

Eigenspace embeddings of imprimitive association schemes

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Abstract

For a given symmetric association scheme $\mathcal{A}$ and its eigenspace S_j there exists a mapping of vertices of $\mathcal{A}$ to unit vectors of S_j , known as the spherical representation of $\mathcal{A}$ in S_j , such that the inner products of these vectors only depend on the relation between the corresponding vertices; furthermore, these inner products only depend on the parameters of $\mathcal{A}$. We consider parameters of imprimitive association schemes listed as open cases in the list of parameters for quotient-polynomial graphs recently published by Herman and Maleki, and study embeddings of their substructures into some eigenspaces consistent with spherical representations of the putative association schemes. Using this, we obtain nonexistence for two parameter sets for 4-class association schemes and one parameter sets for a 5-class association scheme passing all previously known feasibility conditions, as well as uniqueness for two parameter sets for 5-class association schemes.

Mathematics Subject Classifications: 05E30

1 Introduction

Association schemes were first introduced within the theory of experimental design, however, since Delsarte [11], they have been primarily studied as combinatorial objects of their own, representing the basic underlying structures in various fields such as coding theory, design theory, and finite geometry. Much of the research on association schemes has been focused on some special cases, such as strongly regular graphs (i.e., 2-class association schemes), distance-regular graphs (corresponding to P -polynomial association schemes) and Q -polynomial association schemes. Nevertheless, even for these subfamilies, a complete classification is still a widely open problem. Tables of feasible parameters for various families of association schemes have been compiled, in particular, by Brouwer et al. [4, 5, 6]

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for strongly regular and distance-regular graphs, by Van Dam [10] for three-class association schemes, and by Williford [17, 38] for Q -polynomial association schemes. Recently, two new surveys of feasible parameter sets of association schemes have been compiled by Herman and Maleki: one for association schemes with noncyclotomic eigenvalues [23] and one for quotient-polynomial graphs [22, 24].

Contributions to the classification of association schemes come in the form of new constructions and characterizations of association schemes with a certain parameter set or belonging to a family of parameter sets – in particular, it may be possible to prove that there is a unique association scheme with a given parameter set (uniqueness proof), or that there are none (nonexistence proof). Many families and sporadic examples of association schemes are known, and constructing new ones, particularly in the more studied subfamilies, has proved to be increasingly difficult. On the other hand, there are many parameter sets which pass the known feasibility conditions, but no corresponding association scheme has been constructed; there are also many cases when one or more corresponding association schemes are known, but it is not known whether there are any more.

One of the techniques that can be used to study association schemes is to study their spherical representations in their eigenspaces. Bannai, Bannai and Bannai [3] have used this technique to prove uniqueness of two association schemes arising from spherical codes; more recently, Gavriluk, Suda et al. have used a similar technique to prove uniqueness of an association scheme related to the Witt design on 11 points [16], and of a non-symmetric commutative association scheme arising from a set of equiangular lines in $\mathbb{C}^8$ [15]. In the present paper, we apply such a technique to study imprimitive association schemes with parameters which are listed as open cases in the aforementioned list of parameter sets of association schemes corresponding to quotient-polynomial graphs. We first apply the known feasibility conditions and find numerous cases when they either rule out a parameter set, or there is a known example (see Appendix A). Then, using software [36, 37] developed on top of the SageMath computer algebra system [32], we conduct some computer searches and conclude nonexistence for three of the cases that satisfy the known feasibility conditions, and uniqueness for two more cases.

2 Preliminaries

In this section we review some basic definitions and concepts. See Brouwer, Cohen and Neumaier [6] for further details.

Let X be a set of n vertices, and $R \subseteq X^2$ a binary relation on X . The matrix $A \in \{0, 1\}^{X \times X}$ such that $A_{xy} = 1$ if and only if $(x, y) \in R$ is called the *adjacency matrix* of the relation R . If R is an irreflexive relation, then the pair $\Gamma = (X, R)$ is called a (simple, directed) *graph* – such a graph has the set X as its vertex set and the set R as its arc set (i.e., the set of its directed edges), and A is its adjacency matrix. In the case when R is a symmetric relation, we will understand the graph Γ to be undirected, and its edges are precisely the unordered pairs $\{x, y\}$ such that $(x, y) \in R$. For a subset $Y \subseteq X$, we define the *induced subgraph* of Γ on Y as $\Gamma|_Y = (Y, R|_Y)$, where $R|_Y = \{(x, y) \in R \mid x, y \in Y\}$ is

the restriction of the relation R onto the subset Y .

Let $\mathcal{R} = \{R_i \mid i \in \mathcal{I}\}$, where $\mathcal{I}$ is an index set of size $d+1$ for some d , be a partition of X^2 such that $\text{Id}_X := \{(x, x) \mid x \in X\} \in \mathcal{R}$ and $\emptyset \notin \mathcal{R}$ – i.e., $\mathcal{R}$ is a set of binary relations on X containing the identity relation such that each pair of vertices of X lies in precisely one relation of $\mathcal{R}$. A *relation scheme* is defined by a pair $\mathcal{A} = (X, \mathcal{R})$. A non-identity relation of $\mathcal{R}$ is also called a *class*, so we may refer to $\mathcal{A}$ as a *d-class relation scheme*. Customarily, we will have $\mathcal{I} = \{0, 1, \dots, d\}$ and $R_0 = \text{Id}_X$, although we may occasionally deviate from this convention. A relation scheme may be concisely represented by its *relation matrix* $M \in \mathcal{I}^{X \times X}$ satisfying $(x, y) \in R_{M_{xy}}$ ($x, y \in X$).

An *isomorphism* between relation schemes $\mathcal{A} = (X, \mathcal{R})$ and $\mathcal{A}' = (X', \mathcal{R}')$ is a pair (ϕ, ψ) of bijective maps $\phi : X \rightarrow X'$ and $\psi : \mathcal{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{R}'$ such that for each pair of vertices $x, y \in X$ and for each relation $R \in \mathcal{R}$ we have $(x, y) \in R$ if and only if $(x^\phi, y^\phi) \in R^\psi$. The relation schemes $\mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{A}'$ are *isomorphic* if there exists such an isomorphism. An *automorphism* of $\mathcal{A}$ is an isomorphism between $\mathcal{A}$ and itself.

If all the relations of $\mathcal{R}$ are symmetric, then $\mathcal{A}$ is called a *symmetric relation scheme*. For a subset $Y \subseteq X$, we define the *induced subscheme* of $\mathcal{A}$ on Y as $\mathcal{A}|_Y = (Y, \mathcal{R}|_Y)$, where $\mathcal{R}|_Y = \{R|_Y \mid R \in \mathcal{R}\} \setminus \{\emptyset\}$ is the restriction of the partition $\mathcal{R}$ onto the subset Y . Note that $(\text{Id}_X)|_Y = \text{Id}_Y \in \mathcal{R}|_Y$, so $\mathcal{A}|_Y$ is also a relation scheme. Clearly, if $\mathcal{A}$ is symmetric, $\mathcal{A}|_Y$ is symmetric as well.

Suppose that $\mathcal{A} = (X, \mathcal{R})$ is a symmetric relation scheme with the additional property that there exist numbers p_{ij}^h ($h, i, j \in \mathcal{I}$) such that for each pair $(x, y) \in R_h$, there are precisely p_{ij}^h vertices $z \in X$ with $(x, z) \in R_i$ and $(z, y) \in R_j$. Then $\mathcal{A}$ is called a (symmetric) *association scheme*, and the numbers p_{ij}^h ($h, i, j \in \mathcal{I}$) are its *intersection numbers*. The number $k_i := p_{ii}^0$ is the *valency* of the relation R_i ($i \in \mathcal{I}$) – i.e., for each vertex $x \in X$, there exist precisely k_i vertices $y \in X$ such that $(x, y) \in R_i$. From now on, we will assume that $\mathcal{A}$ is an association scheme.

Let A_i be the adjacency matrix of the relation R_i ($i \in \mathcal{I}$) – then we say that A_i ($i \in \mathcal{I}$) are the adjacency matrices of the association scheme $\mathcal{A}$. We also define the corresponding graphs $\Gamma_i = (X, R_i)$ ($i \in \mathcal{I}$, $R_i \neq \text{Id}_X$). Note that $A_i A_j = \sum_{h \in \mathcal{I}} p_{ij}^h A_h$ ($i, j \in \mathcal{I}$) holds. In particular, since the adjacency matrices of a symmetric association scheme are symmetric, they can be simultaneously diagonalized, giving a decomposition of $\mathbb{R}^X$ as a direct sum of $d+1$ common eigenspaces forming a set $\mathcal{S} = \{S_j \mid j \in \mathcal{J}\}$, where $\mathcal{J}$ is an index set of size $d+1$. Note that the all-ones matrix $J = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} A_i$ has an eigenvalue n with multiplicity 1 and its corresponding eigenspace is $\langle \mathbf{1}_X \rangle$, i.e., the one-dimensional subspace of $\mathbb{R}^X$ spanned by the all-ones vector; this subspace is also an eigenspace of A_i ($i \in \mathcal{I}$) for the eigenvalue k_i . Therefore, $\langle \mathbf{1}_X \rangle \in \mathcal{S}$. Customarily, we will have $\mathcal{J} = \{0, 1, \dots, d\}$ and $S_0 = \langle \mathbf{1}_X \rangle$, although we may, again, occasionally deviate from this convention (in particular, it may happen that $\mathcal{I}$ and $\mathcal{J}$ are different sets of the same cardinality).

Let $E_j \in \mathbb{R}^{X \times X}$ ($j \in \mathcal{J}$) be the projector matrix onto the eigenspace S_j – these matrices are called the *minimal idempotents* of $\mathcal{A}$. We note that the *Bose-Mesner algebra* of $\mathcal{A}$, i.e., the algebra generated by the basis of adjacency matrices $\{A_i \mid i \in \mathcal{I}\}$ with respect to ordinary matrix addition and multiplication, has a second basis $\{E_j \mid j \in \mathcal{J}\}$ [6, §2.2]. Therefore, there exist matrices $P \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathcal{J} \times \mathcal{I}}$ and $Q \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathcal{I} \times \mathcal{J}}$ (called the

eigenmatrix and the *dual eigenmatrix*, respectively) such that $A_i = \sum_{j \in \mathcal{J}} P_{ji} E_j$ ($i \in \mathcal{I}$) and $E_j = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} Q_{ij} A_i$ ($j \in \mathcal{J}$). We note that for each choice of $i \in \mathcal{I}$, the value P_{ji} ($j \in \mathcal{J}$) corresponds to the eigenvalue of A_i on the eigenspace S_j (thus covering all distinct eigenvalues of A_i , possibly with some repetitions). In particular, we have $P_{0i} = k_i$ ($i \in \mathcal{I}$). In the case when there exists a bijection $\iota : \mathcal{I} \rightarrow \mathcal{J}$, $\iota : i \rightarrow i'$ ($i \in \mathcal{I}$) such that $P_{i'j} = Q_{ij'}$ holds for all $i, j \in \mathcal{I}$, we say that the association scheme $\mathcal{A}$ is *formally self-dual*.

Since the Bose-Mesner algebra $\mathcal{M}$ is also closed under the entrywise multiplication of matrices (denoted by $\circ$, also known as *Schur* or *Hadamard multiplication*), it follows that there exist numbers q_{ij}^h ($h, i, j \in \mathcal{J}$), known as the *Krein parameters*, such that $E_i \circ E_j = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{h \in \mathcal{J}} q_{ij}^h E_h$. These numbers are nonnegative (cf. [6, Theorem 2.3.2]), but not necessarily integral or rational, yet they exhibit properties similar to those of the intersection numbers of an association scheme – there is a formal duality between the two. We also define the number $m_j := q_{jj}^0$ as the *multiplicity* of the eigenspace S_j ($j \in \mathcal{J}$) – i.e., it corresponds to the dimension of S_j and is therefore a positive integer. Note that $Q_{0j} = m_j$ ($j \in \mathcal{J}$) also holds.

Any of the parameter sets $\{p_{ij}^h \mid h, i, j \in \mathcal{I}\}$, P , Q and $\{q_{ij}^h \mid h, i, j \in \mathcal{J}\}$ uniquely determines the others, but not necessarily an association scheme itself – for any given parameter set, there may be one or more association schemes, or none at all.

An *imprimitivity set* of the association scheme $\mathcal{A} = (X, \mathcal{R})$ is a set of relation indices $\tilde{0} \subseteq \mathcal{I}$ such that $R_{\tilde{0}} := \bigcup_{i \in \tilde{0}} R_i$ is an equivalence relation partitioning the vertex set X into the set of equivalence classes $\tilde{X} := X/R_{\tilde{0}} = \{X_\ell \mid \ell = 1, 2, \dots, \tilde{n}\}$. We note that $|X_\ell| = \sum_{i \in \tilde{0}} k_i =: \bar{n}$ ($1 \leq \ell \leq \tilde{n}$) and $n = \bar{n} \cdot \tilde{n}$. Furthermore, for each equivalence class X_ℓ ($1 \leq \ell \leq \tilde{n}$), the induced subscheme $\mathcal{A}|_{X_\ell}$ is an association scheme with intersection numbers $\bar{p}_{ij}^h = p_{ij}^h$ ($h, i, j \in \tilde{0}$). The association scheme $\mathcal{A}$ is called *imprimitive* (cf. [6, §2.4]) if there exists a nontrivial imprimitivity set $\tilde{0}$ (i.e., $\{0\} \subset \tilde{0} \subset \mathcal{I}$, where $R_0 = \text{Id}_X$).

An imprimitivity set $\tilde{0}$ also determines an equivalence relation $\sim$ on $\mathcal{I}$ defined by

$$h \sim j \iff \exists i \in \tilde{0}. p_{ij}^h \neq 0 \quad (h, j \in \mathcal{I}).$$

Note that $\tilde{0}$ is an equivalence class of $\sim$, and we define $\tilde{i}$ as the equivalence class of $\sim$ containing $i \in \mathcal{I}$. This allows us to define the *quotient scheme* $\tilde{\mathcal{A}} = \mathcal{A}/\tilde{0} = (\tilde{X}, \tilde{\mathcal{R}} = \{\tilde{R}_{\tilde{i}} \mid \tilde{i} \in \tilde{\mathcal{I}}\})$, where $\tilde{\mathcal{I}} = \mathcal{I}/\sim$ and

$$\tilde{R}_{\tilde{i}} = \{(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) \in \tilde{X}^2 \mid \exists x \in \tilde{x}, y \in \tilde{y}, i \in \tilde{i}. (x, y) \in R_i\} \quad (\tilde{i} \in \tilde{\mathcal{I}}).$$

The quotient scheme $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$ is an association scheme with intersection numbers $\tilde{p}_{\tilde{i}\tilde{j}}^{\tilde{h}} = \frac{1}{\tilde{n}} \sum_{i \in \tilde{i}} \sum_{j \in \tilde{j}} p_{ij}^h$ for all $h \in \tilde{h}$ ($\tilde{h}, \tilde{i}, \tilde{j} \in \tilde{\mathcal{I}}$). Thus, the imprimitivity sets and the parameters of the resulting subschemes and quotient scheme only depend on the parameters of the parent association scheme.

Dually, we may also define a *dual imprimitivity set* as a set of eigenspace indices $\bar{0} \subseteq \mathcal{J}$ such that $E_{\bar{0}} := \frac{n}{\tilde{n}} \sum_{j \in \bar{0}} E_j$ is the adjacency matrix of an equivalence relation on X , where $\tilde{n}$ equals the number of the resulting equivalence classes. A dual imprimitivity set is nontrivial if $\{0\} \subset \bar{0} \subset \mathcal{J}$, where $S_0 = \langle \mathbb{1}_X \rangle$. It turns out that there is a one-to-one relationship between (nontrivial) imprimitivity sets and (nontrivial) dual imprimitivity

sets, i.e., $E_{\bar{0}}$ is the adjacency matrix of $R_{\bar{0}}$, where $\bar{0}$ is the corresponding imprimitivity set. In fact, both imprimitivity sets and dual imprimitivity sets can be recognized from the parameters of the association scheme.

Similarly as before, the dual imprimitivity set $\bar{0}$ determines an equivalence relation $\simeq$ on $\mathcal{J}$ defined by

$$h \simeq i \iff \exists j \in \bar{0}. q_{ij}^h \neq 0 \quad (h, i \in \mathcal{J}).$$

Again we note that $\bar{0}$ is an equivalence class of $\simeq$, and we define $\bar{j}$ as the equivalence class of $\simeq$ containing $j \in \mathcal{J}$. We find that the induced subschemes $\mathcal{A}|_{X_\ell}$ ($1 \leq \ell \leq \tilde{n}$) have the set of eigenspaces $\mathcal{S}|_{X_\ell} = \{S_{\bar{j}}|_{X_\ell} \mid \bar{j} \in \bar{\mathcal{J}}\}$, where $\bar{\mathcal{J}} = \mathcal{J}/\simeq$ and

$$S_{\bar{j}}|_{X_\ell} = \left\{ v|_{X_\ell} \mid v \in \sum_{j \in \bar{j}} S_j \right\} \quad (\bar{j} \in \bar{\mathcal{J}}),$$

i.e., the restriction to X_ℓ of the sum of eigenspaces with indices from $\bar{j}$. The Krein parameters of $\mathcal{A}|_{X_\ell}$ are then $\bar{q}_{\bar{i}\bar{j}}^{\bar{h}} = \frac{1}{\tilde{n}} \sum_{i \in \bar{i}} \sum_{j \in \bar{j}} q_{ij}^h$ for all $h \in \bar{h}$ ($\bar{h}, \bar{i}, \bar{j} \in \bar{\mathcal{J}}$), and its eigenmatrix $\bar{P}$ and dual eigenmatrix $\bar{Q}$ satisfy $\bar{P}_{\bar{j}\bar{i}} = P_{ji}$ for all $j \in \bar{j}$, and $\bar{Q}_{\bar{i}\bar{j}} = \frac{1}{\tilde{n}} \sum_{j \in \bar{j}} Q_{ij}$ ($i \in \bar{i}, \bar{j} \in \bar{\mathcal{J}}$). In particular, $\frac{Q_{ij}}{m_j} = \frac{\bar{Q}_{\bar{i}\bar{j}}}{\bar{m}_{\bar{j}}}$ holds for all $j \in \bar{j}$, where $\bar{m}_{\bar{j}} = \bar{q}_{\bar{j}\bar{j}}^{\bar{0}} = \bar{Q}_{0\bar{j}}$. For the quotient scheme $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$, we find the set of eigenspaces $\tilde{\mathcal{S}} = \{\tilde{S}_{\tilde{j}} = \{\tilde{v} \mid v \in S_j\} \mid j \in \bar{0}\}$, where $\tilde{v} = (\sum_{x \in \tilde{x}} v_x)_{\tilde{x} \in \tilde{\mathcal{X}}} \in \mathbb{R}^{\tilde{\mathcal{X}}}$. The Krein parameters of $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$ are then $\tilde{q}_{\tilde{i}\tilde{j}}^{\tilde{h}} = q_{ij}^h$ ($h, i, j \in \bar{0}$), and its eigenmatrix $\tilde{P}$ and dual eigenmatrix $\tilde{Q}$ satisfy $\tilde{P}_{\tilde{j}\tilde{i}} = \frac{1}{\tilde{n}} \sum_{i \in \tilde{i}} P_{ji}$, and $\tilde{Q}_{\tilde{i}\tilde{j}} = Q_{ij}$ for all $i \in \tilde{i}$ ($\tilde{i} \in \tilde{\mathcal{I}}, j \in \bar{0}$). In particular, $\frac{P_{ji}}{k_i} = \frac{\tilde{P}_{\tilde{j}\tilde{i}}}{\tilde{k}_{\tilde{i}}}$ holds for all $i \in \tilde{i}$, where $\tilde{k}_{\tilde{i}} = \tilde{p}_{\tilde{i}\tilde{i}}^{\tilde{0}} = \tilde{P}_{0\tilde{i}}$. Since the eigenmatrices are square matrices, we see that $|\bar{0}| = |\bar{\mathcal{J}}|$ and $|\bar{0}| = |\tilde{\mathcal{I}}|$.

3 Quotient-polynomial graphs

Quotient-polynomial graphs (QPGs) were introduced by Fiol [12], whose results allow us to state the following definition.

Definition 1. Let $\Gamma = (X, R)$ be an undirected graph with adjacency matrix A . The graph Γ is *quotient-polynomial* if the algebra generated by the powers of A is the Bose-Mesner algebra of an association scheme $\mathcal{A} = (X, \mathcal{R} = \{R_i \mid i \in \mathcal{I}\})$.

Let Γ be a quotient-polynomial graph and $\mathcal{A}$ the corresponding association scheme by the above definition. Clearly, the graph Γ must be connected and regular, as its adjacency matrix must be a sum of some adjacency matrices of $\mathcal{A}$. Furthermore, there exist polynomials p_i ($i \in \mathcal{I}$) such that $A_i = p_i(A)$. This shows that the notion of a quotient-polynomial graph generalizes the notion of a distance-regular graph (see [6, §4]), as we drop the requirement on the degrees of these polynomials and thus lose the equivalence between the relations of $\mathcal{A}$ and distances in Γ .

Given the parameters of an association scheme $\mathcal{A}$, we can verify whether a sum of some adjacency matrices of $\mathcal{A}$ generates its Bose-Mesner algebra – each relation corresponding to such an adjacency matrix thus gives us a quotient-polynomial graph. A given

association scheme may therefore correspond to one or more quotient-polynomial graphs (which need not be mutually non-isomorphic), or none at all (similarly to how an association scheme may have multiple P -polynomial orderings, thus corresponding to multiple distance-regular graphs). In particular, if a relation $\bigcup_{i \in \mathcal{I}'} R_i$ ($\mathcal{I}' \subset \mathcal{I}$) of an association scheme $\mathcal{A} = (X, \{R_i \mid i \in \mathcal{I}\})$ gives rise to a quotient-polynomial graph, this will also be true for the relation $\sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}'} R'_i$ of an association scheme $\mathcal{A}' = (X', \{R'_i \mid i \in \mathcal{I}\})$ with the same parameters as $\mathcal{A}$.

Herman and Maleki [24] define a *relational* quotient-polynomial graph as a quotient-polynomial graph $\Gamma = (X, R)$ such that R is a relation of the corresponding d -class association scheme $\mathcal{A}$ with relation index set $\mathcal{I} = \{0, 1, \dots, d\}$. In this case, we will assume $R_0 = \text{Id}_X$ and $R_1 = R$. For such an association scheme, they define the *parameter array*

$$[[k_1, k_2, \dots, k_d], [p_{11}^2, p_{11}^3, \dots, p_{11}^d; p_{12}^3, p_{12}^4, \dots, p_{12}^d; \dots; p_{1,d-2}^{d-1}, p_{1,d-2}^d; p_{1,d-1}^d]]$$

and show that the remaining parameters of $\mathcal{A}$ can be computed from it. This notation has been used to build a database of parameter arrays (subject to limitations on number of classes, order and valency) passing some basic feasibility conditions. At the time of writing, a subset of this database is available online [22], with tables for parameters arrays for QPGs with 3 classes of order at most 60, 4 or 5 classes of order at most 60 and valency at most 12, and with 6 classes of order at most 70 and valency at most 12 marking each entry either as infeasible (i.e., some further basic checks fail), existing (an association scheme with the corresponding parameters has been found) or feasible (all checks pass, but no example has been found).

We use the `sage-drg` package [35, 36] to perform more feasibility checks for the parameter arrays marked as feasible. For those parameter arrays which pass all the checks, we attempt to identify known constructions. The results are presented in Appendix A. We also verify that the parameter sets for association schemes with noncyclotomic eigenvalues in [23, §4.3.2] pass the forbidden quadruple check (see [17, Corollary 4.2]), as the other feasibility condition had already been verified. For the parameter arrays which have neither been ruled out as infeasible nor are there any known constructions for them, we may use the technique presented in the following section to study their feasibility.

4 Eigenspace embeddings of association schemes

Let $\mathcal{A} = (X, \mathcal{R} = \{R_i \mid i \in \mathcal{I}\})$ be an association scheme with n vertices, dual eigenmatrix Q and multiplicities m_j ($j \in \mathcal{J}$), and S_j ($j \in \mathcal{J}$) be one of its eigenspaces. The entries of the corresponding minimal idempotent E_j satisfy $(E_j)_{xy} = \frac{Q_{ij}}{n}$ ($x, y \in X$) if $(x, y) \in R_i$ ($i \in \mathcal{I}$). Let $\mathbb{1}_x \in \mathbb{R}^X$ be the indicator vector of the vertex $x \in X$, i.e., a unit vector with entry 1 at index x and entries 0 elsewhere. Then the vector $E_j \mathbb{1}_x \in S_j$ is the orthogonal projection of $\mathbb{1}_x$ onto the eigenspace S_j and coincides with the column of E_j at index x . Consider the inner product of two such vectors: for two vertices $x, y \in X$ such that

$(x, y) \in R_i$, we have

$$\langle E_j \mathbb{1}_x, E_j \mathbb{1}_y \rangle = \mathbb{1}_x^\top E_j^\top E_j \mathbb{1}_y = \mathbb{1}_x^\top E_j \mathbb{1}_y = (E_j)_{xy} = \frac{Q_{ij}}{n}.$$

The inner product of $E_j \mathbb{1}_x$ and $E_j \mathbb{1}_y$ therefore only depends on the relation in which the vertices x and y are. In particular, we have $\|E_j \mathbb{1}_x\| = \sqrt{\frac{m_j}{n}}$ ($x \in X$), i.e., all the orthogonal projections of the vectors $\mathbb{1}_x$ ($x \in X$) onto S_j have the same norm. Consequently, the angle between two such projections only depends on the relation in which the corresponding vertices are. We may therefore define unit vectors $u_x := \sqrt{\frac{n}{m_j}} E_j \mathbb{1}_x$ ($x \in X$), and note that, for two vertices $x, y \in X$, if $(x, y) \in R_i$ ($i \in \mathcal{I}$) holds, then we have $\langle u_x, u_y \rangle = \frac{Q_{ij}}{m_j}$. The map $x \mapsto u_x$ is said to be a *spherical representation* of the association scheme $\mathcal{A}$ in the eigenspace S_j . A spherical representation is called *faithful* if it is injective. Note that a spherical representation of $\mathcal{A}$ in the eigenspace S_j is faithful if and only if $S_j \neq \langle \mathbb{1}_X \rangle$ and j is not contained in any nontrivial dual imprimitivity set.

Let $\mathcal{A}' = (Y, \mathcal{R}')$ be a relation scheme with vertex set $Y \subseteq X$ and relations $\mathcal{R}' = \{R'_i \mid i \in \mathcal{I}'\}$ for some $\mathcal{I}' \subseteq \mathcal{I}$. We say that the relation scheme $\mathcal{A}'$ *admits an embedding into* S_j if there exist unit vectors $u'_x \in S_j$ ($x \in Y$) such that for every two vertices $x, y \in Y$, we have $\langle u'_x, u'_y \rangle = \frac{Q_{ij}}{m_j}$ whenever $(x, y) \in R'_i$ ($i \in \mathcal{I}'$). Clearly, if $R'_i = R_i|_Y$ holds for every $i \in \mathcal{I}'$, then we have $\mathcal{A}' = \mathcal{A}|_Y$, and we can just take $u'_x = u_x$ ($x \in Y$), so the relation scheme $\mathcal{A}'$ admits an embedding into S_j . Conversely, if no embedding of $\mathcal{A}'$ into S_j exists, then $\mathcal{A}'$ is not an induced subscheme of $\mathcal{A}$.

Given a relation scheme $\mathcal{A}'$, we may therefore attempt to determine the coefficients of the vectors u'_x ($x \in Y$) in terms of the coordinates with respect to an orthonormal basis $\{e_h \mid h = 1, 2, \dots, m_j\}$ of S_j . Let us write $u'_x = \sum_{h=1}^{m_j} a_{xh} e_h$, where $a_{xh} \in \mathbb{R}$ ($x \in Y$, $1 \leq h \leq m_j$). We impose a linear order on the set Y , say, by assuming $Y = \{1, 2, \dots, n'\}$, and define a matrix $U := \{a_{xh}\}_{x,h=1}^{n',m_j}$ (i.e., the rows of U correspond to the coefficients of the sought vectors). Assume that $\mathbb{F}$ is a subfield of the field of real numbers $\mathbb{R}$ such that the dual eigenmatrix Q of $\mathcal{A}$ has entries from $\mathbb{F}$ (i.e., $Q \in \mathbb{F}^{\mathcal{I} \times \mathcal{J}}$). We may build a matrix $C \in \mathbb{F}^{Y \times Y}$ such that $C_{xy} = \frac{Q_{ij}}{m_j}$ holds whenever $(x, y) \in R'_i$ ($x, y \in Y$, $i \in \mathcal{I}'$), and pass it as an input to Algorithm 1 along with the chosen index $j \in \mathcal{J}$. If the algorithm succeeds, it computes all the entries in the matrix U , thus giving an embedding of $\mathcal{A}'$ into S_j . On the other hand, if the algorithm fails, we may conclude that no such embedding exists.

For an element $\beta \in \mathbb{F}$ such that $\beta > 0$, we define the set $\mathbb{F}\sqrt{\beta} = \{\alpha\sqrt{\beta} \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{F}\}$, where $\sqrt{\beta}$ is the unique positive real number such that $(\sqrt{\beta})^2 = \beta$. Furthermore, we define the set $\mathbb{F}\sqrt{\mathbb{F}} = \bigcup_{\beta \in \mathbb{F}, \beta > 0} \mathbb{F}\sqrt{\beta}$. We note that the sets $\mathbb{F}\sqrt{\beta}$ are closed under addition, and for $\gamma, \delta \in \mathbb{F}\sqrt{\beta}$, we have $\gamma\delta \in \mathbb{F}$; similarly, for $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}$, $\gamma \in \mathbb{F}\sqrt{\beta} \setminus \{0\}$, we have $\frac{\alpha}{\gamma} \in \mathbb{F}\sqrt{\beta}$. This implies that there exist numbers $\beta_h \in \mathbb{F}$, $\beta_h > 0$ ($1 \leq h \leq m_j$) such that $a_{xh} \in \mathbb{F}\sqrt{\beta_h}$ for all $x \in Y$ – i.e., all the entries of the h -th column of U are elements of $\mathbb{F}\sqrt{\beta_h}$. Therefore, we have $U \in (\mathbb{F}\sqrt{\mathbb{F}})^{Y \times m_j}$.

The **eigenspace-embeddings** repository [37] contains an implementation of Algorithm 1 based on SageMath [32]. We use the **sage-drg** package [35, 36] to compute the

Algorithm 1 The algorithm for computing the coefficients of the unit vectors u'_x ($x \in Y$) in an orthonormal basis of S_j .

Input: $j \in \mathcal{J}$, $C \in \mathbb{F}^{Y \times Y}$ such that $C_{xy} = \frac{Q_{ij}}{m_j} \iff (x, y) \in R'_i$ ($x, y \in Y, i \in \mathcal{I}'$)
 $\triangleright Y = \{1, 2, \dots, n'\}$

```

for  $x = 1, 2, \dots, n'$  do
   $h \leftarrow 1$ 
  for  $y = 1, 2, \dots, x - 1$  do
     $d \leftarrow C_{xy} - \sum_{k=1}^{h-1} a_{xk}a_{yk}$ 
    if  $h \leq m_j \wedge a_{yh} \neq 0$  then
       $a_{xh} \leftarrow \frac{d}{a_{yh}}$ 
       $h \leftarrow h + 1$ 
    else if  $d \neq 0$  then
      fail  $\triangleright$  Cannot obtain the inner products
    end if
  end for
   $s \leftarrow \sum_{k=1}^{h-1} a_{xk}^2$ 
  if  $s > 1$  then
    fail  $\triangleright$  The norm is larger than one
  else if  $s < 1$  then
    if  $h > m_j$  then
      fail  $\triangleright$  The norm is smaller than one
    end if
     $a_{xh} \leftarrow \sqrt{1 - s}$ 
     $h \leftarrow h + 1$ 
  end if
  for  $k = h, h + 1, \dots, m_j$  do
     $a_{xk} \leftarrow 0$ 
  end for
end for

```

dual eigenmatrix Q of an association scheme $\mathcal{A}$ with the given parameters. The package has been adapted so that the computed parameters (assuming they do not depend on a variable) are returned in SageMath's implementation of the rational field $\mathbb{Q}$, provided by the object `QQ` (an element of class `RationalField`), or a minimal extension thereof (an element of the class `NumberField`). In both cases, SageMath's implementation is based on PARI [30]. Thus, $\mathbb{F}$ is a (possibly trivial) extension of $\mathbb{Q}$. For the computation of the entries of U in Algorithm 1, we implement a class `IncompleteSqrtExtension` to provide the required arithmetic in the pseudo-field $\mathbb{F}\sqrt{\mathbb{F}}$. Note that the latter set is closed under multiplication, but not under addition, and is therefore not a field, yet it is implemented as a subclass of `NumberField`, with addition of elements of $\mathbb{F}\sqrt{\mathbb{F}}$ not belonging to a common subset $\mathbb{F}\sqrt{\beta}$ triggering an error (note that this cannot happen in Algorithm 1). Such an approach has a great performance and correctness advantage over using the symbolic ring, provided by SageMath's object `SR` (which is still used by `sage-drq` in the presence

of variables), as the generality of the latter means that the obtained expressions often cannot be adequately simplified, thus leading to bad performance and incorrect results.

Since the existence of an embedding into the eigenspace S_j only depends on the parameters of $\mathcal{A}$ and not its structure, we may use the method described above to check for feasibility of parameters of association schemes and possibly attempt to find new constructions or characterizations for a given parameter set. In particular, this method will prove to be useful when some substructure of the association scheme is already known, as we can then build on this substructure and explore which possibilities are admissible until either a contradiction occurs, or the desired characterization or construction has been reached.

Suppose that $\mathcal{A}$ is an imprimitive d -class association scheme with a nontrivial imprimitivity set $\tilde{0}$. Then, for every equivalence class Y of $R_{\tilde{0}}$, $\mathcal{A}|_Y$ is a d' -class association scheme on n' vertices, where $d' = |\tilde{0}| - 1 < d$ and $n' < n$. We thus obtain smaller association schemes on subsets of vertices of $\mathcal{A}$, and their parameters are determined by the parameters of $\mathcal{A}$. Even when $\mathcal{A}$ is only specified by its parameters and its precise structure is not known, the subschemes on these subsets might be determined or characterized by the parameters, allowing further consideration by the above method.

Let $\bar{0}$ be the dual imprimitivity set corresponding to the imprimitivity set $\tilde{0}$, and let $\{X_\ell \mid \ell = 1, 2, \dots, \tilde{n}\}$ be the set of the equivalence classes of $R_{\tilde{0}}$. As $\frac{Q_{ij}}{m_j} = \frac{\bar{Q}_{i\bar{j}}}{\bar{m}_{\bar{j}}}$ holds for all $i \in \tilde{0}$, $\bar{j} \in \bar{\mathcal{J}}$ and $j \in \bar{j}$, we see that an embedding of $\mathcal{A}|_{X_\ell}$ ($1 \leq \ell \leq \tilde{n}$) into $S_{\bar{j}|_{X_\ell}}$ can be naturally extended to an embedding into S_j for each $j \in \bar{j}$. In particular, when the imprimitivity set is of the form $\tilde{0} = \{0, i^*\}$, the graph (X, R_{i^*}) is isomorphic to a union of $(k_{i^*} + 1)$ -cliques, and we call the sets X_ℓ ($1 \leq \ell \leq \tilde{n}$) the R_{i^*} -cliques, and the embeddings of their vertices into S_j ($j \in \mathcal{J} \setminus \bar{0}$) correspond to the vertices of a k_{i^*} -dimensional regular simplex, thus spanning a k_{i^*} -dimensional subspace of S_j . Generalizing this to the case when $|\tilde{0}| > 2$, we may call the sets X_ℓ ($1 \leq \ell \leq \tilde{n}$) the R -cliques, where $R = \bigcup_{i \in \tilde{0} \setminus \{0\}} R_i$.

For several parameter sets, we will determine the possible induced subschemes of $\mathcal{A}$ on a small number of R -cliques (or subsets thereof). If we manage to determine that none of these possibilities admit an embedding into an eigenspace of $\mathcal{A}$, we then conclude that such an association scheme does not exist. To this end, we will consider eigenspaces S_j with $\bar{m}_{\bar{j}} > 1$ of small dimension. In particular, we will consider cases when $\frac{m_j}{\bar{m}_{\bar{j}}} \leq 3$. Once we manage to construct a set $Y \subseteq X$ such that the vectors $\{u'_x \mid x \in Y\}$ span the eigenspace S_j , we may use the intersection numbers of $\mathcal{A}$ to determine the possible choices for the relations $R_{xy} \in \mathcal{R}$ ($x \in Y$) such that $(x, y) \in R_{xy}$ for a candidate vertex $y \notin Y$, and examine which of the corresponding vectors u'_y are unit vectors. We may then try to find a subset Z of these vectors such that $|Y| + |Z| = n$ and for each pair of vertices $y, z \in Z$ we have $\langle u'_y, u'_z \rangle = \frac{Q_{ij}}{m_j}$ for some $i \in \mathcal{I}$ (i.e., $(y, z) \in R_i$). Finally, we may verify that $(Y \cup Z, \mathcal{R})$ is indeed an association scheme with the parameters of $\mathcal{A}$. Alternatively, if no such set Z can be found for any of the choices of Y such that the association scheme $\mathcal{A}$ necessarily contains a subscheme isomorphic to $\mathcal{A}|_Y$, we conclude that $\mathcal{A}$ does not exist.

In particular, given an association scheme $\mathcal{A} = (X, \mathcal{R})$, we will define the vertex subsets $X^{(t)} = \bigcup_{\ell=1}^t X_\ell$ ($1 \leq t \leq \tilde{n}$), the induced subschemes $\mathcal{A}^{(t)} = \mathcal{A}|_{X^{(t)}} = (X^{(t)}, \{R_i^{(t)} \mid$

$i \in \mathcal{I} \setminus \{\emptyset\}$) with $R_i^{(t)} = R_i|_{X^{(t)}}$ ($i \in \mathcal{I}$), and the graphs $\Gamma_i^{(t)} = (X^{(t)}, R_i^{(t)})$ ($i \in \mathcal{I}$, $R_i \neq \text{Id}_X$). We will consider the candidate relation schemes for $\mathcal{A}^{(t)}$ for certain choices of t by considering the possible choices of the graphs $\Gamma_i^{(t)}$ ($i \in \mathcal{I}$), as well as some other induced subschemes and their corresponding graphs, and attempt to find the embeddings of these relation schemes into an eigenspace S_j of $\mathcal{A}$ for some $j \in \mathcal{J} \setminus \bar{0}$.

4.1 A small example

We will now apply the method described above on a small example. Consider a formally self-dual 3-class association scheme $\mathcal{A}$ on 8 vertices with index sets $\mathcal{I} = \mathcal{J} = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$ given by its eigenmatrices

$$P = Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The association scheme $\mathcal{A}$ is imprimitive with imprimitivity set $\bar{0} = \{0, 2\}$ and the corresponding dual imprimitivity set $\bar{0} = \{0, 3\}$. Since the scheme is formally self-dual, the roles of these two sets can also be reversed. We note that $R_{\bar{0}}$ has two equivalence classes X_1 and X_2 of size 4 – they are the R_2 -cliques of $\mathcal{A}$.

We will consider the embedding of $\mathcal{A}^{(1)} = \mathcal{A}|_{X_1}$ into the eigenspace S_1 of dimension $m_1 = 3$. We use Algorithm 1 to compute the matrix U with the coefficients of the unit vectors $u'_x \in S_1$ ($x \in X_1$).

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

Since the above matrix has full column rank, we may consider the candidates for the remaining four vertices in the R_2 -clique X_2 . As we have $k_1 = 3$ and $k_3 = 1$, it follows that each vertex of X_2 is in relation R_3 with precisely one vertex of X_1 and in relation R_1 with the remaining three vertices of X_1 . We thus have precisely four candidates for the vertices $y \in X_2$, and we find that the coefficients of the corresponding unit vectors $u'_y \in S_1$ are given by the matrix $-U$. By considering the inner products between the rows of the matrices U and $-U$, we build the relation matrix R of the obtained relation scheme.

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

It can be easily verified that R is the relation matrix of the association scheme corresponding to the 3-cube Q_3 . This confirms the well-known fact that this is the unique association scheme with the parameters given above.

5 Nonexistence results

We will now attempt to use the technique described in Section 4 to study the parameter sets marked as feasible in [22] which pass all known feasibility conditions (see Appendix A for those that do not). We find three parameter sets for which we show nonexistence, of which two correspond to imprimitive 4-class association schemes and one corresponds to an imprimitive 5-class association scheme.

Besides the software and algorithms mentioned in Section 4, we also use the following software which is included in the SageMath computer algebra system [32]: **nauty** [29] for graph generation, **bliss** [25, 26] for automorphism group computation, **GAP** [14] for group manipulation, and **GLPK** [27] for solving integer linear programs (for graph coloring).

5.1 QPG with parameter array $[[12, 4, 4, 24], [6, 0, 3; 0, 1; 2]]$

Let $\mathcal{A}$ be a 4-class association scheme with intersection numbers

$$\begin{aligned} (p_{ij}^0)_{i,j=0}^4 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 24 \end{pmatrix}, & (p_{ij}^1)_{i,j=0}^4 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 6 & 2 & 4 & 12 \end{pmatrix}, \\ (p_{ij}^2)_{i,j=0}^4 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 18 \end{pmatrix}, & (p_{ij}^3)_{i,j=0}^4 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 & 0 & 12 \end{pmatrix}, \\ (p_{ij}^4)_{i,j=0}^4 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 6 & 3 & 2 & 12 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

Note that each of the above matrices $(p_{ij}^h)_{i,j=0}^4$ ($0 \leq h \leq 4$) shows the number of vertices in relations R_i and R_j from a pair of vertices in relation R_h , or, equivalently, the coefficients of A_h in the product $A_i A_j$. The intersection numbers appearing in the parameter array are shown in italics – note that due to $\mathcal{A}$ being a symmetric association scheme, the matrices above are symmetric and some of these parameters are thus marked twice. The same notation will also be used in the remaining examples.

The graph $\Gamma_1 = (X, R_1)$ is a quotient-polynomial graph on 45 vertices with parameter array $[[12, 4, 4, 24], [6, 0, 3; 0, 1; 2]]$. The association scheme $\mathcal{A}$ is imprimitive with imprimitivity set $\tilde{0} = \{0, 2, 3\}$. The dual eigenmatrix of $\mathcal{A}$ is

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 10 & 20 & 4 & 10 \\ 1 & \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & -1 & -\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 1 & \frac{5}{2} & -10 & 4 & \frac{5}{2} \\ 1 & -5 & 5 & 4 & -5 \\ 1 & -\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{4} & 0 & -1 & \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{4} \end{pmatrix}.$$

By the ordering of eigenspaces used in the above matrix, the corresponding dual imprimitivity set is $\bar{0} = \{0, 3\}$, and we also have $\bar{1} = \bar{4} = \{1, 4\}$ and $\bar{2} = \{2\}$. Let $\{X_\ell \mid 1 \leq \ell \leq 5\}$ be the set of the equivalence classes of $R_{\bar{0}}$, and note that the graphs $\Gamma_2|_{X_\ell} = (X_\ell, R_2|_{X_\ell})$ ($1 \leq \ell \leq 5$) are isomorphic to the graph $K_3 \square K_3$, or, equivalently, the Hamming graph $H(2, 3)$. We will call their maximal cliques (of size 3) *lines* – taking the vertices as points, this gives us a geometry of generalized quadrangle $\text{GQ}(2, 1)$. The sets X_ℓ ($1 \leq \ell \leq 5$) are thus the $(R_2 \cup R_3)$ -cliques of $\mathcal{A}$, and we also have $X_\ell = Y_{\ell 1} \cup Y_{\ell 2} \cup Y_{\ell 3} = Z_{\ell 1} \cup Z_{\ell 2} \cup Z_{\ell 3}$, where $Y_{\ell r}$ and $Z_{\ell s}$ ($1 \leq \ell \leq 5, 1 \leq r, s \leq 3$) are the lines of $\Gamma_2|_{X_\ell}$ such that $|Y_{\ell r} \cap Z_{\ell s}| = 1$. In particular, $\{Y_{\ell 1}, Y_{\ell 2}, Y_{\ell 3}\}$ and $\{Z_{\ell 1}, Z_{\ell 2}, Z_{\ell 3}\}$ are partitions of X_ℓ into disjoint lines – we call these partitions the *spreads* of $\Gamma_2|_{X_\ell}$.

We will consider embeddings of subschemes induced on three $(R_2 \cup R_3)$ -cliques of $\mathcal{A}$ into the eigenspace S_1 of dimension $m_1 = 10$. We note that $\bar{m}_1 = 4$ and therefore $\frac{m_1}{\bar{m}_1} = \frac{5}{2} < 3$, which may severely restrict which of such subschemes admit an embedding into S_1 . Since we will encounter a similar situation later, let us first prove the following lemma.

Lemma 2. *Let $\mathcal{A} = (X, \mathcal{R} = \{R_i \mid i \in \mathcal{I}\})$ be an association scheme with imprimitivity set $\tilde{0}$ and intersection numbers $p_{ij}^j = e - 1$ and $p_{i'j}^j = 0$ for some $i \in \tilde{0}, j \in \mathcal{I} \setminus \tilde{0}$, and all $i' \in \tilde{0} \setminus \{0, i\}$. Suppose that Y and Y' are equivalence classes of $R_{\tilde{0}}$ such that the graphs $\Gamma_i|_Y$ and $\Gamma_i|_{Y'}$ are both isomorphic to the Hamming graph $H(d, e)$ for some $d < e$, and for all $x \in Y, y \in Y', (x, y) \in R_{j'}$ holds for some $j' \in \tilde{j}$. Then the graph $\Gamma_j|_{Y \cup Y'}$ is isomorphic to $e^{d-1}K_{e,e}$, and the partitions of Y and Y' corresponding to the connected components of $\Gamma_j|_{Y \cup Y'}$ coincide with spreads of $\Gamma_i|_Y$ and $\Gamma_i|_{Y'}$ (i.e., they are partitioned into maximal R_i -cliques of size e).*

Proof. Since $\sum_{i' \in \tilde{0}} p_{i'j}^j = e$, the graph $\Gamma_j|_{Y \cup Y'}$ is e -regular; since Y and Y' are equivalence classes of $R_{\tilde{0}}$, it is also bipartite with bipartition $Y + Y'$. Let x be a vertex from Y , and denote the set of neighbours of x by L' . As $p_{i'j}^j = 0$ for all $i' \in \tilde{0} \setminus \{0, i\}$, the set $L' \subseteq Y'$ forms a maximal R_i -clique. Furthermore, the set of neighbours of each vertex from L' forms a maximal R_i -clique inside Y containing x . Since x is contained in precisely d maximal R_i -cliques, which is less than $|L'| = e$, by the pigeonhole principle, there exist two distinct vertices $y, y' \in L'$ with the same set of neighbours, which we denote by L . Then, every vertex of L is adjacent to all vertices in the unique maximal R_i -clique containing y and y' – i.e., $\Gamma_j|_{L \cup L'}$ is a connected component of $\Gamma_j|_{Y \cup Y'}$ and is isomorphic to

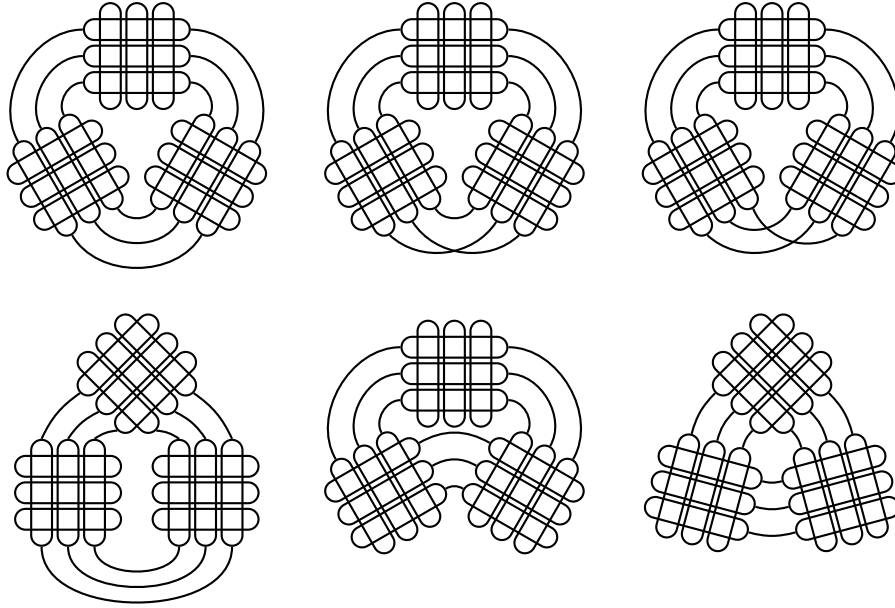


Figure 1: The candidates for the relation scheme $\mathcal{A}^{(3)}$. In each case, the lines are represented with rounded rectangles and form three $\text{GQ}(2, 1)$ geometries; the vertices are implied at intersections of lines. Two distinct vertices are in relation $R_1^{(3)}$ if they are contained in two lines connected by an edge, in relation $R_2^{(3)}$ if they are contained in a common line, in relation $R_3^{(3)}$ if they are contained in distinct lines of the same $\text{GQ}(2, 1)$, and in relation $R_4^{(3)}$ otherwise.

$K_{e,e}$. Since x was arbitrary, it follows that $\Gamma_j|_{Y \cup Y'}$ consists of e^{d-1} connected components isomorphic to $K_{e,e}$ whose bipartitions consist of maximal R_i -cliques in Y and Y' . $\square$

We may now give the following result.

Theorem 3. *An association scheme $\mathcal{A}$ with intersection numbers (1) does not exist.*

Proof. Since $p_{12}^1 = 2$ and $p_{13}^1 = 0$, we may apply Lemma 2 to conclude that for each choice of $(R_2 \cup R_3)$ -cliques X_ℓ and $X_{\ell'}$ of $\mathcal{A}$ ($1 \leq \ell < \ell' \leq 5$), the graph $\Gamma_1|_{X_\ell \cup X_{\ell'}}$ is isomorphic to $3K_{3,3}$, with the partitions of vertices of X_ℓ and $X_{\ell'}$ corresponding to the connected components of $\Gamma_1|_{X_\ell \cup X_{\ell'}}$ coinciding with spreads of $\Gamma_2|_{X_\ell}$ and $\Gamma_2|_{X_{\ell'}}$.

We will now consider the possibilities for the relation scheme $\mathcal{A}^{(3)}$. There are six mutually non-isomorphic possibilities for the graph $\Gamma_1^{(3)}$: either the same spread is used in each of $\Gamma_1|_{X_\ell}$ ($1 \leq \ell \leq 3$) to determine the edges to the other two $(R_2 \cup R_3)$ -cliques, and $\Gamma_1^{(3)}$ has one, two or three connected components, or different spreads are used for one, two or three of $\Gamma_1|_{X_\ell}$ ($1 \leq \ell \leq 3$), see Figure 1. The choice of this graph thus uniquely determines the relation scheme $\mathcal{A}^{(3)}$.

For each of these possibilities, we thus build a candidate for the relation scheme $\mathcal{A}^{(3)}$ and attempt to compute the corresponding matrix U with the coefficients of the unit vectors $u'_x \in S_1$ ($x \in X^{(3)}$) using Algorithm 1. We find all the coefficients can only be determined in the case when different spreads are used to determine the edges from two

of the three $(R_2 \cup R_3)$ -cliques, and thus conclude that the relation schemes corresponding to the other cases do not admit an embedding into S_1 .

Let us consider the sole remaining possibility. Without loss of generality, we may assume that the connected components of $\Gamma_1|_{X_1 \cup X_2}$, $\Gamma_1|_{X_1 \cup X_3}$ and $\Gamma_1|_{X_2 \cup X_3}$ are $Y_{1r} \cup Y_{2r}$, $Y_{1r} \cup Y_{3r}$ and $Z_{2s} \cup Z_{3s}$ ($1 \leq r, s \leq 3$), respectively. The corresponding matrix of coefficients has full column rank, thus uniquely determining the orthonormal basis of S_1 being used.

By the argument above, each vertex $y \in X_4 \cup X_5$ must be in relation R_1 precisely with all vertices of one line within each of X_1, X_2, X_3 . Since there are 6 lines in each of $\Gamma_2|_{X_\ell}$ ($1 \leq \ell \leq 3$), we examine the $6^3 = 216$ candidates for such vertices y and attempt to find the corresponding unit vectors u'_y . However, we find that no such unit vectors exist, from which it follows that the association scheme $\mathcal{A}$ does not exist. $\square$

The [QPG4-12-45-52.ipynb](#) notebook on the [eigenspace-embeddings](#) repository [37] illustrates the computation needed to obtain the above result.

5.2 QPG with parameter array $[[8, 8, 4, 24], [1, 0, 2; 2, 1; 1]]$

Let $\mathcal{A}$ be a 4-class association scheme with intersection numbers

$$\begin{aligned} (p_{ij}^0)_{i,j=0}^4 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 24 \end{pmatrix}, & (p_{ij}^1)_{i,j=0}^4 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 6 & 3 & 3 & 12 \end{pmatrix}, \\ (p_{ij}^2)_{i,j=0}^4 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 15 \end{pmatrix}, & (p_{ij}^3)_{i,j=0}^4 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 6 & 0 & 12 \end{pmatrix}, \\ (p_{ij}^4)_{i,j=0}^4 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 5 & 2 & 12 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

The graph $\Gamma_1 = (X, R_1)$ is a quotient-polynomial graph on 45 vertices with parameter array $[[12, 4, 4, 24], [6, 0, 3; 0, 1; 2]]$. The association scheme $\mathcal{A}$ is imprimitive with imprimitivity set $\tilde{0} = \{0, 3\}$. This parameter set is also listed in [23] as a feasible parameter set for an association scheme with noncyclotomic eigenvalues, as the dual eigenmatrix of $\mathcal{A}$ has entries from a degree 6 extension of $\mathbb{Q}$. Therefore, we only list their first three decimal

places:

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 12 & 12 & 8 & 12 \\ 1 & 3.829 & 2.086 & -1 & -5.915 \\ 1 & -5.430 & 4.925 & -1 & 0.505 \\ 1 & -3 & -3 & 8 & -3 \\ 1 & 0.534 & -2.337 & -1 & 1.803 \end{pmatrix}.$$

By the ordering of eigenspaces used in the above matrix, the corresponding dual imprimitivity set is $\bar{0} = \{0, 3\}$, and we also have $\bar{1} = \{1, 2, 4\}$. We will consider embeddings of subschemes induced on three R_3 -cliques of $\mathcal{A}$ into the eigenspace S_1 of dimension $m_1 = 12$. We note that $\bar{m}_1 = 4$ and therefore $\frac{m_1}{\bar{m}_1} = 3$, which may severely restrict which of such subschemes admit an embedding into S_1 .

Let $\alpha_i = \frac{Q_{ii}}{m_1}$ ($0 \leq i \leq 4$) be the inner product of the unit vectors in S_1 corresponding to two vertices in relation R_i . We note that $\alpha_0 = 1$, $\alpha_3 = -\frac{1}{4}$, $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 3\alpha_4 = 0$ and $\alpha_2 = 8\alpha_1^2 + 2\alpha_1 - 1$. Since the minimal polynomial of α_1 is $x^3 - \frac{3}{16}x + \frac{7}{256}$, it follows that $\alpha_i \in \mathbb{F}$ ($0 \leq i \leq 4$), where $\mathbb{F}$ is a degree 3 extension of $\mathbb{Q}$. We may therefore use the field $\mathbb{F}$ when computing coefficients of vectors in an orthonormal basis of S_1 using Algorithm 1. This allows us to obtain the following result.

Theorem 4. *An association scheme $\mathcal{A}$ with intersection numbers (2) does not exist.*

Proof. Since $p_{31}^1 + 1 = p_{31}^2 = p_{31}^4 = 1$ and $p_{32}^1 = p_{32}^2 + 1 = p_{32}^4 = 1$, each vertex x of $\mathcal{A}$ is in relations R_1 and R_2 with precisely one vertex in each of the R_3 -cliques not containing x . As $p_{11}^1 = 0$ and $p_{22}^2 = 1$, the graph Γ_1 does not contain triangles, while the graph Γ_2 does contain a triangle $x_1x_2x_3$. Without loss of generality, we may assume $x_\ell \in X_\ell$ ($1 \leq \ell \leq 3$). We will consider the possibilities for the relation scheme $\mathcal{A}^{(3)}$ under this labelling of the R_3 -cliques.

By the above argument, the graphs $\Gamma_1^{(3)}$ and $\Gamma_2^{(3)}$ are unions of cycles of lengths divisible by 3. Since $\Gamma_1^{(3)}$ has no triangles, it must be isomorphic to either C_{15} or $C_9 + C_6$. On the other hand, by the above assumption, the graph $\Gamma_2^{(3)}$ does contain a triangle. The choice of these two graphs uniquely determines the relation scheme $\mathcal{A}^{(3)}$.

Given a choice of $\Gamma_1^{(3)}$, we define an asymmetric relation $\vec{R}_{2,4}^{(3)} = \{(x, y) \in R_2^{(3)} \cup R_4^{(3)} \mid x \in X_i, y \in X_j, j - i \equiv 1 \pmod{3}\}$ and a directed graph $\vec{\Gamma}_{2,4}^{(3)} = (X^{(3)}, \vec{R}_{2,4}^{(3)})$. The candidates for $\Gamma_2^{(3)}$ are then precisely the underlying graphs of 1-factors of $\vec{\Gamma}_{2,4}^{(3)}$ (i.e., spanning subgraphs with in- and out-degrees of all vertices equal to 1). In the cases when $\Gamma_1^{(3)}$ is isomorphic to C_{15} and $C_9 + C_6$, we find 5704 and 4736 distinct (up to isomorphism) 1-factors of $\vec{\Gamma}_{2,4}^{(3)}$, respectively, of which 3637 and 3028, respectively, contain a triangle. For each of these possibilities, we thus build a candidate for the relation scheme $\mathcal{A}^{(3)}$ and attempt to compute the corresponding matrix U with the coefficients of the unit vectors $u'_x \in S_1$ ($x \in X^{(3)}$) using Algorithm 1. We find all the coefficients can only be determined in 55 cases with $\Gamma_1^{(3)} \cong C_{15}$ and 45 cases with $\Gamma_1^{(3)} \cong C_9 + C_6$. In each of these cases, the matrix U has full column rank, thus uniquely determining the orthonormal basis of S_1 being used.

For each of these 100 cases, we examine the $(5 \cdot 4)^3 = 8000$ candidates for the remaining vertices y of $\mathcal{A}$ (determined by the choice of vertices in relations R_1 and R_2 with y in each of the R_3 -cliques X_1, X_2, X_3) and attempt to find the corresponding unit vectors u'_y . However, in none of the cases we find any such unit vectors, from which it follows that the association scheme $\mathcal{A}$ does not exist. $\square$

The [QPG4-8-45-18.ipynb](#) notebook on the `eigenspace-embeddings` repository [37] illustrates the computation needed to obtain the above result.

5.3 QPG with parameter array $[[6, 18, 2, 6, 12], [1, 0, 2, 0; 0, 0, 3; 0, 1, 2]]$

Let $\mathcal{A}$ be a 5-class association scheme with intersection numbers

$$\begin{aligned} (p_{ij}^0)_{i,j=0}^5 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 18 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 12 \end{pmatrix}, & (p_{ij}^1)_{i,j=0}^5 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 9 & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 2 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ (p_{ij}^2)_{i,j=0}^5 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 2 & 6 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, & (p_{ij}^3)_{i,j=0}^5 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 18 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}, \\ (p_{ij}^4)_{i,j=0}^5 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 18 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}, & (p_{ij}^5)_{i,j=0}^5 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 9 & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 & 1 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

The graphs $\Gamma_1 = (X, R_1)$ and $\Gamma_5 = (X, R_5)$ are quotient-polynomial graphs on 45 vertices with parameter arrays $[[6, 18, 2, 6, 12], [1, 0, 2, 0; 0, 0, 3; 0, 1, 2]]$ and $[[12, 18, 2, 6, 6], [4, 6, 8, 0; 0, 0, 6; 0, 2, 4]]$, respectively. The association scheme $\mathcal{A}$ is imprimitive with imprimitivity set $\tilde{0} = \{0, 3, 4\}$. The dual eigenmatrix of $\mathcal{A}$ is

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 15 & 2 & 10 & 15 & 2 \\ 1 & \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{5\sqrt{6}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \\ 1 & -\frac{15}{2} & 2 & 10 & -\frac{15}{2} & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & -5 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -\frac{5\sqrt{6}}{4} & \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} & 0 & \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{4} & -\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

By the ordering of eigenspaces used in the above matrix, the corresponding dual imprimitivity set is $\bar{0} = \{0, 2, 5\}$. We also have $\tilde{1} = \{1, 5\}$, $\tilde{2} = \{2\}$, and $\bar{1} = \{1, 4\}$, $\bar{3} = \{3\}$. Let $\{X_\ell \mid 1 \leq \ell \leq 5\}$ be the set of the equivalence classes of $R_{\bar{0}}$, and note that the graphs $\Gamma_4|_{X_\ell} = (X_\ell, R_4|_{X_\ell})$ ($1 \leq \ell \leq 5$) are isomorphic to the complete tripartite graph $K_{3 \times 3}$. We will therefore call the sets X_ℓ ($1 \leq \ell \leq 5$) the R_4 -triclques of $\mathcal{A}$. Furthermore, as $\{0, 3\}$ is another imprimitivity set of $\mathcal{A}$, we have $X_\ell = X_{\ell 1} \cup X_{\ell 2} \cup X_{\ell 3}$ ($1 \leq \ell \leq 5$), where the sets $X_{\ell r}$ ($1 \leq \ell \leq 5$, $1 \leq r \leq 3$) are the R_3 -cliques of $\mathcal{A}$. We also note that the quotient scheme $\tilde{\mathcal{A}} = \mathcal{A}/\bar{0}$ is the cyclic scheme C_5 – i.e., the graphs $\tilde{\Gamma}_1 = (\tilde{X}, \tilde{R}_1)$ and $\tilde{\Gamma}_2 = (\tilde{X}, \tilde{R}_2)$ are both isomorphic to the graph C_5 .

We will consider embeddings of subschemes induced on three R_4 -triclques of $\mathcal{A}$ into the eigenspace S_1 of dimension $m_1 = 15$. We note that $\bar{m}_1 = 6$ and therefore $\frac{m_1}{\bar{m}_1} = \frac{5}{2} < 3$, which may severely restrict which of such subschemes admit an embedding into S_1 . We obtain the following result.

Theorem 5. *An association scheme $\mathcal{A}$ with intersection numbers (3) does not exist.*

Proof. Let X_1, X_2, X_3 be R_4 -triclques of $\mathcal{A}$ such that $(X_1, X_2) \in \tilde{R}_1$ and $(X_1, X_3), (X_2, X_3) \in \tilde{R}_2$ (i.e., they correspond to a path of length 2 in $\tilde{\Gamma}_2$). Let us first consider the graph $\Gamma_1^{(2)}$. Since $p_{13}^1 = 0$ and $p_{14}^1 = 2$, each vertex of X_ℓ is in relations R_1 with precisely one vertex from each R_3 -clique $X_{\ell' r}$ ($\{\ell, \ell'\} = \{1, 2\}$, $1 \leq r \leq 3$). The graph $\Gamma_1^{(2)}$ is therefore a cubic bipartite graph on 18 vertices with bipartition $X_1 + X_2$ such that its distance-2 graph admits a 3-coloring (i.e., each color class partitions X_i ($i = 1, 2$) into R_3 -cliques).

We use the `geng` utility from the `nauty` package [29] to generate bipartite cubic graphs on 18 vertices and then use SageMath [32] to pick the ones whose distance-2 graphs have chromatic number (at most) 3. We find 18 such graphs, all of which have at most one connected component not isomorphic to $K_{3,3}$. Therefore, each of these graphs has a unique bipartition up to graph automorphism, which we identify with $X_1 + X_2$. Furthermore, for each such graph Γ , we find all 6-colorings of the graph obtained by adding the edges of the distance-2 graph of Γ to the complete bipartite graph with bipartition $X_1 + X_2$, and find that in each case, there is a unique such 6-coloring up to graph automorphism. By identifying the partition of Γ into these color classes with the partition of $X^{(2)}$ into R_3 -cliques, we see that the choice of such a graph for $\Gamma_1^{(2)}$ uniquely determines the relation scheme $\mathcal{A}^{(2)}$.

For each of these graphs, we thus build a candidate for the relation scheme $\mathcal{A}^{(2)}$ and attempt to compute the corresponding matrix U with the coefficients of the unit vectors $u'_x \in S_1$ ($x \in X^{(2)}$) using Algorithm 1. We find that an embedding into S_1 exists for 7 choices of the graph $\Gamma_1^{(2)}$. Since $\tilde{2} = \{2\}$, the corresponding relation schemes can be uniquely extended into candidates for the relation scheme $\mathcal{A}^{(3)}$. However, we find that in none of these cases all the coefficients can be determined, and thus conclude that none of these relation schemes admit an embedding into S_1 . Since we have considered all the possibilities for the induced subscheme $\mathcal{A}^{(3)}$, it follows that the association scheme $\mathcal{A}$ does not exist. $\square$

The [QPG5-6-45-22.ipynb](#) notebook on the [eigenspace-embeddings](#) repository [37] illustrates the computation needed to obtain the above result.

6 Uniqueness results

Applying the same technique, we obtain two more uniqueness results for parameter sets of 5-class association schemes.

6.1 QPG with parameter array $[[12, 2, 1, 12, 12], [6, 0, 4, 1; 0, 0, 1; 0, 1, 4]]$

Let $\mathcal{A}$ be a 5-class association scheme with intersection numbers

$$\begin{aligned} (p_{ij}^0)_{i,j=0}^5 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 12 \end{pmatrix}, & (p_{ij}^1)_{i,j=0}^5 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, \\ (p_{ij}^2)_{i,j=0}^5 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}, & (p_{ij}^3)_{i,j=0}^5 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ (p_{ij}^4)_{i,j=0}^5 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, & (p_{ij}^5)_{i,j=0}^5 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

The graph $\Gamma_1 = (X, R_1)$ is a quotient-polynomial graph on 40 vertices with parameter array $[[12, 2, 1, 12, 12], [6, 0, 4, 1; 0, 0, 1; 0, 1, 4]]$. The association scheme $\mathcal{A}$ is imprimitive with imprimitivity set $\bar{0} = \{0, 2, 3\}$. The dual eigenspace matrix of $\mathcal{A}$ is

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & 4 & 10 & 15 & 5 \\ 1 & \frac{5}{2} & \frac{2}{3} & 0 & -\frac{5}{2} & -\frac{5}{3} \\ 1 & 0 & 4 & -10 & 0 & 5 \\ 1 & -5 & 4 & 10 & -15 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & -\frac{8}{3} & 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{3} \\ 1 & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{2}{3} & 0 & \frac{5}{2} & -\frac{5}{3} \end{pmatrix}.$$

By the ordering of eigenspaces used in the above matrix, the corresponding dual imprimitivity set is $\bar{0} = \{0, 2, 5\}$. We also have $\bar{1} = \{1, 5\}$, $\bar{4} = \{4\}$, and $\bar{1} = \{1, 4\}$, $\bar{3} = \{3\}$. Let

$\{X_\ell \mid 1 \leq \ell \leq 10\}$ be the set of the equivalence classes of R_0 , and note that the graphs $\Gamma_2|_{X_\ell} = (X_\ell, R_2|_{X_\ell})$ ($1 \leq \ell \leq 10$) are isomorphic to the complete bipartite graph $K_{2,2}$. We will therefore call the sets X_ℓ ($1 \leq \ell \leq 10$) the R_2 -bicliques of $\mathcal{A}$. We also note that the quotient scheme $\tilde{\mathcal{A}} = \mathcal{A}/\tilde{0}$ is the Johnson scheme $J(5, 2)$ – i.e., the graph $\tilde{\Gamma}_1 = (\tilde{X}, \tilde{R}_1)$ is isomorphic to the triangular graph $T(5)$, and the graph $\tilde{\Gamma}_4 = (\tilde{X}, \tilde{R}_4)$ is isomorphic to the Petersen graph.

We will consider embeddings of subschemes induced on three R_2 -bicliques of $\mathcal{A}$ into the eigenspace S_1 of dimension $m_1 = 5$. We note that $\overline{m}_1 = 2$ and therefore $\frac{m_1}{\overline{m}_1} = \frac{5}{2} < 3$, which may severely restrict which of such subschemes admit an embedding into S_1 . We obtain the following result.

Theorem 6. *There is, up to isomorphism, precisely one association scheme $\mathcal{A}$ with intersection numbers (4).*

Proof. Let X_1, X_2, X_3 be R_2 -bicliques of $\mathcal{A}$ such that $(X_1, X_2) \in \tilde{R}_1$ and $(X_1, X_3), (X_2, X_3) \in \tilde{R}_4$ (i.e., they correspond to a path of length 2 in $\tilde{\Gamma}_4$). Let us first consider the graph $\Gamma_1^{(2)}$. Since $p_{12}^1 = 1$ and $p_{13}^1 = 0$, and then $1 + p_{12}^1 + p_{13}^1 = p_{12}^5 = p_{13}^5 = 2$, the graph $\Gamma_1^{(2)}$ is a union of cycles of lengths divisible by 4, with the two neighbours of each vertex being in relation R_2 . In particular, $\Gamma_1^{(2)}$ must be isomorphic to C_8 or $2C_4$, and its choice uniquely determines the relation scheme $\mathcal{A}^{(2)}$. Since $\tilde{4} = \{4\}$, such a relation scheme can be uniquely extended into a candidate for the relation scheme $\mathcal{A}^{(3)}$.

We thus build two candidates for the relation scheme $\mathcal{A}^{(3)}$ and attempt to compute the corresponding matrix U with the coefficients of the unit vectors $u'_x \in S_1$ ($x \in X^{(3)}$) using Algorithm 1. We find that an embedding into S_1 only exists in the case when $\Gamma_1^{(2)} \cong 2C_4$. The corresponding matrix U has full column rank, thus uniquely determining the orthonormal basis of S_1 being used.

By the above argument, each vertex $y \in X \setminus X^{(3)}$ may be in relation R_4 with all vertices in at most one of X_1, X_2, X_3 , and is in relations R_1 and R_5 with a pair of vertices in relation R_2 from each of the remainder of these three R_2 -bicliques. Since there are 4 such pairs in each of X_ℓ ($1 \leq \ell \leq 3$), we examine the $3 \cdot 4^2 + 4^3 = 112$ candidates for such vertices y and attempt to find the corresponding unit vectors u'_y . Among them, we find 28 vertices y such that u'_y is a unit vector, which precisely matches the size of the set $X \setminus X^{(3)}$. Let Y be the set of all such vertices. We define a graph (Y, R') , where for a pair of vertices $y, z \in Y$ we have $(y, z) \in R'$ if and only if $\langle u'_y, u'_z \rangle = \frac{Q_{i1}}{m_1}$ for some i ($1 \leq i \leq 5$). We find that this graph is complete, so we may attempt to construct $\mathcal{A}$ by identifying Y with $X \setminus X^{(3)}$.

Note that since $Q_{21} = Q_{41} = 0$, we cannot determine the relations of $\mathcal{A}$ from the inner products between vectors u'_x ($x \in X$) alone. We do however notice that the intersection numbers p_{11}^i ($0 \leq i \leq 5$) are all distinct, so we may build a graph $\Gamma = (X, R)$, where $(x, y) \in R$ if and only if $\langle u'_x, u'_y \rangle = \frac{Q_{i1}}{m_1} = \frac{1}{2}$ ($x, y \in X$), and then determine the relations R_i ($0 \leq i \leq 5$) so that $(x, y) \in R_i$ precisely when x and y have exactly p_{11}^i common neighbours in Γ . We verify that the obtained relation scheme is an association scheme with the same parameters as $\mathcal{A}$, and therefore conclude that there is, up to isomorphism, precisely one such association scheme. $\square$

The [QPG5-12-40-2.ipynb](#) notebook on the `eigenspace-embeddings` repository [37] illustrates the computation needed to obtain the above result.

Remark 7. An alternative spherical representation of the association scheme $\mathcal{A}$ is given by the vectors $u_{ij}^{\alpha\beta} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\alpha e_i + \beta e_j)$ ($1 \leq i < j \leq 5$, $\alpha, \beta \in \{-1, 1\}$), where $\{e_i \mid 1 \leq i \leq 5\}$ is an orthonormal basis of S_1 . The inner product of two vectors corresponding to a pair of vertices of $\mathcal{A}$ in relation R_i equals $\frac{Q_{i1}}{m_1}$ ($0 \leq i \leq 5$); furthermore, the vectors corresponding to a pair of vertices in relations R_2 and R_4 are $u_{ij}^{\alpha\beta}$ and $u_{i'j'}^{\alpha'\beta'}$ for some $i, i', j, j', \alpha, \alpha', \beta, \beta'$ with the sets $\{i, j\}$ and $\{i', j'\}$ being equal (with $\alpha\alpha'\beta\beta' = -1$) or disjoint, respectively.

The graph Γ_1 is a 6-regular arc-transitive graph of diameter 3 and girth 3. Its group of automorphisms has order 3840; using GAP [14], we find that its structure can be described as $Z_2 \times (Z_2^4 \rtimes S_5)$ – this also holds for the group of automorphisms of $\mathcal{A}$. Its natural action on X^2 preserves the partition $\mathcal{R}$ – i.e., each relation of $\mathcal{A}$ corresponds to an orbit of the action.

6.2 QPG with parameter array $[[6, 4, 4, 12, 18], [3, 0, 0, 1; 0, 1, 0; 2, 0; 2]]$

Let $\mathcal{A}$ be a 5-class association scheme with intersection numbers

$$\begin{aligned} (p_{ij}^0)_{i,j=0}^5 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 18 \end{pmatrix}, & (p_{ij}^1)_{i,j=0}^5 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix}, \\ (p_{ij}^2)_{i,j=0}^5 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 18 \end{pmatrix}, & (p_{ij}^3)_{i,j=0}^5 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 18 \end{pmatrix}, & (5) \\ (p_{ij}^4)_{i,j=0}^5 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix}, & (p_{ij}^5)_{i,j=0}^5 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & 4 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

The graphs $\Gamma_1 = (X, R_1)$ and $\Gamma_4 = (X, R_4)$ are quotient-polynomial graphs on 45 vertices with parameter arrays $[[6, 4, 4, 12, 18], [3, 0, 0, 1; 0, 1, 0; 2, 0; 2]]$ and $[[12, 4, 4, 6, 18], [9, 6, 0, 4; 0, 2, 0; 4, 0; 2]]$, respectively. The association scheme $\mathcal{A}$ is imprimitive with im-

primitivity set $\tilde{0} = \{0, 2, 3\}$. The dual eigenmatrix of $\mathcal{A}$ is

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 10 & 2 & 20 & 10 & 2 \\ 1 & 5 & \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} & 0 & -5 & -\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} \\ 1 & \frac{5}{2} & 2 & -10 & \frac{5}{2} & 2 \\ 1 & -5 & 2 & 5 & -5 & 2 \\ 1 & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} & 0 & \frac{5}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

By the ordering of eigenspaces used in the above matrix, the corresponding dual imprimitivity set is $\bar{0} = \{0, 2, 5\}$. We also have $\bar{1} = \{1, 4\}$, $\bar{5} = \{5\}$, and $\bar{1} = \{1, 4\}$, $\bar{3} = \{3\}$. Let $\{X_\ell \mid 1 \leq \ell \leq 5\}$ be the set of the equivalence classes of $R_{\tilde{0}}$, and note that the graphs $\Gamma_2|_{X_\ell} = (X_\ell, R_2|_{X_\ell})$ ($1 \leq \ell \leq 5$) are isomorphic to the graph $K_3 \square K_3$, or, equivalently, the Hamming graph $H(2, 3)$. We have already encountered this situation in Subsection 5.2, and we will reuse the same terminology. Furthermore, we also note that the quotient scheme $\tilde{\mathcal{A}} = \mathcal{A}/\tilde{0}$ is the cyclic scheme C_5 – i.e., the graphs $\tilde{\Gamma}_1 = (\tilde{X}, \tilde{R}_1)$ and $\tilde{\Gamma}_5 = (\tilde{X}, \tilde{R}_5)$ are both isomorphic to the graph C_5 .

We will consider embeddings of subschemes induced on three $(R_2 \cup R_3)$ -cliques of $\mathcal{A}$ into the eigenspace S_1 of dimension $m_1 = 10$. We note that $\bar{m}_1 = 4$ and therefore $\frac{m_1}{\bar{m}_1} = \frac{5}{2} < 3$, which may severely restrict which of such subschemes admit an embedding into S_1 . We obtain the following result.

Theorem 8. *There is, up to isomorphism, precisely one association scheme $\mathcal{A}$ with intersection numbers (5).*

Proof. Let X_1, X_2, X_3 be $(R_2 \cup R_3)$ -cliques of $\mathcal{A}$ such that $(X_1, X_2) \in \tilde{R}_1$ and $(X_1, X_3), (X_2, X_3) \in \tilde{R}_5$ (i.e., they correspond to a path of length 2 in $\tilde{\Gamma}_5$). Since $p_{12}^1 = 2$ and $p_{13}^1 = 0$, we may apply Lemma 2 to conclude that the graph $\Gamma_1^{(2)}$ is isomorphic to $3K_{3,3}$, with the partitions of vertices of X_1 and X_2 corresponding to the connected components of $\Gamma_1^{(2)}$ coinciding with spreads of $\Gamma_2|_{X_1}$ and $\Gamma_2|_{X_2}$. The relation scheme $\mathcal{A}^{(2)}$ is thus uniquely determined, and since $\tilde{5} = \{5\}$, it can be uniquely extended into the relation scheme $\mathcal{A}^{(3)}$.

We attempt to compute the corresponding matrix U with the coefficients of the unit vectors $u'_x \in S_1$ ($x \in X^{(3)}$) using Algorithm 1 and obtain a matrix with full column rank, thus uniquely determining the orthonormal basis of S_1 being used.

By the above argument, each vertex $y \in X \setminus X^{(3)}$ is in relation R_5 with all vertices in one of X_1 and X_2 , in relation R_1 with six vertices forming two lines in each of the remaining $(R_2 \cup R_3)$ -cliques within $X^{(3)}$, and in relation R_4 with the other vertices of $X^{(3)}$. Since there are 6 lines in each of X_ℓ ($1 \leq \ell \leq 3$), we examine the $2 \cdot 6^2 = 72$ candidates for such vertices y and attempt to find the corresponding unit vectors u'_y . Among them, we find 36 vertices y such that u'_y is a unit vector, which is precisely twice the size of the set $X \setminus X^{(3)}$.

Let Y be the set of all such vertices. Since $X \setminus X^{(3)} = X_4 \cup X_5$ and $(X_4, X_5) \in \tilde{R}_5$, we define a graph (Y, R') , where for a pair of vertices $y, z \in Y$ we have $(y, z) \in R'$ if and only

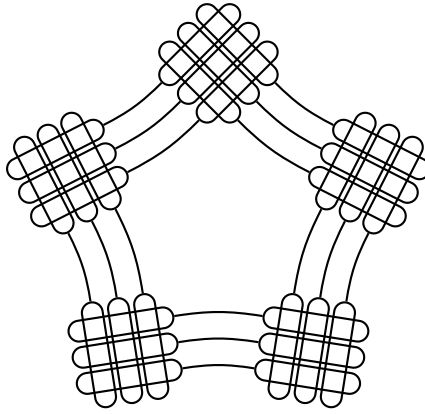


Figure 2: The association scheme $\mathcal{A}$. The lines are represented with rounded rectangles and form five $\text{GQ}(2, 1)$ geometries; the vertices are implied at intersections of lines. Two distinct vertices are in relation R_1 if they are contained in two lines connected by an edge, in relation R_2 if they are contained in a common line, in relation R_3 if they are contained in distinct lines of the same $\text{GQ}(2, 1)$, in relation R_4 if they are contained in lines of adjacent $\text{GQ}(2, 1)$ geometries not connected by an edge, and in relation R_5 otherwise.

if $\langle u'_y, u'_z \rangle = \frac{Q_{i1}}{m_1}$ for some $i \in \{2, 3, 5\}$. We find that this graph consists of two disjoint 18-cliques – we label their vertex sets by Y_1 and Y_2 . We may then attempt to construct $\mathcal{A}$ by identifying Y_1 or Y_2 with $X \setminus X^{(3)}$ and using the inner products among the vectors u'_x ($x \in X$) to determine their relations. We verify that both the obtained relation schemes are association schemes with the same parameters as $\mathcal{A}$. Since the two association schemes are isomorphic, we conclude that there is, up to isomorphism, precisely one association scheme with the parameters of $\mathcal{A}$. $\square$

The [QPG5-6-45-5.ipynb](#) notebook on the `eigenspace-embeddings` repository [37] illustrates the computation needed to obtain the above result.

Remark 9. Uniqueness can be also proved without computing a spherical representation: Lemma 2 and the intersection number $p_{11}^5 = 1$ imply that for each $(R_2 \cup R_3)$ -clique Y , different spreads of $\Gamma_2|_Y$ are used to determine which vertices of the two $(R_2 \cup R_3)$ -cliques Y' and Y'' such that $(Y, Y'), (Y, Y'') \in \tilde{R}_1$ are in relation R_1 with the vertices of Y . This uniquely determines the structure of $\mathcal{A}$, as shown in Figure 2.

The graph $\Gamma_1 = (X, R_1)$ is a 6-regular arc-transitive graph of diameter 4 and girth 4. It can be described by taking the vertex set $X = \mathbb{Z}_5 \times \mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ and the relation $R_1 = \vec{R}_1 \cup \vec{R}_1^\top$, where $\vec{R}_1 = \{((\ell, r, s), (\ell + 1, s, t)) \mid \ell \in \mathbb{Z}_5, r, s, t \in \mathbb{Z}_3\}$. From this description we can see that Γ_1 is isomorphic to the graph $C(3, 5, 2)$ as defined by Praeger and Xu [31]. Its group of automorphisms has (large) order 77760 – this also holds for the group of automorphisms of $\mathcal{A}$. Its natural action on X^2 preserves the partition $\mathcal{R}$ – i.e., each relation of $\mathcal{A}$ corresponds to an orbit of the action. Note in particular that, although the graphs $\Gamma_2|_{X_\ell}$ and $\Gamma_3|_{X_\ell}$ ($1 \leq \ell \leq 5$) are mutually isomorphic, no automorphism of $\mathcal{A}$ exchanges R_2 and R_3 (as it can be seen from, e.g., $p_{12}^1 \neq p_{13}^1$).

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A Known constructions and nonexistences

Here, we present the results of feasibility checking on parameter arrays for relational quotient-polynomial graphs marked as feasible in [22]. The following tables present the parameter arrays together with reasons for nonexistence or constructions. In the cases when multiple parameter arrays correspond to the same parameter set of an association scheme (i.e., given with different orderings of the relations), they are listed together, and the ordering of the relations (using the index set $\mathcal{I} = \{0, 1, \dots, d\}$ for d -class association schemes, where R_0 is the identity relation and R_1 is the adjacency relation of the graph) in the given reason for nonexistence corresponds to the ordering in the first listed parameter array. Similarly, the ordering of the eigenspaces (using the index set $\mathcal{J} = \{0, 1, \dots, d\}$) corresponds to the decreasing ordering of eigenvalues of A_1 in the ordering of the first parameter array.

The nonexistence results for 3-, 4-, 5- and 6-class quotient-polynomial graphs are given in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4, respectively. The given reasons for nonexistence include the following.

- handshake: the handshake lemma is not satisfied (i.e., $k_i p_{ij}^i$ is odd for some $i, j \in \mathcal{I}$),
- multiplicities: the multiplicities of the association scheme are nonintegral,
- $q_{ij}^h < 0$: the specified Krein parameter is negative (see [6, Theorem 2.3.2]),
- absolute bound: the absolute bound is exceeded (see [6, Theorem 2.3.3]),
- $\tilde{k}_i$ or $\tilde{p}_{ij}^h \notin \mathbb{Z}$ in $\mathcal{A}/\tilde{0}$: the specified intersection number of the quotient scheme for the specified imprimitivity set is nonintegral,
- conference for $\mathcal{A}/\tilde{0}$: the quotient scheme for the specified imprimitivity set has the parameters of a conference graph of infeasible order (see [6, §1.3]),
- no spread in SRG [20]: the 3-class association scheme corresponds to a strongly regular graph with a spread (see [20, Proposition 2.2]), but a strongly regular graph with the resulting parameters (obtained by fusing two of the classes) does not admit a spread (see [20, Theorems 2.4 and 6.1]),
- no solution for (r, s, t) : there is no solution for triple intersection numbers for vertices x, y, z such that $(x, y) \in R_r$, $(x, z) \in R_s$ and $(y, z) \in R_t$ (see [17, §2.2]),
- forbidden quadruple $(r, s, t; h, i, j)$: there is a contradiction for triple intersection numbers for vertices w, x, y, z such that $(x, y) \in R_r$, $(x, z) \in R_s$, $(y, z) \in R_t$, $(w, x) \in R_h$, $(w, y) \in R_i$ and $(w, z) \in R_j$ (see [17, Corollary 4.2]),

- a reference: the nonexistence condition is given as a result in [6] (in one case applied to a fusion scheme obtained by taking the unions of the specified relations) or the cited paper,
- not in classification [21]: no association scheme with the given parameters appears in the classification of association schemes with few vertices by Hanaki and Miyamoto,
- Theorem in §5: all known feasibility conditions are satisfied, but nonexistence is shown in Section 5.

Remark 10. Nonexistence for the two examples in Table 1 which are ruled out by results in [20] can also be shown using the technique described in Section 4. The proofs are given in the [QPG3-12-35-16.ipynb](#) and [QPG3-18-40-12.ipynb](#) notebooks on the [eigenspace-embeddings](#) repository [37].

Tables 5, 6, 7 and 8 show the constructions of association schemes for the parameter arrays marked as feasible in [22], together with the number of corresponding association scheme and a reference (if applicable). When the reference is not given, the number of corresponding association schemes can be deduced from the tables by Van Dam [10] and the classification by Hanaki and Miyamoto [21] (as well as other well-known results on distance-regular graphs, see [5] and [6] for more details), and the properties of the constructions given below.

Most of the constructions involve derivation from smaller association schemes. Although the resulting association schemes are symmetric, some of the building blocks are asymmetric association schemes – i.e., we replace the requirement that the relations of the association scheme are symmetric with the requirement that the relation set is closed under transposition. We use the following derivations from the association schemes $\mathcal{A} = (X, \mathcal{R} = \{R_i \mid i \in \mathcal{I}\})$, $\mathcal{A}' = (X', \mathcal{R}' = \{R'_i \mid i \in \mathcal{I}'\})$ and $\mathcal{A}^{(x)} = (X^{(x)}, \mathcal{R}^{(x)} = \{R_i^{(x)} \mid i \in \mathcal{I}'\})$ ($x \in X$), where $0 \in \mathcal{I}$ and $R_0 = \text{Id}_X$, and $\mathcal{A}^{(x)}$ has the same parameters as $\mathcal{A}'$.

- The *direct product* [1, §3.2]

$$\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{A}' = (X \times X', \{R_i \otimes R'_j \mid i \in \mathcal{I}, j \in \mathcal{I}'\}).$$

An association scheme with the same parameters as $\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{A}'$ is necessarily a direct product of association schemes with the same parameters as $\mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{A}'$.

- The *lexicographic coproduct* [1, §10.6.1]

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}[f] = \bigg(\prod_{x \in X} X^{(x)}, \\ \{ \{ ((x, y), (x', y')) \mid (x, x') \in R_i, y \in X^{(x)}, y' \in X^{(x')} \} \mid i \in \mathcal{I} \setminus \{0\} \} \\ \cup \{ \{ ((x, y), (x, y')) \mid x \in X, (y, y') \in R_j^{(x)} \} \mid j \in \mathcal{I}' \} \bigg), \end{aligned}$$

order	parameter array	reason for nonexistence
35	$[[12, 6, 16], [2, 3; 3]]$	$q_{22}^1 < 0$
35	$[[12, 6, 16], [4, 3; 3]]$	no spread in SRG [20]
35	$[[12, 16, 6], [3, 0; 8]]$	$q_{22}^1 < 0$
35	$[[24, 4, 6], [18, 16; 4]]$	[6, Prop. 1.10.5.]
36	$[[12, 3, 20], [12, 3; 0]], [[20, 3, 12], [20, 15; 0]]$	absolute bound
36	$[[15, 5, 15], [6, 2; 3]], [[15, 5, 15], [6, 10; 3]]$	$q_{13}^1 < 0$
38	$[[18, 1, 18], [18, 9; 0]]$	$\tilde{p}_{1\bar{1}}^1 \notin \mathbb{Z}$ in $\mathcal{A}/\{0, 2\}$
39	$[[12, 12, 14], [5, 0; 6]]$	multiplicities
40	$[[14, 4, 21], [14, 6; 0]], [[21, 4, 14], [21, 12; 0]]$	absolute bound
40	$[[18, 3, 18], [6, 8; 2]]$	[10, Lemma 6.1]
40	$[[18, 9, 12], [2, 6; 6]]$	$q_{11}^1 < 0$
40	$[[18, 9, 12], [10, 6; 6]]$	no spread in SRG [20]
44	$[[10, 3, 30], [10, 2; 0]]$	$\tilde{k}_{\bar{1}} \notin \mathbb{Z}$ in $\mathcal{A}/\{0, 2\}$
45	$[[8, 8, 28], [1, 0; 2]]$	$q_{13}^1 < 0$
45	$[[8, 32, 4], [1, 0; 8]]$	[6, Prop. 4.3.3.]
45	$[[12, 4, 28], [12, 3; 0]]$	$\tilde{k}_{\bar{1}} \notin \mathbb{Z}$ in $\mathcal{A}/\{0, 2\}$
48	$[[10, 2, 35], [10, 2; 0]]$	$\tilde{k}_{\bar{1}} \notin \mathbb{Z}$ in $\mathcal{A}/\{0, 2\}$
50	$[[14, 28, 7], [5, 0; 12]]$	absolute bound
51	$[[8, 2, 40], [8, 1; 0]], [[40, 2, 8], [40, 35; 0]]$	$\tilde{k}_{\bar{1}} \notin \mathbb{Z}$ in $\mathcal{A}/\{0, 2\}$
51	$[[16, 2, 32], [16, 5; 0]], [[16, 32, 2], [5, 16; 0]], [[32, 2, 16], [32, 22; 0]]$	$\tilde{k}_{\bar{1}} \notin \mathbb{Z}$ in $\mathcal{A}/\{0, 2\}$
54	$[[12, 1, 40], [12, 3; 0]], [[40, 1, 12], [40, 30; 0]]$	$\tilde{p}_{1\bar{1}}^3 \notin \mathbb{Z}$ in $\mathcal{A}/\{0, 2\}$
54	$[[26, 1, 26], [26, 13; 0]]$	$\tilde{p}_{1\bar{1}}^1 \notin \mathbb{Z}$ in $\mathcal{A}/\{0, 2\}$
56	$[[13, 39, 3], [3, 0; 13]]$	handshake
56	$[[15, 10, 30], [6, 2; 2]]$	absolute bound
56	$[[15, 30, 10], [4, 0; 12]], [[30, 10, 15], [12, 14; 8]]$	$q_{13}^1 < 0$
56	$[[18, 1, 36], [18, 8; 0]], [[36, 1, 18], [36, 20; 0]]$	$q_{33}^3 < 0$
56	$[[18, 7, 30], [18, 6; 0]], [[30, 7, 18], [30, 20; 0]]$	absolute bound
56	$[[20, 5, 30], [4, 8; 2]], [[30, 5, 20], [18, 15; 3]]$	Fon-Der-Flaass [13]
56	$[[24, 7, 24], [24, 12; 0]]$	absolute bound
56	$[[27, 27, 1], [13, 0; 27]]$	handshake
56	$[[39, 3, 13], [39, 30; 0]]$	handshake
58	$[[21, 28, 8], [15, 0; 21]]$	[6, Prop. 1.10.4.]
60	$[[14, 3, 42], [14, 2; 0]], [[42, 3, 14], [42, 36; 0]]$	$\tilde{k}_{\bar{1}} \notin \mathbb{Z}$ in $\mathcal{A}/\{0, 2\}$
60	$[[14, 3, 42], [14, 3; 0]], [[42, 3, 14], [42, 33; 0]]$	$\tilde{k}_{\bar{1}} \notin \mathbb{Z}$ in $\mathcal{A}/\{0, 2\}$
60	$[[14, 42, 3], [2, 0; 14]], [[42, 3, 14], [28, 33; 3]]$	absolute bound
60	$[[28, 3, 28], [28, 14; 0]]$	$\tilde{p}_{1\bar{1}}^1 \notin \mathbb{Z}$ in $\mathcal{A}/\{0, 2\}$

Table 1: Parameter arrays for 3-class relational QPGs marked as feasible in [22] which fail a known feasibility condition.

order	parameter array	reason for nonexistence
20	[[8, 2, 1, 8], [4, 0, 3; 0, 1; 1]]	not in classification [21]
24	[[6, 1, 6, 10], [6, 1, 0; 0, 0; 3]]	multiplicities
27	[[12, 2, 6, 6], [12, 6, 4; 0, 0; 6]]	absolute bound
32	[[18, 1, 6, 6], [18, 12, 9; 0, 0; 6]]	no solution for (4, 4, 1)
40	[[8, 3, 12, 16], [8, 0, 2; 0, 0; 6]]	no solution for (1, 1, 4)
40	[[9, 9, 3, 18], [4, 0, 0; 3, 1; 1]]	$q_{14}^1 < 0$
40	[[12, 3, 12, 12], [12, 0, 2; 0, 0; 8]]	$q_{14}^1 < 0$
42	[[10, 1, 10, 20], [10, 1, 0; 0, 0; 4]]	$q_{14}^1 < 0$
42	[[10, 1, 10, 20], [10, 1, 2; 0, 0; 4]]	no solution for (1, 1, 3)
42	[[10, 20, 1, 10], [3, 0, 0; 0, 6; 1]]	[6, Thm. 4.4.11.]
42	[[12, 5, 12, 12], [12, 0, 4; 0, 0; 8]]	absolute bound
44	[[12, 1, 10, 20], [12, 6, 3; 0, 0; 3]]	$q_{33}^3 < 0$
45	[[8, 8, 4, 24], [1, 0, 2; 2, 1; 1]]	Theorem 4
45	[[12, 2, 12, 18], [12, 3, 0; 0, 0; 6]]	$q_{14}^1 < 0$
45	[[12, 4, 4, 24], [6, 0, 3; 0, 1; 2]]	Theorem 3
48	[[12, 5, 12, 18], [12, 0, 4; 0, 0; 8]]	absolute bound
48	[[12, 7, 12, 16], [12, 0, 3; 0, 0; 9]]	absolute bound
52	[[12, 1, 14, 24], [12, 0, 5; 0, 0; 7]]	$\tilde{p}_{11}^4 \notin \mathbb{Z}$ in $\mathcal{A}/\{0, 2\}$
54	[[12, 1, 16, 24], [12, 3, 1; 0, 0; 6]]	no solution for (1, 1, 4)
54	[[12, 1, 16, 24], [12, 3, 2; 0, 0; 6]]	$\tilde{p}_{11}^3 \notin \mathbb{Z}$ in $\mathcal{A}/\{0, 2\}$
54	[[12, 5, 12, 24], [12, 0, 2; 0, 0; 6]]	absolute bound
54	[[12, 8, 15, 18], [12, 0, 2; 0, 0; 10]]	absolute bound
56	[[9, 36, 1, 9], [2, 0, 0; 0, 8; 1]]	$q_{44}^4 < 0$
56	[[10, 18, 9, 18], [5, 0, 0; 0, 5; 5]]	$q_{13}^1 < 0$
56	[[12, 1, 12, 30], [12, 2, 0; 0, 0; 4]]	$q_{14}^1 < 0$
57	[[10, 10, 6, 30], [2, 0, 2; 5, 1; 1]]	$q_{11}^1 < 0$
60	[[10, 4, 20, 25], [10, 0, 2; 0, 0; 8]]	no solution for (1, 1, 4)
60	[[12, 2, 18, 27], [12, 0, 4; 0, 0; 8]]	$\tilde{p}_{11}^4 \notin \mathbb{Z}$ in $\mathcal{A}/\{0, 2\}$
60	[[12, 5, 18, 24], [12, 0, 3; 0, 0; 9]]	no solution for (1, 1, 4)

Table 2: Parameter arrays for 4-class relational QPGs marked as feasible in [22] which fail a known feasibility condition.

order	parameter array	reason for nonexistence
32	[[6, 6, 1, 9, 9], [1, 0, 2, 0; 6, 0, 2; 0, 0; 2]]	absolute bound
35	[[6, 12, 2, 2, 12], [2, 0, 0, 0; 0, 6, 2; 0, 1; 0]]	multiplicities
35	[[12, 2, 2, 6, 12], [6, 0, 4, 4; 0, 0, 1; 2, 1; 2]]	[6, Prop. 1.10.5.] for ($\{0\}, \{4\}, \{1, 5\}, \{2, 3\}$)-fusion
36	[[8, 8, 1, 2, 16], [1, 0, 4, 2; 8, 4, 2; 0, 0; 0]]	not in classification [21]
40	[[6, 3, 6, 12, 12], [2, 0, 2, 0; 2, 0, 0; 0, 2; 2]]	$q_{15}^1 < 0$
40	[[6, 24, 1, 2, 6], [1, 0, 3, 0; 0, 0, 4; 0, 1; 1]]	forbidden quadruple (5, 5, 2; 4, 5, 5)
40	[[12, 6, 3, 6, 12], [6, 4, 2, 0; 0, 2, 1; 0, 2; 3]]	$q_{15}^1 < 0$
40	[[12, 12, 1, 2, 12], [4, 12, 0, 3; 0, 0, 4; 0, 0; 2]]	$\tilde{p}_{11}^1 \notin \mathbb{Z}$ in $\mathcal{A}/\{0, 3\}$
42	[[6, 18, 1, 4, 12], [1, 6, 0, 0; 0, 0, 3; 0, 0; 2]], [[12, 4, 1, 6, 18], [6, 12, 2, 4; 0, 4, 0; 0, 0; 2]]	absolute bound
42	[[8, 8, 1, 8, 16], [2, 8, 0, 2; 0, 4, 0; 0, 0; 2]]	$q_{11}^1 < 0$
42	[[10, 10, 1, 10, 10], [5, 0, 0, 4; 0, 5, 0; 0, 1; 5]]	conference for $\mathcal{A}/\{0, 3\}$
42	[[10, 10, 1, 10, 10], [8, 0, 0, 1; 0, 2, 0; 0, 1; 8]]	multiplicities
42	[[12, 4, 1, 12, 12], [3, 0, 5, 2; 0, 2, 1; 0, 1; 5]]	absolute bound
42	[[12, 4, 1, 12, 12], [3, 0, 5, 3; 0, 2, 1; 0, 1; 5]]	absolute bound
44	[[9, 9, 1, 12, 12], [4, 0, 3, 0; 9, 0, 3; 0, 0; 6]]	multiplicities
45	[[6, 18, 2, 6, 12], [1, 0, 2, 0; 0, 0, 3; 0, 1; 2]], [[12, 18, 2, 6, 6], [4, 6, 8, 0; 0, 0, 6; 0, 2; 4]]	Theorem 5
45	[[6, 18, 2, 6, 12], [1, 6, 0, 0; 0, 0, 3; 0, 0; 3]], [[12, 6, 2, 6, 18], [6, 12, 0, 4; 0, 6, 0; 0, 0; 2]]	no solution for (1, 1, 2)
45	[[12, 4, 4, 12, 12], [6, 0, 6, 3; 0, 1, 1; 2, 2; 3]]	$q_{33}^1 < 0$
48	[[10, 5, 2, 10, 20], [2, 10, 0, 2; 0, 4, 0; 0, 0; 2]]	$q_{22}^2 < 0$
48	[[10, 5, 2, 10, 20], [2, 10, 0, 3; 0, 4, 0; 0, 0; 3]]	$q_{55}^5 < 0$
48	[[10, 5, 2, 10, 20], [2, 10, 1, 2; 0, 4, 0; 0, 0; 2]]	$q_{22}^2 < 0$
48	[[10, 10, 1, 6, 20], [1, 0, 5, 2; 10, 5, 2; 0, 0; 0]]	$q_{11}^1 < 0$
48	[[10, 10, 3, 4, 20], [1, 10, 0, 2; 0, 10, 2; 0, 0; 0]]	$q_{22}^2 < 0$
48	[[10, 20, 3, 4, 10], [3, 10, 0, 0; 0, 0, 6; 0, 0; 4]]	$q_{55}^5 < 0$
48	[[12, 4, 1, 6, 24], [6, 12, 0, 4; 0, 4, 0; 0, 0; 2]]	multiplicities
48	[[12, 12, 3, 8, 12], [2, 12, 0, 1; 0, 6, 6; 0, 0; 4]]	absolute bound
48	[[14, 2, 3, 7, 21], [7, 0, 4, 4; 0, 2, 0; 0, 2; 2]]	handshake
48	[[14, 4, 1, 14, 14], [7, 0, 5, 3; 0, 0, 2; 0, 1; 5]]	multiplicities
54	[[12, 4, 1, 12, 24], [3, 12, 0, 3; 0, 3, 0; 0, 0; 3]]	absolute bound
54	[[12, 24, 2, 3, 12], [3, 12, 0, 0; 0, 0, 6; 0, 0; 3]]	multiplicities
56	[[9, 9, 1, 18, 18], [1, 0, 2, 1; 9, 2, 1; 0, 0; 3]]	handshake
56	[[9, 9, 9, 10, 18], [4, 0, 0, 2; 5, 0, 0; 0, 2; 5]]	multiplicities
56	[[12, 12, 1, 6, 24], [1, 0, 6, 3; 12, 6, 3; 0, 0; 0]]	absolute bound
56	[[12, 12, 1, 6, 24], [1, 12, 0, 2; 0, 4, 4; 0, 0; 2]]	no solution for (1, 1, 2)
56	[[12, 12, 1, 6, 24], [4, 12, 0, 3; 0, 4, 1; 0, 0; 2]]	$q_{22}^2 < 0$
56	[[12, 12, 3, 4, 24], [1, 4, 6, 3; 8, 6, 3; 0, 0; 0]]	absolute bound
56	[[12, 12, 3, 4, 24], [2, 4, 6, 3; 8, 6, 3; 0, 0; 0]], [[12, 24, 3, 4, 12], [3, 4, 6, 0; 0, 0, 6; 0, 2; 2]]	$q_{45}^4 < 0$
56	[[12, 12, 3, 4, 24], [2, 12, 0, 3; 0, 12, 3; 0, 0; 0]], [[12, 24, 3, 4, 12], [3, 12, 0, 0; 0, 0, 6; 0, 0; 4]]	absolute bound
60	[[6, 24, 1, 12, 16], [1, 6, 0, 0; 0, 0, 3; 0, 0; 3]]	multiplicities
60	[[12, 8, 3, 12, 24], [3, 12, 0, 3; 0, 6, 0; 0, 0; 3]]	no solution for (1, 1, 2)
60	[[12, 12, 2, 9, 24], [1, 12, 0, 2; 0, 4, 4; 0, 0; 3]]	no solution for (1, 1, 2)
60	[[12, 32, 1, 2, 12], [3, 12, 0, 0; 0, 0, 8; 0, 0; 2]]	$\tilde{p}_{11}^2 \notin \mathbb{Z}$ in $\mathcal{A}/\{0, 3\}$

Table 3: Parameter arrays for 5-class relational QPGs marked as feasible in [22] which fail a known feasibility condition.

order	parameter array	reason for nonexistence
36	[[8, 8, 1, 2, 8, 8], [4, 0, 0, 3, 0; 0, 4, 0, 3; 0, 0, 1; 1, 0; 4]]	not in classification [21]
40	[[6, 6, 1, 6, 8, 12], [2, 6, 0, 0, 1; 0, 0, 3, 0; 0, 0, 0; 0, 3; 2]]	$q_{22}^2 < 0$
42	[[12, 12, 1, 4, 6, 6], [5, 0, 3, 6, 4; 12, 3, 4, 6; 0, 0, 0; 2, 2; 0]]	$q_{66}^5 < 0$
48	[[12, 12, 1, 2, 8, 12], [4, 12, 0, 3, 2; 0, 0, 6, 4; 0, 0, 0; 0, 2; 2]]	$\tilde{p}_{11}^5 \notin \mathbb{Z}$ in $\mathcal{A}/\{0, 3\}$
48	[[12, 12, 1, 2, 8, 12], [4, 0, 6, 3, 0; 0, 0, 6, 4; 0, 0, 1; 0, 1; 2]]	$q_{16}^1 < 0$
54	[[12, 6, 2, 6, 9, 18], [6, 12, 0, 0, 4; 0, 6, 0, 0; 0, 0, 0; 0, 2; 6]]	no solution for (4, 4, 6)
54	[[12, 6, 3, 8, 12, 12], [6, 0, 6, 0, 4; 4, 0, 2, 0; 0, 0, 2; 4, 0; 6]]	$q_{14}^1 < 0$
54	[[12, 8, 3, 6, 12, 12], [3, 0, 8, 0, 5; 8, 0, 4, 0; 0, 0, 1; 2, 0; 6]]	$q_{11}^1 < 0$
56	[[12, 3, 4, 12, 12, 12], [4, 0, 0, 7, 3; 0, 2, 0, 0; 0, 2, 2; 3, 7; 0]]	absolute bound
56	[[12, 12, 3, 4, 12, 12], [6, 12, 0, 2, 0; 0, 0, 0, 6; 0, 0, 0; 4, 0; 6]]	absolute bound
60	[[12, 12, 2, 3, 6, 24], [3, 0, 0, 4, 0; 0, 4, 4, 3; 0, 0, 1; 0, 1; 1]]	$q_{16}^1 < 0$
63	[[12, 6, 2, 6, 18, 18], [6, 12, 0, 4, 0; 0, 6, 0, 0; 0, 0, 0; 2, 0; 6]]	no solution for (4, 4, 5)
64	[[12, 12, 1, 6, 8, 24], [4, 0, 6, 0, 2; 12, 6, 0, 2; 0, 0, 0; 0, 0; 4]]	$q_{56}^5 < 0$
64	[[12, 12, 1, 8, 12, 18], [5, 0, 0, 0, 4; 0, 3, 5, 0; 0, 1, 0; 0, 4; 4]]	$q_{22}^2 < 0$
70	[[12, 12, 1, 8, 12, 24], [4, 0, 3, 1, 2; 0, 0, 4, 2; 0, 1, 0; 2, 2; 2]]	$q_{66}^4 < 0$

Table 4: Parameter arrays for 6-class relational QPGs marked as feasible in [22] which fail a known feasibility condition.

where f is a map from X to the set of association schemes with the same parameters as $\mathcal{A}'$ such that $f(x) = \mathcal{A}^{(x)}$ ($x \in X$). In the case when $f(x) = \mathcal{A}'$ for all $x \in X$, we write $\mathcal{A}[f] = \mathcal{A}[\mathcal{A}']$ and call the resulting association scheme the *lexicographic product*¹ of $\mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{A}'$. An association scheme with the same parameters as $\mathcal{A}[f]$ is necessarily a lexicographic coproduct of association schemes with the same parameters as $\mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{A}'$ (cf. [39], where it is assumed that f is constant).

- The k -th *Hamming power* [1, §10.6.3]

$$H(k, \mathcal{A}) = \left(X^k, \left\{ \bigcup_{v \in \binom{k}{u}} \bigotimes_{j=1}^k R_{v_j} \mid u \in \mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{I}}, u \geq 0, \sum_{i=1}^k u_i = k \right\} \right),$$

where $\binom{k}{u}$ is the set of all vectors from $\mathcal{I}^k$ in which each entry $i \in \mathcal{I}$ occurs u_i times. The Hamming power can be seen as a generalization of Hamming schemes (cf. [1, §1.4.3], [6, §9.2]), i.e., the Hamming scheme $H(k, n)$ is precisely the Hamming power $H(k, K_n)$ of the 1-class association scheme on n vertices. Unlike the direct and lexicographic products, an association scheme with the same parameters as $H(k, \mathcal{A})$ is not necessarily a Hamming power of an association scheme with the same parameters of $\mathcal{A}$ – a counterexample is the association scheme corresponding to the Shrikhande graph [33], which has the same parameters as $H(2, 4)$.

¹In the literature, this product is known as *nesting* or the *wreath product* [1, §3.4] and denoted by $\mathcal{A} \wr \mathcal{A}'$ or $\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{A}'$. However, unlike the direct product of association schemes, which is a natural generalization of the direct product of groups, this construction is unrelated to the wreath product of groups. Therefore, we prefer the name *lexicographic product* and adopt the notation used for the lexicographic product of graphs, as the adjacency relation of the lexicographic product of graphs whose adjacency relations are relations of $\mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{A}'$ is a union of the corresponding relations of $\mathcal{A}[\mathcal{A}']$.

- The *symmetrization*

$$\mathcal{A}^\dagger = (X, \{R_i \cup R_i^\top \mid i \in \mathcal{I}\}).$$

If $\mathcal{A}$ is a commutative association scheme (i.e., $p_{ij}^h = p_{ji}^h$ for all $h, i, j \in \mathcal{I}$), then $\mathcal{A}^\dagger$ is a symmetric association scheme.

The following association schemes are used as building blocks. Unless noted otherwise, these association schemes are symmetric.

- K_n : the 1-class association scheme on n vertices.
- Z_n : the cyclic group on n vertices as the corresponding thin association scheme. The association scheme Z_n is commutative, but is only symmetric when $n \leq 2$.
- C_n : the cyclic scheme on n vertices (i.e., $C_n = Z_n^\dagger$).
- $\text{Had}(4n)$: the association schemes corresponding to the incidence graphs of square $2-(4n-1, 2n, n)$ designs associated to Hadamard matrices of order $4n$.
- $\text{GH}(s, t)$: the association schemes corresponding to the point graphs of generalized hexagons of order (s, t) (see [6, §6.5]).
- $J(n, k)$: the Johnson scheme of k -subsets of a set of size n (see [1, §1.4.2], [6, §9.1]).
- $\text{Pair}(n)$: the association scheme of ordered 2-subsets of a set of size n , with classes corresponding to pairs matching in one coordinate, pairs matching in different coordinates, disjoint pairs and reversed pairs (see [1, §5.5]).
- $\text{Cyc}(q, r)$: the cyclotomic scheme

$$\left(\mathbb{F}_q, \left\{ \text{Id}_{\mathbb{F}_q}, \left\{ (x, x + \gamma^{i+rz}) \mid x \in \mathbb{F}_q, z = 1, \dots, \frac{q-1}{r} \right\} \mid i = 1, \dots, r \right\} \right),$$

where q is a prime power, r divides $q-1$, and γ generates the multiplicative group $\mathbb{F}_q^*$ (see [11, §2.4]). The association scheme $\text{Cyc}(q, r)$ is commutative, and is symmetric precisely when q is even or $\frac{q-1}{r}$ is even.

- Hyperbolic quadric in $\text{PG}(3, q)$: the association scheme of the points of a hyperbolic quadric in the projective geometry $\text{PG}(3, q)$ (see [6, §12.2] for the construction).
- Locally $\text{Cyc}(q, r)$: the association scheme corresponding to the distance-regular antipodal r -cover of K_{q+1} whose local graphs are the graphs of the association scheme $\text{Cyc}(q, r)$ (see [6, Proposition 12.5.3] for the construction).
- Locally $\text{Conf}(q)$: the association schemes corresponding to distance-regular antipodal double covers of K_{q+1} whose local graphs are (not necessarily mutually isomorphic) $\text{SRG}(q, \frac{q-1}{2}, \frac{q-5}{4}, \frac{q-1}{4})$ conference graphs. They are in one-to-one correspondence with 2-graphs on $q+1$ vertices. When q is a prime power with $q \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, an example is given by the locally $\text{Cyc}(q, 2)$ association scheme.

- Named graphs: the association scheme corresponding to the (distance-regular) named graph (see [6]).
- $\text{SRG}(n, k, \lambda, \mu)$: the association schemes corresponding to strongly regular graphs with parameters (n, k, λ, μ) (when there are multiple such graphs not sharing a common construction).
- $\text{Cay}(G, S)$: the association scheme corresponding to the Cayley graph of the group G with the connecting set S , under the assumption that it is quotient-polynomial. The association scheme $\text{Cay}(G, S)$ is symmetric if S is closed under inversion in G .

Remark 11. The parameter array $[[8, 4, 3, 24], [2, 0, 2; 0, 1; 1]]$ uniquely determines a quotient-polynomial graph $\Gamma_1 = (X, R_1)$ which is derived from a spherical code found by Smith, with the following construction given by Conway and Sloane (cf. [2, 34]). Uniqueness is due to Bannai, Bannai and Bannai [3]. An alternative proof of uniqueness paralleling the proofs of the results in Sections 5 and 6 is given in the [QPG4-8-40-15.ipynb](#) notebook on the `eigenspace-embeddings` repository [37].

Let $\mathcal{D}$ be the set of all symmetric relations $R \subseteq (\mathbb{F}_5^*)^2$ such that $\Delta = (\mathbb{F}_5^*, R)$ is a graph with the degrees of the vertices 1 and 2 having the same parity as the number of edges of Δ and the degrees of the vertices 3 and 4 having different parity from the number of edges of Δ . Note that there are precisely 8 such graphs, so $|\mathcal{D}| = 8$. We may then define the unit vectors $u^{(h,R)} \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{\mathbb{F}_5}{2}}$ ($h \in \mathbb{F}_5, R \in \mathcal{D}$) such that

$$u_{\{i+h, j+h\}}^{(h,R)} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } 0 \in \{i, j\}, \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \text{if } (i, j) \in R, \text{ and } (\{i, j\} \in \binom{\mathbb{F}_5}{2}). \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

These vectors can be viewed as a spherical representation of the corresponding association scheme $\mathcal{A} = (X, \mathcal{R} = \{R_i \mid 0 \leq i \leq 4\})$, with two vertices being in relations R_0, R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4 when their corresponding vectors have inner products equal to $1, -\frac{1}{2}, 0, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{6}$, respectively.

The graph Γ_1 is an 8-regular arc-transitive graph of diameter 3 and girth 4. It has appeared in a census of edge-girth-regular graphs [18, 19], as each edge lies on precisely seven 4-cycles, and in a census of rotary maps [7, 8] as a graph polyhedrally embedding as a chiral rotary map on the orientable surface of genus 21.

The corresponding association scheme $\mathcal{A}$ can be reconstructed from Γ_1 as follows. The relation R_1 is the adjacency relation of Γ_1 . For each vertex x of Γ_1 , there are precisely three vertices at distance 3 from x , and they are also mutually at distance 3 – together with x they form a R_3 -clique Y . There are precisely four vertices at distance 2 from all vertices of Y – these vertices are in relation R_2 with x (and with other vertices of Y). Finally, the remaining vertices are adjacent to a vertex of Y distinct from x – these are in relation R_4 with x .

The group of automorphisms of Γ_1 has order 1920 and is isomorphic to a semidirect product $Z_2^4 \rtimes S_5$ – this also holds for the group of automorphisms of $\mathcal{A}$. Its natural action

order	parameter array	construction	#	reference
35	$[[12, 4, 18], [3, 4; 2]]$	$\text{SRG}(35, 16, 6, 8) \setminus \text{spread}$	≥ 1	[20]
36	$[[17, 17, 1], [8, 0; 17]]$	locally $\text{Cyc}(17, 2)$	1	
36	$[[20, 5, 10], [8, 12; 4]]$	Sylvester	1	
37	$[[12, 12, 12], [4, 5; 3]]$	$\text{Cyc}(37, 3)$	≥ 1	
39	$[[18, 2, 18], [18, 9; 0]]$	$\text{Cyc}(13, 2)[K_3]$	1	
39	$[[24, 2, 12], [12, 22; 2]]$	$K_3 \times K_{13}$	1	
42	$[[13, 26, 2], [4, 0; 13]]$	locally $\text{Cyc}(13, 3)$	≥ 1	
43	$[[14, 14, 14], [4, 6; 4]]$	$\text{Cyc}(43, 3)$	≥ 1	
46	$[[12, 22, 11], [6, 0; 12]]$	$\text{Had}(24)$	582	
51	$[[16, 32, 2], [5, 0; 16]], [[32, 2, 16], [16, 20; 2]]$	locally $\text{Cyc}(16, 3)$	≥ 1	
51	$[[24, 2, 24], [24, 12; 0]]$	$\text{Cyc}(17, 2)[K_3]$	1	
51	$[[32, 2, 16], [16, 30; 2]]$	$K_3 \times K_{17}$	1	
52	$[[18, 6, 27], [6, 8; 2]], [[27, 6, 18], [18, 12; 3]]$	$\text{GH}(3, 1)$	1	
52	$[[20, 1, 30], [20, 8; 0]], [[30, 1, 20], [30, 18; 0]]$	$\text{SRG}(26, 10, 3, 4)[K_2]$	10	
52	$[[24, 3, 24], [24, 12; 0]]$	$\text{Cyc}(13, 2)[K_4]$	1	
52	$[[25, 25, 1], [12, 0; 25]]$	locally $\text{Conf}(25)$	4	
52	$[[25, 25, 1], [24, 0; 25]]$	$K_2 \times K_{26}$	1	
52	$[[36, 3, 12], [24, 33; 3]]$	$K_4 \times K_{13}$	1	
54	$[[14, 26, 13], [7, 0; 14]]$	$\text{Had}(28)$	105041	
54	$[[20, 1, 32], [20, 10; 0]], [[32, 1, 20], [32, 16; 0]]$	$\text{Schläfli}[K_2]$	1	
54	$[[24, 5, 24], [24, 12; 0]]$	$H(2, 3)[K_6]$	1	
54	$[[26, 26, 1], [25, 0; 26]]$	$K_2 \times K_{27}$	1	
54	$[[34, 2, 17], [17, 32; 2]]$	$K_3 \times K_{18}$	1	
54	$[[40, 5, 8], [32, 35; 5]]$	$K_6 \times K_9$	1	
55	$[[22, 10, 22], [22, 11; 0]]$	$C_5[K_{11}]$	1	
55	$[[40, 4, 10], [30, 36; 4]]$	$K_5 \times K_{11}$	1	
56	$[[10, 15, 30], [4, 1; 3]], [[30, 10, 15], [18, 16; 6]]$	$J(8, 3)$	1	
56	$[[24, 1, 30], [24, 8; 0]]$	$J(8, 2)[K_2], \text{Chang}_i[K_2]$ ($i = 1, 2, 3$)	4	
56	$[[27, 27, 1], [10, 0; 27]], [[27, 27, 1], [16, 0; 27]]$	Gosset	1	[9]
56	$[[27, 27, 1], [26, 0; 27]]$	$K_2 \times K_{28}$	1	
56	$[[39, 3, 13], [26, 36; 3]]$	$K_4 \times K_{14}$	1	
56	$[[42, 6, 7], [35, 36; 6]]$	$K_7 \times K_8$	1	
57	$[[20, 6, 30], [10, 6; 2]], [[30, 6, 20], [15, 18; 3]]$	Perkel	1	
57	$[[36, 2, 18], [18, 34; 2]]$	$K_3 \times K_{19}$	1	
58	$[[28, 1, 28], [28, 14; 0]]$	locally $\text{Conf}(29)$	41	
58	$[[28, 28, 1], [27, 0; 28]]$	$K_2 \times K_{29}$	1	
60	$[[11, 44, 4], [2, 0; 11]]$	locally $\text{Cyc}(11, 5)$	≥ 1	
60	$[[15, 20, 24], [3, 5; 5]], [[20, 15, 24], [8, 5; 5]],$ $[[24, 15, 20], [8, 12; 6]]$	hyperbolic quadric in $\text{PG}(3, 5)$	≥ 1	
60	$[[18, 5, 36], [18, 6; 0]], [[36, 5, 18], [36, 24; 0]]$	Petersen $[K_6]$	1	
60	$[[24, 3, 32], [24, 12; 0]], [[32, 3, 24], [32, 16; 0]]$	$J(6, 2)[K_4]$	1	
60	$[[24, 11, 24], [24, 12; 0]]$	$C_5[K_{12}]$	1	
60	$[[38, 2, 19], [19, 24; 2]]$	locally $\text{Cyc}(19, 3)$	≥ 1	
60	$[[42, 3, 14], [28, 39; 3]]$	$K_4 \times K_{15}$	1	
60	$[[44, 4, 11], [33, 40; 4]]$	$K_5 \times K_{12}$	1	
60	$[[45, 5, 9], [36, 40; 5]]$	$K_6 \times K_{10}$	1	

Table 5: Parameter arrays for 3-class relational QPGs marked as feasible in [22] for which constructions are known.

order	parameter array	construction	#	reference
40	$[[8, 4, 3, 24], [2, 0, 2; 0, 1; 1]]$	<i>see Remark 11</i>	1	[3]
41	$[[10, 10, 10, 10], [4, 3, 2; 2, 2; 2]]$	$\text{Cyc}(41, 4)$	≥ 1	
42	$[[8, 1, 16, 16], [8, 2, 0; 0, 0; 4]]$	$\text{GH}(2, 1)[K_2]$	1	
42	$[[9, 2, 12, 18], [9, 0, 3; 0, 0; 6]],$ $[[12, 2, 9, 18], [12, 0, 6; 0, 0; 6]]$	Heawood $[K_3]$	1	[28]
42	$[[12, 5, 12, 12], [12, 0, 6; 0, 0; 6]]$	$C_7[K_6]$	1	
44	$[[10, 1, 12, 20], [10, 0, 4; 0, 0; 6]],$ $[[12, 1, 10, 20], [12, 0, 6; 0, 0; 6]]$	(square 2-(11, 5, 2) design) $[K_2]$	1	
52	$[[8, 1, 18, 24], [8, 0, 2; 0, 0; 6]]$	$\text{GH}(1, 3)[K_2]$	1	
54	$[[9, 24, 2, 18], [3, 0, 0; 0, 8; 1]]$	symmetric (3, 3)-nets	4	
56	$[[12, 3, 16, 24], [12, 0, 4; 0, 0; 8]]$	Heawood $[K_4]$	1	

Table 6: Parameter arrays for 4-class relational QPGs marked as feasible in [22] for which constructions are known.

order	parameter array	construction	#	reference
27	$[[6, 6, 2, 6, 6], [3, 6, 0, 0; 0, 0, 3; 0, 0; 3]]$	$C_9[K_3]$	1	Thm. 6
36	$[[8, 16, 1, 2, 8], [2, 0, 4, 0; 0, 0, 4; 0, 1; 1]]$	$H(2, K_3[K_2])$	1	
40	$[[12, 2, 1, 12, 12], [6, 0, 4, 1; 0, 0, 1; 0, 1; 4]]$	<i>see Remark 7</i>	1	
40	$[[12, 12, 1, 2, 12], [4, 12, 0, 4; 0, 0, 4; 0, 0; 2]]$	$\text{Pair}(5)[K_2]$	1	
40	$[[14, 2, 2, 7, 14], [7, 0, 12, 6; 0, 0, 1; 2, 1; 0]]$	$K_8 \times C_5$	1	
41	$[[8, 8, 8, 8, 8], [3, 2, 2, 0; 1, 2, 2; 1, 2; 1]]$	$\text{Cyc}(41, 5)$	≥ 1	Thm. 8
42	$[[10, 10, 1, 10, 10], [5, 0, 4, 0; 10, 0, 4; 0, 0; 6]],$ $[[10, 10, 1, 10, 10], [6, 0, 0, 3; 0, 4, 0; 0, 1; 6]]$	$K_2 \times J(7, 2)$	1	
42	$[[12, 12, 1, 4, 12], [4, 12, 0, 2; 0, 6, 6; 0, 0; 2]]$	$(Z_3 \times \text{Cyc}(7, 2))^{\dagger}[K_2]$	1	
45	$[[6, 4, 4, 12, 18], [3, 0, 0, 1; 0, 1, 0; 2, 0; 2]],$ $[[12, 4, 4, 6, 18], [9, 6, 0, 4; 0, 2, 0; 4, 0; 2]]$	<i>see Remark 9</i>	1	
45	$[[10, 10, 4, 10, 10], [5, 10, 0, 0; 0, 0, 5; 0, 0; 5]]$	$C_9[K_5]$	1	
48	$[[10, 2, 5, 10, 20], [5, 0, 4, 2; 2, 0, 0; 0, 2; 3]]$	$K_3 \times \text{Clebsch}$	1	
48	$[[12, 2, 6, 9, 18], [6, 4, 4, 2; 2, 0, 0; 0, 2; 4]]$	$K_3 \times H(2, 4), K_3 \times \text{Shrikhande}$	2	
50	$[[8, 8, 1, 16, 16], [3, 0, 2, 0; 8, 0, 2; 0, 0; 6]]$	$K_2 \times H(2, 5)$	1	
50	$[[12, 4, 3, 6, 24], [9, 0, 4, 3; 4, 0, 0; 0, 1; 2]]$	$K_5 \times \text{Petersen}$	1	
50	$[[12, 12, 1, 12, 12], [4, 12, 2, 0; 0, 4, 4; 0, 0; 4]]$	$\text{Cyc}(25, 4)[K_2]$	1	
51	$[[12, 12, 2, 12, 12], [6, 12, 3, 0; 0, 3, 3; 0, 0; 3]]$	$\text{Cyc}(17, 4)[K_3]$	1	
54	$[[10, 10, 1, 16, 16], [1, 0, 5, 0; 10, 0, 5; 0, 0; 5]]$	$K_2 \times \text{Schläfli}$	1	
54	$[[12, 12, 5, 12, 12], [6, 12, 0, 0; 0, 0, 6; 0, 0; 6]]$	$C_9[K_6]$	1	
56	$[[6, 12, 1, 12, 24], [2, 6, 0, 0; 0, 0, 2; 0, 0; 2]],$ $[[12, 12, 1, 6, 24], [4, 12, 0, 2; 0, 0, 4; 0, 0; 2]]$	Coxeter $[K_2]$	1	
56	$[[12, 12, 1, 15, 15], [6, 0, 4, 0; 12, 0, 4; 0, 0; 8]]$	$K_2 \times J(8, 2), K_2 \times \text{Chang}_i$ ($i = 1, 2, 3$)	4	

Table 7: Parameter arrays for 5-class relational QPGs marked as feasible in [22] for which constructions are known.

order	parameter array	construction	#
45	$[[12, 6, 2, 6, 6, 12],$ $[6, 12, 6, 0, 3; 0, 0, 6, 0; 0, 0, 0; 0, 3; 3]]$	$(K_3 \times C_5)[K_3]$	1
52	$[[12, 12, 1, 2, 12, 12],$ $[6, 12, 0, 4, 0; 0, 0, 0, 6; 0, 0, 0; 2, 0; 6]]$	$(K_2 \times \text{Cyc}(13, 2))[K_2]$	1
56	$[[12, 12, 1, 6, 12, 12],$ $[4, 12, 0, 2, 0; 0, 4, 4, 2; 0, 0, 0; 2, 2; 4]]$	$\text{Cay}(Z_{14} \times Z_2, \{(\pm 1, 0), (\pm 2, 1), (\pm 3, 1)\})[K_2]$	1

Table 8: Parameter arrays for 6-class relational QPGs marked as feasible in [22] for which constructions are known.

on X^2 preserves the partition $\mathcal{R}$ – i.e., each relation of $\mathcal{A}$ corresponds to an orbit of the action.

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