# Closing the Interfaces: Empirical Anchors, Abelian Uniqueness, and Chirality Selection in the BCB Framework

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## Abstract for General Readers

Two companion papers have established a remarkable result: starting from principles about how nature conserves and handles information, the specific forces governing subatomic physics — the strong force (SU(3)), the weak force (SU(2)), and electromagnetism (U(1)) — can be derived rather than assumed. The first companion paper derived which forces nature uses; the second proved why forces must exist at all.

But careful critics raised three pointed questions:

1. **Are you secretly assuming what you're trying to prove?** The derivation uses facts about the physical world — that quarks form triplets, that fundamental matter carries two-state internal labels, that quantum phases exist. Aren't these just the Standard Model in disguise?
2. **Is electromagnetism really unique?** The previous papers proved that the *phase* part of electromagnetism is unique. But the actual electromagnetic force involves more than just phase — it involves *charge*. Could there be hidden extra forces of the electromagnetic type?
3. **Why does the weak force only affect left-handed particles?** The previous papers showed that the weak force *must* act on only one "handedness" of matter, but didn't fully connect this internal geometric result to the actual physics of left- and right-handed particles in four-dimensional spacetime.

This paper answers all three:

1. **No, we're not assuming the answer.** We identify three minimal *observable facts* — not theoretical assumptions — that any physical theory must acknowledge: matter forms stable triplet bound states, fundamental matter carries a two-state internal label with continuous symmetry, and quantum mechanics has a phase redundancy. These are weaker than assuming the Standard Model. Combined with the geometric machinery of the previous papers, they force the gauge structure uniquely.
2. **Yes, electromagnetism is unique at the structural level.** We prove that any additional electromagnetic-type force would either be already accounted for (a linear combination of known charges) or would require new particles that violate the framework's consistency conditions.

3. **The weak force's handedness follows from information conservation.** If the weak force acted on *both* handedness types simultaneously, it would create two independent information currents where only one is allowed. Nature resolves this by restricting the weak force to one handedness. Which handedness (left) is then fixed by a single observation — exactly as choosing a time direction in physics requires one empirical fact.

Together with the two companion papers, this closes the logical chain from information principles to the Standard Model gauge group, with every assumption either proven or reduced to a minimal, unavoidable empirical input.

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# Technical Abstract

This paper addresses the three residual interface conditions identified in the BCB program's derivation of the Standard Model gauge group G_SM = SU(3)_C × SU(2)_L × U(1)_Y from information-theoretic principles. While previous works establish the geometric classification of admissible internal symmetries and the structural necessity of gauge connections, three pressure points remain under scrutiny: (i) the role of empirical input in selecting specific gauge factors from the geometrically admissible set; (ii) the uniqueness of the Abelian sector beyond pure phase redundancy; and (iii) the coupling of internal chirality selection to four-dimensional spinor structure.

We establish three principal results. First, we replace the phenomenological completeness assumption (Assumption 6.5 of the primary derivation) with three *minimal empirical anchors* — observable facts strictly weaker than Standard Model assumptions — and prove that these anchors, combined with the geometric classification and entropy minimization, force the gauge group uniquely (Theorem 3.4). Second, we extend the U(1) uniqueness result beyond pure phase directions by proving that, given the derived chiral matter content, any BCB-admissible Abelian charge must be proportional to hypercharge, excluding independent dark photon-type sectors at the fundamental level (Theorem 4.3). Third, we prove that BC1-consistent coupling of SU(2) to spinorial matter requires restriction to a single Weyl sector, reducing the chirality question to a single conventional identification equivalent to fixing a discrete orientation (Theorem 5.3).

These results reduce the residual empirical content of the BCB derivation to three observable facts and one discrete identification — the minimum required by any physical theory connecting mathematical structure to observation.

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# 1. Purpose and Scope

## 1.1 For General Readers: What This Paper Does

The first companion paper (*The Minimal Internal Symmetry Theorem*) showed *which* forces nature uses. The second (*Distinguishability Conservation and Gauge Structure*) proved *why* forces must exist. But between "forces must exist" and "these specific forces exist," there are connection points — places where the mathematical derivation touches the physical world.

Every theory in physics has such connection points. Newton's laws don't tell you the mass of the Earth — you have to measure it. Einstein's equations don't tell you the initial conditions of the universe — you have to observe them. The question isn't whether connection points exist (they always do), but whether they are *minimal*: does the theory require more empirical input than strictly necessary?

This paper examines the connection points in the BCB derivation and shows they are minimal. We identify exactly three observable facts that the derivation requires, prove that each is strictly weaker than assuming the Standard Model, and show that no derivation from pure mathematics to specific physics could avoid them.

## 1.2 Relationship to Companion Papers

The three papers form a logical sequence:

| Paper | Question Answered | Key Results |
|---|---|---|
| *Minimal Internal Symmetry Theorem* | Which gauge group does nature use? | Derives SU(3) × SU(2) × U(1) from geometric classification |
| *Distinguishability Conservation and Gauge Structure* | Why must gauge fields exist? | Proves necessity of connections, no-caustics, U(1) existence/uniqueness |
| **This paper** | Are the remaining assumptions minimal? | Replaces phenomenological assumptions with minimal empirical anchors; proves Abelian uniqueness; derives chirality restriction |

This paper depends on results from both companions but introduces no new axioms. It strengthens existing results and closes interface gaps.

### 1.3 What This Paper Does Not Do

We do not:

- re-derive the geometric classification of admissible internal manifolds (companion paper, Sections 5–8);
- re-prove gauge necessity or the no-caustics condition (foundations paper, Sections 3–4);
- derive coupling constants, the Yang–Mills action, or the Higgs mechanism;
- introduce axioms beyond BC1–BC3 and FIM.

The scope is strictly limited to strengthening the logical connections between established results.

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# 2. Preliminaries

## 2.1 Axioms (Summary)

We use the four axioms of the BCB framework, stated fully in the foundations paper (Section 2.3) and summarized here:

**BC1 (Distinguishability Conservation).** The local distinguishability density $\rho_D$ satisfies a continuity equation $\partial_t \rho_D + \nabla_a(\rho_D v^a) = 0$ on the internal Fisher manifold, under reversible dynamics. (BC1 is the minimal local conservation principle compatible with reversible distinguishability transport; weaker principles permit caustics or unconstrained redundancy, while stronger ones collapse to BC1 under smoothness assumptions.)

**BC2 (Entropy Minimization).** Among models making identical observable predictions, the one with minimal internal entropy is selected.

**BC3 (Anomaly Exclusion).** All gauge and mixed anomalies vanish.

**FIM (Fisher Information Manifold).** The space of distinguishable internal states forms a Riemannian manifold with the Fisher–Rao metric; reversible transformations act as isometries.

## 2.2 Results from Companion Papers Used Here

The following established results are used without re-derivation:

1. **Geometric classification** (companion paper, Theorems 5.3′–5.6): The admissible internal manifolds under BC1 are complex projective spaces $\mathbb{CP}^{n-1}$ with $n \leq 3$, acted on by isometry groups SU(n).
2. **Capacity bound** (companion paper, Theorems 5.4–5.5; foundations paper, Appendix J): The curvature-controlled distinguishability capacity satisfies $n \leq n_{max}(D_{int}) \leq 3$.

3. **Three-body sufficiency** (companion paper, Theorem 5.6): $n = 3$ is the minimal dimension admitting totally antisymmetric three-body singlets.
4. **Gauge necessity** (foundations paper, Theorem 4.2): BC1 forces the existence of a gauge connection on the internal state bundle.
5. **U(1) phase uniqueness** (foundations paper, Theorems 5.1–5.3): The universal quantum phase redundancy yields exactly one fundamental phase-type U(1) direction.

### 2.3 Notation

We follow the conventions of the companion papers throughout:

- $\mathcal{M}_n = \mathbb{CP}^{n-1}$ denotes the internal Fisher manifold for an n-dimensional Hilbert space.
- $g_{FS}$ is the Fubini–Study metric.
- $S = S_L \oplus S_R$ denotes the Dirac spinor bundle over spacetime M, decomposed into Weyl subbundles.
- $\gamma^5$ is the chirality operator with eigenvalues ±1 on $S_{L/R}$.

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# 3. From Phenomenological Completeness to Minimal Empirical Anchors

## 3.1 For General Readers: Observable Facts vs. Theoretical Assumptions

Here's the sharpest criticism of the BCB derivation: "You claim to derive the forces of nature from information principles, but along the way you use the fact that quarks exist, that the weak force mixes particles, and that electric charge is conserved. Aren't you just smuggling in the answer?"

This is a fair question, and it deserves a careful answer.

The distinction we need is between *theoretical assumptions* and *empirical anchors*. A theoretical assumption is a claim about the mathematical structure of the theory — "the gauge group is SU(3)." An empirical anchor is an observable fact about the physical world — "protons are stable composite objects made of three confined constituents."

Every physical theory requires empirical anchors. General relativity derives the curvature of spacetime from the distribution of energy, but it requires the empirical fact that gravitational and inertial mass are equal. Quantum mechanics derives the spectrum of hydrogen from the Schrödinger equation, but it requires the empirical fact that electrons and protons exist with specific charges and masses.

The question is not "does the derivation use empirical facts?" (it must), but rather:

1. Are the empirical inputs *weaker* than the conclusion? (If you assume SU(3) to derive SU(3), you've accomplished nothing.)
2. Are the empirical inputs *minimal*? (Could you get away with fewer?)
3. Are the empirical inputs *unavoidable*? (Would any derivation of the same conclusion require at least these inputs?)

We answer yes to all three.

## 3.2 The Circularity Objection

The primary derivation (companion paper, Assumption 6.5) invokes a "phenomenological completeness" condition that specifies which internal labels are physically realized. Critics correctly note that this assumption, as originally stated, appears to presuppose the existence of color, weak isospin, and hypercharge — the very quantities the framework aims to derive.

We now replace Assumption 6.5 with three minimal empirical anchors that avoid this circularity. Each anchor is stated as an observable fact about the physical world, without reference to gauge groups, representation theory, or the Standard Model.

## 3.3 Three Minimal Empirical Anchors

**Anchor A (Confinement).** *There exist stable bound states in nature composed of exactly three fundamental constituents, where no individual constituent can be isolated.*

This is an empirical fact about hadrons (protons, neutrons). It does not assume the existence of "quarks," "color charge," or SU(3). It states only that certain composite objects exist with a specific combinatorial structure and a confinement property.

**Anchor B (Two-Level Internal Sector).** *There exists at least one fundamental two-state internal degree of freedom that (i) is acted on by a continuous symmetry preserving Fisher distinguishability and (ii) participates non-trivially in interactions — i.e., it is not a mere effective mixing artifact but a fundamental internal label.*

The physical instance is the weak isospin doublet structure: the electron and its neutrino, the up and down quarks, etc., form fundamental two-state systems acted on by a continuous internal symmetry. Anchor B does not assume "SU(2)," "W bosons," or a specific gauge structure. It states only that a fundamental two-level internal sector exists and is dynamically active. (Note: neutrino oscillations and kaon/B-meson mixing, while related to the weak sector, are effective phenomena arising from mass misalignment and do not directly constitute evidence for a fundamental two-state internal label in the sense required here. The anchor is grounded in the doublet structure of fundamental matter itself.)

**Anchor C (Universal Phase Redundancy).** *The quantum mechanical description of any physical system admits a global phase transformation* $|\psi\rangle \to e^{(i\theta)}|\psi\rangle$ *that leaves all observable predictions invariant.*

This is a structural fact about quantum mechanics itself — the Born rule depends only on $|\langle\varphi|\psi\rangle|^2$, which is phase-invariant. It does not assume electromagnetism, U(1) gauge theory, or the existence of photons.

## 3.4 From Anchors to Gauge Sectors

We now show that each anchor, combined with the geometric classification established in the companion papers, forces a specific gauge sector.

**Proposition 3.1 (Anchor A Forces an SU(3) Sector).**

*Given the geometric classification (admissible internal manifolds are $\mathbb{CP}^{n-1}$ with $n \leq 3$) and Anchor A, the confinement sector must correspond to n = 3 with isometry group SU(3).*

*Proof.* Anchor A requires stable three-body singlet bound states constructed from a fundamental (non-composite) internal label. The key constraint is that a totally antisymmetric three-index invariant tensor $\varepsilon_{ijk}$ exists only for $n \geq 3$.

- For n = 1: The trivial group admits no non-trivial representations. Three-body bound states carry no internal quantum numbers and cannot exhibit confinement (no force to confine). Excluded.
- For n = 2: The totally antisymmetric tensor $\varepsilon_{ijk}$ requires three distinct index values, but SU(2) indices run over only two values. Any attempt to antisymmetrize three objects over a two-valued index necessarily produces zero (by the pigeonhole principle, at least two indices must coincide, giving zero by antisymmetry). Therefore the three-body antisymmetric singlet does not exist for SU(2). Excluded.
- For n = 3: The fundamental representation **3** of SU(3) admits the totally antisymmetric invariant $\varepsilon_{ijk}$, and the three-body product satisfies $\mathbf{3} \otimes \mathbf{3} \otimes \mathbf{3} \supset \mathbf{1}$, where the singlet is $\varepsilon_{ijk}\, q^i q^j q^k$. This is the unique minimal realization of Anchor A within the admissible set. ■

**Proposition 3.2 (Anchor B Forces an SU(2) Sector).**

*Given the geometric classification and Anchor B, the two-level internal sector must correspond to n = 2 with isometry group SU(2).*

*Proof.* Anchor B requires a fundamental two-state internal degree of freedom acted on by a continuous symmetry preserving Fisher distinguishability. The internal Fisher manifold for a two-state system is $\mathbb{CP}^1 \cong S^2$, the Bloch sphere. The isometry group of $(S^2, g_{FS})$ is $SO(3) \cong SU(2)/\mathbb{Z}_2$, with simply-connected cover SU(2).

By the geometric classification, the admissible manifold at n = 2 is precisely $\mathbb{CP}^1$, and the associated isometry group acting faithfully on internal states is SU(2). No proper subgroup of SU(2) generates continuous symmetry transformations between arbitrary pairs of states on $\mathbb{CP}^1$ while preserving the Fubini–Study metric (a proper subgroup would leave a direction on $S^2$

fixed, restricting transformations to a submanifold). Since Anchor B requires a continuous symmetry acting on the full two-state space, the full SU(2) isometry is forced.

Could a larger group also realize Anchor B? The n = 3 manifold $\mathbb{CP}^2$ contains $\mathbb{CP}^1$ submanifolds, so SU(3) could in principle host a two-state mixing subsector. However, BC2 (entropy minimization) requires the minimal realization: the mixing sector must use n = 2, not a larger space that incidentally contains two-state subsystems. ■

**Proposition 3.3 (Anchor C Forces a U(1) Gauge Sector).**

*Given the gauge necessity theorem (foundations paper, Theorem 4.2) and Anchor C, the phase redundancy forces exactly one U(1) gauge field.*

*Proof.* This is the content of the foundations paper, Theorems 5.1–5.3, which we summarize:

1. Anchor C establishes the existence of the phase redundancy $|\psi\rangle \to e^{i\theta}|\psi\rangle$.
2. The foundations paper, Theorem 5.1, proves this is the *unique* continuous transformation acting trivially on all Born probabilities.
3. The foundations paper, Theorem 5.2, proves that BC1 over spacetime forces this global symmetry to become a local gauge symmetry.
4. The foundations paper, Theorem 5.3, proves that BC2 excludes additional pure-phase U(1) factors. ■

**Theorem 3.4 (Anchors + Geometry + BC2 Force G_SM).**

*Under axioms BC1–BC3 and FIM, given Anchors A, B, and C, the internal gauge group is G = SU(3) × SU(2) × U(1).*

*Proof.* The geometric classification restricts admissible internal sectors to manifolds $\mathbb{CP}^{n-1}$ with $n \leq 3$, acted on by SU(n). By Propositions 3.1–3.3:

- Anchor A requires an SU(3) sector (Proposition 3.1).
- Anchor B requires an SU(2) sector (Proposition 3.2).
- Anchor C requires a U(1) sector (Proposition 3.3).

By BC2, each sector uses the *minimal* internal dimension that realizes its anchor. The sectors operate on independent tensor factors of the total internal Hilbert space (see Section 3.5 below for the factorization argument).

No additional sectors are permitted: any further SU(n) factor for $n \leq 3$ would either duplicate an existing sector (excluded by BC2 as redundant internal entropy) or require a fourth anchor — an additional empirical fact not observed. Any additional U(1) factor is excluded by Theorem 4.3 (Section 4 below). BC3 (anomaly cancellation) provides an independent consistency check, constraining the allowed representations but not introducing new gauge factors.

The result is $G = SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$, with the product structure following from the commutativity of the corresponding subalgebras acting on distinct tensor factors. ■

### 3.5 Why the Anchors Are Weaker Than Standard Model Assumptions

It is essential to verify that the anchors do not secretly encode the Standard Model. We compare each anchor with what the Standard Model assumes:

| | Anchor (This Paper) | Standard Model Assumption |
|---|---|---|
| **Color** | Three-body confined bound states exist | SU(3) gauge symmetry with quarks in fundamental representation, eight gluons, asymptotic freedom, specific QCD Lagrangian |
| **Weak** | A fundamental two-level internal sector exists with continuous symmetry | SU(2)_L gauge symmetry, three generations of doublets, W/Z bosons, specific electroweak Lagrangian, Higgs mechanism |
| **EM** | Quantum phases are unobservable | U(1)_Y gauge symmetry, hypercharge assignments for all particles, photon, specific QED Lagrangian |

In each case, the anchor is a single observable fact; the Standard Model assumption is an elaborate theoretical structure. The anchors are strictly weaker: many non-Standard-Model theories could in principle satisfy the anchors (e.g., a confining SU(3) theory without asymptotic freedom, or a two-state mixing system with different dynamics). The BCB framework shows that, given the geometric constraints, these weaker inputs are *sufficient* to determine the gauge group — the elaborate structure follows rather than being assumed.

**Factorization.** The product structure $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$ relies on the three sectors acting on commuting tensor factors of the internal Hilbert space $\mathscr{H}_{int} = \mathscr{H}_3 \otimes \mathscr{H}_2 \otimes \mathscr{H}_1$. Given a product-group action on a tensor-factor Hilbert space, this factorization follows from the block-diagonal structure of the quantum Fisher metric under commuting subalgebras: if generators $T_a \in \mathfrak{su}(3)$ and $T_b \in \mathfrak{su}(2)$ act on distinct tensor factors, then the Fisher metric cross-terms vanish:

$$g_{ab} = 4 \, \mathrm{Tr}[(\partial_a \rho)(\partial_b \rho)] = 0$$

for all product states, and by linearity for all states in the tensor product. This factorization is structural given a product-group action on tensor-factor Hilbert space; empirically, it matches the observed commuting low-energy gauge algebra and does not preclude high-energy unification.

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# 4. Abelian Uniqueness Beyond Phase Redundancy

### 4.1 For General Readers: Could There Be Hidden Electromagnetic Forces?

The foundations paper proved that the *phase redundancy* of quantum mechanics produces exactly one force of the electromagnetic type. But physicists sometimes speculate about additional forces that would look like "extra copies" of electromagnetism — so-called "dark photons" or "hidden U(1)" forces. Could such forces exist within the BCB framework?

The answer depends on what kind of force we're talking about:

- A **phase-type** U(1): a force associated with rotating the quantum phase. The foundations paper already proved there can be only one of these.
- A **charge-type** U(1): a force associated with a conserved charge that *isn't* just the quantum phase — something like a new kind of electric charge that affects measurable probabilities.

This section proves that charge-type U(1) forces are also excluded at the fundamental level within BCB, because any BCB-admissible Abelian charge must be expressible in terms of charges already present in $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)_Y$. An independent "dark photon" would require additional matter content that violates anomaly cancellation (BC3).

This doesn't mean dark photons can't exist as *effective* low-energy phenomena (they might emerge from more complex dynamics), but they cannot appear as fundamental gauge fields in the BCB framework.

## 4.2 Phase U(1) vs. Charge U(1)

The distinction between phase-type and charge-type Abelian directions is central to the uniqueness question and must be made precise.

**Definition 4.1 (Phase-Type U(1)).** A U(1) direction is *phase-type* if it acts as scalar multiplication $e^{i\theta}I$ on the internal Hilbert space, leaving all density matrices $\rho = |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|$ invariant. Equivalently, it generates zero Fisher information: $g_{\theta\theta} = 0$.

**Definition 4.2 (Charge-Type U(1)).** A U(1) direction is *charge-type* if it acts as $e^{i\theta Q}$ where Q is a Hermitian operator that is not proportional to the identity. In this case, states with different Q-eigenvalues acquire different phases, and the generator carries non-zero Fisher information for generic states: $g_{\theta\theta} > 0$.

The foundations paper (Theorem 5.3) addresses phase-type directions exclusively. Charge-type directions carry genuine distinguishability content and are not excluded by the Fisher-degeneracy argument. The question is whether *independent* charge-type U(1) factors beyond hypercharge are BCB-admissible.

## 4.3 Classification of BCB-Admissible Abelian Charges

**Theorem 4.3 (Conditional Abelian Uniqueness).** *Given the derived non-Abelian structure $SU(3) \times SU(2)$ and assuming (i) the chiral matter content per generation consists of $\{Q_L, u_R, d_R, L_L, e_R\}$ with no additional chiral fermions at the relevant scale, and (ii) anomaly cancellation per generation (BC3), the space of anomaly-free Abelian charges is one-*

*dimensional. Hence any additional U(1)′ is proportional to hypercharge and is not an independent fundamental factor.*

*Proof.* The argument proceeds in three stages.

**Stage 1: Identifying the admissible charge space.** The internal Hilbert space, given the non-Abelian structure, has the form $\mathcal{H}_{int} = \mathcal{H}_3 \otimes \mathcal{H}_2 \otimes \mathcal{H}_1$. Any Abelian charge generator Q must commute with all of SU(3) × SU(2) (otherwise it belongs to the non-Abelian sector). By Schur's lemma, Q acts as a scalar on each irreducible representation of SU(3) × SU(2): matter fields in a given $(R_3, R_2)$ representation carry a definite Q-charge.

The charge assignments for matter in representations $(R_3, R_2)$ are thus a set of rational numbers (rational by the requirement that U(1) representations be single-valued, i.e., that charges are quantized — a condition reinforced by anomaly cancellation).

**Stage 2: Anomaly constraints.** Any new U(1)′ charge Q′ must satisfy the anomaly cancellation conditions (BC3):

- $\mathcal{A}[SU(3)^2 \cdot U(1)'] = 0$
- $\mathcal{A}[SU(2)^2 \cdot U(1)'] = 0$
- $\mathcal{A}[U(1)'^3] = 0$
- $\mathcal{A}[grav^2 \cdot U(1)'] = 0$
- $\mathcal{A}[U(1)_Y^2 \cdot U(1)'] = 0$
- $\mathcal{A}[U(1)_Y \cdot U(1)'^2] = 0$

These six conditions, applied to the matter content specified in assumption (i), constitute a highly overdetermined system of linear and cubic equations in the Q′-charges.

**Stage 3: Solution space.** For the specified chiral matter content (one generation: {Q_L, u_R, d_R, L_L, e_R} in representations {(**3**, **2**), (**3**, **1**), (**3**, **1**), (**1**, **2**), (**1**, **1**)}), the three linear anomaly conditions reduce five charge variables to a two-parameter family. The remaining mixed and cubic conditions then reduce this two-parameter family to a one-dimensional solution space. This is precisely the hypercharge assignment Y (up to overall normalization), as established by Minahan, Ramond & Warner (1990) and Babu & Mohapatra (1990). Any second independent U(1)′ charge would require Q′-assignments satisfying the same system with independent ratios — but the system is already fully determined. Therefore Q′ must be proportional to Y, corresponding to the same U(1) factor rather than an independent one.

The extension to three generations introduces no new freedom: anomaly cancellation is generation-independent for universal charge assignments, and generation-dependent assignments would require separate anomaly conditions per generation, leading to an overdetermined system with no additional solutions.

**Combining stages:** Under the stated assumptions, any BCB-admissible Abelian charge is either (a) proportional to hypercharge (hence not independent) or (b) a combination involving Cartan generators of SU(3) or SU(2) (hence already part of the non-Abelian structure) or (c) anomalous (excluded by BC3). ■

**Corollary 4.3.1 (BC2 Exclusion of Extra Abelian Sectors).** *An independent U(1)' factor requires additional chiral matter beyond the content determined by Anchors A–C. By BC2, such additional matter is excluded from the fundamental description unless empirically required at the relevant scale.*

This is the correct BCB-style statement: the structure is forced unless observation demands additional content. The theorem establishes that no independent Abelian factor is *consistent* with the derived matter content; the corollary establishes that *augmenting* the matter content to accommodate one would violate BC2 absent empirical necessity.

### 4.4 Interface with Hypercharge

The identification of the single fundamental Abelian charge with Standard Model hypercharge proceeds through the companion paper's derivation (Theorem 8.5), which fixes the normalization and matter assignments through anomaly cancellation and the requirement that the electromagnetic charge $Q_{EM} = T_3 + Y/2$ produces the observed pattern of integer and fractional charges.

For the present paper, the key point is structural: the *number* of independent Abelian factors is one, regardless of the specific charge assignments. The normalization is a convention; the uniqueness is a theorem.

### 4.5 Exclusion of Fundamental Dark Photon Sectors

**Corollary 4.5.** *A "dark photon" — an additional fundamental U(1)_D gauge field with its own independent charge — is excluded from the BCB framework at the fundamental level, given the derived matter content.*

*Proof.* By Theorem 4.3, any additional Abelian charge consistent with the derived chiral matter content is proportional to hypercharge and therefore not independent. An independent charge would require additional chiral matter, which is excluded by BC2 absent empirical necessity (Corollary 4.3.1). ■

**Remark.** This result does not exclude dark photons as *effective* phenomena. A massive vector boson arising from a broken symmetry or as a composite state in a confining sector would not be a fundamental U(1) gauge field and would not be captured by Theorem 4.3. The exclusion is structural (no fundamental independent Abelian gauge factor) rather than phenomenological (no dark-photon-like particle under any description).

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# 5. Chirality Selection from BC1 Consistency

## 5.1 For General Readers: Why the Weak Force Picks a Hand

Here is one of nature's most striking asymmetries: the weak force acts only on "left-handed" particles. If you could look at a particle spinning clockwise relative to its direction of motion (right-handed), the weak force would ignore it completely. Only particles spinning counterclockwise (left-handed) feel the weak force.

This is deeply strange. The strong force treats both handedness types equally. Electromagnetism treats both equally. Why is the weak force different?

Our framework provides a structural answer. Imagine the weak force tried to act on *both* handedness types. Because left-handed and right-handed particles transform differently under the symmetries of spacetime (they are mathematically inequivalent objects), the weak force would generate two independent information currents — one for each handedness. But BC1 demands a single, unified conservation law for information. Two independent currents would mean information could slosh around between the handedness sectors without any constraint linking them — a form of "overconservation" that introduces unphysical redundancy.

The resolution: nature restricts the weak force to a single handedness sector, ensuring exactly one information current and one conservation law.

Which handedness does nature choose? Left. But our framework doesn't derive "left" from pure mathematics — that would require deriving the *orientation* of four-dimensional spacetime from information principles, which is not something any known framework accomplishes. Instead, the choice of "left" is a single binary input, analogous to choosing which direction is "future" in thermodynamics. The framework proves that the weak force *must* pick one hand; observation tells us *which* hand.

## 5.2 Setup: Spacetime Spinor and Internal Bundles

Let M be a four-dimensional Lorentzian spacetime equipped with a spin structure. The existence of a spin structure is an external input to the BCB framework — it is a property of spacetime, not of the internal information manifold. We note this explicitly: BCB derives internal gauge structure from information principles on the internal Fisher manifold; the spacetime structure (dimension, signature, and spin structure) is taken as given.

The Dirac spinor bundle $S \to M$ decomposes canonically into Weyl subbundles:

$$S = S_L \oplus S_R$$

where $S_L$ and $S_R$ are the ±1 eigenspaces of the chirality operator $\gamma^5$. Crucially, $S_L$ and $S_R$ are *inequivalent* representations of the Lorentz group SO(1,3): $S_L$ transforms as (½, 0) and $S_R$ as (0, ½). No Lorentz transformation maps one to the other. This inequivalence is the spacetime fact that makes chirality selection possible.

Independently, BC1-consistent internal state transport forces the existence of a principal SU(2) bundle $P_{SU(2)} \to M$ with connection A, as established by the gauge necessity theorem (foundations paper, Theorem 4.2) combined with Proposition 3.2 above.

Matter fields are sections of an associated bundle $\mathscr{E} = S \otimes V$, where V carries a representation of SU(2). The question is: which SU(2) representation does each Weyl subbundle carry?

## 5.3 Distinguishability Currents for Spinorial Matter

**Lemma 5.1 (Distinguishability Current for Weyl Fields).** *For a Weyl spinor $\psi_\chi$ ($\chi = L, R$) carrying an SU(2) representation $V_\chi$, the internal distinguishability current takes the form*

$$J_\chi^\mu = \bar{\psi}_\chi \gamma^\mu T^a \psi_\chi$$

*where $T^a$ are the SU(2) generators acting on $V_\chi$. In the massless limit, $J_L^\mu$ and $J_R^\mu$ are independently conserved: $\partial_\mu J_L^\mu = 0$ and $\partial_\mu J_R^\mu = 0$ separately.*

*Proof.* In the massless theory, the Dirac equation decouples into independent Weyl equations:

$$i\bar{\sigma}^\mu D_\mu \psi_L = 0, \quad i\sigma^\mu D_\mu \psi_R = 0$$

where $D_\mu = \partial_\mu + A_\mu^a T^a$ is the gauge-covariant derivative. The Noether current for the internal SU(2) symmetry applied to each sector independently yields

$$\partial_\mu J_\chi^\mu = \partial_\mu (\bar{\psi}_\chi \gamma^\mu T^a \psi_\chi) = 0$$

by the equations of motion, for each $\chi = L, R$ separately. The two currents are independently conserved because the massless equations of motion do not couple the two chirality sectors.

Furthermore, $J_L^\mu$ and $J_R^\mu$ cannot be identified by any SU(2) gauge transformation. An SU(2) gauge transformation $g(x)$ acts as $\psi_\chi \to g(x)\, \psi_\chi$ on each sector independently. It transforms $J_\chi^\mu \to g\, J_\chi^\mu\, g^{-1}$, but does not mix $J_L^\mu$ with $J_R^\mu$. The two currents are gauge-covariantly independent. ■

**Lemma 5.2 (Bidirectional Coupling Produces Overcounting).** *If SU(2) acts non-trivially on both $S_L$ and $S_R$ (i.e., $V_L \cong V_R \cong$ **2**), the total internal distinguishability current $J_{total}^\mu = J_L^\mu + J_R^\mu$ decomposes into two independently conserved components that cannot be unified into a single BC1 conservation law.*

*Proof.* By Lemma 5.1, $\partial_\mu J_L^\mu = 0$ and $\partial_\mu J_R^\mu = 0$ independently in the massless limit. BC1 requires a single continuity equation $\partial_\mu J_{total}^\mu = 0$ for the total distinguishability. This equation is automatically satisfied, but it is *weaker* than the pair of independent conservation laws — the individual sector conservation laws constrain the dynamics more than the total law does.

This overconservation has physical consequences: distinguishability can be redistributed within $S_L$ and within $S_R$ independently, with no dynamical mechanism linking the two redistributions. The BC1 continuity equation, intended as the *unique* constraint on internal distinguishability transport, is supplemented by an additional, physically independent conservation law arising from the decoupled chirality sectors. This additional constraint does not correspond to any additional axiom or physical principle in the BCB framework — it is a kinematic accident of bidirectional coupling that introduces unphysical structure. ■

**Theorem 5.3 (BC1 Requires Chiral Restriction of SU(2)).** *Under BC1 and the spacetime spin structure $S = S_L \oplus S_R$, the SU(2) gauge connection must couple non-trivially to at most one Weyl subbundle. That is, the representation assignments must satisfy either $(V_L, V_R) = (\mathbf{2}, \mathbf{1})$ or $(V_L, V_R) = (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2})$.*

*Proof.* We prove this by exhaustive case analysis on the SU(2) representation content of the two Weyl sectors.

**Case 1: $V_L \cong 2$, $V_R \cong 2$ (bidirectional non-trivial coupling).** By Lemma 5.2, this produces two independently conserved internal currents in the massless limit. BC1 requires a single conservation law for internal distinguishability. The overconservation introduces unconstrained structure, violating the BC1 principle that distinguishability transport is governed by a unique conservation law. Excluded.

**Case 2: $V_L \cong 2$, $V_R \cong 1$ (chiral coupling, left-active).** Only $S_L$ carries a non-trivial SU(2) representation. The distinguishability current is $J^\mu = J_L^\mu$, which is the unique conserved internal current. BC1 is satisfied. Admissible.

**Case 3: $V_L \cong 1$, $V_R \cong 2$ (chiral coupling, right-active).** Only $S_R$ carries a non-trivial SU(2) representation. By the same reasoning as Case 2, BC1 is satisfied. Admissible.

**Case 4: $V_L \cong 1$, $V_R \cong 1$ (both trivial).** SU(2) acts trivially on all matter. This contradicts Anchor B, which requires a fundamental two-state internal degree of freedom acted on by a continuous symmetry. Excluded.

Cases 2 and 3 are the only admissible options. They are related by a discrete transformation (exchange of L ↔ R, equivalent to a parity transformation). The choice between them is not determined by BC1 or any other BCB axiom — it is a discrete binary input. ■

## 5.4 The Massless Limit and Its Validity

A careful reader will note that the overconservation argument (Lemma 5.1, 5.2) operates in the massless limit. Three points address this:

**First, the fundamental theory is massless.** In the Standard Model, all fermions acquire mass through the Higgs mechanism *after* electroweak symmetry breaking. The fundamental Lagrangian, before symmetry breaking, contains only massless Weyl fermions. The gauge group structure — including chirality assignments — is determined at the level of the unbroken theory.

The chirality restriction is therefore a property of the fundamental theory, not of the effective low-energy theory.

**Second, mass terms break chiral symmetry explicitly.** A Dirac mass term $m\bar{\psi}\psi = m(\bar{\psi}_L \psi_R + \bar{\psi}_R \psi_L)$ couples $S_L$ to $S_R$. In the presence of such a term, $J_L^\mu$ and $J_R^\mu$ are no longer independently conserved; the overconservation problem does not arise. But this is precisely because mass terms already break the chiral structure — they are not fundamental but arise from the Higgs vacuum expectation value.

**Third, the argument determines gauge structure, not dynamics.** The chirality restriction constrains which representations matter fields can carry under SU(2). This is a structural (kinematic) question about the gauge theory, not a dynamical question about the equations of motion. The massless limit is the appropriate regime for determining gauge structure, because gauge representations are properties of the unbroken theory.

## 5.5 Physical Identification as Discrete Orientation

Theorem 5.3 establishes that SU(2) must couple to exactly one Weyl sector. The identification of this sector with $S_L$ (left-handed fermions) requires one empirical input: the observation that only left-handed fermions participate in weak interactions.

This is structurally analogous to conventional orientation choices in physics:

| Theory | Structural Result | Empirical Input |
|---|---|---|
| Thermodynamics | Entropy increases along one time direction | Observation fixes "future" |
| Electromagnetism | There exist two types of charge | Convention fixes which is "positive" |
| **BCB/Weak Force** | **SU(2) couples to one Weyl sector** | **Observation fixes "left"** |

In each case, the theory determines a discrete structure (a binary choice) and observation resolves the ambiguity. The empirical input is a single bit of information — the minimum possible.

## 5.6 Status of the Chirality Derivation

The chirality result has three components with distinct logical status:

1. **Structural (proven):** SU(2) must couple to exactly one Weyl sector. This follows from BC1 and the spinor bundle decomposition. No empirical input.
2. **External input (assumed):** Spacetime admits a spin structure with the canonical $S_L \oplus S_R$ decomposition. This is a property of four-dimensional Lorentzian spacetime, taken as given by the BCB framework.

3. **Conventional (empirical):** The SU(2)-active sector is S_L. This is fixed by observation and constitutes one bit of empirical input.

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# 6. Combined Dependency Structure

## 6.1 For General Readers: How the Three Papers Fit Together

At this point, three papers have been completed. Together, they answer a question that physicists have debated for decades: *why does nature use these specific forces?*

Here is the complete logical chain:

1. **Information must be conservable across space** (BC1) → forces must exist (foundations paper).
2. **The internal information space is curved** (geometric classification) → internal dimensions are limited to $n \leq 3$ (companion paper).
3. **Three observable facts** (Anchors A, B, C) → the three gauge sectors SU(3), SU(2), U(1) are forced (this paper).
4. **Information conservation for spinorial matter** (BC1 + spin structure) → the weak force must be chiral (this paper).
5. **The specific force is identified with the left hand** → one observation fixes the orientation (this paper).

Every link in this chain is either proven from axioms, derived from the geometric machinery, or reduced to a minimal empirical input that any theory would require.

## 6.2 Complete Dependency Table

| Result | Primary Source | Axioms Used | Empirical Input |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gauge connections must exist | Foundations, Thm 4.2 | BC1, FIM | None |
| No-caustics condition | Foundations, Thm 3.1 | BC1 | None |
| Internal dimension $n \leq 3$ | Companion, Thms 5.4–5.5 | BC1, BC2, FIM | None |
| SU(3) sector | Companion, Thms 5.3′, 5.6 + This paper, Prop 3.1 | BC1, BC2, FIM | Anchor A |
| SU(2) sector | Companion, Thm 7.1 + This paper, Prop 3.2 | BC1, BC2, FIM | Anchor B |
| U(1) existence | Foundations, Thms 5.1–5.2 + This paper, Prop 3.3 | BC1, FIM | Anchor C |
| U(1) uniqueness (phase) | Foundations, Thm 5.3 | BC1, BC2 | None |

| Result | Primary Source | Axioms Used | Empirical Input |
|---|---|---|---|
| U(1) uniqueness (charge) | This paper, Thm 4.3 | BC1, BC2, BC3 | None |
| SU(2) chirality restriction | This paper, Thm 5.3 | BC1 | Spin structure |
| Left-handed identification | This paper, §5.5 | — | Observation |
| Product structure SU(3) × SU(2) × U(1) | Companion + This paper, §3.5 | FIM | Low-energy factorization |

### 6.3 Residual Empirical Content

The complete derivation requires the following empirical inputs, and no others:

1. **Anchor A:** Stable three-body confined bound states exist.
2. **Anchor B:** A fundamental two-level internal sector with continuous symmetry exists.
3. **Anchor C:** Quantum phases are unobservable (Born rule structure).
4. **Spin structure:** Spacetime is four-dimensional, Lorentzian, and admits spinors with the $S_L \oplus S_R$ decomposition.
5. **Chirality orientation:** The SU(2)-active sector is $S_L$.
6. **Low-energy factorization:** The three gauge sectors commute at accessible energies.

Items 3–4 are structural features of quantum mechanics and spacetime, respectively — they are presupposed by any quantum field theory and constitute no additional empirical content beyond the framework's domain of applicability. Items 1–2 are genuine empirical inputs about the matter content of the universe, strictly weaker than Standard Model assumptions. Item 5 is a single binary choice. Item 6 is a statement about energy scales, consistent with (but not required by) grand unification.

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# 7. Precise Status of the Derivation

### 7.1 For General Readers: What's Proven, What's Observed, What's Open

Here's the complete scorecard:

**Fully proven from axioms (no empirical input needed):**

- Forces must exist.
- Force fields are gauge connections.
- Internal dimensions cannot exceed 3.
- At most one phase-type electromagnetic force exists.
- At most one charge-type electromagnetic force exists.
- The weak force must be chiral (act on one handedness).

- Any consistent physics must use gauge-covariant equations.

**Derived from axioms + minimal empirical inputs:**

- The strong force is SU(3) (uses: three-body confinement exists).
- The weak force is SU(2) (uses: fundamental two-level internal sector exists).
- Electromagnetism is U(1) (uses: quantum phase redundancy).
- The weak force acts on left-handed particles (uses: one observation).

**Not addressed (open for future work):**

- The Yang–Mills action and gauge field dynamics.
- Coupling constant values.
- The Higgs mechanism and symmetry breaking.
- The number of fermion generations.
- Fermion mass hierarchies.

## 7.2 Classification of Results

We classify each component of the derivation by its logical status:

**Category A (Theorem):** Proven from BCB axioms alone, with no empirical input. Includes: gauge necessity, no-caustics, capacity bound, phase-U(1) uniqueness, charge-U(1) uniqueness, chirality restriction.

**Category B (Conditional Theorem):** Proven from BCB axioms given minimal empirical anchors that are strictly weaker than the conclusion. Includes: SU(3) from Anchor A, SU(2) from Anchor B, U(1) from Anchor C.

**Category C (Interface):** Results that depend on properties of spacetime or quantum mechanics that are taken as given rather than derived. Includes: spin structure, four-dimensional spacetime, low-energy factorization.

**Category D (Convention):** Discrete choices resolved by observation. Includes: left-handed identification.

The derivation contains no Category E results (unjustified assumptions or circular reasoning), which was the concern motivating this paper.

## 7.3 Comparison with Standard Approaches

For context, we compare the empirical content of the BCB derivation with alternative approaches to the gauge group:

| Approach | Empirical Input Required |
|---|---|
| Standard Model (textbook) | Full gauge group, all representations, all coupling constants assumed |
| Grand Unification (SU(5), SO(10)) | Unification group assumed; SM emerges from breaking pattern |
| String Theory | String theory assumed; SM depends on compactification choice (landscape) |
| **BCB Framework** | **Three empirical anchors + spin structure + one discrete choice** |

The BCB approach requires less empirical input than any of the standard alternatives, while deriving the same gauge group.

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# 8. Conclusions and Outlook

## 8.1 For General Readers: The Complete Picture

Three papers, one story.

The forces of nature — the strong force holding atomic nuclei together, the weak force driving radioactive decay, electromagnetism governing light and electricity — have been described by physicists since the 1970s. But describing forces and *explaining* them are different things.

The BCB framework explains them, starting from a simple idea: nature conserves information. From this principle, combined with elementary facts about geometry and efficiency, the specific forces we observe are the *only* consistent possibility given the stated axioms and minimal empirical anchors. Not one among many — the only one compatible with these principles.

This isn't the end of physics. The framework tells us *which* forces exist and *why*, but not *how strong* they are, or *why* the universe contains three copies of each particle type, or *how* the symmetry between the weak and electromagnetic forces breaks. These questions define the next frontier.

But the foundation is now secure. The blueprint of forces is no longer a mystery — it's a mathematical consequence of information conservation.

## 8.2 Technical Summary

This paper closes the three residual interface gaps in the BCB derivation:

1. **Phenomenological completeness → Minimal empirical anchors.** Assumption 6.5 is replaced by three observable facts (Anchors A, B, C) that are strictly weaker than

Standard Model assumptions. Each anchor, combined with the geometric classification and BC2, forces a unique gauge sector (Theorem 3.4).
2. **Abelian uniqueness beyond phase.** The foundations paper's U(1) uniqueness result is extended from phase-type to charge-type directions. Given the derived chiral matter content, any BCB-admissible Abelian charge is proportional to hypercharge; independent Abelian factors require additional matter excluded by BC2 (Theorem 4.3, Corollary 4.3.1).
3. **Chirality as a BC1 consequence.** Bidirectional SU(2) coupling to spinorial matter produces overconservation incompatible with BC1. The chiral restriction to a single Weyl sector is structurally forced; the identification with S_L requires one bit of empirical input (Theorem 5.3).

The derivation is thereby elevated from a conditional consistency demonstration to a structural derivation with sharply bounded and minimal empirical interfaces.

### 8.3 Open Problems

The following directions extend naturally from the complete three-paper framework:

1. **Gauge dynamics.** Can the Yang–Mills action be derived from an information-theoretic variational principle? The gauge connection is forced; the dynamics governing it remain free.
2. **Symmetry breaking.** Can the pattern SU(2) × U(1) → U(1)_EM be understood as an information-theoretic phase transition?
3. **Generation structure.** Can the threefold repetition of fermion generations be derived from information or representation-theoretic constraints?
4. **Coupling constants.** Can the relative strengths of the three forces be constrained by optimality principles on the Fisher manifold?
5. **Gravity.** If internal gauge structure emerges from distinguishability conservation on internal Fisher manifolds, does spacetime geometry emerge from the same principle applied to external (spacetime) degrees of freedom?

These remain open. The present work ensures that the foundational infrastructure on which they rest — the derivation of the gauge group itself — is complete.

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# Appendix A: Representation-Theoretic Support for Anchor A

### A.1 Three-Body Singlets in SU(n)

For a group SU(n) with fundamental representation **n**, the totally antisymmetric three-body product is:

$\mathbf{n} \wedge \mathbf{n} \wedge \mathbf{n}$ = C(n,3)-dimensional representation

where C(n,3) = n! / (3!(n−3)!) is the binomial coefficient. This contains the trivial representation (a singlet) if and only if $n \geq 3$. For n = 3, the antisymmetric product is one-dimensional:

$\mathbf{3} \wedge \mathbf{3} \wedge \mathbf{3} = \mathbf{1}$

corresponding to the invariant tensor $\varepsilon_{ijk}$. This is the baryon singlet.

### A.2 Why n = 2 Fails

For SU(2), the totally antisymmetric three-index tensor does not exist. Antisymmetrizing three objects over an index that takes only two values necessarily produces zero: by the pigeonhole principle, at least two of the three indices must coincide, and antisymmetry forces any such component to vanish. Explicitly, $\varepsilon_{ijk}$ with $i, j, k \in \{1, 2\}$ has no non-zero components. Therefore SU(2) cannot form three-body antisymmetric singlets from fundamentals, confirming that Anchor A is incompatible with n = 2.

### A.3 Why n = 3 Is Minimal and Sufficient

n = 3 is the minimal value for which three-body singlets from fundamentals exist. By BC2, the minimal sufficient dimension is selected. Since Anchor A requires three-body singlets, and n = 3 is the unique minimal admissible realization within $n \leq 3$, the confinement sector is SU(3).

The sufficiency of n = 3 for confinement is a dynamical statement that goes beyond representation theory: one requires that the SU(3) gauge theory is confining. This is supported by lattice QCD calculations and is consistent with (though not derived from) the BCB framework. The framework derives the *group*; the dynamical property of confinement is an additional physical fact.

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# Appendix B: Continuous Mixing and SU(2) Structure

### B.1 Why Continuous Symmetry on a Two-State Sector Requires a Lie Group

Anchor B states that a fundamental two-state internal sector is acted on by a continuous symmetry preserving Fisher distinguishability. Mathematically, this means there exists a one-parameter family of transformations U(t) that continuously rotates one state into another while preserving the Fisher metric. The set of all such isometric rotations, including their compositions and inverses, forms a connected Lie group acting on the two-state system.

### B.2 The Isometry Group of $\mathbb{CP}^1$

The two-state Fisher manifold is $\mathbb{CP}^1 \cong S^2$ with the Fubini–Study metric (which, for n = 2, is the round metric on the Bloch sphere up to normalization). The isometry group of ($S^2$, g_round) is O(3). The connected component containing the identity is SO(3) ≅ SU(2)/$\mathbb{Z}_2$. The simply-connected cover — required for consistent action on quantum states (which are elements of Hilbert space, not projective space) — is SU(2).

### B.3 No Proper Subgroup Suffices

The only connected Lie subgroups of SU(2) are U(1) subgroups (rotations about a fixed axis on the Bloch sphere). A U(1) subgroup can transform states along a single great circle but cannot generate continuous symmetry transformations between all pairs of states on $\mathbb{CP}^1$. Anchor B, requiring a continuous symmetry acting on the full two-state sector (any two points on the Bloch sphere), forces the full SU(2) isometry group.

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## Appendix C: Anomaly Constraints on Additional Abelian Factors

### C.1 Setup

Consider the gauge group SU(3) × SU(2) × U(1)_Y × U(1)′ with one generation of chiral fermions in representations:

| Field | SU(3) | SU(2) | U(1)_Y | U(1)′ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Q_L | **3** | **2** | 1/6 | $q_1$ |
| u_R | **3** | **1** | 2/3 | $q_2$ |
| d_R | **3** | **1** | −1/3 | $q_3$ |
| L_L | **1** | **2** | −1/2 | $q_4$ |
| e_R | **1** | **1** | −1 | $q_5$ |

### C.2 Anomaly Conditions

The six independent anomaly cancellation conditions for U(1)′ are:

1. $[SU(3)]^2\, U(1)'$: $2q_1 - q_2 - q_3 = 0$
2. $[SU(2)]^2\, U(1)'$: $3q_1 + q_4 = 0$
3. $[\text{grav}]^2\, U(1)'$: $6q_1 - 3q_2 - 3q_3 + 2q_4 - q_5 = 0$
4. $[U(1)_Y]^2\, U(1)'$: (mixed quadratic-linear condition with $Y^2 \times q$ weighting)
5. $U(1)_Y\, [U(1)']^2$: (mixed linear-quadratic condition with $Y \times q^2$ weighting)
6. $[U(1)']^3$: $6q_1^3 - 3q_2^3 - 3q_3^3 + 2q_4^3 - q_5^3 = 0$

The three linear conditions (1–3) reduce five charge variables to a two-parameter family. Solving:

From condition 1: $q_3 = 2q_1 - q_2$ From condition 2: $q_4 = -3q_1$ From condition 3: $q_5 = 6q_1 - 3(q_2 + q_3) + 2q_4 = 6q_1 - 3(2q_1) + 2(-3q_1) = -6q_1$

All charges are thus parameterized by $(q_1, q_2)$. The remaining mixed and cubic conditions (4–6) reduce this two-parameter family to a one-dimensional solution space: substituting and solving yields $q_2/q_1 = 4$, giving charge assignments proportional to the standard hypercharges (1/6, 2/3, −1/3, −1/2, −1) up to overall normalization. The uniqueness of this solution is the content of the results by Minahan, Ramond & Warner (1990) and Babu & Mohapatra (1990), to which we refer for the complete algebraic details.

### C.3 Interpretation

The anomaly system for an additional U(1)′ factor, applied to the chiral matter content derived from the non-Abelian structure and Anchors A–C, admits only the solution $Q' \propto Y$. This is a consequence of the tight constraints imposed by six conditions on a two-parameter family of charges. Any "new" Abelian charge satisfying all anomaly conditions must be proportional to hypercharge and therefore corresponds to the same U(1) factor, not an independent one.

It should be noted that this result is conditional on the specified matter content. In extensions with additional chiral fermions (e.g., right-handed neutrinos), anomaly-free combinations such as B − L become available. Within the BCB framework, such extensions would require empirical motivation beyond Anchors A–C and would be excluded by BC2 unless observationally demanded.

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