\{5, 005\} \oplus (2)\{7, 128\} \oplus \{7, 150\} \oplus \{7, 293\} \oplus (3)\{7, 865\} \oplus (3)\{15, 400\} \oplus (4)\{17, 160\} \oplus (2)\{22, 275\} \oplus \{23, 595\} \oplus \{23, 595'\} \oplus \{26, 520\} \oplus (2)\{28, 314\} \oplus (2)\{28, 798\} \oplus (3)\{33, 033\} \oplus (2)\{37, 752\} \oplus \{47, 190\} \oplus (2)\{57, 915\} \oplus (2)\{58, 344\} \oplus (2)\{70, 070\} \oplus \{72, 930\} \oplus (4)\{78, 650\} \oplus \{81, 510\} \oplus (3)\{85, 085\} \oplus \{91, 960\} \oplus \{112, 200\} \oplus (5)\{117, 975\} \oplus (2)\{137, 445\} \oplus (4)\{175, 175\} \oplus (3)\{178, 750\} \oplus \{181, 545\} \oplus \{182, 182\} \oplus (2)\{188, 760\} \oplus \{235, 950\} \oplus \{251, 680'\} \oplus (3)\{255, 255\} \oplus \{266, 266\} \oplus (2)\{268, 125\} \oplus (5)\{289, 575\} \oplus (3)\{333, 234\} \oplus (3)\{382, 239\} \oplus \{386, 750\} \oplus (2)\{448, 305\} \oplus (5)\{503, 965\} \oplus (2)\{525, 525\} \oplus \{616, 616\} \oplus \{650, 650\} \oplus \{715, 715\} \oplus \{722, 358\} \oplus (4)\{802, 230\} \oplus \{862, 125\} \oplus (4)\{868, 725\} \oplus (3)\{875, 160\} \oplus \{948, 090\} \oplus (3)\{984, 555\} \oplus \{1, 002, 001\} \oplus (2)\{1, 100, 385\} \oplus \{1, 115, 400\} \oplus \{1, 123, 122\} \oplus \{1, 245, 090\} \oplus (3)\{1, 274, 130\} \oplus (3)\{1, 310, 309\} \oplus \{1, 412, 840\} \oplus (3)\{1, 519, 375\} \oplus (3)\{1, 673, 672\} \oplus \{1, 718, 496\} \oplus (2)\{1, 786, 785\} \oplus \{2, 147, 145\} \oplus \{2, 450, 250\} \oplus \{2, 571, 250\} \oplus \{2, 743, 125\} \oplus (3)\{3, 128, 697\} \oplus (2)\{3, 641, 274\} \oplus (2)\{3, 792, 360\} \oplus \{3, 993, 990\} \oplus (2)\{4, 506, 040\} \oplus \{4, 708, 704\} \oplus (3)\{5, 214, 495\} \oplus \{5, 651, 360\} \oplus \{5, 834, 400\} \oplus \{6, 276, 270\} \oplus \{7, 468, 032\} \oplus \{7, 487, 480\} \oplus (2)\{7, 900, 750\} \oplus \{11, 981, 970\} \oplus \{14, 889, 875\} \oplus \{20, 084, 064\}$



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

- Level-13:  $\{32\} \oplus (2)\{1,408\} \oplus (2)\{3,520\} \oplus (2)\{4,224\} \oplus (2)\{7,040\} \oplus (3)\{10,240\} \oplus \{22,880\} \oplus (3)\{24,960\} \oplus (5)\{28,512\} \oplus (3)\{36,960\} \oplus (3)\{45,056\} \oplus (4)\{45,760\} \oplus (5)\{91,520\} \oplus (2)\{128,128\} \oplus (5)\{134,784\} \oplus (3)\{137,280\} \oplus (4)\{147,840\} \oplus (3)\{157,696\} \oplus (4)\{160,160\} \oplus (3)\{183,040\} \oplus (5)\{219,648\} \oplus \{251,680\} \oplus (2)\{264,000\} \oplus (3)\{274,560\} \oplus (2)\{292,864\} \oplus \{302,016\} \oplus (2)\{457,600\} \oplus (4)\{480,480\} \oplus (3)\{570,240\} \oplus (6)\{573,440\} \oplus (2)\{672,672\} \oplus (3)\{798,720\} \oplus (4)\{896,896\} \oplus (3)\{901,120\} \oplus (7)\{1,034,880\} \oplus (2)\{1,140,480\} \oplus \{1,171,456\} \oplus \{1,351,680\} \oplus (2)\{1,425,600\} \oplus (2)\{1,757,184\} \oplus (2)\{1,921,920\} \oplus (2)\{1,936,000\} \oplus (2)\{2,013,440\} \oplus (2)\{2,038,400\} \oplus (4)\{2,114,112\} \oplus (3)\{2,168,320\} \oplus (5)\{2,288,000\} \oplus \{2,342,912\} \oplus (2)\{2,358,720\} \oplus \{2,402,400\} \oplus (2)\{3,706,560\} \oplus \{3,706,560'\} \oplus (2)\{3,794,560\} \oplus (5)\{4,212,000\} \oplus \{5,720,000\} \oplus (2)\{5,857,280\} \oplus \{5,930,496\} \oplus (2)\{6,040,320\} \oplus \{6,864,000\} \oplus (2)\{7,208,960\} \oplus (2)\{8,781,696\} \oplus (2)\{9,123,840\} \oplus \{10,570,560'\} \oplus (2)\{11,714,560\} \oplus \{11,927,552\} \oplus \{12,390,400\} \oplus \{13,246,464\} \oplus \{13,453,440\} \oplus \{33,554,432\}$



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

- Level-14:  $\{1\} \oplus (2)\{165\} \oplus (2)\{330\} \oplus \{935\} \oplus (2)\{1,144\} \oplus \{1,430\} \oplus \{3,003\} \oplus (2)\{4,290\} \oplus (2)\{5,005\} \oplus (3)\{7,128\} \oplus \{7,150\} \oplus \{7,293\} \oplus (3)\{7,865\} \oplus \{11,583\} \oplus (4)\{15,400\} \oplus (5)\{17,160\} \oplus (2)\{22,275\} \oplus (2)\{23,595\} \oplus \{235,95'\} \oplus (2)\{26,520\} \oplus (2)\{28,314\} \oplus (2)\{28,798\} \oplus (3)\{33,033\} \oplus (3)\{37,752\} \oplus \{47,190\} \oplus (2)\{57,915\} \oplus (3)\{58,344\} \oplus (3)\{70,070\} \oplus \{72,930\} \oplus (5)\{78,650\} \oplus (2)\{81,510\} \oplus (3)\{85,085\} \oplus \{91,960\} \oplus \{112,200\} \oplus (6)\{117,975\} \oplus (2)\{137,445\} \oplus \{162,162\} \oplus (5)\{175,175\} \oplus (4)\{178,750\} \oplus (2)\{181,545\} \oplus (2)\{182,182\} \oplus (2)\{188,760\} \oplus \{218,295\} \oplus \{235,950\} \oplus \{2516,80'\} \oplus (3)\{255,255\} \oplus \{266,266\} \oplus (2)\{268,125\} \oplus (7)\{289,575\} \oplus (4)\{333,234\} \oplus (4)\{382,239\} \oplus (2)\{386,750\} \oplus (2)\{448,305\} \oplus \{490,490\} \oplus (6)\{503,965\} \oplus (3)\{525,525\} \oplus \{526,240\} \oplus \{616,616\} \oplus (2)\{650,650\} \oplus \{715,715\} \oplus \{722,358\} \oplus (5)\{802,230\} \oplus \{825,825\} \oplus \{862,125\} \oplus (5)\{868,725\} \oplus (3)\{875,160\} \oplus (2)\{948,090\} \oplus (4)\{984,555\} \oplus \{1,002,001\} \oplus (3)\{1,100,385\} \oplus \{1,115,400\} \oplus \{1,123,122\} \oplus \{1,190,112\} \oplus \{1,191,190\} \oplus \{1,245,090\} \oplus (4)\{1,274,130\} \oplus (5)\{1,310,309\} \oplus (2)\{1,412,840\} \oplus (4)\{1,519,375\} \oplus \{1,533,675\} \oplus (4)\{1,673,672\} \oplus \{1,718,496\} \oplus (3)\{1,786,785\} \oplus \{2,147,145\} \oplus \{2,450,250\} \oplus (2)\{2,571,250\} \oplus (2)\{2,743,125\} \oplus \{3,083,080\} \oplus (4)\{3,128,697\} \oplus \{3,586,440\} \oplus (3)\{3,641,274\} \oplus (2)\{3,792,360\} \oplus \{3,993,990\} \oplus \{4,332,042\} \oplus (4)\{4,506,040\} \oplus (2)\{4,708,704\} \oplus \{4,781,920\} \oplus (5)\{5,214,495\} \oplus \{52,144,95'\} \oplus \{5,651,360\} \oplus \{5,834,400\} \oplus (2)\{6,276,270\} \oplus \{7,468,032\} \oplus (2)\{7,487,480\} \oplus \{7,865,000\} \oplus (3)\{7,900,750\} \oplus \{9,845,550\} \oplus \{10,830,105\} \oplus (2)\{11,981,970\} \oplus \{12,972,960\} \oplus \{14,889,875\} \oplus \{17,606,160\} \oplus \{18,718,700\} \oplus (2)\{20,084,064\} \oplus \{31,082,480\}$



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

- Level-15:  $(2)\{32\} \oplus \{320\} \oplus (2)\{1,408\} \oplus \{1,760\} \oplus (3)\{3,520\} \oplus (2)\{4,224\} \oplus \{5,280\} \oplus (3)\{7,040\} \oplus (3)\{10,240\} \oplus (2)\{22,880\} \oplus (3)\{24,960\} \oplus (6)\{28,512\} \oplus (3)\{36,960\} \oplus (4)\{45,056\} \oplus (4)\{45,760\} \oplus \{64,064\} \oplus (6)\{91,520\} \oplus (3)\{128,128\} \oplus (6)\{134,784\} \oplus (3)\{137,280\} \oplus (4)\{147,840\} \oplus (3)\{157,696\} \oplus (5)\{160,160\} \oplus \{160,160'\} \oplus (3)\{183,040\} \oplus (6)\{219,648\} \oplus \{251,680\} \oplus (3)\{264,000\} \oplus (3)\{274,560\} \oplus (3)\{292,864\} \oplus \{302,016\} \oplus \{366,080\} \oplus (2)\{457,600\} \oplus (5)\{480,480\} \oplus (3)\{570,240\} \oplus (7)\{573,440\} \oplus (2)\{672,672\} \oplus (4)\{798,720\} \oplus (5)\{896,896\} \oplus (4)\{901,120\} \oplus (8)\{1,034,880\} \oplus (3)\{1,140,480\} \oplus \{1,171,456\} \oplus \{1,208,064\} \oplus (2)\{1,351,680\} \oplus (3)\{1,425,600\} \oplus (2)\{1,757,184\} \oplus (2)\{1,921,920\} \oplus (3)\{1,936,000\} \oplus (3)\{2,013,440\} \oplus (2)\{2,038,400\} \oplus (5)\{2,114,112\} \oplus (3)\{2,168,320\} \oplus (6)\{2,288,000\} \oplus \{2,342,912\} \oplus (3)\{2,358,720\} \oplus (2)\{2,402,400\} \oplus \{2,446,080\} \oplus (3)\{3,706,560\} \oplus (2)\{3,706,560'\} \oplus (3)\{3,794,560\} \oplus \{4,026,880\} \oplus (6)\{4,212,000\} \oplus (2)\{5,720,000\} \oplus (2)\{5,857,280\} \oplus \{5,930,496\} \oplus (3)\{6,040,320\} \oplus \{6,307,840\} \oplus \{6,864,000\} \oplus (3)\{7,208,960\} \oplus (3)\{8,781,696\} \oplus (3)\{9,123,840\} \oplus \{10,570,560\} \oplus \{10,570,560'\} \oplus (2)\{11,714,560\} \oplus \{11,927,552\} \oplus (2)\{12,390,400\} \oplus (2)\{13,246,464\} \oplus (2)\{13,453,440\} \oplus \{15,375,360\} \oplus \{30,201,600\} \oplus \{33,116,160\} \oplus \{33,554,432\}$



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

- Level-16:  $(2)\{1\} \oplus \{11\} \oplus \{65\} \oplus (2)\{165\} \oplus \{275\} \oplus (2)\{330\} \oplus \{462\} \oplus (2)\{935\} \oplus (2)\{1, 144\} \oplus \{1, 430\} \oplus \{2, 717\} \oplus \{3, 003\} \oplus (3)\{4, 290\} \oplus (2)\{5, 005\} \oplus \{7, 007\} \oplus (3)\{7, 128\} \oplus \{7, 150\} \oplus \{7, 293\} \oplus (4)\{7, 865\} \oplus \{11, 583\} \oplus (4)\{15, 400\} \oplus \{16, 445\} \oplus (5)\{17, 160\} \oplus (3)\{22, 275\} \oplus (3)\{23, 595\} \oplus (2)\{23, 595'\} \oplus (2)\{26, 520\} \oplus (2)\{28, 314\} \oplus (2)\{28, 798\} \oplus (3)\{33, 033\} \oplus \{35, 750\} \oplus (3)\{37, 752\} \oplus \{47, 190\} \oplus (3)\{57, 915\} \oplus (3)\{58, 344\} \oplus (3)\{70, 070\} \oplus \{72, 930\} \oplus (5)\{78, 650\} \oplus (2)\{81, 510\} \oplus (4)\{85, 085\} \oplus \{91, 960\} \oplus (2)\{112, 200\} \oplus (6)\{117, 975\} \oplus (2)\{137, 445\} \oplus \{162, 162\} \oplus (5)\{175, 175\} \oplus (5)\{178, 750\} \oplus (2)\{181, 545\} \oplus (2)\{182, 182\} \oplus (3)\{188, 760\} \oplus \{218, 295\} \oplus \{235, 950\} \oplus \{251, 680'\} \oplus (4)\{255, 255\} \oplus (2)\{266, 266\} \oplus (3)\{268, 125\} \oplus (7)\{289, 575\} \oplus (4)\{333, 234\} \oplus (4)\{382, 239\} \oplus (2)\{386, 750\} \oplus (2)\{448, 305\} \oplus \{490, 490\} \oplus (6)\{503, 965\} \oplus (3)\{525, 525\} \oplus \{526, 240\} \oplus \{616, 616\} \oplus \{628, 320\} \oplus (2)\{650, 650\} \oplus \{674, 817\} \oplus \{715, 715\} \oplus (2)\{722, 358\} \oplus (6)\{802, 230\} \oplus \{825, 825\} \oplus (2)\{862, 125\} \oplus (6)\{868, 725\} \oplus (4)\{875, 160\} \oplus (2)\{948, 090\} \oplus (4)\{984, 555\} \oplus \{1, 002, 001\} \oplus (3)\{1, 100, 385\} \oplus (2)\{1, 115, 400\} \oplus (2)\{1, 123, 122\} \oplus \{1, 190, 112\} \oplus \{1, 191, 190\} \oplus \{1, 245, 090\} \oplus (4)\{1, 274, 130\} \oplus (5)\{1, 310, 309\} \oplus (2)\{1, 412, 840\} \oplus (5)\{1, 519, 375\} \oplus \{1, 533, 675\} \oplus (4)\{1, 673, 672\} \oplus (2)\{1, 718, 496\} \oplus \{1, 758, 120\} \oplus (3)\{1, 786, 785\} \oplus \{2, 147, 145\} \oplus (2)\{2, 450, 250\} \oplus (2)\{2, 571, 250\} \oplus \{2, 598, 960\} \oplus (3)\{2, 743, 125\} \oplus \{2, 858, 856\} \oplus \{3, 056, 625\} \oplus \{3, 083, 080\} \oplus (4)\{3, 128, 697\} \oplus \{3, 586, 440\} \oplus (3)\{3, 641, 274\} \oplus (2)\{3, 792, 360\} \oplus \{3, 993, 990\} \oplus \{4, 332, 042\} \oplus (4)\{4, 506, 040\} \oplus (2)\{4, 708, 704\} \oplus \{4, 781, 920\} \oplus (6)\{5, 214, 495\} \oplus (2)\{5, 214, 495'\} \oplus (2)\{5, 651, 360\} \oplus \{5, 834, 400\} \oplus (2)\{6, 276, 270\} \oplus \{7, 468, 032\} \oplus (3)\{7, 487, 480\} \oplus (2)\{7, 865, 000\} \oplus (3)\{7, 900, 750\} \oplus \{8, 893, 500\} \oplus \{9, 845, 550\} \oplus \{10, 696, 400'\} \oplus \{10, 830, 105\} \oplus (2)\{11, 981, 970\} \oplus \{12, 972, 960\} \oplus \{14, 889, 875\} \oplus \{17, 606, 160\} \oplus \{18, 718, 700\} \oplus (3)\{20, 084, 064\} \oplus \{30, 604, 288\} \oplus \{31, 082, 480\}$





# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

- Level-16:  $(2)\{1\} \oplus \{11\} \oplus \{65\} \oplus (2)\{165\} \oplus \{275\} \oplus (2)\{330\} \oplus \{462\} \oplus (2)\{935\} \oplus (2)\{1, 144\} \oplus \{1, 430\} \oplus \{2, 717\} \oplus \{3, 003\} \oplus (3)\{4, 290\} \oplus (2)\{5, 005\} \oplus \{7, 007\} \oplus (3)\{7, 128\} \oplus \{7, 150\} \oplus \{7, 293\} \oplus (4)\{7, 865\} \oplus \{11, 583\} \oplus (4)\{15, 400\} \oplus \{16, 445\} \oplus (5)\{17, 160\} \oplus (3)\{22, 275\} \oplus (3)\{23, 595\} \oplus (2)\{23, 595'\} \oplus (2)\{26, 520\} \oplus (2)\{28, 314\} \oplus (2)\{28, 798\} \oplus (3)\{33, 033\} \oplus \{35, 750\} \oplus (3)\{37, 752\} \oplus \{47, 190\} \oplus (3)\{57, 915\} \oplus (3)\{58, 344\} \oplus (3)\{70, 070\} \oplus \{72, 930\} \oplus (5)\{78, 650\} \oplus (2)\{81, 510\} \oplus (4)\{85, 085\} \oplus \{91, 960\} \oplus (2)\{112, 200\} \oplus (6)\{117, 975\} \oplus (2)\{137, 445\} \oplus \{162, 162\} \oplus (5)\{175, 175\} \oplus (5)\{178, 750\} \oplus (2)\{181, 545\} \oplus (2)\{182, 182\} \oplus (3)\{188, 760\} \oplus \{218, 295\} \oplus \{235, 950\} \oplus \{251, 680'\} \oplus (4)\{255, 255\} \oplus (2)\{266, 266\} \oplus (3)\{268, 125\} \oplus (7)\{289, 575\} \oplus (4)\{333, 234\} \oplus (4)\{382, 239\} \oplus (2)\{386, 750\} \oplus (2)\{448, 305\} \oplus \{490, 490\} \oplus (6)\{503, 965\} \oplus (3)\{525, 525\} \oplus \{526, 240\} \oplus \{616, 616\} \oplus \{628, 320\} \oplus (2)\{650, 650\} \oplus \{674, 817\} \oplus \{715, 715\} \oplus (2)\{722, 358\} \oplus (6)\{802, 230\} \oplus \{825, 825\} \oplus (2)\{862, 125\} \oplus (6)\{868, 725\} \oplus (4)\{875, 160\} \oplus (2)\{948, 090\} \oplus (4)\{984, 555\} \oplus \{1, 002, 001\} \oplus (3)\{1, 100, 385\} \oplus (2)\{1, 115, 400\} \oplus (2)\{1, 123, 122\} \oplus \{1, 190, 112\} \oplus \{1, 191, 190\} \oplus \{1, 245, 090\} \oplus (4)\{1, 274, 130\} \oplus (5)\{1, 310, 309\} \oplus (2)\{1, 412, 840\} \oplus (5)\{1, 519, 375\} \oplus \{1, 533, 675\} \oplus (4)\{1, 673, 672\} \oplus (2)\{1, 718, 496\} \oplus \{1, 758, 120\} \oplus (3)\{1, 786, 785\} \oplus \{2, 147, 145\} \oplus (2)\{2, 450, 250\} \oplus (2)\{2, 571, 250\} \oplus \{2, 598, 960\} \oplus (3)\{2, 743, 125\} \oplus \{2, 858, 856\} \oplus \{3, 056, 625\} \oplus \{3, 083, 080\} \oplus (4)\{3, 128, 697\} \oplus \{3, 586, 440\} \oplus (3)\{3, 641, 274\} \oplus (2)\{3, 792, 360\} \oplus \{3, 993, 990\} \oplus \{4, 332, 042\} \oplus (4)\{4, 506, 040\} \oplus (2)\{4, 708, 704\} \oplus \{4, 781, 920\} \oplus (6)\{5, 214, 495\} \oplus (2)\{5, 214, 495'\} \oplus (2)\{5, 651, 360\} \oplus \{5, 834, 400\} \oplus (2)\{6, 276, 270\} \oplus \{7, 468, 032\} \oplus (3)\{7, 487, 480\} \oplus (2)\{7, 865, 000\} \oplus (3)\{7, 900, 750\} \oplus \{8, 893, 500\} \oplus \{9, 845, 550\} \oplus \{10, 696, 400'\} \oplus \{10, 830, 105\} \oplus (2)\{11, 981, 970\} \oplus \{12, 972, 960\} \oplus \{14, 889, 875\} \oplus \{17, 606, 160\} \oplus \{18, 718, 700\} \oplus (3)\{20, 084, 064\} \oplus \{30, 604, 288\} \oplus \{31, 082, 480\}$



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

- Level-16:  $(2)\{1\} \oplus \{11\} \oplus \{65\} \oplus (2)\{165\} \oplus \{275\} \oplus (2)\{330\} \oplus \{462\} \oplus (2)\{935\} \oplus (2)\{1, 144\} \oplus \{1, 430\} \oplus \{2, 717\} \oplus \{3, 003\} \oplus (3)\{4, 290\} \oplus (2)\{5, 005\} \oplus \{7, 007\} \oplus (3)\{7, 128\} \oplus \{7, 150\} \oplus \{7, 293\} \oplus (4)\{7, 865\} \oplus \{11, 583\} \oplus (4)\{15, 400\} \oplus \{16, 445\} \oplus (5)\{17, 160\} \oplus (3)\{22, 275\} \oplus (3)\{23, 595\} \oplus (2)\{23, 595'\} \oplus (2)\{26, 520\} \oplus (2)\{28, 314\} \oplus (2)\{28, 798\} \oplus (3)\{33, 033\} \oplus \{35, 750\} \oplus (3)\{37, 752\} \oplus \{47, 190\} \oplus (3)\{57, 915\} \oplus (3)\{58, 344\} \oplus (3)\{70, 070\} \oplus \{72, 930\} \oplus (5)\{78, 650\} \oplus (2)\{81, 510\} \oplus (4)\{85, 085\} \oplus \{91, 960\} \oplus (2)\{112, 200\} \oplus (6)\{117, 975\} \oplus (2)\{137, 445\} \oplus \{162, 162\} \oplus (5)\{175, 175\} \oplus (5)\{178, 750\} \oplus (2)\{181, 545\} \oplus (2)\{182, 182\} \oplus (3)\{188, 760\} \oplus \{218, 295\} \oplus \{235, 950\} \oplus \{251, 680'\} \oplus (4)\{255, 255\} \oplus (2)\{266, 266\} \oplus (3)\{268, 125\} \oplus (7)\{289, 575\} \oplus (4)\{333, 234\} \oplus (4)\{382, 239\} \oplus (2)\{386, 750\} \oplus (2)\{448, 305\} \oplus \{490, 490\} \oplus (6)\{503, 965\} \oplus (3)\{525, 525\} \oplus \{526, 240\} \oplus \{616, 616\} \oplus \{628, 320\} \oplus (2)\{650, 650\} \oplus \{674, 817\} \oplus \{715, 715\} \oplus (2)\{722, 358\} \oplus (6)\{802, 230\} \oplus \{825, 825\} \oplus (2)\{862, 125\} \oplus (6)\{868, 725\} \oplus (4)\{875, 160\} \oplus (2)\{948, 090\} \oplus (4)\{984, 555\} \oplus \{1, 002, 001\} \oplus (3)\{1, 100, 385\} \oplus (2)\{1, 115, 400\} \oplus (2)\{1, 123, 122\} \oplus \{1, 190, 112\} \oplus \{1, 191, 190\} \oplus \{1, 245, 090\} \oplus (4)\{1, 274, 130\} \oplus (5)\{1, 310, 309\} \oplus (2)\{1, 412, 840\} \oplus (5)\{1, 519, 375\} \oplus \{1, 533, 675\} \oplus (4)\{1, 673, 672\} \oplus (2)\{1, 718, 496\} \oplus \{1, 758, 120\} \oplus (3)\{1, 786, 785\} \oplus \{2, 147, 145\} \oplus (2)\{2, 450, 250\} \oplus (2)\{2, 571, 250\} \oplus \{2, 598, 960\} \oplus (3)\{2, 743, 125\} \oplus \{2, 858, 856\} \oplus \{3, 056, 625\} \oplus \{3, 083, 080\} \oplus (4)\{3, 128, 697\} \oplus \{3, 586, 440\} \oplus (3)\{3, 641, 274\} \oplus (2)\{3, 792, 360\} \oplus \{3, 993, 990\} \oplus \{4, 332, 042\} \oplus (4)\{4, 506, 040\} \oplus (2)\{4, 708, 704\} \oplus \{4, 781, 920\} \oplus (6)\{5, 214, 495\} \oplus (2)\{5, 214, 495'\} \oplus (2)\{5, 651, 360\} \oplus \{5, 834, 400\} \oplus (2)\{6, 276, 270\} \oplus \{7, 468, 032\} \oplus (3)\{7, 487, 480\} \oplus (2)\{7, 865, 000\} \oplus (3)\{7, 900, 750\} \oplus \{8, 893, 500\} \oplus \{9, 845, 550\} \oplus \{10, 696, 400'\} \oplus \{10, 830, 105\} \oplus (2)\{11, 981, 970\} \oplus \{12, 972, 960\} \oplus \{14, 889, 875\} \oplus \{17, 606, 160\} \oplus \{18, 718, 700\} \oplus (3)\{20, 084, 064\} \oplus \{30, 604, 288\} \oplus \{31, 082, 480\}$



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

- Level-16:  $(2)\{1\} \oplus \{11\} \oplus \{65\} \oplus (2)\{165\} \oplus \{275\} \oplus (2)\{330\} \oplus \{462\} \oplus (2)\{935\} \oplus (2)\{1, 144\} \oplus \{1, 430\} \oplus \{2, 717\} \oplus \{3, 003\} \oplus (3)\{4, 290\} \oplus (2)\{5, 005\} \oplus \{7, 007\} \oplus (3)\{7, 128\} \oplus \{7, 150\} \oplus \{7, 293\} \oplus (4)\{7, 865\} \oplus \{11, 583\} \oplus (4)\{15, 400\} \oplus \{16, 445\} \oplus (5)\{17, 160\} \oplus (3)\{22, 275\} \oplus (3)\{23, 595\} \oplus (2)\{23, 595'\} \oplus (2)\{26, 520\} \oplus (2)\{28, 314\} \oplus (2)\{28, 798\} \oplus (3)\{33, 033\} \oplus \{35, 750\} \oplus (3)\{37, 752\} \oplus \{47, 190\} \oplus (3)\{57, 915\} \oplus (3)\{58, 344\} \oplus (3)\{70, 070\} \oplus \{72, 930\} \oplus (5)\{78, 650\} \oplus (2)\{81, 510\} \oplus (4)\{85, 085\} \oplus \{91, 960\} \oplus (2)\{112, 200\} \oplus (6)\{117, 975\} \oplus (2)\{137, 445\} \oplus \{162, 162\} \oplus (5)\{175, 175\} \oplus (5)\{178, 750\} \oplus (2)\{181, 545\} \oplus (2)\{182, 182\} \oplus (3)\{188, 760\} \oplus \{218, 295\} \oplus \{235, 950\} \oplus \{251, 680'\} \oplus (4)\{255, 255\} \oplus (2)\{266, 266\} \oplus (3)\{268, 125\} \oplus (7)\{289, 575\} \oplus (4)\{333, 234\} \oplus (4)\{382, 239\} \oplus (2)\{386, 750\} \oplus (2)\{448, 305\} \oplus \{490, 490\} \oplus (6)\{503, 965\} \oplus (3)\{525, 525\} \oplus \{526, 240\} \oplus \{616, 616\} \oplus \{628, 320\} \oplus (2)\{650, 650\} \oplus \{674, 817\} \oplus \{715, 715\} \oplus (2)\{722, 358\} \oplus (6)\{802, 230\} \oplus \{825, 825\} \oplus (2)\{862, 125\} \oplus (6)\{868, 725\} \oplus (4)\{875, 160\} \oplus (2)\{948, 090\} \oplus (4)\{984, 555\} \oplus \{1, 002, 001\} \oplus (3)\{1, 100, 385\} \oplus (2)\{1, 115, 400\} \oplus (2)\{1, 123, 122\} \oplus \{1, 190, 112\} \oplus \{1, 191, 190\} \oplus \{1, 245, 090\} \oplus (4)\{1, 274, 130\} \oplus (5)\{1, 310, 309\} \oplus (2)\{1, 412, 840\} \oplus (5)\{1, 519, 375\} \oplus \{1, 533, 675\} \oplus (4)\{1, 673, 672\} \oplus (2)\{1, 718, 496\} \oplus \{1, 758, 120\} \oplus (3)\{1, 786, 785\} \oplus \{2, 147, 145\} \oplus (2)\{2, 450, 250\} \oplus (2)\{2, 571, 250\} \oplus \{2, 598, 960\} \oplus (3)\{2, 743, 125\} \oplus \{2, 858, 856\} \oplus \{3, 056, 625\} \oplus \{3, 083, 080\} \oplus (4)\{3, 128, 697\} \oplus \{3, 586, 440\} \oplus (3)\{3, 641, 274\} \oplus (2)\{3, 792, 360\} \oplus \{3, 993, 990\} \oplus \{4, 332, 042\} \oplus (4)\{4, 506, 040\} \oplus (2)\{4, 708, 704\} \oplus \{4, 781, 920\} \oplus (6)\{5, 214, 495\} \oplus (2)\{5, 214, 495'\} \oplus (2)\{5, 651, 360\} \oplus \{5, 834, 400\} \oplus (2)\{6, 276, 270\} \oplus \{7, 468, 032\} \oplus (3)\{7, 487, 480\} \oplus (2)\{7, 865, 000\} \oplus (3)\{7, 900, 750\} \oplus \{8, 893, 500\} \oplus \{9, 845, 550\} \oplus \{10, 696, 400'\} \oplus \{10, 830, 105\} \oplus (2)\{11, 981, 970\} \oplus \{12, 972, 960\} \oplus \{14, 889, 875\} \oplus \{17, 606, 160\} \oplus \{18, 718, 700\} \oplus (3)\{20, 084, 064\} \oplus \{30, 604, 288\} \oplus \{31, 082, 480\}$



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

- Level-16:  $(2)\{1\} \oplus \{11\} \oplus \{65\} \oplus (2)\{165\} \oplus \{275\} \oplus (2)\{330\} \oplus \{462\} \oplus (2)\{935\} \oplus (2)\{1, 144\} \oplus \{1, 430\} \oplus \{2, 717\} \oplus \{3, 003\} \oplus (3)\{4, 290\} \oplus (2)\{5, 005\} \oplus \{7, 007\} \oplus (3)\{7, 128\} \oplus \{7, 150\} \oplus \{7, 293\} \oplus (4)\{7, 865\} \oplus \{11, 583\} \oplus (4)\{15, 400\} \oplus \{16, 445\} \oplus (5)\{17, 160\} \oplus (3)\{22, 275\} \oplus (3)\{23, 595\} \oplus (2)\{23, 595'\} \oplus (2)\{26, 520\} \oplus (2)\{28, 314\} \oplus (2)\{28, 798\} \oplus (3)\{33, 033\} \oplus \{35, 750\} \oplus (3)\{37, 752\} \oplus \{47, 190\} \oplus (3)\{57, 915\} \oplus (3)\{58, 344\} \oplus (3)\{70, 070\} \oplus \{72, 930\} \oplus (5)\{78, 650\} \oplus (2)\{81, 510\} \oplus (4)\{85, 085\} \oplus \{91, 960\} \oplus (2)\{112, 200\} \oplus (6)\{117, 975\} \oplus (2)\{137, 445\} \oplus \{162, 162\} \oplus (5)\{175, 175\} \oplus (5)\{178, 750\} \oplus (2)\{181, 545\} \oplus (2)\{182, 182\} \oplus (3)\{188, 760\} \oplus \{218, 295\} \oplus \{235, 950\} \oplus \{251, 680'\} \oplus (4)\{255, 255\} \oplus (2)\{266, 266\} \oplus (3)\{268, 125\} \oplus (7)\{289, 575\} \oplus (4)\{333, 234\} \oplus (4)\{382, 239\} \oplus (2)\{386, 750\} \oplus (2)\{448, 305\} \oplus \{490, 490\} \oplus (6)\{503, 965\} \oplus (3)\{525, 525\} \oplus \{526, 240\} \oplus \{616, 616\} \oplus \{628, 320\} \oplus (2)\{650, 650\} \oplus \{674, 817\} \oplus \{715, 715\} \oplus (2)\{722, 358\} \oplus (6)\{802, 230\} \oplus \{825, 825\} \oplus (2)\{862, 125\} \oplus (6)\{868, 725\} \oplus (4)\{875, 160\} \oplus (2)\{948, 090\} \oplus (4)\{984, 555\} \oplus \{1, 002, 001\} \oplus (3)\{1, 100, 385\} \oplus (2)\{1, 115, 400\} \oplus (2)\{1, 123, 122\} \oplus \{1, 190, 112\} \oplus \{1, 191, 190\} \oplus \{1, 245, 090\} \oplus (4)\{1, 274, 130\} \oplus (5)\{1, 310, 309\} \oplus (2)\{1, 412, 840\} \oplus (5)\{1, 519, 375\} \oplus \{1, 533, 675\} \oplus (4)\{1, 673, 672\} \oplus (2)\{1, 718, 496\} \oplus \{1, 758, 120\} \oplus (3)\{1, 786, 785\} \oplus \{2, 147, 145\} \oplus (2)\{2, 450, 250\} \oplus (2)\{2, 571, 250\} \oplus \{2, 598, 960\} \oplus (3)\{2, 743, 125\} \oplus \{2, 858, 856\} \oplus \{3, 056, 625\} \oplus \{3, 083, 080\} \oplus (4)\{3, 128, 697\} \oplus \{3, 586, 440\} \oplus (3)\{3, 641, 274\} \oplus (2)\{3, 792, 360\} \oplus \{3, 993, 990\} \oplus \{4, 332, 042\} \oplus (4)\{4, 506, 040\} \oplus (2)\{4, 708, 704\} \oplus \{4, 781, 920\} \oplus (6)\{5, 214, 495\} \oplus (2)\{5, 214, 495'\} \oplus (2)\{5, 651, 360\} \oplus \{5, 834, 400\} \oplus (2)\{6, 276, 270\} \oplus \{7, 468, 032\} \oplus (3)\{7, 487, 480\} \oplus (2)\{7, 865, 000\} \oplus (3)\{7, 900, 750\} \oplus \{8, 893, 500\} \oplus \{9, 845, 550\} \oplus \{10, 696, 400'\} \oplus \{10, 830, 105\} \oplus (2)\{11, 981, 970\} \oplus \{12, 972, 960\} \oplus \{14, 889, 875\} \oplus \{17, 606, 160\} \oplus \{18, 718, 700\} \oplus (3)\{20, 084, 064\} \oplus \{30, 604, 288\} \oplus \{31, 082, 480\}$



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

- Level-17:  $(2)\{32\} \oplus \{320\} \oplus (2)\{1,408\} \oplus \{1,760\} \oplus (3)\{3,520\} \oplus (2)\{4,224\} \oplus \{5,280\} \oplus (3)\{7,040\} \oplus (3)\{10,240\} \oplus (2)\{22,880\} \oplus (3)\{24,960\} \oplus (6)\{28,512\} \oplus (3)\{36,960\} \oplus (4)\{45,056\} \oplus (4)\{45,760\} \oplus \{64,064\} \oplus (6)\{91,520\} \oplus (3)\{128,128\} \oplus (6)\{134,784\} \oplus (3)\{137,280\} \oplus (4)\{147,840\} \oplus (3)\{157,696\} \oplus (5)\{160,160\} \oplus \{160,160'\} \oplus (3)\{183,040\} \oplus (6)\{219,648\} \oplus \{251,680\} \oplus (3)\{264,000\} \oplus (3)\{274,560\} \oplus (3)\{292,864\} \oplus \{302,016\} \oplus \{366,080\} \oplus (2)\{457,600\} \oplus (5)\{480,480\} \oplus (3)\{570,240\} \oplus (7)\{573,440\} \oplus (2)\{672,672\} \oplus (4)\{798,720\} \oplus (5)\{896,896\} \oplus (4)\{901,120\} \oplus (8)\{1,034,880\} \oplus (3)\{1,140,480\} \oplus \{1,171,456\} \oplus \{1,208,064\} \oplus (2)\{1,351,680\} \oplus (3)\{1,425,600\} \oplus (2)\{1,757,184\} \oplus (2)\{1,921,920\} \oplus (3)\{1,936,000\} \oplus (3)\{2,013,440\} \oplus (2)\{2,038,400\} \oplus (5)\{2,114,112\} \oplus (3)\{2,168,320\} \oplus (6)\{2,288,000\} \oplus \{2,342,912\} \oplus (3)\{2,358,720\} \oplus (2)\{2,402,400\} \oplus \{2,446,080\} \oplus (3)\{3,706,560\} \oplus (2)\{3,706,560'\} \oplus (3)\{3,794,560\} \oplus \{4,026,880\} \oplus (6)\{4,212,000\} \oplus (2)\{5,720,000\} \oplus (2)\{5,857,280\} \oplus \{5,930,496\} \oplus (3)\{6,040,320\} \oplus \{6,307,840\} \oplus \{6,864,000\} \oplus (3)\{7,208,960\} \oplus (3)\{8,781,696\} \oplus (3)\{9,123,840\} \oplus \{10,570,560\} \oplus \{10,570,560'\} \oplus (2)\{11,714,560\} \oplus \{11,927,552\} \oplus (2)\{12,390,400\} \oplus (2)\{13,246,464\} \oplus (2)\{13,453,440\} \oplus \{15,375,360\} \oplus \{30,201,600\} \oplus \{33,116,160\} \oplus \{33,554,432\}$



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

- Level-17: (2){32}  $\oplus$  {320}  $\oplus$  (2){1,408}  $\oplus$  {1,760}  $\oplus$  (3){3,520}  $\oplus$  (2){4,224}  $\oplus$  {5,280}  $\oplus$  (3){7,040}  $\oplus$  (3){10,240}  $\oplus$  (2){22,880}  $\oplus$  (3){24,960}  $\oplus$  (6){28,512}  $\oplus$  (3){36,960}  $\oplus$  (4){45,056}  $\oplus$  (4){45,760}  $\oplus$  {64,064}  $\oplus$  (6){91,520}  $\oplus$  (3){128,128}  $\oplus$  (6){134,784}  $\oplus$  (3){137,280}  $\oplus$  (4){147,840}  $\oplus$  (3){157,696}  $\oplus$  (5){160,160}  $\oplus$  {160,160'}  $\oplus$  (3){183,040}  $\oplus$  (6){219,648}  $\oplus$  {251,680}  $\oplus$  (3){264,000}  $\oplus$  (3){274,560}  $\oplus$  (3){292,864}  $\oplus$  {302,016}  $\oplus$  {366,080}  $\oplus$  (2){457,600}  $\oplus$  (5){480,480}  $\oplus$  (3){570,240}  $\oplus$  (7){573,440}  $\oplus$  (2){672,672}  $\oplus$  (4){798,720}  $\oplus$  (5){896,896}  $\oplus$  (4){901,120}  $\oplus$  (8){1,034,880}  $\oplus$  (3){1,140,480}  $\oplus$  {1,171,456}  $\oplus$  {1,208,064}  $\oplus$  (2){1,351,680}  $\oplus$  (3){1,425,600}  $\oplus$  (2){1,757,184}  $\oplus$  (2){1,921,920}  $\oplus$  (3){1,936,000}  $\oplus$  (3){2,013,440}  $\oplus$  (2){2,038,400}  $\oplus$  (5){2,114,112}  $\oplus$  (3){2,168,320}  $\oplus$  (6){2,288,000}  $\oplus$  {2,342,912}  $\oplus$  (3){2,358,720}  $\oplus$  (2){2,402,400}  $\oplus$  {2,446,080}  $\oplus$  (3){3,706,560}  $\oplus$  (2){3,706,560'}  $\oplus$  (3){3,794,560}  $\oplus$  {4,026,880}  $\oplus$  (6){4,212,000}  $\oplus$  (2){5,720,000}  $\oplus$  (2){5,857,280}  $\oplus$  {5,930,496}  $\oplus$  (3){6,040,320}  $\oplus$  {6,307,840}  $\oplus$  {6,864,000}  $\oplus$  (3){7,208,960}  $\oplus$  (3){8,781,696}  $\oplus$  (3){9,123,840}  $\oplus$  {10,570,560}  $\oplus$  {10,570,560'}  $\oplus$  (2){11,714,560}  $\oplus$  {11,927,552}  $\oplus$  (2){12,390,400}  $\oplus$  (2){13,246,464}  $\oplus$  (2){13,453,440}  $\oplus$  {15,375,360}  $\oplus$  {30,201,600}  $\oplus$  {33,116,160}  $\oplus$  {33,554,432}



**BROWN**  
**THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER**

**THE ADYNKRA GRAPH OF THE  
11D,  $N = 1$  SCALAR SUPERFIELD**



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

The Component Fields of the Salam-Strathdee 11D, N = 1 Real Scalar Superfield

Level #	Component Field Count
0	1
1	1
2	3
3	3
4	8
5	9
6	19
7	23
8	49
9	55
10	99
11	106
12	173
13	171
14	247
15	225
16	296

$$N_{\text{Bosonic Fields}} = 1,198$$

$$\dots, h_{\mu\nu}, A_{\mu\nu\rho}, \dots$$

$$N_{\text{Fermionic Fields}} = 1,186$$

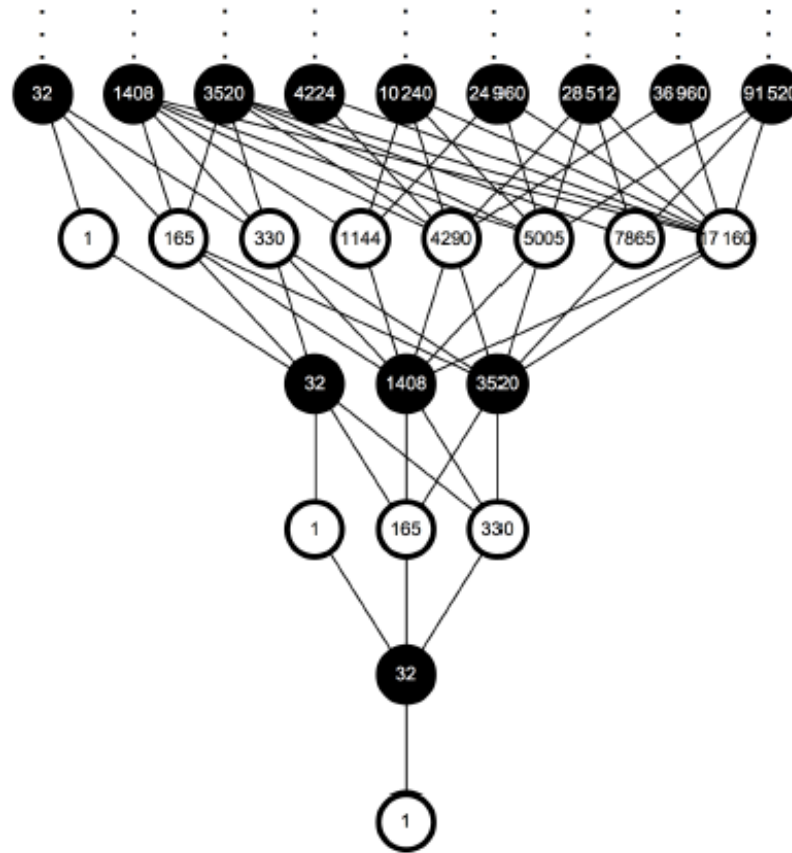
$$\dots, \Psi_{\mu}^{\alpha}, \dots$$

: Number of Independent Fields at Each Level





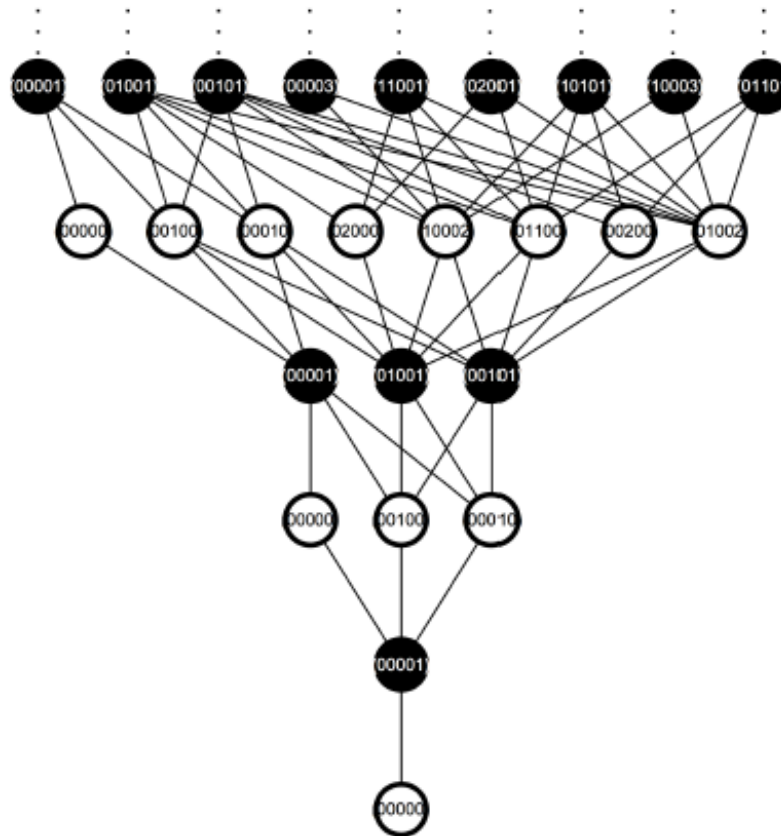
# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER



Adinkra Diagram for 11D,  $\mathcal{N} = 1$  (using dimensions)



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER



Adinkra Diagram for 11D,  $\mathcal{N} = 1$  (using Dynkin labels)

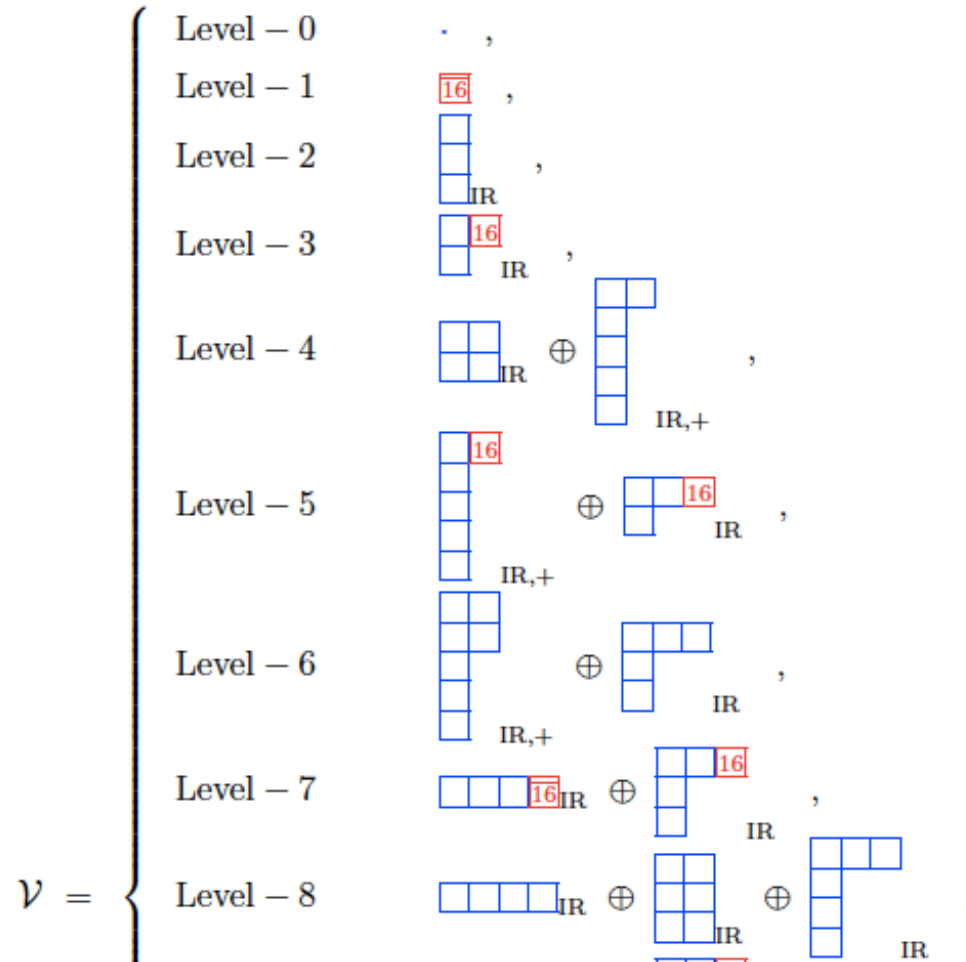


**BROWN**  
**THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER**

**VISIBLE INSIGHTS FROM THE  
10D,  $N = 1$  SCALAR SUPERFIELD**

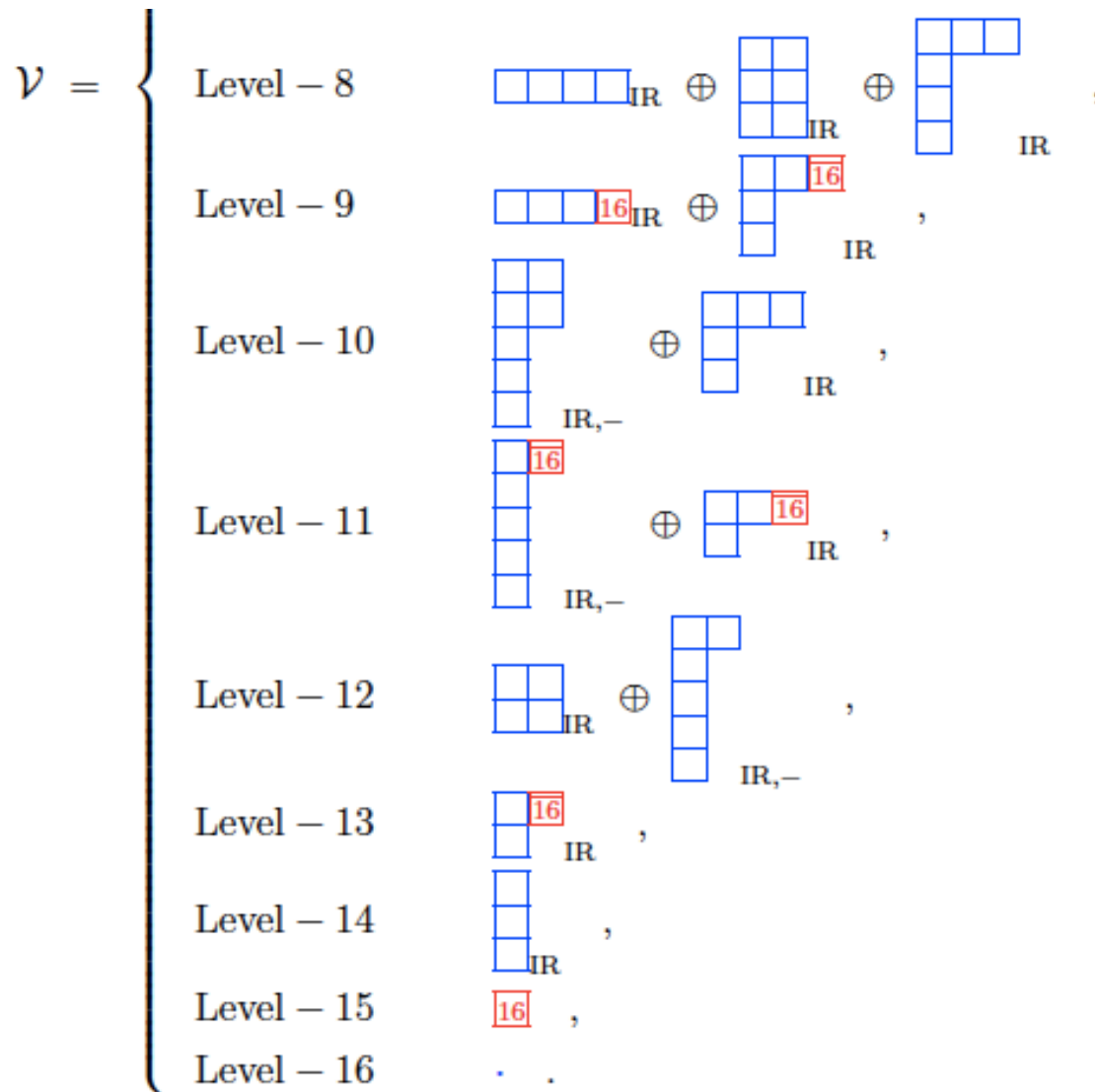


# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER





# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER









# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

$$\begin{aligned}
 \widehat{\mathcal{G}}(x) = & \Phi(x) + \ell \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 16 \\ \hline \end{array} \Psi_{\alpha}(x) + \frac{1}{2} (\ell)^2 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \text{IR} \\ \hline \end{array} \Phi_{\{a_1 b_1 c_1\}}(x) + \frac{1}{3!} (\ell)^3 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \text{IR} \\ \hline \end{array} \Psi_{\{a_1 b_1\}}^{\alpha}(x) \\
 & + \frac{1}{4!} (\ell)^4 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \text{IR} \\ \hline \end{array} \Phi_{\{a_1 b_1 a_2 b_2\}}(x) + \frac{1}{4!} (\ell)^4 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \text{IR},- \\ \hline \end{array} \Phi_{\{a_2|a_1 b_1 c_1 d_1 e_1\}^+}(x) \\
 & + \frac{1}{5!} (\ell)^5 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \text{IR},- \\ \hline \end{array} \Psi_{\{a_1 b_1 c_1 d_1 e_1\}^+}^{\alpha}(x) + \frac{1}{5!} (\ell)^5 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \text{IR} \\ \hline \end{array} \Psi_{\{a_2|a_1 b_1\}}^{\alpha}(x) \\
 & + \frac{1}{6!} (\ell)^6 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \text{IR},- \\ \hline \end{array} \Phi_{\{a_2 b_2|a_1 b_1 c_1 d_1 e_1\}^+}(x) + \frac{1}{6!} (\ell)^6 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \text{IR} \\ \hline \end{array} \Phi_{\{a_2 a_3|a_1 b_1 c_1\}}(x) \\
 & + \frac{1}{7!} (\ell)^7 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \text{IR} \\ \hline \end{array} \Psi_{\{a_1 a_2 a_3\}}^{\alpha}(x) + \frac{1}{7!} (\ell)^7 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \text{IR} \\ \hline \end{array} \Psi_{\{a_2|a_1 b_1 c_1\}}^{\alpha}(x) \\
 & + \frac{1}{8!} (\ell)^8 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \text{IR} \\ \hline \end{array} \Phi_{\{a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4\}}(x) + \frac{1}{8!} (\ell)^8 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \text{IR} \\ \hline \end{array} \Phi_{\{a_1 b_1 c_1 a_2 b_2 c_2\}}(x) \\
 & + \frac{1}{8!} (\ell)^8 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \text{IR} \\ \hline \end{array} \Phi_{\{a_2 a_3|a_1 b_1 c_1 d_1\}}(x) \\
 & + \frac{1}{9!} (\ell)^9 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \text{IR} \\ \hline \end{array} \Psi_{\{a_1 a_2 a_3\}}^{\alpha}(x) + \frac{1}{9!} (\ell)^9 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \text{IR} \\ \hline \end{array} \Psi_{\{a_2|a_1 b_1 c_1\}}^{\alpha}(x) \\
 & + \frac{1}{10!} (\ell)^{10} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \text{IR},+ \\ \hline \end{array} \Phi_{\{a_2 b_2|a_1 b_1 c_1 d_1 e_1\}^-}(x) + \frac{1}{10!} (\ell)^{10} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \text{IR} \\ \hline \end{array} \widehat{\Phi}_{\{a_2 a_3|a_1 b_1 c_1\}}(x) \\
 & + \frac{1}{11!} (\ell)^{11} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \text{IR},+ \\ \hline \end{array} \Psi_{\{a_1 b_1 c_1 d_1 e_1\}^-}^{\alpha}(x) + \frac{1}{11!} (\ell)^{11} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \text{IR} \\ \hline \end{array} \Psi_{\{a_2|a_1 b_1\}}^{\alpha}(x) \\
 & + \frac{1}{12!} (\ell)^{12} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \text{IR} \\ \hline \end{array} \widehat{\Phi}_{\{a_1 b_1 a_2 b_2\}}(x) + \frac{1}{12!} (\ell)^{12} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \text{IR},+ \\ \hline \end{array} \Phi_{\{a_2|a_1 b_1 c_1 d_1 e_1\}^-}(x) \\
 & + \frac{1}{13!} (\ell)^{13} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \text{IR} \\ \hline \end{array} \Psi_{\{a_1 b_1\}}^{\alpha}(x) + \frac{1}{14!} (\ell)^{14} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \text{IR} \\ \hline \end{array} \widehat{\Phi}_{\{a_1 b_1 c_1\}}(x) + \frac{1}{15!} (\ell)^{15} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \text{IR} \\ \hline \end{array} \Psi^{\alpha}(x) \\
 & + \frac{1}{16!} (\ell)^{16} \widehat{\Phi}(x) \quad ,
 \end{aligned}$$





**BROWN**  
**THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER**

**IDENTIFYING THE  
SUPERFIELD GENOME**





# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

$$\mathcal{G} = 1 \oplus \ell \{(\square) \times [a_1, b_1, c_1, d_1, e_1]\} \oplus \bigoplus_{p=2}^{16} \frac{1}{p!} (\ell)^p \{(\square (\wedge \square)^{p-2} \wedge \square) \times [a_p, b_p, c_p, d_p, e_p]\} ,$$

which can be expanded to,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{G} = & \ell \{(\square) \times [a_1, b_1, c_1, d_1, e_1]\} \\ & \oplus \bigoplus_{p=1}^7 \frac{1}{p!} (\ell)^{2p+1} \{(\square (\wedge \square)^{2p-1} \wedge \square) \times [a_{2p+1}, b_{2p+1}, c_{2p+1}, d_{2p+1}, e_{2p+1}]\} \\ & \oplus 1 \oplus \bigoplus_{p=1}^8 \frac{1}{(2p)!} (\ell)^{2p} \{(\square (\wedge \square)^{2(p-1)} \wedge \square) \times [a_{2p}, b_{2p}, c_{2p}, d_{2p}, e_{2p}]\} , \end{aligned}$$



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

The adynkra shown in Figure 1 can be expressed totally in a field-independent manner and purely in terms of group-theoretical constructs mathematically in terms of  $\mathcal{G}$  with the definition

$$\mathcal{G} = 1 \oplus \ell \left\{ \left( \square \right) \times [a_1, b_1, c_1, d_1, e_1] \right\} \oplus \bigoplus_{p=2}^{16} \frac{1}{p!} (\ell)^p \left\{ \left( \square \wedge \square \right)^{p-2} \wedge \square \right\} \times [a_p, b_p, c_p, d_p, e_p] \quad ,$$

and where a number of definitions must be understood and these include:

- (a.)  $\square$  denotes the SYT ;
- (b.) the  $\wedge$  product denotes the usual rule for multiplying two tableaux, but restricted so that only single column resultants are kept,
- (c.)  $[a_p, b_p, c_p, d_p, e_p]$  denotes a Dynkin Label for an irrep in  $\mathfrak{so}(10)$  where the quantities  $a_p, b_p, c_p, d_p,$  and  $e_p$  are a set of integers,
- (d.)  $\mathcal{A} \times [a_p, b_p, c_p, d_p, e_p] = [a_p, b_p, c_p, d_p, e_p]$  where  $\mathcal{A}$  is a single column SYT containing the irrep  $[a_p, b_p, c_p, d_p, e_p]$  otherwise  $\mathcal{A} \times [a_p, b_p, c_p, d_p, e_p] = 0,$
- (e.)  $\mathcal{A} \times [a_p, b_p, c_p, d_p, e_p] = m [a_p, b_p, c_p, d_p, e_p]$  if instead  $\mathcal{A}$  contains the representation  $[a_p, b_p, c_p, d_p, e_p]$  m-times, and finally
- (f.)  $\{\mathcal{A} \times [a_p, b_p, c_p, d_p, e_p]\}$  is a notation implying independent sums to be taken over all possible values of  $a_p, b_p, c_p, d_p,$  and  $e_p.$



**BROWN**  
**THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER**

**LOOKING BACK AT LESSONS FROM  
BASIC LESSONS FROM  
4D,  $N = 1$  SUPERFIELD SUPERGRAVITY  
FOR ADYNKRA SUPERGRAVITY  
GAUGE GROUPS**



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

## 4D, N = 1 BASIC GENOME OPERATORS

$$\mathcal{Q}^{(L)} \left[ \ell \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \right] = \exp \left[ \ell \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \right] ,$$
$$\mathcal{Q}^{(R)} \left[ \bar{\ell} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \bar{2} \\ \hline \end{array} \right] = \exp \left[ \bar{\ell} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \bar{2} \\ \hline \end{array} \right] ,$$

## 4D, N = 1 SUPERFIELD GENOMES

$$\mathcal{Q} \left[ \ell, \bar{\ell}, \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \bar{2} \\ \hline \end{array} \right] [\text{YT}] \equiv \mathcal{Q}^{(L)} \left[ \ell \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \right] \mathcal{Q}^{(R)} \left[ \bar{\ell} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \bar{2} \\ \hline \end{array} \right] [\text{YT}] ,$$

where  $[\text{YT}]$  is any bosonic Dynkin Label/Young Tableaux

$$\mathcal{Q} \left[ \ell, \bar{\ell}, \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \bar{2} \\ \hline \end{array} \right] [\text{YT}] \equiv \mathcal{Q}^{(L)} \left[ \ell \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \right] \mathcal{Q}^{(R)} \left[ \bar{\ell} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \bar{2} \\ \hline \end{array} \right] [\text{YT}] ,$$

where  $[\text{YT}]$  is any fermionic Dynkin Label/Young Tableaux



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

## 4D, N = 1 CHIRAL SUPERFIELD GENOMES

$$\mathcal{G}[l, 0, \boxed{2}, \boxed{\bar{2}}] \cdot = \mathcal{G}^{(L)}[l \boxed{2}] \cdot = \cdot \oplus l \boxed{2} \oplus \frac{1}{2!} (l)^2 \cdot ,$$

$$\mathcal{G}[l, 0, \boxed{2}, \boxed{\bar{2}}] \boxed{2} = \mathcal{G}^{(L)}[l \boxed{2}] \boxed{2} = \boxed{2} \oplus l \left( \cdot \oplus \boxed{\text{IR}, -} \right) \oplus \frac{1}{2!} (l)^2 \boxed{2} ,$$

$$\mathcal{G}[l, 0, \boxed{2}, \boxed{\bar{2}}] \boxed{\bar{2}} = \mathcal{G}^{(L)}[l \boxed{2}] \boxed{\bar{2}} = \boxed{\bar{2}} \oplus l \boxed{\text{IR}} \oplus \frac{1}{2!} (l)^2 \boxed{\bar{2}} ,$$

## 4D, N = 1 GENERAL SUPERFIELD GENOMES

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{G}[l, \bar{l}, \boxed{2}, \boxed{\bar{2}}] \cdot &= \cdot \oplus l \boxed{2} \oplus \bar{l} \boxed{\bar{2}} \oplus \frac{1}{2!} (l)^2 \cdot \oplus \frac{1}{2!} (\bar{l})^2 \cdot \oplus l \bar{l} \boxed{\text{IR}} \\ &\oplus \frac{1}{2!} (l)^2 \bar{l} \boxed{\bar{2}} \oplus \frac{1}{2!} (\bar{l})^2 l \boxed{2} \oplus \frac{1}{2!2!} (l)^2 (\bar{l})^2 \cdot , \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{G}[l, \bar{l}, \boxed{2}, \boxed{\bar{2}}] \boxed{2} &= \boxed{2} \oplus l \left( \cdot \oplus \boxed{\text{IR}, -} \right) \oplus \bar{l} \boxed{\text{IR}} \oplus \frac{1}{2!} (l)^2 \boxed{2} \oplus \frac{1}{2!} (\bar{l})^2 \boxed{2} \\ &\oplus l \bar{l} \left( \boxed{\bar{2}} \oplus \boxed{2}_{\text{IR}} \right) \oplus \frac{1}{2!} (l)^2 \bar{l} \boxed{\text{IR}} \oplus \frac{1}{2!} (\bar{l})^2 l \left( \cdot \oplus \boxed{\text{IR}, -} \right) \end{aligned}$$



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

The Component Fields of the 4D, N = 1  
Supergravity Prepotential Superfield

$$H_{\underline{a}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{level } - 0 : h_{\underline{a}} \quad , \\ \text{level } - 1 : h_{\alpha\beta\dot{\beta}} \quad , \quad \bar{h}_{\dot{\alpha}\beta\dot{\beta}} \quad , \\ \text{level } - 2 : h^{(2)}_{\underline{a}} \quad , \quad \bar{h}^{(2)}_{\underline{a}} \quad , \quad h_{\underline{a}\underline{b}} \quad , \\ \text{level } - 3 : \bar{\psi}_{\underline{a}\dot{\beta}} \quad , \quad \psi_{\underline{a}\beta} \quad , \\ \text{level } - 4 : A_{\underline{a}} \quad . \end{array} \right.$$





# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

## The Dynkin Labels/Young Tableaux of the 4D, N = 1 Supergravity Prepotential Genome

$$H_{\underline{a}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
 \text{level } -0 : \square_{\text{IR}} , \\
 \text{level } -1 : \boxed{2} \oplus \boxed{\bar{2}} \oplus \square_{\text{IR}} \boxed{\bar{2}} \oplus \square_{\text{IR}} \boxed{2} , \\
 \text{level } -2 : \bullet \oplus \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array}_{\text{IR},-} \oplus \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array}_{\text{IR},+} \oplus (2) \square_{\text{IR}} \oplus \square_{\text{IR}} \square_{\text{IR}} , \\
 \text{level } -3 : \boxed{2} \oplus \boxed{\bar{2}} \oplus \square_{\text{IR}} \boxed{\bar{2}} \oplus \square_{\text{IR}} \boxed{2} , \\
 \text{level } -4 : \square_{\text{IR}} .
 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\underline{a} \equiv \square_{\text{IR}} , \quad \alpha \equiv \boxed{2} , \quad \dot{\alpha} \equiv \boxed{\bar{2}} ,$$



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

## The Dynkin Labels/Young Tableaux of the 4D, N = 1 Supergravity Prepotential Genome

$$H_a = \begin{cases} \text{level } -0 : & \square , \\ \text{level } -1 : & \square \otimes \boxed{2} \oplus \square \otimes \boxed{\bar{2}} , \\ \text{level } -2 : & (2)\square \oplus \square \otimes \square , \\ \text{level } -3 : & \square \otimes \boxed{\bar{2}} \oplus \square \otimes \boxed{2} , \\ \text{level } -4 : & \square . \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{a} \equiv \square_{\text{IR}} , \quad \alpha \equiv \boxed{2} , \quad \dot{\alpha} \equiv \boxed{\bar{2}} ,$$



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

The Dynkin Labels/Young Tableaux Equivalence To  
Wess-Zumino Gauge Supergravity Component Fields

graviton

$$h_{ab} = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & \\ \hline \end{array}_{\text{IR}} \oplus \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \\ \hline \end{array}_{\text{IR},+} \oplus \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \\ \hline \end{array}_{\text{IR},-} \oplus \cdot ,$$

gravitino field

$$\psi_{a\beta} \sim \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}_{\text{IR}} \oplus \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \bar{2} \\ \hline \end{array} ,$$

axial vector auxiliary field

$$A_a \sim \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \\ \hline \end{array}_{\text{IR}} ,$$



## BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

# Acknowledgments

Research supported by the endowment of the Ford Foundation Professorship endowment at Brown University.

I acknowledge my postdoctoral researcher, Dr. Konstantinos Koutrolikos, and Ph.D. students, Yangrui Hu, Aleksander Cianciara. In addition, gratitude must be expressed to the efforts of SSTPRS

<https://sites.brown.edu/sjgates/sstprs/>

undergraduate research interns.

Finally, I wish to acknowledge my all collaborators as we have slowly worked our ways to deeper insights.



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

## Acknowledgments

Stephon Alexander

Joseph Buchbinder

Isaac Chappell, II

Michael Faux

James Gonzales

T. Hübsch

William Linch

Yangrui Hu

Charles Doran

(collaborators and students listed)

Sze-Ning (Hazel) Mak

Konstantinos Koutrolikos

Boanne MacGregor

Joseph Phillips

James Parker

Lubna Rana

Rueben Polo-Sherk

Vincent Rodgers

Kevin Iga

Research supported by the National Science Foundation, Brown University, and the University of Maryland over the last decade



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

arXiv.org > hep-th > arXiv:1911.00807

High Energy Physics - Theory

*[Submitted on 3 Nov 2019 (v1), last revised 30 Jan 2020 (this version, v3)]*

## Superfield Component Decompositions and the Scan for Prepotential Supermultiplets in 10D Superspaces

S. James Gates Jr., Yangrui Hu, S.-N. Hazel Mak

The first complete and explicit  $SO(1,9)$  Lorentz descriptions of all component fields contained in  $\mathcal{N} = 1$ ,  $\mathcal{N} = 2A$ , and  $\mathcal{N} = 2B$  unconstrained scalar 10D superfields are presented. These are made possible by the discovery of the relation of the superfield component expansion as a consequence of the branching rules of irreducible representations in one ordinary Lie algebra into one of its Lie subalgebras. Adinkra graphs for ten dimensional superspaces are defined for the first time, whose nodes depict spin bundle representations of  $SO(1,9)$ . An analog of Breitenlohner's approach is implemented to scan for superfields that contain graviton(s) and gravitino(s), which are the candidates for the prepotential superfields of 10D off-shell supergravity theories and separately abelian Yang-Mills theories are similarly treated. Version three contains additional content, both historical and conceptual, which broaden the reach of the scan in the 10D Yang-Mills case.



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

arXiv

arXiv.org > hep-th > arXiv:2002.08502

Hi

[Su] High Energy Physics – Theory

St

[Submitted on 20 Feb 2020 (v1), last revised 12 May 2020 (this version, v7)]

fc

S.

## Adinkra Foundation of Component Decomposition and the Scan for Superconformal Multiplets in 11D, $N = 1$ Superspace

S. James Gates Jr., Yangrui Hu, S.-N. Hazel Mak

For the first time in the physics literature, the Lorentz representations of all 2,147,483,648 bosonic degrees of freedom and 2,147,483,648 fermionic degrees of freedom in an unconstrained eleven dimensional scalar superfield are presented. Comparisons of the conceptual bases for this advance in terms of component field, superfield, and adinkra arguments, respectively, are made. These highlight the computational efficiency of the adinkra-based approach over the others. It is noted at level sixteen in the 11D,  $N = 1$  scalar superfield, the {65} representation of  $SO(1,10)$ , the conformal graviton, is present. Thus, Adinkra-based arguments suggest the surprising possibility that the 11D,  $N = 1$  scalar superfield alone might describe a Poincare supergravity prepotential in analogy to one of the off-shell versions of 4D,  $N = 1$  superfield supergravity.



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

arXiv

arXiv.org > hep-th > arXiv:2002.08502

Hi

arXiv.org > hep-th > arXiv:2006.03609

[Su

Hi

St

High Energy Physics – Theory

[Su

[Submitted on 5 Jun 2020 (v1), last revised 20 Jul 2020 (this version, v2)]

fc

A

## Advancing to Adynkrafields: Young Tableaux to Component Fields of the 10D, $N = 1$ Scalar Superfield

S.

a

=

S. James Gates Jr., Yangrui Hu, S.-N. Hazel Mak

S.

Starting from higher dimensional adinkras constructed with nodes referenced by Dynkin Labels, we define "adynkras." These suggest a computationally direct way to describe the component fields contained within supermultiplets in all superspaces. We explicitly discuss the cases of ten dimensional superspaces. We show this is possible by replacing conventional  $\theta$ -expansions by expansions over Young Tableaux and component fields by Dynkin Labels. Without the need to introduce  $\sigma$ -matrices, this permits rapid passages from Adynkras  $\rightarrow$  Young Tableaux  $\rightarrow$  Component Field Index Structures for both bosonic and fermionic fields while increasing computational efficiency compared to the starting point that uses superfields. In order to reach our goal, this work introduces a new graphical method, "tying rules," that provides an alternative to Littlewood's 1950 mathematical results which proved branching rules result from using a specific Schur function series. The ultimate point of this line of reasoning is the introduction of mathematical expansions based on Young Tableaux and that are algorithmically superior to superfields. The expansions are given the name of "adynkrafields" as they combine the concepts of adinkras and Dynkin Labels.





# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

arXiv

arXiv.org > hep-th > arXiv:2002.08502

Hi

arXiv.org > hep-th > arXiv:2006.03609

[Su

Hi

arXiv.org > hep-th > arXiv:2007.07390

St

[Su

fc

[Su

A

A

High Energy Physics - Theory

S.

a

C

[Submitted on 14 Jul 2020]

=

S.

## Component Decompositions and Adynkra Libraries for Supermultiplets in Lower Dimensional Superspaces

S.

S. James Gates Jr., Yangrui Hu, S.-N. Hazel Mak

We present Adynkra Libraries that can be used to explore the embedding of multiplets of component field (whether on-shell or partial on-shell) within Salam-Strathdee superfields for theories in dimension nine through four.



# BROWN THEORETICAL PHYSICS CENTER

arXiv.org > hep-th > arXiv:1904.01738

High Energy Physics – Theory

[Submitted on 3 Apr 2019 (v1), last revised 15 May 2019 (this version, v3)]

## Adinkra Height Yielding Matrix Numbers: Eigenvalue Equivalence Classes for Minimal Four-Color Adinkras

S. James Gates Jr., Yangrui Hu, Kory Stiffler

An adinkra is a graph-theoretic representation of spacetime supersymmetry. Minimal four-color valise adinkras have been extensively studied due to their relations to minimal 4D,  $\mathcal{N} = 1$  supermultiplets. Valise adinkras, although an important subclass, do not encode all the information present when a 4D supermultiplet is reduced to 1D. Eigenvalue equivalence classes for valise adinkra matrices exist, known as  $\chi_0$  equivalence classes, where valise adinkras within the same  $\chi_0$  equivalence class are isomorphic in the sense that adinkras within a  $\chi_0$ -equivalence class can be transformed into each other via field redefinitions of the nodes. We extend this to non-valise adinkras, via Python code, providing a complete eigenvalue classification of "node-lifting" for all 36,864 valise adinkras associated with the Coxeter group  $BC_4$ . We term the eigenvalues associated with these node-lifted adinkras Height Yielding Matrix Numbers (HYMNs) and introduce HYMN equivalence classes. These findings have been summarized in a *Mathematica* notebook that can be found at the HEPTHools Data Repository ([this https URL](#)) on GitHub.