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One Single Equation $D\Psi = 0$

Matrix transport instead of a three-theory zoo

Key Insight. Instead of writing three separate sets of field equations for matter (Dirac), gauge fields (Yang–Mills) and gravity (Einstein), the octonionic model starts from a *single* matrix transport equation on \mathbb{R}^8 : $D\Psi = 0$ with $D = \partial + A$, where the connection $A_\mu \in \mathfrak{so}(8)$ contains both the spin connection (gravity) and all internal gauge fields. The familiar equations reappear as *projections* of this one master equation.

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From three theories to one equation

TODAY we usually write down three logically distinct structures to describe fundamental physics: a Dirac equation for matter fields, Yang–Mills equations for the gauge bosons, and Einstein’s field equations for gravitation. This split is historically grown and pragmatically useful, but it hides the fact that all three are, at heart, transport equations for some kind of “spinor data” along some kind of connection.

The octonionic model takes this observation seriously and elevates it to a principle: *there is only one transport equation*, written purely in terms of a matrix-valued connection on an 8-dimensional real vector space. Everything else — matter dynamics, gauge-field dynamics, and effective gravitational dynamics — is obtained by projecting this single equation onto different sectors.

The central structure

The starting point is an $\mathfrak{so}(8)$ -valued connection A_μ on \mathbb{R}^8 , acting on an 8-component field Ψ :

$$D\Psi = 0, \quad D = \partial + A, \quad A_\mu \in \mathfrak{so}(8).$$

Here:

- The *kinematic* part ∂ encodes flat \mathbb{R}^8 as the basic stage on which everything lives.
- The *connection* A_μ decomposes into

$$A_\mu = \Gamma_\mu \oplus A_\mu^{\text{int}},$$

where Γ_μ is recognized as a spin connection (gravity) and A_μ^{int} as the internal gauge fields associated with $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$, embedded in the octonionic geometry.

- The field Ψ carries both gravitational and internal quantum numbers; its components are organized according to the octonionic/Spin(8) representation structure.

In this picture:

- The **Dirac equation** is the projection of $D\Psi = 0$ onto the fermionic component of Ψ , in a sector where A_μ is treated as a fixed background.
- The **Yang–Mills equations** arise as the compatibility conditions (integrability) for $D\Psi = 0$, expressed as constraints on the curvature $F_{\mu\nu} = [D_\mu, D_\nu]$ in the internal directions.
- The **Einstein equations** (or their effective counterpart) arise from the curvature components of Γ_μ and from the spectral action built from D^2 in the gravitational sector.

Physical meaning

From the perspective of the octonionic model, $D\Psi = 0$ is not “just another compact notation” for the Standard Model + gravity. It is a statement about the *underlying current* in the octonionic/Albert geometry:

- The operator D encodes both the geometric background (through Γ_μ) and the internal symmetry structure (through A_μ^{int}).
- The field Ψ encodes the “state of the universe” as a section of a bundle whose fibers are built from octonionic representations.
- The equation $D\Psi = 0$ enforces that this state is covariantly constant along all directions in \mathbb{R}^8 with respect to A .

This has several conceptual consequences:

1. **Unification of kinematics and interactions.** There is no kinematics “without” a connection: as soon as we write $D = \partial + A$, gravitational and gauge information are hard-wired into the basic notion of a derivative on \mathbb{R}^8 .
2. **Operators before fields.** The primary object is the operator D , not a list of classical fields. Matter, gauge bosons and even gravitation appear as different faces of D and its curvature, in line with spectral geometry.

3. Natural home for the octonionic structure.

The choice $A_\mu \in \mathfrak{so}(8)$, with its $\text{Spin}(8)$ triality and G_2 -compatible substructures, is not an accident: it is the unique stage where the octonionic and Albert-algebra data fit together into a single transport equation.

References

- [1] A. Connes, *Noncommutative Geometry*, Academic Press, 1994.
- [2] R. Haag, *Local Quantum Physics: Fields, Particles, Algebras*, Springer, 1996.

One single matrix equation replaces three classical theories as independent starting points.