

New strongly regular graphs from real line packings

<https://slides.com/johnjasper/waterlooagts/>

John Jasper



Air Force Institute of Technology

University of Waterloo

Algebraic Graph Theory Seminar

The views expressed in this talk are those of the speaker and do not reflect the official policy or position of the United States Air Force, Department of Defense, or the U.S. Government.

Outline

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find vectors maximally "spread out"

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special optimizers have nice repn's

nice repn's \Rightarrow rare graphs

Background

Measuring how "spread out" vectors are

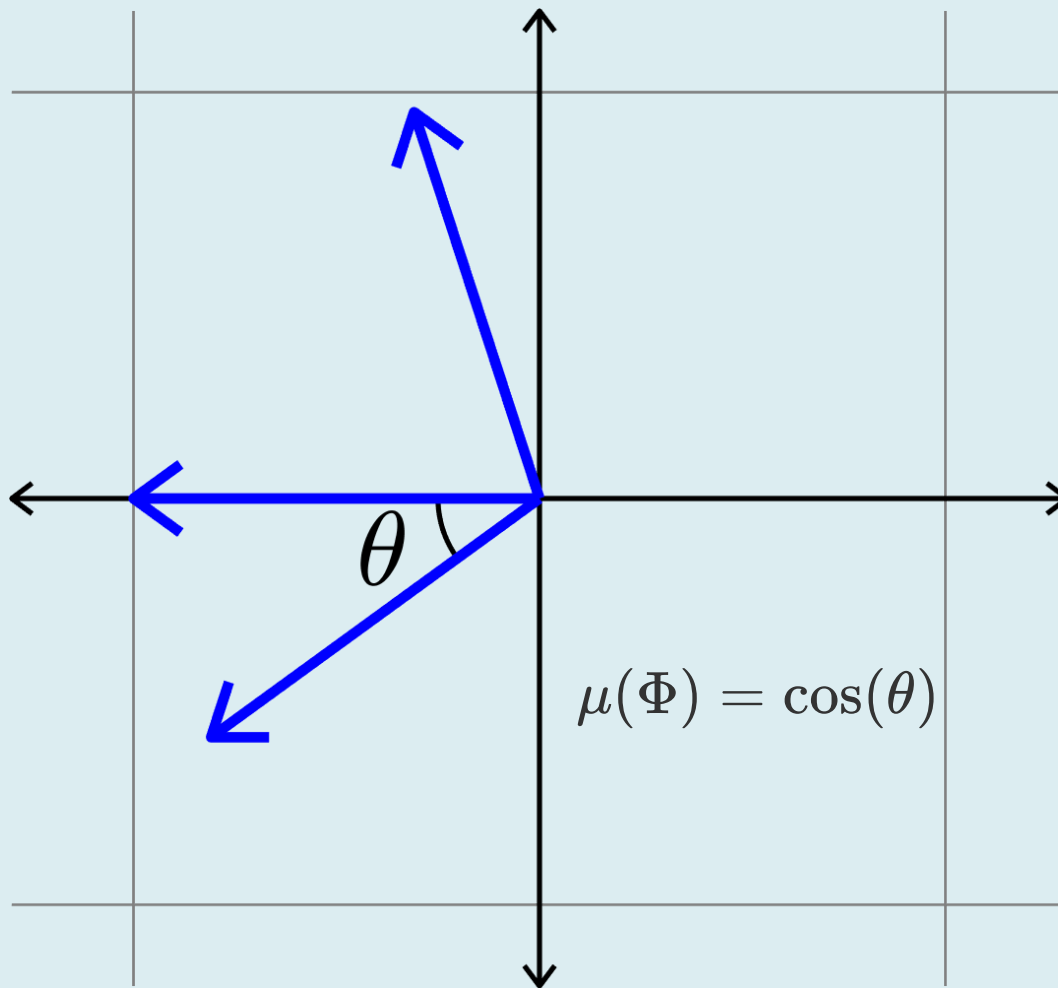
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$$\mu(\Phi) = \max_{i \neq j} |\langle \varphi_i, \varphi_j \rangle|.$$

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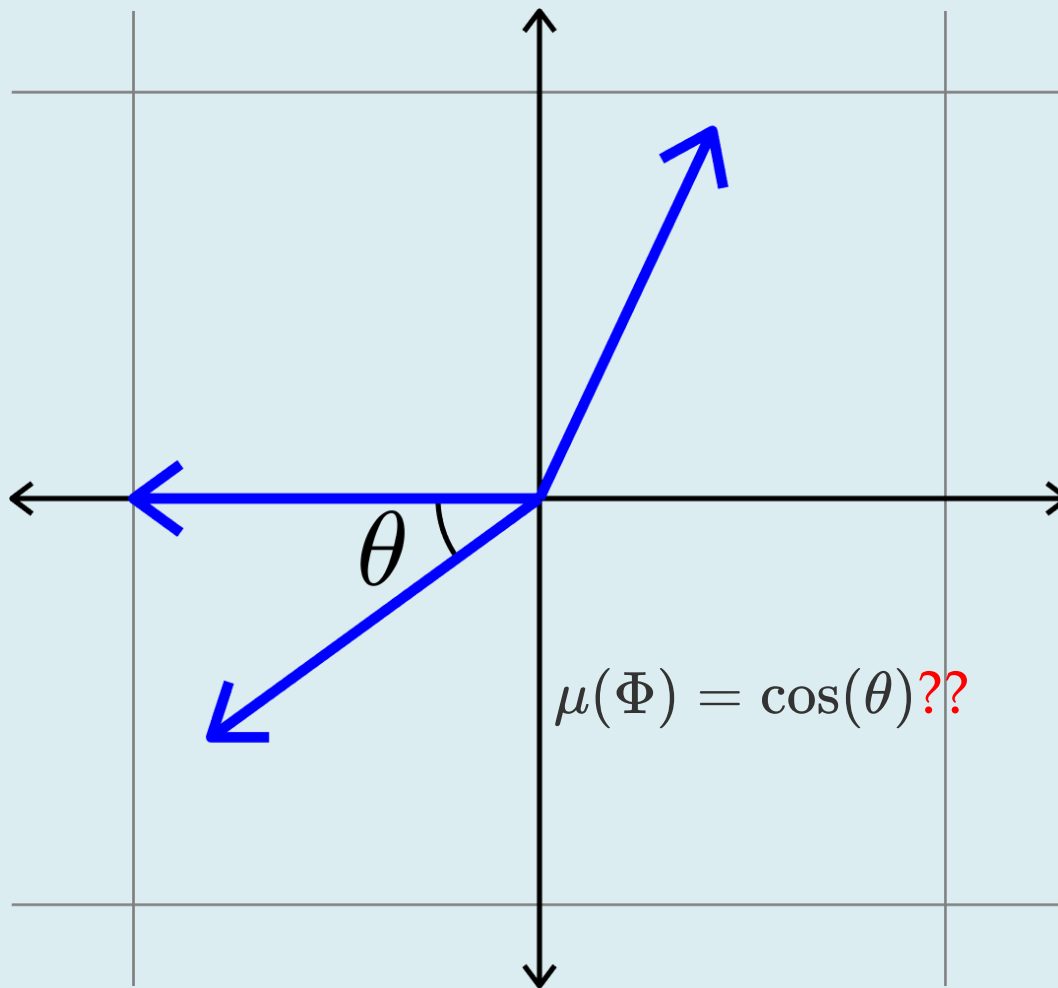
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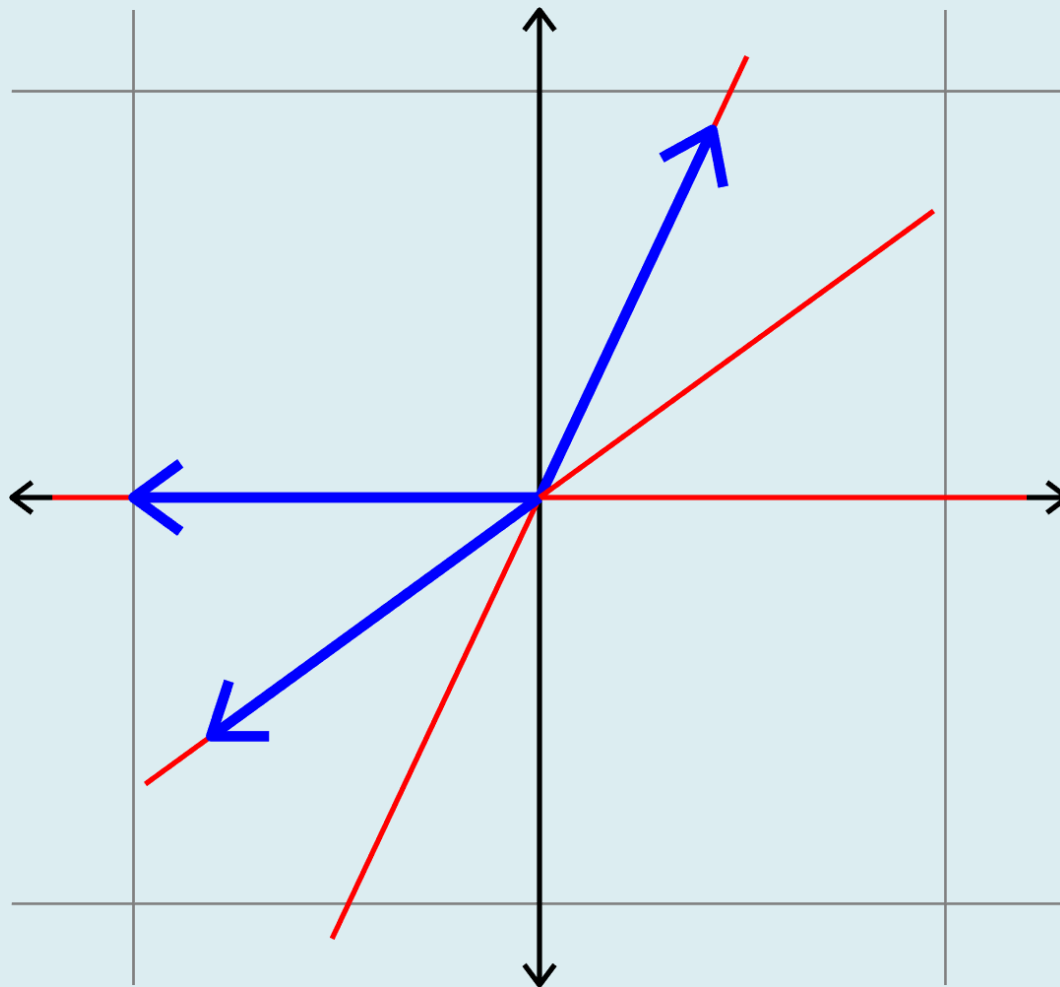
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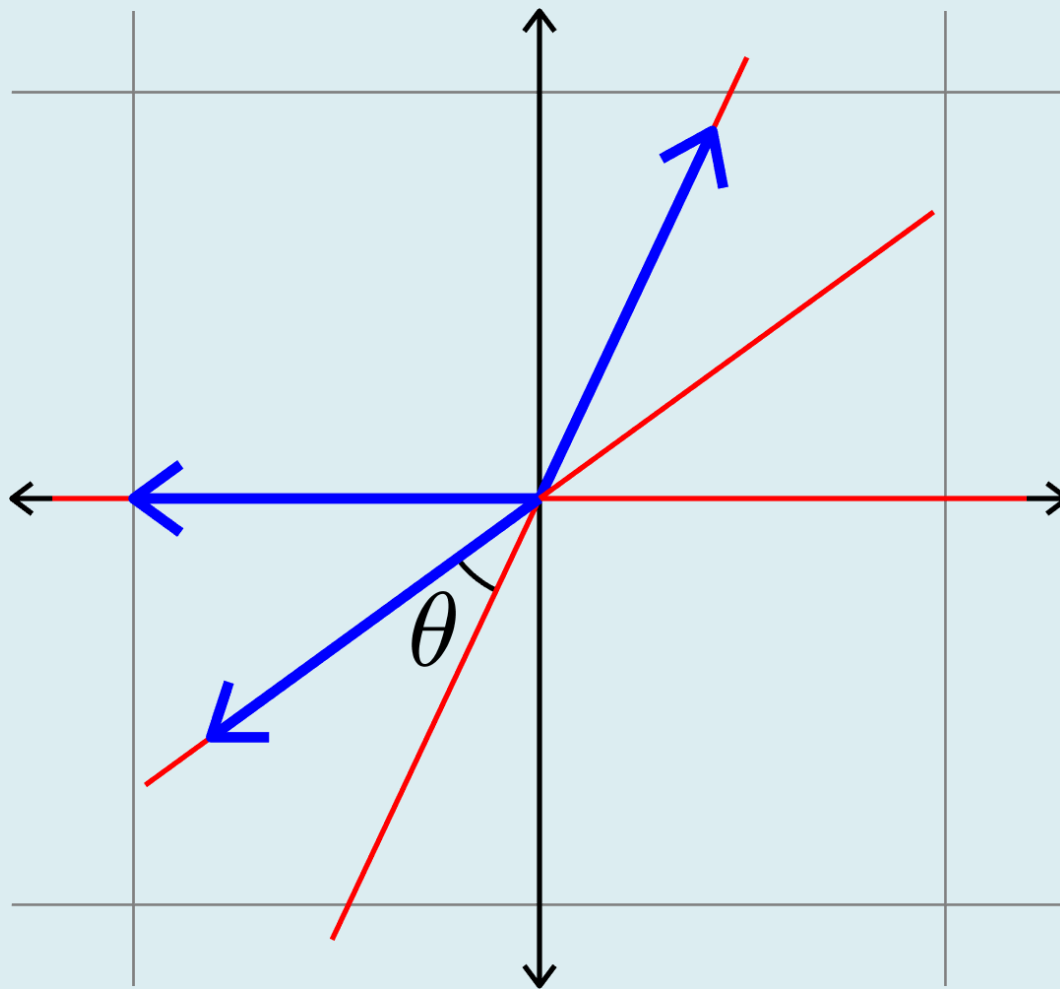
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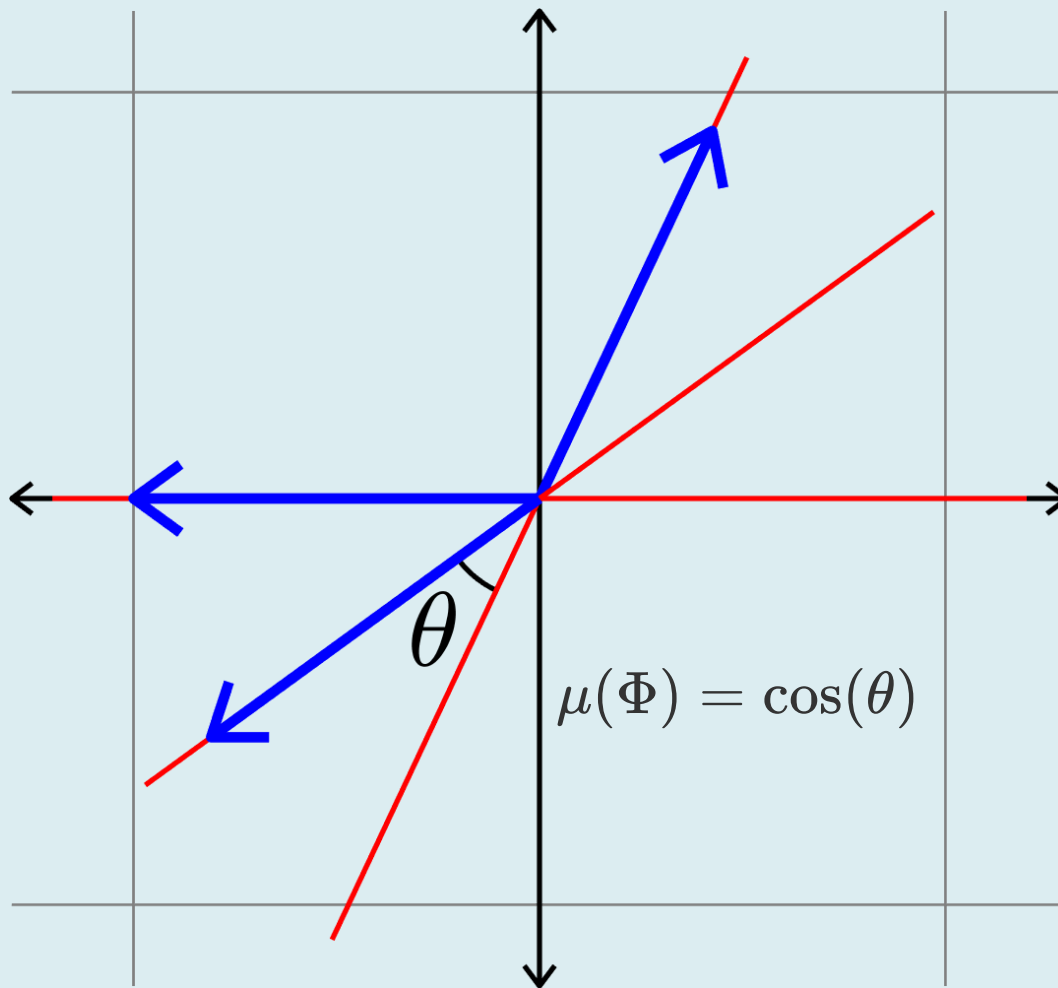
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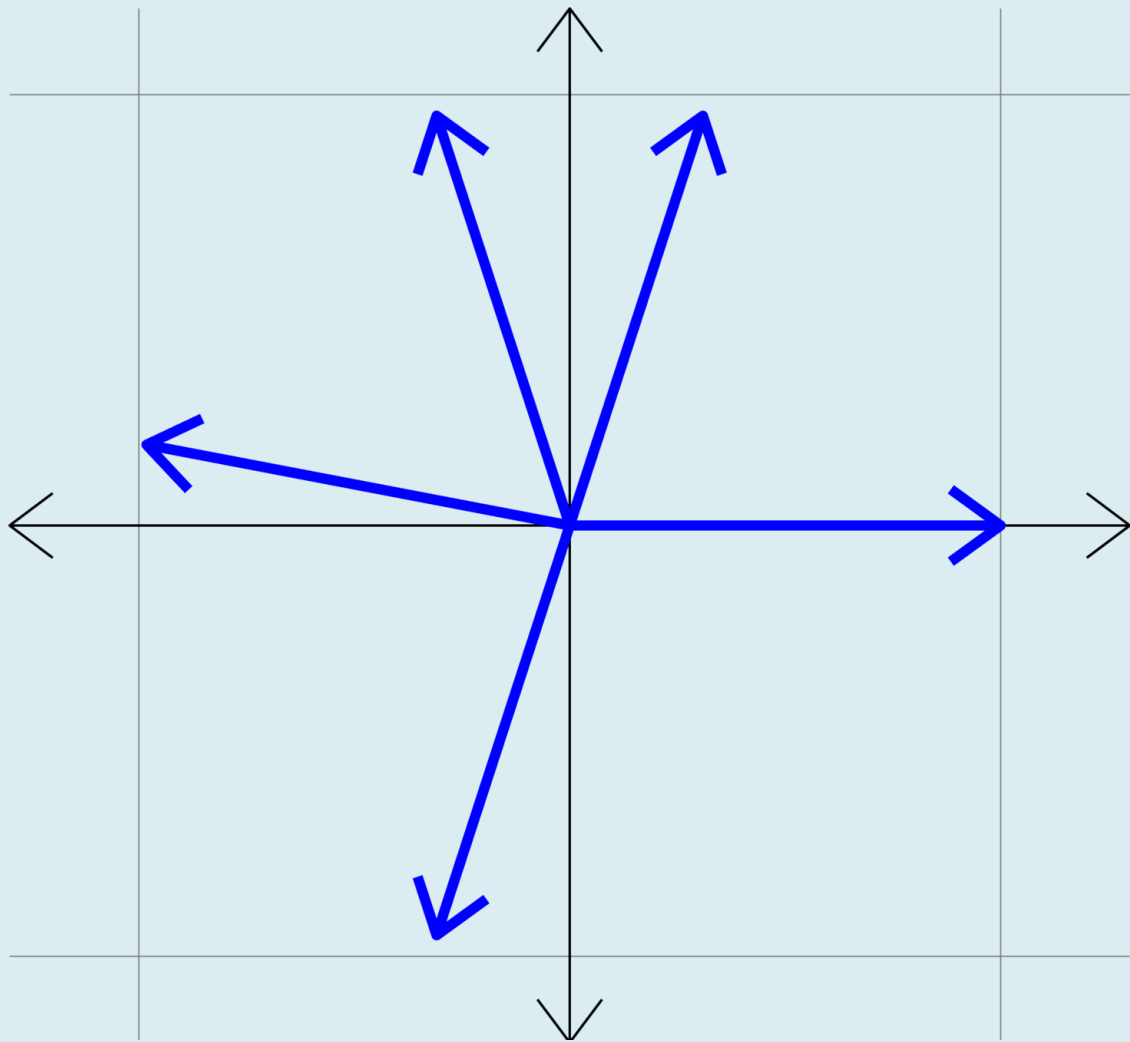
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Minimizing coherence
between vectors



Maximizing min. angle
between lines

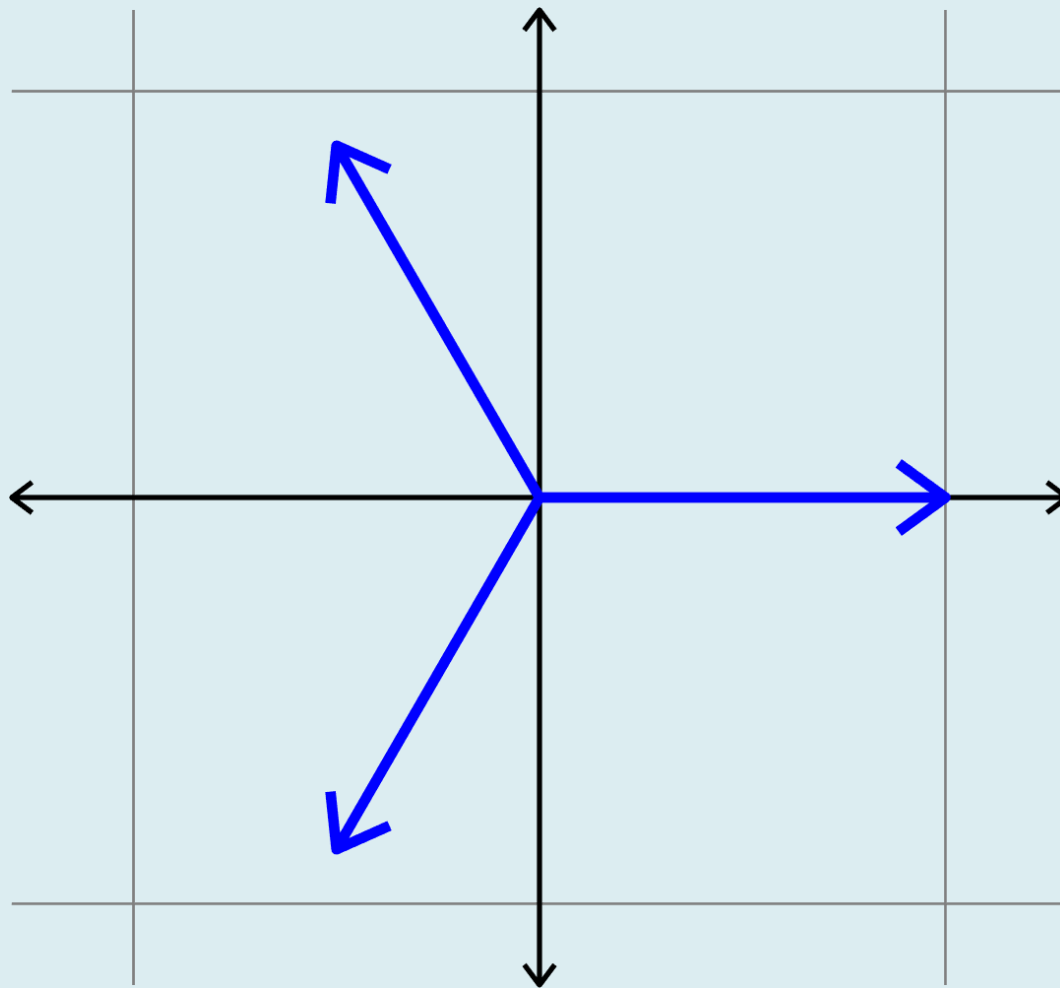


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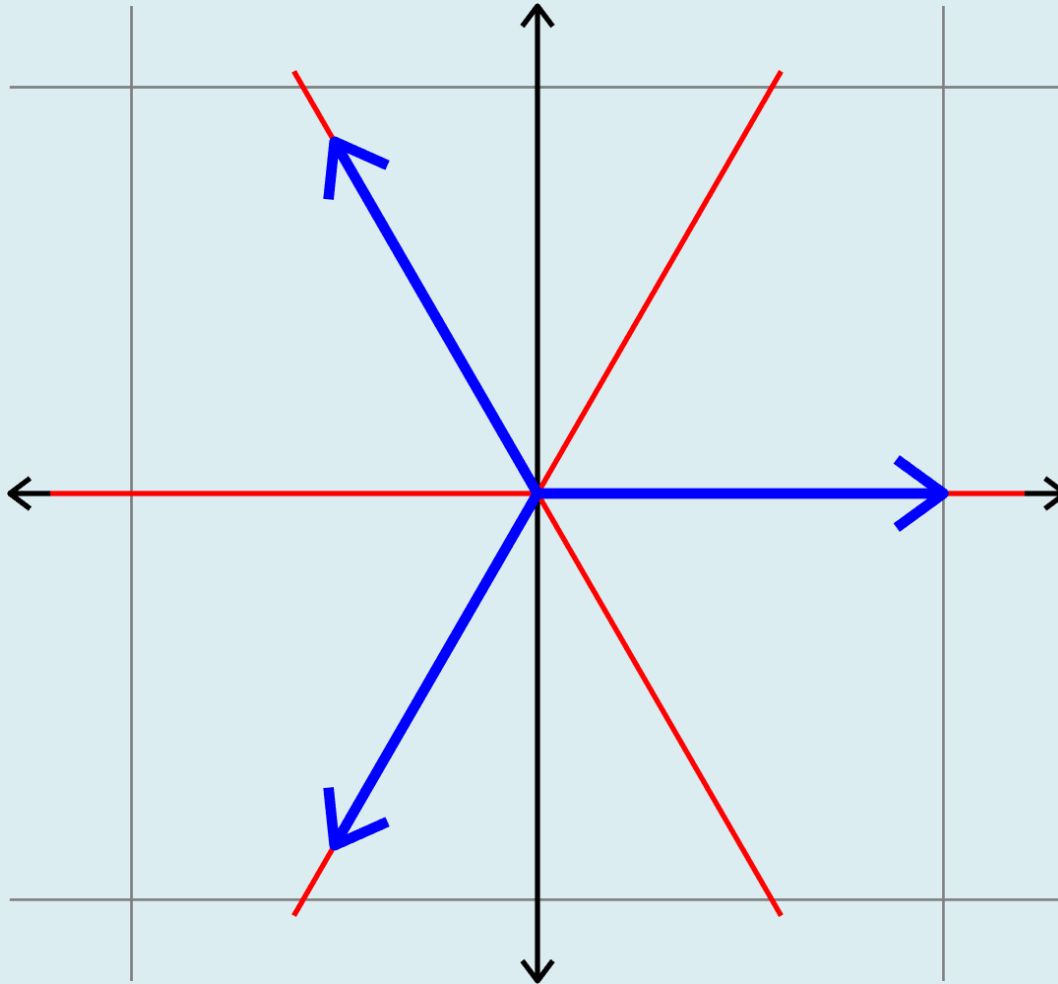


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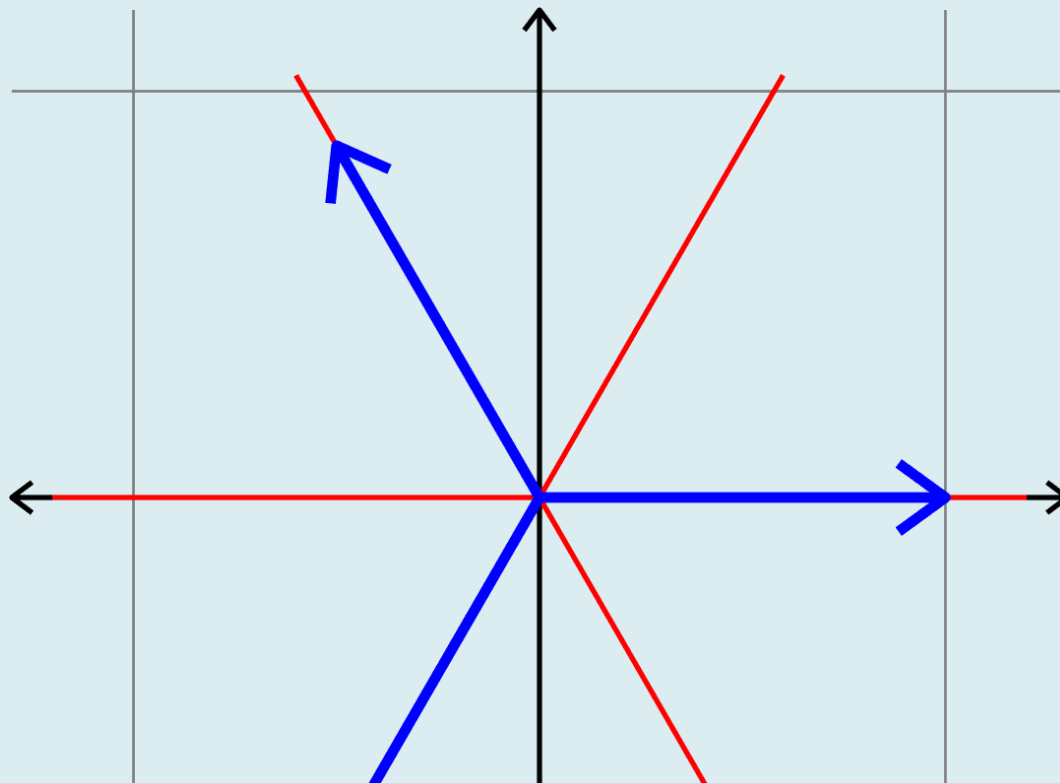


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Goal:

Given (d, N) find $\Phi = (\varphi_i)_{i=1}^N \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ such that $\mu(\Phi)$ is minimal.

Vectors that are as spread out as possible

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Theorem (the Welch bound). For unit vectors $\Phi = (\varphi_i)_{i=1}^N$ in \mathbb{R}^d

$$\mu(\Phi) \geq \sqrt{\frac{N-d}{d(N-1)}}.$$

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Welch bound equality \iff **equiangular tight frame (ETF)**

ETF Gram matrix

Definition. Let

$$\Phi = [\varphi_1 \ \varphi_2 \ \cdots \ \varphi_N] \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times N},$$

be a rank d matrix where each column φ_n is unit norm

$$\|\varphi_n\|^2 = 1.$$

1) (**Tightness**) $\exists A > 0$ such that $(\Phi^\top \Phi)^2 = A\Phi^\top \Phi$.

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If both 1) and 2) hold, then $(\varphi_n)_{n=1}^N$ is an **ETF(d, N)**.

$$\Phi^\top \Phi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \varphi_1^\top \varphi_2 & \cdots & \varphi_1^\top \varphi_N \\ \varphi_2^\top \varphi_1 & 1 & \cdots & \varphi_2^\top \varphi_N \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \varphi_N^\top \varphi_1 & \varphi_N^\top \varphi_2 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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1's down the diagonal

1) $\Phi^\top \Phi \propto$ projection

2) $|\varphi_m^\top \varphi_n|$ constant

Examples of equiangular tight frames

Example 1. Consider the (multiple of a) unitary matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} & -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ 0 & \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} & -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

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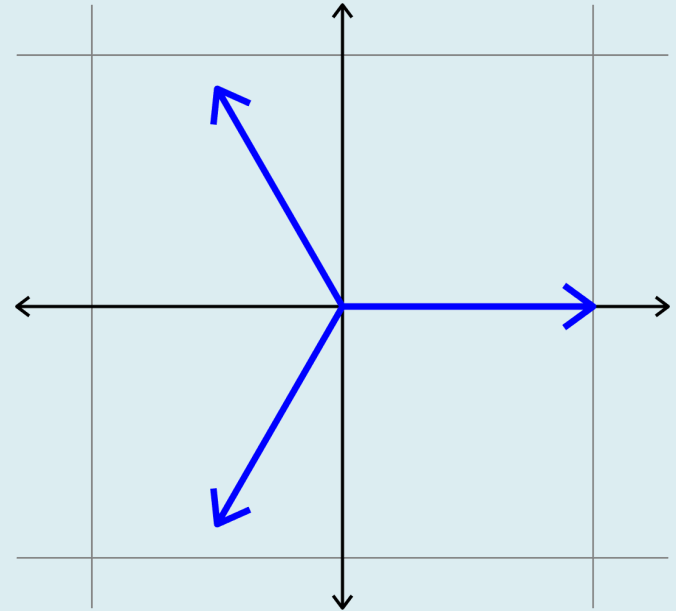
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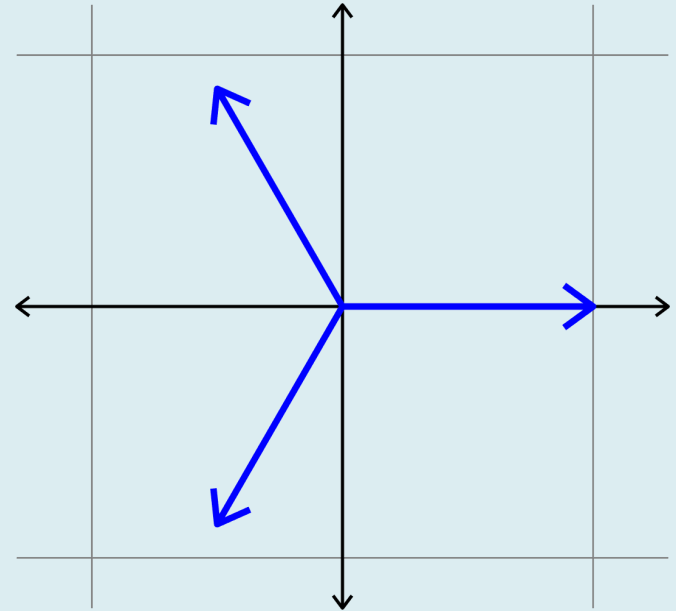
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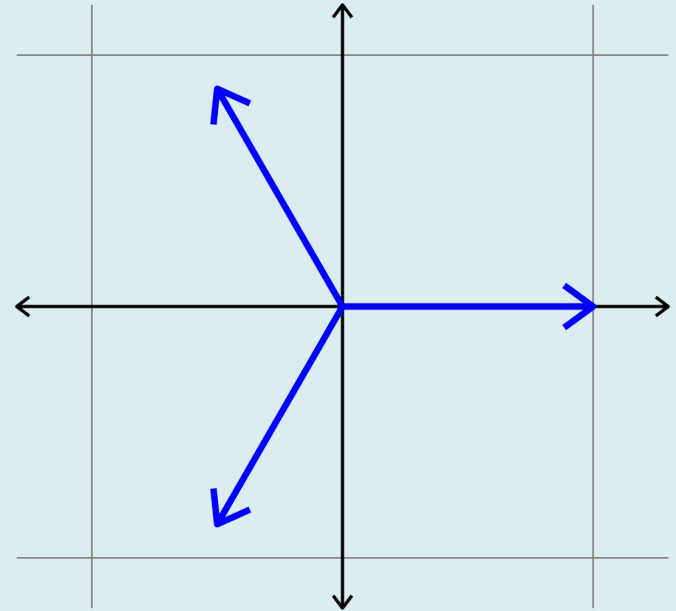
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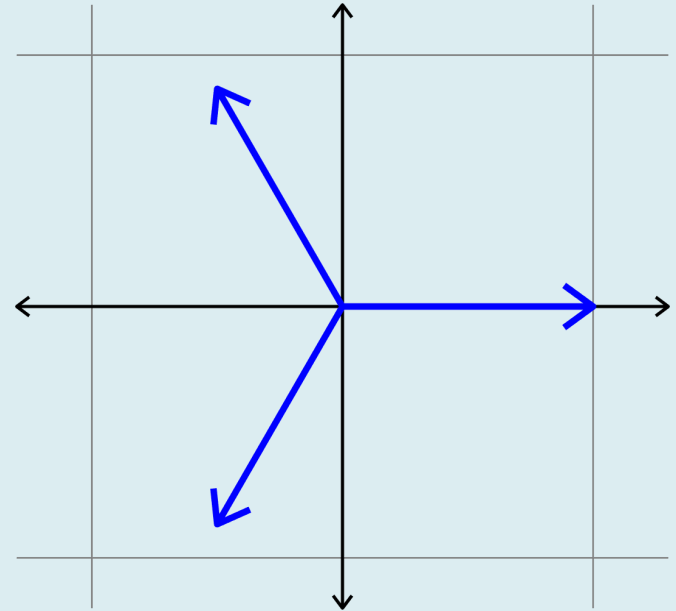
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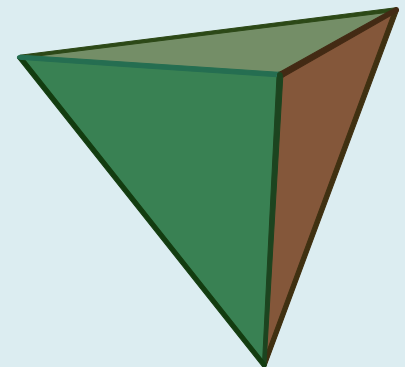
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Example 3.

Steiner system
 r ones per column

+			+
	+	+	
+	+		
		+	+
+		+	
	+		+

$r \times (r + 1)$ ETF with
 unimodular entries



+	-	+	-
+	+	-	-
+	-	-	+

=

+	-	+	-									+	-	+	-
				+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-				
+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-								
								+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-
+	-	-	+					+	-	-	+				
				+	-	-	+					+	-	-	+

"Steiner" ETF

A McFarland difference set

$$D = \{(0, 0, 0, 1), (0, 0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1, 1), (0, 1, 1, 1), (1, 0, 1, 0), (1, 1, 0, 1)\}$$

is a (McFarland) difference set in $G = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$

The subgroup

$$H = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \times 0 \times 0 \leq G$$

is disjoint from D .

	(0, 0, 0, 1)	(1, 1, 0, 1)	(0, 0, 1, 0)	(1, 0, 1, 0)	(0, 0, 1, 1)	(0, 1, 1, 1)
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(1, 1, 0, 1)	(1, 1, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0)	(1, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 1, 1, 1)	(1, 1, 1, 0)	(1, 0, 1, 0)
(0, 0, 1, 0)	(0, 0, 1, 1)	(1, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0)	(1, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 1)	(0, 1, 0, 1)
(1, 0, 1, 0)	(1, 0, 1, 1)	(0, 1, 1, 1)	(1, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0)	(1, 0, 0, 1)	(1, 1, 0, 1)
(0, 0, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 1, 0)	(1, 1, 1, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 1)	(1, 0, 0, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 1, 0, 0)
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(1, 1, 0, 1)	(1, 1, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0)	(1, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 1, 1, 1)	(1, 1, 1, 0)	(1, 0, 1, 0)
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(0, 0, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 1, 0)	(1, 1, 1, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 1)	(1, 0, 0, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 1, 0, 0)
(0, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 1, 1, 0)	(1, 0, 1, 0)	(0, 1, 0, 1)	(1, 1, 0, 1)	(0, 1, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0)

Ex:

A McFarland difference set

G
 \parallel
 \mathbb{Z}_2
 \times
 \mathbb{Z}_2
 \times
 \mathbb{Z}_2
 \times
 \mathbb{Z}_2

$(0,0,0,0)$ $(0,0,0,1)$ $(0,0,1,0)$ $(0,0,1,1)$ $(0,1,0,0)$ $(0,1,0,1)$ $(0,1,1,0)$ $(0,1,1,1)$ $(1,0,0,0)$ $(1,0,0,1)$ $(1,0,1,0)$ $(1,0,1,1)$ $(1,1,0,0)$ $(1,1,0,1)$ $(1,1,1,0)$ $(1,1,1,1)$

$(0,0,0,0)$	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
$(0,0,0,1)$	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+
$(0,0,1,0)$	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-
$(0,0,1,1)$	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+
$(0,1,0,0)$	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
$(0,1,0,1)$	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-
$(0,1,1,0)$	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+
$(0,1,1,1)$	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+
$(1,0,0,0)$	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$(1,0,0,1)$	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
$(1,0,1,0)$	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+
$(1,0,1,1)$	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+
$(1,1,0,0)$	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
$(1,1,0,1)$	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+
$(1,1,1,0)$	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-
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$(0,0,1,0)$	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-
$(0,0,1,1)$	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+
$(0,1,0,0)$	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
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$(1,1,1,1)$	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+

A McFarland difference set

$(0, 0, 0, 0)$ $(0, 0, 0, 1)$ $(0, 0, 1, 0)$ $(0, 0, 1, 1)$ $(0, 1, 0, 0)$ $(0, 1, 0, 1)$ $(0, 1, 1, 0)$ $(0, 1, 1, 1)$ $(1, 0, 0, 0)$ $(1, 0, 0, 1)$ $(1, 0, 1, 0)$ $(1, 0, 1, 1)$ $(1, 1, 0, 0)$ $(1, 1, 0, 1)$ $(1, 1, 1, 0)$ $(1, 1, 1, 1)$

$(0, 0, 0, 1)$	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-		
$(0, 0, 1, 0)$	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-
$(0, 0, 1, 1)$	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+
$(0, 1, 1, 1)$	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-
$(1, 0, 1, 0)$	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+
$(1, 1, 0, 1)$	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-

A McFarland difference set

$(0, 0, 0, 0)$ $(0, 0, 0, 1)$ $(0, 0, 1, 0)$ $(0, 0, 1, 1)$ $(0, 1, 1, 1)$ $(1, 0, 1, 0)$ $(1, 0, 1, 1)$ $(1, 1, 0, 0)$ $(1, 1, 0, 1)$ $(1, 1, 1, 0)$ $(1, 1, 1, 1)$

$(0, 0, 0, 1)$	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-		
$(0, 0, 1, 0)$	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-
$(0, 0, 1, 1)$	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+
$(0, 1, 1, 1)$	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-
$(1, 0, 1, 0)$	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+
$(1, 1, 0, 1)$	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-

A McFarland difference set

(0,0,0,0) (0,0,0,1) (0,0,1,0) (0,0,1,1) (0,1,0,0) (0,1,0,1) (0,1,1,0) (0,1,1,1) (1,0,0,0) (1,0,0,1) (1,0,1,0) (1,0,1,1) (1,1,0,0) (1,1,0,1) (1,1,1,0) (1,1,1,1)

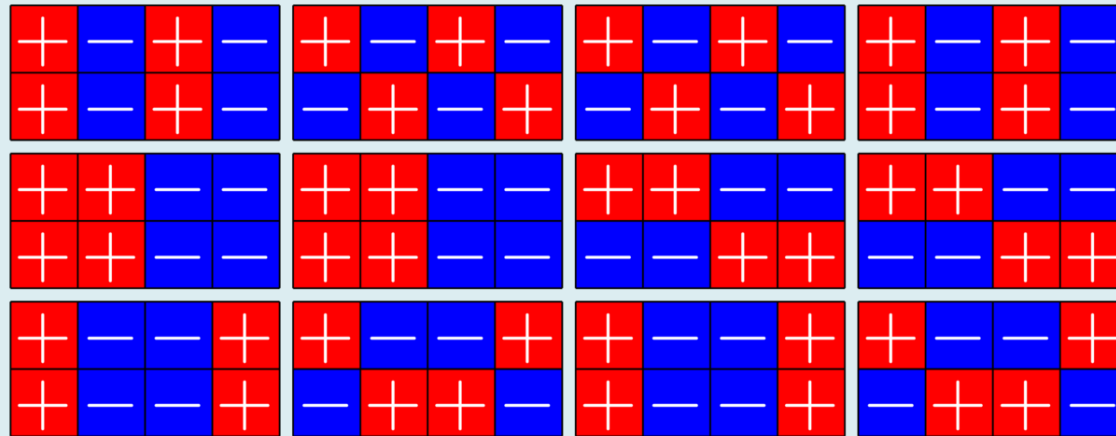
(0,0,0,1)	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
(1,1,0,1)	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-
(0,0,1,0)	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-
(1,0,1,0)	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+
(0,0,1,1)	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+
(0,1,1,1)	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-

A McFarland difference set

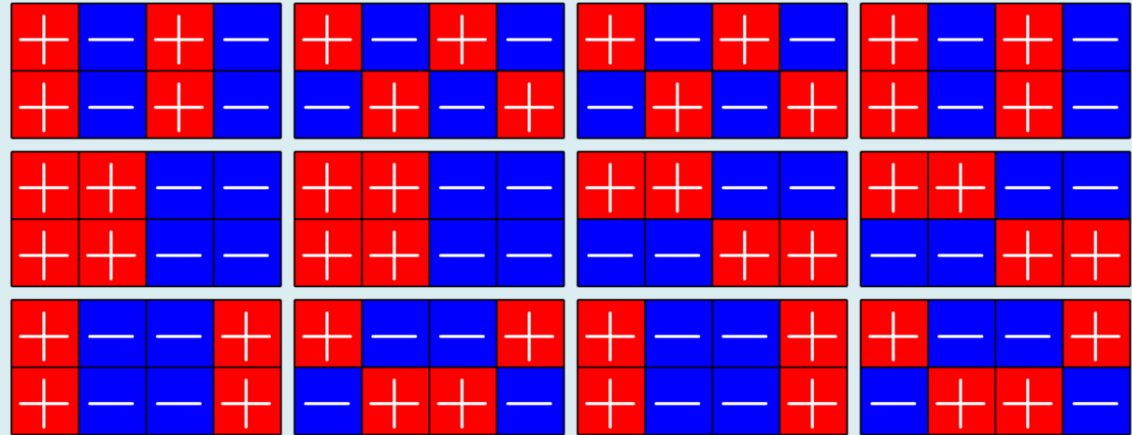
$(0,0,0,0)$ $(0,0,0,1)$ $(0,0,1,0)$ $(0,0,1,1)$ $(0,1,0,0)$ $(0,1,0,1)$ $(0,1,1,0)$ $(0,1,1,1)$ $(1,0,0,0)$ $(1,0,0,1)$ $(1,0,1,0)$ $(1,0,1,1)$ $(1,1,0,0)$ $(1,1,0,1)$ $(1,1,1,0)$ $(1,1,1,1)$

$(0,0,0,1)$				
$(1,1,0,1)$				
$(0,0,1,0)$				
$(1,0,1,0)$				
$(0,0,1,1)$				
$(0,1,1,1)$				

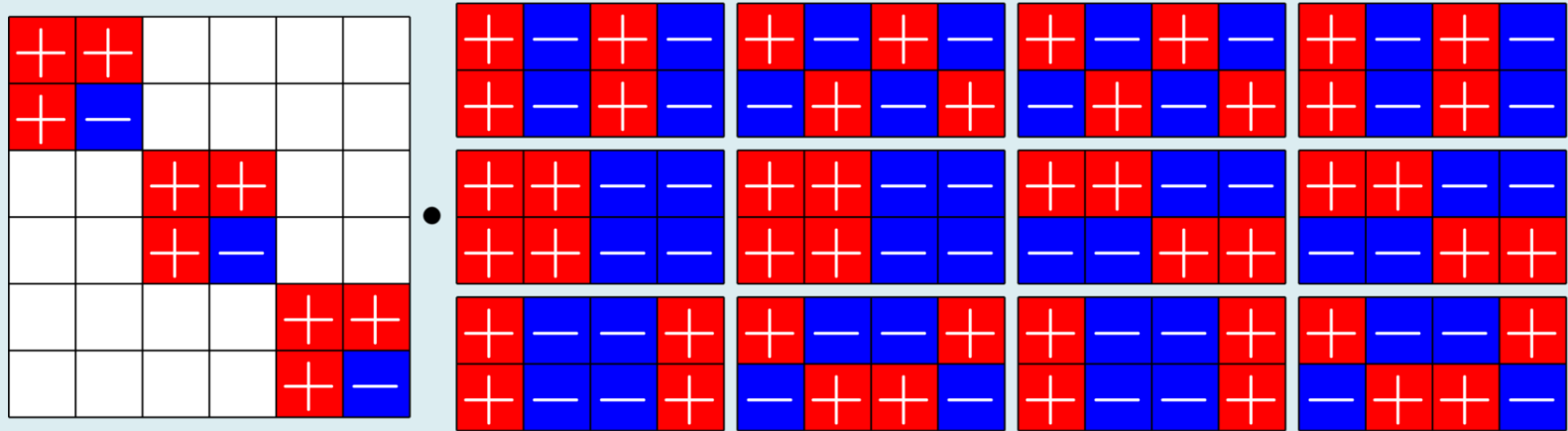
A McFarland difference set



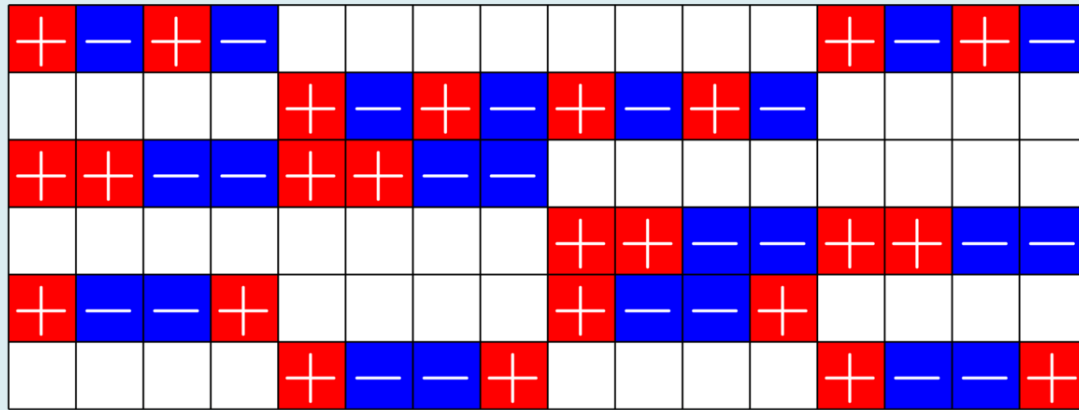
A McFarland difference set



A McFarland difference set



= 2.



Graphs from ETFs

16 vectors in \mathbb{R}^6

$\Phi =$

+	-	+	-											+	-	+	-
				+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-						
+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-										
								+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-		
+	-	-	+					+	-	-	+						
				+	-	-	+					+	-	-	+		

16 vectors in \mathbb{R}^6

$$\Phi =$$

+	-	+	-									+	-	+	-
				+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-				
+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-								
								+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-
+	-	-	+					+	-	-	+				
				+	-	-	+					+	-	-	+

$$\Phi^T \Phi =$$

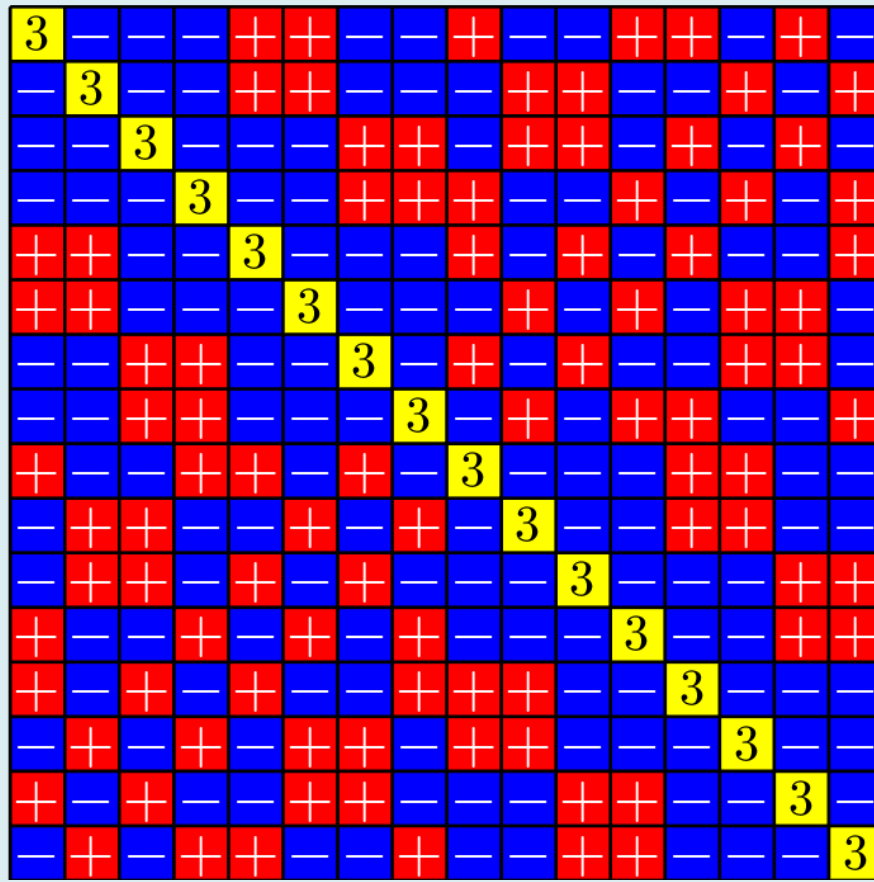
3	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-
-	3	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-
-	-	3	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+
-	-	-	3	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+
+	+	-	-	3	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+
+	+	-	-	-	3	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+
-	-	+	+	-	-	3	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+
-	-	+	+	-	-	-	3	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+
+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	3	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	3	-	-	+	+	-	-
-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	+	+
+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	3	-	-	+	+
+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	3	-	-	-
-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	3	-	-
+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	3	-
-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	3



It's easy to go
this way

Gramians are forgetful

$$\Phi^\top \Phi =$$



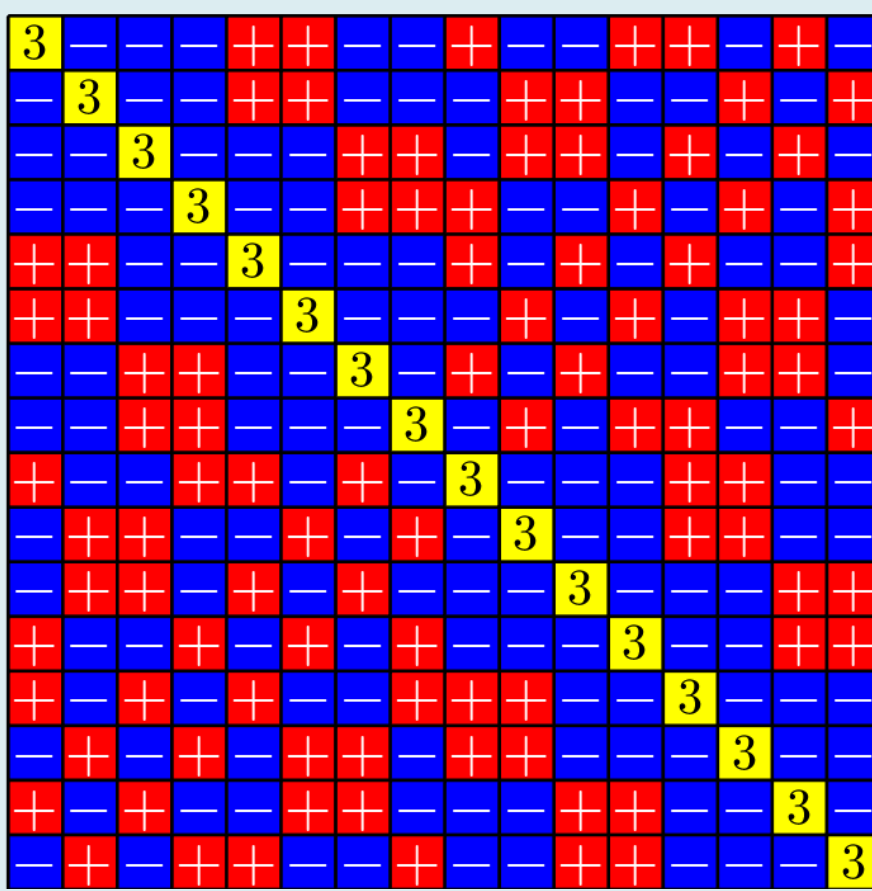
Given $\Phi^\top \Phi$,
 Φ is only
determined
up to a
unitary

Gramians are forgetful

$\Phi =$

0.0726	0.6120	-0.7461	-0.2067	0.0624	0.6018	0.1621	0.7015	0.0124	1.5703	-0.8064	0.7516	-0.8959	0.6621	-0.7962	0.7618
0.3319	0.1969	0.3534	0.2184	-0.7400	-0.8750	-0.8007	-0.9357	-1.3141	-0.3831	-1.2926	-0.3616	-0.1600	0.7710	-0.2207	0.7103
0.2495	1.1812	-0.9988	-0.0670	-0.1924	0.7394	-1.1314	-0.1996	0.7834	0.0729	-0.4648	-1.1754	0.9160	0.2055	-0.0230	-0.7336
-1.4067	-0.0454	-0.0988	1.2626	-0.3747	0.9867	-0.9742	0.3872	-0.7656	-0.5298	0.5423	0.7781	0.1098	0.3456	-0.4898	-0.2539
-0.8974	-0.3692	-1.1365	-0.6083	-1.0782	-0.5501	-0.1197	0.4084	-0.1298	-0.3009	-0.3689	-0.5400	-1.1466	-1.3176	-0.1881	-0.3591
-0.1953	-1.0262	-0.1392	-0.9700	1.0528	0.2220	-0.2986	-1.1295	-0.2369	0.1040	-0.1807	0.1602	-0.0774	0.2635	-1.4288	-1.0879

$\Phi^\top \Phi =$



Given $\Phi^\top \Phi$,
 Φ is only
determined
up to a
unitary

ETFs \Rightarrow Graphs

Gram matrix of ETF:

$$\Phi =$$

+	-	+	-									+	-	+	-
				+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-				
+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-								
								+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-
+	-	-	+					+	-	-	+				
				+	-	-	+					+	-	-	+

$$\Phi^* \Phi =$$

3	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-
-	3	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+
-	-	3	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-
-	-	-	3	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+
+	+	-	-	3	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+
+	+	-	-	-	3	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+
-	-	+	+	-	-	3	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+
-	-	+	+	-	-	-	3	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+
+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	3	-	-	+	+	-	-	+
-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	3	-	-	+	+	-	-
-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	3	-	-	+	+	-
+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	3	-	-	-	-
-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	3	-	-	-
+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	3	-	-
-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	3	-
-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	3

ETFs \Rightarrow Graphs

Gram matrix of ETF:

$$\Phi =$$

+	-	+	-									+	-	+	-
				+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-				
+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-								
								+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-
+	-	-	+					+	-	-	+				
				+	-	-	+					+	-	-	+

$$\Phi^* \Phi =$$

3	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-
-	3	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+
-	-	3	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+
-	-	-	3	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+
+	+	-	-	3	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+
+	+	-	-	-	3	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+
-	-	+	+	-	-	3	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+
-	-	+	+	-	-	-	3	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+
+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	3	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	3	-	-	+	+	-	-
-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	3	-	-	+	+	-
+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	3	-	-	+	+
+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	3	-	-	-
-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	3	-
-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	3

Adjacency matrix of graph:

- Every vertex has 9 neighbors
- Adjacent vertices have 4 common neighbors
- Non-adjacent vertices have 6 common neighbors

$$G =$$

0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0

ETFs \Rightarrow Graphs

Gram matrix of ETF:

Mult. by -1

$\Phi =$

+	-	+	-									+	-	+	-
				+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-				
+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-								
								+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-
+	-	-	+					+	-	-	+				
				+	-	+	+					+	-	-	+

$\Phi^* \Phi =$

3	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-
-	3	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+
-	-	3	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-
-	-	-	3	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+
+	+	-	-	3	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+
+	+	-	-	-	3	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-
+	+	-	+	+	3	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+
-	-	+	+	-	-	+	3	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+
+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	3	-	-	+	+	-	-	+
-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	3	-	-	+	+	-	-
-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	3	-	-	+	+	+
+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	3	-	-	+	+
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	3	-	-

Adjacency matrix of graph:

Not regular!

$G =$

0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0

Strongly Regular Graphs

Definition. An n -vertex graph is called *strongly regular* if

- every vertex has k neighbors
- adjacent vertices have λ common neighbors
- **non**adjacent vertices have μ common neighbors

Such a graph is called an $\text{SRG}(n, k, \lambda, \mu)$.

Equivalently, the adjacency matrix G satisfies

$$G^2 = kI + \lambda G + \mu(J - I - G) \quad (\text{where } J \text{ is the all-ones matrix.})$$

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Φ ETF \Rightarrow "quadratic relation":

$$(\Phi^\top \Phi)^2 = A \Phi^\top \Phi.$$

But how many -1 's in each row ???

ETF \Rightarrow SRG

Suppose Φ is an ETF:

- $\mathbf{1} := (1, 1, \dots, 1) \in \ker \Phi$
 - $\mathbf{1} \in \text{row space of } \Phi$, or
- $$\left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} \bullet \\ \bullet \end{matrix}} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{1} \text{ is an eigenvector of } \Phi^\top \Phi.$$

\Rightarrow the associated graph is regular and thus **strongly regular**

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\Rightarrow the associated graph is regular and thus **strongly regular**

Example.

 $\Phi =$

+	+	+	+													+	+	+	+
				+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+								
+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+												
								+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+				
+	+	-	-					+	+	-	-								
				+	+	-	-									+	+	-	-

$\mathbf{1}$ in row space
SRG(16, 5, 0, 2)

 $\Phi =$

+	-	+	-													+	-	+	-
				+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-								
+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-												
								+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-				
+	-	-	+					+	-	-	+								
				+	-	-	+									+	-	-	+

$\mathbf{1} \in \ker \Phi$
SRG(16, 9, 4, 6)

ETF \Rightarrow SRG

Suppose Φ is an ETF:

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\Rightarrow the associated graph is regular and thus **strongly regular**

Example.

 $\Phi =$

+	+	+	+													+	+	+	+
				+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+								
+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+												
								+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+				
+	+	-	-					+	+	-	-								
				+	+	-	-									+	+	-	-

$\mathbf{1}$ in row space
SRG(16, 5, 0, 2)

 $\Phi =$

+	-	+	-													+	-	+	-
				+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-								
+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-												
								+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-				
+	-	-	+					+	-	-	+								
				+	-	-	+									+	-	-	+

$\mathbf{1} \in \ker \Phi$
SRG(16, 9, 4, 6)

Nice ETF representation \Rightarrow new SRGs!

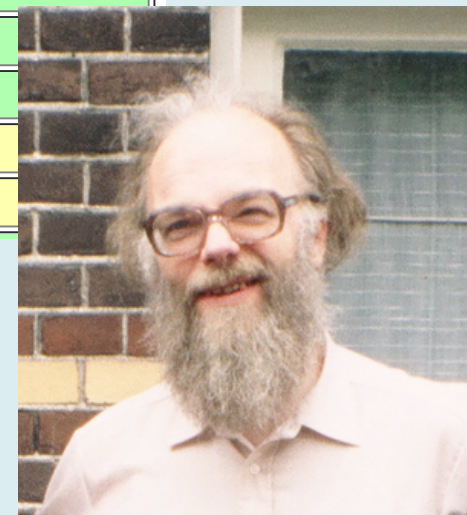
Andries Brouwer's Table of SRGs

	v	k	λ	μ	r^f	s^g	comments
+	81	24	9	6	6^{24}	-3^{56}	OA(9,3); Wallis (AR(3,1)+S(2,3,9)); VNO ⁺ (4,3) affine polar graph; from a partial spread: projective ternary [12,4] code with weights 6, 9
		56	37	42	2^{56}	-7^{24}	OA(9,7)
+	81	30	9	12	3^{50}	-6^{30}	Mesner ; pg(5,5,2) - van Lint & Schrijver ; VNO ⁻ (4,3) affine polar graph; Hamada-Helleseth: projective ternary [15,4] code with weights 9, 12
		50	31	30	5^{30}	-4^{50}	
+	81	32	13	12	5^{32}	-4^{48}	OA(9,4); Bilin _{2x2} (3); vanLint-Schrijver(2); Wallis2 (AR(3,1)+S(2,3,9)); VO ⁺ (4,3) affine polar graph; from a partial spread: projective ternary [16,4] code with weights 9, 12
		48	27	30	3^{48}	-6^{32}	OA(9,6); vanLint-Schrijver(3)
-	81	40	13	26	1^{72}	-14^8	Absolute bound
		40	25	14	13^8	-2^{72}	Absolute bound
+	81	40	19	20	4^{40}	-5^{40}	Paley(81); OA(9,5); 2-graph*
+	82	36	15	16	4^{41}	-5^{40}	switch OA(9,5)+*; 2-graph
		45	24	25	4^{40}	-5^{41}	S(2,5,41); 2-graph
?	85	14	3	2	4^{34}	-3^{50}	
		70	57	60	2^{50}	-5^{34}	

■ = \nexists

■ = ???


■ = \exists





Andries Brouwer's Table of SRGs

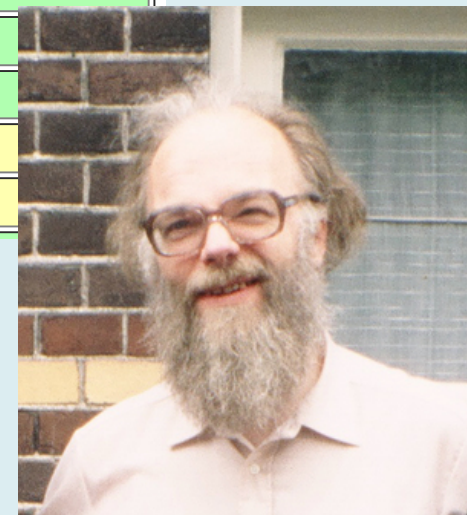
	v	k	λ	μ	r^f	s^g	comments
+	81	24	9	6	6^{24}	-3^{56}	OA(9,3); Wallis (AR(3,1)+S(2,3,9)); VNO ⁺ (4,3) affine polar graph; from a partial spread: projective ternary [12,4] code with weights 6, 9
		56	37	42	2^{56}	-7^{24}	OA(9,7)
+	81	30	9	12	3^{50}	-6^{30}	Mesner ; pg(5,5,2) - van Lint & Schrijver ; VNO ⁻ (4,3) affine polar graph; Hamada-Helleseth: projective ternary [15,4] code with weights 9, 12
		50	31	30	5^{30}	-4^{50}	
+	81	32	13	12	5^{32}	-4^{48}	OA(9,4); Bilin _{2x2} (3); vanLint-Schrijver(2); Wallis2 (AR(3,1)+S(2,3,9)); VO ⁺ (4,3) affine polar graph; from a partial spread: projective ternary [16,4] code with weights 9, 12
		48	27	30	3^{48}	-6^{32}	OA(9,6); vanLint-Schrijver(3)
-	81	40	13	26	1^{72}	-14^8	Absolute bound
		40	25	14	13^8	-2^{72}	Absolute bound
+	81	40	19	20	4^{40}	-5^{40}	Paley(81); OA(9,5); 2-graph*
+	82	36	15	16	4^{41}	-5^{40}	switch OA(9,5)+*; 2-graph
		45	24	25	4^{40}	-5^{41}	S(2,5,41); 2-graph
?	85	14	3	2	4^{34}	-3^{50}	
		70	57	60	2^{50}	-5^{34}	

 = \nexists

 = ???

 = \exists

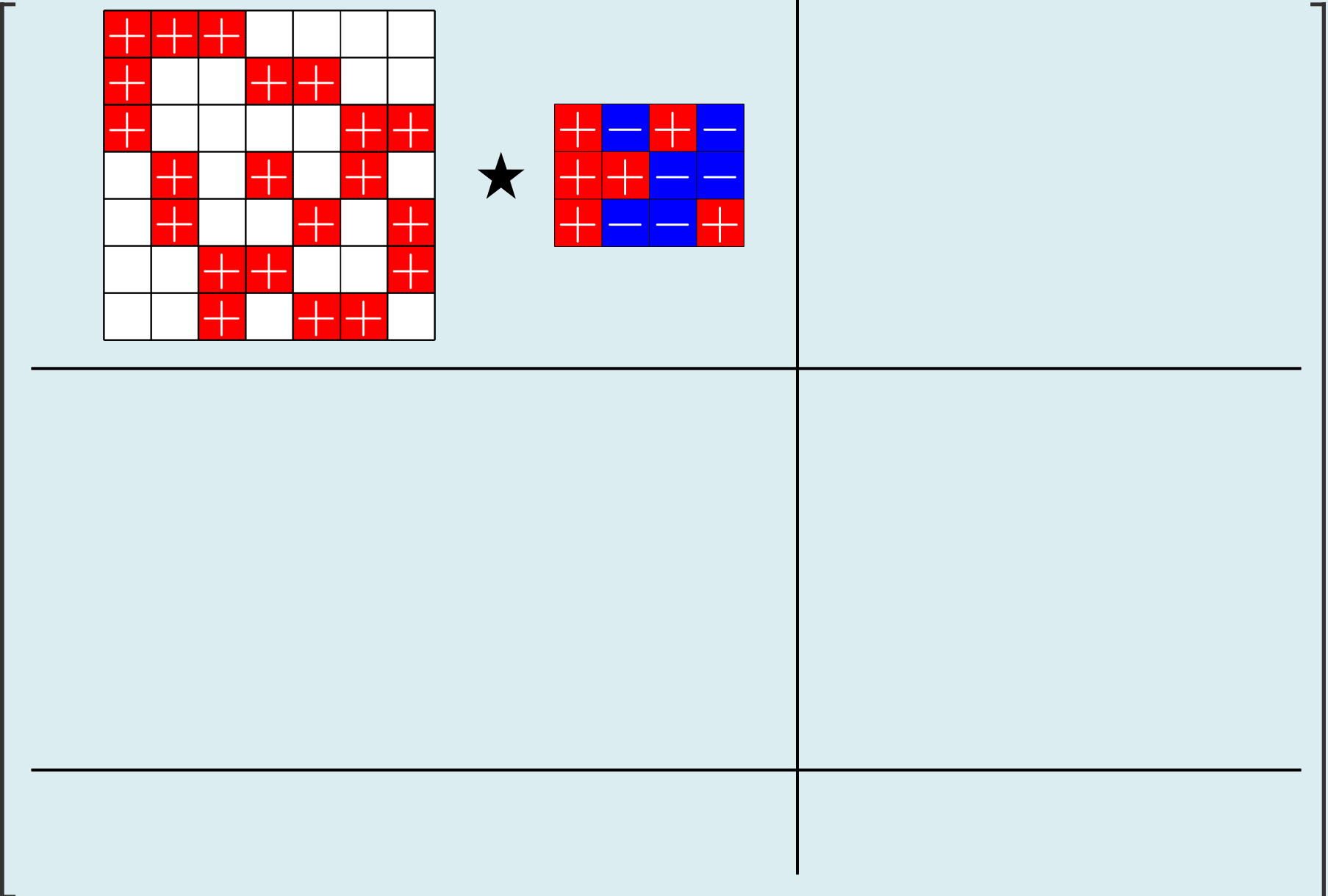
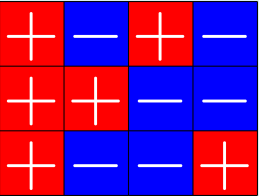
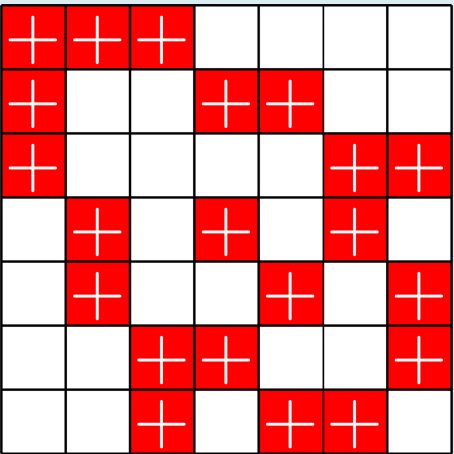
Goal:  \mapsto 



Prototype

Tremain ETFs

Tremain ETFs



Tremain ETFs

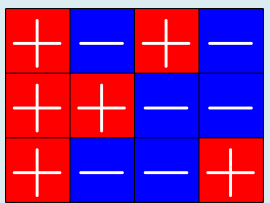
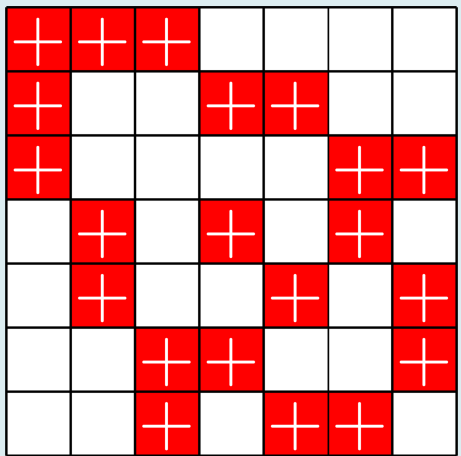
+	+	+				
+			+	+		
+					+	+
	+		+		+	
	+			+		+
		+	+			+
		+		+	+	



+	-	+	-
+	+	-	-
+	-	-	+

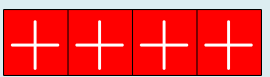
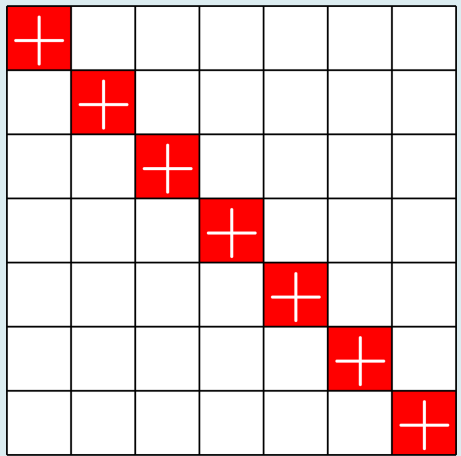
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Tremain ETFs

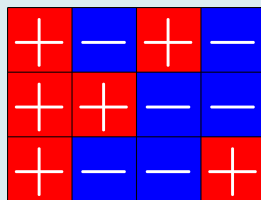
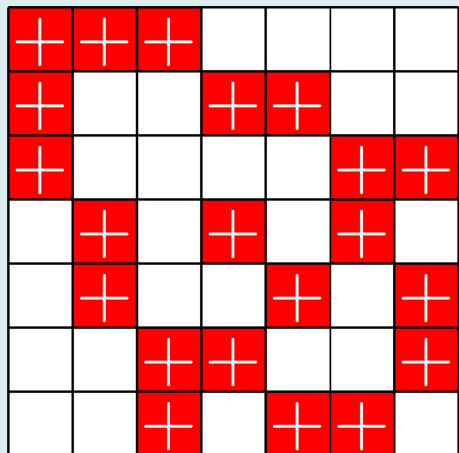


0

$\sqrt{2}$

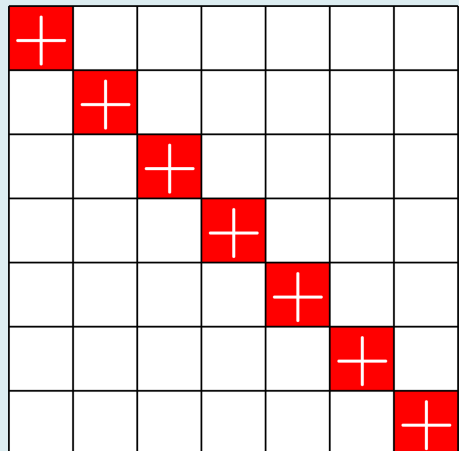


Tremain ETFs

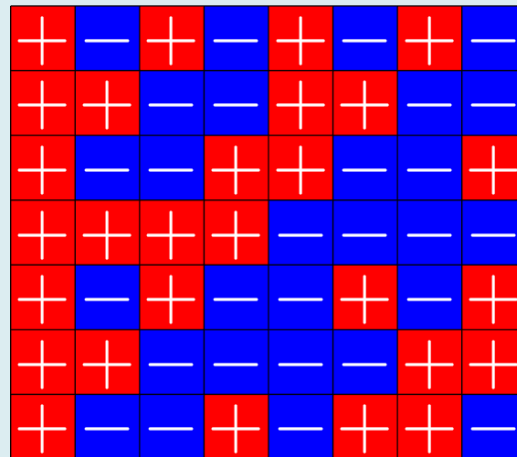


0

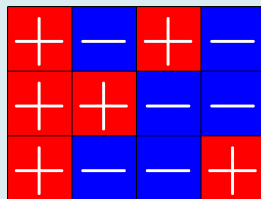
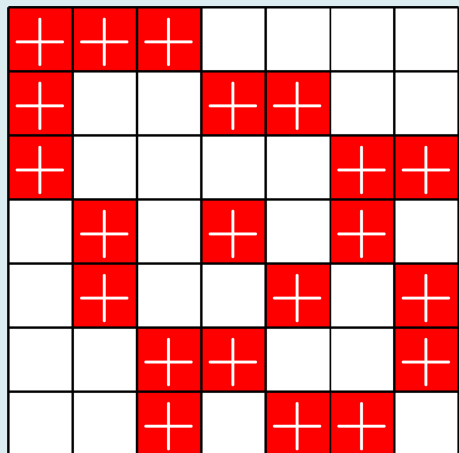
$\sqrt{2}$



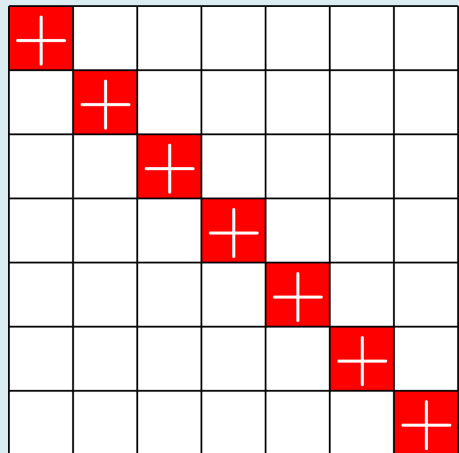
$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$



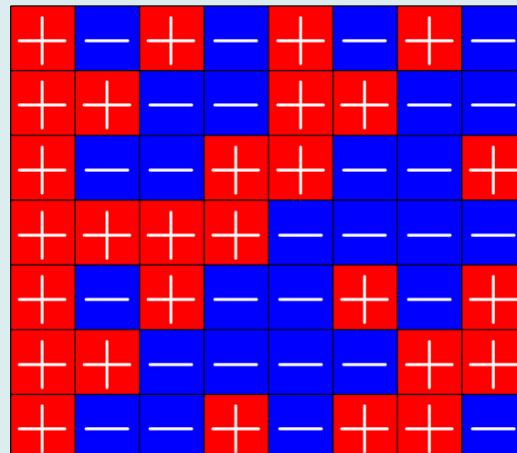
Tremain ETFs



0



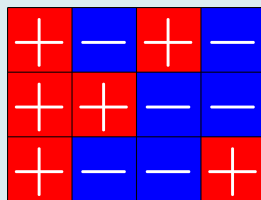
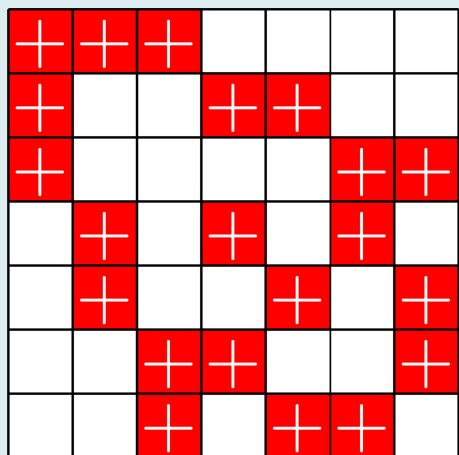
$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$



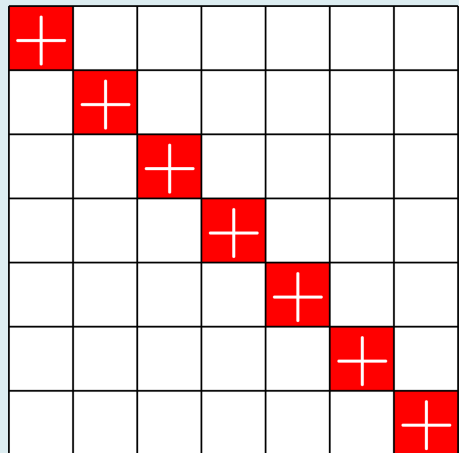
$\sqrt{2}$

0

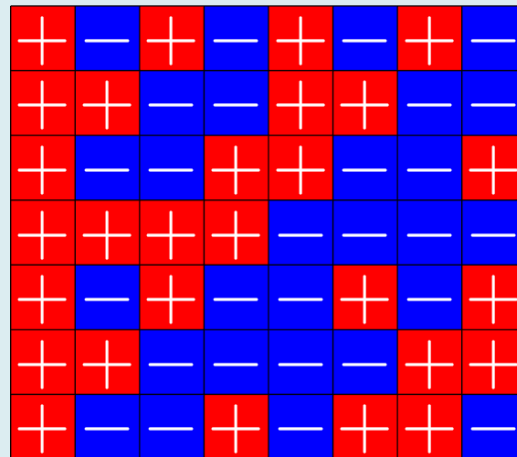
Tremain ETFs



0



$\sqrt{2}$



$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$

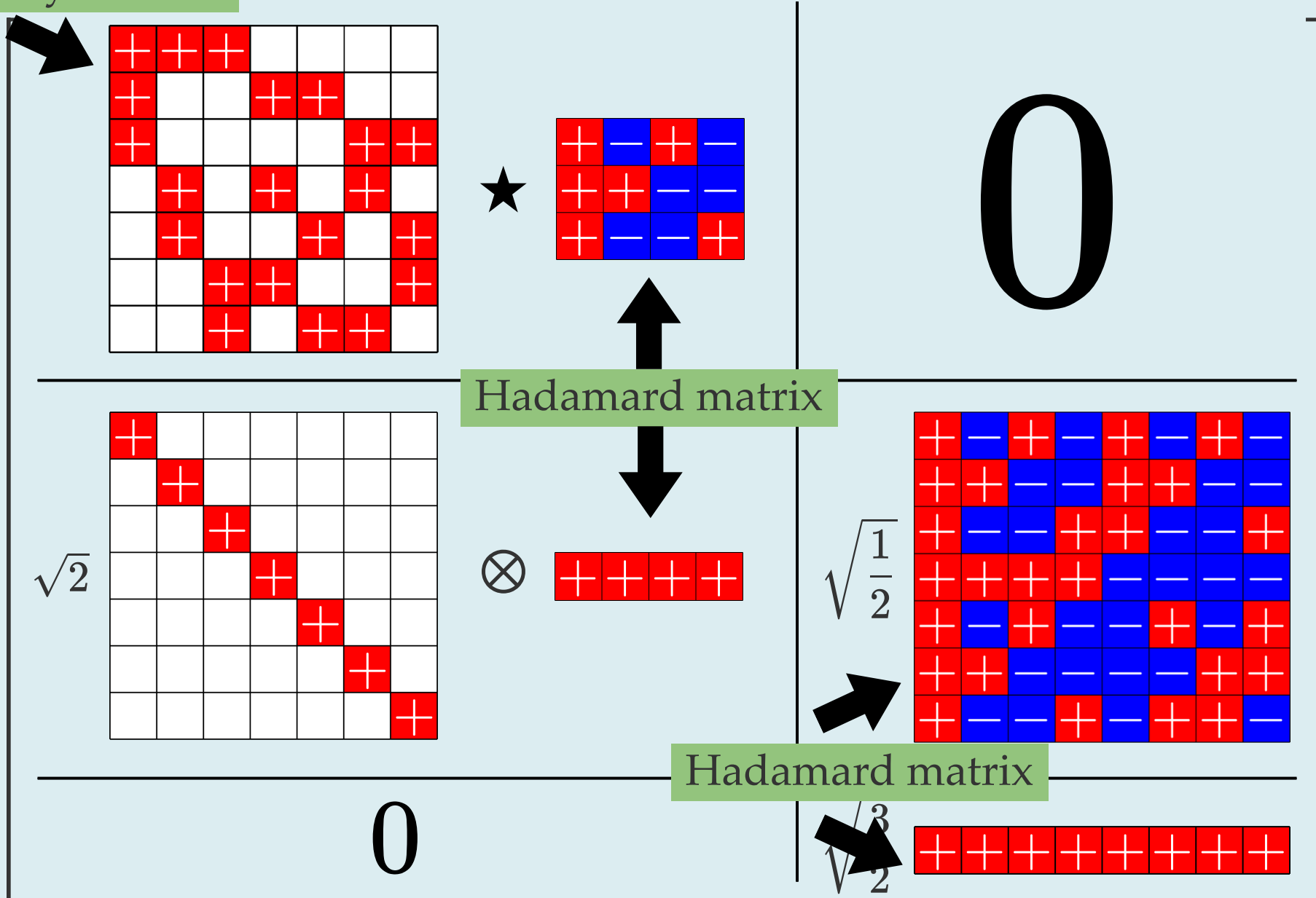
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$\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$

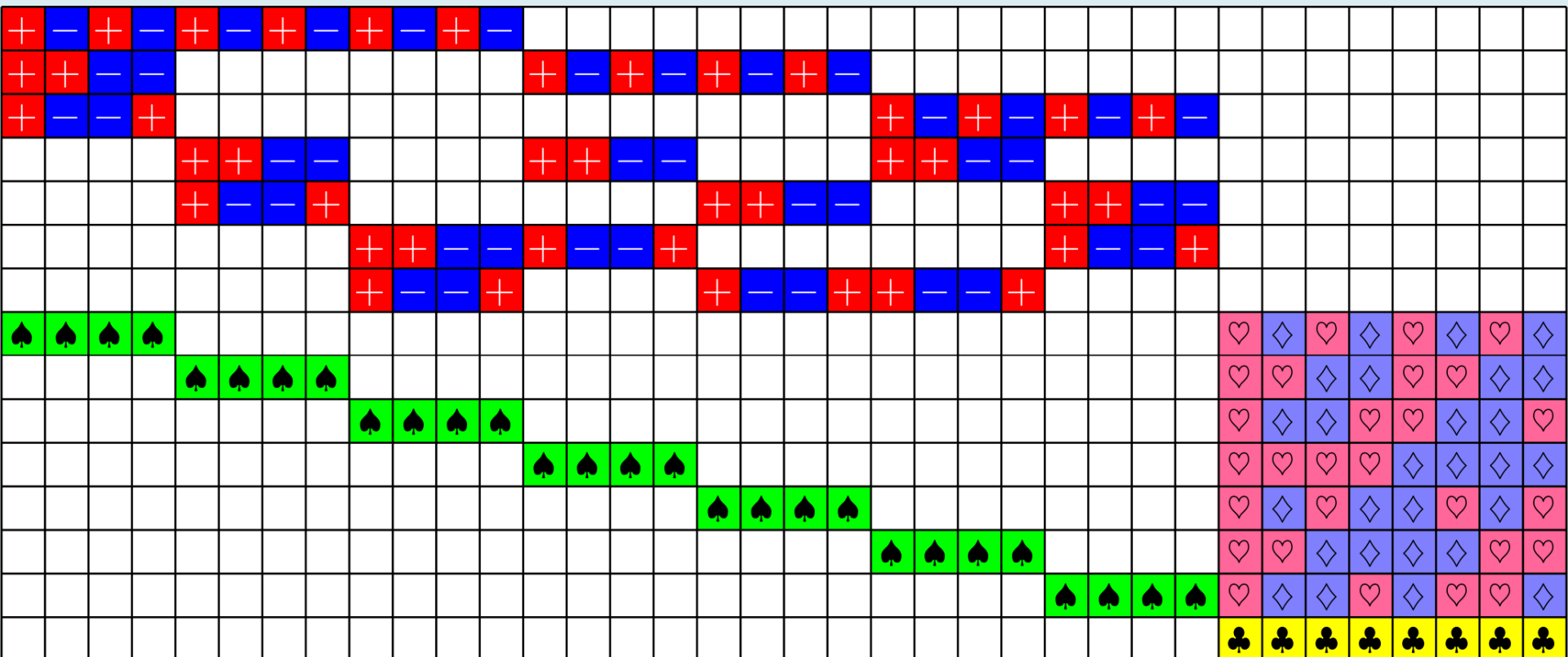


Steiner Triple System

Tremain ETFs



Tremain ETFs



$$\text{Red } + = +1$$

$$\text{Blue } - = -1$$

$$\text{Green Spade } = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{Pink Heart } = +\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{Blue Diamond } = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{Yellow Club } = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

Tremain ETFs:

Theorem (Fickus, J, Mixon, Peterson '18). If there exists an

$h \times h$ Hadamard matrix with $h \equiv 1$ or $2 \pmod{3}$,

+	+	+	+
+	-	+	-
+	+	-	-
+	-	-	+

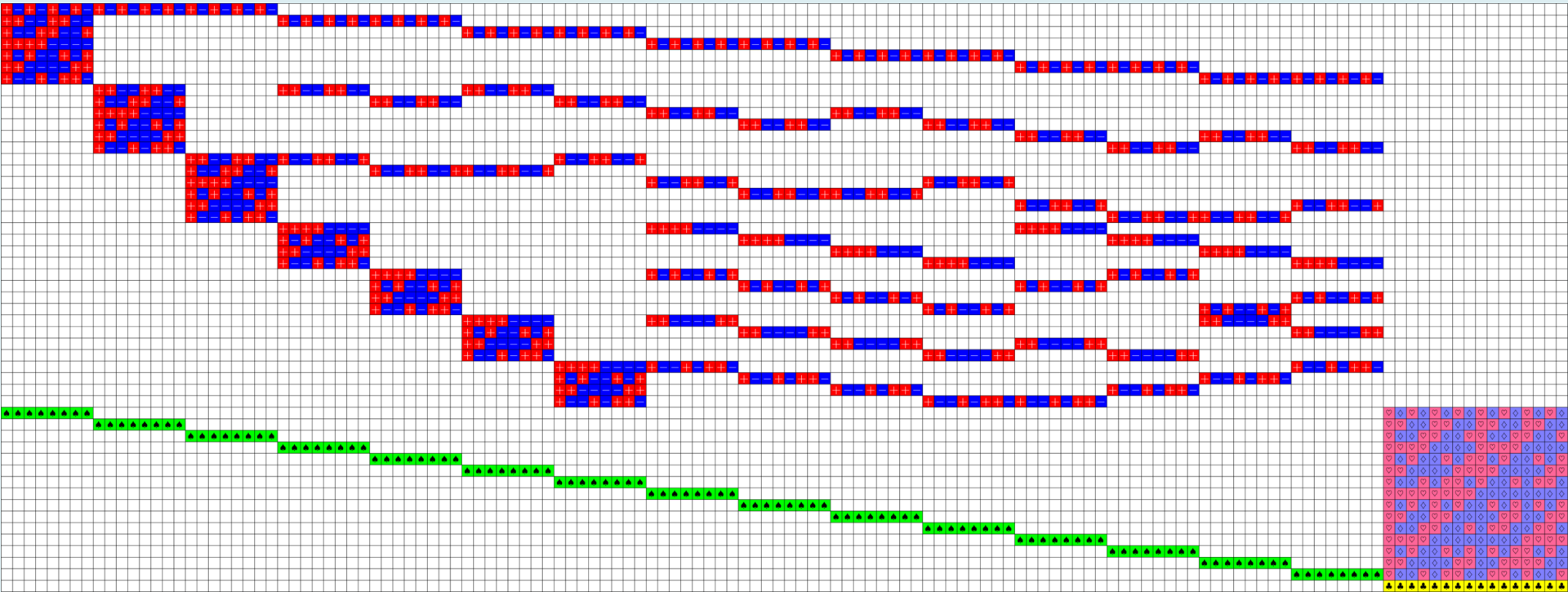
then there exists a $(2, 3, 2h - 1)$ -Steiner system

+	+	+				
+			+	+		
+					+	+
	+		+		+	
	+			+		+
		+	+			+
		+		+	+	

and by the Tremain construction there exists a real $d \times N$ ETF where

$$d = \frac{1}{3}(h + 1)(2h + 1), \quad N = h(2h + 1).$$

51 × 136 Tremain ETF



$$\boxed{+} = +1$$

$$\boxed{-} = -1$$

$$\boxed{\spadesuit} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\boxed{\spadesuit} = -\sqrt{2}$$

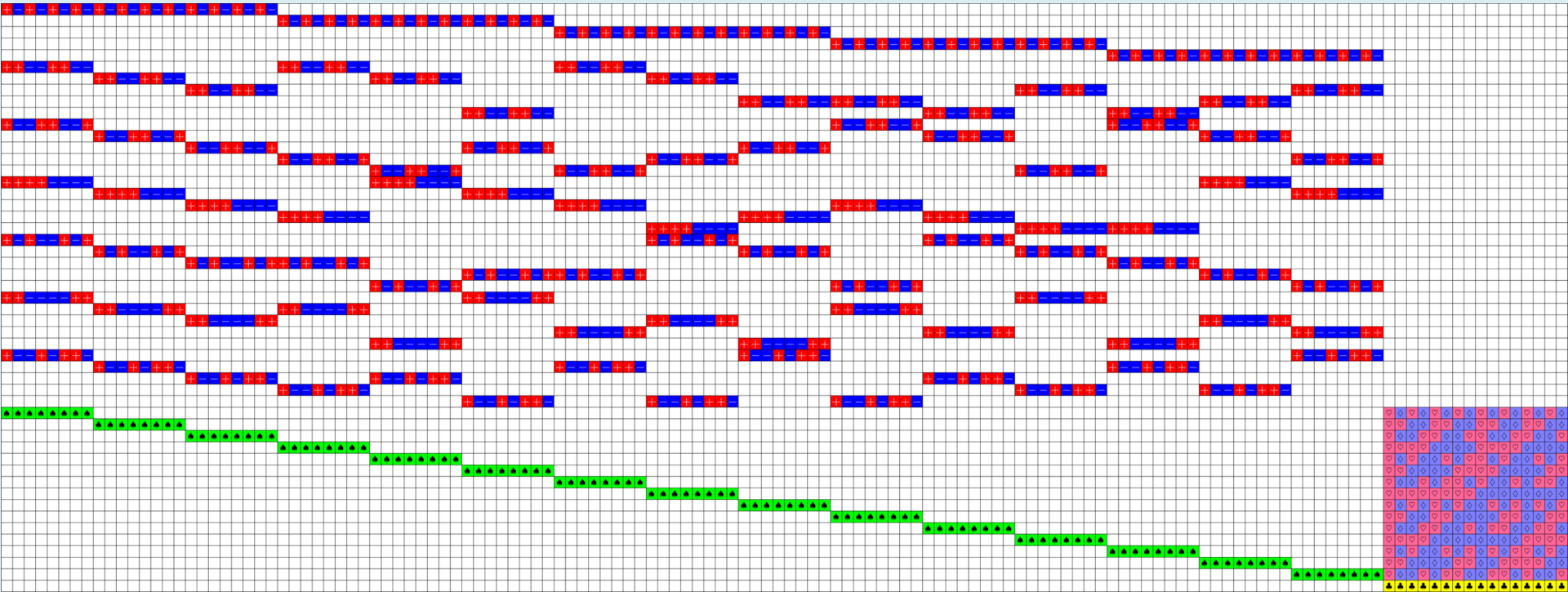
$$\boxed{\heartsuit} = +\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{\diamondsuit} = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{\clubsuit} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{\clubsuit} = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

51 × 136 Tremain ETF



$$\boxed{+} = +1$$

$$\boxed{-} = -1$$

$$\boxed{\spadesuit} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\boxed{\spadesuit} = -\sqrt{2}$$

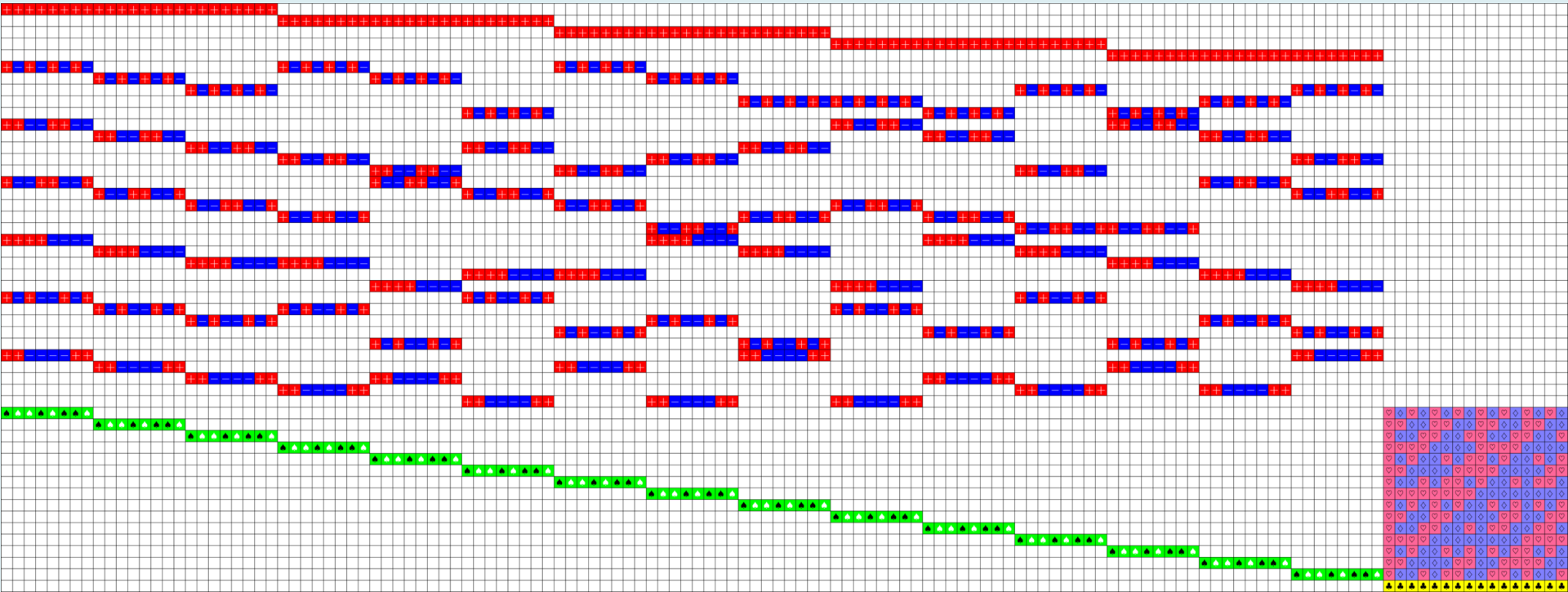
$$\boxed{\heartsuit} = +\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{\diamondsuit} = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{\clubsuit} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{\clubsuit} = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

51 × 136 Tremain ETF



$$\boxed{+} = +1$$

$$\boxed{-} = -1$$

$$\boxed{\spadesuit} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\boxed{\spadesuit} = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$\boxed{\heartsuit} = +\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{\diamondsuit} = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{\clubsuit} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{\clubsuit} = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

Axial Tremain ETFs:

Theorem (Fickus, J, Mixon, Peterson '18). If there exists an

$h \times h$ Hadamard matrix with $h \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$,

+	+	+	+
+	-	+	-
+	+	-	-
+	-	-	+

then there exists a strongly regular graph with parameters:

$$v = h(2h + 1), \quad k = \frac{(h + 2)(2h - 1)}{2}, \quad \lambda = \frac{(h - 1)(h + 4)}{2}, \quad \mu = \frac{h(h + 2)}{2}$$

Axial Tremain ETFs:

Theorem (Fickus, J, Mixon, Peterson '18). If there exists an

$h \times h$ Hadamard matrix with $h \equiv 2 \pmod 3$,

+	+	+	+
+	-	+	-
+	+	-	-
+	-	-	+

then there exists a strongly regular graph with parameters:

$$v = h(2h + 1), \quad k = \frac{(h + 2)(2h - 1)}{2}, \quad \lambda = \frac{(h - 1)(h + 4)}{2}, \quad \mu = \frac{h(h + 2)}{2}$$

This gave us a new ETF!

From Brouwer's
table online:

+	820	390	180	190	10^{533}	-20^{286}	2-graph
		429	228	220	19^{286}	-11^{533}	from ETF Fickus et al. ; 2-graph
?	820	399	198	190	19^{287}	-11^{532}	2-graph?
		420	210	220	10^{532}	-20^{287}	2-graph?

Axial Tremain ETFs:

Theorem (Fickus, J, Mixon, Peterson '18). If there exists an

$h \times h$ Hadamard matrix with $h \equiv 2 \pmod 3$,

+	+	+	+
+	-	+	-
+	+	-	-
+	-	-	+

then there exists a strongly regular graph with parameters:

$$v = h(2h + 1), \quad k = \frac{(h + 2)(2h - 1)}{2}, \quad \lambda = \frac{(h - 1)(h + 4)}{2}, \quad \mu = \frac{h(h + 2)}{2}$$

This gave us a new ETF!

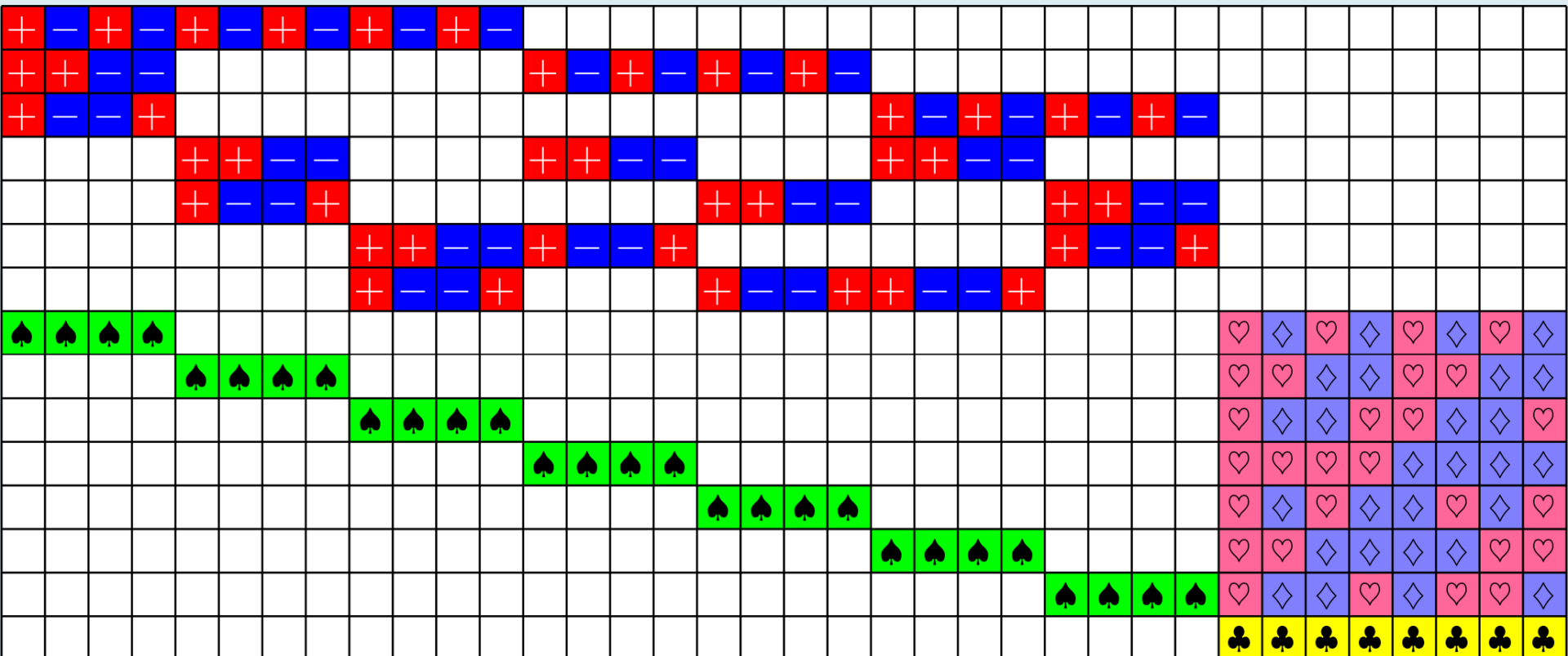
Let's replicate this success!

From Brouwer's
table online:

+	820	390	180	190	10^{533}	-20^{286}	2-graph
		429	228	220	19^{286}	-11^{533}	from ETF Fickus et al. ; 2-graph
?	820	399	198	190	19^{287}	-11^{532}	2-graph?
		420	210	220	10^{532}	-20^{287}	2-graph?

New Results

How can I make these vectors sum to zero?



$$\text{Red } + = +1$$

$$\text{Blue } - = -1$$

$$\text{Green Spade } = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{Pink Heart } = +\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{Blue Diamond } = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{Yellow Club } = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

Back to Brouwer's Table

	v	k	λ	μ	r^f	s^g	comments
		18	9	9	3^{14}	-3^{20}	S(2,3,15); lines in PG(3,2); $O^+(6,2)$; from ETF Fickus et al. ; 2-graph*
!	36	10	4	2	4^{10}	-2^{25}	6^2
		25	16	20	1^{25}	-5^{10}	OA(6,5) does not exist (Tarry)
180!	36	14	4	6	2^{21}	-4^{14}	$U_3(3).2 / L_2(7).2$ - subconstituent of Hall-Janko graph; complete enumeration by McKay & Spence ; RSHCD ⁻ ; 2-graph
		21	12	12	3^{14}	-3^{21}	2-graph
!	36	14	7	4	5^8	-2^{27}	Triangular graph T(9)
		21	10	15	1^{27}	-6^8	
32548!	36	15	6	6	3^{15}	-3^{20}	complete enumeration by McKay & Spence ; OA(6,3); NO ⁻ (6,2); RSHCD ⁺ ; 2-graph
		20	10	12	2^{20}	-4^{15}	NO ⁻ (5,3); OA(6,4) does not exist (Tarry); 2-graph
+	37	18	8	9	2.541^{18}	-3.541^{18}	partial enumeration by McKay & Spence ; see also Crnković-Maksimović and Maksimović-Rukavina ; Paley(37); 2-graph*
28!	40	12	2	4	2^{24}	-4^{15}	complete enumeration by Spence ; O(5,3) Sp(4,3); GQ(3,3)
		27	18	18	2^{15}	-2^{24}	NU(4,2)

Back to Brouwer's Table

	v	k	λ	μ	r^f	s^g	comments
		18	9	9	3^{14}	-3^{20}	$S(2,3,15)$; lines in $PG(3,2)$; $O^+(6,2)$; from ETF Fickus et al. ; 2-graph*
!	36	10	4	2	4^{10}	-2^{25}	6^2
		25	16	20	1^{25}	-5^{10}	OA(6,5) does not exist (Tarry)
180!	36	14	4	6	2^{21}	-4^{14}	$U_3(3).2 / L_2(7).2$ - subconstituent of Hall-Janko graph; complete enumeration by McKay & Spence ; RSHCD ⁻ ; 2-graph
		21	12	12	3^{14}	-3^{21}	2-graph
!	36	14	7	4	5^8	-2^{27}	Triangular graph T(9)
		21	10	15	1^{27}	-6^8	
32548!	36	15	6	6	3^{15}	-3^{20}	complete enumeration by McKay & Spence ; OA(6,3); NO ⁻ (6,2); RSHCD ⁺ ; 2-graph
		20	Graph from a 15×36 ETF with 1 the kernel				
+	37	18	8	9	2.541^{18}	3.541^{18}	partial enumeration by McKay & Spence ; see also Crnković-Maksimović and Maksimović-Rukavina ; Paley(37); 2-graph*
28!	40	12	2	4	2^{24}	-4^{15}	complete enumeration by Spence ; O(5,3) Sp(4,3); GQ(3,3)
		27	18	18	2^{15}	-2^{24}	NU(4,2)

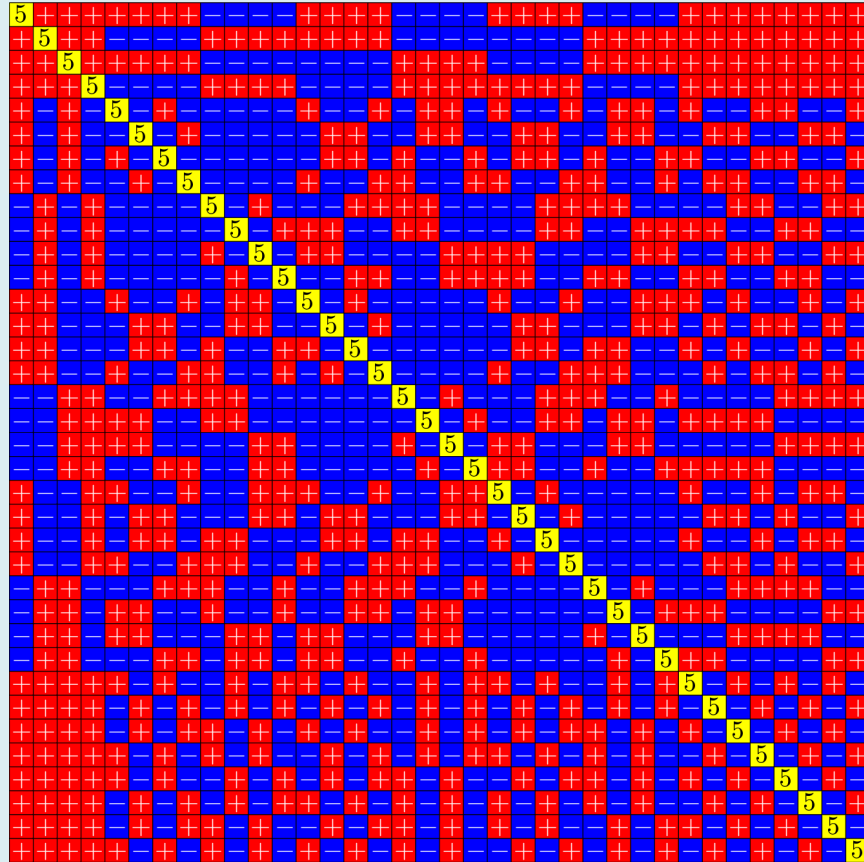
Back to Brouwer's Table

	v	k	λ	μ	r^f	s^g	comments
		18	9	9	3^{14}	-3^{20}	$S(2,3,15)$; lines in $PG(3,2)$; $O^+(6,2)$; from ETF Fickus et al. ; 2-graph*
!	36	10	4	2	4^{10}	-2^{25}	6^2
		25	16	20	1^{25}	-5^{10}	OA(6,5) does not exist (Tarry)
180!	36	14	4	6	2^{21}	-4^{14}	$U_3(3).2 / L_2(7).2$ - subconstituent of Hall-Janko graph; complete enumeration by McKay & Spence ; RSHCD ⁻ ; 2-graph
		21	12	12	3^{14}	-3^{21}	2-graph
!	36	14	7	4	5^8	-2^{27}	Triangular graph T(9)
		21	10	15	1^{27}	-6^8	
32548!	36	15	6	6	3^{15}	-3^{20}	complete enumeration by McKay & Spence ; OA(6,3); NO⁻(6,2) ; RSHCD ⁺ ; 2-graph
		20	Graph from a 15×36 ETF with 1 the kernel				
+	37	18	8	9	2.541^{18}	3.541^{18}	partial enumeration by McKay & Spence ; see also Crnković-Maksimović and Maksimović-Rukavina ; Paley(37); 2-graph*
28!	40	12	2	4	2^{24}	-4^{15}	complete enumeration by Spence ; $O(5,3)$ $Sp(4,3)$; GQ(3,3)
		27	18	18	2^{15}	-2^{24}	$NU(4,2)$

Nice short fat repn ?

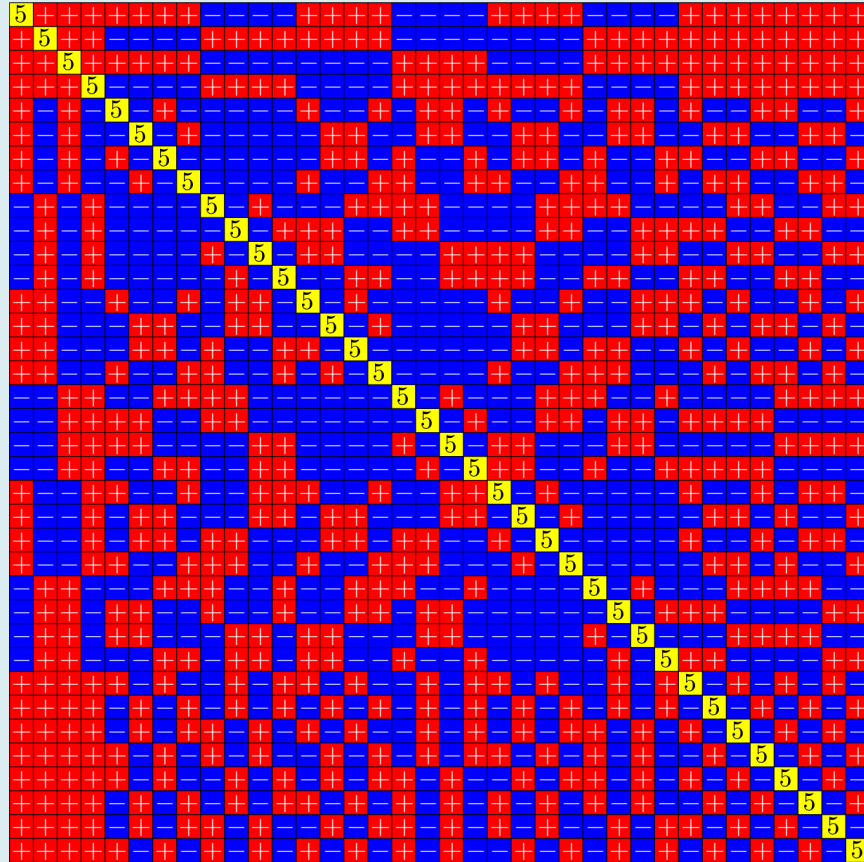
$NO_6^-(2)$

$$\Phi^\top \Phi =$$

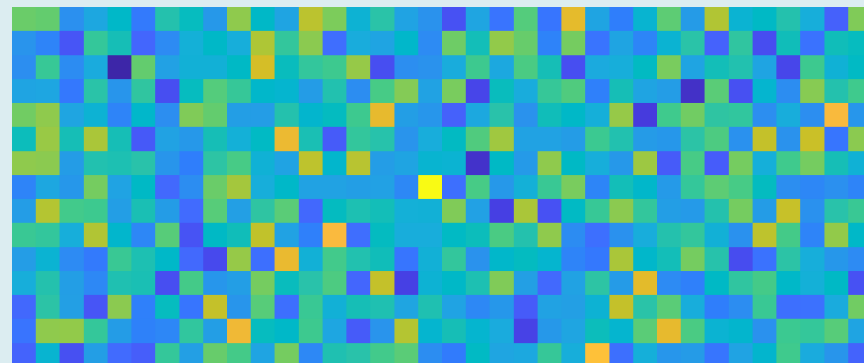


$NO_6^-(2)$

$$\Phi^\top \Phi =$$

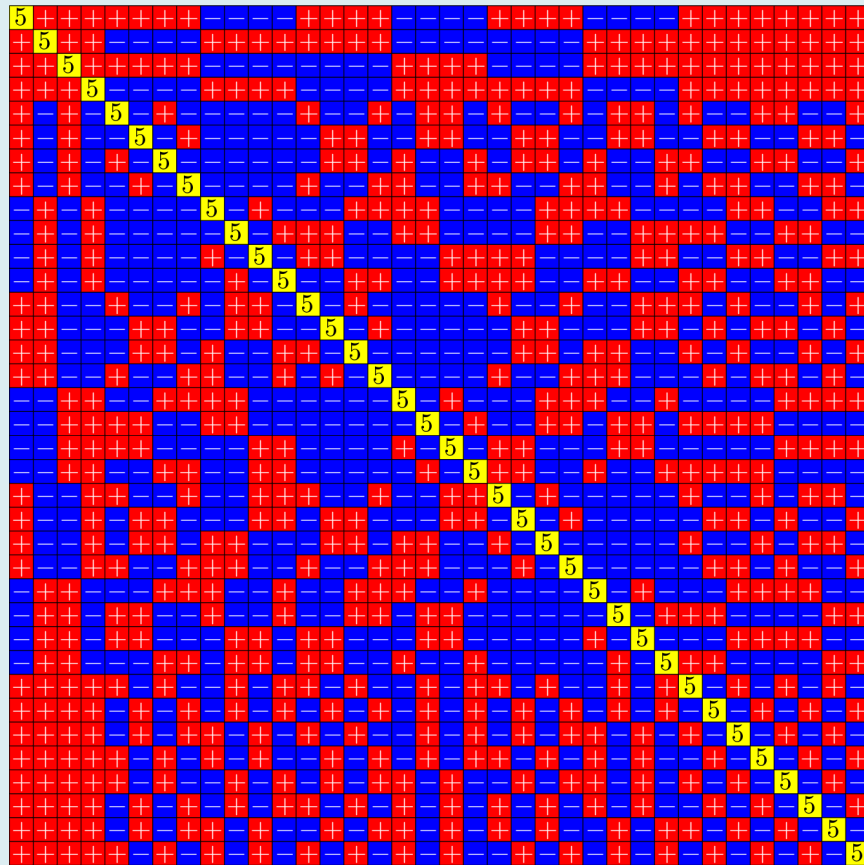


$$\Phi =$$

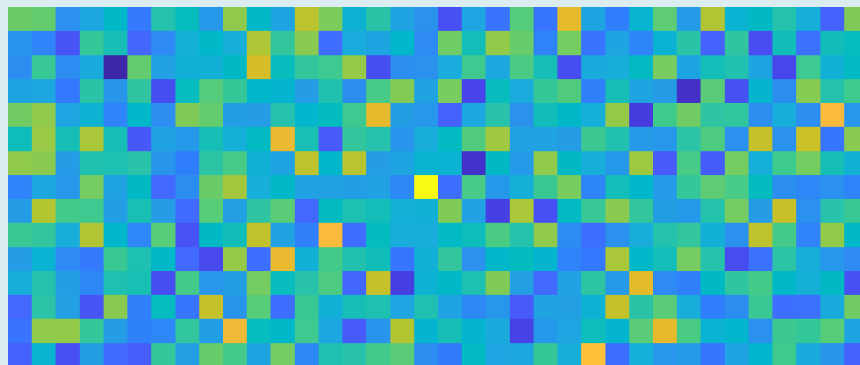


$NO_6^-(2)$

$$\Phi^\top \Phi =$$



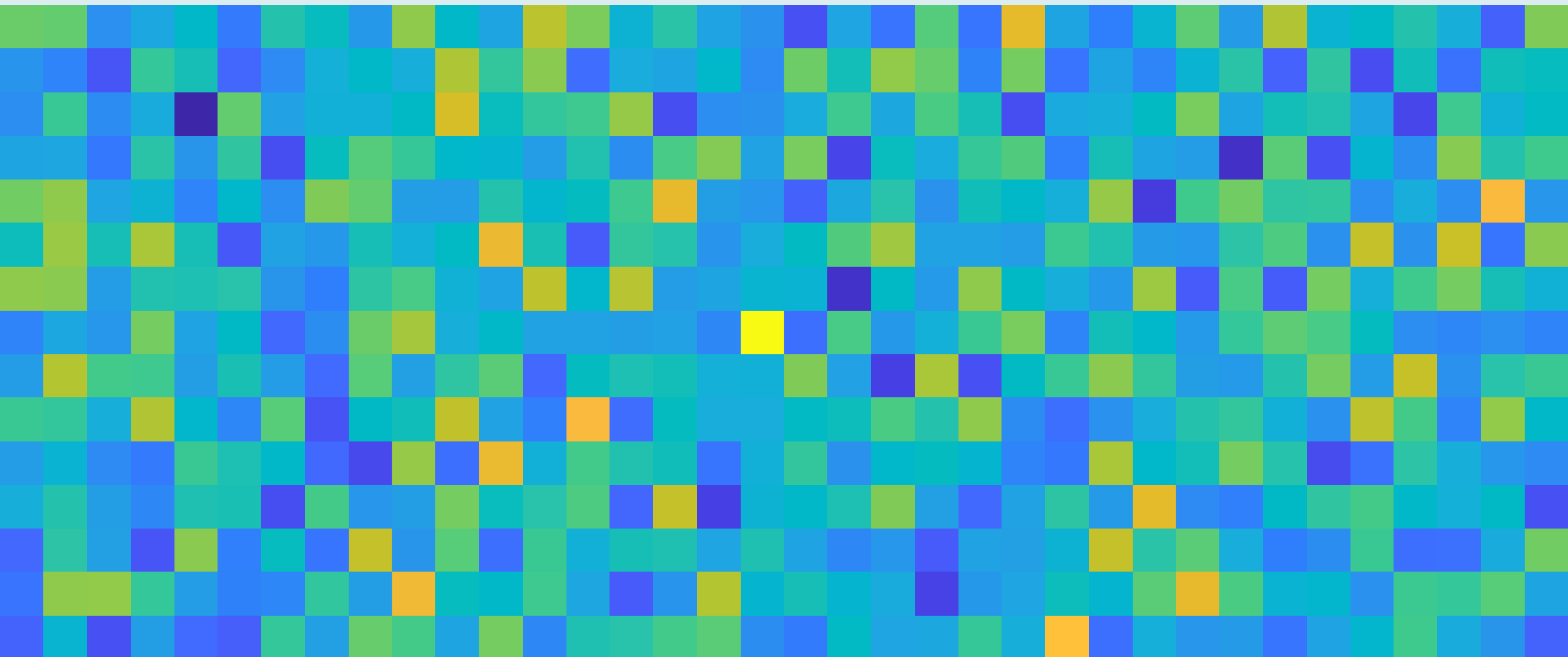
$$\Phi =$$



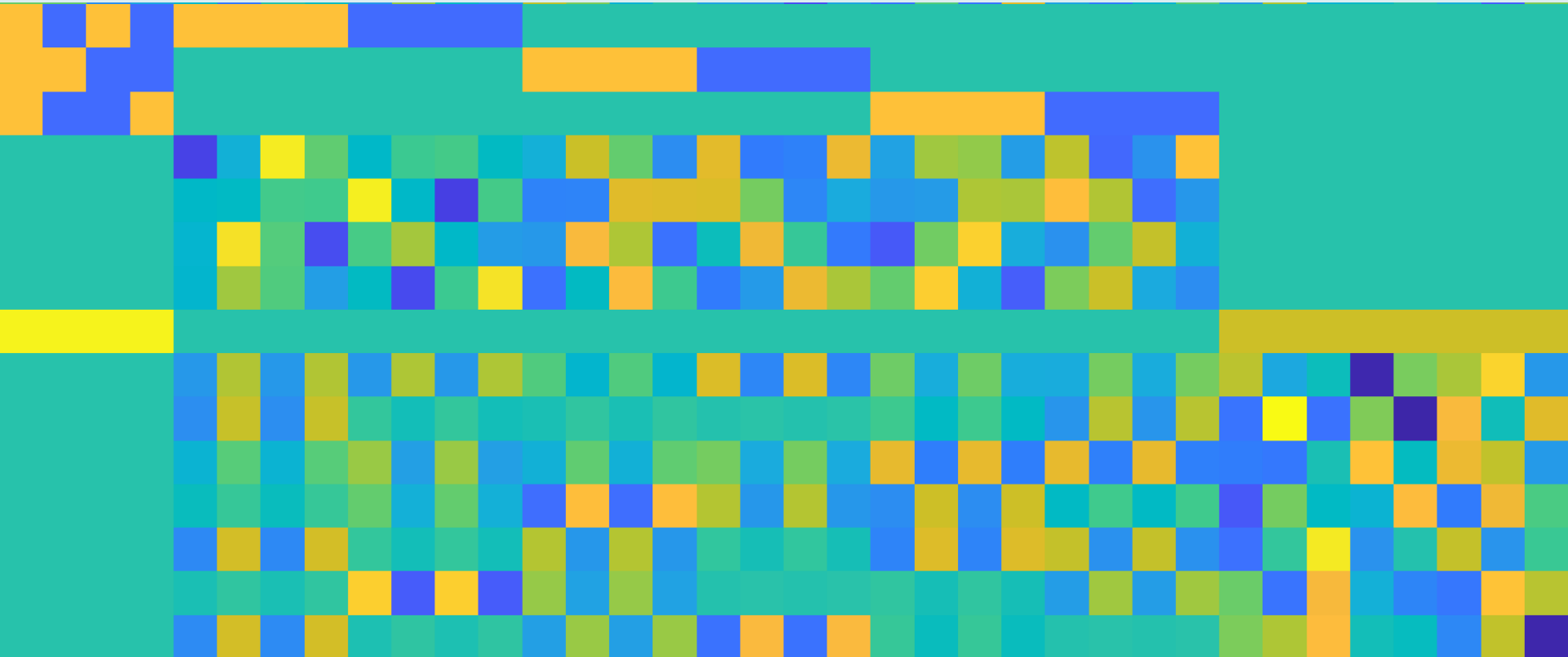
Remember:
Gramians are
forgetful



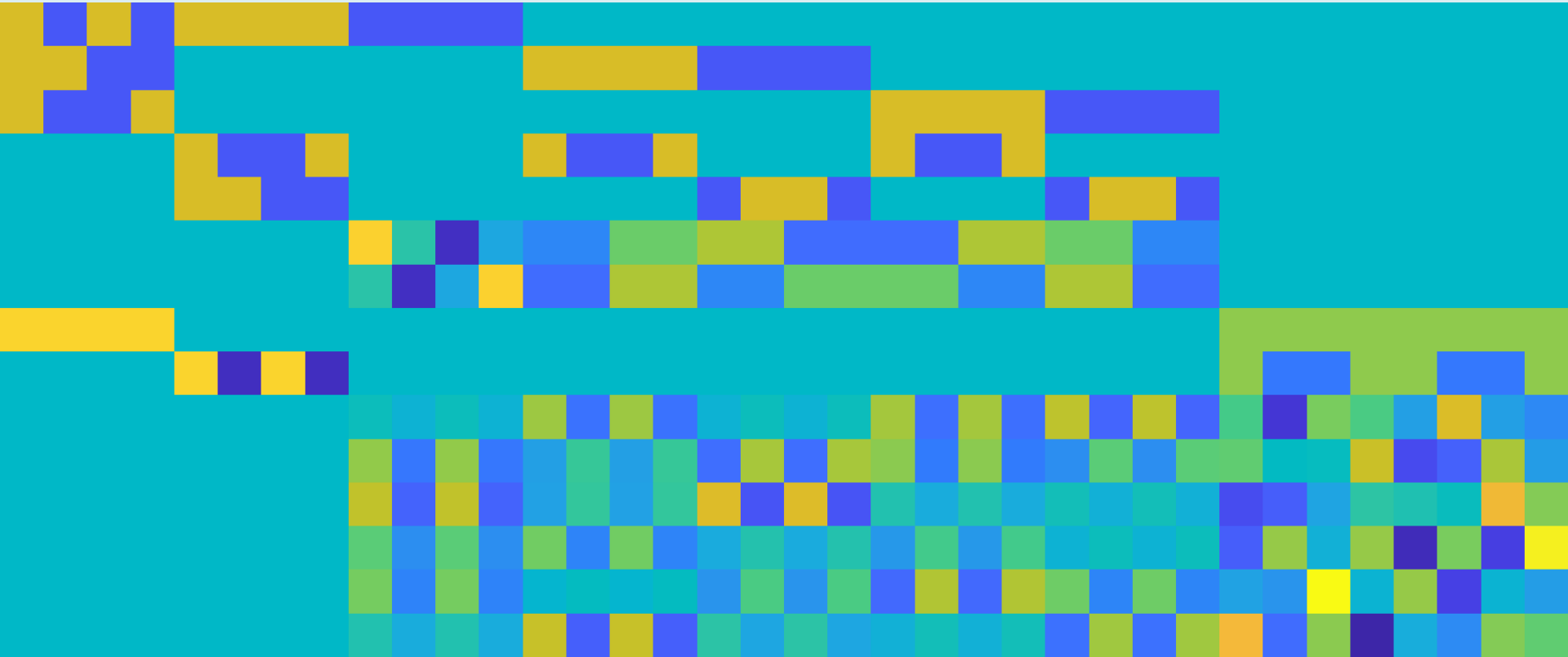
$NO_6^-(2)$



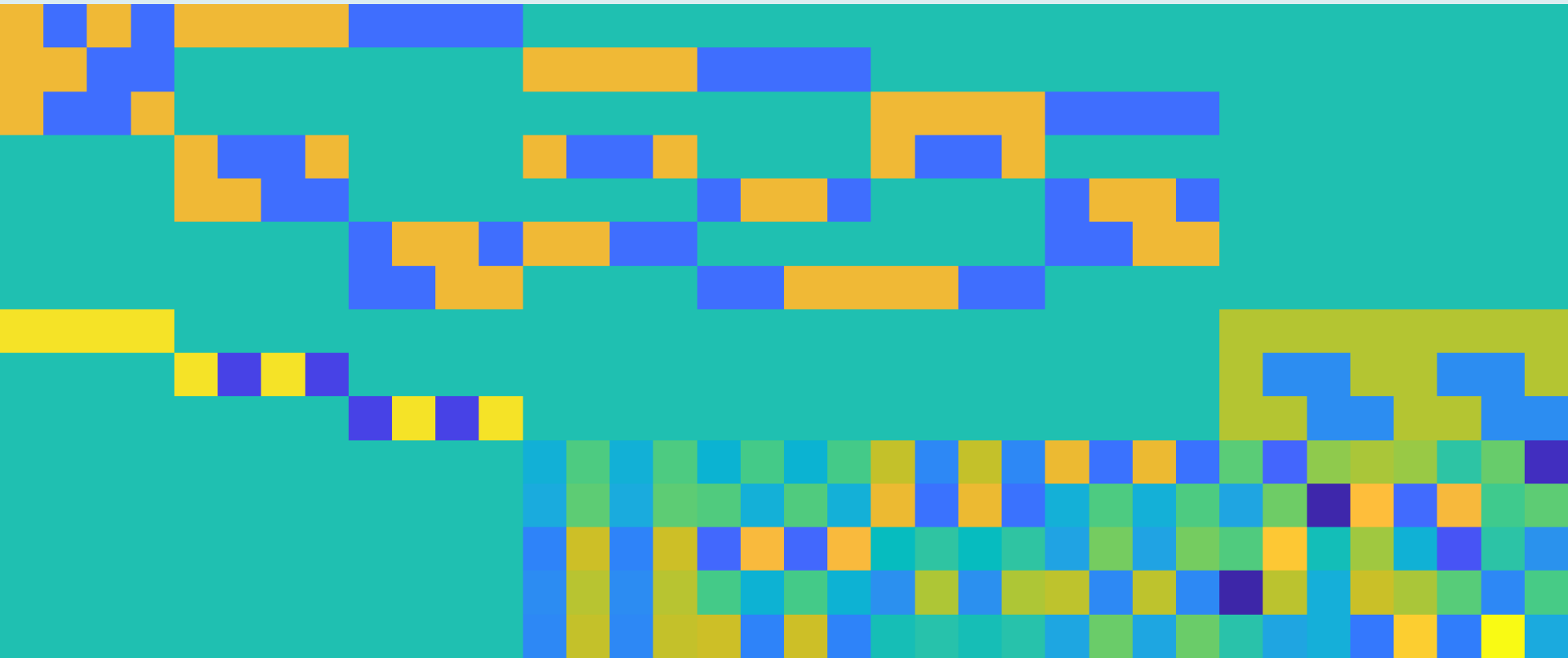
$NO_6^-(2)$



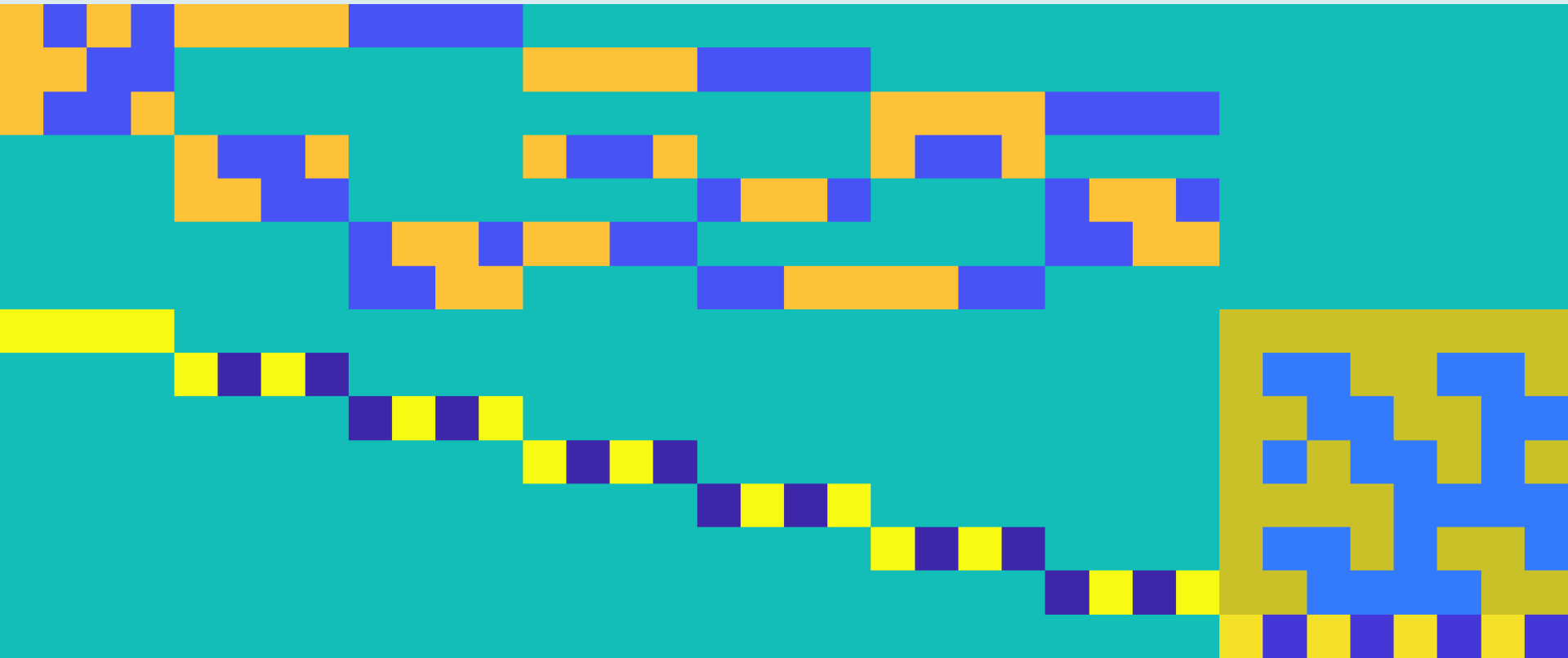
$NO_6^-(2)$



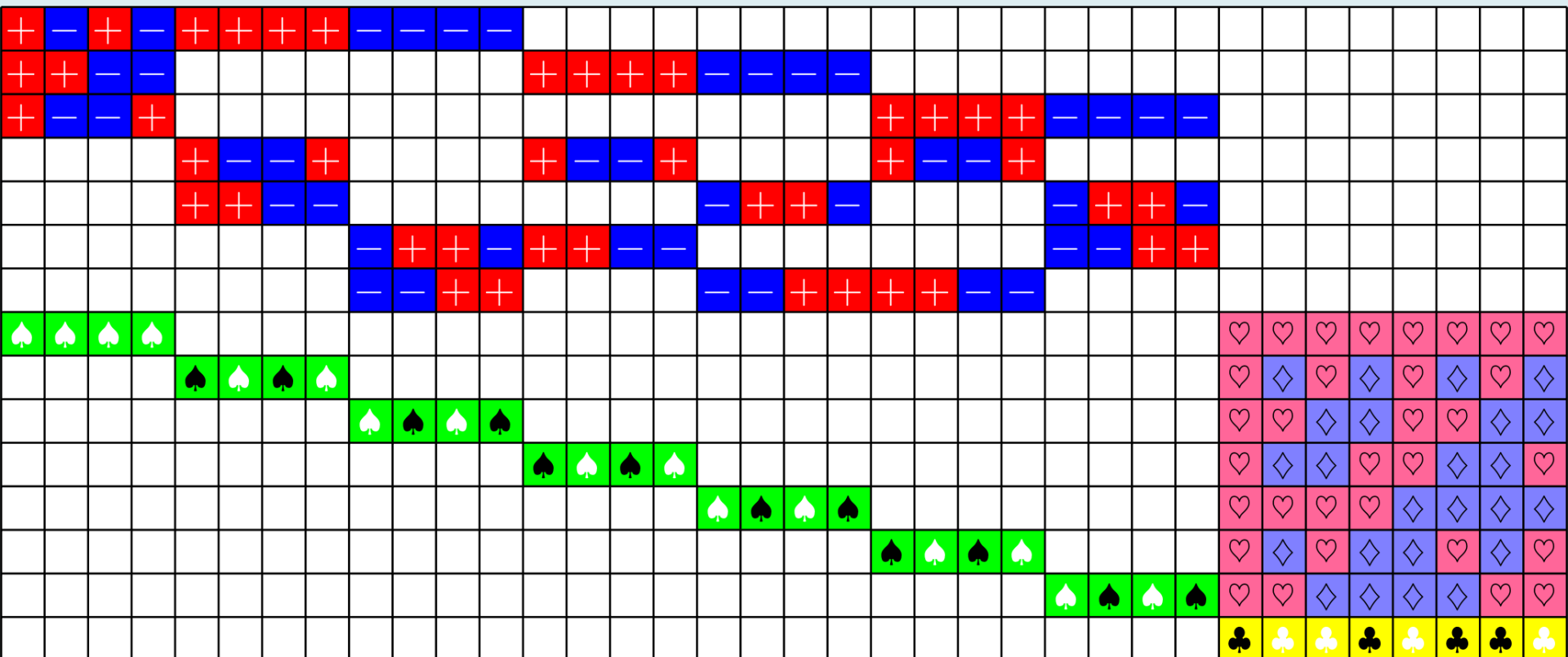
$NO_6^-(2)$



$NO_6^-(2)$



$NO_6^-(2)$



$$\boxed{+} = +1$$

$$\boxed{-} = -1$$

$$\boxed{\spadesuit} = \sqrt{2}$$

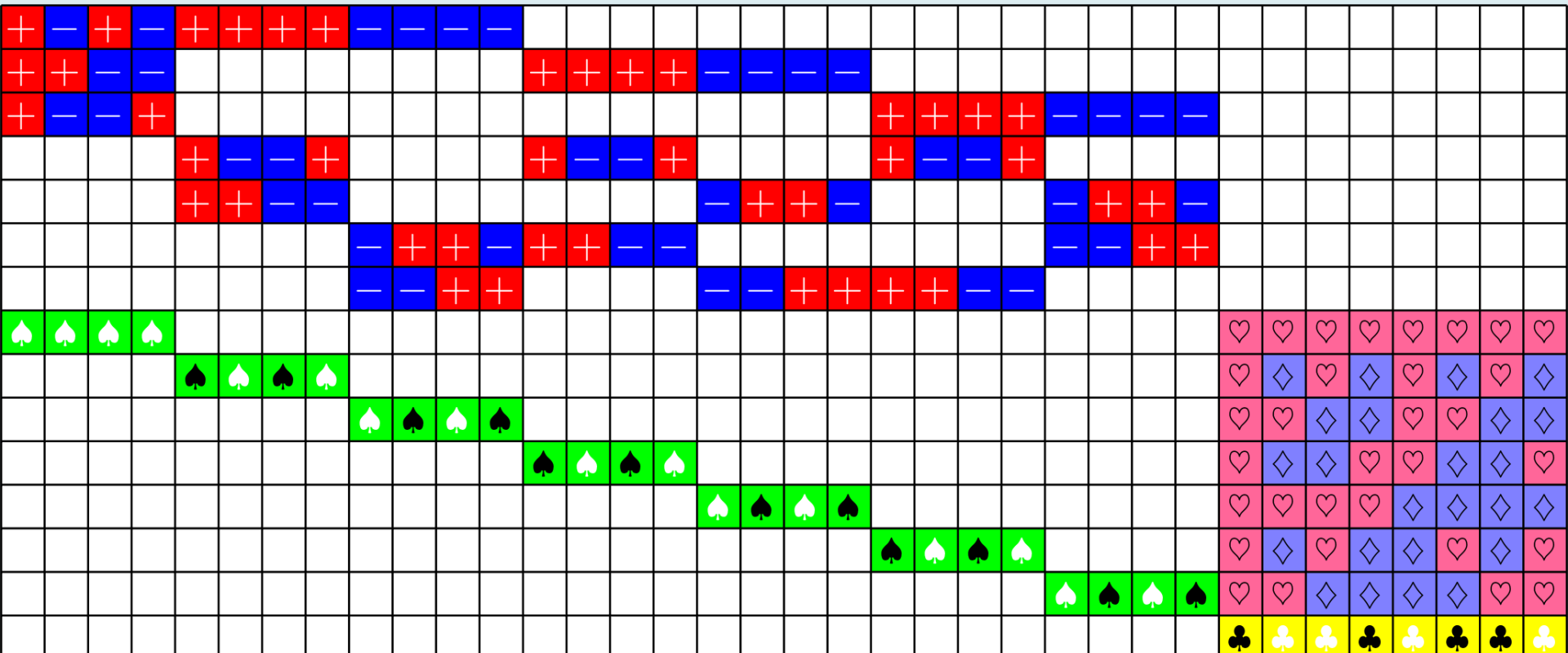
$$\boxed{\spadesuit} = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$\boxed{\heartsuit} = +\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

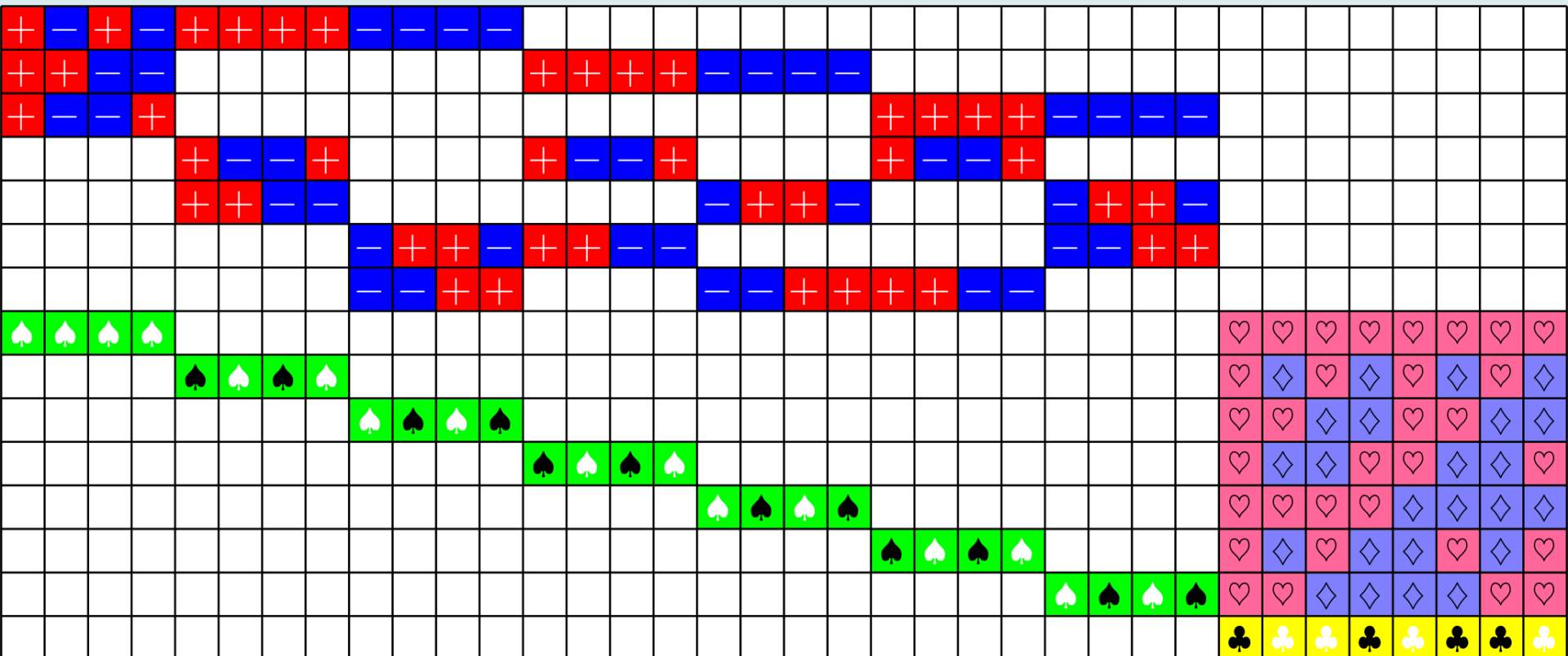
$$\boxed{\diamondsuit} = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{\clubsuit} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{\clubsuit} = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

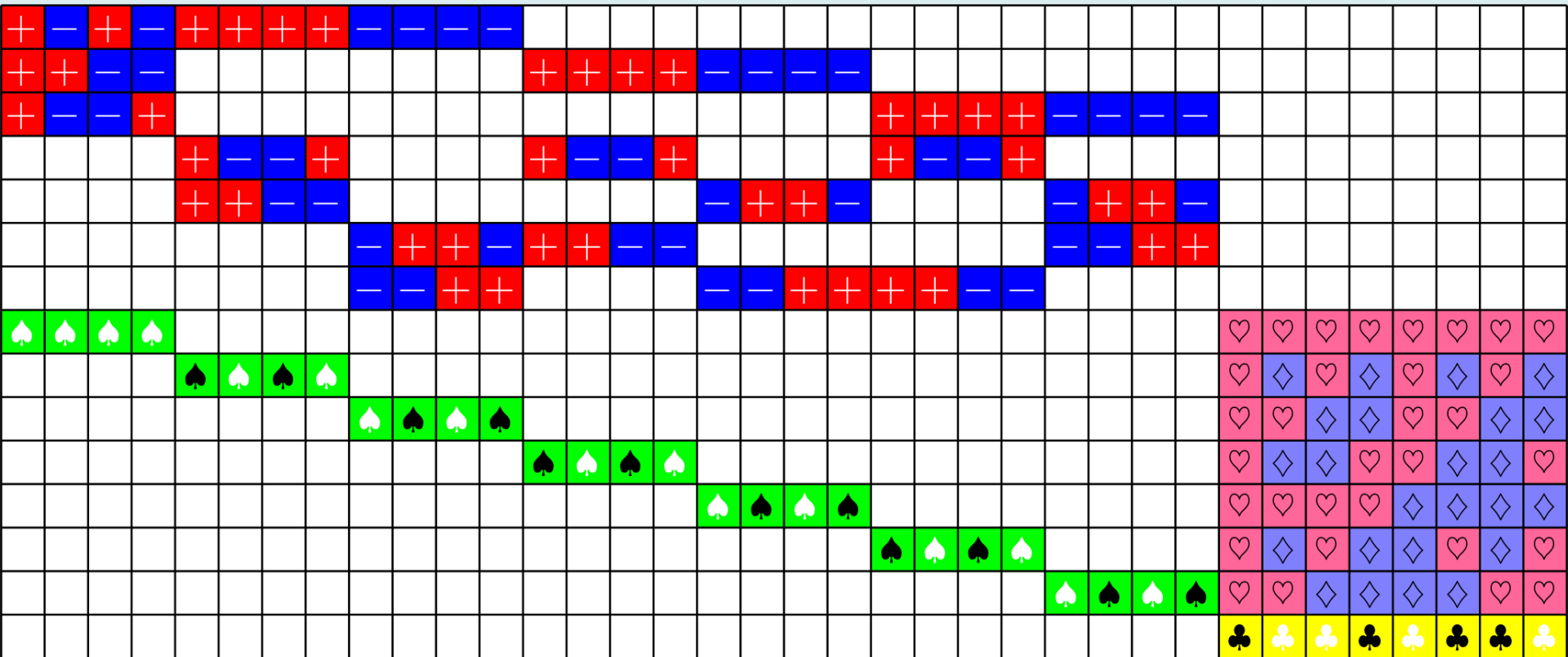
$NO_6^-(2)$ 

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- $\mathbf{1} = (1, 1, \dots, 1)$ is in the kernel

$$NO_6^-(2)$$

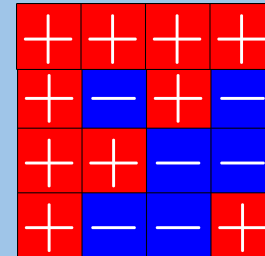


- $\mathbf{1} = (1, 1, \dots, 1)$ is in the kernel
- works for all real Tremain ETFs!

Centered Tremain ETFs:

Theorem (J). If there exists an

$h \times h$ Hadamard matrix with $h \equiv 1$ or $2 \pmod{3}$,



+	+	+	+
+	-	+	-
+	+	-	-
+	-	-	+

then there exists a strongly regular graph with parameters

$$v = h(2h + 1), \quad k = h^2 - 1, \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{2}(h^2 - 4), \quad \mu = \frac{1}{2}h(h - 1)$$

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$\exists 20 \times 20$ Hadamard matrix \Rightarrow SRG(820,399,198,190)

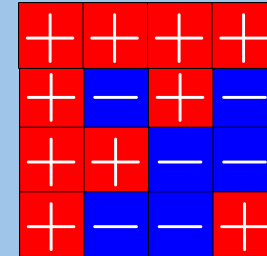
From Brouwer's
table online:

+	820	390	180	190	10^{533}	-20^{286}	2-graph
		429	228	220	19^{286}	-11^{533}	from ETF Fickus et al. ; 2-graph
?	820	399	198	190	19^{287}	-11^{532}	2-graph?
		420	210	220	10^{532}	-20^{287}	2-graph?

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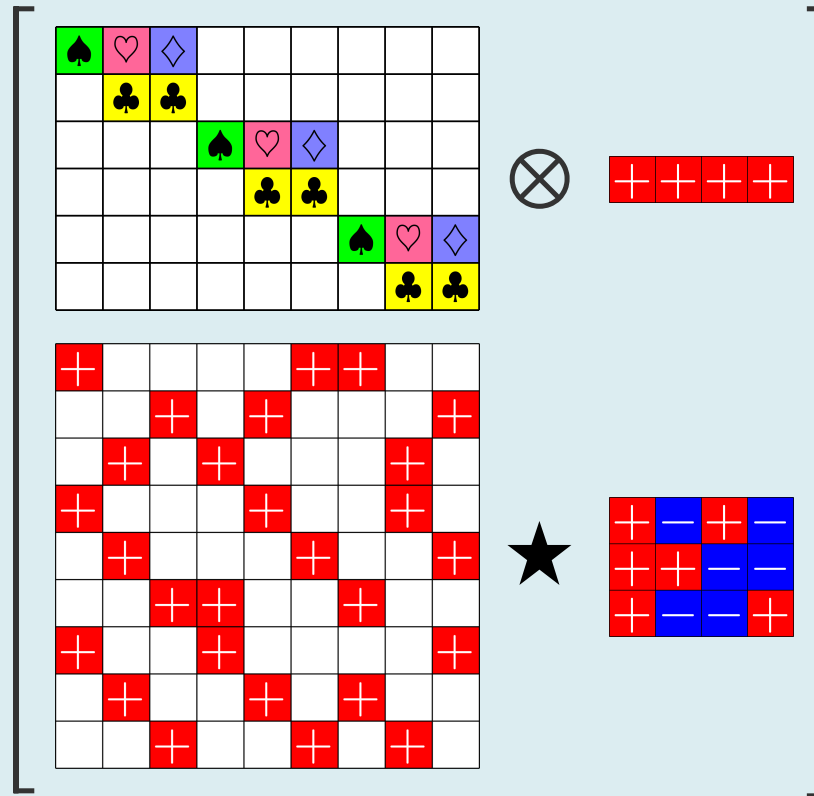
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Group Divisible Design



$$\boxed{+} = +1$$

$$\boxed{-} = -1$$

$$\boxed{\spadesuit} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\boxed{\heartsuit} = -\sqrt{2}$$

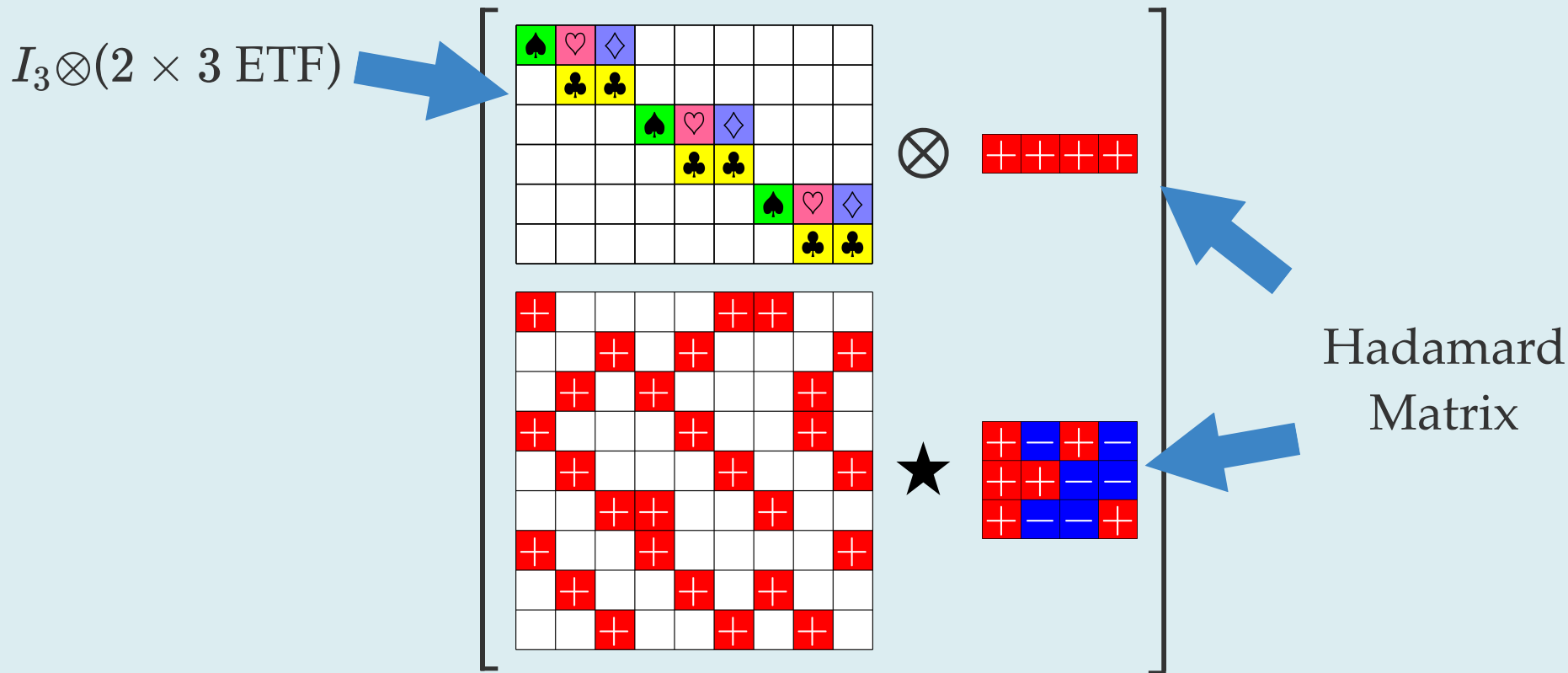
$$\boxed{\heartsuit} = +\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{\diamondsuit} = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{\clubsuit} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{\clubsuit} = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

Group Divisible Design



$$\text{Red } + = +1$$

$$\text{Blue } - = -1$$

$$\text{Green Spade } = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{Green Spade } = -\sqrt{2}$$

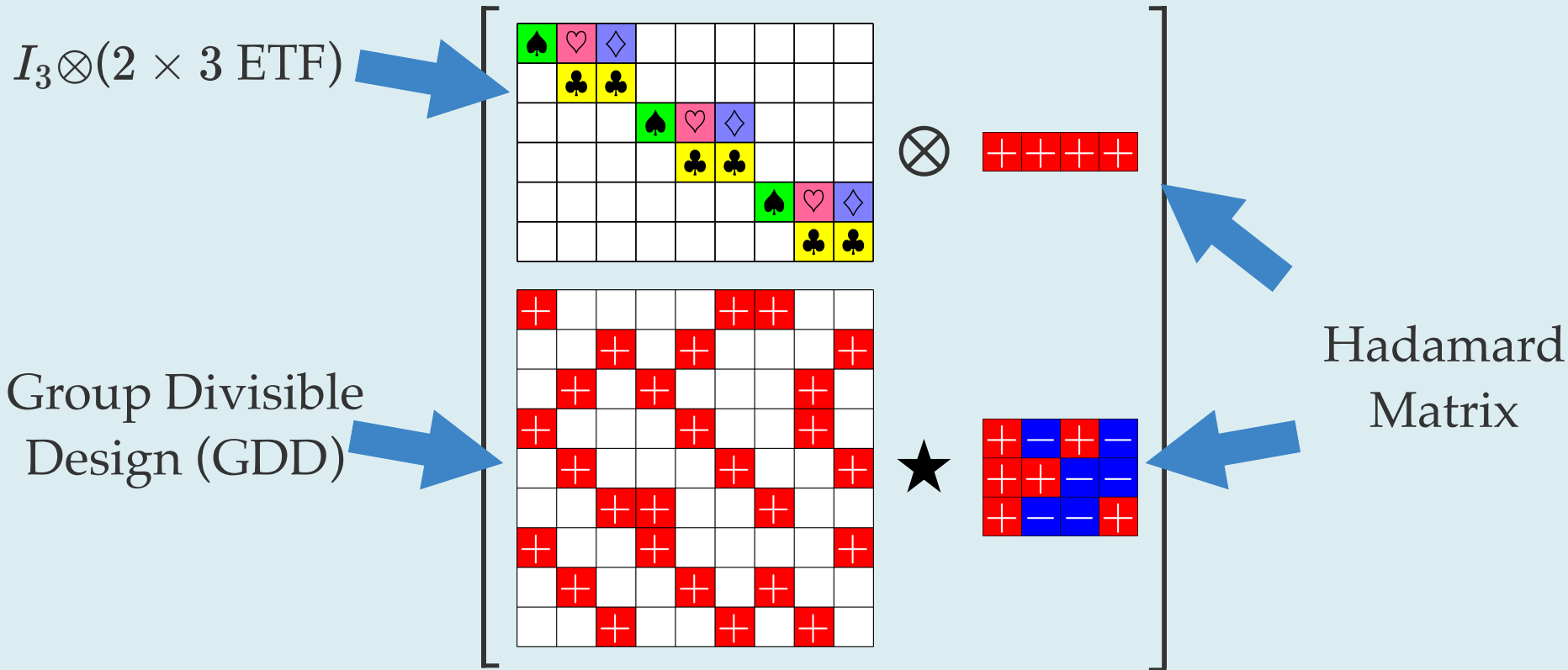
$$\text{Pink Heart } = +\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{Blue Diamond } = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{Yellow Club } = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\text{Yellow Club } = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

Group Divisible Design



$$\boxed{+} = +1$$

$$\boxed{-} = -1$$

$$\boxed{\spadesuit} = \sqrt{2}$$

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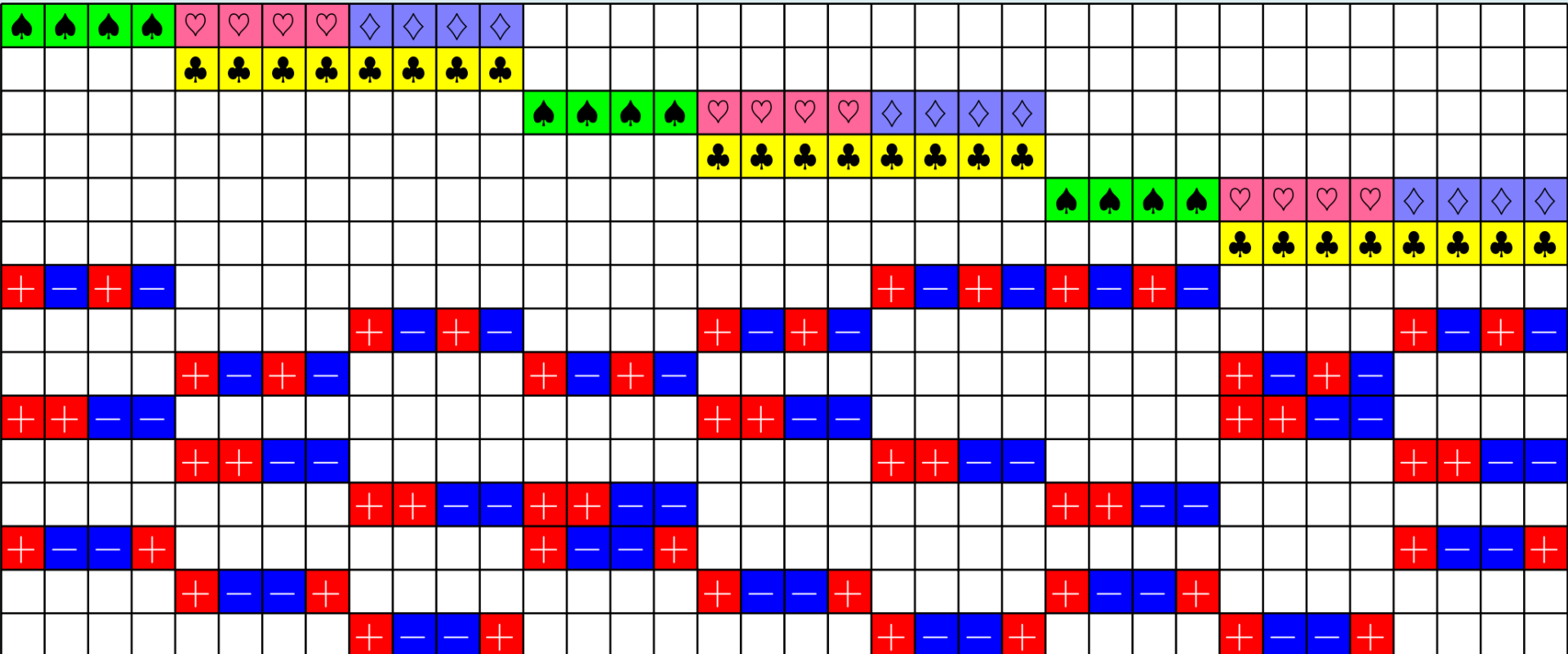
$$\boxed{\heartsuit} = +\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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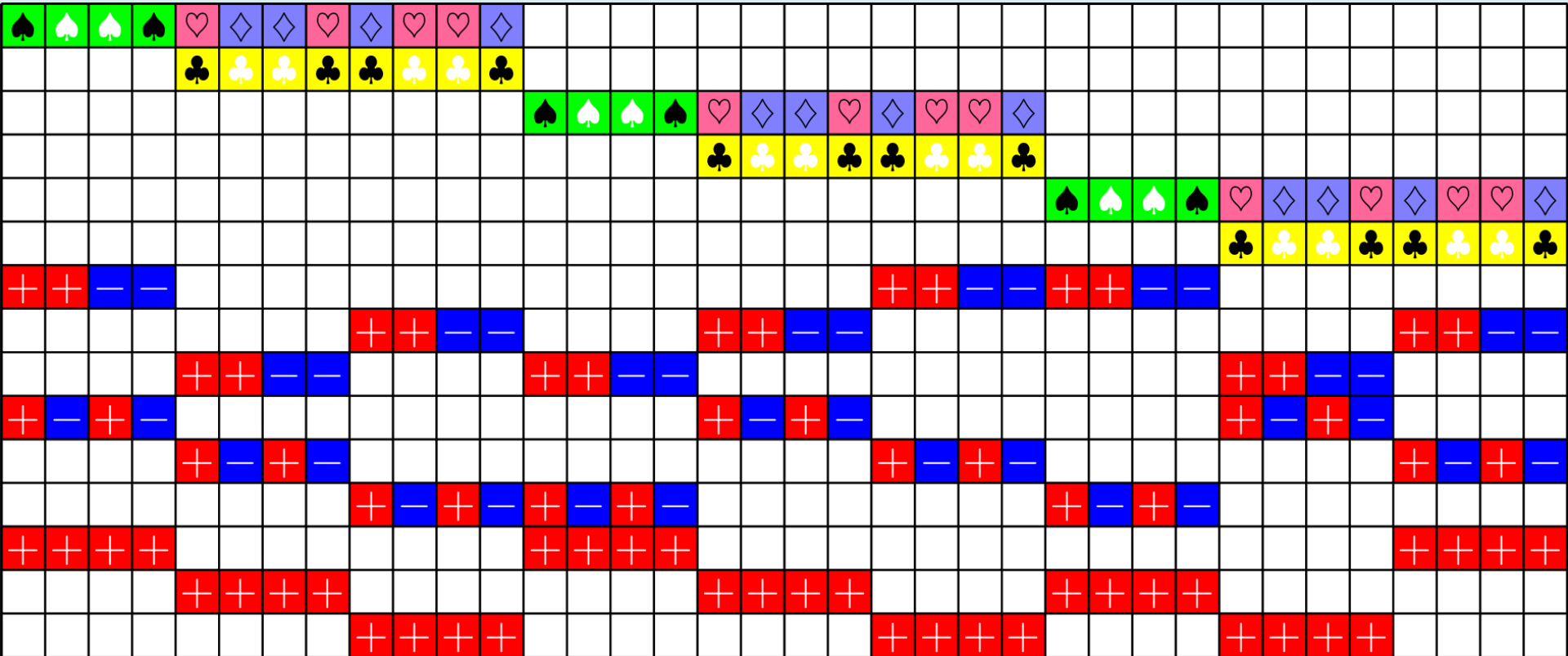
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Theorem (J). If there exists an

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$\exists 16 \times 16$ Hadamard matrix $\Rightarrow \exists \text{SRG}(528, 279, 150, 144)$

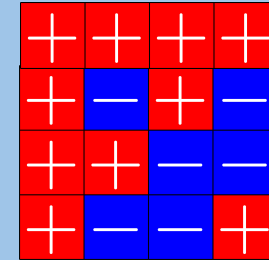
From Brouwer's
table online:

?	528	248	112	120	8^{341}	-16^{186}	2-graph?
		279	150	144	15^{186}	-9^{341}	2-graph?
+	528	255	126	120	15^{187}	-9^{340}	$\text{NO}^-(10,2)$; Muzychuk S2 (r=4) ; 2-graph
		272	136	144	8^{340}	-16^{187}	2-graph

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		272	136	144	8^{340}	-16^{187}	2-graph



Compatible
Orthobiangular
Tight Frames

Ex:

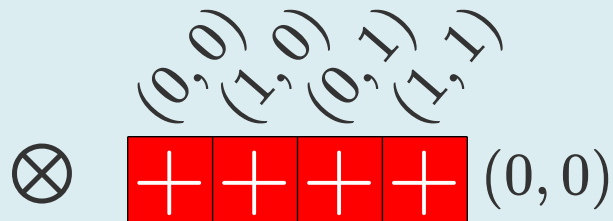
$$\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$$

	(0,0,0,0)	(0,1,0,0)	(1,0,0,0)	(1,1,0,0)	(0,0,1,1)	(1,0,1,1)	(1,1,1,1)	(0,0,2,2)	(0,1,2,2)	(1,0,2,2)	(1,1,2,2)	(0,0,1,0)	(0,1,1,0)	(1,0,1,0)	(1,1,1,0)	(0,0,2,1)	(0,1,2,1)	(1,0,2,1)	(1,1,2,1)	(0,0,0,2)	(0,1,0,2)	(1,0,0,2)	(1,1,0,2)	(0,0,0,1)	(0,1,0,1)	(1,0,0,1)	(1,1,0,1)	(0,0,1,2)	(0,1,1,2)	(1,0,1,2)	(1,1,1,2)	(0,0,2,0)	(0,1,2,0)	(1,0,2,0)	(1,1,2,0)	
(0,0,2,2)	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4		
(0,0,0,1)	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	
(0,0,1,0)	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	
(0,0,2,0)	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	
(0,0,0,2)	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	
(0,0,1,1)	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2		
(0,1,0,0)	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3		
(0,1,0,2)	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^2	w^5	w^2	w^5	w^4	w^1	w^4	w^1	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^2	w^5	w^2	w^5	w^4	w^1	w^4	w^1	w^2	w^5	w^2	w^5	w^4	w^1	w^4	w^1	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3
(0,1,0,1)	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^4	w^1	w^4	w^1	w^2	w^5	w^2	w^5	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^4	w^1	w^4	w^1	w^2	w^5	w^2	w^5	w^4	w^1	w^4	w^1	w^2	w^5	w^2	w^5	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3
(1,0,0,0)	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3
(1,0,1,1)	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^2	w^2	w^5	w^5	w^4	w^4	w^1	w^1	w^4	w^4	w^1	w^1	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^2	w^2	w^5	w^5	w^4	w^4	w^1	w^1	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^2	w^2	w^5	w^5
(1,0,2,2)	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^4	w^4	w^1	w^1	w^2	w^2	w^5	w^5	w^2	w^2	w^5	w^5	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^4	w^4	w^1	w^1	w^2	w^2	w^5	w^5	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^4	w^4	w^1	w^1
(1,1,0,0)	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0
(1,1,1,0)	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^4	w^1	w^1	w^4	w^2	w^5	w^5	w^2	w^4	w^1	w^1	w^4	w^2	w^5	w^5	w^2	w^4	w^1	w^1	w^4	w^2	w^5	w^5	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	
(1,1,2,0)	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^2	w^5	w^5	w^2	w^4	w^1	w^1	w^4	w^2	w^5	w^5	w^2	w^4	w^1	w^1	w^4	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	

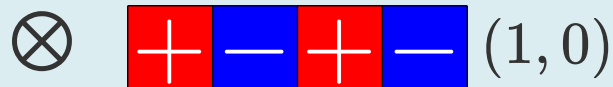
$(0,0,0,0)$ $(0,1,0,0)$ $(1,0,0,0)$ $(1,1,0,0)$ $(0,0,1,1)$ $(0,1,1,1)$ $(1,0,1,1)$ $(1,1,1,1)$ $(0,0,2,2)$ $(0,1,2,2)$ $(1,0,2,2)$ $(1,1,2,2)$ $(0,0,1,0)$ $(0,1,1,0)$ $(1,0,1,0)$ $(1,1,1,0)$ $(0,0,2,1)$ $(0,1,2,1)$ $(1,0,2,1)$ $(1,1,2,1)$ $(0,0,0,2)$ $(0,1,0,2)$ $(1,0,0,2)$ $(1,1,0,2)$ $(0,0,0,1)$ $(0,1,0,1)$ $(1,0,0,1)$ $(1,1,0,1)$ $(0,0,1,2)$ $(0,1,1,2)$ $(1,0,1,2)$ $(1,1,1,2)$ $(0,0,2,0)$ $(0,1,2,0)$ $(1,0,2,0)$ $(1,1,2,0)$

$(0,0,2,2)$	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4
$(0,0,0,1)$	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0
$(0,0,1,0)$	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2
$(0,0,2,0)$	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4
$(0,0,0,2)$	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0
$(0,0,1,1)$	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^4	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^2	w^2	w^2	w^2
$(0,1,0,0)$	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^0	
$(0,1,0,2)$	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^2	w^5	w^2	w^5	w^4	w^1	w^4	w^1	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^2	w^5	w^2	w^5	w^4	w^1	w^4	w^1	w^2	w^5	w^2	w^5	w^4	w^1	w^4	w^1	w^2	w^5	w^2	w^5
$(0,1,0,1)$	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^4	w^1	w^4	w^1	w^2	w^5	w^2	w^5	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3	w^4	w^1	w^4	w^1	w^2	w^5	w^2	w^5	w^4	w^1	w^4	w^1	w^2	w^5	w^2	w^5	w^0	w^3	w^0	w^3
$(1,0,0,0)$	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3
$(1,0,1,1)$	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^2	w^2	w^5	w^5	w^4	w^4	w^1	w^1	w^4	w^4	w^1	w^1	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^2	w^2	w^5	w^5	w^4	w^4	w^1	w^1	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^2	w^2	w^5	w^5
$(1,0,2,2)$	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^4	w^4	w^1	w^1	w^2	w^2	w^5	w^5	w^2	w^2	w^5	w^5	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^4	w^4	w^1	w^1	w^2	w^2	w^5	w^5	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^4	w^4	w^1	w^1
$(1,1,0,0)$	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0
$(1,1,1,0)$	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^4	w^1	w^1	w^4	w^2	w^5	w^5	w^2	w^4	w^1	w^1	w^4	w^2	w^5	w^5	w^2	w^4	w^1	w^1	w^4	w^2	w^5	w^5	w^2	w^4	w^1	w^1	w^4	w^2	w^5	w^5	w^2
$(1,1,2,0)$	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^2	w^5	w^5	w^2	w^4	w^1	w^1	w^4	w^2	w^5	w^5	w^2	w^4	w^1	w^1	w^4	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^0	w^3	w^3	w^0	w^2	w^5	w^5	w^2

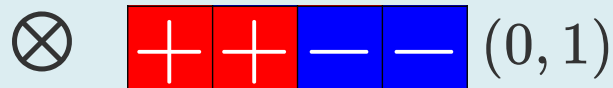
	$(0,0)$	$(1,1)$	$(2,2)$	$(1,0)$	$(2,1)$	$(0,2)$	$(0,1)$	$(1,2)$	$(2,0)$
$(2,2)$	w^0	w^4	w^2	w^2	w^0	w^4	w^2	w^0	w^4
$(0,1)$	w^0	w^4	w^2	w^0	w^4	w^2	w^4	w^2	w^0
$(1,0)$	w^0	w^4	w^2	w^4	w^2	w^0	w^0	w^4	w^2
$(2,0)$	w^0	w^2	w^4	w^2	w^4	w^0	w^0	w^2	w^4
$(0,2)$	w^0	w^2	w^4	w^0	w^2	w^4	w^2	w^4	w^0
$(1,1)$	w^0	w^2	w^4	w^4	w^0	w^2	w^4	w^0	w^2



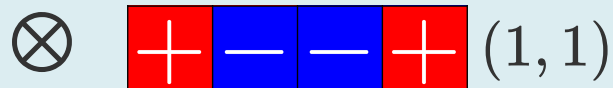
$(0,0)$	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0
$(0,2)$	w^0	w^2	w^4	w^0	w^2	w^4	w^2	w^4	w^0
$(0,1)$	w^0	w^4	w^2	w^0	w^4	w^2	w^4	w^2	w^0



$(0,0)$	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0
$(1,1)$	w^0	w^2	w^4	w^4	w^0	w^2	w^4	w^0	w^2
$(2,2)$	w^0	w^4	w^2	w^2	w^0	w^4	w^2	w^0	w^4



$(0,0)$	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0
$(0,2)$	w^0	w^4	w^2	w^4	w^2	w^0	w^0	w^4	w^2
$(0,1)$	w^0	w^2	w^4	w^2	w^4	w^0	w^0	w^2	w^4



$\Phi_0 =$

w^0	w^4	w^2	w^2	w^0	w^4	w^2	w^0	w^4
w^0	w^4	w^2	w^0	w^4	w^2	w^4	w^2	w^0
w^0	w^4	w^2	w^4	w^2	w^0	w^0	w^4	w^2
w^0	w^2	w^4	w^2	w^4	w^0	w^0	w^2	w^4
w^0	w^2	w^4	w^0	w^2	w^4	w^2	w^4	w^0
w^0	w^2	w^4	w^4	w^0	w^2	w^4	w^0	w^2

 $\Phi_1 =$

w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0
w^0	w^2	w^4	w^0	w^2	w^4	w^2	w^4	w^0
w^0	w^4	w^2	w^0	w^4	w^2	w^4	w^2	w^0

 $\Phi_2 =$

w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0
w^0	w^2	w^4	w^4	w^0	w^2	w^4	w^0	w^2
w^0	w^4	w^2	w^2	w^0	w^4	w^2	w^0	w^4

 $\Phi_3 =$

w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0
w^0	w^4	w^2	w^4	w^2	w^0	w^0	w^4	w^2
w^0	w^2	w^4	w^2	w^4	w^0	w^0	w^2	w^4

$\Phi_0 =$

w^0	w^4	w^2	w^2	w^0	w^4	w^2	w^0	w^4
w^0	w^4	w^2	w^0	w^4	w^2	w^4	w^2	w^0
w^0	w^4	w^2	w^4	w^2	w^0	w^0	w^4	w^2
w^0	w^2	w^4	w^2	w^4	w^0	w^0	w^2	w^4
w^0	w^2	w^4	w^0	w^2	w^4	w^2	w^4	w^0
w^0	w^2	w^4	w^4	w^0	w^2	w^4	w^0	w^2

$$\Phi_0^* \Phi_0 = \frac{1}{3}$$

2	-	-						
-	2	-						
-	-	2						
			2	-	-			
			-	2	-			
						2	-	-
						-	2	-
							-	2

 $\Phi_1 =$

w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0
w^0	w^2	w^4	w^0	w^2	w^4	w^2	w^4	w^0
w^0	w^4	w^2	w^0	w^4	w^2	w^4	w^2	w^0

$$\Phi_1^* \Phi_1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

+			+					+
	+			+				
		+			+			
+			+			+		
	+			+			+	
		+			+			+
+			+			+		

 $\Phi_2 =$

w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0
w^0	w^2	w^4	w^4	w^0	w^2	w^4	w^0	w^2
w^0	w^4	w^2	w^2	w^0	w^4	w^2	w^0	w^4

$$\Phi_2^* \Phi_2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

+				+				+
	+				+			
		+	+			+		
+			+				+	
	+			+				+
		+	+			+		
+			+				+	

 $\Phi_3 =$

w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0	w^0
w^0	w^4	w^2	w^4	w^2	w^0	w^0	w^4	w^2
w^0	w^2	w^4	w^2	w^4	w^0	w^0	w^2	w^4

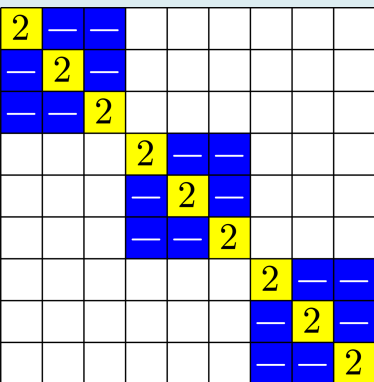
$$\Phi_3^* \Phi_3 = \frac{1}{3}$$

+				+	+			
	+			+			+	
		+		+				+
+			+				+	
	+			+				+
		+	+			+		
+			+				+	

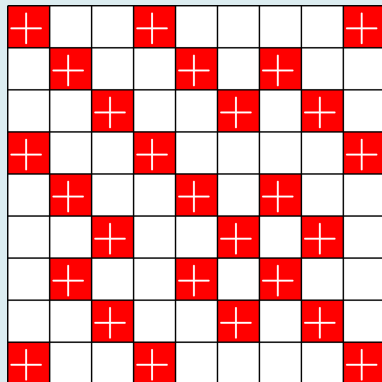
2	—	—							
—	2	—							
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						—	2	—	
						—	—	2	

=

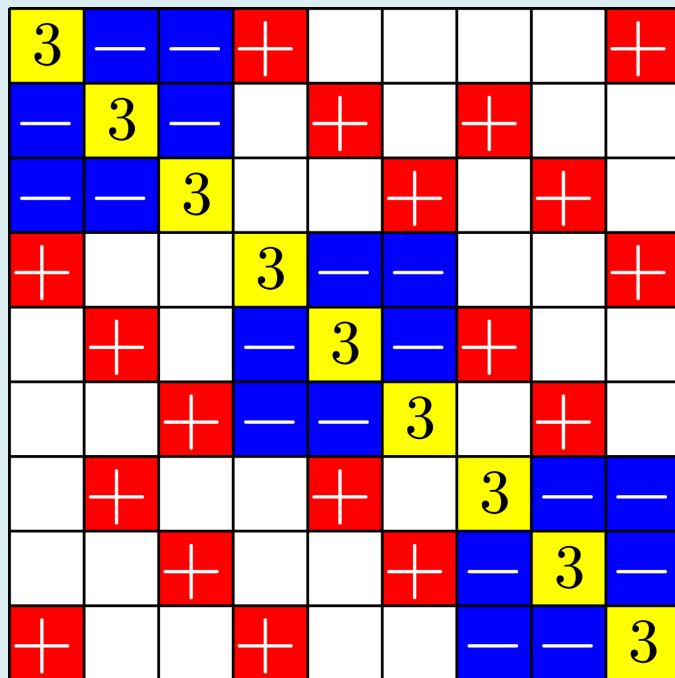
2	—	—							
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						—	—	2	

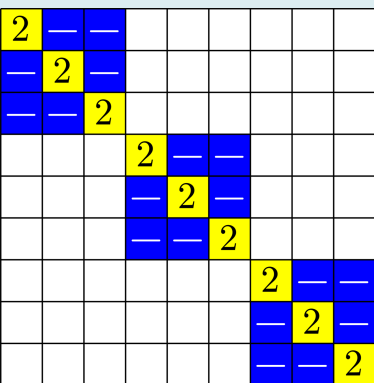


+

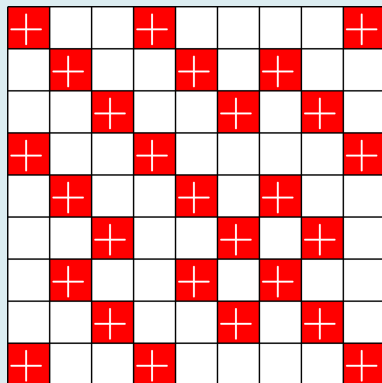


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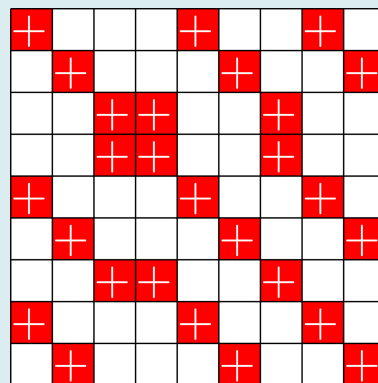




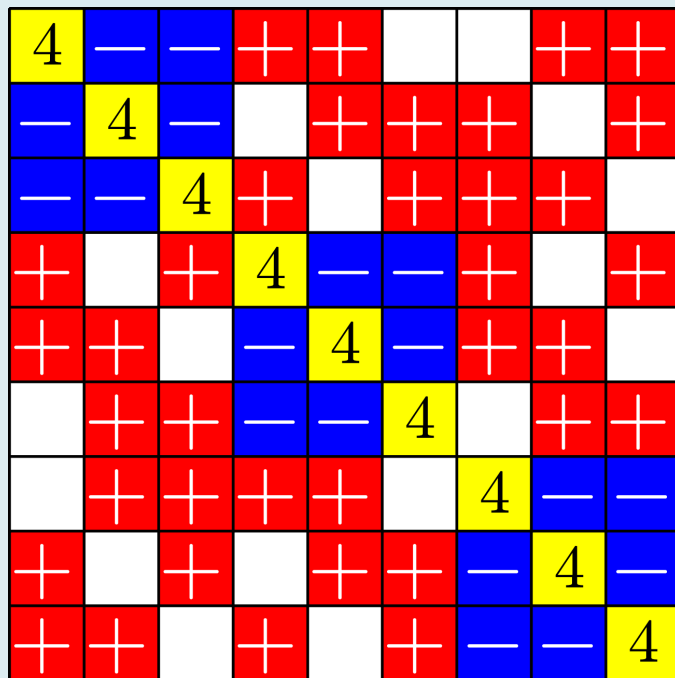
+

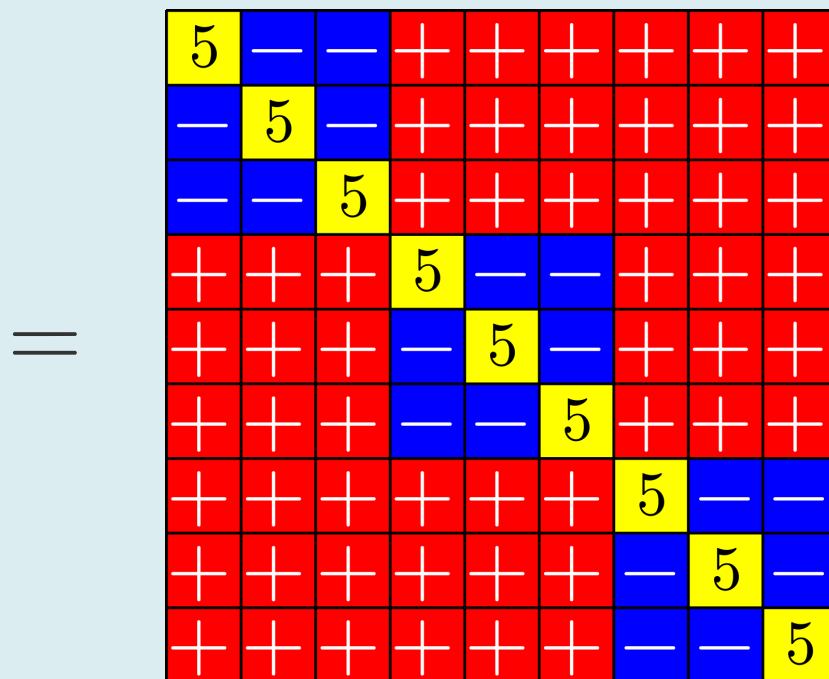
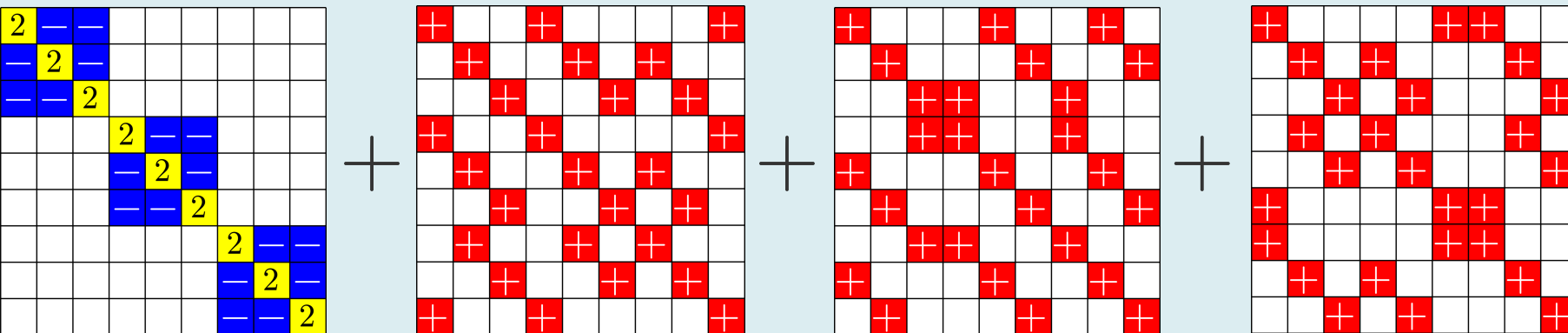


+



=





Theorem (Fickus, J, Myers '24). A sequence of matrices with M columns each

$$\Phi_0, \Phi_1, \dots, \Phi_{L-1}$$

is a *compatible orthobiangular tight frame (COBTF)* if:

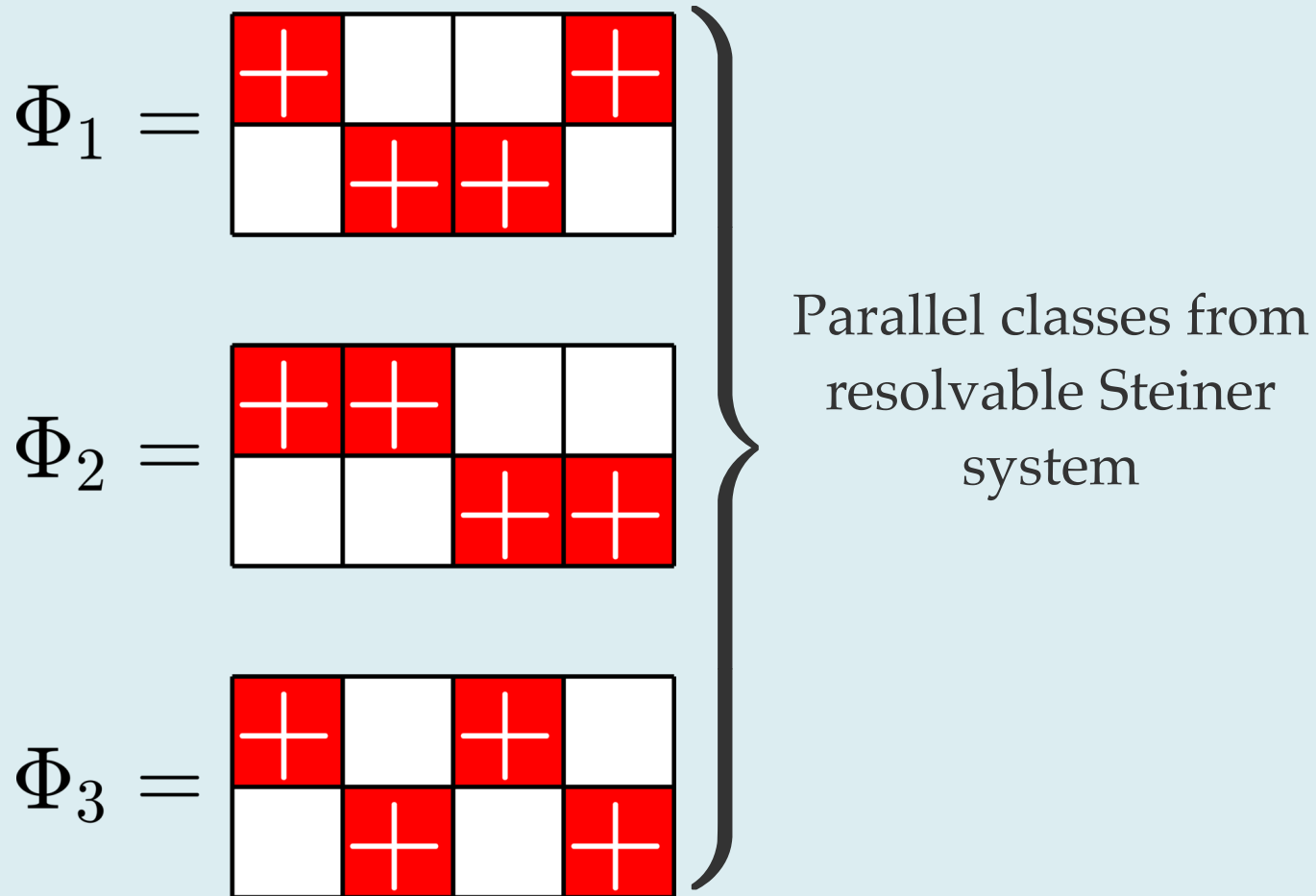
- $(\Phi_j^* \Phi_j)^2 = A \Phi_j^* \Phi_j$ (tight, same A)
- Off-diagonal $\Phi_j^* \Phi_j$ has modulus in $\{0, 1\}$ (orthobiangular)
- Off-diagonals supports $\Phi_j^* \Phi_j$ partition
- "Compatibility condition"

If $(h_i)_{i=0}^{L-1}$ are the rows of a (possibly complex) Hadamard matrix, then

$$\Psi = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_0 \otimes h_0 \\ \Phi_1 \otimes h_1 \\ \vdots \\ \Phi_{L-1} \otimes h_{L-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

is an ETF.

COBTF Example 1 (Resolvable Steiner)



COBTF Example 1 (Resolvable Steiner)

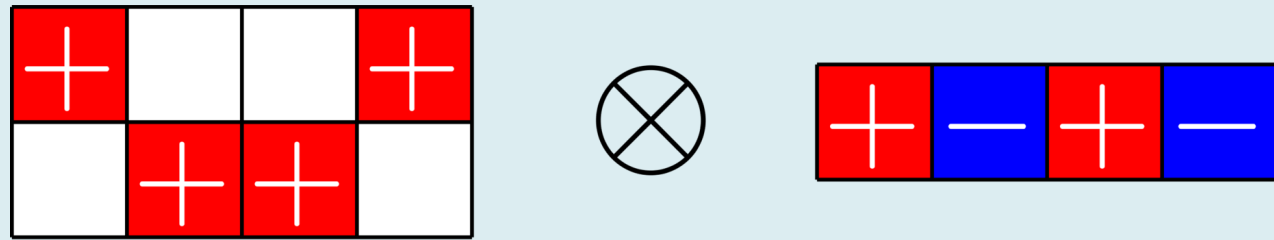
$$\Phi_0 = [\quad]$$

$$\Phi_1 = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \text{+} & & & \text{+} \\ \hline & \text{+} & \text{+} & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\Phi_2 = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \text{+} & \text{+} & & \\ \hline & & \text{+} & \text{+} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

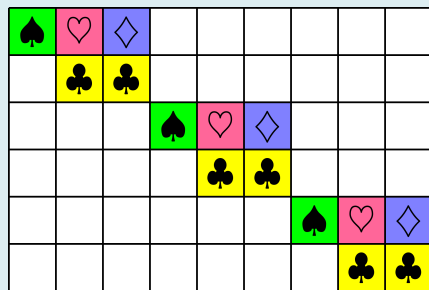
$$\Phi_3 = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \text{+} & & \text{+} & \\ \hline & \text{+} & & \text{+} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

COBTF Example 1 (Resolvable Steiner)

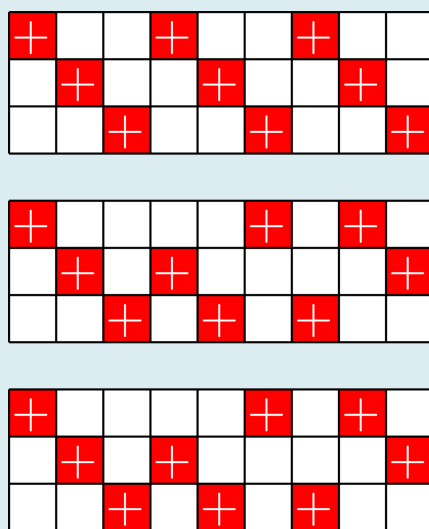



COBTF Example II (Group Divisible Design)

$I_3 \otimes (2 \times 3 \text{ ETF})$




Parallel classes
Group Divisible
Design (GDD)




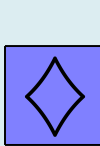
 = +1


 = -1


 = $\sqrt{2}$

 = $-\sqrt{2}$

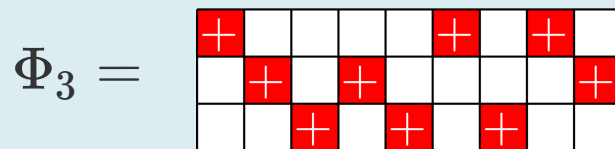
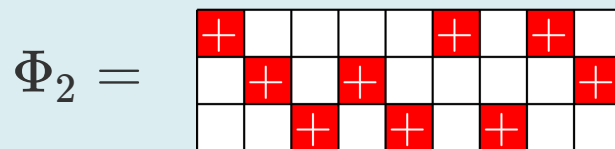
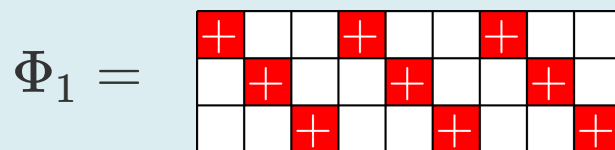
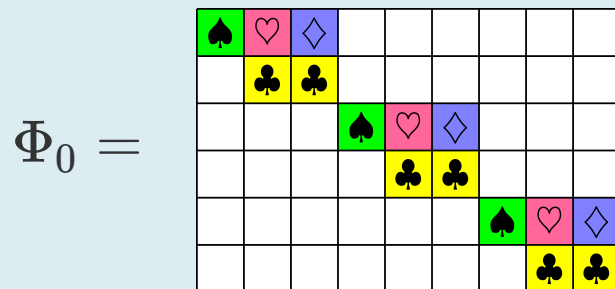
 = $+\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$

 = $-\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$

 = $\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$

 = $-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$

COBTF Example II (Group Divisible Design)



= +1

= -1

= $\sqrt{2}$

= $-\sqrt{2}$

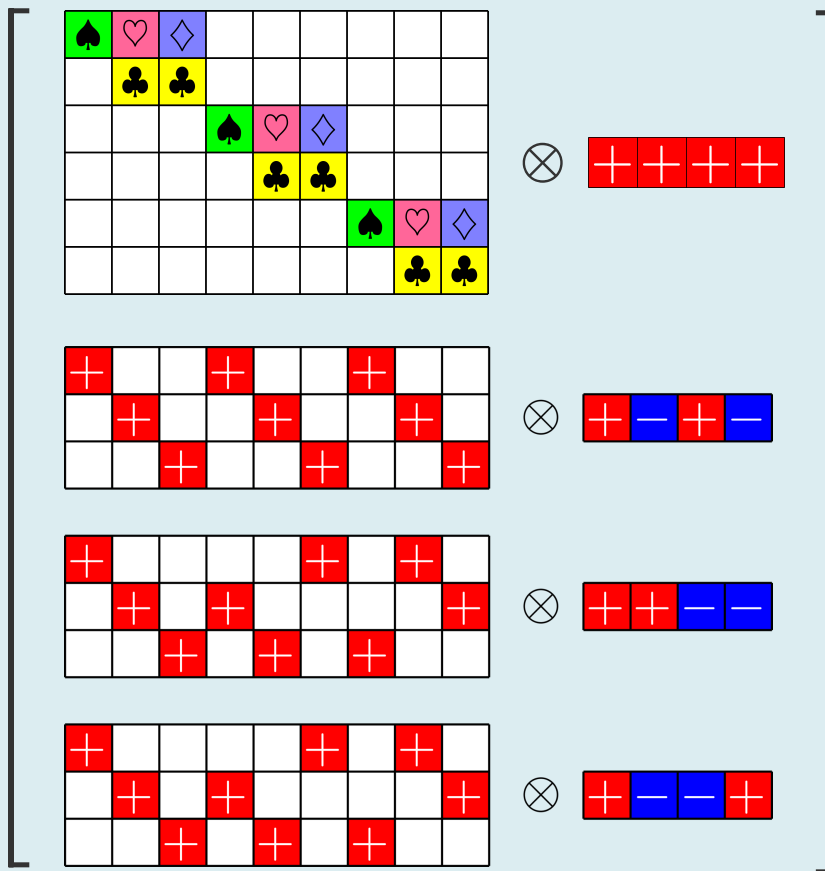
= $+\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$

= $-\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$

= $\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$

= $-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$

COBTF Example II (Group Divisible Design)



$$\text{Red } + = +1$$

$$\text{Blue } - = -1$$

$$\text{Green Spade } = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{White Spade } = -\sqrt{2}$$

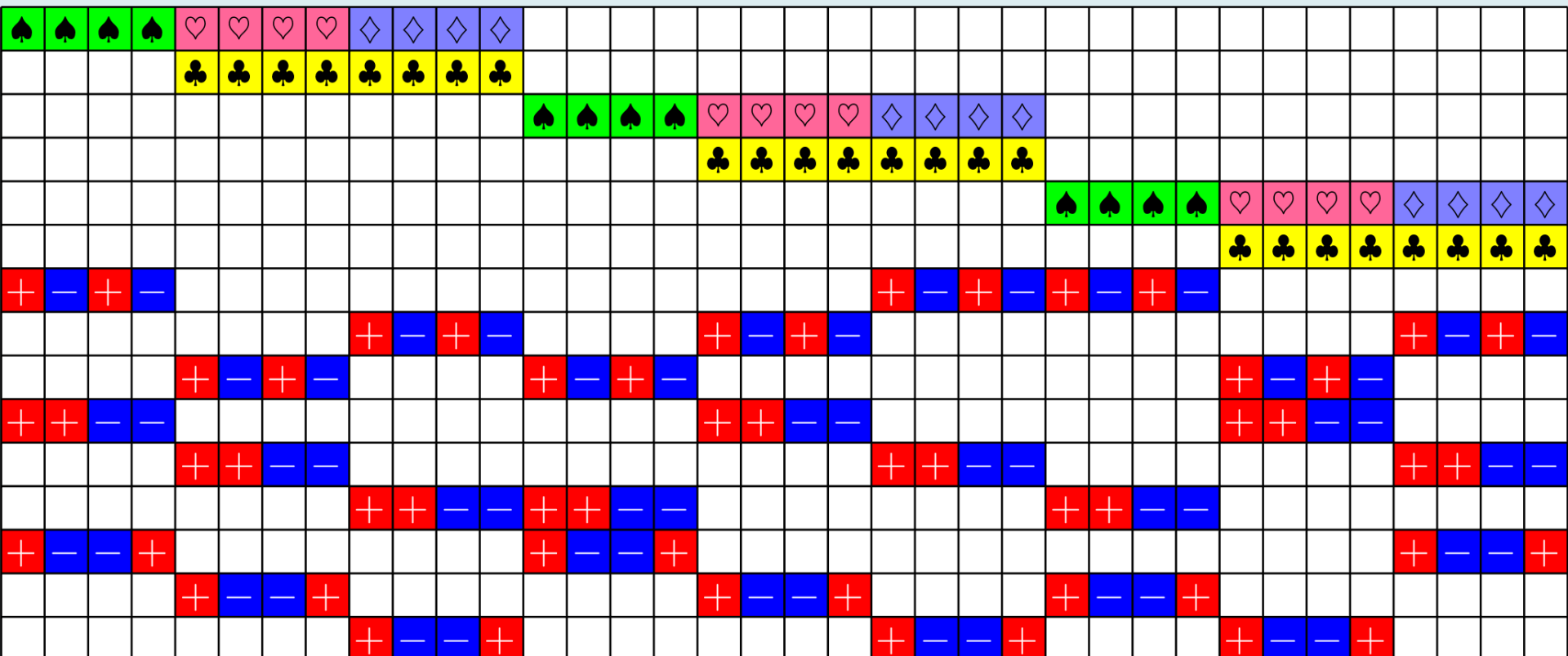
$$\text{Pink Heart } = +\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{Purple Diamond } = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{Yellow Club } = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\text{White Club } = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

COBTF Example II (Group Divisible Design)



$$\boxed{+} = +1$$

$$\boxed{-} = -1$$

$$\boxed{\spadesuit} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\boxed{\heartsuit} = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$\boxed{\heartsuit} = +\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{\diamondsuit} = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{\clubsuit} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{\clubsuit} = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

Chen's Construction

- Y. Q. Chen (1997): New difference sets!
- Used special sets U_0, \dots, U_{L-1} from a group G
- Φ_j by pulling rows U_j from the DFT over G
- Φ_0 by pulling rows $G \setminus U_0$.

$$\Phi_0 = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} (0,0) & (1,1) & (2,2) & (1,0) & (2,1) & (0,2) & (0,1) & (1,2) & (2,0) \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} (2,2) \\ (0,1) \\ (1,0) \\ (2,0) \\ (0,2) \\ (1,1) \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} w^0 & w^4 & w^2 & w^2 & w^0 & w^4 & w^2 & w^0 & w^4 \\ w^0 & w^4 & w^2 & w^0 & w^4 & w^2 & w^4 & w^2 & w^0 \\ w^0 & w^4 & w^2 & w^4 & w^2 & w^0 & w^0 & w^4 & w^2 \\ w^0 & w^2 & w^4 & w^2 & w^4 & w^0 & w^0 & w^2 & w^4 \\ w^0 & w^2 & w^4 & w^0 & w^2 & w^4 & w^2 & w^4 & w^0 \\ w^0 & w^2 & w^4 & w^4 & w^0 & w^2 & w^4 & w^0 & w^2 \end{matrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$U_0 = \{(0,0), (1,2), (2,1)\}$$

$$\Phi_1 = \begin{matrix} \begin{matrix} (0,0) \\ (0,2) \\ (0,1) \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} w^0 & w^0 & w^0 & w^0 & w^0 & w^0 & w^0 & w^0 & w^0 \\ w^0 & w^2 & w^4 & w^0 & w^2 & w^4 & w^2 & w^4 & w^0 \\ w^0 & w^4 & w^2 & w^0 & w^4 & w^2 & w^4 & w^2 & w^0 \end{matrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$U_1 = \{(0,0), (0,2), (0,1)\}$$

$$\Phi_2 = \begin{matrix} \begin{matrix} (0,0) \\ (1,1) \\ (2,2) \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} w^0 & w^0 & w^0 & w^0 & w^0 & w^0 & w^0 & w^0 & w^0 \\ w^0 & w^2 & w^4 & w^4 & w^0 & w^2 & w^4 & w^0 & w^2 \\ w^0 & w^4 & w^2 & w^2 & w^0 & w^4 & w^2 & w^0 & w^4 \end{matrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$U_2 = \{(0,0), (1,1), (2,2)\}$$

$$\Phi_3 = \begin{matrix} \begin{matrix} (0,0) \\ (0,2) \\ (0,1) \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} w^0 & w^0 & w^0 & w^0 & w^0 & w^0 & w^0 & w^0 & w^0 \\ w^0 & w^4 & w^2 & w^4 & w^2 & w^0 & w^0 & w^4 & w^2 \\ w^0 & w^2 & w^4 & w^2 & w^4 & w^0 & w^0 & w^2 & w^4 \end{matrix} \end{matrix}$$

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- $(\Phi_j)_{j=0}^{L-1}$ is a COBTF with real gram matrix

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Example. Chen constructs

$$U_0, U_1, \dots, U_{323} \subset \mathbb{Z}_3^8$$

This gives us a COBTF $(\Phi_j)_{j=0}^{323}$.

\exists 324×324 real Hadamard matrix.

\exists real 957177×2152008 ETF.

\exists SRGs 2152008 ,

and 2152008 vertices.

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Off the charts!

		807	578	578	17	-17	
?	1300	441	154	147	21^{507}	-14^{792}	
		858	563	572	13^{792}	-22^{507}	
?	1300	516	254	172	86^{52}	-4^{1247}	
		783	438	522	3^{1247}	-87^{52}	$\text{pg}(9,86,6)?$

Finding an axial 77×210

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- Let Φ be the known centered 77×210 .

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- Instead we find $x = \operatorname{argmin}_{\|x\|_2=1} \|\Phi^\top x\|_4$

Finding an axial 77×210

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From Brouwer's
table online:

?	210	95	40	45	5^{133}	-10^{76}	2-graph?
		114	63	60	9^{76}	-6^{133}	2-graph?
+	210	99	48	45	9^{77}	-6^{132}	Sym(7) - Klin, cf. Klin et al ; 2-graph
		110	55	60	5^{132}	-10^{77}	pg(11,9,6)?; 2-graph

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Thanks!

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- Webpage: <https://tinyurl.com/jasperAFIT>
- Slides: <https://slides.com/johnjasper>

