The real structure of a massless block: $SO(30)$ in the finite geometry

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The five light quarks in three colours with their conjugates span the vector of $SO(30)$, whose adjoint contains a colour antitriplet with the charge counts $(6, 6, 3)$ used in a composite reading of the antisquarks. We place this group in the finite geometry as the commutant of the real structure j, with $j^2 = +1$, on the massless light block. Finite fluctuations compatible with the real structure have a symmetric block within one multiplet, with the counts $(3, 6, 1)$. The connection along the interval of the parent of the finite Dirac operator has the antisymmetric block, and its compression to the finite window is symmetric.

I. INTRODUCTION

A paper of 2024 [1] classifies the scalars of a supersymmetric Standard Model with three generations as composites in the adjoint of $SO(32)$. The vector of its $SO(30)$ is formed by the five light quarks u, c, d, s, b in three colours with their conjugates, and the top stays apart. Under $SU(5) \times SU(3)$ it keeps the mesons in $(24, 1)$ and the diquarks in $(15, \bar{3})$ and its conjugate, and the antitriplet has the charge counts

$$\left(-\tfrac{2}{3}, +\tfrac{1}{3}, +\tfrac{4}{3}\right): \qquad (6,\ 6,\ 3). \tag{1}$$

The counting goes back to [2], which finds neither $SO(30)$ nor a role for $SO(32)$ (Supplemental Material, part 21).

A reading of the LaTeX source of [1] (Supplemental Material, part 36, section 1) records the following. The paper reaches $SO(30)$ and $SO(32)$ from $SU(16) \times U(1) \supset SU(15) \supset SU(5) \times SU(3)$ by adding singlets. Its postulates force the quark that does not bind to be up-type, and the top is favoured with the remark "we have not a concrete argument". So the binding mechanism, the identity of the top as the quark that stays out, and the fermion partner of the three scalars of charge $+4/3$ are open there.

Independently, in the exact quadratic spectral action of Supplemental Material, part 18, among single charged species only an up-type quark can be removed while keeping $\cos^2\theta_{\rm NC} = 5/8$ and the ratio $8/3$ of the photon and gluon coefficients (Supplemental Material, part 21, for the classical bosonic trace with three generations). Removing the top leaves $30 = (5, 3) \oplus (\bar{5}, \bar{3})$, with

$$\begin{aligned}\Lambda^2(30) = {} & (24, 8) + (24, 1) + (1, 8) + (1, 1) \\ & + (10, 6) + (15, \bar{3}) + \text{conjugates of the last two,}\end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

and $496 \to (435, 1) + (1, 1) + (30, 2)$ under $SO(30) \times SO(2) \subset SO(32)$. The two selections of an up-type quark are independent arguments with the same outcome (Supplemental Material, part 36).

We ask where $SO(30)$ lives in the finite geometry. Section II places it as the symmetry of the massless light block under the real structure for $s = +1$. Section III excludes the counts (1) from finite fluctuations within one multiplet. Sections IV and V find them in the connection along the interval of the parent of the finite Dirac operator D_F, and $(3, 6, 1)$ in its compression to the window. Results carry the numbers of the parts that prove them.

II. THE SIGN OF AN ODD FACTORIZATION AND THE SYMMETRY OF A MASSLESS BLOCK

Let (A, H, D, J, γ) be a finite real spectral triple of KO-dimension six. An odd factorization is a unitary U with

$$\begin{aligned}&U^2 = 1, \quad U\gamma = -\gamma U, \quad UJ = sJU, \\ &[U, a] = [U, a^o] = [U, D] = 0,\end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

$s = \pm 1$. It writes the triple as a product of an odd triple of KO-dimension 7 ($s = +1$, label 11) or 5 ($s = -1$, label 9) with a Clifford point [3, 4]. On H_+, $d = (UD)|_{H_+}$ and $j = (UJ)|_{H_+}$ satisfy $j^2 = s$ and $jd = s\,dj$ (Supplemental Material, part 06, Theorem 2).

Proposition 8.1 (Supplemental Material, part 35). Let E be an eigenspace of d^2 in H_+, of dimension n. The unitaries of E that commute with j form $O(n)$ if $s = +1$, and $USp(n)$ if $s = -1$, in which case n is even.

Here j is a real structure for $s = +1$ and a quaternionic structure for $s = -1$. The symmetries of the pair (j, d) are smaller, $O(n_+) \times O(n_-)$ for $s = +1$, with $n_\pm$ the dimensions of the eigenspaces of d at $\pm\mu$ in E, and $U(n/2)$ for $s = -1$, since then j exchanges these eigenspaces; on a massless block $d = 0$.

Let $V = \mathbb{C}^5 \otimes \mathbb{C}^3$, with $Q = 2/3$ on u, c and $Q = -1/3$ on d, s, b. For the five light quarks, $H_+ = \{q_L\} \oplus \{\overline{q_R}\} = V \oplus \bar{V}$, of dimension 30. Let $Uq_L = q_R$, $U\overline{q_R} = s\,\overline{q_L}$ and $j = U^{-1}J|_{H_+}$; then $j^2 = s$, $j\,q_L = s\,\overline{q_R}$ and $j\,\overline{q_R} = q_L$.

Proposition 11.1 (Supplemental Material, part 38). Let $s = +1$ and $j(v, w) = (K^{-1}w, Kv)$, with K the coordinatewise conjugation. The skew-Hermitian a with $jaj^{-1} = a$ are

$$a = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & B \\ \bar{B} & \bar{\alpha} \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \alpha^* = -\alpha, \quad B^T = -B, \tag{4}$$

so they form $\mathfrak{so}(30) = \mathfrak{u}(15) \oplus \Lambda^2 V$, with $\mathfrak{u}(15)$ the commutant of the complex structure $I = (i, -i)$, which is quark number. A Hermitian generator $H = ia$ satisfies $jHj^{-1} = -H$. For $s = -1$ the same computation gives $\mathfrak{usp}(30) = \mathfrak{u}(15) \oplus S^2 V$.

With $\Lambda^2 V = (S^2 5, \bar{3}) \oplus (\Lambda^2 5, 6)$ and $S^2 V = (S^2 5, 6) \oplus (\Lambda^2 5, \bar{3})$ (Supplemental Material, part 36, Proposition 9.2), the two signs give Table I.

So the $SO(30)$ of [1] and Supplemental Material, part 21 is the symmetry of the massless light block under the real structure for $s = +1$, and the counts (1) select the

TABLE I. The off-diagonal block of the commutant of j on the massless light block (Supplemental Material, part 38).

	antitriplet	$(-\frac{2}{3}, +\frac{1}{3}, +\frac{4}{3})$	sextet
$s=+1$, $\Lambda^2 V$	$(S^2 5, \bar{3})$	$(6,6,3)$	$(\Lambda^2 5, 6)$
$s=-1$, $S^2 V$	$(\Lambda^2 5, \bar{3})$	$(3,6,1)$	$(S^2 5, 6)$

same sign. This U only defines j; the algebra of Section IV does not commute with it, so it gives no factorization in the sense of Supplemental Material, part 06. The sign comes from the neutral sector, since charged sectors admit both: after the heavy-W limit, $s=-1$ needs every singular value of the neutral mass matrix to have even multiplicity, so a generic Majorana block admits only $s=+1$ (Supplemental Material, part 06, Lemma 4 and Result 7). A realistic seesaw sector thus selects $s=+1$, within these hypotheses.

III. J-COMPATIBLE OPERATORS AND GAUGE GENERATORS

Proposition 9.3 (Supplemental Material, part 36). Let J be an antiunitary on $V \oplus \bar{V}$ exchanging the summands, with $J^2=\epsilon$, let X be Hermitian with $JX=\epsilon' XJ$, and let $B \in V \otimes V$ be its block from $\bar{V}$ to V. Then $B = \epsilon\epsilon' B^T$. In the KO-dimensions 5, 6, 7 of the labels 9, 10, 11, $\epsilon\epsilon'=+1$ [5], so $B \in S^2 V$, whose antitriplet has the counts $(3,6,1)$. For a connection on a circle whose real structure is complex conjugation, of KO-dimension 1 with $(\epsilon,\epsilon')=(+1,-1)$, the block lies in $\Lambda^2 V$, with the counts (1).

The signs permit all of $S^2 V$; the algebra, grading and order conditions of a given triple select a subspace. A Hermitian generator of $\mathfrak{so}(30)$ anticommutes with j instead, with an antisymmetric block for $s=+1$ and a symmetric one for $s=-1$.

So, within one multiplet V and in the labels 9 to 11, the particle-antiparticle block of a finite Hermitian operator compatible with J, such as an inner fluctuation, cannot have the counts (1). This is the finite form of the symmetry of a Majorana mass matrix, and of the Fermi-statistics constraint on a Lorentz-scalar bilinear of one Weyl multiplet without derivatives (recalled in Supplemental Material, part 36). The known escapes are three: a connection along a circle or an interval, as in the last statement above; blocks between two distinct multiplets, which J pairs with their transposes and otherwise leaves free; and derivative couplings. The first is taken up next; the second is open (Section VII).

IV. THE INTERVAL PARENT

The parent of Supplemental Material, part 22 realizes finite data of signs $(+,+,-)$ with $l\|D_F\| < \pi/2$ as the exact lowest window of $D_X = E\, d/dx$ on $L^2([0,l];\mathbb{C}^2) \otimes H_F$, with $E(\psi_L,\psi_R)=(\psi_R,-\psi_L)$ and the wall coupling $\tan(lD_F)$ (Theorem 22.1). With W the isometry from H_F onto the window, the compression $Q_l(T)=W^*TW$ satisfies $Q_l([D_X,f])=[D_F,Q_l(f)]$ and

$$Q_l(ET) = -\frac{1}{l}\int_0^l \sin(x\,\mathrm{ad}_{D_F})(T(x))\,dx \qquad (5)$$

(Theorem 22.4). The wall algebra at $x=l$ is the commutant C_F of D_F; under a five-dimensional Yang-Mills action its gauge directions are massless and the others start at $\pi/(2l)$ (Proposition 22.8).

On the light block take $D_F=0$. Let $C_0, C_l \ni 1$ be subalgebras of $A=M_{30}(\mathbb{R})$, the elements of $\mathrm{End}\, H_+$ commuting with j for $s=+1$, and let A_l be the smooth $f:[0,l]\to A$ with $f(0)\in C_0$ and $f(l)\in C_l$, acting by $\pi(f)=f$ on the H_+ components and by 0 on the others.

Proposition 11.2 (Supplemental Material, part 38). (i) $\pi(f)$ preserves the domain for all C_0, C_l, and order zero and order one hold on this block. (ii) The self-adjoint one-forms are exactly Ea_x on the H_+ components, with $a_x \in C^\infty([0,l],\mathfrak{so}(30))$ free at the walls, and $D_A = E\,(d/dx + a_x \oplus U a_x U^{-1})$. (iii) The real structure acts on them with the sign $+$ of KO-dimension six. The block of a_x between $\bar{V}$ and V is antisymmetric, and the block of the Hermitian operator Ea_x is symmetric, as Proposition 9.3 requires, with E carrying the other sign.

So the interval component reaches $\Lambda^2 V$ through the first escape. For a mass block $M\neq 0$, order one fails in the window, through the blocks $-UbU^{-1}Ma$ and $-aM^*UbU^{-1}$ of $[[D_F,\pi(a)], J\pi(b)J^{-1}]$; the corner representation keeps order one by the pointwise calculation, and for invertible M its endpoint corner is zero. The representation $\pi(f)=f\oplus 0$ is nonunital on the doubled space, so Theorem 22.3 of Supplemental Material, part 22, which assumes a unital algebra, needs a unital completion such as $f\oplus r1$, with endpoint condition $f(l)=r(l)1$; the finite failure remains. The masses need a treatment without order one, as in Supplemental Material, part 19.

Theorem 11.3 (Supplemental Material, part 38). Let k_0, k_l be the skew parts of C_0, C_l, and assume a five-dimensional Yang-Mills action on a flat product with M^4, as in Proposition 22.8, at trivial background with its natural boundary conditions, and the usual gauge action, supplied by a unital completion of π (the corner representation alone gives $\pi(u)\hat{J}\pi(u)\hat{J}^{-1}=0$). (i) The massless four-dimensional scalars from a_x form the orthogonal complement of k_0+k_l in $\mathfrak{so}(30)$, and the massless vectors $k_0\cap k_l$; the counts are tree-level field counts. (ii) In the parent of Supplemental Material, part 22, $C_0=A$, and there are none. (iii) For $C_0=C_l=M_{15}(\mathbb{C})$, the commutant of quark number, they are exactly $\Lambda^2 V \oplus \Lambda^2 \bar{V}$, 210 real components with the counts (1), and the massless vectors are $\mathfrak{u}(15)$, 225 real components. (iv) A generator in $k_0\cap k_l$ has a massless vector and no massless scalar, a

generator in $(k_0+k_l)^\perp$ has a massless scalar and no massless vector, and all others have neither. If the orthogonal projections onto k_0 and k_l commute (aligned walls), the towers are $n\pi/l$ in the first two cases and $(n-\frac{1}{2})\pi/l$ for a generator in exactly one of k_0, k_l; for walls that are not aligned they move, as in Supplemental Material, part 23. (v) With colour unbroken at both walls the $(1,8)$ is a vector, so $\Lambda^2(30)$ cannot consist entirely of massless scalars. In case (iii), the $(24,8)+(24,1)+(1,8)+(1,1)$ of Eq. (2) are vectors, and the scalars are $(15,\bar{3})+(10,6)$ and conjugates.

Item (iv) holds in free five-dimensional Yang-Mills at trivial background; its escapes are a circle without walls, a nontrivial holonomy, brane-localized terms and further internal dimensions. The wall algebra in (iii) is an input: at $D_F = 0$ every f preserves the domain, and the choice says that the walls conserve quark number and the bulk does not. By (v), the antisquark counts appear as scalars and the slepton counts, contained in $(24,1)+(1,1)$ (Supplemental Material, part 21), as vectors, so with these walls they are not scalars on an interval.

On a circle every generator has both a massless vector and a massless scalar, and all of $\Lambda^2(30)$ appears; a wall condition, or the reflection-even algebra of Supplemental Material, part 31, removes half. With holonomy I on the circle, diquarks are massive and mesons have massless scalars; on the interval with parity $\mathrm{Ad}(I)$, diquarks have massless scalars and mesons have none (Supplemental Material, part 38). The proposals of 11D files 06 to 09 read these groups and counts as type I′ Chan-Paton data, with the circle with holonomy I as a stack of D8-branes off an O8 plane; nothing here depends on them.

V. THE COMPRESSION TO THE WINDOW

Proposition 11.4 (Supplemental Material, part 38). Let $s = +1$, let D_F have the mass block $M = U\Lambda$ with Λ real for j and symmetric, and let $a_{\mathrm{tot}} = a \oplus UaU^{-1}$ be constant. (i) $[D_F, a_{\mathrm{tot}}]$ has the off-diagonal blocks US and SU^{-1}, with $S = [\Lambda, a]$ real and symmetric. (ii) For $\Lambda = \mathrm{diag}(m_i)$ on flavours, the compression (5) of Ea_{tot} acts as a change of Λ, symmetric as Proposition 9.3 requires, with

$$B_{ij} \mapsto -\frac{1-\cos(l(m_i-m_j))}{l(m_i-m_j)}\,B_{ij} \simeq -\frac{l}{2}(m_i-m_j)B_{ij}. \tag{6}$$

(iii) For distinct masses, $B_{ij} \mapsto (m_i-m_j)B_{ij}$ maps $(S^2 5, \bar{3}) \subset \Lambda^2 V$ onto $(\Lambda^2 5, \bar{3}) \subset S^2 V$, with kernel the five same-flavour diquarks, and $(\Lambda^2 5, 6)$ into $(S^2 5, 6)$. In charges, $(6,6,3) - (3,0,2) = (3,6,1)$. (iv) For a universal mass, $\Lambda = m$, the compression vanishes: $S = 0$, and $M = mU$ is invariant under $SO(30)$; fifteen Dirac fermions of equal mass are thirty Majorana fermions of equal mass.

In Connes' finite geometry the Higgs field has the form $[D_F, a]$ [6], while Ea_x is a Kaluza-Klein component along the interval. For constant a, $Ea_{\mathrm{tot}} = [D_X, f_{\mathrm{tot}}]$ with $f(x) = (x-l)a$ and $f(l) = 0$, so $Q_l([D_X, f]) = [D_F, Q_l(f)]$ applies as an operator identity; for invertible M, however, every one-form coefficient of the corner algebra of Supplemental Material, part 22 vanishes at l, so a nonzero constant a_{tot} is an inner one-form only of a unital completion, which has to be constructed (Supplemental Material, part 38). With that construction, in this parent, to first order and for the fixed compression, a finite Higgs one-form is the shadow of a gauge field along the interval, Eq. (6), and it inherits the symmetry type of the finite triple through the commutator with the masses. A generator commuting with the masses has no shadow. This accounts for the counts $(6,6,3)$ of the parent and $(3,6,1)$ of its window.

For a constant connection h, the moving window of Supplemental Material, part 22, Corollary 22.6, gives $-l[D_F, h]$ where the fixed compression gives $-\frac{l}{2}[D_F, h]$, with the quadratic term of [7], treated without order one in Supplemental Material, part 19. The shadow is tangent to the $O(30)$ orbit of Λ, so it gives no radial mode, in agreement with No-go theorem 22.7 of Supplemental Material, part 22 (one interval, fixed wall data, no bulk masses, even scalar fluctuations, moving window). Its escapes include the wall coupling as a field, odd connections as in Supplemental Material, part 23, noncommuting bulk masses and more internal dimensions; the odd generators are absent here, since $M_{30}(\mathbb{R})$ maps H_+ to itself.

VI. THE CHARGE-4/3 ANTITRIPLETS

The counts rest on one premise: five light quarks generate every squark and slepton as a composite in the adjoint of $SO(30)$ (Supplemental Material, part 21), scalars that the finite geometry of Connes et al. does not contain. The premise fixes the top's absence. For n_u up-type and n_d down-type light flavours the symmetric diquark antitriplets number $n_d(n_d+1)/2$, $n_u n_d$ and $n_u(n_u+1)/2$ at charges $-2/3$, $1/3$ and $4/3$; three generations of antisquarks need 6 and 6, whose only solution is $(n_u, n_d) = (2,3)$, and the charge-4/3 count is then 3 (Supplemental Material, part 21, Proposition 21.4). With the top, $(3,3)$ gives $(6,9,6)$, and the top would need $36 = 30+6$ real dimensions, while the plane that completes $SO(30)$ to $SO(32)$ is colour-neutral.

So the three antitriplets of charge 4/3 are half of a chiral-multiplet pairing: a Dirac quark of that charge needs two complex scalars per generation. Read as superpartners, their fermions are three left-handed Weyl singlets in $(\bar{3}, 4/3)$, anomalous on their own, since the $SU(3)^3$, $SU(3)^2U(1)$, $U(1)^3$ and gravitational traces are -3, 2, 64/3 and 12, and the meson sector, colour singlets of charges $0, \pm 1$, cancels none of them for any chirality of its fermions (Supplemental Material, part 21, Corollary 21.5); the $SU(3)^3$ trace is odd for every chirality assignment of the three multiplets. Two readings survive

the counting: the three scalars have no fermion partner, as the Higgs doublet has none in the Standard Model, so that supersymmetry is a property of the $(6, 6)$ part alone and the exotics are diquark scalars; or the top is in the block, which completes the exotic and breaks the $1/3$ count. In the window, the shadow (6) removes the same-flavour diquarks for distinct masses: the counts become $(3, 6, 1)$ in the first reading, with the one state $u \wedge c$ of charge $4/3$, and $(3, 9, 3)$ in the second, with uc, ut, ct; in both the window keeps three states of charge $-2/3$, so the match with the antisquarks holds in the parent and fails in the window. The selection of $(2, 3)$ itself belongs to the parent, since the flavour-antisymmetric counts of the window admit no solution of $(6, 6)$. The first reading makes a prediction: three colour-antitriplet scalars of charge $4/3$ with no fermions beside them.

VII. OPEN QUESTIONS

The exotics. Whether the three charge-$4/3$ scalars are partnerless, and at what scale; the anomaly excludes the chiral reading without new matter, and the count excludes the top.

Walls. Whether $M_{15}(\mathbb{C})$ at the walls follows from a boundary condition, for example a wall term that conserves quark number.

Masses. The quadratic terms of Supplemental Material, part 19 for this algebra, where order one fails.

Sleptons. Scalars in $(24, 1) + (1, 1)$ need components along further internal directions, such as the base of Supplemental Material, part 32.

Sextets. The $(10, 6)$ comes with the antitriplets, and nothing in this construction removes it.

The top. The relation to the $(30, 2)$ of $SO(32)$, with the second factor as the $SO(2)$ of the top.

Two multiplets. Whether the $(15, \bar{3})$ of [1] can be read as bilinears of two distinct multiplets, which Proposition 9.3 does not constrain. The paper gives it as the antisymmetric square of one fundamental, without stating chirality, and its remark on diquarks of odd parity is consistent with Proposition 9.3 (Supplemental Material, part 36).

No negative statement above closes an item. Proposition 9.3 points to the interval and to two multiplets, Theorem 11.3 to the walls and to further internal directions, and No-go theorem 22.7 to the wall, the odd directions and more dimensions.

STATUS

The results of Supplemental Material, part 06, Supplemental Material, part 21 and Supplemental Material, part 22 used here were refereed by GPT-6.1 Terra, and No-go theorem 22.7 also by GPT-6 Astra. Propositions 8.1, 9.2 and 9.3 were checked by their author, by GPT-6.1 Terra and by Claude Sonnet 5.5, with the amendments applied. The account of [1] rests on a reading of its LaTeX source by Claude Sonnet 5.5. Propositions 11.1, 11.2 and 11.4 and Theorem 11.3 were checked by their author, by Claude Sonnet 5.5, and by GPT-6.1 Terra on 5 November 2026, whose corrections (the nonunital representation and the unital completion behind the gauge action and the inner fluctuation at nonzero mass; the real-vector-space decomposition; the tree-level character of the counts) are applied. Proposition 11.4 was also checked in Python, by its author on a model with $V = \mathbb{C}^3$ and by Claude Sonnet 5.5 by quadrature with five flavours in three colours. Nothing here is submitted.

PROVENANCE

This note has no listed authors. It was drafted by Claude Opus 5.5 at the request of Claude Fable 5.1. It draws on lemma 06 by GPT-6 Astra, lemmas 21 and 22 by Claude Opus 5.5 (Proposition 21.4 and Corollary 21.5 by the user and Claude Fable 5.1), the 11D files 08 and 09 by a Claude session, the 11D file 11 by Claude Opus 5.5, referee reports by GPT-6.1 Terra, and readings by Claude Sonnet 5.5.

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