Quaternionic (super)twistors extensions and general superspaces

Diego Julio Cirilo-Lombardo

Universidad de Buenos Aires, Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Tecnicas (CONICET), National Institute of Plasma Physics (INFIP), Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales, Ciudad Universitaria Buenos Aires 1428, Argentina and Bogoliubov Laboratory of Theoretical Physics, Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, 141980 Dubna, Russia

Victor N. Pervushin

Bogoliubov Laboratory of Theoretical Physics, Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, 141980 Dubna, Russia

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Abstract

In a attempt to treat a supergravity as a tensor representation, the 4-dimensional $N$-extended quaternionic superspaces are constructed from the (diffeomorphyc)graded extension of the ordinary Penrose-twistor formulation, performed in a previous work of the authors [14], with $N = p + k$. These quaternionic superspaces have $4 + k(N − k)$ even-quaternionic coordinates and $4N$ odd-quaternionic coordinates where each coordinate is a quaternion composed by four $\mathbb{C}$ fields (bosons and fermions respectively). The fields content as the dimensionality (even and odd sectors) of these superspaces are given and exemplified by selected physical cases. In this case the number of fields of the supergravity is determined by the number of components of the tensor representation of the 4-dimensional $N$-extended quaternionic superspaces. The role of tensorial central charges for any $N$ even $USp(N) = Sp(N, \mathbb{H}_C) \cap U(N, \mathbb{H}_C)$ is elucidated from this theoretical context.
In theoretical physics from long ago, there are an increment of the use of modern mathematical methods to treat several problems of diverse degrees of complexity. From the hydrodynamics and the mechanics of the continuous media, passing for the quantum mechanics (QM), quantum field theory (QFT) and relativistic astrophysics, the correct description of the physical phenomena is based in the application of the geometry and group theory. Between these methods the introduction of spinors constrained by conformal symmetries in order to map the spacetime, have a particular importance in classical and quantum field theories. For example, in classical mechanics, string theories and supersymmetrical extensions
of the spacetime, this construction (map) has been successfully introduced for the description of different scenarios. Here we introduce such "spinorial mapping" (supertwistors) to describe the diverse superspaces. Accordingly with Penrose’s suggestion, the spacetime continuum can be considered as a derivative construction with respect to an underlying spinor structure. For instance, the spinor structure contains the pre-images of the fundamental properties of the classical spacetime: dimension, signature, connections, etc. These superspaces can be the basis of nonlinear realized unified theories containing the SM+GR (standard model + general relativity) that, with the help of a super biquaternionic extension of the coordinates, the correct number of fields will be reached.

II. TWISTOR THEORY AND QUATERNIONIC EXTENSION

As suggested by Penrose long ago \[^3\], from the beginning in the twistor theory the starting point a complex space \( \mathbb{C}M \sim \mathbb{C}_{2,4}(T) \) by mean conformal spinors \( t_\alpha = (\omega^\alpha, \pi_\alpha) \) with \( \alpha = 1, 2 \) and \( a = 1, 2, 3, 4 \) as describing the prior geometry with the complex Minkowski space coordinates usually denoted

\[
z^{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{2} \sigma^\alpha_\mu z^\mu
\]

related with the twistors coordinates \( t_\alpha \subset T \) by the incidence equation

\[
\omega^\hat{\alpha} = iz^{\hat{\alpha}\beta} \pi_\beta
\]

that is in fact, a particular case of geometrical (in general harmonic) mapping. Notice that (1) is directly a biquaternion, namely

\[
z^{\hat{\alpha}\beta} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sigma^0_0 z^0 + \sigma^a_1 z^1 + \sigma^\alpha_2 z^2 + \sigma^\beta_3 z^3 \right), \quad z^\mu \in \mathbb{C}
\]

that have 8 real dimensions and can be extended even more to 16 real dimensional if each coordinate is quaternionic itself, namely

\[
q^{\hat{\alpha}\beta} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sigma^0_0 q^0 + \sigma^a_1 q^1 + \sigma^\alpha_2 q^2 + \sigma^\beta_3 q^3 \right), \quad q^\mu \in \mathbb{H}
\]

Now we can promote \( t_\alpha = (\omega^\hat{\alpha}, \pi_\alpha) \) to fermionic quaternion then a quaternionic twistor is a quaternion with conformal spinors as coefficients. From (2) a point in a CM space (in this case an element of \( \mathbb{H}_1 (\mathbb{C}) \)) defines a plane in \( T \) or a line in \( CP(3) \). Consequently the mapping (1) is a 1-dimensional quaternionic one (minimal map in \( \mathbb{H} \)).
A. Quaternionic conformal spinors

A 4 component spinor over a field $K$ can be realized following the scheme:

Remark 1

*Majorana*: $(K = \mathbb{R})$, $\xi(x)$  

*Dirac*: $(K = \mathbb{C})$, $\psi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\xi_0(x) + i\xi_2(x))$  

*Quaternionic*: $(K = \mathbb{H})$, $\Psi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\xi_0(x) + \hat{i}_i\xi_i(x))$  

*bi-Quaternionic*: $(K = \mathbb{H}_c)$, $\Psi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\psi_0(x) + \hat{i}_i\psi_i(x))$  

Case 5 is an ordinary Majorana fermion realized over reals, Case 6 is the complex realized Dirac one, Case 7 is the quaternionic Dirac field (ordinary fermionic-quaternion) and the 8 case is a biquaternionic realized spinor where each coefficient is a Dirac field. The Case 8 is what we are interested in.

B. Quaternionic extension

In the quaternionic-twistor theory our starting point a quaternionic space $\mathbb{H}M \sim \mathbb{H}_{1,4}(T)$ implemented as $\mathbb{C}M \times \mathbb{C}M$ by mean quaternionic spinors $t_\alpha = (\omega^\alpha, \pi_\alpha)$ (with $\alpha = 1, 2$ and $a = 1, 2, 3, 4$ and $\omega^\alpha, \pi_\alpha \in \mathbb{H}$) as describing the prior geometry with the quaternionic Minkowski space coordinates denoted

$$ q^{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{2} \sigma^\mu_{\alpha\beta} q^\mu $$

related with the twistors coordinates $t_\alpha \subset T$ by the quaternionic incidence equation

$$ \omega^{\hat{\alpha}} = iq^{\hat{\alpha}\beta}\pi_\beta $$

we have now 16 real dimensions being each coordinate quaternionic

$$ q^{\hat{\alpha}\beta} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sigma^0_{\hat{\alpha}\beta} q^0 + \sigma^1_{\hat{\alpha}\beta} q^1 + \sigma^2_{\hat{\alpha}\beta} q^2 + \sigma^3_{\hat{\alpha}\beta} q^3 \right), \quad q^\mu \in \mathbb{H} $$

being $\omega^{\hat{\alpha}}, \pi_\alpha \in \mathbb{H}$ biquaternionic fermions of the form given by the Case 8 (see [13] for the simplest case with reality condition), namely $\Psi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\psi_0(x) + \hat{i}_i\psi_i(x))$ ($i = 1, 2, 3$), as we have pointed out before. As in the ordinary twistor case, we can introduce a pair of non
parallel quaternionic twistors to determine the corresponding "point" (really a \(\mathbb{R}\)-subspace) \(q \in \mathbb{H}M\) by solving the matrix equation

\[
Q = -i\Omega\Pi^{-1} \rightarrow q^{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}} = -i\left(\frac{\omega_1^\dot{\alpha}\pi_2^\dot{\beta} - \omega_2^\dot{\alpha}\pi_1^\dot{\beta}}{\pi_2^\alpha\pi_1^\alpha}\right)
\]

where the matrices are \(Q = (q^{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}}), \Omega = (\omega_1^\dot{\alpha}, \omega_2^\dot{\alpha}), \Pi = (\pi_1^\alpha, \pi_2^\alpha)\)

As is easily seen, the \(\mathbb{H}M\) coordinates are invariant under the transformations in \(T\) as follows

\[
\Omega' = X\Omega, \quad \Pi' = X\Pi
\]

with \(X \subset GL(2, \mathbb{H})\). Notice the important fact that the introduction of biquaternions (e.g. an almost complex structure) imply an underlying symplectic one.

### III. SUPERGROUPS AND QUATERNIONIC SUPERFRAMES

Some points to consider about complex graded vector spaces and quaternionic ones:

i) for quaternions, the minimal dimension for its representation is 2 (e.g. \(SU(2) \times \mathbb{R}_1\))

ii) the corresponding complex graded vector space is consequently \(\mathbb{C}^{2n;2m}\) equivalent to \(\mathbb{H}^{n;m}\) due i) with \(n\) quaternions with 4\(n\) complex commuting coefficients (bosons) and 4\(m\) complex anticommuting coefficients (fermions)

#### A. Fundamental representations

As was commented somewhere for the simplest complex case [8] (see also [13] for introduction to quaternionic structures in QFT), it is possible to introduce (in the biquaternionic case) the following two fundamental representations of \(SU(2, 2; N \| \mathbb{H}_C)\):

a) Quaternionic supertwistors:

\[
T_A^{(N)} = (t_1, \ldots, t_4, \xi_1, \ldots, \xi_N) \subset T_{\mathbb{H}_C}^{(N)} \equiv \mathbb{H}^{4,N}_C
\]

\((\mathbb{C}^{8;2N}\text{biquaternionic extension of the Ferber construction})\)

b) Quaternionic fermionic supertwistors
\[ \vec{T}_A^{(N)} = (\eta_1, \ldots, \eta_4, u_1, \ldots, u_N) \subset \vec{T}_{\mathbb{H}_C} \equiv \mathbb{H}_C^{N;4} \]  
(C^{2N;8} biquaternionic extension of the Litov-Pervushin construction)

For these two biquaternionic representations the following \( U(2,2; N \| \mathbb{H}_C) \) scalar products can be introduced:

\[
\begin{align*}
\langle \vec{T}^{(N)}, \vec{T}'^{(N)} \rangle &= \vec{T}^{(N)}_A G^{AB} \vec{T}_B^{(N)'} (\text{even}) \\
\langle \vec{T}^{(N)}, \vec{T}'^{(N)} \rangle &= \vec{T}^{(N)}_A G^{AB} \vec{T}_B^{(N)'} (\text{even}) \\
\langle \vec{T}^{(N)}, \vec{T}'^{(N)} \rangle &= \langle \vec{T}^{(N)}, \vec{T}'^{(N)} \rangle = \vec{T}^{(N)}_A G^{AB} \vec{T}_B^{(N)'} = \vec{T}^{(N)}_A G^{AB} \vec{T}_B^{(N)'} (\text{odd} : \text{linear in fermionic coordinates})
\end{align*}
\]

where \( G^{(N)}_{AB} \) is the \( U(2,2; N \| \mathbb{H}_C) \) supermetric, schematically \( G^{(N)}_{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} g & 0 \\ 0 & iI_N \end{pmatrix} \) \( g \) is symplectic and each entry is a quaternionic one (e.g. a \( 2 \times 2 \) block). Consequently the supergroup \( U(2,2; N \| \mathbb{H}_C) \) is defined as the set of graded \( 2(4+N) \times 2(4+N) \) matrices \( U((4+N) \times (4+N) \) biquaternionic matrices in the lowest \( \mathbb{H} \)-representation) satisfying the relation

\[ *U_D A G^{(N)}_{AB} U_{BC} = G^{(N)}_{DC} \]

Let us to observe, in resume, the following points:

- A) the graded quaternionic matrices \( U \):
  
  i) are described by four \textit{biquaternionic supertwistors} and \( N \textit{ biquaternionic fermionic supertwistors} \);  
  
  ii) are represented with \( 2(4+N) \times 2(4+N) \) matrices \( U((4+N) \times (4+N) \) biquaternionic matrices in the lowest \( \mathbb{H} \)-representation)

- B) and the four \textit{biquaternionic supertwistors} and \( N \textit{ biquaternionic fermionic supertwistors} \) satisfy:
  
  i) \( 16 = 4 \times 4 \) relations defining an arbitrary four frame in the biquaternionic supertwistor space \( \mathbb{H}_C^{4;N} \);  
  
  ii) \( N \times N \) biquaternionic relations defining an arbitrary \( N \)-frame in the biquaternionic fermionic supertwistor space \( \mathbb{H}_C^{N;N} \);
iii) $4N$ biquaternionic relations defining graded structure (orthogonality in some cases) of the biquaternionic superframes in $\mathbb{H}_C^{k,N}$ and $\mathbb{H}_N^{N,4}$. Schematically these structures are:

$$
\begin{pmatrix}
4 \times 4 & 4 \times N \left( \mathbb{H}_C^{k,N} \right) \\
N \times 4 \left( \mathbb{H}_C^{N,4} \right) & N \times N \left( \mathbb{H}_N^{N,4} \right)
\end{pmatrix}
$$

- C) and the most important is that the biquaternionic fields $t, \xi, \eta, u$ (indexes avoided) into the structures $T_A^{(N)}$ and $\tilde{T}_A^{(N)}$ contain four spinors each one as coefficients: e.g.

$$
t_a = e_0 t_a^0 + e_i t_a^i, \quad (i = 1, 2, 3)
$$

$$
u_N = e_0 u_N^0 + e_i u_N^i, \quad (i = 1, 2, 3)
$$

etc. In consequence, the supergroup $SU(2,2;N \mid \mathbb{H}_C)$ describes all the superframes-(modulo a global phase factor) in $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{H}_C}^{k(N)} = T_{\mathbb{H}_C}^{(N)} \oplus \tilde{T}_{\mathbb{H}_C}^{(N)} = \mathbb{H}_C^{k,N} \oplus \mathbb{H}_C^{N,4}$ (Penrose notation), being the corresponding parametric equations describing the respective coset written in $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{H}_C}^{(N)}$.

IV. PENROSE EQUATIONS AND SUPER-QUATERNIONIC EXTENSION: THE GENERAL CASE

The quaternionic superspace coordinates are $(N = p + k)$

$$
\mathbb{H}_C (N, N - k) = \left( q_{\mu}, \lambda_s^r, \theta_s^\alpha, \theta^{\dot{r}}_{\dot{r}} \right)
$$

where in the general case, $k(N - k)$ bosonic quaternionic coordinates describe the internal symmetry coset $U(N \mid \mathbb{H}_C) U(N - k \mid \mathbb{H}_C)$ and shall be called regular or Fueter-analytic coordinates. The above quaternionic superspace coordinate can be determined in terms of two supertwistor and $k$ fermionic supertwistors. This can be achieved introducing the following graded matrices:

i) the $(2 + N - k) \times (2 + k)$ quaternionic matrix describing the quaternionic superspace coordinates

$$
Q = \begin{pmatrix}
q^{\dot{\alpha} \beta} & \theta^{\dot{r}}_{\dot{r}} \\
\theta_s^\alpha & \lambda_s^r
\end{pmatrix}
$$

also the graded $(2 + N - k) \times (2 + k)$ quaternionic matrix

$$
\Omega = \begin{pmatrix}
\omega_{\dot{\alpha} \gamma} & \rho^{\dot{r}}_{\dot{r}} \\
\varsigma_s^\gamma & \mu_{sr}
\end{pmatrix}
$$
and the \((2 + k) \times (2 + k)\) quaternionic matrix

\[
\Pi = \begin{pmatrix}
\pi_{\alpha\gamma} & \sigma_{\alpha r'} \\
\xi_{r\gamma} & v_{rr'}
\end{pmatrix}
\]

(21)

where \(\gamma = 1, 2\) is twistor index and \(r = 1, \ldots, k\), \(s = 1, \ldots, N - k\) \((N - k = p\) in the Litov-Pervushin notation). Consequently, the superextension of the ordinary twistor equations becomes to

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
\omega_{\gamma} & \rho_{r'} \\
\zeta_{s\gamma} & u_{sr'}
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
q^{\hat{a}\beta} & \theta^{\hat{a}r} \\
\theta_{s}^{\beta} & \lambda_{s}^{r}
\end{pmatrix}
\]

(22)

Consequently, the reconstruction via twistors of the superspace namely

\[
Q = -i\Omega\Pi^{-1}
\]

(23)

using

\[
\Pi^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix}
A^\gamma_{\beta} & B^r_{\gamma r'} \\
C^\gamma_{\beta} & D^{rr'}
\end{pmatrix}
\]

(24)

where

\[
A^\gamma_{\beta} = - (\pi^{-1})^{\gamma'\gamma} \sigma_{\gamma' r'}, \quad B^r_{\gamma r'} = - (\xi^{-1})^{\gamma'\gamma} v_{\gamma' r'}, \quad C^\gamma_{\beta} = [v^{\gamma'\beta} - \xi^\gamma_{\gamma'} (\pi^{-1})^{\gamma'\gamma} \sigma_{\gamma' r'}]^{-1}, \quad D^{rr'} = [\sigma^{rr'} - \pi^r_{\gamma} (\xi^{-1})^{\gamma'} v^{r'}_{\gamma'}]^{-1}
\]

(25)

carry explicitly to the following expressions in general form:

\[
q^{\hat{a}\beta} = -\omega^{\hat{a}\gamma} (\pi^{-1})^{\gamma'\gamma} \sigma_{\gamma' r'}, \quad \theta^{\hat{a}r} = -\omega^{\hat{a}\gamma} (\xi^{-1})^{\gamma'\gamma} v_{\gamma' r'}, \quad \theta_{s}^{\beta} = -\zeta_{s\gamma} (\pi^{-1})^{\gamma'\gamma} \sigma_{\gamma' r'}, \quad \lambda_{s}^{r} = -\zeta_{s\gamma} (\xi^{-1})^{\gamma'\gamma} v_{\gamma' r'}
\]

(26)

(27)

(28)

(29)
V. THE N=4, K=2 SUPERSPACE

This is the corresponding to the case \( p = q = 2 \) \( (N = p + q) \) in the Litov - Pervushin notation. Eqs.(23) and (24) describe for \( N=4, k=2 \) the supercoset

\[
SU(2,2;4 | \mathbb{H}_c) = SU\left(2;\begin{array}{c}2\end{array} k\right) \times SU\left(2;\begin{array}{c}2\end{array} N-k=p\right)
\]

\[
Q = \begin{pmatrix}
q^{11} & q^{12} & \theta^{11} & \theta^{12} \\
q^{21} & q^{22} & \theta^{21} & \theta^{22} \\
\theta_1^1 & \theta_2^1 & \lambda_1^1 & \lambda_1^2 \\
\theta_2^1 & \theta_2^2 & \lambda_2^1 & \lambda_2^2
\end{pmatrix}
\]

\[
\Pi = \begin{pmatrix}
\pi_{11} & \pi_{12} & \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} \\
\pi_{21} & \pi_{22} & \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} \\
\xi_{11} & \xi_{12} & v_{11} & v_{12} \\
\xi_{21} & \xi_{22} & v_{21} & v_{22}
\end{pmatrix}
\]

\[
\Omega = \begin{pmatrix}
\omega_1^1 & \omega_1^2 & \rho_1^1 & \rho_2^1 \\
\omega_2^1 & \omega_2^2 & \rho_1^2 & \rho_2^2 \\
\varsigma_{11} & \varsigma_{12} & u_{11} & u_{12} \\
\varsigma_{21} & \varsigma_{22} & u_{21} & u_{22}
\end{pmatrix}
\]

where \( \gamma = 1, 2 \) is twistor index \( r = 1, ..., k \), \( s = 1, ..., N-k \) \( (N-k=p) \)

Explicitly

\[
q^{\alpha\beta} = \left(-\omega_1^\alpha (\pi^{-1})^{21} \sigma_{2\nu'} + \omega_2^\alpha (\pi^{-1})^{12} \sigma_{1\nu'} + \rho_\nu^\alpha \right) \left[v^{\nu\beta} - \xi_1^\beta (\pi^{-1})^{21} \sigma_2 r' + \xi_2^\beta (\pi^{-1})^{12} \sigma_1 r'\right]^{-1},
\]

\[
\theta^\alpha r = \left(-\omega_1^\alpha (\xi^{-1})^{21} v_{2\nu'} + \omega_2^\alpha (\xi^{-1})^{12} v_{1\nu'} + \rho_\nu^\alpha \right) \left[\sigma^{\nu r'} - \pi_1^\nu (\xi^{-1})_2 r'' v_{\nu''} + \pi_2^\nu (\xi^{-1})_1 r'' v_{\nu''}\right]^{-1}
\]

\[
\theta_s^\beta = \left(-\varsigma_{11} (\pi^{-1})^{21} \sigma_{2\nu'} + \varsigma_{12} (\pi^{-1})^{12} \sigma_{1\nu'} + u_{s\nu'} \right) \left[v^{\nu\beta} - \xi_1^\beta (\pi^{-1})^{21} \sigma_2 r' + \xi_2^\beta (\pi^{-1})^{12} \sigma_1 r'\right]^{-1}
\]

\[
\lambda_s^r = \left(-\varsigma_{11} (\xi^{-1})^{21} v_{2\nu'} + \varsigma_{12} (\xi^{-1})^{12} v_{1\nu'} + u_{s\nu'} \right) \left[\sigma^{\nu r'} - \pi_1^\nu (\xi^{-1})_2 r'' v_{\nu''} + \pi_2^\nu (\xi^{-1})_1 r'' v_{\nu''}\right]^{-1}
\]
Evidently, the above solutions are invariant under the arbitrary \( R \in GL(2; 2 | \mathbb{H}_C) \) supertransformations (e.g.: superrotations) namely

\[
\Omega' \rightarrow \Omega R, \quad \Pi' \rightarrow \Pi R
\]  

(38)

with \( \Omega \) and \( \Pi \) for \( N = 4, k = 2 \). We easily see that two biquaternionic supertwistors and two biquaternionic fermionic supertwistors are described by sixty four bosonic complex coordinates (given by eigth bosonic biquaternions ) and by sixty four fermionic complex coordinates (given by eigth fermionic biquaternions): one half of these coordinates describes the \( N = 4, k = 2 \) biquaternionic superspace and the second half, however, describes the \( GL(2; 2 | \mathbb{H}_C) \) degrees of freedom. Schematically, from the matrix \( Q \), each block describes faithfully the following supercoordinates

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
q^{11} & q^{12} \\
q^{21} & q^{22}
\end{pmatrix} \rightarrow 2 \times 4 \times 4 = 32 \text{ bosonic fields}
\]  

(39)

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
\lambda_1^1 & \lambda_1^2 \\
\lambda_2^1 & \lambda_2^2
\end{pmatrix} \rightarrow 2 \times 4 \times 4 = 32 \text{ bosonic fields}
\]  

(40)

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
\theta_1^1 & \theta_1^2 \\
\theta_2^1 & \theta_2^2
\end{pmatrix} \rightarrow 2 \times 4 \times 4 = 32 \text{ fermionic fields}
\]  

(41)

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
\theta_1^{11} & \theta_1^{12} \\
\theta_2^{21} & \theta_2^{22}
\end{pmatrix} \rightarrow 2 \times 4 \times 4 = 32 \text{ fermionic fields}
\]  

(42)

It is important to remark here that if the supermanifold described (spanned) by two biquaternionic supertwistors: \( T_1^{(4)} \) \( T_2^{(4)} \) and two biquaternionic fermionic \( \tilde{T}_1^{(4)} \) \( \tilde{T}_2^{(4)} \) supertwistors is totally null or supergeodesic with respect to the norm of \( SU(2, 2; 4, 4 | \mathbb{H}_C) \), namely

\[
\langle T_1^{(4)}, T_1^{(4)} \rangle = \langle T_2^{(4)}, T_2^{(4)} \rangle = \langle \tilde{T}_1^{(4)}, \tilde{T}_1^{(4)} \rangle = \langle T_2^{(4)}, \tilde{T}_2^{(4)} \rangle = 0
\]  

(43)

\[
\langle T_1^{(4)}, \tilde{T}_2^{(4)} \rangle = \langle T_2^{(4)}, \tilde{T}_1^{(4)} \rangle = \langle \tilde{T}_1^{(4)}, T_2^{(4)} \rangle = \langle \tilde{T}_2^{(4)}, T_1^{(4)} \rangle = 0
\]  

(44)

notice that this fact doesn’t implies, in principle, a reality condition. However, these conditions enforce a Majorana condition over the antidiagonal fermionic sectors into the matrix \( Q \).
Notice that the constraints (54) four bosonic complex variables can be eliminated, and the constraints (55) two complex bosonic variables and four fermionic ones can be eliminated. This counting evidently agrees with the restriction of biquaternionic superspace degrees of freedom of by the graded pseudohermiticity condition given by construction.

VI. THE N=8, K=4 SUPERSPACE

This is the corresponding to the case \( p = q = 2 \) \((N = p + q)\) in the Litov -Pervushin notation. Eqs.(23) and (24) describe for \( N = 8, k = 4 \) the supercoset

\[
\begin{align*}
SU(2, 2; 8 | H_C) \\
SU \left( 2; 4 \right)_{k = p} \times SU \left( 2; 4 \right)_{N - k = p}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
Q = \begin{pmatrix}
q^{11} & q^{12} & \theta^{11} & \theta^{12} & \theta^{13} & \theta^{14} \\
q^{21} & q^{22} & \theta^{21} & \theta^{22} & \theta^{23} & \theta^{24} \\
\theta_1^1 & \theta_1^2 & \lambda_1^1 & \lambda_1^2 & \lambda_1^3 & \lambda_1^4 \\
\theta_2^1 & \theta_2^2 & \lambda_2^1 & \lambda_2^2 & \lambda_2^3 & \lambda_2^4 \\
\theta_3^1 & \theta_3^2 & \lambda_3^1 & \lambda_3^2 & \lambda_3^3 & \lambda_3^4 \\
\theta_4^1 & \theta_4^2 & \lambda_4^1 & \lambda_4^2 & \lambda_4^3 & \lambda_4^4
\end{pmatrix}
\]

\[
\Pi = \begin{pmatrix}
\pi_{11} & \pi_{12} & \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} & \sigma_{13} & \sigma_{14} \\
\pi_{21} & \pi_{22} & \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} & \sigma_{23} & \sigma_{24} \\
\xi_{11} & \xi_{12} & v_{11} & v_{12} & v_{13} & v_{14} \\
\xi_{21} & \xi_{22} & v_{21} & v_{22} & v_{23} & v_{24} \\
\xi_{31} & \xi_{32} & v_{31} & v_{32} & v_{33} & v_{34} \\
\xi_{41} & \xi_{42} & v_{41} & v_{42} & v_{43} & v_{44}
\end{pmatrix}
\]

\[
\Omega = \begin{pmatrix}
\omega_1^1 & \omega_2^1 & \rho_1^1 & \rho_2^1 & \rho_3^1 & \rho_4^1 \\
\omega_1^2 & \omega_2^2 & \rho_1^2 & \rho_2^2 & \rho_3^2 & \rho_4^2 \\
\varsigma_{11} & \varsigma_{12} & u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} & u_{14} \\
\varsigma_{21} & \varsigma_{22} & u_{21} & u_{22} & u_{23} & u_{24} \\
\varsigma_{31} & \varsigma_{32} & u_{31} & u_{32} & u_{33} & u_{34} \\
\varsigma_{41} & \varsigma_{42} & u_{41} & u_{42} & u_{43} & u_{44}
\end{pmatrix}
\]
where $\gamma = 1, 2$ is twistor index $r = 1, \ldots, k$, $s = 1, \ldots, N - k$ ($N - k = p$). This case is very important to have the $64^*$ dimensional sector to reproduce SU(3).

Evidently, the above solutions are invariant under the arbitrary $R \in GL(2; 2 | \mathbb{H}_C)$ supertransformations (e.g.: superrotations) namely

$$\Omega' \rightarrow \Omega R, \quad \Pi' \rightarrow \Pi R$$

with $\Omega$ and $\Pi$ given by (47,48) with $N = 8, k = 4$. We easily see that two biquaternionic supertwistors and two biquaternionic fermionic supertwistors are described by sixty four bosonic complex coordinates (given by eigth bosonic biquaternions) and by sixty four fermionic complex coordinates (given by eigth fermionic biquaternions): one half of these coordinates describes the $N = 8, k = 4$ biquaternionic superspace and the second half, however, describes the $GL(2; 2 | \mathbb{H}_C)$ degrees of freedom. Schematically, from the matrix (46), each block describes faithfully the following supercoordinates

$$\begin{pmatrix} q^{11} & q^{12} \\ q^{21} & q^{22} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow 2 \times 4 \times 4 = 32 \text{ bosonic sector}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^1 & \lambda_1^2 & \lambda_1^3 & \lambda_1^4 \\ \lambda_2^1 & \lambda_2^2 & \lambda_2^3 & \lambda_2^4 \\ \lambda_3^1 & \lambda_3^2 & \lambda_3^3 & \lambda_3^4 \\ \lambda_4^1 & \lambda_4^2 & \lambda_4^3 & \lambda_4^4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow 2 \times 4 \times 16 = 128 \text{ bosonic sector (internal "soul")}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \theta^{11} & \theta^{12} & \theta^{13} & \theta^{14} \\ \theta^{21} & \theta^{22} & \theta^{23} & \theta^{24} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow 2 \times 4 \times 8 = 64 \text{ fermionic sector}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \theta_1^1 & \theta_1^2 \\ \theta_2^1 & \theta_2^2 \\ \theta_3^1 & \theta_3^2 \\ \theta_4^1 & \theta_4^2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow 2 \times 4 \times 8 = 64 \text{ fermionic sector}$$

VII. DISCUSSION

As is well known, the knowledgement of the Casimir operators of any group is important: they are needed for the classification of the irreducible representations of the (extended...
supersymmetry) algebra. From the supersymmetric viewpoint, they also can be used to find
covariant equations of motion for superfields\[7\]. If there are not central charges, the maximal
possible internal symmetry group is $U(N)$: in this case a complete set of Casimirs operators
are well know: $P^2$, the square of the superspin vector and the corresponding super-Casimir
extensions for $U(N)$.

In the general cases, was claimed that the central charges are needed being the maximal
possible internal group for any $N$ even $USp(N) = Sp(N, \mathbb{H}_C) \cap U(N, \mathbb{H}_C)$, however as we
have shown, that if $N = p + k$ with $p, k \neq 0$ these central charges are nothing more that the
genereators associated to the tensorial representation (not chiral or antichiral) given by the
$\lambda_s^r$ parameters into the superspace matrix $Q$.

VIII. SUPERFIELDS AND COHERENT STATES

We know that the equation relating the $B_0$ and $B_1$ parts of the superspace in the case of
supertwistors can be in terms of quaternions into the form

i) The fundamental representation can be decomposed, in principle, as in the case of \[6\] as

$$U = t \cdot h$$

where $h$ is an element of the maximal compact subgroup $SU(2m) \times U(2n)$ and $t$ of the
corresponding coset space $SU(2m, k) \times SU(2, N-k)$. Explicitly (see ref.[5])

$$h = \exp \left[ i \begin{pmatrix} \chi & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon \end{pmatrix} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} \mu & 0 \\ 0 & v \end{pmatrix}$$

(56)

and

$$t = \exp \left[ i \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \nu \\ \overline{\nu} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - QQ^\dagger}} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{I} & Q \\ Q^\dagger & \mathbb{I} \end{pmatrix}$$

(57)

where the parametrization is given by

$$Q_A^B = \left[ \frac{\tanh \sqrt{\nu \overline{\nu}}}{\sqrt{\nu \overline{\nu}}} \right]_B^A$$

(58)

because the quaternionic supervariable transforms nonlinearly under $SU(2, 2; k, N - k)$

$$Q \rightarrow \frac{\alpha Q + \beta}{\gamma Q + \delta} ; \quad \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta \in \mathbb{H}_C$$

(59)
the superdisplacement operator is precisely

\[ D = e^{\eta Q^\dagger \xi^\dagger} [\eta^\dagger \ln(1-QQ^\dagger)^{1/2} - \xi \ln(1-QQ^\dagger)^{1/2} \xi^\dagger] e^{-\xi Q \eta} \] (60)

where \( \eta \) and \( \xi \) are the quaternionic oscillator-like supertwistors of \( Q \) (e.g., super quaternionic analog of the standard \( a \) and \( a^\dagger \) operators), namely

\[ \xi^A = \left( a^c, -\xi^i \right); \ \xi^A = \left( a^c, \xi^i \right) \]

\[ \eta^M = \left( b^m, \eta^l \right); \ \eta^M = \left( b^m \right) \]

where we have defined

\[ a^c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \lambda_\alpha + \overline{\mu}^\alpha \right) \] (63)

\[ b_m = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \lambda_\alpha - \overline{\mu}^\alpha \right) \] (64)

IX. CONCLUDING REMARKS

In this paper we construct the 4-dimensional \( N \)-extended quaternionic superspaces from the supersymmetric extension of the ordinary Penrose-twistor formulation, with \( N = p + k \). (\( p = N - k \))

These quaternionic superspaces have \( 4 + k \ (N - k) \) bosonic quaternionic coordinates and \( 4N \) fermionic quaternionic coordinates where each coordinate is a quaternion composed by four fields (bosons and fermions respectively).

The superspace coordinates are determined in terms of two quaternionic supertwistors corresponding to the fundamental Ferber's representation and \( k \) quaternionic fermionic supertwistors corresponding to the Litov-Pervushin representation as we show in a previous section.

The biquaternionic construction for \( N = 8 \) it is the more convenient to represent the SM with \( N = 2k \), being also possible the nonlinear realization of the symmetries. This fact is achieved due the (super) symplectic (almost complex) structure of this construction conveniently extended to an even-ortogonal group \( O(2N) \). The reason is fundamented by Ambrose-Singer theorem and Extended Rothstein theorem (R-C-L theorem see [11] and ref.
therein) that clearly relates the graded structure of the tangent space and the field content of the realized physical theory e.g: GUT containing the standard model.

Having into account the developments made here, in the next work \[12\] we will perform the nonlinear realization for the \(N=8\) case to obtain GR+SM.

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