

# Signings of Group Divisible Designs and Projective Planes

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## Abstract

We investigate signings of the all-ones matrix  $J_v$  for  $2 \leq v \leq 16$  over various admissible groups. For  $v < 16$  all signings have been enumerated. For the case  $v = 16$  only some classes have been completely enumerated. Of particular significance are signings over the group  $Z_2$ , since these can also be considered as  $GDD(16 \times 2, 16, 8)$ 's. Signing these over  $Z_2$ , and expanding, produces  $GDD(16 \times 4, 16, 4)$ 's. We continue in this way until we obtain  $GDD(16 \times 16, 16, 1)$ 's, which can be extended to projective planes of order 16.

We discuss the properties of classes of  $GDD$ 's obtained during this search, as well as identifying the projective planes obtained at the final stage.

## 1. Definitions and Background

A *balanced incomplete block design*,  $BIBD(v, b, r, k, \lambda)$ , is an arrangement of  $v$  elements into  $b$  blocks such that (i) each element appears in exactly  $r$  blocks; (ii) each block contains exactly  $k$  elements; and (iii) each pair of distinct elements appear together in exactly  $\lambda$  blocks. Well known necessary conditions for a  $BIBD(v, b, r, k, \lambda)$  to exist are  $vr = bk$  and  $\lambda(v - 1) = r(k - 1)$ . Because of this dependence we shall use the abbreviated notation  $BIBD(v, k, \lambda)$  to denote a  $BIBD(v, b, r, k, \lambda)$ . A  $BIBD$  is nontrivial if  $3 \leq k < v$ . A *symmetric BIBD* ( $SBIBD$ ) is a  $BIBD$  with  $v = b$ . A *projective plane* of order  $v$  is an  $SBIBD(v^2 + v + 1, v + 1, 1)$ .

Two  $BIBD(v, k, \lambda)$ 's, with element sets  $V_1$  and  $V_2$  respectively, are said to be *isomorphic* if there is a bijection  $\theta : V_1 \rightarrow V_2$  which preserves blocks. An *automorphism* of a  $BIBD$  is an isomorphism of the  $BIBD$  with itself. The set of all automorphisms, under the usual composition of mappings, forms the *automorphism group* of the  $BIBD$ .

A *generalized Bhaskar Rao design* (*GBRD*) is defined as follows. Let  $W$  be a  $v \times b$  matrix with elements from  $G \cup \{0\}$ , where  $G = \{h_1 = e, h_2, \dots, h_g\}$  is a finite group of order  $g$ , with identity element  $e$ . Then  $W$  can be expressed as a sum  $W = h_1 A_1 + h_2 A_2 + \dots + h_g A_g$ , where  $A_1, \dots, A_g$  are  $v \times b$   $(0,1)$ -matrices such that the Hadamard product  $A_i \times A_j = 0$  for any  $i \neq j$ . (That is, for  $i \neq j$ , no 1 of  $A_i$  occurs in the same position as a 1 of  $A_j$ ). Denote by  $W^+$  the transpose of  $h_1^{-1} A_1 + \dots + h_g^{-1} A_g$  and let  $N = A_1 + \dots + A_g$ . Then  $W$  is a *generalized Bhaskar Rao design* denoted by  $GBRD(v, b, r, k, \lambda; G)$  if

- (i)  $WW^+ = r\epsilon I + \lambda/g(h_1 + \dots + h_g)(J - I)$ , and
- (ii)  $NN^T = (r - \lambda)I + \lambda J$ .

The second condition merely prescribes that  $N$  be the incidence matrix of a  $BIBD(v, b, r, k, \lambda)$ . Because of the parameter dependencies for  $BIBD$ 's mentioned above we shall use the shorter notation  $GBRD(v, k, \lambda; G)$  for a generalized Bhaskar Rao design.

A  $GBRD(v, k, \lambda; G)$  with  $v = b$  is a *symmetric GBRD* or *generalized weighing matrix*. If  $W$  has no 0 entries then the  $GBRD$  is also known as a *generalized Hadamard matrix* or *GHM*. A  $GHM$  over the group  $Z_2$  is a *Hadamard matrix* (which provided the original motivation for studying  $GHM$ 's). Producing a  $GBRD(v, k, \lambda; G)$  from a  $BIBD(v, k, \lambda)$  is generally referred to as *signing* the  $BIBD$  over the group  $G$ .

A *group-divisible design*,  $GDD(v \times g, k, \lambda)$  is an incidence structure  $(X, B)$  consisting of a set  $X$ ,  $|X| = vg$ , partitioned into  $v$  disjoint  $g$ -subsets (*groups*),  $X = X_1 \cup \dots \cup X_v$ , and a collection  $B$  of  $k$ -subsets of  $X$  (*blocks*) such that:

- (i) Each point  $x \in X$  is incident with  $r$  blocks.
- (ii)  $|L \cap X_i| \leq 1$  for every block  $L \in B$  and  $i = 1, \dots, v$ .
- (iii) If  $x \in X_i, y \in X_j, i \neq j$ , there are exactly  $\lambda$  blocks incident with  $x$  and  $y$ .

If  $|B| = bg$  then  $bk = rv$  and  $\lambda g(v - 1) = r(k - 1)$ . Note that the groups in the above definition correspond to subsets rather than algebraic groups.

An incidence structure  $(X, B)$  (which can be a  $BIBD$  or a  $GDD$ ) is said to be *resolvable* if there exists a partition  $R$  of the set of blocks  $B$  into subsets  $R_1, \dots, R_u$ , called *parallel classes*, such that each  $R_i$  is a partition of  $X$ . It is well known that a the dual of a symmetric  $GDD$  (where  $v = b$  and  $r = k$ ) is again a  $GDD$ , which means that the blocks of the original  $GDD$  partition into  $v$  sets of  $g$  disjoint blocks each (corresponding to groups in the dual) constituting a resolution. Hence a symmetric  $GDD$  and its dual are both resolvable. In this paper the property of resolvability is used in the final step of obtaining a projective plane of order 16 from a  $GDD(16 \times 16, 16, 1)$ .

A  $GDD(v \times g, k, \lambda)$  with  $g = 1$  is a  $BIBD(v, k, \lambda)$ .  $GDD$  isomorphism is defined in the same way as  $BIBD$  isomorphism.

From a  $GBRD(v, k, \lambda; G)$ ,  $|G| = g$ , we can form a  $GDD(v \times g, k, \lambda/g)$  as follows. For any  $h \in G$  let  $P_h$  denote the corresponding  $g \times g$  permutation matrix,  $P_{h_1} + \dots + P_{h_g} =$

*J.* If  $W$  is the  $v \times g$  matrix of a *GBRD* let  $N$  be the  $vg \times bg$  (0,1)-matrix obtained from  $W$  by replacing any group element  $h$  by  $P_h$  and any 0 entry by a  $g \times g$  all-zero matrix. Then  $N$  is the incidence matrix of a  $GDD(v \times g, k, \lambda/g)$ .

Two  $GBRD(v, k, \lambda; G)$ 's  $W$  and  $W'$  are *isomorphic* if there exist two  $G$ -permutation matrices  $P$  and  $Q$ , and an automorphism  $\sigma$  of the group  $G$  such that  $W' = P\sigma(W)Q$ . The isomorphism itself will be denoted by the triple  $(P, \sigma, Q)$ . An isomorphism of  $W$  with itself is called an automorphism of  $W$ . The set of automorphisms of a *GBRD* form a group under the operations of matrix multiplication and mapping composition. i.e. if  $(P_1, \sigma_1, Q_1)$  and  $(P_2, \sigma_2, Q_2)$  are two automorphisms, then so is  $(P_1P_2, \sigma_1\sigma_2, Q_1Q_2)$ .

Bhaskar Rao designs have been studied by a number of authors. They are important because of their relationship to other structures, such as *BIBD*'s, codes, *GDD*'s, multi-dimensional Howell cubes, generalized Room squares, equidistant permutation arrays, and doubly resolvable two-fold triple systems. For example, Bhaskar Rao [1], Street and Rodger[29], and Seberry[26] have examined such designs in connection with construction of partially balanced block designs. Gibbons and Mathon [15] have described mathematical and computational techniques for enumerating *GBRD*'s and provided examples of their connection with many of the structures mentioned above. Generalized Hadamard designs have been studied by Butson [3] [4] and by Shrikhande [28] in connection with combinatorial designs, by Delsarte and Goethals [8] in connection with codes, and by Drake [11] in connection with  $\lambda$ -geometries. Generalized weighing matrices were first introduced by Yates [32] in determining the accuracy of measurements. Since then they have been studied extensively [12] [13] [20] [30] [31].

In this paper we consider the properties of generalized Hadamard matrices of order  $v$  in the range  $2 \leq v \leq 16$ . Such *GHM*'s have been completely enumerated for  $v < 16$ . The properties of these signings are described in Section 3. The case  $v = 16$  is considered in Section 4, where we construct signings of  $J_{16}$  over various groups. Of particular significance are signings over the group  $Z_2$ , since these can also be considered as  $GDD(16 \times 2, 16, 8)$ 's. Signing these over  $Z_2$ , and expanding, produces  $GDD(16 \times 4, 16, 4)$ 's. We continue in this way until we obtain  $GDD(16 \times 16, 16, 1)$ 's, which can be extended to projective planes of order 16. The properties of such projective planes are discussed.

## 2. Methods and algorithms

In this section we describe the computational method used to enumerate signings of a  $GDD(v \times g, k, \lambda)$  over a group  $G$ . This is an adaptation of the algorithm used by the authors in [15] to enumerate Bhaskar Rao designs. We shall assume that  $N$  is the incidence matrix of the given  $GDD(v \times g, k, \lambda)$ , and  $W$  is the matrix of the signed *GDD* which we are trying to construct.

The major simplification from the algorithm described in [15] is achieved by noting that the input *GDD*'s we are dealing with do not have repeated blocks. This means that all  $N$ -cells (and hence  $W$ -cells) described in [15] are of size 1, and can therefore

be eliminated in a revamped, shorter and faster program. The description of this simplified 2-level backtrack algorithm is as follows.

We begin by defining an ordering  $h_1 < h_2 < \dots < h_g$  on the elements of  $G$ , and then proceed to sign the matrix  $N$  row by row, replacing the “1” entries of  $N$  by elements from the group  $G$  subject to the constraint  $\sum_{l=1}^b w_{il}(w_{jl})^{-1} = \lambda/g(h_1 + \dots + h_g)$  (for  $i \neq j$ ). Individual rows are considered in strictly increasing lexicographical order, with the result that any completed matrices will be output in increasing order.

This simple algorithm would be impractical for most problems unless some form of isomorph rejection procedure was implemented during the search. To do this we make use of  $A = \text{Aut}(G)$ , the automorphism group of the signing group  $G$ , and  $H = \text{Aut}(N)$ , the automorphism group of the incidence matrix  $N$  of the given  $GDD$ .  $H$  is precalculated using a group-constructing backtrack algorithm discussed in [14, 17]. In an attempt to produce the smallest isomorphic copy of the current partial configuration we introduce a *minimisation* operation  $m$ . Suppose  $W^t$  represents the first  $t$  rows of  $W$ . For any row (column) of  $W^t$ , define the row (column) header as the first non-zero entry of  $W^t$  in that row (column). Then  $m(W^t)$  is formed from  $W^t$  in the following way. Scan  $W^t$  row by row, from left to right. For each row (column) header  $w_{ij} = x$ , reduce  $w_{ij}$  to  $e$  by pre- (post-) multiplying row  $i$  (column  $j$ ) by  $x^{-1}$ .

Now suppose our algorithm has constructed  $W^t$ . Then this partial configuration may be rejected, thereby forcing a backtrack, if there is an isomorphic partial configuration which is lexicographically smaller than  $W^t$ . This will be true if there exists a  $\sigma \in A, \phi \in H$  such that  $m(\phi(\sigma(W^t))) < W^t$ .

In the previous expression, note that  $\phi$  is restricted to act on the first  $t$  rows of  $W$ . Not all elements of  $H$  will map  $\{1, 2, \dots, t\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, t\}$ , or indeed to an image containing  $\{1, 2, \dots, t'\}$  for some  $t' < t$ . To be more precise, in checking  $H$  for applicable mappings we can only use mappings  $\phi$  with the property that  $\phi(\{1, 2, \dots, t\})$  contains a set  $\{1, 2, \dots, t'\}$  for some  $t' \leq t$ , that is, if there exists a  $t' \leq t$  such that  $\phi^{-1}(i) \leq t \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, t'\}$ . Then the first  $t'$  rows of the image of  $W^t$  under  $\phi$  can be checked against the first  $t'$  rows of  $W^t$ . This criteria is used after the construction of each row of  $W$  to select automorphisms of  $N$  that can be used in the isomorphism check.

Often the group  $H$  is very large and cannot be completely stored. In this case we need to store a subgroup which is effective for isomorph checking. To determine such a subgroup we carry out a preliminary analysis of  $H$ . Suppose we are carrying out isomorph checking of partial configurations up to row  $h$  of  $W$ . Then, we compute a table  $T[0..h][0..h]$  where  $T_{ij}$  ( $i > j$ ) is undefined, and  $T_{ij}$  ( $i \leq j$ ) is the cardinality of the set  $S_{ij}$  of elements  $\phi$  of  $H$  which have the property that  $\phi(\{1, 2, \dots, j\})$  contains a set  $\{1, 2, \dots, i\}$ . Necessarily an element in  $S_{ij}$  will also be in  $S_{il}$  for any  $l > j$ , and an element in  $S_{ij}$  will be in  $S_{lj}$  for any  $l < i$ . So the elements we should store for use in our isomorph checking will be the elements in the set

$$\bigcup_{1 \leq i, j \leq h} S_{ij} = \bigcup_{1 \leq j \leq h} S_{1j} = S_{1h}$$

For example, when generating the signings of the expanded HM16.3 (the third

signing of  $J_{16}$  over  $Z_2$ ), which has a group  $H$  of order 49,152, we generated a table  $T$ , part of which is reproduced in Table 1.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1536	3072	4608	6144	7680	9216	10752	12288
2	0	1536	1536	3072	3072	4608	4608	6144
3	0	0	128	512	768	1536	1920	3072
4	0	0	0	512	512	1536	1536	3072
5	0	0	0	0	64	384	576	1536
6	0	0	0	0	0	384	384	1536
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	192	1536
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1536

Table 1: Group analysis table

If we are intending to perform isomorph rejection up to row 6, then we should include the permutation set  $S_{1,6}$  comprising a total of 9216 permutations. In practice, however, we omit from  $S_{1,6}$  any mapping  $\phi$  such that  $\phi(\{1, 2, \dots, 6\})$  does not contain the set  $\{1, 2\}$ . Since the non-zero entries of the first row of the constructed matrix  $W$  will be the group identity  $e$ , this row is in minimal form so that we can never get an isomorph rejection on row 1. A further refinement would be to check, at row  $j$ , only those mappings  $\phi$  such that  $\phi(\{1, 2, \dots, j\})$  does contains the set  $\{1, 2\}$ . However, we did not implement this.

Another variation on the standard backtrack method was the use of a “lookahead” heuristic. After the completion of each row  $t$  we check that each row  $t' > t$  can also be completed separately with respect to the first  $t$  rows already constructed. Obviously if this not the case, then we need to backtrack on row  $t$ .

The above heuristics proved to be essential in the extensive searches covered by this paper. For example, the generation of all signings over  $Z_2$  of GDD32.3, the group divisible design resulting from the expansion of HM16.3, took a total of two weeks computation time on a Sun Sparcstation 2. During the search there were more than 30,000 isomorph rejections, and more than one million lookahead rejections. Clearly the search would have been infeasible without these checks.

In the following sections we display the results of these searches. The generating programs were written in the programming language C and run on a variety of UNIX platforms. To determine the isomorphism classes and properties of designs generated we used Brendan McKay’s **nauty** software [23]. The designs are considered as point-block bipartite graphs. **nauty** can then be used to find the point and block orbits, as well as the generators of the automorphism group. To calculate the  $p$ -ranks of the incidence matrices we have written a short program based on sparse Gaussian elimination in modular arithmetic. This requires  $O(n^3)$  operations, where  $n$  is the order of the matrix. General programs for calculating  $p$ -ranks are available in most symbolic algebra systems.

### 3. Generalized Hadamard matrices of order $v < 16$

In this section we consider possible signings of the all-ones matrix  $J_v$  over various groups to produce  $GHM$ s of orders  $2 \leq v < 16$ . De Launey [7] has investigated the

existence of signings over the elementary abelian groups  $Z_q$  where  $q$  is a prime power. Here we enumerate signings over all feasible groups. The results are summarized in Table 2.

$v$	<i>Exists</i>	$\neg$ <i>Exist</i>
2	$Z_2(1)$	
3	$Z_3(1)$	
4	$Z_2(1), Z_2 \times Z_2(1)$	$Z_4$
5	$Z_5(1)$	
6	$Z_3(1)$	$Z_2, Z_6, S_3$
7	$Z_7(1)$	
8	$Z_2(1), Z_2 \times Z_2(1), Z_3^3(1)$	$Z_4, Z_8, Z_2 \times Z_4, D_4, Q$
9	$Z_3(2), Z_3 \times Z_3(2)$	$Z_9$
10	$Z_5(1)$	$Z_2, Z_{10}, D_5$
11	$Z_{11}(1)$	
12	$Z_2(1), Z_3(1), Z_2 \times Z_2(1)$	$Z_4, Z_6, S_3, G_{12.1-5}$
13	$Z_{13}(1)$	
14	$Z_7(1)$	$Z_2, Z_{14}, D_7$
15		$Z_3, Z_5, Z_{15}$

Table 2: Generalized Hadamard matrices of order  $v < 16$

Table 2 indicates whether *GHM*'s exist for various admissible signing groups. In the "Exists" column a bracketed number after a group name indicates the number of non-isomorphic signings over that group. The notation  $G_{12.1-5}$  stands for the 5 non-isomorphic groups of order 12. As can be seen from the table, there is no *GHM* of order  $v = 15$ . For all other orders, except  $v = 9$ , the *GHM*'s are unique for the stated signing groups. For  $v = 9$  there are 2 signings over  $Z_3$ , and 2 signings over  $Z_3 \times Z_3$ . The properties of these signings are listed in Table 3. The designs themselves are listed in Appendix A1.

<i>No</i>	$G$	<i>Rk3</i>	$ G $	<i>APpt</i>	<i>APbl</i>	<i>Sd</i>	<i>Ex</i>	<i>Com</i>
1	$Z_3$	10	23328	$1 * 27$	$1 * 27$	<i>YES</i>	<i>YES</i>	
2	$Z_3$	10	2916	$1 * 27$	$1 * 27$	<i>YES</i>	<i>NO</i>	
3	$Z_3 \times Z_3$	36	93312	$1 * 81$	$1 * 81$	<i>YES</i>		<i>Des</i>
4	$Z_3 \times Z_3$	40	15552	$1 * 81$	$1 * 9, 1 * 72$	<i>NO</i>		<i>Hall</i>

Table 3: Generalized Hadamard matrices of order 9

In the above Table 3, the column headings are defined as follows:

- Rk3*: 3-rank of the point-block incidence matrix (rank over the field  $GF(3)$ )
- $|G|$ : order of the automorphism group
- APpt*: cell sizes of automorphism partitioning of points  
( $n*m$  means  $n$  cells of size  $m$ )
- APbl*: cell sizes of automorphism partitioning of blocks
- Sd*: self-dual (YES or NO)
- Ex*: extendable (YES or NO)
- Com*: Comments. *Des*, *Hall* stand for the Desargesian and Hall planes respectively

## 4. Generalized Hadamard matrices of order 16

### 4.1. Repeated signings over $Z_2$

When the all-ones matrix  $J_{16}$  is signed over the group  $Z_2$  it produces 5 non-isomorphic  $HM$ s of order 16. These are listed on pages 419-421 in [31]. Their characteristics are summarised in Table 4.

$GHM$	$Dual$	$GDD(16 \times 2, 16, 8)$	$ G $
$HM16.1$	$HM16.1$	$GDD32.1$	10, 231, 920
$HM16.2$	$HM16.2$	$GDD32.2$	294, 912
$HM16.3$	$HM16.3$	$GDD32.3$	49, 152
$HM16.4$	$HM16.5$	$GDD32.4$	86, 016
$HM16.5$	$HM16.4$	$GDD32.5$	86, 016

**Table 4: Generalized Hadamard matrices of order 16**

In Table 4 above,  $|G|$  is the order of the automorphism group of the expanded  $GDD(16 \times 2, 16, 8)$ .

We now consider signings of the 5  $GDD(16 \times 2, 16, 8)$ 's over  $Z_2$ . The results are summarised in Table 5:

$GDD(16 \times 2, 16, 8)$	$GDD32.1$	$GDD32.2$	$GDD32.3$	$GDD32.4$	$GDD32.5$
<i>Signings</i>	$\geq 514$	$\geq 300$	50	0	0

**Table 5: Signings of  $GDD(16 \times 2, 16, 8)$ 's**

Properties of the 50  $GDD(16 \times 4, 16, 4)$ 's resulting from the signings and expansions of  $GDD32.3$  are summarized in Table 6:

$N_o$	$Rk2$	$G$	$APpt$	$APbl$	$S_d$	$E_x$	$R_d$
1	24	4	16*4	16*2,8*4	NO	NO	NO
1	24	4	16*4	16*2,8*4	NO	NO	NO
2	25	8	8*8	8*4,4*8	NO	NO	NO
3	25	16	4*16	2*4,3*8,2*16	NO	NO	NO
4	24	4	16*4	16*2,8*4	NO	NO	NO
5	25	16	4*16	2*4,3*8,2*16	NO	NO	NO
6	24	4	16*4	16*2,8*4	NO	NO	NO
7	25	8	8*8	8*4,4*8	NO	NO	NO
8	25	8	8*8	4*2,6*4,4*8	NO	NO	NO
9	24	4	16*4	16*2,8*4	NO	NO	NO
10	23	4	16*4	16*2,8*4	NO	NO	NO
11	23	4	16*4	16*2,8*4	NO	NO	NO
12	22	4	16*4	16*4	YES	NO	NO
13	23	4	16*4	16*4	NO	NO	NO
14	23	4	16*4	16*4	NO	NO	NO
15	24	8	8*8	8*8	YES	NO	NO
16	24	8	8*8	8*8	NO	NO	NO
17	22	4	16*4	16*4	YES	NO	NO
18	24	16	4*16	4*16	YES	NO	NO
19	24	16	4*16	4*16	YES	NO	NO
20	22	32	2*8,1*16,1*32	2*8,1*16,1*32	NO	NO	NO
21	23	16	4*16	4*4,4*8,1*16	NO	NO	NO
22	22	16	4*8,2*16	4*8,2*16	NO	NO	NO
23	23	16	4*16	4*4,4*8,1*16	NO	NO	NO
24	22	32	4*16	1*8,2*16,1*32	NO	NO	NO
25	23	8	8*8	4*2,6*4,4*8	NO	NO	NO
26	22	64	1*64	1*64	NO	NO	YES
27	22	64	1*64	2*4,1*8,1*16,1*32	NO	NO	YES
28	23	32	2*16,1*32	2*4,3*8,1*32	NO	NO	NO
29	23	32	2*16,1*32	2*4,3*8,1*32	NO	NO	NO
30	22	16	4*8,2*16	4*4,2*8,2*16	NO	NO	NO
31	22	32	2*32	2*8,3*16	NO	NO	YES
32	24	16	4*8,2*16	4*8,2*16	YES	NO	NO
33	22	64	1*64	2*4,1*8,1*16,1*32	NO	NO	NO
34	22	64	1*64	2*4,1*8,1*16,1*32	NO	NO	NO
35	20	32	4*16	8*8	NO	NO	YES
36	22	64	1*64	2*32	NO	NO	YES
37	22	64	1*64	2*32	NO	NO	YES
38	22	64	1*64	4*16	NO	NO	YES
39	22	128	1*64	4*16	NO	NO	YES
40	24	32	2*32	2*4,1*8,1*16,1*32	NO	NO	NO
41	22	64	1*64	2*8,1*16,1*32	NO	NO	YES
42	22	32	2*32	4*16	NO	NO	YES
43	20	64	2*32	4*8,2*16	NO	NO	YES
44	20	512	1*64	2*32	NO	NO	YES
45	20	512	1*64	1*64	YES	NO	YES
46	20	1024	1*64	1*64	YES	NO	YES
47	20	32	4*16	8*8	NO	NO	YES
48	21	64	2*32	2*32	YES	NO	YES
49	23	8	8*8	8*8	NO	NO	NO
50	25	128	1*64	2*32	NO	NO	NO

Table 6: Signings of HM16.3 over  $Z_2$

In the preceding Table 6, new column headings used are defined as follows:  
 $Rk2$ : 2-rank of the point-block incidence matrix (rank over field  $GF(2)$ )  
 $Rd$ : reducible (YES/NO), i.e. can GDD be obtained by signing  $J_{16}$  over  $Z_2^?$ ?

As can be seen none of the 50  $GDD(16 \times 4, 16, 4)$ 's can be signed over  $Z_2$ . In order to continue the process we therefore turn our attention to the signings of  $GDD32.1$ , corresponding to the  $HM$  of order 16 with the largest automorphism group. This class contains at least 514  $GDD(16 \times 4, 16, 4)$ 's and has not yet been enumerated completely.



Many of these designs are not able to be signed over  $Z_2$ . However, the 130th non-isomorphic design in this enumeration, which we shall denote by  $GDD64.130$ , can be signed over  $Z_2$  to produce a total of 8  $GDD(16 \times 8, 16, 2)$ 's (otherwise known as *semiplanes* [21]). The properties of  $GDD64.130$  and its 8 "offspring" are summarized in Table 7.  $GDD64.130$  itself is listed in Appendix A3.

<i>GDD</i>	<i>Rk2</i>	$ G $	<i>APpt</i>	<i>APbl</i>	<i>Sd</i>	<i>Parent</i>
$GDD64.130$	18	13824	$1 * 64$	$1 * 4, 1 * 12, 1 * 48$	<i>NO</i>	$GDD32.1$
$GDD128.1$	44	256	$1 * 128$	$4 * 8, 6 * 16$	<i>NO</i>	$GDD64.130$
$GDD128.2$	44	384	$1 * 128$	$4 * 8, 4 * 24$	<i>NO</i>	$GDD64.130$
$GDD128.3$	44	1152	$1 * 128$	$1 * 8, 2 * 24, 1 * 72$	<i>NO</i>	$GDD64.130$
$GDD128.4$	44	4608	$1 * 128$	$1 * 8, 3 * 24, 1 * 96$	<i>NO</i>	$GDD64.130$
$GDD128.5$	44	768	$1 * 128$	$2 * 8, 1 * 16, 2 * 24, 1 * 48$	<i>NO</i>	$GDD64.130$
$GDD128.6$	44	3072	$1 * 128$	$1 * 8, 1 * 24, 1 * 96$	<i>NO</i>	$GDD64.130$
$GDD128.7$	44	768	$1 * 128$	$1 * 8, 3 * 24, 1 * 48$	<i>NO</i>	$GDD64.130$
$GDD128.8$	44	3072	$1 * 128$	$2 * 8, 1 * 16, 1 * 96$	<i>NO</i>	$GDD64.130$

**Table 7:  $GDD64.130$  and its signings over  $Z_2$**

Signing these 8  $GDD(16 \times 8, 16, 2)$ 's over  $Z_2$  produces a set of 6  $GDD(16 \times 16, 16, 1)$ 's as shown in Table 8.

<i>GDD</i>	<i>Rk2</i>	$ G $	<i>APpt</i>	<i>APbl</i>	<i>Sd</i>	<i>Parent</i>
$GDD256.1$	105	4608	$1 * 256$	$2 * 32, 2 * 48, 1 * 96$	<i>NO</i>	$GDD128.1, 2$
$GDD256.2$	105	27648	$1 * 256$	$1 * 16, 3 * 48, 1 * 192$	<i>NO</i>	$GDD128.3, 4$
$GDD256.3$	99	18432	$1 * 256$	$1 * 16, 3 * 48, 1 * 192$	<i>NO</i>	$GDD128.5, 6$
$GDD256.4$	101	92160	$1 * 256$	$1 * 16, 1 * 240$	<i>NO</i>	$GDD128.6$
$GDD256.5$	105	18432	$1 * 256$	$2 * 16, 1 * 32, 1 * 192$	<i>NO</i>	$GDD128.7, 8$
$GDD256.6$	105	18432	$1 * 256$	$2 * 161 * 32, 1 * 192$	<i>NO</i>	$GDD128.8$

**Table 8: Signings of  $GDD$ 's 128.1-8 over  $Z_2$**

These 6  $GDD(16 \times 16, 16, 1)$ 's can each be extended to produce a projective plane of order 16. The extension is completed in the following way. Take a  $GDD(16 \times 16, 16, 1)$   $(X, B)$  with groups  $X_1, \dots, X_{16}$  and resolve  $B$  into parallel classes  $R_1, \dots, R_{16}$ . Then we can form the projective plane  $P(X', B')$  where:

$$\begin{aligned}
 X' &= X \cup \{\infty_1, \infty_2, \dots, \infty_{17}\} \\
 B' &= \{\{b \cup \{\infty_i\} \mid b \in R_i, i \in \{1, \dots, 16\}\} \cup \{X_i \cup \{\infty_{17}\} \mid i \in \{1, \dots, 16\}\} \cup \{\infty_1, \dots, \infty_{17}\}\}
 \end{aligned}$$

It can be easily verified that  $(X', B')$  is a  $BIBD(16^2 + 16 + 1, 16 + 1, 1)$  or projective plane of order 16.

The four projective planes obtained in this way are all translation planes, and are described in Table 9. For listings of these planes see [5, 10].

GDD	Resulting projective plane
GDD256.1	Derived semifield plane
GDD256.2	Derived semifield plane
GDD256.3	Johnson-Walker plane
GDD256.4	Dempwolff plane
GDD256.5	Lorimer-Rahilly plane
GDD256.6	Derived semifield plane

**Table 9: Projective planes obtained by extending GDD256.1-6**

#### 4.2. Signings over groups other than $Z_2$

Returning to the question of signings of  $J_{16}$  we now consider admissible groups other than  $Z_2$ . First consider admissible groups of order 4, namely  $Z_2 \times Z_2$  and  $Z_4$ . A class of such signings are summarized in Table 10. The designs themselves are listed in Appendix A2.

No	Rk2	G	APbl	Sd	Ex	Comments
1	16	1105920	1*64	YES	YES	cover
2	16	4608	1*16,1*48	YES	YES	
3	20	864	1*4,1*12,1*48	YES	NO	cover
4	20	288	1*4,1*12,1*48	YES	NO	
5	16	6144	1*64	YES	YES	cover
6	16	1536	1*16,1*48	YES	YES	
7	20	96	1*4,1*12,1*48	YES	NO	cover
8	20	1536	1*64	YES	YES	
9	20	128	1*64	YES	YES	
10	20	288	1*64	YES	NO	
11	16	73728	1*64	YES	YES	cover
12	20	512	1*64	YES	YES	
13	20	128	2*16,1*32	YES	NO	cover
14	20	72	1*4,2*12,1*36	YES	NO	
15	20	1024	1*64	YES	NO	cover
16	21	512	1*64	YES	NO	
17	20	512	1*64	YES	NO	=C45
18	21	64	2*32	YES	NO	=C48
19	20	512	1*64	YES	NO	cover
20	20	256	1*64	YES	NO	
21	21	512	1*64	YES	NO	cover
22	20	512	1*64	YES	NO	
23	19	1152	1*16,1*48	YES	NO	cover
24	20	1536	1*64	YES	NO	
25	20	512	1*64	YES	NO	cover
26	20	768	1*64	YES	NO	
27	20	64	4*16	YES	NO	cover
28	20	1024	1*64	YES	NO	
29	20	128	2*16,1*32	YES	NO	=C46
30	23	192	1*16,1*48	YES	NO	cover
31	22	384	1*16,1*48	YES	NO	
32	22	256	1*64	YES	NO	cover
33	22	512	1*64	YES	NO	
34	23	64	4*16	YES	NO	cover
35	22	384	1*64	YES	NO	
36	22	512	1*64	YES	NO	cover
37	22	128	2*16,1*32	YES	NO	
38	22	384	1*64	YES	NO	cover
39	22	512	1*64	YES	NO	
40	22	7680	2*32	YES	NO	cover

Table 10: Symmetric signings of  $J_{16}$  over  $Z_2^2$  (1-29) and  $Z_4$  (30-40)

Note: In the above Table 10, C45, C46 and C48 refer to signings 45, 46 and 48 respectively of HM16.3 over  $Z_2$ .

Table 10 contains all symmetric (i.e. self-dual) extensions of  $J_{16}$  over  $Z_2 \times Z_2$  and  $Z_4$ . They were obtained using a symmetric version of the program described in Section 2, with only elementary isomorph rejection (lexicographical ordering of rows) and no lookahead since all rows of  $J_{16}$  are the same. Reducing the signings modulo  $Z_2$  (see [15]) we have determined that the first 29 signings (over  $Z_2 \times Z_2$ ) are extensions of HM16.1, and the remaining 11 signings (over  $Z_4$ ) are extensions of HM16.2. Note that these are all self-dual extensions of the Hadamard matrices HM16.1, HM16.2 and HM16.3 over  $Z_2$ . Since these are all self-dual extensions, they must also contain the self-dual extensions of HM16.3 (viz. numbers 45, 46 and 47). Note that a symmetric extension can be obtained from more than one matrix of order 32, but the reduction of say No.17 to C45 is obviously not via a subgroup. We have also seen this phenomenon in the extensions of  $GDD64.130$  to  $GDD(16 \times 8, 16, 2)$ 's and  $GDD(16 \times 16, 16, 1)$ 's in Tables 7 and 8.

If an extension has a zero diagonal (corresponding to the unit matrix) then after blowing up by using the permutation matrices from the signing group and changing the all one diagonal to all zero we obtain the adjacency matrix of a graph (note that it is symmetric) which corresponds to an antipodal cover of  $K_{16}$  with parameters (16,4,4) (see [18]). There are exactly 4 nonisomorphic covers with these parameters, and they are indicated on the right of the table.

From Table 10 it can be seen that none of the 11 signings of  $J_{16}$  over  $Z_4$  are extendible (i.e. further signable over  $Z_2$ ). However, some of the 29 signings over  $Z_2 \times Z_2$  are. We present the results of these further signings in Table 11 below.

No	Rk2	G	APpt	APbl	Sd	Ex	Parent
1	44	6144	1*128	1*32,1*96	NO	YES	1
2	53	96	2*4,2*12,2*48	2*4,2*12,2*48	YES	NO	1
3	54	96	1*32,1*96	1*2,1*6,1*8,1*16,1*96	NO	NO	1
4	56	12	2*2,1*4,2*6,9*12	2*2,1*4,2*6,9*12	NO	NO	1
5	55	12	4*2,12*6,4*12	4*2,12*6,4*12	YES	NO	1
6	56	48	4*8,4*24	4*8,4*24	YES	NO	1
7	52	384	2*64	2*16,1*96	NO	NO	1
8	56	192	1*16,1*48,1*64	1*16,1*48,1*64	YES	NO	1
9	44	2304	1*128	1*8,1*48,1*72	NO	YES	1
10	55	64	4*16,1*64	4*8,1*32,1*64	NO	NO	1
11	56	96	1*8,1*24,3*32	1*8,1*24,3*32	YES	NO	1
12	53	96	2*16,2*48	2*16,2*48	YES	NO	1
13	56	20	4*2,12*10	4*2,12*10	YES	NO	1
14	54	32	6*16,1*32	6*16,1*32	YES	NO	1
15	54	96	1*32,2*48	2*16,2*48	NO	NO	1
16	54	192	1*8,1*24,1*96	1*8,1*24,1*96	YES	NO	1
17	56	16	8*8,4*16	8*8,4*16	YES	NO	1
18	48	3072	1*128	1*128	YES	NO	1
19	50	192	1*32,2*48	1*32,2*48	YES	NO	1
20	54	32	6*16,1*32	6*16,1*32	YES	NO	1
21	52	768	1*128	1*128	YES	NO	1
22	54	480	1*48,1*80	1*48,1*80	YES	NO	1
23	44	1536	1*128	1*8,1*24,2*48	NO	YES	1
24	52	384	1*32,1*96	1*32,1*96	YES	NO	1
25	54	384	1*128	1*128	YES	NO	1
26	54	768	1*128	1*128	YES	NO	1
27	44	2560	1*128	1*8,1*40,1*80	NO	YES	1
28	54	1280	1*128	1*128	YES	NO	1
29	52	768	1*128	1*32,1*96	NO	NO	1
30	48	6144	1*128	1*128	YES	NO	1
31	44	36864	1*128	1*128	YES	YES	1
32	42	49152	1*128	1*128	YES	YES	1
33	40	122880	1*128	1*128	YES	YES	1
34	52	384	1*32,1*96	1*32,1*96	YES	NO	2
35	50	192	1*32,2*48	1*32,2*48	YES	NO	2
36	52	128	2*8,1*16,3*32	2*8,1*16,3*32	YES	NO	2
37	46	512	2*32,1*64	2*32,1*64	YES	NO	2
38	48	768	1*32,1*96	1*32,1*96	YES	NO	2
39	48	256	4*32	4*32	YES	NO	2
40	48	1536	1*32,1*96	1*32,1*96	YES	YES	2

Table 11: Semiplanes from symmetric GHM(16) over  $Z_2 \times Z_2$

No	Rk2	$ G $	APpt	APbl	Sd	Ex	Parent
41	46	6144	1*128	1*128	YES	YES	5
42	52	128	2*8,1*16,3*32	2*8,1*16,3*32	YES	NO	5
43	48	1024	1*128	1*128	YES	NO	5
44	46	1024	1*128	1*128	YES	NO	5
45	48	512	1*128	1*128	NO	YES	5
46	52	128	2*8,1*16,3*32	2*8,1*16,3*32	YES	NO	5
47	48	512	2*32,1*64	2*32,1*64	YES	NO	5
48	48	2048	1*128	1*128	YES	NO	5
49	48	512	2*32,1*64	2*32,1*64	YES	NO	5
50	56	128	2*64	2*64	YES	NO	5
51	54	256	1*128	1*128	YES	NO	5
52	56	64	4*16,2*32	4*16,2*32	YES	NO	5
53	47	256	2*16,3*32	2*16,3*32	YES	NO	6
54	46	512	2*16,1*32,1*64	2*16,1*32,1*64	YES	NO	6
55	48	1536	1*32,1*96	1*32,1*96	YES	NO	6
56	46	256	4*32	4*32	YES	NO	6
57	48	256	4*32	4*32	YES	NO	6
58	46	256	4*32	4*32	YES	NO	6
59	48	768	2*16,1*96	2*16,1*96	YES	NO	6
60	48	5376	1*128	1*128	YES	NO	8
61	48	768	1*128	1*128	YES	NO	8
62	46	1024	1*128	1*128	YES	NO	8
63	52	64	2*64	2*64	YES	NO	9
64	50	128	2*64	2*64	YES	NO	9
65	52	64	2*64	2*64	YES	NO	9
66	52	64	2*64	2*64	YES	NO	9
67	40	2288	1*128	1*128	YES	YES	11
68	43	8192	1*128	1*128	YES	YES	11
69	44	6144	1*128	1*128	NO	NO	11
70	41	344064	1*128	1*128	YES	YES	11
71	42	49152	1*128	1*128	YES	YES	11
72	48	6144	1*128	1*128	YES	NO	11
73	44	1536	1*128	2*16,1*96	NO	YES	11
74	44	36864	1*128	1*128	YES	YES	11
75	48	768	1*128	1*128	YES	NO	12
76	48	256	1*128	1*128	YES	NO	12
77	48	1024	1*128	1*128	YES	NO	12

Table 11(cont.): Semibiplanes from symmetric GHM(16) over  $Z_2 \times Z_2$

Signings of the semibiplanes produced in Table 11 are listed in Table 12 below. Projective planes resulting from the extensions of these semibiplanes are indicated in the right hand column. For listings of these planes see [5]. The *Parent* column in Table 12 contains the identification numbers of the parent semibiplanes of Table 11.

No	Rk2	$ G $	APpt	APbl	Sd	Parent	Plane
1	97	184320	1*256	1*64,1*192	NO	1	HALL
3	97	76800	1*256	1*16,1*80,1*160	NO	27	HALL
2	97	27648	1*256	1*16,1*96,1*144	NO	9,23	SF4
4	97	73728	1*256	1*256	YES	31,67,68,74	SF2
5	97	442368	1*256	1*256	YES	31,32,71,74	SF4
6	81	3686400	1*256	1*256	YES	33	DES
7	109	9216	1*64 1*192	1*64,1*192	YES	40	DH1
8	108	12288	1*256	1*256	NO	41,45	MAT
10	105	86016	1*256	1*32,1*224	NO	70,73	LRdual

Table 12: Signings of semiplanes

DES	Desargues plane	HALL	Hall plane
SF4	semifield plane with kernel 4	SF2	semifield plane with kernel 2
DH1	first derived Hall plane	LR	Lorimer-Rahilly plane
MAT	new plane		

Finally we present the results of signing  $J_{16}$  over the group  $Z_2^3$  in Table 13. The 4 signings themselves are listed in Appendix A4.

No	Rk2	$ G $	APbl	Sd	Ex	Comments
1	40	12288	1*128	YES	YES	cover
2	44	36864	1*128	YES	YES	
3	48	5376	1*128	YES	NO	
4	48	768	1*128	YES	NO	

Table 13: Symmetric signings of  $J_{16}$  over  $Z_2^3$

The  $GDD$ 's of orders 64, 128 and 256 in Tables 11, 12 and 13 are all  $GHM$ 's of order 16 over the elementary abelian groups of orders 4, 8 and 16, respectively.

## 5. Concluding Remarks

In this paper we have described an effective backtracking algorithm for signing symmetric group divisible designs. The algorithm makes use of lookahead and isomorph rejection techniques. The application of this algorithm has allowed us to present a complete enumeration of generalized Hadamard matrices of order  $v < 16$  for all possible underlying groups.

We have also achieved a complete enumeration of several classes of generalized Hadamard matrices and symmetric group divisible designs of order 16. The search proceeds bottom up from the all-ones matrix  $J_{16}$  by successive signings over  $Z_2$  all the way up to symmetric  $GDD(16 \times 16, 16, 1)$ 's, which can always be extended to projective planes of order 16. This approach allows one to generate all projective

planes of order 16 that have an elation of order 2, which includes all the known planes and possibly some new ones.

During the search many other interesting configurations were generated. For example we generated semiplanes which are symmetric  $GDD(128, 16, 2)$ 's, corresponding to signings of  $J_{16}$  over groups of order 8 (see [25], particularly for a polynomial algorithm for signing a semiplane to a projective plane, or showing that it cannot be done). We also have generated covers of complete graphs, which correspond to symmetric  $GDD$ 's with symmetric incidence matrices with a constant diagonal (see [18]). Examples of new semiplanes and covers are presented.

With the continual advent of more powerful machines it is hoped to continue this work to eventually provide a complete enumeration of signings of  $J_{16}$ . We would begin by a complete enumeration of the signings of the  $GDD(16 \times 2, 16, 8)$ 's 32.1 and 32.2 over  $Z_2$ . Of course there is a great amount of further computational work required to continue the signings and classify the outputs. However we are helped by the fact that many of the signings of  $GDD$ 's 32.1 and 32.2 cannot be signed over  $Z_2$ . The goal of this work would include a classification of all projective planes of order 16 possessing an involutory elation.

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# APPENDICES

## A1. Generalized Hadamard matrices of order 9

### Group tables

$Z_3$

0	1	2
2	0	1
1	2	0

$Z_3 \times Z_3$

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	0	1	5	3	4	8	6	7
1	2	0	4	5	3	7	8	6
6	7	8	0	1	2	3	4	5
8	6	7	2	0	1	5	3	4
7	8	6	1	2	0	4	5	3
3	4	5	6	7	8	0	1	2
5	3	4	8	6	7	2	0	1
4	5	3	7	8	6	1	2	0

### The 4 designs

1 and 2 are signings over  $Z_3$ . 3 and 4 are signings over  $Z_3 \times Z_3$ .

1								
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2
0	0	0	2	2	2	1	1	1
0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
0	1	2	1	2	0	2	0	1
0	1	2	2	0	1	1	2	0
0	2	1	0	2	1	0	2	1
0	2	1	1	0	2	2	1	0
0	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	2

2								
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2
0	0	0	2	2	2	1	1	1
0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
0	1	2	1	2	0	2	0	1
0	1	2	2	0	1	1	2	0
0	2	1	0	2	1	1	0	2
0	2	1	1	0	2	0	2	1
0	2	1	2	1	0	2	1	0

3								
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	2	1	6	8	7	3	5	4
0	3	6	2	5	8	1	4	7
0	4	8	5	6	1	7	2	3
0	5	7	8	1	3	4	6	2
0	6	3	1	7	4	2	8	5
0	7	5	4	2	6	8	3	1
0	8	4	7	3	2	5	1	6

4								
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	2	1	6	8	7	3	5	4
0	3	6	2	7	4	1	8	5
0	4	8	5	2	6	7	3	1
0	5	7	8	3	2	4	1	6
0	6	3	1	5	8	2	4	7
0	7	5	4	6	1	8	2	3
0	8	4	7	1	3	5	6	2

## A2. Symmetric signings of $J_{16}$ over $Z_2 \times Z_2$ and over $Z_4$

Group tables

$Z_2 \times Z_2$

0	1	2	3
1	0	3	2
2	3	0	1
3	2	1	0

$Z_4$

0	1	2	3
3	0	1	2
2	3	0	1
1	2	3	0

The 40 signings. 1-29 are over  $Z_2 \times Z_2$ , 30-40 over  $Z_4$

1
0000000000000000
0000111122223333
0000222233331111
0000333311112222
0123012301230123
0123103223013210
0123230132101032
0123321010322301
0231023102310231
0231132020133102
0231201331021320
0231310213202013
0312031203120312
0312120321303021
0312213030211203
0312302112032130

2
0000000000000000
0000111122223333
0000222233331111
0000333311112222
0123012301230123
0123103223013210
0123230132101032
0123321010322301
0231023102310231
0231132020133102
0231201331021320
0231310213202013
0312031203121203
0312120321302130
0312213030210312
0312302112033021

3
0000000000000000
0000111122223333
0000222233331111
0000333311112222
0123012301230123
0123103223013210
0123230132101032
0123321010322301
0231023102310312
0231132020133021
0231201331021203
0231310213202130
0312031203120231
0312120330212013
0312213012033102
0312302121301320

4
0000000000000000
0000111122223333
0000222233331111
0000333311112222
0123012301230123
0123103223013210
0123230132101032
0123321010322301
0231023102310312
0231132020133021
0231201331021203
0231310213202130
0312031203121320
0312120330213102
0312213012032013
0312302121300231

5
0000000000000000
0000111122223333
0000222233331111
0000333311112222
0123012301230123
0123103223013210
0123230132101032
0123321010322301
0231023102311320
0231132020132013
0231201331020231
0231310213203102
0312031212030312
0312120330213021
0312213021301203
0312302103122130

6
0000000000000000
0000111122223333
0000222233331111
0000333311112222
0123012301230123
0123103223013210
0123230132101032
0123321010322301
0231023102311320
0231132020132013
0231201331020231
0231310213203102
0312031212031203
0312120330212130
0312213021300312
0312302103123021

7  
000000000000000000  
0000111122223333  
0000222233331111  
0000333311112222  
0123012301230123  
0123103223013210  
0123230132101032  
0123321010322301  
0231023103120231  
0231132030212013  
0231201312033102  
0231310221301320  
0312031202311203  
0312120320132130  
0312213031020312  
0312302113203021

10  
000000000000000000  
0000111122223333  
0000222233331111  
0000333311112222  
0123012301230123  
0123103223013210  
0123230132101032  
0123321010322301  
0231023112030231  
0231132021302013  
0231201303123102  
0231310230211320  
0312031202311203  
0312120320132130  
0312213031020312  
0312302113203021

13  
000000000000000000  
0000111122223333  
0000222233331111  
0001233301112223  
0122112330130230  
0123103202313102  
0123230113201320  
0123321031022013  
0230301311230122  
0231023110323210  
0231132023011032  
0231310232102301  
0312031203120312  
0312213012033021  
0312302121301203  
0313020320212131

8  
000000000000000000  
0000111122223333  
0000222233331111  
0000333311112222  
0123012301230123  
0123103223013210  
0123230132101032  
0123321010322301  
0231023103120312  
0231132030212130  
0231201312033021  
0231310221301203  
0312031202310231  
0312120331022013  
0312213013203102  
0312302120131320

11  
000000000000000000  
0000111122223333  
0000222233331111  
0000333311112222  
0123012301230123  
0123103223013210  
0123230132101032  
0123321010322301  
0231023113201320  
0231132031022013  
0231201320130231  
0231310202313102  
0312031212031203  
0312120330212130  
0312213021300312  
0312302103123021

14  
000000000000000000  
0000111122223333  
0000222233331111  
0001233301112223  
0122112330130230  
0123103202313102  
0123230113201320  
0123321031022013  
0230301311231202  
0231023110322130  
0231132023010312  
0231310232103021  
0312031212030123  
0312213021301032  
0312302103122301  
0313020320213211

9  
000000000000000000  
0000111122223333  
0000222233331111  
0000333311112222  
0123012301230123  
0123103223013210  
0123230132101032  
0123321010322301  
0231023103120312  
0231132030212130  
0231201312033021  
0231310221301203  
0312031202311320  
0312120331023102  
0312213013202013  
0312302120130231

12  
000000000000000000  
0000111122223333  
0000222233331111  
0000333311112222  
0123012301230123  
0123103232102301  
0123230110323210  
0123321023011032  
0231031212030231  
0231120321302013  
0231213003123102  
0231302130211320  
0312023102311203  
0312132020132130  
0312201331020312  
0312310213203021

15  
000000000000000000  
0000111122223333  
0001222301331123  
0010233332112201  
0122023011012333  
0123201310323210  
0123310232100123  
0133032022231011  
0203113213031202  
0212102231303031  
0231031203122130  
0231120330210312  
0312230113201320  
0312321020133102  
0320312103312012  
0331303121020221

16  
0000000000000000  
0000111122223333  
0001222301331123  
0010233332112201  
0122123133230100  
0123210310322310  
0123301232101023  
0133132100013222  
0203313021130212  
0212302012313130  
0231231013201302  
0231320131022031  
0312021303123012  
0312130221300321  
0320012213031231  
0331003220212113

19  
0000000000000000  
0000111122223333  
0001222323330111  
0010233310112223  
0122023011233013  
0123201332103102  
0123310210320231  
0133032022011321  
0221131213032300  
0230120231301123  
0231213003121032  
0231302130213210  
0302330121131202  
0312012331022130  
0312103202310312  
0313321103202021

22  
0000000000000000  
0000111122223333  
0001222323330111  
0010233310112223  
0122201233013013  
0123023110323102  
0123132032100231  
0133210200231321  
0221313021133020  
0230302012311312  
0231031213202130  
0231120331021203  
0302330131210122  
0312012303121032  
0312103221302301  
0313321102032210

17  
0000000000000000  
0000111122223333  
0001222301331123  
0011233223012310  
0122023011102333  
0123201310233210  
0123310232010123  
0132032133221100  
0202113313310202  
0213102331022031  
0230120230131312  
0231031212303021  
0312230102130231  
0313321120302102  
0321312003123012  
0330303021211221

20  
0000000000000000  
0000111122223333  
0001222323330111  
0010233310112223  
0122102230133013  
0123013213200231  
0123231002313102  
0133220130021321  
0221310311323020  
0230032011231312  
0231123032102130  
0231301223011203  
0302303131210122  
0312021303121032  
0312130221302301  
0313312102032210

23  
0000000000000000  
0000111122223333  
0001222323330111  
0011233210012233  
0122123130130023  
0123210331023201  
0123301213200132  
0132132003212301  
0221331021313020  
0230013313122120  
0230102231301213  
0231320112031302  
0302030232113112  
0312021301231230  
0313203022101321  
0313312100322012

18  
0000000000000000  
0000111122223333  
0001222301331123  
0011233223012310  
0122023012131330  
0123201313200213  
0123310231023120  
0132032130212103  
0202113333110022  
0213231032321001  
0230120213302131  
0231302112033012  
0312103201233201  
0313321100102322  
0321312020310231  
0330030321121212

21  
0000000000000000  
0000111122223333  
0001222323330111  
0010233310112223  
0122123133010230  
0123210332103012  
0123301210320321  
0133132100232102  
0221331021133200  
0230320012311132  
0231013213202310  
0231102331021023  
0302030231213121  
0312203121301302  
0312312003122031  
0313021202031213

24  
0000000000000000  
0000111122223333  
0011222200331133  
0011333322112200  
0123012301012323  
0123103223231010  
0123231032100132  
0123320110323201  
0202023131132031  
0202132013311302  
0231021313203120  
0231130231020213  
031210321303012  
0312301203120321  
0330213030211221  
0330302112032112

25  
0000000000000000  
0000111122223333  
0011222200331133  
0011333322112200  
0123012301012323  
0123103223231010  
0123231032100132  
0123320110323201  
0202023131133120  
0202132013310213  
0231021313202031  
0231130231021302  
0312210330213012  
0312301212030321  
0330213021301221  
0330302103122112

28  
0000000000000000  
0000111122223333  
0012022301131233  
0023122030313112  
0101323203213201  
0122201233100313  
0122310311323020  
0130223132031120  
0203031332112021  
0210331221330102  
0213213013201032  
0231102313022103  
0313303120122210  
0321230101012332  
0331012220301321  
0332130012230211

31  
0000000000000000  
0000111122223333  
0000223311331122  
0002130233132211  
0121003201322313  
0123020332211031  
0130302223013121  
0132232010121330  
0213032102130123  
0213123020313210  
0231320113200312  
0233211231001203  
0312213103012032  
0312301312320201  
0321132321103002  
0321311030232120

26  
0000000000000000  
0000111122223333  
0011223300112233  
0012230212331301  
0122202133010313  
0123013201231023  
0130233021322110  
0132120323103021  
0201302223131130  
0202311331312002  
0213023113023102  
0213132031200231  
0321012312303210  
0323301010122321  
0330121230031212  
0331330102210122

29  
0000000000000000  
0000111122223333  
0012022301131233  
0023312113300212  
0103032322312101  
0121303220113230  
0122231131033002  
0131321303220021  
0201223011303123  
0213201310232310  
0213310232011023  
0230113203132102  
0310233032120211  
0322120013012331  
0331030221201312  
0332102130321120

32  
0000000000000000  
0000111122223333  
0001023312331122  
0010232303112312  
0102200331233211  
0123001203322131  
0132012230101323  
0133322022013110  
0210303221311203  
0223130212130013  
0231231031021032  
0231320113202301  
0312321310120230  
0313213120032021  
0321132101303220  
0322113033210102

27  
0000000000000000  
0000111122223333  
0011223301230123  
0012032231102331  
0120202303113312  
0123013233221100  
0132230132011023  
0132321010232310  
0203033112130212  
0211332022313100  
0221120213033031  
0230121331301202  
0302311203310221  
0313310321022012  
0323102110302123  
0331203020121231

30  
0000000000000000  
0000111122223333  
0000223311331122  
0001032333122211  
0120302201312313  
0123023032211031  
0132230210121330  
0133202123003121  
0213031202130123  
0213120320313210  
0231321013200312  
0232112031031203  
0312211303012032  
0312303112320201  
0321133221103002  
0321310130232120

33  
0000000000000000  
0000111122223333  
0001123301331222  
0010332332112012  
0113203320120231  
0123022110033312  
0132320201213031  
0133312022301120  
0203210203132113  
0212001230311323  
0231102313202301  
0231231031023210  
0312033121232100  
0320230113321021  
0321313212010203  
0322121033100132

34  
0000000000000000  
0000111122223333  
0001123301331222  
0012300233121123  
0113033221023201  
0120323013210213  
0130332102132021  
0132201130303212  
0203210313322011  
0213132030211032  
0231021332012103  
0232213021130130  
0311302321202310  
0321220200113331  
0322012113031302  
0323131212300120

37  
0000000000000000  
0000111122223333  
0012001323331122  
0023232311120103  
0102313210132302  
0103123303210221  
0112330131023220  
0133231102302012  
0221103033123012  
0231031230211203  
0231120312032130  
0232312021310031  
0310203231202131  
0311322002101323  
0320022110333211  
0323210223011310

40  
0000000000000000  
0000111122223333  
0012012301331223  
0023203133121120  
0102230131032312  
0110333312120202  
0123031220311032  
0131132003203122  
0203312013322011  
0213120330213210  
0231013232010321  
0232321021130130  
0311201323002231  
0321320102312103  
0322103211233001  
0330222210101313

35  
0000000000000000  
0000111122223333  
0001123301331222  
0012301230132123  
0113033120322201  
0120320313120213  
0131302022303112  
0132130203213021  
0203212003132311  
0210032332111032  
0231313211022030  
0233220131201103  
0312203321210310  
0321221030013231  
0322011213301302  
0323132112030120

38  
0000000000000000  
0000111122223333  
0012002312331123  
0021132303112302  
0101033130232221  
0103322210013132  
0122321031100323  
0133120302320211  
0210313032312012  
0223001223133011  
0231201331022130  
0231310213201203  
0312230023210131  
0313213200121320  
0320232111303210  
0332123121031002

36  
0000000000000000  
0000111122223333  
0011013302331222  
0013322200112133  
0103220321033112  
0112203030213321  
0132031203120312  
0132302121301203  
0200230213311231  
0220103133132102  
0231021331202031  
0231312013023120  
0312330112232010  
0321133221010023  
0323121030321210  
0323212312100301

39  
0000000000000000  
0000111122223333  
0012012301331223  
0023130233121120  
0101333102132022  
0113303221023201  
0120332013210213  
0132120130303212  
0203021313322011  
0213213030211032  
0231102332012103  
0232321021130130  
0311230321202310  
0321022200113331  
032201113031302  
0330213212300121



### A3. GDD64.130 expressed as a signing of $J_{16}$ over $Z_2 \times Z_2$

Note that the 8 signings of GDD64.130 over  $Z_2$  can be expressed as signings of  $J_{16}$  over  $Z_2^3$ , and the 6 final signings are equivalent to signings of  $J_{16}$  over  $Z_2^4$ .

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
0	0	0	0	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	2
0	0	0	0	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	1
0	1	2	3	0	2	3	0	1	2	3	2	0	1	3	1
0	1	2	3	1	3	2	1	3	0	1	0	3	2	0	2
0	1	2	3	2	0	1	3	2	1	0	3	1	0	2	3
0	1	2	3	3	1	0	2	0	3	2	1	2	3	1	0
0	3	1	2	0	1	2	3	3	1	2	0	0	3	2	1
0	3	1	2	1	0	3	2	1	3	0	2	3	0	1	2
0	3	1	2	2	3	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	2	3	3
0	3	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	0	3	3	2	1	0	0
0	2	3	1	0	3	1	3	2	3	1	2	0	2	1	0
0	2	3	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	3	0	3	1	2	3
0	2	3	1	2	1	3	0	1	0	2	3	1	3	0	2
0	2	3	1	3	0	2	1	3	2	0	1	2	0	3	1

### A4. Self-dual signings of $J_{16}$ over $Z_2^3$

Group table for  $Z_2^3$

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	0	3	2	5	4	7	6
2	3	0	1	6	7	4	5
3	2	1	0	7	6	5	4
4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3
5	4	7	6	1	0	3	2
6	7	4	5	2	3	0	1
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

The 4 signings

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7
0	1	0	1	4	5	4	5	6	7	6	7	2	3	2	3
0	1	1	0	6	7	7	6	2	3	3	2	4	5	5	4
0	2	4	6	2	0	6	4	5	7	1	3	7	5	3	1
0	2	5	7	0	2	5	7	1	3	4	6	1	3	4	6
0	3	4	7	6	5	2	1	3	0	7	4	5	6	1	2
0	3	5	6	4	7	1	2	7	4	2	1	3	0	6	5
0	4	6	2	5	1	3	7	5	1	3	7	0	4	6	2
0	4	7	3	7	3	0	4	1	5	6	2	6	2	1	5
0	5	6	3	1	4	7	2	3	6	5	0	2	7	4	1
0	5	7	2	3	6	4	1	7	2	0	5	4	1	3	6
0	6	2	4	7	1	5	3	0	6	2	4	7	1	5	3
0	6	3	5	5	3	6	0	4	2	7	1	1	7	2	4
0	7	2	5	3	4	1	6	6	1	4	3	5	2	7	0
0	7	3	4	1	6	2	5	2	5	1	6	3	4	0	7

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7
0	1	0	1	4	5	4	5	6	7	6	7	2	3	2	3
0	1	1	0	6	7	7	6	2	3	3	2	4	5	5	4
0	2	4	6	2	0	6	4	5	7	1	3	7	5	3	1
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0	3	4	7	6	5	2	1	3	0	7	4	5	6	1	2
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0	4	7	3	7	3	0	4	2	6	5	1	5	1	2	6
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0	6	2	4	7	1	5	3	3	5	1	7	4	2	6	0
0	6	3	5	5	3	6	0	7	1	4	2	2	4	1	7
0	7	2	5	3	4	1	6	5	2	7	0	6	1	4	3
0	7	3	4	1	6	2	5	1	6	2	5	0	7	3	4

