Balanced designs related to projective planes

Hadi Kharaghani

Rijeka Conference on Combinatorial Objects and Their Applications University of Rijeka Rijeka, Croatia July 3 -7, 2023 Joint work with Sho Suda

July 5, 2023



Eric Verheiden provided a direct construction for the Bush-type Hadamard matrices using the incidence matrices of the projective planes in 1982.

Eric Verheiden provided a direct construction for the Bush-type Hadamard matrices using the incidence matrices of the projective planes in 1982.

In his five pages paper Eric Verheiden noted that four MOLS of size 10 is enough to construct a symmetric Bush-type Hadamard matrix and suggested an exhaustive search to show the nonexistent of such matrices.

Eric Verheiden provided a direct construction for the Bush-type Hadamard matrices using the incidence matrices of the projective planes in 1982.

In his five pages paper Eric Verheiden noted that four MOLS of size 10 is enough to construct a symmetric Bush-type Hadamard matrix and suggested an exhaustive search to show the nonexistent of such matrices.

Balancedly Splittable Hadamard matrices

Here is a balancedly splitted Hadamard matrix of order 4:

Here is a balancedly splitted Hadamard matrix of order 4: - = -1 and $\bar{a} = -a$.

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} H_1 \\ H_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & - & 1 & - \\ 1 & 1 & - & - \\ 1 & - & - & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

• • • • • • • • • • • •

Here is a balancedly splitted Hadamard matrix of order 4: - = -1 and $\bar{a} = -a$.

Here is a balancedly splitted Hadamard matrix of order 4:- = -1 and $\bar{a} = -a$.

Here is a balancedly splitted Hadamard matrix of order 4:- = -1 and $\bar{a} = -a$.

Every normalized Hadamard matrix is balancedly splittable in this way.

H. Kharaghani (RICCOTA2023) Balanced designs related to projective planes

ŀ

Here is a twin balancedly splitted Hadamard matrix of order 16:

Here is a twin balancedly splitted Hadamard matrix of order 16:



July 5, 2023 5 / 54

H. Kharaghani (RICCOTA2023) Balanced designs related to projective planes

イロト イヨト イヨト イヨト

$$H_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1\\11-1-1-1-1-1\\1--1&1--1\\1--1&1--1\\1--1&1\\1--1-1&1--1\\1--1&1-1\\1--1&1-1\\1--1&$$

H. Kharaghani (RICCOTA2023) Balanced designs related to projective planes

・ロト ・ 日 ト ・ 日 ト ・ 日 ト

< □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > <

$$H_0^t H_0 =$$

イロト イヨト イヨト イヨト

$H_1^t H_1 =$	$ \begin{bmatrix} 6\bar{2}\bar{2}\bar{2}\bar{2}\bar{2}\bar{2}\bar{2}\bar{2}\bar{2}\bar{2}$	$H_2^t H_2 =$	$\begin{array}{c} 6\bar{2}\bar{2}\bar{2}\bar{2}\bar{2}\bar{2}\bar{2}\bar{2}\bar{2}\bar{2}$
---------------	--	---------------	--

The corresponding angle between lines is $\arccos(\frac{1}{3})$ for both sets of lines.

The corresponding angle between lines is $\arccos(\frac{1}{5})$.

The corresponding angle between lines is $\arccos(\frac{1}{5})$.

A normalized Hadamard matrix H is *balancedly splittable* if by suitably permuting its rows it can be transformed to

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} H_1 \\ H_2 \end{bmatrix},$$

< ∃ ►

A normalized Hadamard matrix H is *balancedly splittable* if by suitably permuting its rows it can be transformed to

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} H_1 \\ H_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

such that $H_1^t H_1$ has at most two distinct off-diagonal entries.

A normalized Hadamard matrix H is *balancedly splittable* if by suitably permuting its rows it can be transformed to

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} H_1 \\ H_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

such that $H_1^t H_1$ has at most two distinct off-diagonal entries.

Let $H = \begin{bmatrix} H_1 \\ H_2 \end{bmatrix}$ be a balancedly splittable Hadamard matrix of order *n*, where H_1 is an $\ell \times n$ matrix.

A normalized Hadamard matrix H is *balancedly splittable* if by suitably permuting its rows it can be transformed to

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} H_1 \\ H_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

such that $H_1^t H_1$ has at most two distinct off-diagonal entries.

Let $H = \begin{bmatrix} H_1 \\ H_2 \end{bmatrix}$ be a balancedly splittable Hadamard matrix of order *n*, where H_1 is an $\ell \times n$ matrix. Then, there exist integers *a*, *b* and a (0, 1)-matrix *A* such that $a \ge b$ and

$$H_1^tH_1 = \ell I_n + aA + b(J_n - A - I_n).$$

A normalized Hadamard matrix H is *balancedly splittable* if by suitably permuting its rows it can be transformed to

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} H_1 \\ H_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

such that $H_1^t H_1$ has at most two distinct off-diagonal entries.

Let $H = \begin{bmatrix} H_1 \\ H_2 \end{bmatrix}$ be a balancedly splittable Hadamard matrix of order *n*, where H_1 is an $\ell \times n$ matrix. Then, there exist integers *a*, *b* and a (0, 1)-matrix *A* such that $a \ge b$ and

$$H_1^t H_1 = \ell I_n + aA + b(J_n - A - I_n).$$

We will concentrate on the case where b = -a.

H. Kharaghani (RICCOTA2023) Balanced designs related to projective planes

A B A B
A B
A
A
B
A
A
B
A
A
B
A
A
B
A
A
B
A
A
B
A
A
B
A
A
B
A
A
B
A
A
B
A
A
B
A
A
B
A
A
B
A
A
B
A
A
A
B
A
A
B
A
A
B
A
A
B
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A

Let $X = \{L_1, L_2, ..., L_k\}$ be a finite set of lines in \mathbb{R}^m and let the line L_i be spanned by the unit vector u_i .

Let $X = \{L_1, L_2, ..., L_k\}$ be a finite set of lines in \mathbb{R}^m and let the line L_i be spanned by the unit vector u_i .

X is said to form an Equiangular Tight Frame, ETF,

Let $X = \{L_1, L_2, ..., L_k\}$ be a finite set of lines in \mathbb{R}^m and let the line L_i be spanned by the unit vector u_i .

X is said to form an Equiangular Tight Frame, ETF, if $|\langle u_i, u_j \rangle| = \alpha$, for some number $0 < \alpha < 1$, $i \neq j$, and

Let $X = \{L_1, L_2, ..., L_k\}$ be a finite set of lines in \mathbb{R}^m and let the line L_i be spanned by the unit vector u_i .

X is said to form an Equiangular Tight Frame, ETF, if $|\langle u_i, u_j \rangle| = \alpha$, for some number $0 < \alpha < 1$, $i \neq j$, and

$$\sum_{j=1}^k |\langle \mathsf{x},\mathsf{u}_j\rangle|^2 = \|x\|^2$$

Let $X = \{L_1, L_2, ..., L_k\}$ be a finite set of lines in \mathbb{R}^m and let the line L_i be spanned by the unit vector u_i .

X is said to form an Equiangular Tight Frame, ETF, if $|\langle u_i, u_j \rangle| = \alpha$, for some number $0 < \alpha < 1$, $i \neq j$, and

$$\sum_{j=1}^k |\langle \mathsf{x},\mathsf{u}_j\rangle|^2 = \|x\|^2$$

holds for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^m$.

Delsarte, Goethals and Seidel (DGS)(1975):

Let $X = \{L_1, L_2, ..., L_k\}$ be a finite set of lines in \mathbb{R}^m and let the line L_i be spanned by the unit vector u_i .

X is said to form an Equiangular Tight Frame, ETF, if $|\langle u_i, u_j \rangle| = \alpha$, for some number $0 < \alpha < 1$, $i \neq j$, and

$$\sum_{j=1}^k |\langle \mathsf{x},\mathsf{u}_j\rangle|^2 = \|x\|^2$$

holds for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^m$.

Delsarte, Goethals and Seidel (DGS)(1975):

Let $X \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ be a set of unit vectors such that $|\langle v, w \rangle| = \alpha$ for all $v, w \in X, v \neq w$. If $m < \frac{1}{\alpha^2}$, then

$$|X| \leq \frac{m(1-\alpha^2)}{1-m\alpha^2}.$$

A balancedly splittable Hadamard matrix



A balancedly splittable Hadamard matrix



a balanced split

The rows of a splitted Hadamard matrix considered as lines in \mathbb{R}^6

The rows of a splitted Hadamard matrix considered as lines in \mathbb{R}^6

 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ - & - & 1 & 1 & - & - \\ 1 & 1 & - & - & - & - \\ - & - & - & - & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & - & 1 & - \\ 1 & 1 & - & 1 & - & 1 \\ 1 & - & 1 & 1 & 1 & - \\ - & 1 & 1 & 1 & - & - & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & - & - & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & - & - & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & - & 1 & 1 & - & - \\ - & 1 & 1 & 1 & - & - \\ 1 & - & - & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ - & 1 & 1 & - & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
The rows of a splitted Hadamard matrix considered as lines in \mathbb{R}^6

 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ - & - & 1 & 1 & - & - \\ 1 & 1 & - & - & - & - \\ - & - & - & - & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & - & 1 & - & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & - & 1 & 1 & - & 1 \\ 1 & - & 1 & 1 & 1 & - & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & - & - & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & - & - & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & - & - & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & - & - & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & - & 1 & 1 & - & - \\ 1 & - & 1 & 1 & - & 1 \\ 1 & - & - & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ - & 1 & 1 & - & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

• forms an ETF meeting the **DGS** upper bound.

The rows of a splitted Hadamard matrix considered as lines in \mathbb{R}^6

 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ - & - & 1 & 1 & - & - \\ 1 & 1 & - & - & - & - \\ - & - & - & - & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & - & 1 & - & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & - & 1 & 1 & - & 1 \\ 1 & - & 1 & 1 & 1 & - & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & - & - & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & - & - & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & - & - & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & - & - & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & - & 1 & 1 & - & - \\ 1 & - & 1 & 1 & - & 1 \\ 1 & - & - & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ - & 1 & 1 & - & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

• forms an ETF meeting the **DGS** upper bound.

Definition: Unbiased Hadamard Matrices

Hadamard matrices H and K of order n are unbiased if

$$HK^t = \sqrt{n}L$$

for some Hadamard matrix L of order n.

Definition: Unbiased Hadamard Matrices

Hadamard matrices H and K of order n are unbiased if

$$HK^t = \sqrt{n}L$$

for some Hadamard matrix L of order n.

A balancedly splittable Hadamard matrix

A balancedly splittable Hadamard matrix



A balancedly splittable Hadamard matrix

• a balanced split



• is formed

is formed

• H and K are unbiased

is formed

• H and K are unbiased

H. Kharaghani (RICCOTA2023) Balanced designs related to projective planes

Let $H = \begin{bmatrix} H_1 \\ H_2 \end{bmatrix}$ be a balancedly splitted Hadamard matrix of order n with $H_1^t H_1 = \ell I_n + aS$ where $a \neq 0$ and S is an $n \times n$ (0, 1, -1)-matrix.

Let $H = \begin{bmatrix} H_1 \\ H_2 \end{bmatrix}$ be a balancedly splitted Hadamard matrix of order n with $H_1^t H_1 = \ell I_n + aS$ where $a \neq 0$ and S is an $n \times n$ (0, 1, -1)-matrix. Then the following are equivalent.

Let $H = \begin{bmatrix} H_1 \\ H_2 \end{bmatrix}$ be a balancedly splitted Hadamard matrix of order n with $H_1^t H_1 = \ell I_n + aS$ where $a \neq 0$ and S is an $n \times n$ (0, 1, -1)-matrix. Then the following are equivalent.

• $K = \frac{1}{2a}(H_1^t H_1 - H_2^t H_2)$ is a Hadamard matrix.

Let $H = \begin{bmatrix} H_1 \\ H_2 \end{bmatrix}$ be a balancedly splitted Hadamard matrix of order n with $H_1^t H_1 = \ell I_n + aS$ where $a \neq 0$ and S is an $n \times n$ (0, 1, -1)-matrix. Then the following are equivalent.

•
$$K = \frac{1}{2a}(H_1^t H_1 - H_2^t H_2)$$
 is a Hadamard matrix.

•
$$(\ell, a) = (\frac{n \pm \sqrt{n}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2})$$

Let $H = \begin{bmatrix} H_1 \\ H_2 \end{bmatrix}$ be a balancedly splitted Hadamard matrix of order n with $H_1^t H_1 = \ell I_n + aS$ where $a \neq 0$ and S is an $n \times n$ (0, 1, -1)-matrix. Then the following are equivalent.

•
$$K = \frac{1}{2a}(H_1^t H_1 - H_2^t H_2)$$
 is a Hadamard matrix.

•
$$(\ell, a) = (\frac{n \pm \sqrt{n}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}).$$

In this case, $n = 4k^2$ for some integer k,

$$HK^t = \sqrt{n} \left[\begin{array}{c} H_1 \\ -H_2 \end{array} \right],$$

Let $H = \begin{bmatrix} H_1 \\ H_2 \end{bmatrix}$ be a balancedly splitted Hadamard matrix of order n with $H_1^t H_1 = \ell I_n + aS$ where $a \neq 0$ and S is an $n \times n$ (0, 1, -1)-matrix. Then the following are equivalent.

•
$$K = \frac{1}{2a}(H_1^t H_1 - H_2^t H_2)$$
 is a Hadamard matrix.

•
$$(\ell, a) = (\frac{n \pm \sqrt{n}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}).$$

In this case, $n = 4k^2$ for some integer k,

$$HK^t = \sqrt{n} \left[\begin{array}{c} H_1 \\ -H_2 \end{array} \right],$$

and thus the Hadamard matrices H and K are unbiased.

Let $H = \begin{bmatrix} H_1 \\ H_2 \end{bmatrix}$ be a balancedly splitted Hadamard matrix of order n with $H_1^t H_1 = \ell I_n + aS$ where $a \neq 0$ and S is an $n \times n$ (0, 1, -1)-matrix. Then the following are equivalent.

•
$$K = \frac{1}{2a}(H_1^t H_1 - H_2^t H_2)$$
 is a Hadamard matrix.

•
$$(\ell, a) = (\frac{n \pm \sqrt{n}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}).$$

In this case, $n = 4k^2$ for some integer k,

$$HK^t = \sqrt{n} \left[\begin{array}{c} H_1 \\ -H_2 \end{array} \right],$$

and thus the Hadamard matrices H and K are unbiased.

Two of the five Hadamard matrices of order 16 fail to be balancedly splittable with $(\ell, a) = (6, 2)$.

Nonexistence

э.

Image: A match a ma

There is no balancedly splittable Hadamard matrix with the parameters $(n, \ell, a), \ell + a \neq 0 \pmod{4}$.

< 行

There is no balancedly splittable Hadamard matrix with the parameters $(n, \ell, a), \ell + a \neq 0 \pmod{4}$.

Let x, y, x, w be non-negative integers such that



There is no balancedly splittable Hadamard matrix with the parameters $(n, \ell, a), \ell + a \not\equiv 0 \pmod{4}.$

Let x, y, x, w be non-negative integers such that



Then it follows that

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z + w &= \ell, \\ x + y - z - w &= a, \\ x - y + z - w &= a, \\ x - y - z + w &= -a \end{cases}$$

July 5, 2023 20 / 54 There is no balancedly splittable Hadamard matrix with the parameters $(n, \ell, a), \ell + a \not\equiv 0 \pmod{4}.$

Let x, y, x, w be non-negative integers such that



Then it follows that

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z + w &= \ell, \\ x + y - z - w &= a, \\ x - y + z - w &= a, \\ x - y - z + w &= -a. \end{cases}$$

Solving these equations yields $(x, y, z, w) = (\frac{\ell+a}{4}, \frac{\ell+a}{4}, \frac{\ell+a}{4}, \frac{\ell-3a}{4}).$ Therefore, $\ell + a \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$.



< □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ >

Theorem (K, Pender, Suda, DCC 2021)

There is a balancedly splittable Hadamard matrix of order $4n^2$ for any n an order of a Hadamard matrix.

There are nine submatrices forming the desired matrix:

Theorem (K, Pender, Suda, DCC 2021)

There is a balancedly splittable Hadamard matrix of order $4n^2$ for any n an order of a Hadamard matrix.

There are nine submatrices forming the desired matrix:

$$\begin{bmatrix} G & F & -F \\ E & A & B \\ -E & B & A \end{bmatrix}.$$

Theorem (K, Pender, Suda, DCC 2021)

There is a balancedly splittable Hadamard matrix of order $4n^2$ for any n an order of a Hadamard matrix.

There are nine submatrices forming the desired matrix:

$$\begin{bmatrix} G & F & -F \\ E & A & B \\ -E & B & A \end{bmatrix}.$$

• The most important Hadamard matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & - \end{pmatrix}$$

• Auxiliary matrices:

$$c_0 = egin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad c_1 = egin{pmatrix} 1 & - \ - & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

H. Kharaghani (RICCOTA2023) Balanced designs related to projective planes э

A B A B
A B
A
A
B
A
A
B
A
A
B
A
A
B
A
A
B
A
A
B
A
A
B
A
A
B
A
A
B
A
A
B
A
A
B
A
A
B
A
A
B
A
A
B
A
A
A
B
A
A
B
A
A
B
A
A
B
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A

S1: Form the block Barker sequence

S1: Form the block Barker sequence

 (c_0,c_1)

is a block Barker sequence with block autocorrelation 0

S1: Form the block Barker sequence

 (c_0,c_1)

is a block Barker sequence with block autocorrelation 0

S2: Form the block Golay sequence

S1: Form the block Barker sequence

 (c_0, c_1)

is a block Barker sequence with block autocorrelation 0

S2: Form the block Golay sequence

• The sequences

$$(c_0, c_1, c_1)$$
 $(c_0, c_1, -c_1)$

form a block Golay pair with sum of autocorrelation 0.

S1: Form the block Barker sequence

 (c_0, c_1)

is a block Barker sequence with block autocorrelation 0

S2: Form the block Golay sequence

The sequences

$$(c_0, c_1, c_1)$$
 $(c_0, c_1, -c_1)$

form a block Golay pair with sum of autocorrelation 0.

S3: Form two block circulant matrices
S1: Form the block Barker sequence

 (c_0,c_1)

is a block Barker sequence with block autocorrelation 0

S2: Form the block Golay sequence

The sequences

$$(c_0, c_1, c_1)$$
 $(c_0, c_1, -c_1)$

form a block Golay pair with sum of autocorrelation 0.

S3: Form two block circulant matrices

• $bcirc(c_0c_1c_1)$ $bcirc(c_0c_1\bar{c}_1)$ form a block complementary pair with block autocorrelation 0

S1: Form the block Barker sequence

 (c_0,c_1)

is a block Barker sequence with block autocorrelation 0

S2: Form the block Golay sequence

The sequences

$$(c_0, c_1, c_1)$$
 $(c_0, c_1, -c_1)$

form a block Golay pair with sum of autocorrelation 0.

S3: Form two block circulant matrices

• $bcirc(c_0c_1c_1)$ $bcirc(c_0c_1\bar{c}_1)$ form a block complementary pair with block autocorrelation 0 • Form the matrices

3

• • • • • • • • • • • •

• Form the matrices

 $A = bcirc(c_0c_1c_1), \qquad B = bcirc(c_0c_1\bar{c}_1)$

• Form the matrices A=bcirc($c_0c_1c_1$), B=bcirc($c_0c_1\bar{c}_1$)

Then the matrix

э

→ ∃ →

H. Kharaghani (RICCOTA2023) Balanced designs related to projective planes

(*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	*	*	*	*	1	1	1	—	1	_	1	1	1	_	—	1	-
	*	*	*	*	1	1	—	1	_	1	1	1	—	1	1	_	
	*	*	*	*	1	—	1	1	1	—	-	1	1	1	1	_	
	*	*	*	*	—	1	1	1	_	1	1	_	1	1	—	1	
	*	*	*	*	1	_	1	—	1	1	1	_	_	1	1	1	
	*	*	*	*	—	1	_	1	1	1	-	1	1	_	1	1	
	*	*	*	*	1	1	1	—	_	1	1	1	1	_	1	_	-
	*	*	*	*	1	1	_	1	1	_	1	1	_	1	—	1	
	*	*	*	*	—	1	1	1	1	_	1	_	1	1	1	_	
	*	*	*	*	1	_	1	1	_	1	-	1	1	1	—	1	
	*	*	*	*	1	_	_	1	1	1	1	_	1	_	1	1	
	*	*	*	*	—	1	1	_	1	1	-	1	_	1	1	1	Ϊ
•																	



$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	$-\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & - 1 & - 1 & - 1 & - 1 \\ -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & - 1 & - 1 & - 1 & 1 & 1 & - 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$	
$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & - \\ 1 & 1 & - \\ 1 & 1 & - \end{vmatrix}$	-1 -1 1 1 -1 $-$	
$ \frac{1}{1}$	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 + 1 +	_
- 1 - - 1 -	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 - 1 - 1	
1	1 -1 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 1 - 1 -	
$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	- 1 1 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 1 - -1 1 - 1 1 -1 - 1 1 1)

Summary

< □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ >

H. Kharaghani (RICCOTA2023) Balanced designs related to projective planes

• There is a balancedly splittable Hadamard matrix of order $64n^2$ for any 4n an order of a Hadamard matrix.

- There is a balancedly splittable Hadamard matrix of order $64n^2$ for any 4n an order of a Hadamard matrix. Case of n = 12 = 4(3) leading to order $576 = 64(3)^2$.
- No Hadamard matrix of order $4n^2$, *n* odd, is balancedly splittable.

- There is a balancedly splittable Hadamard matrix of order $64n^2$ for any 4n an order of a Hadamard matrix. Case of n = 12 = 4(3) leading to order $576 = 64(3)^2$.
- No Hadamard matrix of order $4n^2$, *n* odd, is balancedly splittable.
- K, Suda, Discrete Math. (2019) "Balancedly splittable Hadamard matrices" missed case of *n* = 144.

- There is a balancedly splittable Hadamard matrix of order $64n^2$ for any 4n an order of a Hadamard matrix. Case of n = 12 = 4(3) leading to order $576 = 64(3)^2$.
- No Hadamard matrix of order $4n^2$, *n* odd, is balancedly splittable.
- K, Suda, Discrete Math. (2019) "Balancedly splittable Hadamard matrices" missed case of *n* = 144.
- Jonathan Jedwab, et al. EJC (2023) "Constructions and Restrictions for Balanced Splittable Hadamard Matrices" also missed case of n = 144.

- There is a balancedly splittable Hadamard matrix of order $64n^2$ for any 4n an order of a Hadamard matrix. Case of n = 12 = 4(3) leading to order $576 = 64(3)^2$.
- No Hadamard matrix of order $4n^2$, *n* odd, is balancedly splittable.
- K, Suda, Discrete Math. (2019) "Balancedly splittable Hadamard matrices" missed case of *n* = 144.
- Jonathan Jedwab, et al. EJC (2023) "Constructions and Restrictions for Balanced Splittable Hadamard Matrices" also missed case of n = 144.
- There is a balancedly splittable quaternary Hadamard matrix of order $16n^2$ for which there is a quaternary Hadamard matrix of order 2n.

- There is a balancedly splittable Hadamard matrix of order $64n^2$ for any 4n an order of a Hadamard matrix. Case of n = 12 = 4(3) leading to order $576 = 64(3)^2$.
- No Hadamard matrix of order $4n^2$, *n* odd, is balancedly splittable.
- K, Suda, Discrete Math. (2019) "Balancedly splittable Hadamard matrices" missed case of *n* = 144.
- Jonathan Jedwab, et al. EJC (2023) "Constructions and Restrictions for Balanced Splittable Hadamard Matrices" also missed case of n = 144.
- There is a balancedly splittable quaternary Hadamard matrix of order $16n^2$ for which there is a quaternary Hadamard matrix of order 2n. Case of n = 3 leading to order $16(3)^2 = 144$.

- There is a balancedly splittable Hadamard matrix of order $64n^2$ for any 4n an order of a Hadamard matrix. Case of n = 12 = 4(3) leading to order $576 = 64(3)^2$.
- No Hadamard matrix of order $4n^2$, *n* odd, is balancedly splittable.
- K, Suda, Discrete Math. (2019) "Balancedly splittable Hadamard matrices" missed case of *n* = 144.
- Jonathan Jedwab, et al. EJC (2023) "Constructions and Restrictions for Balanced Splittable Hadamard Matrices" also missed case of n = 144.
- There is a balancedly splittable quaternary Hadamard matrix of order $16n^2$ for which there is a quaternary Hadamard matrix of order 2n. Case of n = 3 leading to order $16(3)^2 = 144$.
- There is a balancedly splittable Butson Hadamard matrix of order $4n^2$, *n* odd for which there is a Butson Hadamard matrix of order *n*.

- There is a balancedly splittable Hadamard matrix of order $64n^2$ for any 4n an order of a Hadamard matrix. Case of n = 12 = 4(3) leading to order $576 = 64(3)^2$.
- No Hadamard matrix of order $4n^2$, *n* odd, is balancedly splittable.
- K, Suda, Discrete Math. (2019) "Balancedly splittable Hadamard matrices" missed case of *n* = 144.
- Jonathan Jedwab, et al. EJC (2023) "Constructions and Restrictions for Balanced Splittable Hadamard Matrices" also missed case of n = 144.
- There is a balancedly splittable quaternary Hadamard matrix of order $16n^2$ for which there is a quaternary Hadamard matrix of order 2n. Case of n = 3 leading to order $16(3)^2 = 144$.
- There is a balancedly splittable Butson Hadamard matrix of order $4n^2$, *n* odd for which there is a Butson Hadamard matrix of order *n*. Case of n = 3 leading to order $4(3)^2 = 36$.

Balancedly multi-splittable Hadamard matrices

OA(5,4) on
$$\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$
:

$$\begin{bmatrix}
111111\\12222\\13333\\14444\\21234\\22143\\23412\\24321\\31342\\33124\\34213\\32431\\41423\\44132\\42314\\43241\end{bmatrix}$$
A normalized Hadamard matrix H_4 :

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 & 1\\1 & - & 1 & -\\1 & 1 & - & -\\1 & 1 & - & -\\1 & - & -& -\\1 & - & -& -$$

H. Kharaghani (RICCOTA2023)

Balanced designs related to projective planes

1

3 July 5, 2023

We have a 16×16 matrix with an added column of 1's obtained from OA(5,4) and the rows of H_4 from which the first column is removed



H. Kharaghani (RICCOTA2023)

Balanced designs related to projective planes

July 5, 2023 34 / 54

Γ1	1 1 1	1 1 1	$ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1$
1	$1 \ 1 \ 1$	-1-	-1 - -1 - -1 -
1	$1 \ 1 \ 1$	1	1 1 1
1	$1 \ 1 \ 1$	1	1 1 1
1	-1-	1 1 1	-1 - 1 1
1	-1-	-1-	$ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 1 $
1	-1 -	1	$ 1 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ -1- $
1	-1 -	1	1 1 - 1 - 1 1 1
1	1	1 1 1	1 1 - 1 -
1	1	1	$ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ -1 \1 $
1	1	1	$ -1- 1\ 1\ 1\ 1 $
1	1	-1-	1 1 1 1 1
1	1	1 1 1	1 -1- 1
1	1	1	$1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ - \ 1 \ 1 \ - $
1	1	-1-	$ 1 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 $
$\lfloor 1$	1	1	-1- 1 111

Γ1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	—	1	_	—	1	—	-	1	_	-	1	_
1	1	1	1	1	_	_	1	_	_	1	_	_	1	_	_
1	1	1	1	_	_	1	—	_	1	-	_	1	-	_	1
1	—	1	_	1	1	1	—	1	_	1	_	_	-	_	1
1	—	1	_	_	1	_	1	1	1	-	_	1	1	_	-
1	—	1	_	1	_	_	—	_	1	1	1	1	-	1	-
1	—	1	_	_	_	1	1	_	_	-	1	_	1	1	1
1	1	—	_	1	1	1	1	_	_	-	_	1	-	1	-
1	1	—	_	1	_	_	1	1	1	-	1	_	-	_	1
1	1	—	_	_	_	1	—	1	_	1	1	1	1	_	-
1	1	—	_	_	1	_	—	_	1	1	_	_	1	1	1
1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	_	1	-	1	_	1	_	_
1	—	—	1	_	_	1	1	1	1	1	_	_	-	1	_
1	—	_	1	_	1	_	1	_	—	1	1	1	-	_	1
$\lfloor 1$	—	_	1	1	_	_	—	1	—	-	_	1	1	1	1

H. Kharaghani (RICCOTA2023) Balanced designs related to projective planes

$\lceil 1 \rceil$	1 1 1	$ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \$
1	$1 \ 1 \ 1$	-1- -1- -1- -1-
1	$1 \ 1 \ 1$	1 1 1 1
1	$1 \ 1 \ 1$	1 1 1 1
1	-1 -	$ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ -1 \ -1 \ -1 \ -1 \ -1 \ -1$
1	-1 -	-1-1111 1 1
1	– 1 –	1 1 1 1 1 - 1 -
1	– 1 –	1 1- -1- 1 1
1	1	$ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ -$
1	1	1 1 1 1 - 1 1
1	1	1 -1- 1 1 1 1
1	1	-1- 1 1- 11
1	1	$ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \1 \ -1 \ -1 \ -1 \1 \ -1 \1 \1 \1 \1 \1 \1 \1 \1 \1 \1 \1 \1 \ \$
1	1	1 1111 1 -1-
1	1	-1- 1- 1 1 1
$\lfloor 1$	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1

[1 1 1 1]	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1	- 1 - - 1 - - 1 - - 1 -
	1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1
1 - 1 -	1 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -
1 - 1 -	-1 - 111111
1 - 1 -	1 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
1 - 1 -	1 1 - 1 - 1 1 1
1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 - 1 - 1
1 1	1 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
1 1	<u>1</u> <u>-1-</u> 11111
1 1	-1 1 1 - 1 1 1
1 - 1	
1 - 1	1 1 1 1 1 $1 1 - 1$
1 - 1	-1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 1
1 - 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

H. Kharaghani (RICCOTA2023) Balanced designs related to projective planes

[1 1 1 1]	1 1 1	$ 1 \ 1 \ 1$	1 1 1	$ 1\ 1\ 1$
	- 1 -	– 1 –	- 1 -	– 1 –
	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1
1 - 1 -	1 1 1	-1-	1	1
1 - 1 -	-1-	$1 \ 1 \ 1$	1	1
1 - 1 -	1	1	$1 \ 1 \ 1$	-1 - 1
1 - 1 -	1	1	-1 -	$1 \ 1 \ 1$
1 1	1 1 1	1	1	- 1 -
1 1	1	$1 \ 1 \ 1$	-1 -	1
1 1	1	-1-	$1 \ 1 \ 1$	1
1 1	-1-	1	1	$1 \ 1 \ 1$
1 - 1	1 1 1	1	-1 -	1
1 1	1	$1 \ 1 \ 1$	1	- 1 -
1 - 1	- 1 -	1	$1 \ 1 \ 1$	1
1 - 1	1	-1-	1	$1 \ 1 \ 1$

From an OA(9,8) and the rows of a normalized Hadamard matrix H_8 from which the first column is removed

A Hadamard matrix H of order $4n^2$ is said to be balancedly multi-splittable, BMS,

A Hadamard matrix H of order $4n^2$ is said to be balancedly multi-splittable, BMS, if there is a block form of $H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & H_1 & \cdots & H_{2n+1} \end{bmatrix}$, where each H_i is of order $4n^2 \times (2n-1)$

A Hadamard matrix H of order $4n^2$ is said to be balancedly multi-splittable, BMS, if there is a block form of $H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & H_1 & \cdots & H_{2n+1} \end{bmatrix}$, where each H_i is of order $4n^2 \times (2n-1)$ such that H is balancedly splittable with respect to a submatrix $\begin{bmatrix} H_{i_1} & \cdots & H_{i_n} \end{bmatrix}$ for any *n*-element subset $\{i_1, \ldots, i_n\}$ of $\{1, 2, \ldots, 2n+1\}$,

A Hadamard matrix H of order $4n^2$ is said to be balancedly multi-splittable, BMS, if there is a block form of $H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & H_1 & \cdots & H_{2n+1} \end{bmatrix}$, where each H_i is of order $4n^2 \times (2n-1)$ such that H is balancedly splitable with respect to a submatrix $\begin{bmatrix} H_{i_1} & \cdots & H_{i_n} \end{bmatrix}$ for any *n*-element subset $\{i_1, \ldots, i_n\}$ of $\{1, 2, \ldots, 2n+1\}$, that is, the inner product of any distinct rows of $\begin{bmatrix} H_{i_1} & \cdots & H_{i_n} \end{bmatrix}$ is $\pm n$.

Lemma (K, Suda, EJC 2023)

There is a BMS Hadamard matrix of order 4^n for each positive integer n.

A Hadamard matrix H of order $4n^2$ is said to be balancedly multi-splittable, BMS, if there is a block form of $H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & H_1 & \cdots & H_{2n+1} \end{bmatrix}$, where each H_i is of order $4n^2 \times (2n-1)$ such that H is balancedly splitable with respect to a submatrix $\begin{bmatrix} H_{i_1} & \cdots & H_{i_n} \end{bmatrix}$ for any *n*-element subset $\{i_1, \ldots, i_n\}$ of $\{1, 2, \ldots, 2n+1\}$, that is, the inner product of any distinct rows of $\begin{bmatrix} H_{i_1} & \cdots & H_{i_n} \end{bmatrix}$ is $\pm n$.

Lemma (K, Suda, EJC 2023)

There is a BMS Hadamard matrix of order 4ⁿ for each positive integer n.

Conjecture: Hadamard matrices of order 4^n are the only Hadamard matrices which are possibly BMS.

< 回 > < 三 > < 三

Hadamard matrices related to projective planes

We have used an OA(5,4) on 4 symbols and a H_4 ,
What happens if one uses an OA(13,12) and a H_{12} ?

What happens if one uses an OA(13,12) and a H_{12} ? It is not known if there is an OA(13,12) on 12 symbols,

What happens if one uses an OA(13,12) and a H_{12} ? It is not known if there is an OA(13,12) on 12 symbols, OR equivalently a projective plane of order 12.

What happens if one uses an OA(13,12) and a H_{12} ? It is not known if there is an OA(13,12) on 12 symbols, OR equivalently a projective plane of order 12.

Theorem (K, Suda, EJC 2023)

Let n be the order of a Hadamard matrix. The existence of a projective plane of order n is equivalent to the existence of a balancedly multi-splittable Hadamard matrix of order n^2 .

What happens if one uses an OA(13,12) and a H_{12} ? It is not known if there is an OA(13,12) on 12 symbols, OR equivalently a projective plane of order 12.

Theorem (K, Suda, EJC 2023)

Let n be the order of a Hadamard matrix. The existence of a projective plane of order n is equivalent to the existence of a balancedly multi-splittable Hadamard matrix of order n^2 .

From an OA(13,12) on 12 symbols one can construct a BMS Hadamard matrix of order 144 in such a way that there are 1716 different choices of 66 columns generating ETF in \mathbb{R}^{66} meeting the DGS upper bound.

What happens if one uses an OA(13,12) and a H_{12} ? It is not known if there is an OA(13,12) on 12 symbols, OR equivalently a projective plane of order 12.

Theorem (K, Suda, EJC 2023)

Let n be the order of a Hadamard matrix. The existence of a projective plane of order n is equivalent to the existence of a balancedly multi-splittable Hadamard matrix of order n^2 .

From an OA(13,12) on 12 symbols one can construct a BMS Hadamard matrix of order 144 in such a way that there are 1716 different choices of 66 columns generating ETF in \mathbb{R}^{66} meeting the DGS upper bound. Assuming the existence of an OA(13,12) on 12 symbols and using any H_{12} , the construction is similar to the cases of OA(n+1,n) on n symbols, n = 4, 8.

< 回 > < 三 > < 三

What happens if one uses an OA(13,12) and a H_{12} ? It is not known if there is an OA(13,12) on 12 symbols, OR equivalently a projective plane of order 12.

Theorem (K, Suda, EJC 2023)

Let n be the order of a Hadamard matrix. The existence of a projective plane of order n is equivalent to the existence of a balancedly multi-splittable Hadamard matrix of order n^2 .

From an OA(13,12) on 12 symbols one can construct a BMS Hadamard matrix of order 144 in such a way that there are 1716 different choices of 66 columns generating ETF in \mathbb{R}^{66} meeting the DGS upper bound. Assuming the existence of an OA(13,12) on 12 symbols and using any H_{12} , the construction is similar to the cases of OA(n+1,n) on n symbols, n = 4, 8. Next are the steps for the proof of the reverse implication.

What happens if one uses an OA(13,12) and a H_{12} ? It is not known if there is an OA(13,12) on 12 symbols, OR equivalently a projective plane of order 12.

Theorem (K, Suda, EJC 2023)

Let n be the order of a Hadamard matrix. The existence of a projective plane of order n is equivalent to the existence of a balancedly multi-splittable Hadamard matrix of order n^2 .

From an OA(13,12) on 12 symbols one can construct a BMS Hadamard matrix of order 144 in such a way that there are 1716 different choices of 66 columns generating ETF in \mathbb{R}^{66} meeting the DGS upper bound. Assuming the existence of an OA(13,12) on 12 symbols and using any H_{12} , the construction is similar to the cases of OA(n+1,n) on n symbols, n = 4, 8. Next are the steps for the proof of the reverse implication.

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & H_1 & \cdots & H_{4n+1} \end{bmatrix},$$

where each H_i is a $16n^2 \times (4n-1)$ matrix.

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & H_1 & \cdots & H_{4n+1} \end{bmatrix},$$

where each H_i is a $16n^2 \times (4n-1)$ matrix.

Lemma

For any *i*, $H_iH_i^{\top}$ is a matrix with entries in $\{-1, 4n - 1\}$.

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & H_1 & \cdots & H_{4n+1} \end{bmatrix},$$

where each H_i is a $16n^2 \times (4n-1)$ matrix.

Lemma

For any *i*, $H_iH_i^{\top}$ is a matrix with entries in $\{-1, 4n - 1\}$.

For each *i*, consider the matrix $\tilde{H}_i = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & H_i \end{bmatrix}$.

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & H_1 & \cdots & H_{4n+1} \end{bmatrix},$$

where each H_i is a $16n^2 \times (4n-1)$ matrix.

Lemma

For any *i*, $H_iH_i^{\top}$ is a matrix with entries in $\{-1, 4n - 1\}$.

For each *i*, consider the matrix $\tilde{H}_i = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & H_i \end{bmatrix}$. It follows that $\tilde{H}_i \tilde{H}_i^{\top}$ is a (4n, 0)-matrix.

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & H_1 & \cdots & H_{4n+1} \end{bmatrix},$$

where each H_i is a $16n^2 \times (4n-1)$ matrix.

Lemma

For any *i*, $H_i H_i^{\top}$ is a matrix with entries in $\{-1, 4n - 1\}$.

For each *i*, consider the matrix $\tilde{H}_i = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & H_i \end{bmatrix}$. It follows that $\tilde{H}_i \tilde{H}_i^{\top}$ is a (4*n*, 0)-matrix. Thus some rows of \tilde{H}_i coincide.

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & H_1 & \cdots & H_{4n+1} \end{bmatrix},$$

where each H_i is a $16n^2 \times (4n-1)$ matrix.

Lemma

For any *i*, $H_iH_i^{\top}$ is a matrix with entries in $\{-1, 4n - 1\}$.

For each *i*, consider the matrix $\tilde{H}_i = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & H_i \end{bmatrix}$. It follows that $\tilde{H}_i \tilde{H}_i^{\top}$ is a (4n, 0)-matrix. Thus some rows of \tilde{H}_i coincide. Since $\tilde{H}_i^{\top} \tilde{H}_i = 16n^2 I_{4n}$, the rank of \tilde{H}_i is 4n.

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & H_1 & \cdots & H_{4n+1} \end{bmatrix},$$

where each H_i is a $16n^2 \times (4n-1)$ matrix.

Lemma

For any *i*, $H_i H_i^{\top}$ is a matrix with entries in $\{-1, 4n - 1\}$.

For each *i*, consider the matrix $\tilde{H}_i = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & H_i \end{bmatrix}$. It follows that $\tilde{H}_i \tilde{H}_i^{\top}$ is a (4n, 0)-matrix. Thus some rows of \tilde{H}_i coincide. Since $\tilde{H}_i^{\top} \tilde{H}_i = 16n^2 I_{4n}$, the rank of \tilde{H}_i is 4n. Therefore there exist exactly 4n distinct rows of \tilde{H}_i that correspond to the rows of a Hadamard matrix, say \tilde{K}_i , of order 4n.

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & H_1 & \cdots & H_{4n+1} \end{bmatrix},$$

where each H_i is a $16n^2 \times (4n-1)$ matrix.

Lemma

For any *i*, $H_i H_i^{\top}$ is a matrix with entries in $\{-1, 4n - 1\}$.

For each *i*, consider the matrix $\tilde{H}_i = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & H_i \end{bmatrix}$. It follows that $\tilde{H}_i \tilde{H}_i^{\top}$ is a (4n, 0)-matrix. Thus some rows of \tilde{H}_i coincide. Since $\tilde{H}_i^{\top} \tilde{H}_i = 16n^2 I_{4n}$, the rank of \tilde{H}_i is 4n. Therefore there exist exactly 4n distinct rows of \tilde{H}_i that correspond to the rows of a Hadamard matrix, say \tilde{K}_i , of order 4n. Write $\tilde{K}_i = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & K_i \end{bmatrix}$.

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & H_1 & \cdots & H_{4n+1} \end{bmatrix},$$

where each H_i is a $16n^2 \times (4n-1)$ matrix.

Lemma

For any *i*, $H_iH_i^{\top}$ is a matrix with entries in $\{-1, 4n - 1\}$.

For each *i*, consider the matrix $\tilde{H}_i = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & H_i \end{bmatrix}$. It follows that $\tilde{H}_i \tilde{H}_i^{\top}$ is a (4n, 0)-matrix. Thus some rows of \tilde{H}_i coincide. Since $\tilde{H}_i^{\top} \tilde{H}_i = 16n^2 I_{4n}$, the rank of \tilde{H}_i is 4n. Therefore there exist exactly 4n distinct rows of \tilde{H}_i that correspond to the rows of a Hadamard matrix, say \tilde{K}_i , of order 4n. Write $\tilde{K}_i = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & K_i \end{bmatrix}$. Some rows of H_i also coincide and any row of H_i coincides with some row of K_i . In the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & H_1 & \cdots & H_{4n+1} \end{bmatrix}$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & H_1 & \cdots & H_{4n+1} \end{bmatrix},$$

where each H_i is a $16n^2 \times (4n-1)$ matrix.

Lemma

For any *i*, $H_iH_i^{\top}$ is a matrix with entries in $\{-1, 4n - 1\}$.

For each *i*, consider the matrix $\tilde{H}_i = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & H_i \end{bmatrix}$. It follows that $\tilde{H}_i \tilde{H}_i^{\top}$ is a (4n, 0)-matrix. Thus some rows of \tilde{H}_i coincide. Since $\tilde{H}_i^{\top} \tilde{H}_i = 16n^2 I_{4n}$, the rank of \tilde{H}_i is 4n. Therefore there exist exactly 4n distinct rows of \tilde{H}_i that correspond to the rows of a Hadamard matrix, say \tilde{K}_i , of order 4n. Write $\tilde{K}_i = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & K_i \end{bmatrix}$. Some rows of H_i also coincide and any row of H_i coincides with some row of K_i . In the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & H_1 & \cdots & H_{4n+1} \end{bmatrix}$ we assign a symbol *j* to any row in H_i , which equals the *j*-th row of K_i . Let A be the resulting $16n^2 \times (4n + 1)$ matrix over the symbol set $\{1, \ldots, 4n\}$.

Let A be the resulting $16n^2 \times (4n+1)$ matrix over the symbol set $\{1, \ldots, 4n\}$.

Lemma

The code C with codewords consisting of the rows of A is an equidistance code with the number of codewords $16n^2$, of equidistance 4n, and length 4n + 1.

Let A be the resulting $16n^2 \times (4n + 1)$ matrix over the symbol set $\{1, \ldots, 4n\}$.

Lemma

The code C with codewords consisting of the rows of A is an equidistance code with the number of codewords $16n^2$, of equidistance 4n, and length 4n + 1.

Lemma

Let C be an equidistance code of length q + 1 over the symbol set $\{1, \ldots, q\}$. Then

 $|C| \leq q^2$

holds. Equality holds if and only if the matrix whose rows consists of the codewords of C is an orthogonal array OA(q + 1, q).

Since the code C attains the upper bound in Lemma A is an orthogonal array OA(4n + 1, 4n).

That explains the difficulty in constructing a balancedly splittable Hadamard matrix of order 144!

Open Question: Is there a balancedly splittable Hadamard matrix of order 144?

Open Question: Is there a balancedly splittable Hadamard matrix of order 144?

An easier Open Question: Is there a balancedly muti-splittable Hadamard matrix of order 144?

Open Question: Is there a balancedly splittable Hadamard matrix of order 144?

An easier Open Question: Is there a balancedly muti-splittable Hadamard matrix of order 144?

An even easier Open Question: Five MOLS of order 12 is known from which one can construct an OA(7, 12) and thus a BMS partial Hadamard matrix of order 78×144 providing seven choices of selecting 66 rows forming 144 ETF meeting the DGS upper bound.

Open Question: Is there a balancedly splittable Hadamard matrix of order 144?

An easier Open Question: Is there a balancedly muti-splittable Hadamard matrix of order 144?

An even easier Open Question: Five MOLS of order 12 is known from which one can construct an OA(7, 12) and thus a BMS partial Hadamard matrix of order 78×144 providing seven choices of selecting 66 rows forming 144 ETF meeting the DGS upper bound. Is it possible to extend it by adding only ONE row?

Open Question: Is there a balancedly splittable Hadamard matrix of order 144?

An easier Open Question: Is there a balancedly muti-splittable Hadamard matrix of order 144?

An even easier Open Question: Five MOLS of order 12 is known from which one can construct an OA(7, 12) and thus a BMS partial Hadamard matrix of order 78×144 providing seven choices of selecting 66 rows forming 144 ETF meeting the DGS upper bound. Is it possible to extend it by adding only ONE row?

Quaternary Hadamard matrices related to Projective planes

Quaternary Hadamard matrices related to Projective planes

There are parallel results for quaternary Hadamard matrices related to projective planes.

There are parallel results for quaternary Hadamard matrices related to projective planes.

Theorem (K, Suda EJC 2023)

Let n be the order of a quaternary Hadamard matrix. The existence of a projective plane of order n is equivalent to the existence of a balancedly multi-splittable quaternary Hadamard matrix of order n^2 .

Example

Let n = 10. Then the existence of an OA(11, 10) on 10 symbols is equivalent to the existence of a BMS quaternary Hadamard matrix of order 100.

Balanced designs related to projective planes

H. Kharaghani (RICCOTA2023) Balanced designs related to projective planes

For odd prime powers p there seems to be plenty of nice configurations arising from projective planes.
For odd prime powers p there seems to be plenty of nice configurations arising from projective planes.

Theorem

For the prime power $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ there is a regular BMS partial Hadamard of order $p^2 \times p(p+1)$ that can be extended to a Hadamard matrix of order $p^2 + p$.

For odd prime powers p there seems to be plenty of nice configurations arising from projective planes.

Theorem

For the prime power $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ there is a regular BMS partial Hadamard of order $p^2 \times p(p+1)$ that can be extended to a Hadamard matrix of order $p^2 + p$.

The tools needed for the construction is an OA(p+1, p) on p symbols and a Hadamard matrix of order p + 1.

For odd prime powers p there seems to be plenty of nice configurations arising from projective planes.

Theorem

For the prime power $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ there is a regular BMS partial Hadamard of order $p^2 \times p(p+1)$ that can be extended to a Hadamard matrix of order $p^2 + p$.

The tools needed for the construction is an OA(p+1, p) on p symbols and a Hadamard matrix of order p + 1.

An example for p = 7

イロト イヨト イヨト イヨト

An example for p = 7

OA(8,7):

-≣->

・ロト ・四ト・ モート・

49x56 multi-splittable partial Hadamard:

1 1 1 - 1 - - 1 1 - 1 - - 1 1 1 - 1 - - 1 1 1 - 1 - - 1 1 1 - 1 - - 1 1 1 - 1 - - 1 1 1 - 1 - - 1 1 1 - 1 - - 1 1 <u>1</u>11-1-1<u>1</u>11-1-1<u>1</u>111-1-1<u>1</u>111-1-1<u>1</u>111-1-1<u>1</u>111-1-1<u>1</u>111-1-1<u>1</u>111-1-1<u>1</u>111-1-1<u>1</u>111-1-1<u>1</u>111-1-1 --1--11 - - 1 1 1 - 1 1 1 - 1 - - 1 1 1 - 1 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 --1 1 1 1 1 1 -1 --1 1 -1 --1 1 1 --1 1 1 --1 1 1 --1 1 1 --1 1 -1 --1 1 1 --1 1 1 --1 1 1 --11 - 11 - 1 - - 1 1 - 1 - - 1 1 1 - - 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 - 1 - - 1 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 - - 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 - 1 - 1--11

H. Kharaghani (RICCOTA2023)

(日) (四) (日) (日) (日)

56x56 Hadamard matrix

• it is regular and has row sums of 8 and column sums of 7

- it is regular and has row sums of 8 and column sums of 7
- it is BMS and any selection of four block columns provide a set of equiangular lines consisting of 49 lines in \mathbb{R}^{28}

- it is regular and has row sums of 8 and column sums of 7
- it is BMS and any selection of four block columns provide a set of equiangular lines consisting of 49 lines in \mathbb{R}^{28}
- there is a corresponding BMS BIBD(49, 56, 24, 21, 10)

- it is regular and has row sums of 8 and column sums of 7
- it is BMS and any selection of four block columns provide a set of equiangular lines consisting of 49 lines in \mathbb{R}^{28}
- there is a corresponding BMS BIBD(49, 56, 24, 21, 10)
- it has the largest possible sum of 392

- it is regular and has row sums of 8 and column sums of 7
- it is BMS and any selection of four block columns provide a set of equiangular lines consisting of 49 lines in \mathbb{R}^{28}
- there is a corresponding BMS BIBD(49, 56, 24, 21, 10)
- it has the largest possible sum of 392
- The 49 equiangular lines can be extended to a maximal set of 50 lines

- it is regular and has row sums of 8 and column sums of 7
- it is BMS and any selection of four block columns provide a set of equiangular lines consisting of 49 lines in \mathbb{R}^{28}
- there is a corresponding BMS BIBD(49, 56, 24, 21, 10)
- it has the largest possible sum of 392
- The 49 equiangular lines can be extended to a maximal set of 50 lines

• it is regular and has row sums of p + 1 and column sums of p

- it is regular and has row sums of p + 1 and column sums of p
- it is BMS and any selection of $\frac{p+1}{2}$ block columns provide a set of equiangular lines consisting of p^2 lines in $\mathbb{R}^{\frac{p^2+p}{2}}$

- it is regular and has row sums of p + 1 and column sums of p
- it is BMS and any selection of $\frac{p+1}{2}$ block columns provide a set of equiangular lines consisting of p^2 lines in $\mathbb{R}^{\frac{p^2+p}{2}}$
- there is a corresponding BMS BIBD $(p^2, p^2 + p, \frac{p^2-p}{2}, \frac{p^2-p-2}{4})$

- it is regular and has row sums of p + 1 and column sums of p
- it is BMS and any selection of $\frac{p+1}{2}$ block columns provide a set of equiangular lines consisting of p^2 lines in $\mathbb{R}^{\frac{p^2+p}{2}}$
- there is a corresponding BMS BIBD $(p^2, p^2 + p, \frac{p^2-p}{2}, \frac{p^2-p-2}{4})$
- it has the largest possible sum of $p^2(p+1)$

- it is regular and has row sums of p + 1 and column sums of p
- it is BMS and any selection of $\frac{p+1}{2}$ block columns provide a set of equiangular lines consisting of p^2 lines in $\mathbb{R}^{\frac{p^2+p}{2}}$
- there is a corresponding BMS BIBD $(p^2, p^2 + p, \frac{p^2-p}{2}, \frac{p^2-p-2}{4})$
- ullet it has the largest possible sum of $p^2(p+1)$
- The *p*² equiangular lines can be extended to a maximal set of *p*⁺1 lines

- it is regular and has row sums of p + 1 and column sums of p
- it is BMS and any selection of $\frac{p+1}{2}$ block columns provide a set of equiangular lines consisting of p^2 lines in $\mathbb{R}^{\frac{p^2+p}{2}}$
- there is a corresponding BMS BIBD $(p^2, p^2 + p, \frac{p^2-p}{2}, \frac{p^2-p-2}{4})$
- ullet it has the largest possible sum of $p^2(p+1)$
- The *p*² equiangular lines can be extended to a maximal set of *p*⁺1 lines

A huge $Thank\ you$ to the organizers

A huge Thank you to the organizers



July 5, 2023 54 / 54