

Urs Schreiber

(New York University, Abu Dhabi & Czech Academy of Science, Prague)

Cohomotopy Theory and Branes

talk at

Geometry, Topology & Physics at Abu Dhabi

NYU AD 2020

based on joint work with

H. Sati and D. Fiorenza

0) Nonabelian **Differential Cohomology**

Brane charge in...

1) Twisted Cohomotopy theory

2) Equivariant Cohomotopy theory

3) **Differential Cohomotopy theory**

implies...

4) Hanany-Witten Theory

5) Chan-Paton Data

6) BMN Matrix Model States

7) M2/M5 Brane Bound States

(0)

Nonabelian Differential Cohomology

in

Cohesive Homotopy Theory

Sec. 4 of Fiorenza-Sati-Schreiber 15 [arXiv:1506.07557]

based on Sec. 6.4.14.3 of Schreiber dcct

[back to top](#)

Physics

Geometry

Topology

Physics

Geometry

Topology

topological
space
 X

Physics

smooth
manifold
 Σ

Geometry

Topology

topological
space
 X

Physics

smooth
manifold
 Σ

Geometry

Topology

topological
space
 $\text{Maps}(\Sigma, X)$

mapping space =
cocycle space of X -cohomology on Σ

Physics

smooth
manifold
 Σ

Geometry

loop
 L_∞ -algebra
 $\mathfrak{L}X$

Topology

topological
space
 $\text{Maps}(\Sigma, X)$
mapping space =
cocycle space of X -cohomology on Σ

Physics

smooth
manifold
 Σ

Geometry

loop
 L_∞ -algebra
 $\Omega_{\text{cl}}(\Sigma, \mathfrak{L}X)$
 L_∞ -algebra valued
differential forms
(flat/closed)

Topology

topological
space
 $\text{Maps}(\Sigma, X)$
mapping space =
cocycle space of X -cohomology on Σ

Physics

smooth
manifold
 Σ

Geometry

loop
 L_∞ -algebra
 $\Omega_{\text{cl}}(\Sigma, \mathfrak{L}X)$
 L_∞ -algebra valued
differential forms
(flat/closed)

Topology

topological
space
 $\text{Maps}(\Sigma, X)$
mapping space =
cocycle space of X -cohomology on Σ

$X_{\mathbb{R}}$
rationalized
(real-ified)
top. space

Physics

smooth
manifold
 Σ

Geometry

loop
 L_∞ -algebra
 $\Omega_{\text{cl}}(\Sigma, \mathfrak{L}X)$
 L_∞ -algebra valued
differential forms
(flat/closed)

Topology

topological
space
 $\text{Maps}(\Sigma, X)$
mapping space =
cocycle space of X -cohomology on Σ

$\text{Maps}(\Sigma, X_{\mathbb{R}})$
rationalized
(real-ified)
top. space

Physics

smooth
manifold
 Σ

Geometry

loop
 L_∞ -algebra
 $\Omega_{\text{cl}}(\Sigma, \mathfrak{L}X)$
 L_∞ -algebra valued
differential forms
(flat/closed)

Topology

topological
space
 $\text{Maps}(\Sigma, X)$
mapping space =
cocycle space of X -cohomology on Σ

$\text{Maps}(\Sigma, X_{\mathbb{R}})$

rationalized
(real-ified)
top. space

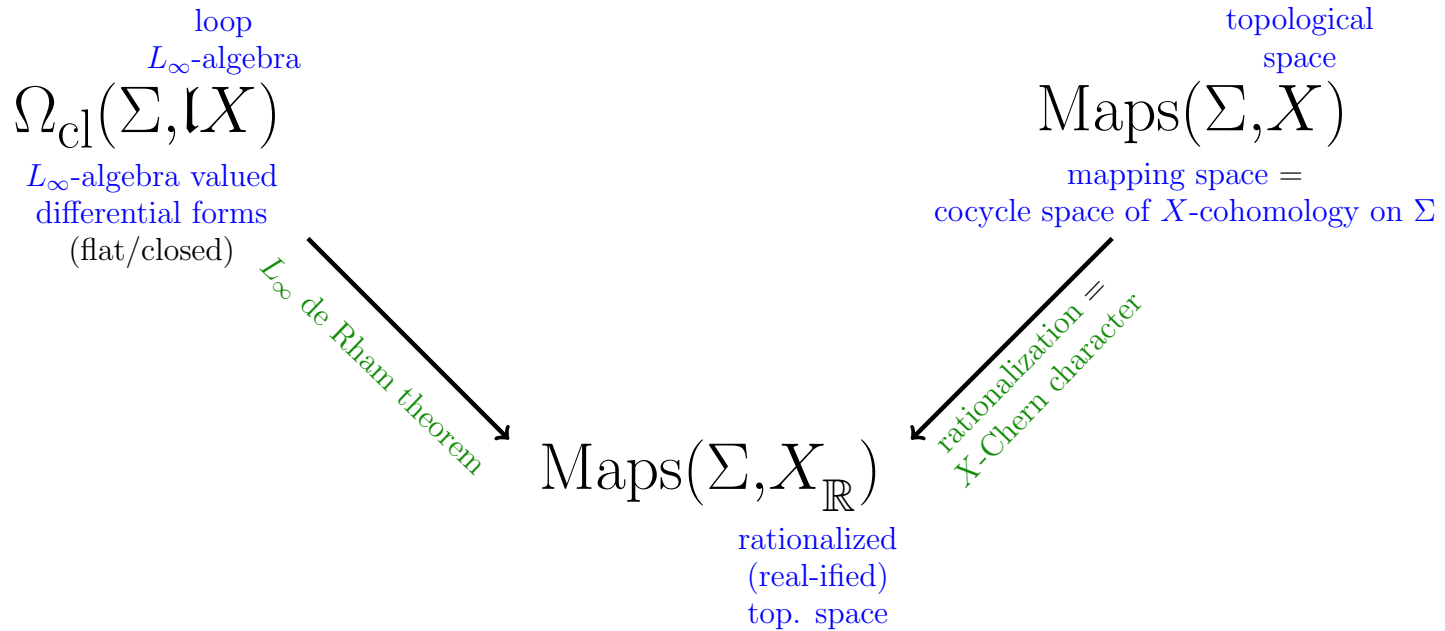
rationalization =
 X -Chern character

Physics

smooth
manifold
 Σ

Geometry

Topology



Physics

smooth
manifold
 Σ

Geometry

~~Topology~~

loop
 L_∞ -algebra
 $\Omega_{\text{cl}}(\Sigma, \mathfrak{L}X)$
 L_∞ -algebra valued
differential forms
(flat/closed)

L_∞ de Rham theorem

$\text{Maps}(\Sigma, X_{\mathbb{R}})$

rationalized
(real-ified)
top. space

topological
space
 $\text{Maps}(\Sigma, X)$
mapping space =
cocycle space of X -cohomology on Σ

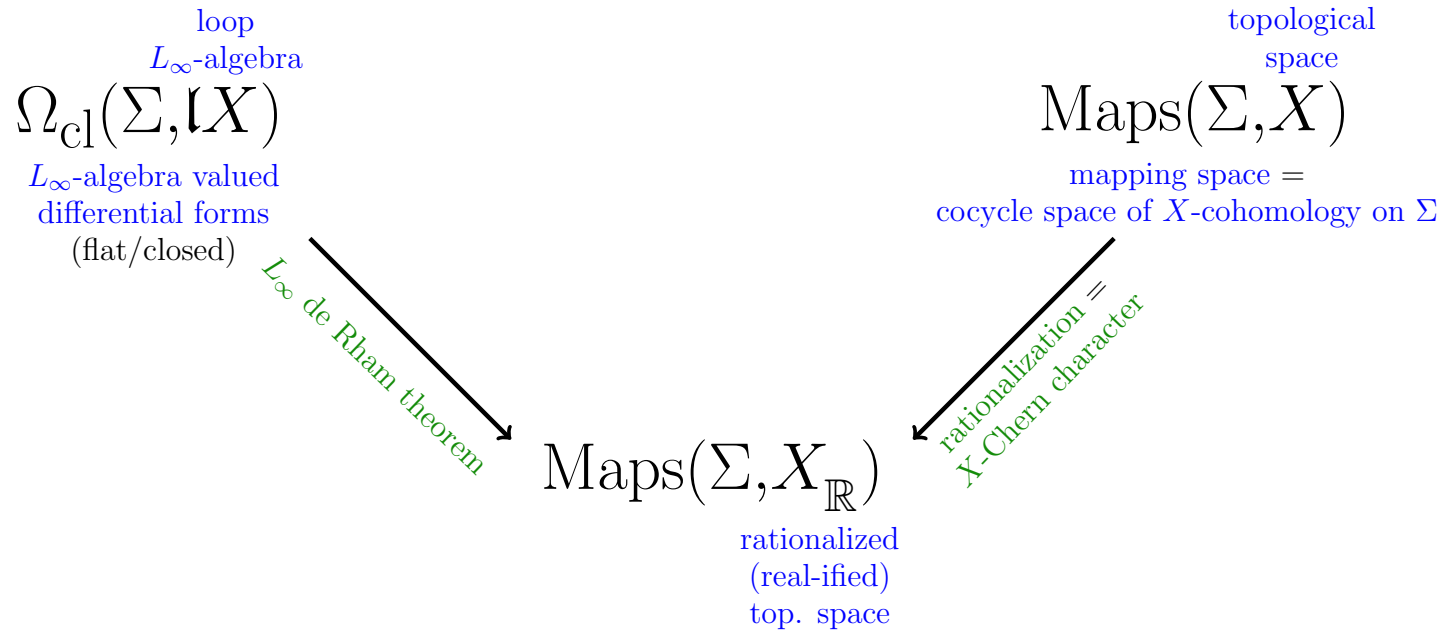
*rationalization =
 X -Chern character*

Physics

smooth
manifold
 Σ

Geometry

Homotopy



Physics

smooth
manifold
 $X_{\text{conn}}(\Sigma)$
cocycle space of
differential X -cohomology/
higher gauge fields

homotopy
fiber product

Homotopy

topological
space
 $\text{Maps}(\Sigma, X)$
mapping space =
cocycle space of X -cohomology on Σ

loop
 L_∞ -algebra
 $\Omega_{\text{cl}}(\Sigma, \mathfrak{L}X)$
 L_∞ -algebra valued
differential forms
(flat/closed)

L_∞ de Rham theorem

$\text{Maps}(\Sigma, X_{\mathbb{R}})$

rationalized
(real-ified)
top. space

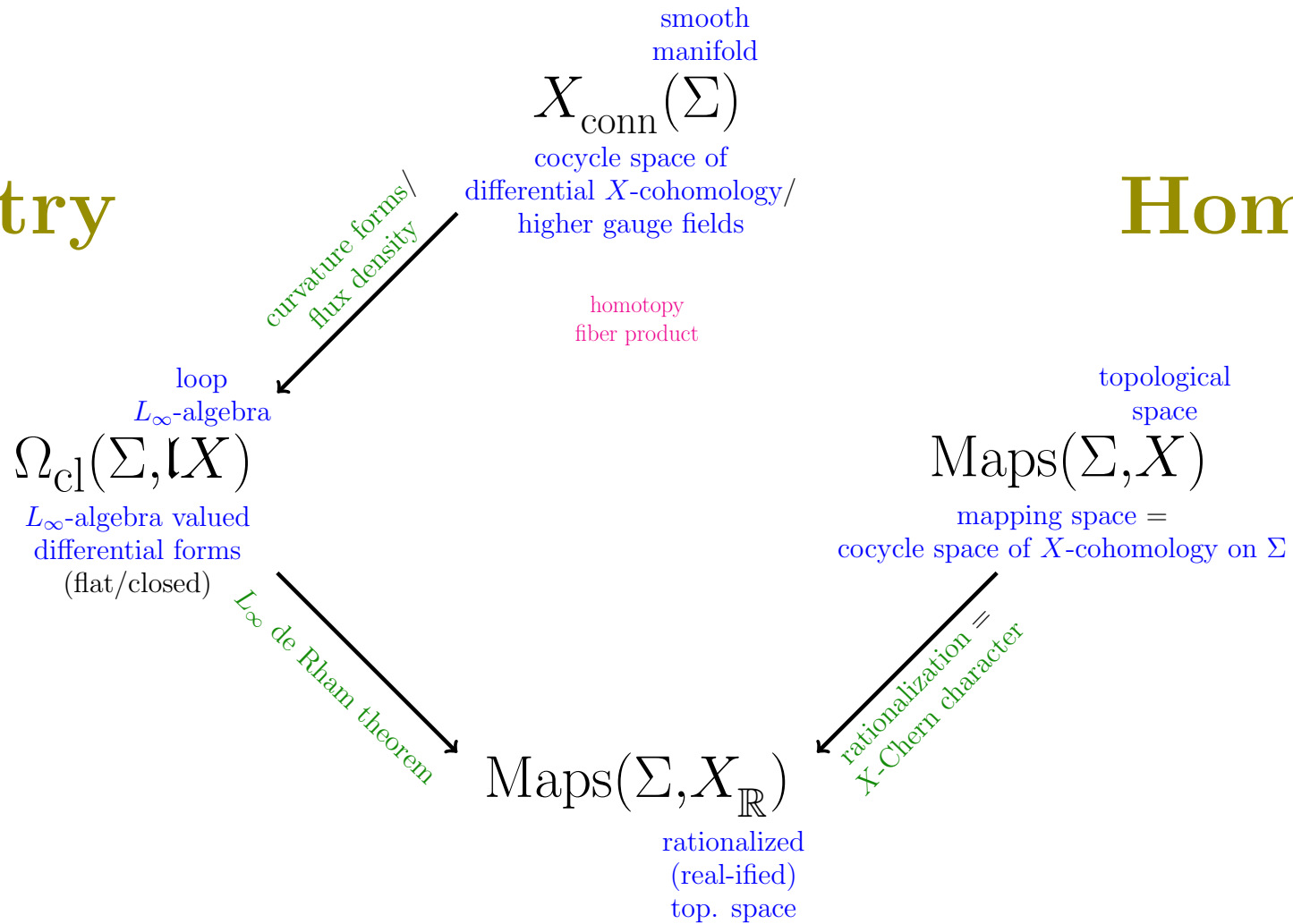
rationalization =
 X -Chern character

Geometry

Physics

Geometry

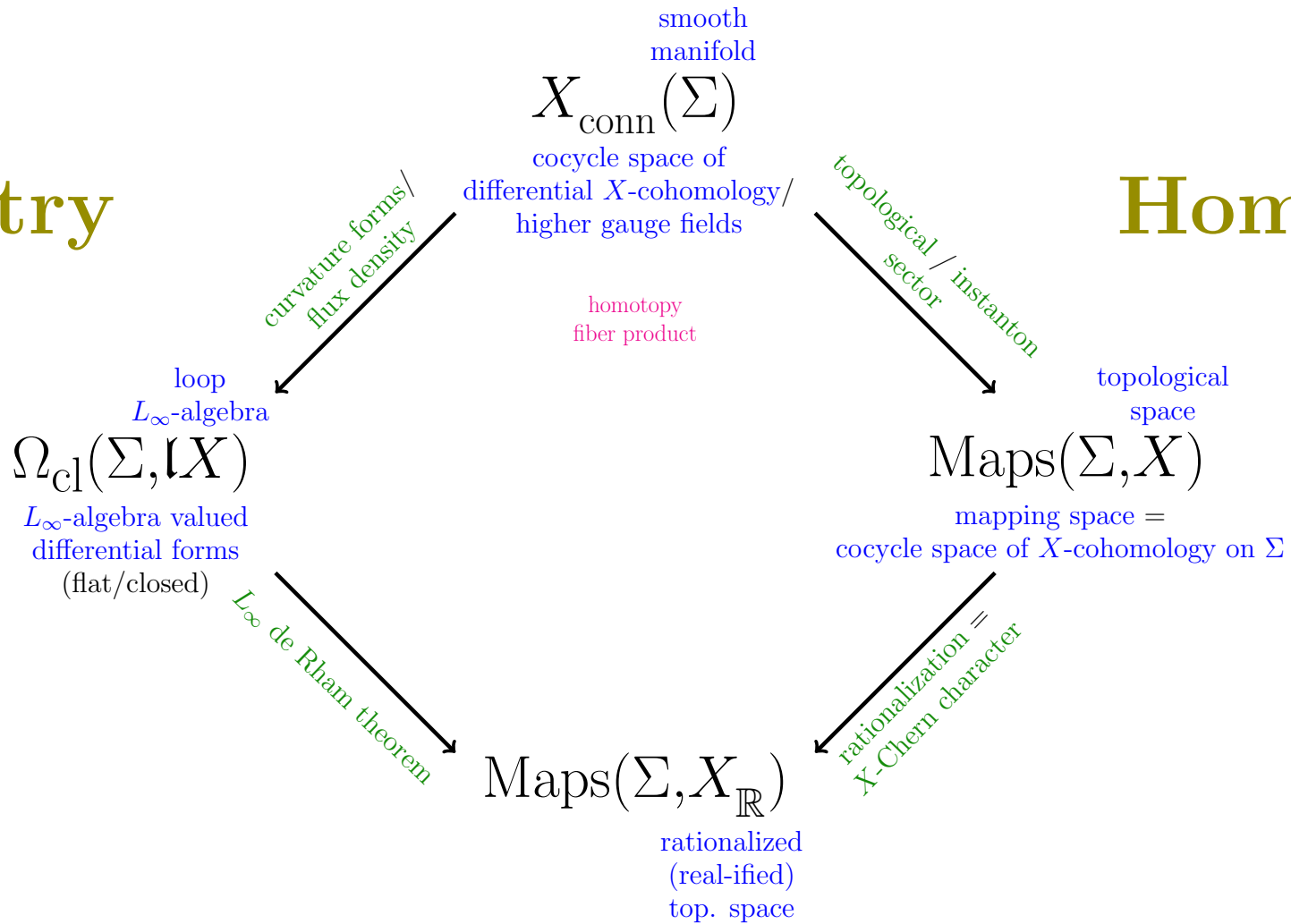
Homotopy



Physics

Geometry

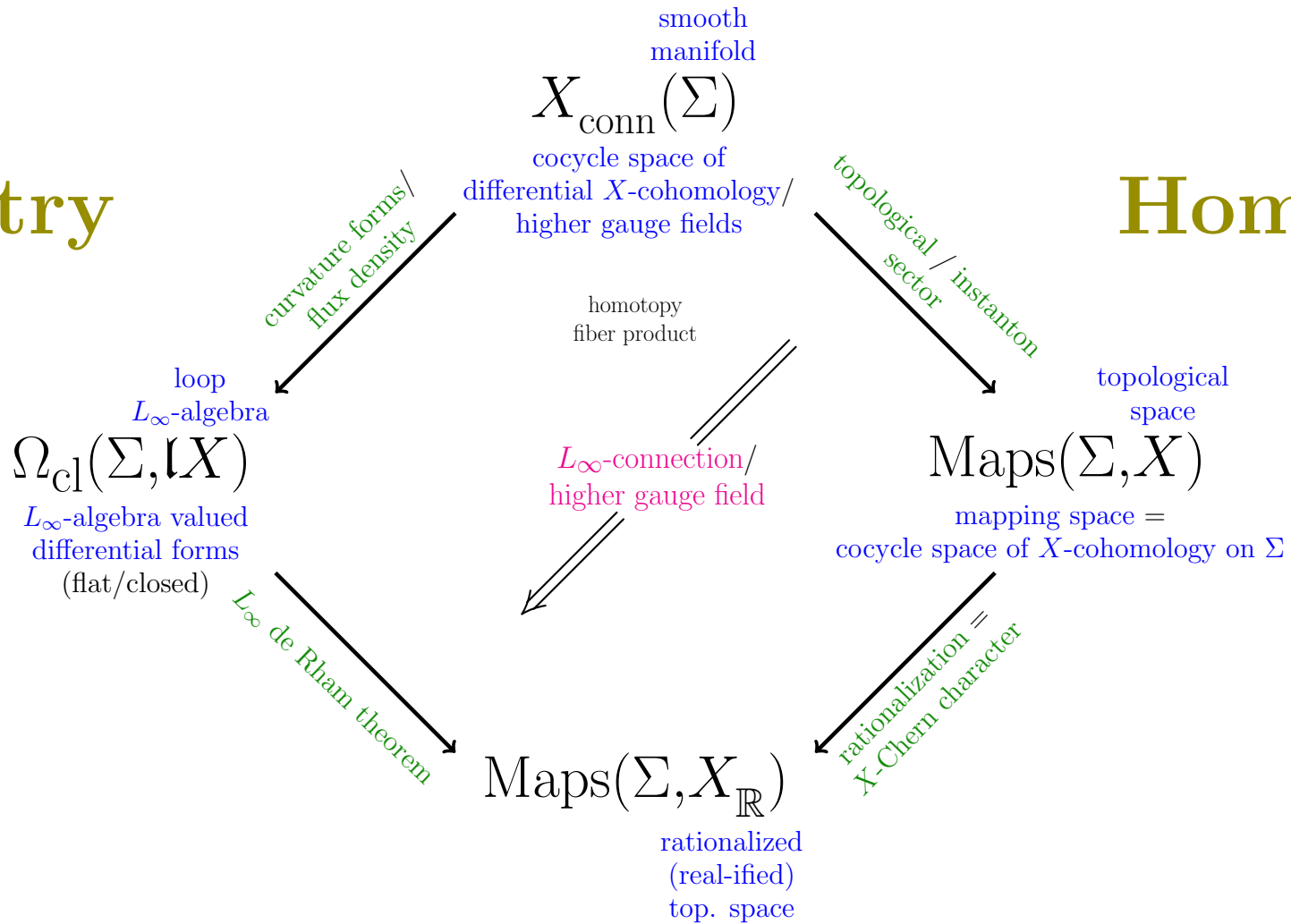
Homotopy



Physics

Geometry

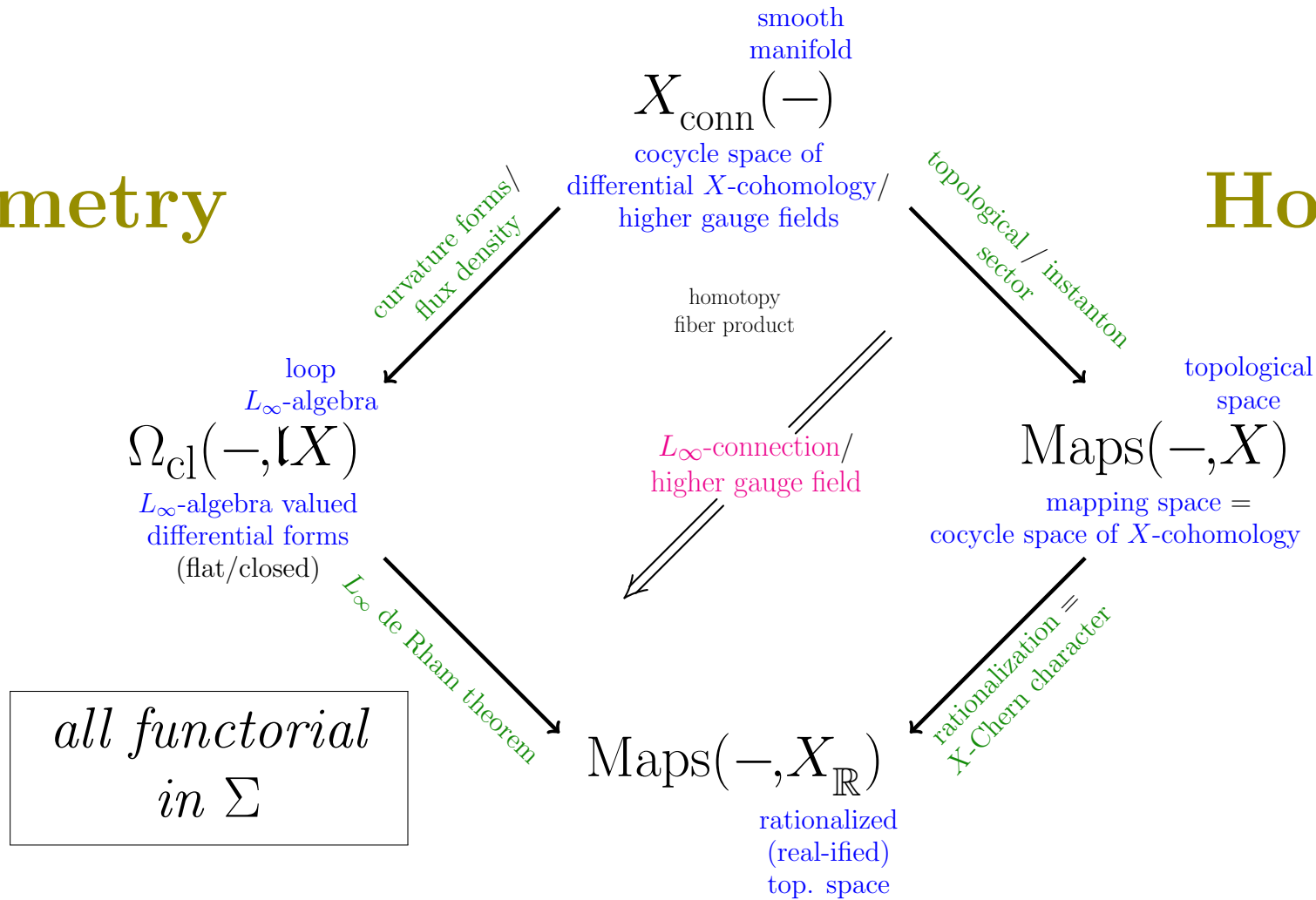
Homotopy



Physics

Geometry

Homotopy



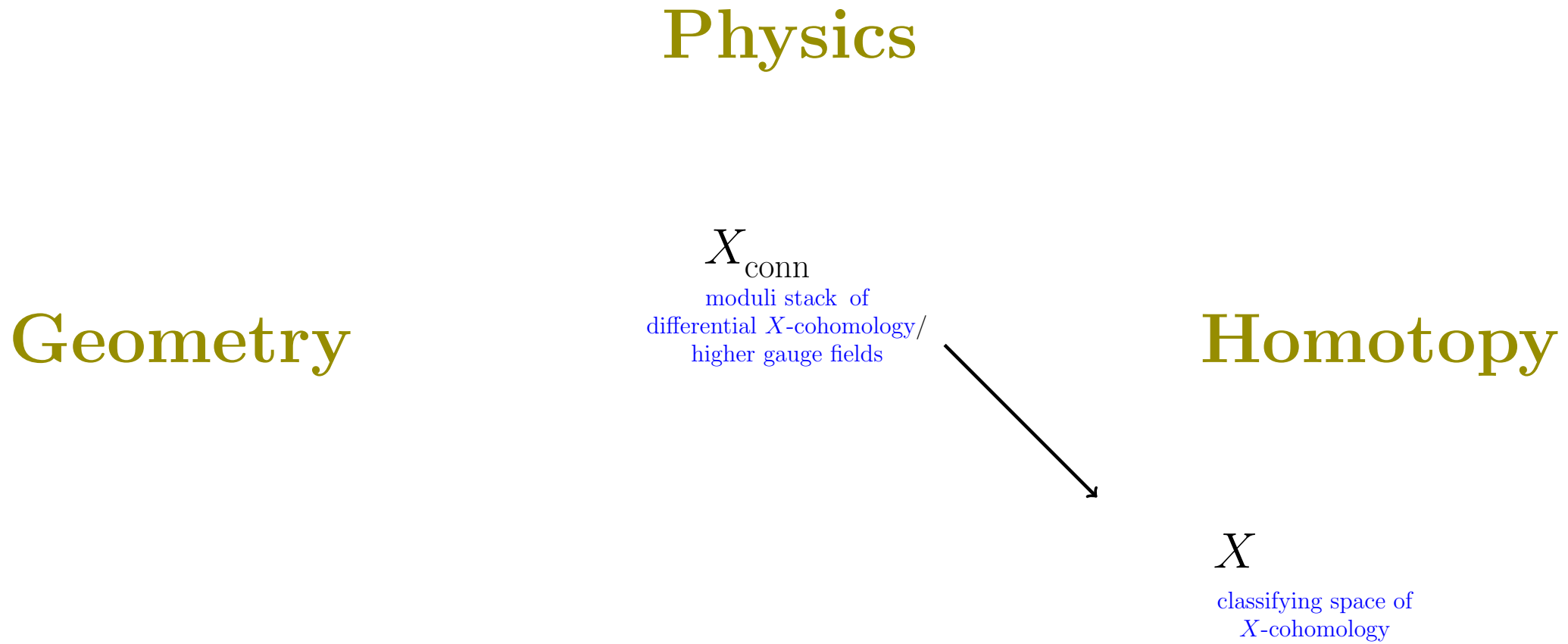
Physics

Geometry

X_{conn}
moduli stack of
differential X -cohomology/
higher gauge fields

Homotopy

X
classifying space of
 X -cohomology



Physics

Geometry

X_{conn}
moduli stack of
differential X -cohomology/
higher gauge fields

Homotopy

X
classifying space of
 X -cohomology

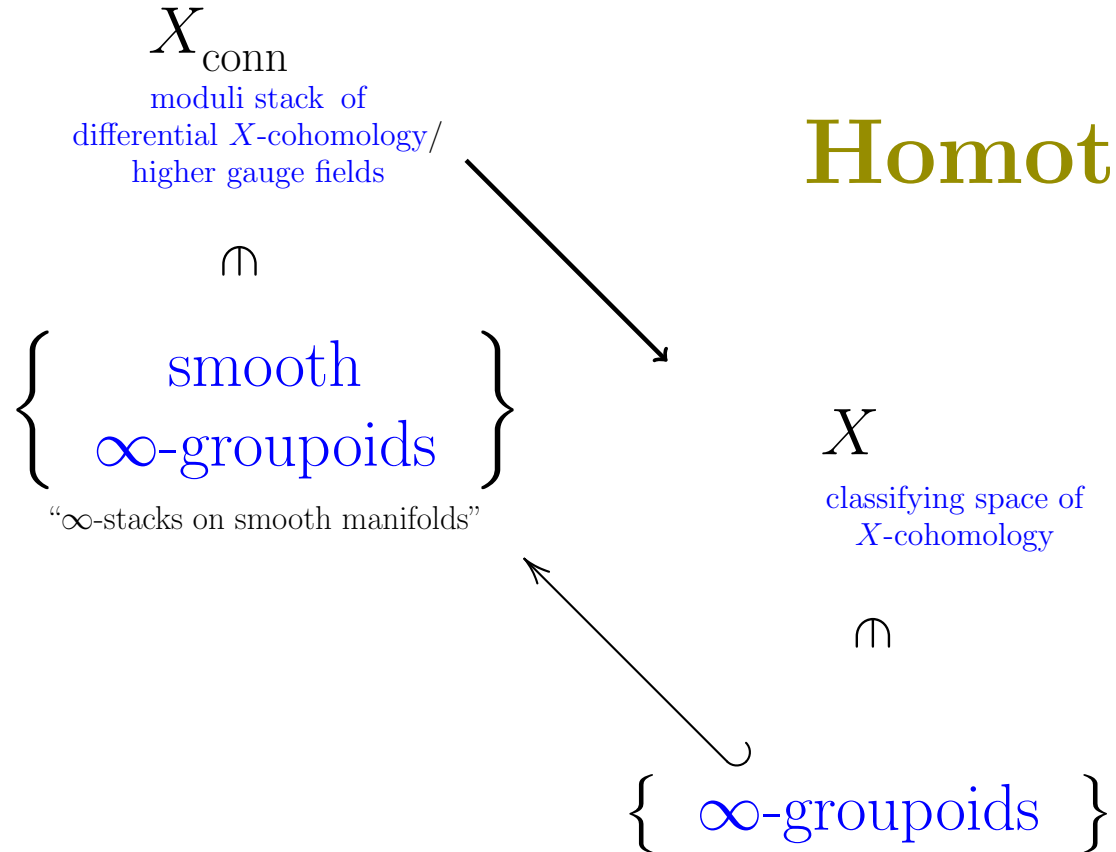
\pitchfork

{ ∞ -groupoids }

Physics

Geometry

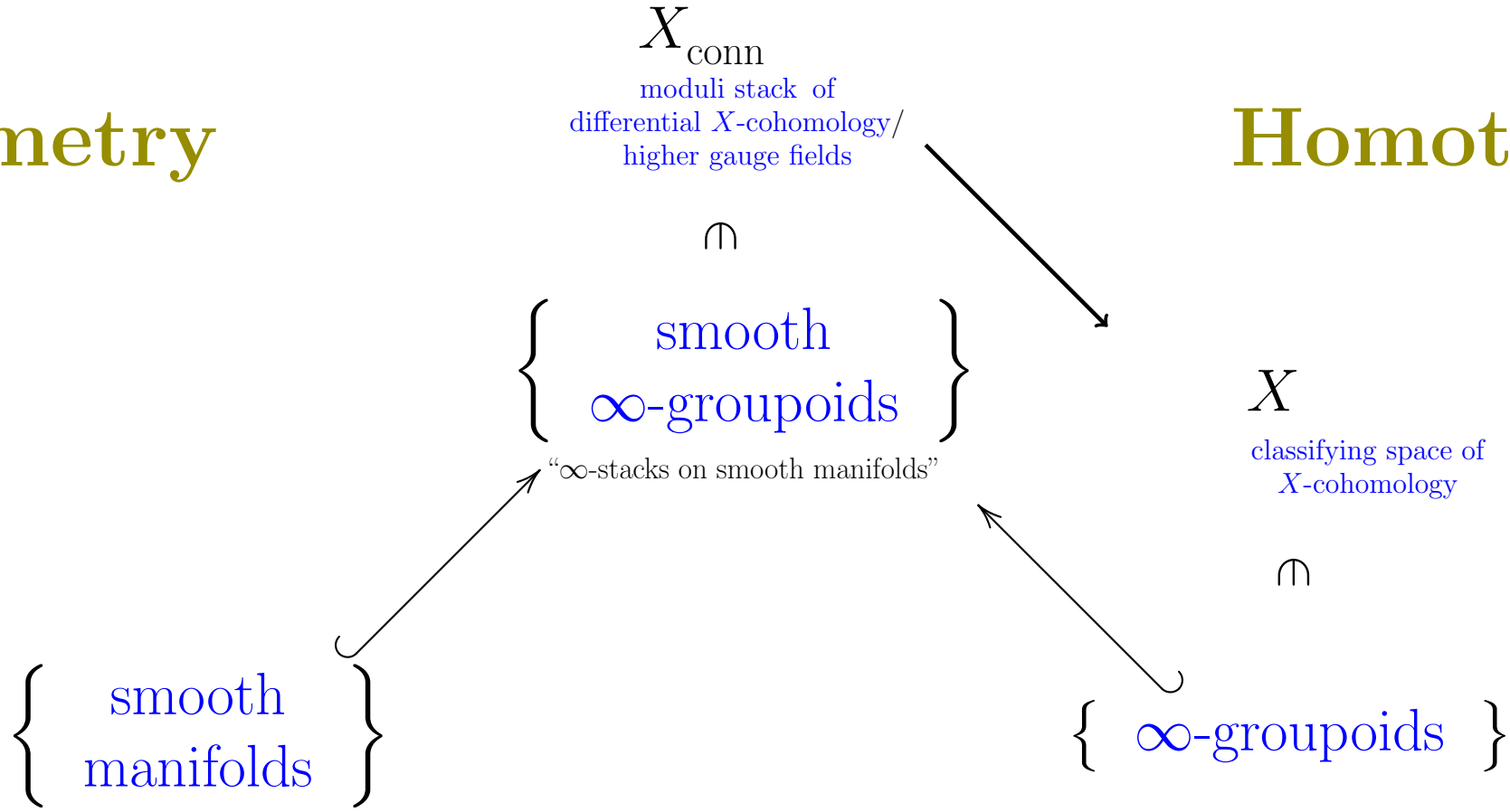
Homotopy



Physics

Geometry

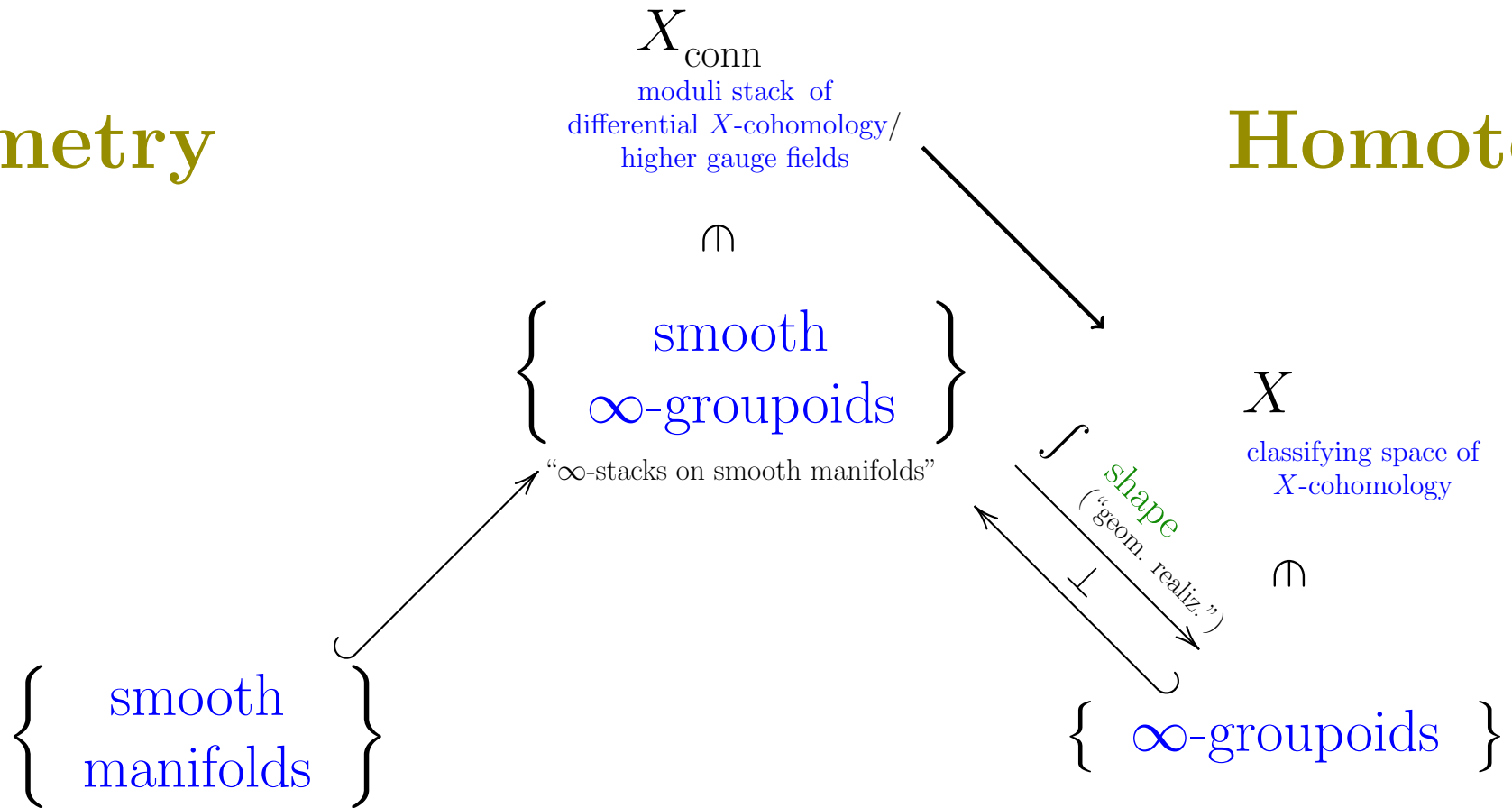
Homotopy



Physics

Geometry

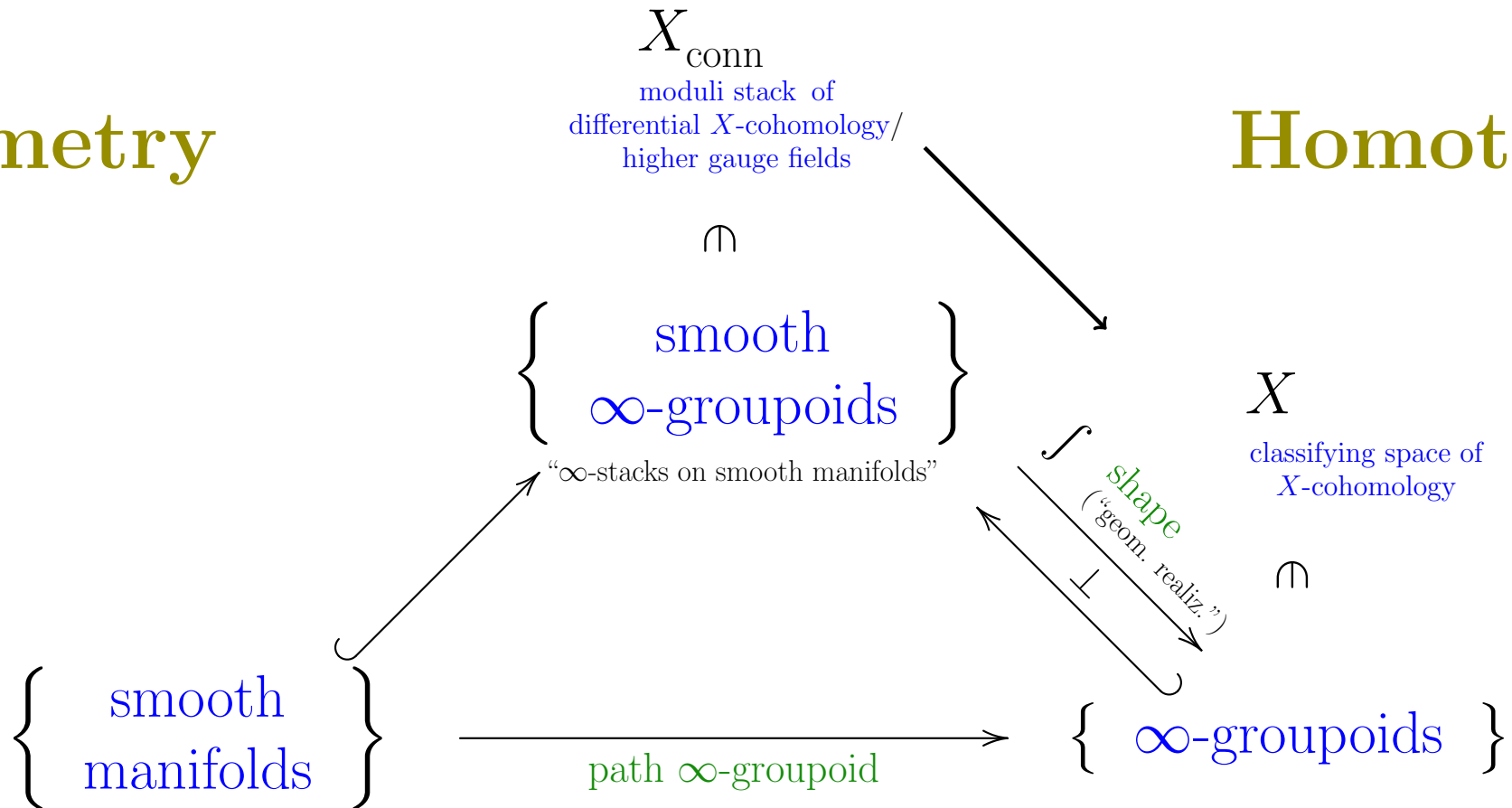
Homotopy



Physics

Geometry

Homotopy



(1)

Brane Charge in Cohomotopy

implied by

Hypothesis H with **Pontrjagin-Thom Theorem**

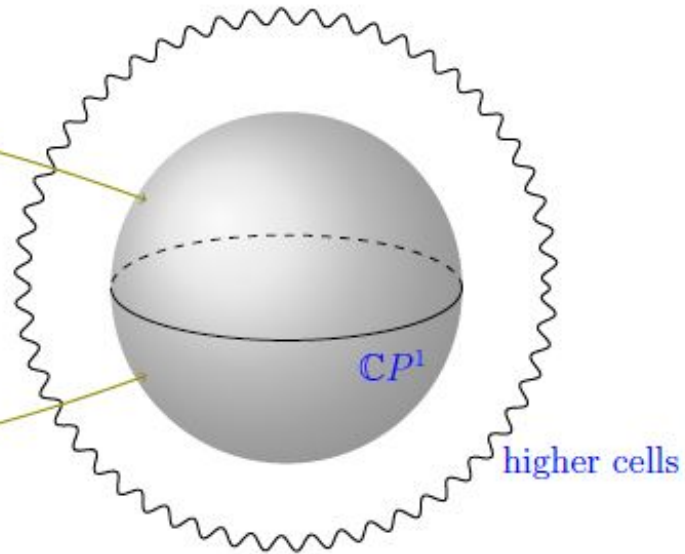
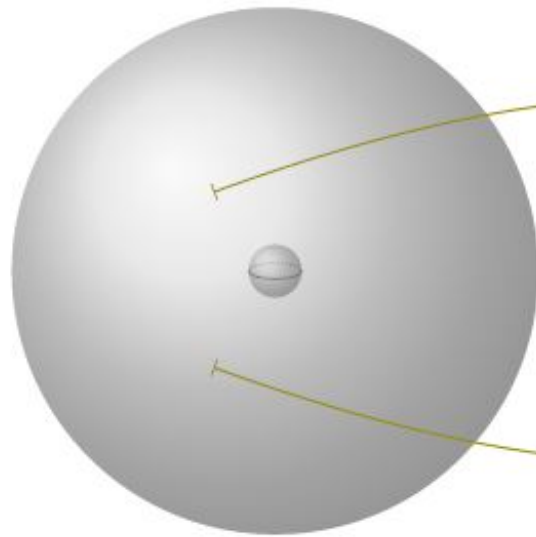
Sati-Schreiber 19a [arXiv:1909.12277]

[back to top](#)

$X := \mathbb{R}^1 \times (\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}) \simeq S^2$
 spacetime around
 a magnetic monopole

\xrightarrow{c}
 electromagnetic field
 sourced by monopole

$BU(1) \simeq \mathbb{C}P^\infty$
 classifying space of
 electromagnetic gauge group

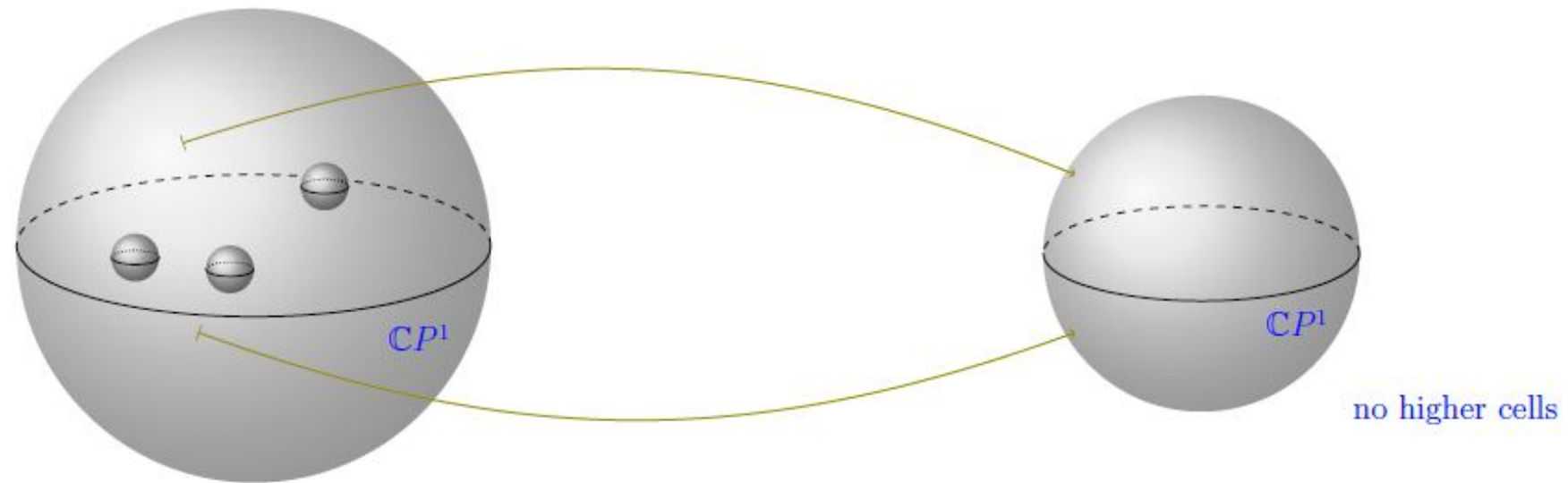


$$[c] \in \left\{ X \longrightarrow BU(1) \right\} / \sim_{\text{homotopy}} \simeq \mathbb{Z}$$

charge = homotopy class charge
lattice

Dirac charge quantization – The topological sector of the electromagnetic field is a cocycle in degree-2 ordinary cohomology, with classifying/coefficient space $BU(1)$.

$$\underbrace{\mathbb{R}^1 \times (\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_k\}) \supset \mathbb{C}P^1}_{\text{spacetime around Yang-Mills monopoles}} \xrightarrow[\text{nuclear force field sourced by monopole}]{c} \underbrace{\mathbb{C}P^1}_{\text{classifying space of complex Cohomotopy}}$$



$$[c] \in \left\{ \mathbb{C}P^1 \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}P^1 \right\} / \sim_{\text{homotopy}} \simeq \mathbb{Z}$$

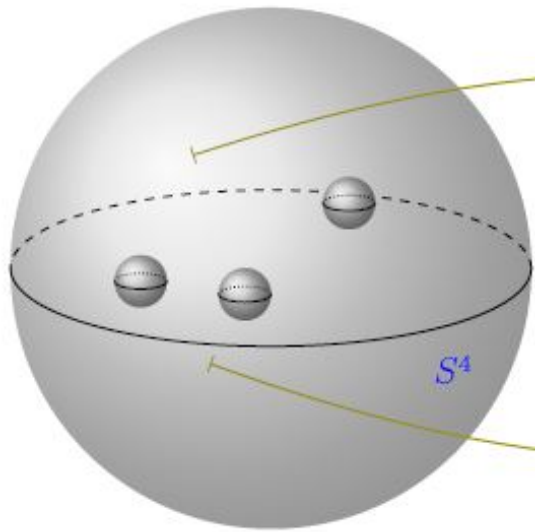
charge = homotopy class charge lattice

Atiyah-Hitchin charge quantization – The moduli space of $SU(2)$ Yang-Mills monopoles is the cocycle space of complex-rational Cohomotopy of any sphere enclosing them.

$$\mathbb{R}^{5,1} \times (\mathbb{R}^4 \setminus \{\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_k\}) \times \mathbb{R}^1 / \mathbb{Z}_2^{\text{HW}} \xrightarrow{c} \text{??}$$

C-field sourced by M-branes
classifying space of which cohomology theory??

spacetime around M5-branes



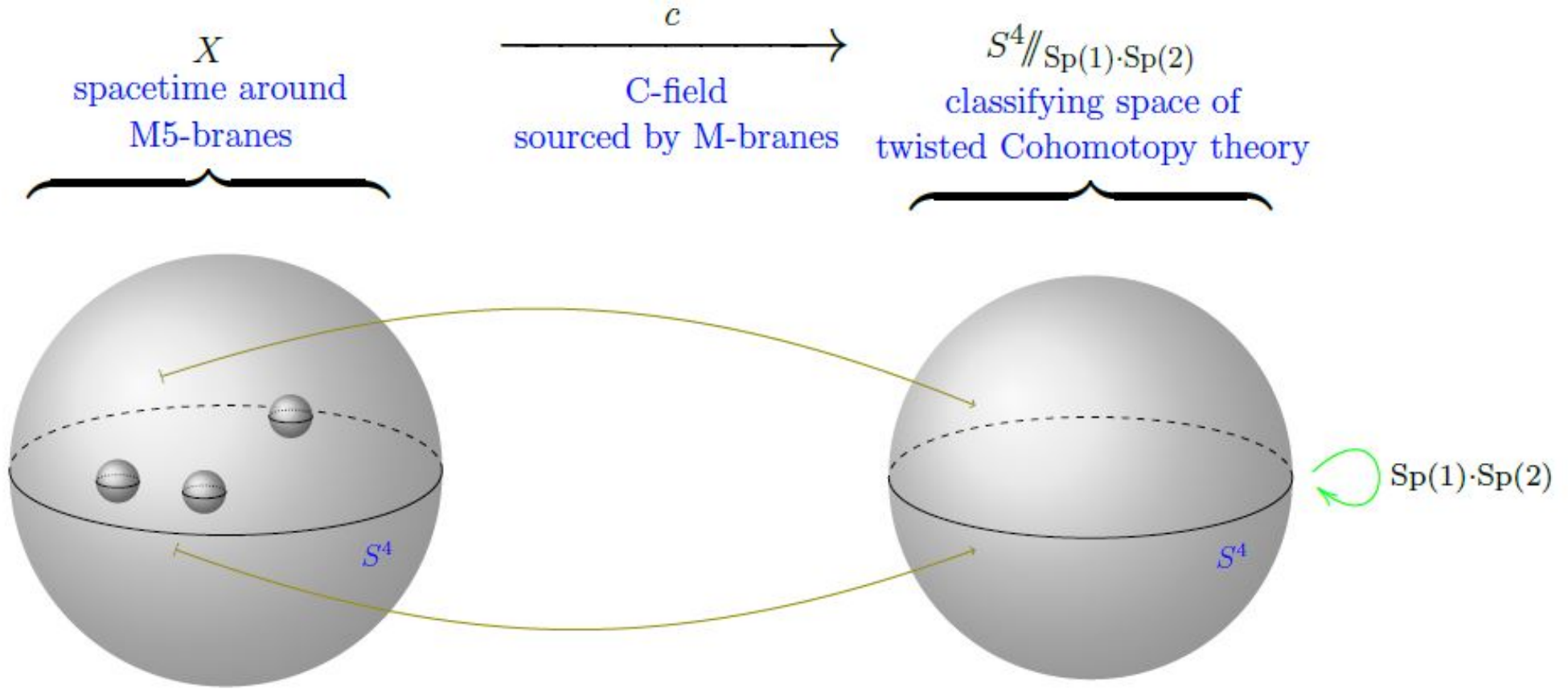
?

$$[c] \in \left\{ X \longrightarrow \text{??} \right\} / \sim_{\text{homotopy}} \simeq \text{??}$$

charge = homotopy class

charge lattice

Strominger-Witten: Monopoles are wrapped M5-branes and the elusive non-perturbative Yang-Mills theory is in M-theory.
 \rightsquigarrow **Open problem:** *Wherein is M5-brane charge quantization?*

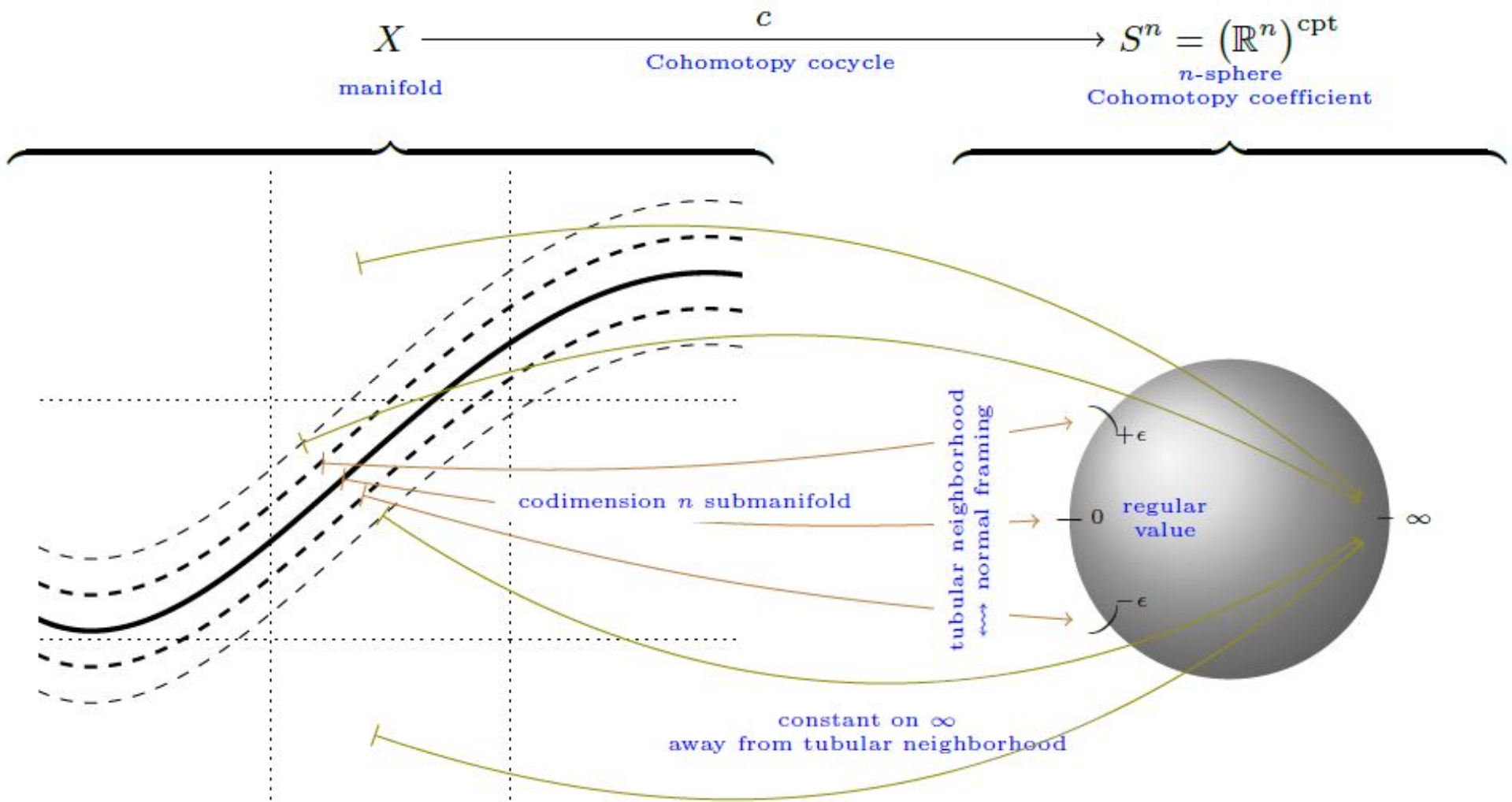


$$[c] \in \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} X & \longrightarrow & S^4 //_{\text{Sp}(1) \cdot \text{Sp}(2)} \\ & \searrow^{TX} & \swarrow \\ & & B(\text{Sp}(1) \cdot \text{Sp}(2)) \end{array} \right\} / \sim_{\text{homotopy}} \simeq \text{Cob}_{\text{fr}}^{TX}(X)$$

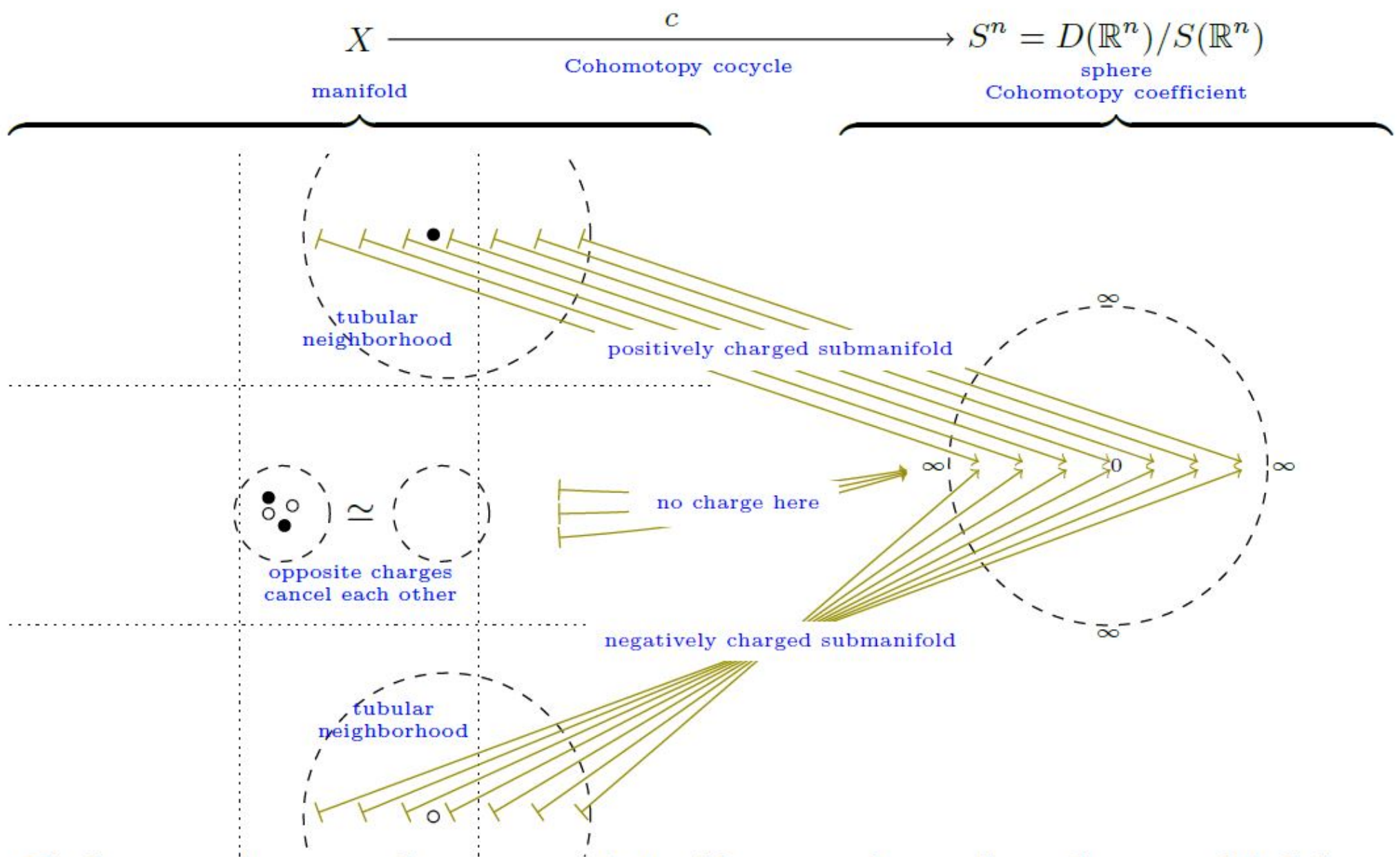
charge = homotopy class

charge
 "lattice"

Hypothesis H (Fiorenza-Sati-Schreiber 19):
C-field is charge-quantized in J-twisted Cohomotopy theory.



Cohomotopy charge of normally framed submanifolds is represented by the submanifold's *asymptotic distance function*, traditionally known as the *Pontrjagin-Thom collapse*.



Cohomotopy charge of 0-dimensional submanifolds
 (traditionally known as “electric field map” or *scanning map*)
 exhibits net brane/anti-brane charge in \mathbb{Z} .

$(\mathbb{R}^n)^{\text{cpt}}$

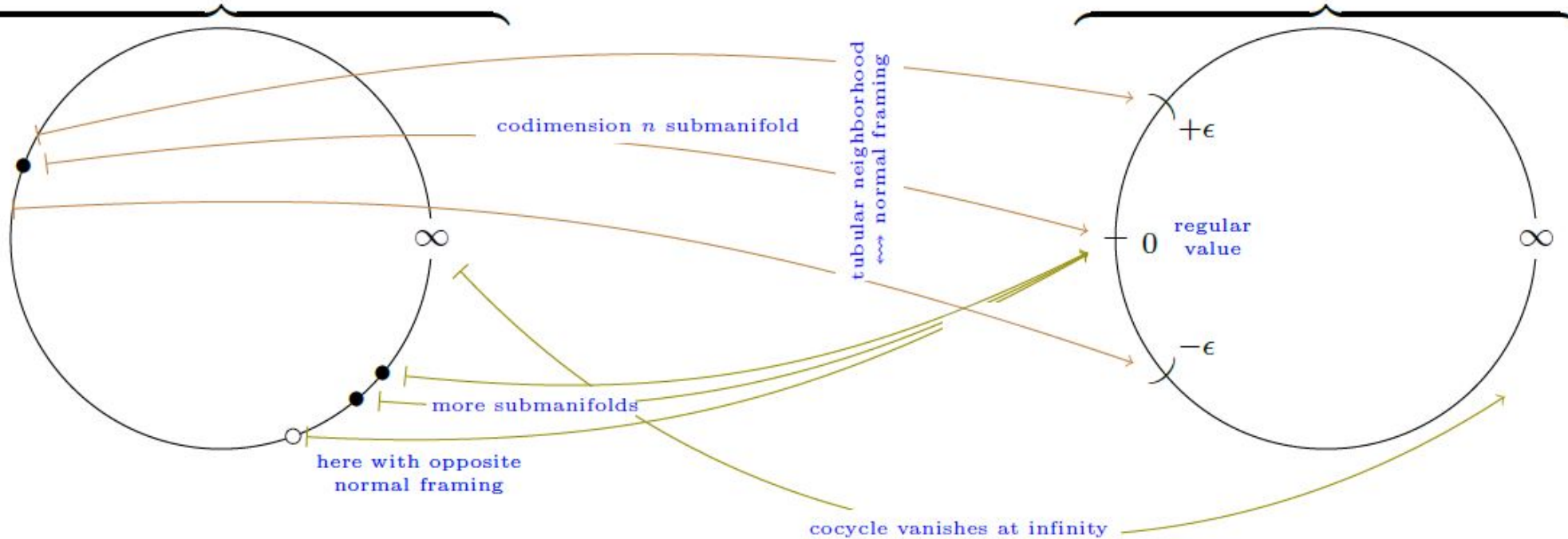
$$c = 1 - 3 = -2$$

$S^n = (\mathbb{R}^n)^{\text{cpt}}$

Euclidean n -space
compactified by
a point at infinity

Cohomotopy cocycle
counting net number
of charged submanifolds

n -sphere
Cohomotopy coefficient



Cohomotopy charge vanishing at ∞ on Euclidean n -space is equivalently the Cohomotopy charge of the n -sphere and hence takes values in homotopy groups of spheres.

(2)

Brane charge in Equivariant Cohomotopy

implied by

Hypothesis H with **Equivariant Hopf Degree Theorem**

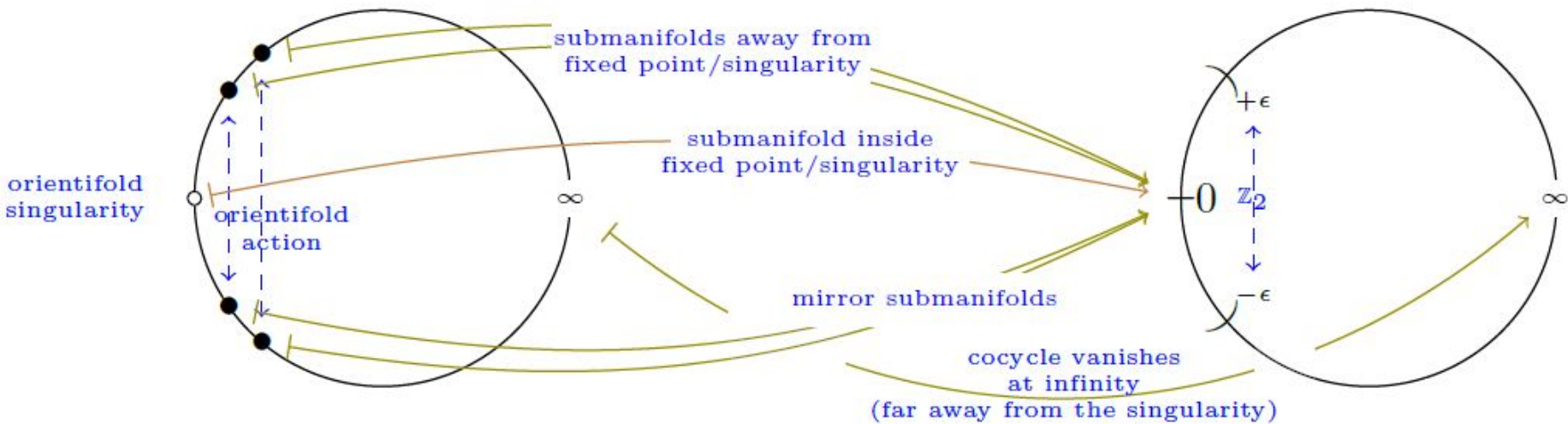
Sati-Schreiber 19a [arXiv:1909.12277]

[back to top](#)

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \begin{array}{c} \text{sign} \\ \text{representation} \\ \mathbb{Z}_2 \\ \curvearrowright \\ (\mathbb{R}^{n_{\text{sgn}}})^{\text{cpt}} \end{array} & \xrightarrow[\text{equivariant Cohomotopy cocycle}]{c} & \begin{array}{c} \text{sign} \\ \text{representation} \\ \mathbb{Z}_2 \\ \curvearrowright \\ S^{n_{\text{sgn}}} = (\mathbb{R}^{n_{\text{sgn}}})^{\text{cpt}} \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

Euclidean n -space
around orientifold singularity
compactified by a point at infinity

representation sphere
equivariant Cohomotopy coefficient



The equivariant Hopf degree theorem

says that \mathbb{Z}_2 -equivariant Cohomotopy charges near singularities are sourced by, possibly, a charge attached to the singularity and any integer number of twice this charge located nearby.

equivariant Cohomotopy
vanishing at infinity
of Euclidean G -space
in compatible RO-degree V

$$\pi_G^V((\mathbb{R}^V)^{\text{cpt}})$$

stabilization

$$\xrightarrow{\Sigma^\infty}$$

stable
equivariant
Cohomotopy

$$S_G^0$$

Boardman
homomorphism

$$\xrightarrow{\beta}$$

equivariant
K-theory

$$KO_G^0$$

\wr

$$A_G$$

$\mathbb{R}[-]$
linearization

$$\xrightarrow{\quad}$$

$$RO(G)$$

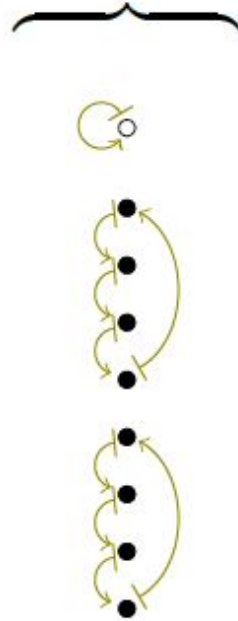
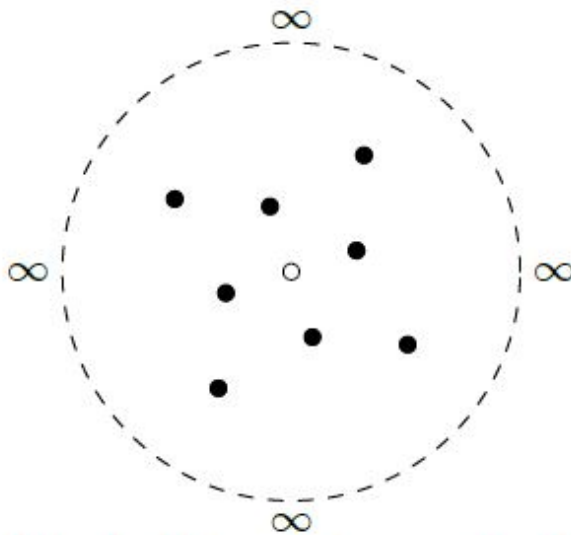
Burnside
ring

representation
ring

e.g. one O^- -plane and two branes

minus the trivial G -set
with two regular G -sets

minus the trivial G -representation
plus two times the regular G -representation



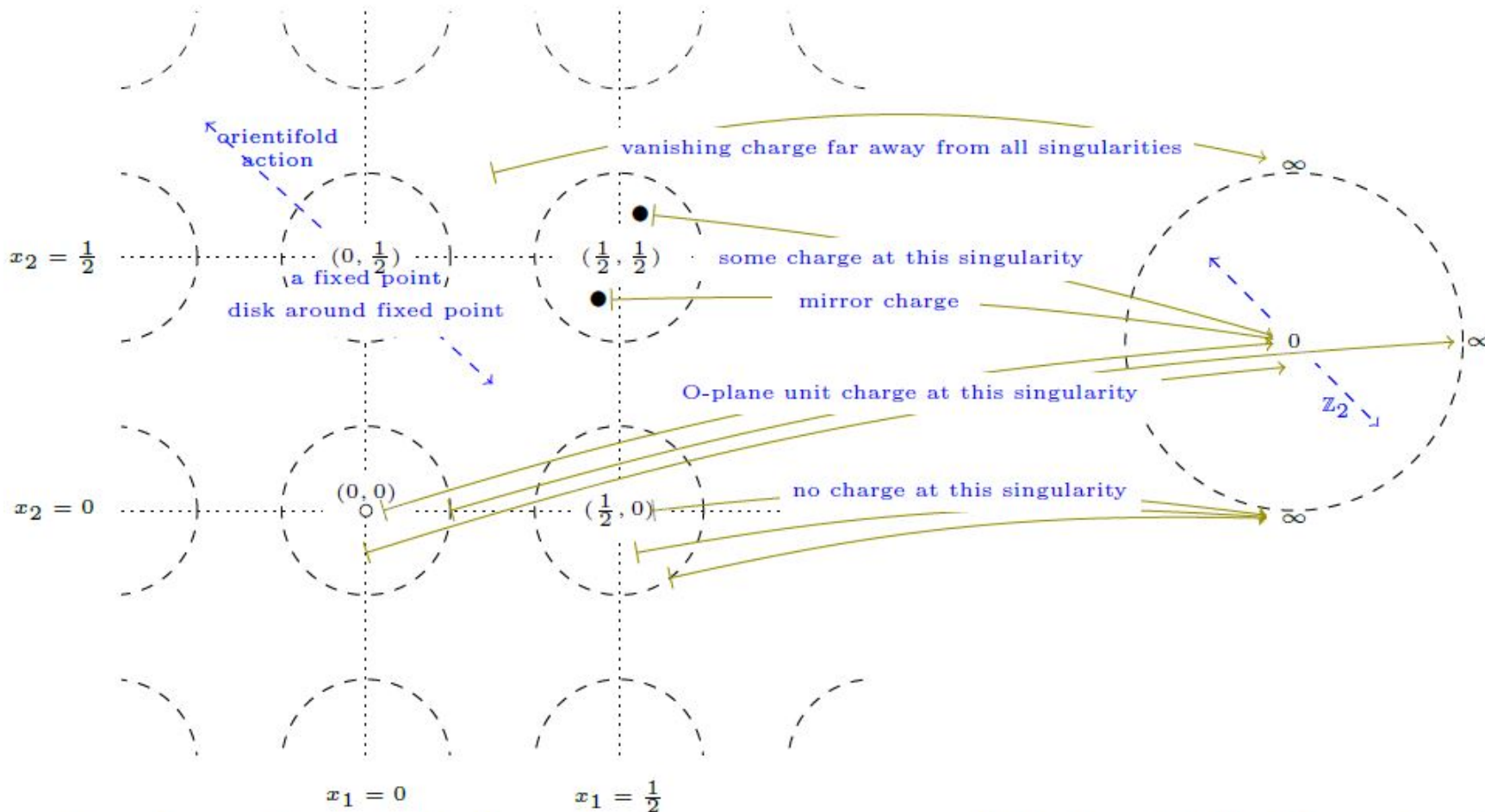
$$+1_{\text{triv}}$$

$$-4_{\text{reg}}$$

$$-4_{\text{reg}}$$

Stabilization & linearization of equivariant Cohomotopy
lands in equivariant K-theory. In this approximation virtual G -
sets of (anti-)branes map to virtual permutation representations.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{sign representation} & & \text{sign representation} \\
 \mathbb{Z}_2 & & \mathbb{Z}_2 \\
 \text{toroidal orientifold} & \xrightarrow{\text{C}} & \text{representation sphere} \\
 \mathbb{T}^{n_{\text{sgn}}} = \mathbb{R}^{n_{\text{sgn}}} / \mathbb{Z}^n & & S^{n_{\text{sgn}}} = D(\mathbb{R}^{n_{\text{sgn}}}) / S(\mathbb{R}^{n_{\text{sgn}}}) \\
 & \text{\scriptsize } \mathbb{Z}_2\text{-equivariant Cohomotopy cocycle} & \text{\scriptsize } \text{equivariant Cohomotopy coefficient}
 \end{array}$$



Equivariant Cohomotopy on toroidal orbifolds glued from local cocycles in the vicinity of singularities. By the equivariant Hopf degree theorem, all global cocycles are obtained this way.

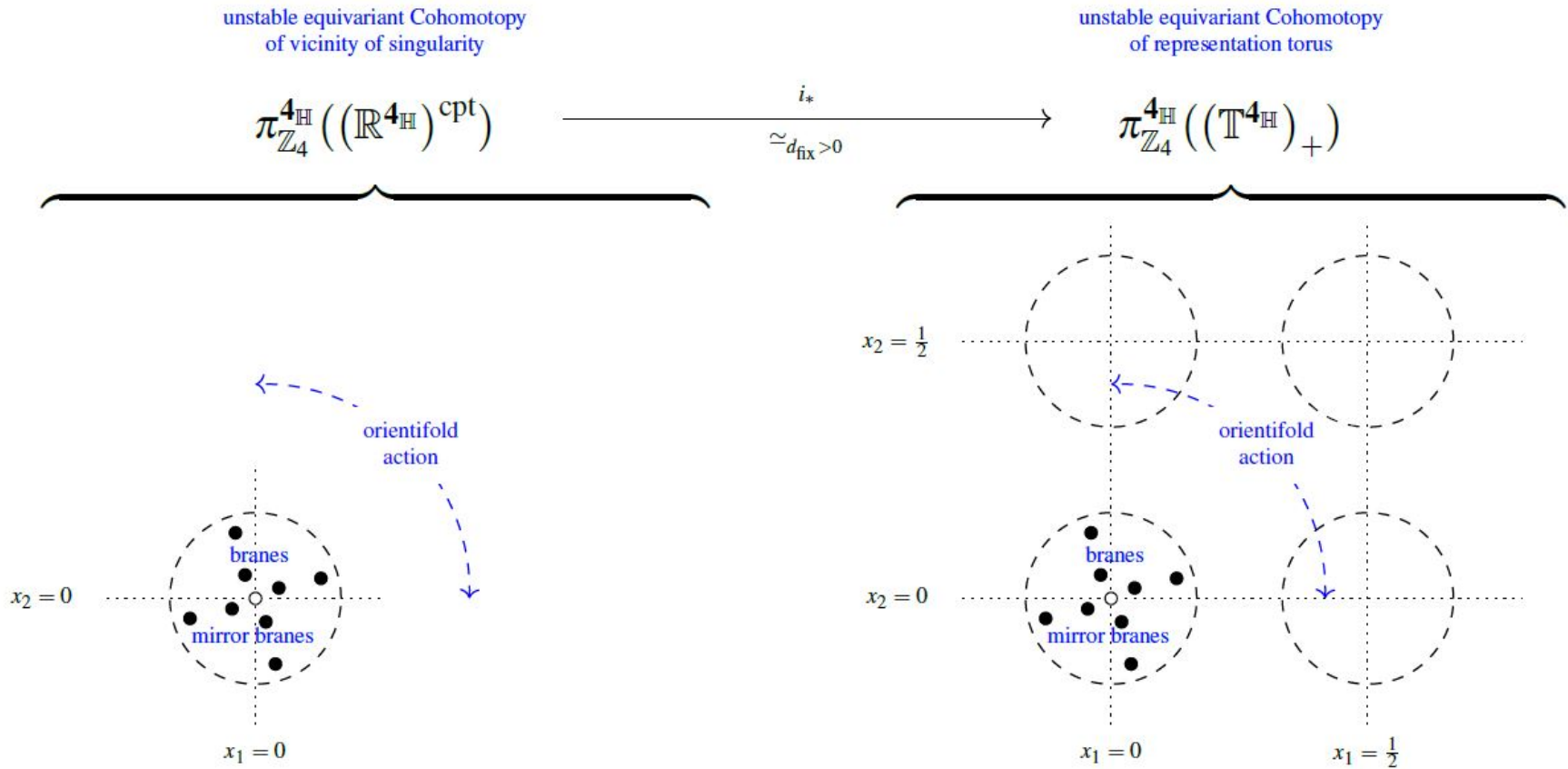


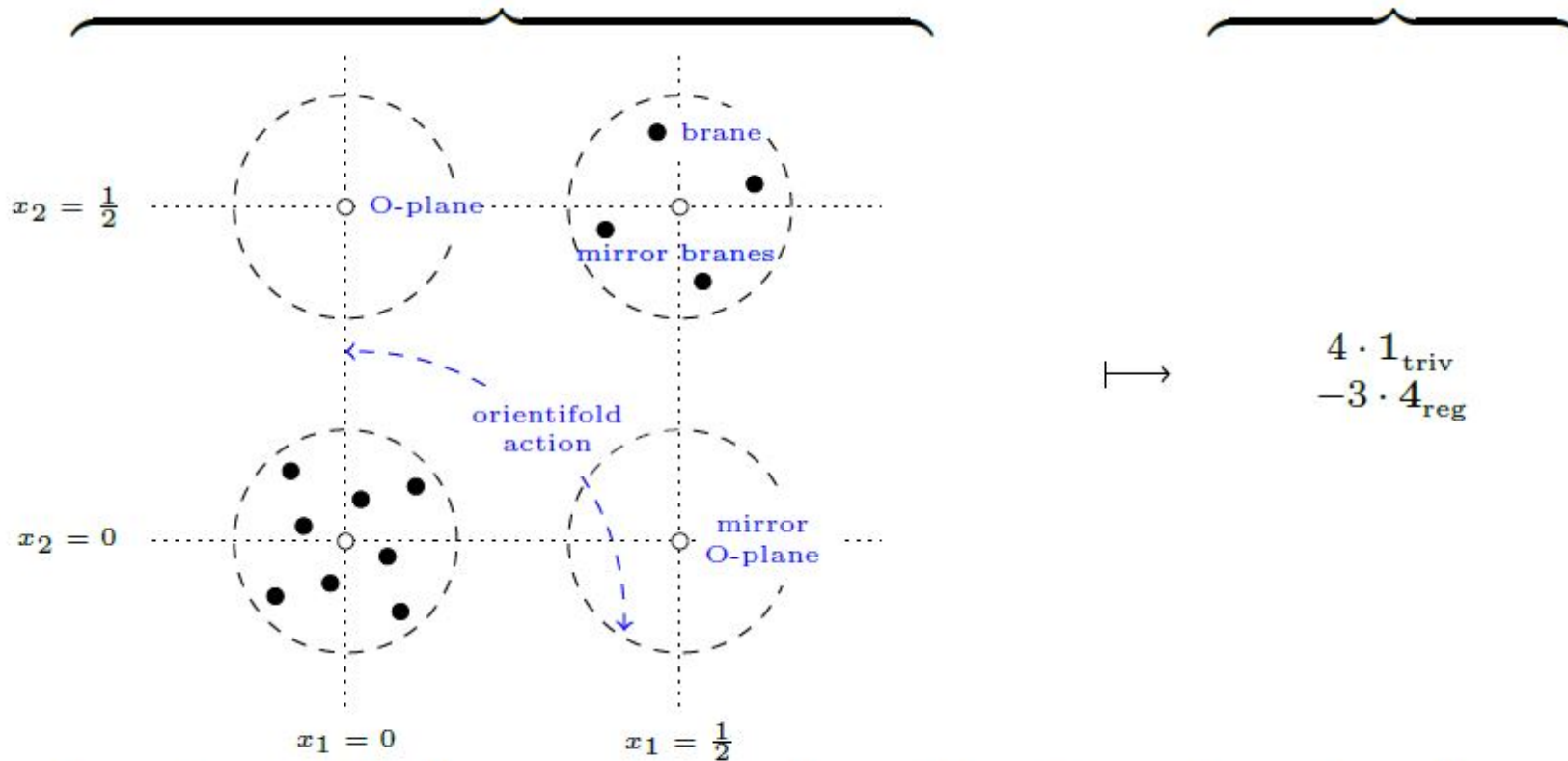
Figure O – Pushforward in equivariant Cohomotopy from the vicinity of a singularity to the full toroidal orientifold is an isomorphism on brane charges and an injection on O-plane charges, by Prop. [3.18](#). Shown is a case with $G = \mathbb{Z}_4$, as in [Figure M](#).

equivariant Cohomotopy
of representation torus
(orientifold Cohomotopy)

equivariant K-theory
of representation torus
= representation ring

$$\pi_{\mathbb{Z}_4}^{4\mathbb{H}}\left(\left(\mathbb{T}^{4\mathbb{H}}\right)_+\right) \xrightarrow{\text{stabilize and linearize}} \text{KO}_{\mathbb{Z}_4}^0 \simeq \text{RO}(\mathbb{Z}_4)$$

$$4 \cdot [\mathbb{Z}_4/\mathbb{Z}_4] - 3 \cdot [\mathbb{Z}_4/1] \longmapsto 4 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot 4_{\text{reg}}$$



Equivariant Cohomotopy implies local tadpole cancellation
by the combined unstable and stable version of the equivariant Hopf degree theorem.

equivariant Cohomotopy
of representation torus
(orientifold Cohomotopy)

$$\pi_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^{\mathbf{n}_{\text{sgn}}} \left(\left(\mathbb{T}^{\mathbf{n}_{\text{sgn}}} \right)_+ \right)$$

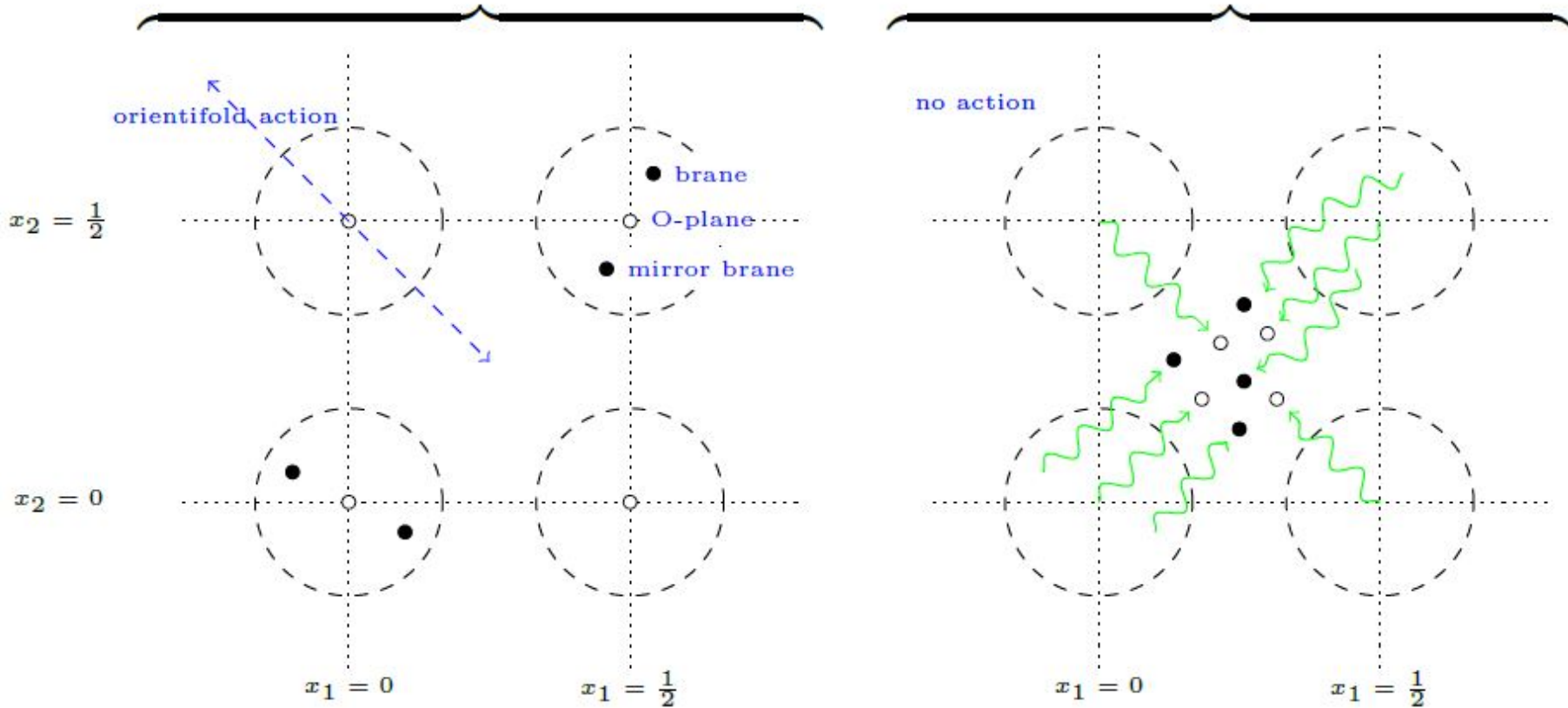
$$4 \cdot [\mathbb{Z}_2/\mathbb{Z}_2] - 2 \cdot [\mathbb{Z}_2/1]$$

forget equivariance

plain Cohomotopy
of plain torus

$$\pi^n \left(\left(\mathbb{T}^n \right)_+ \right)_{\mathbb{R}}$$

$$4 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 2 = 0$$



Super-differential equivariant Cohomotopy implies global tadpole cancellation by forcing the charge to vanish at global Elmendorf stage, and only there.

(3)

Brane charge in Differential Cohomotopy

implied by

Hypothesis H with **May-Segal Theorem**

Sati-Schreiber 19c [arXiv:1912.10425]

[back to top](#)

Cohomotopy
cocycle space

pointed
mapping space

$$\boldsymbol{\pi}^4(X) := \text{Maps}^{*/\!/}(X, S^4)$$

boldface!

$$\pi_0(\boldsymbol{\pi}^4(X)) = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Cohomotopy} \\ \text{cohomology} \\ \text{classes} \end{array} \right\} = \underset{\substack{\text{not} \\ \text{boldface}}}{\boldsymbol{\pi}^4(X)} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{Cohomotopy} \\ \text{set} \end{array}$$

$$\pi_1(\boldsymbol{\pi}^4(X)) = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Cohomotopy} \\ \text{gauge} \\ \text{transformations} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\pi_2(\boldsymbol{\pi}^4(X)) = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Cohomotopy} \\ \text{gauge of gauge} \\ \text{transformations} \end{array} \right\}$$

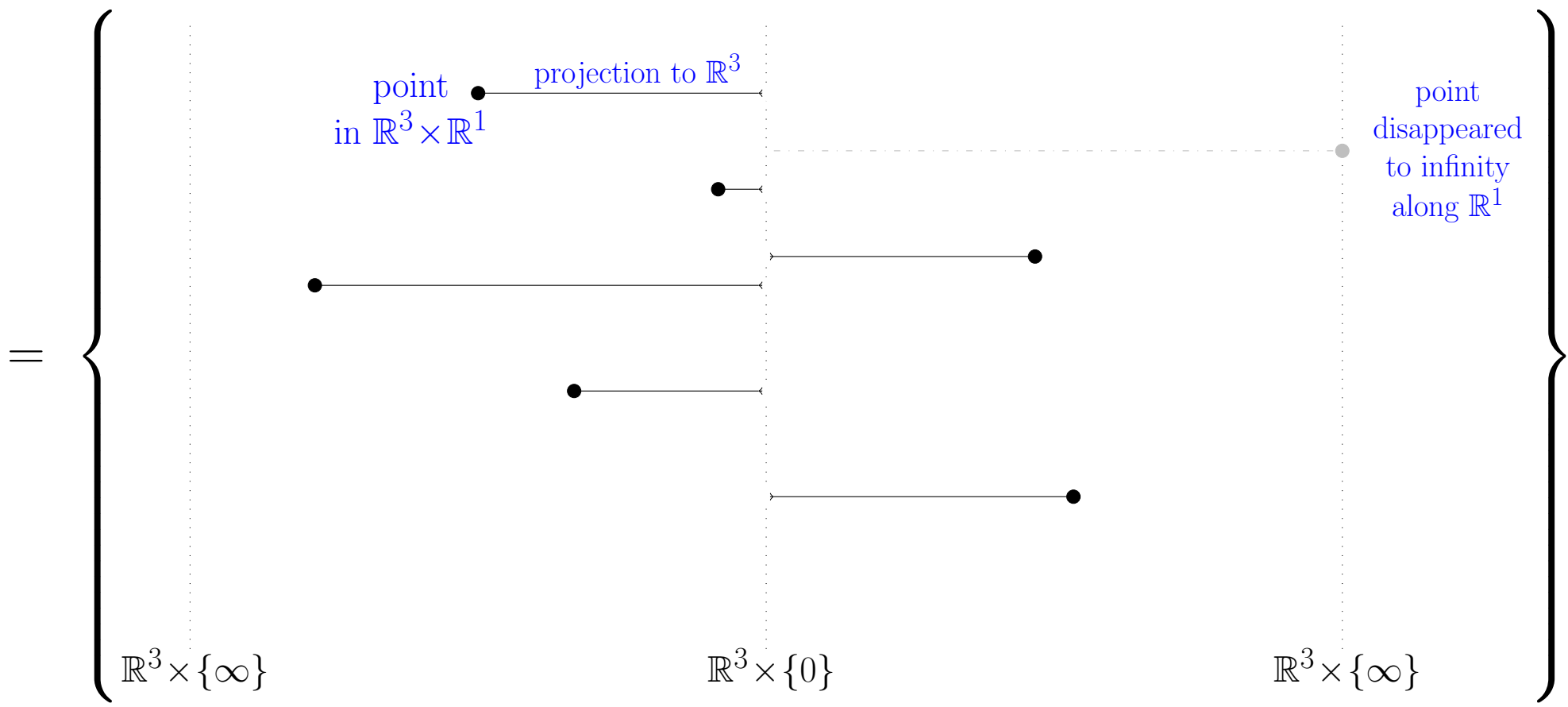
⋮

Cohomotopy cocycle space
 vanishing at ∞ on Euclidean 3-space

May-Segal theorem

$$\pi^4((\mathbb{R}^3)^{\text{cpt}}) \xleftarrow[\text{assign unit charge in Cohomotopy to each point}]{\text{hmtpy} \simeq} \text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{D}^1)$$

configuration space of points
 in $\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^1$
 which are:
 1) unordered
 2) distinct after projection to \mathbb{R}^3
 3) allowed to vanish to ∞ along \mathbb{R}^1



hence: a form of differential Cohomotopy assigns configuration spaces:

$$\pi^4((\mathbb{R}^d)^{\text{cpt}} \wedge (\mathbb{R}^{4-d})_+) \xleftarrow{\text{hmtpy} \cong} \pi_{\text{diff}}^4((\mathbb{R}^d)^{\text{cpt}} \wedge (\mathbb{R}^{4-d})_+) := \text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{D}^{4-d})$$

Smash product of pointed topological spaces	Visualization	
	with point at infinity	as Penrose diagram
<p>cocycles vanish at infinity along these direction</p> $\overbrace{(\mathbb{R}^d)^{\text{cpt}}} \wedge \overbrace{(\mathbb{R}^{p-d})_+}$ <p>...but not necessarily along these</p>		
<p>cocycles vanish at infinity along these direction</p> $(\mathbb{R}^d)_+ \wedge \overbrace{(\mathbb{R}^{p-d})^{\text{cpt}}}$ <p>...but not necessarily along these</p>		

Lemma:

*Un-ordered configurations
of points in \mathbb{R}^D
with labels in \mathbb{D}^1*

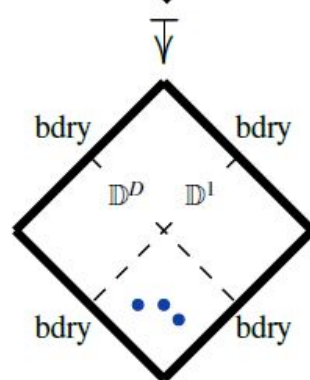
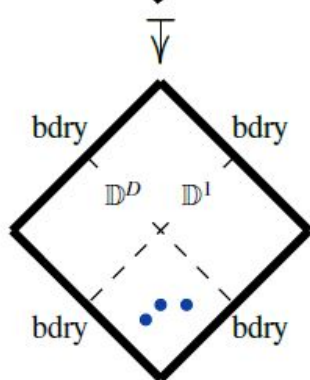
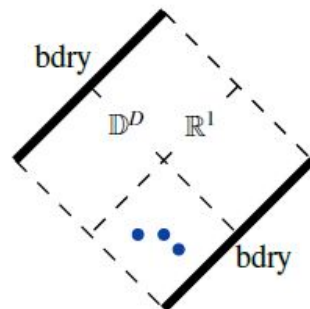
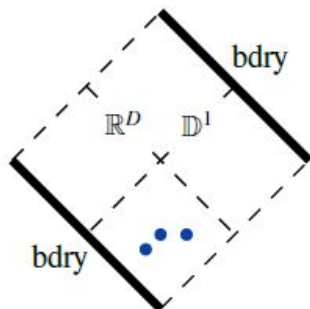
*Un-ordered configurations
of points in \mathbb{R}^1
with labels in \mathbb{R}^D*

$$\bigsqcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}\{1, \dots, n\}} \text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^D) \underset{\text{hmtpy}}{\simeq} \text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^D, \mathbb{D}^1) \times_{\text{Conf}(\mathbb{D}^{D+1})} \text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^1, \mathbb{D}^D)$$

*Ordered configurations
of points in \mathbb{R}^D*

*Un-ordered configurations
of points in \mathbb{D}^{D+1}*

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} \text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^D, \mathbb{D}^1) & \text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^1, \mathbb{D}^D) \\ \searrow^{((i_L)^*)_*} & \swarrow_{((i_R)^*)_*} \\ & \text{Conf}(\mathbb{D}^{D+1}) \end{array} \right)$$



Consequence:

assuming
Hypothesis H:

Transversal space
to 3-codim branes
hence to D6-branes

Transversal space
to 1-codim branes
hence to D8-branes

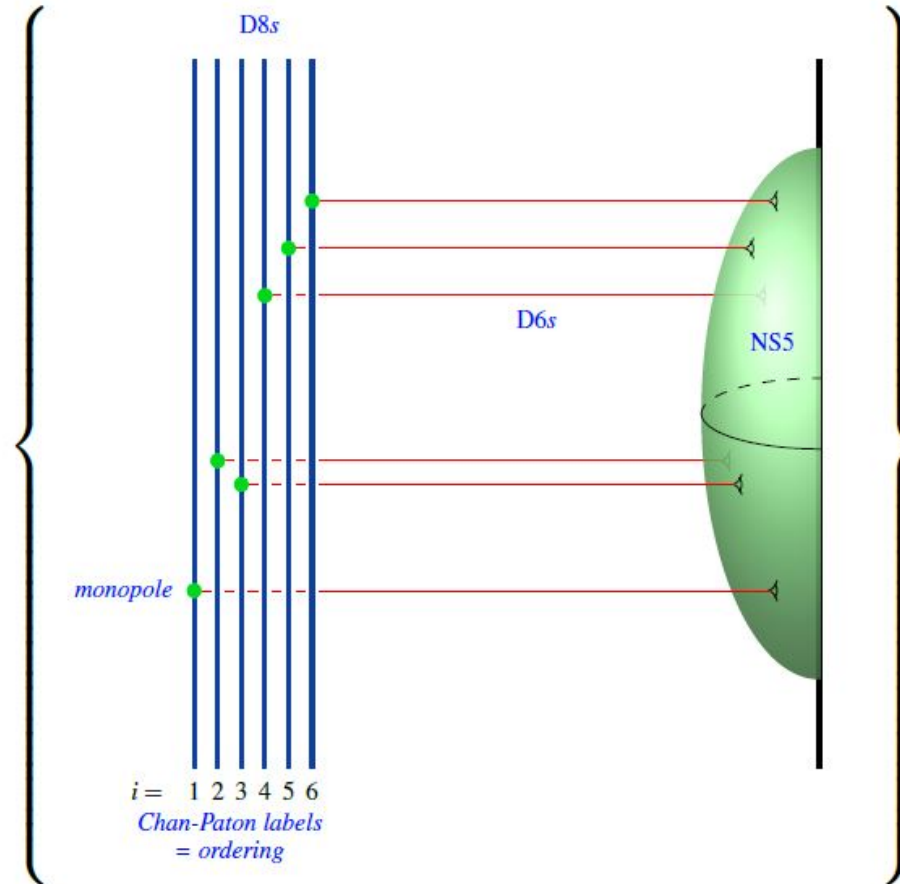
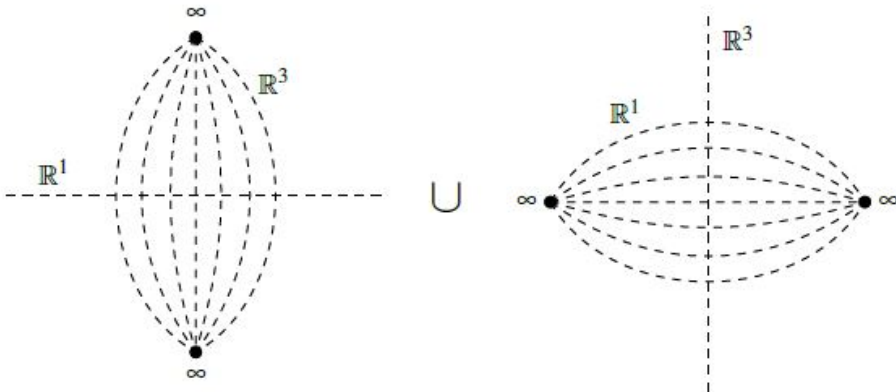
Differential
Cohomotopy

differential Cohomotopy cocycle space
reflecting $D6 \perp D8$ -charges

$$(\mathbb{R}^3)^{\text{cpt}} \wedge (\mathbb{R}^1)_+ \cup (\mathbb{R}^3)_+ \wedge (\mathbb{R}^1)^{\text{cpt}}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\pi_{\text{diff}}^4}$$

$$\bigsqcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^3)_{\{1, \dots, n\}}$$



0) Nonabelian Differential Cohomology

Brane charge in...

1) Twisted Cohomotopy theory

2) Equivariant Cohomotopy theory

3) Differential Cohomotopy theory

implies...

4) Hanany-Witten Theory

5) Chan-Paton Data

6) BMN Matrix Model States

7) M2/M5 Brane Bound States

(4)

Hanany-Witten Theory

implied by

Hypothesis H with **Fadell-Husseini Theorem**

Sati-Schreiber 19c [arXiv:1912.10425]

[back to top](#)

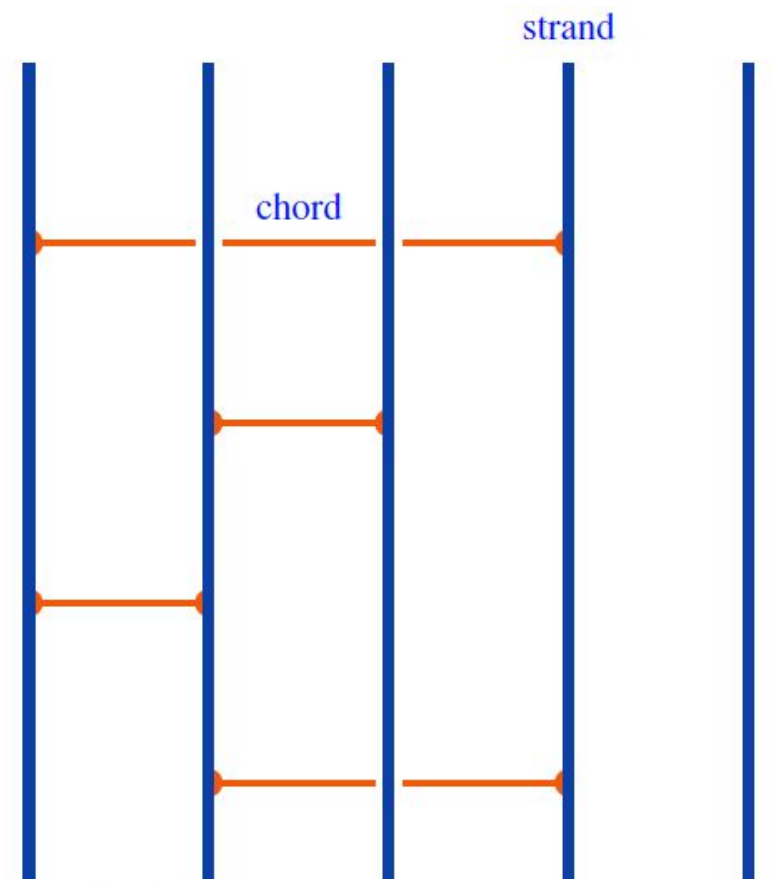
higher co-observables on $D6 \perp D8$ -intersections

$$H_{\bullet} \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{topological} \\ \text{phase space} \\ \bigsqcup_{[c]} \Omega_c \pi^4_{\text{diff}} \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{R}^1 \quad \cup \quad \mathbb{R}^3 \\ \mathbb{R}^3 \end{array} \right) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\simeq H_{\bullet} \left(\bigsqcup_{N_f \in \mathbb{N}} \Omega_{\text{Conf}}(\mathbb{R}^3)_{\{1, \dots, N_f\}} \right) \quad (\text{by the above})$$

$$\simeq \bigoplus_{N_f \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{A}_{N_f}^{\text{pb}} \quad \boxed{\text{Fadell-Husseini theorem}}$$

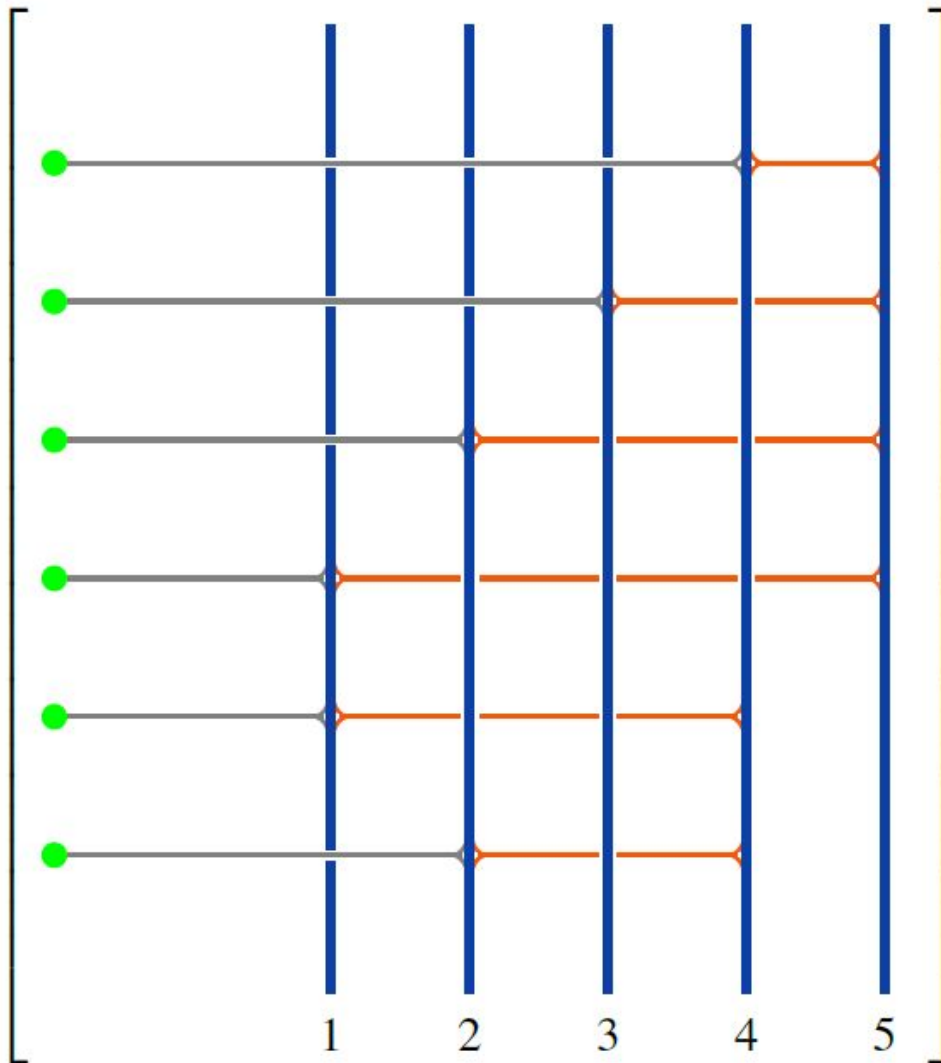
are algebra of horizontal chord diagrams:



$$\mathcal{A}_{N_f}^{\text{pb}} := \text{Span} \left\{ \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Horizontal chord diagrams} \\ \downarrow 1 \quad 2 \quad \dots \quad N_f \end{array} \right) \right\} \text{ modulo } \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{2T relations} \\ \left[\dots \begin{array}{c} | \dots | \dots | \dots | \dots | \dots \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\dots \begin{array}{c} | \dots | \dots | \dots | \dots | \dots \end{array} \right] \\ \text{and 4T relations} \\ \left[\dots \begin{array}{c} | \dots | \dots | \dots | \dots \end{array} \right] + \left[\dots \begin{array}{c} | \dots | \dots | \dots | \dots \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\dots \begin{array}{c} | \dots | \dots | \dots | \dots \end{array} \right] + \left[\dots \begin{array}{c} | \dots | \dots | \dots | \dots \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right)$$

Consider the subspace of skew-symmetric co-observables,

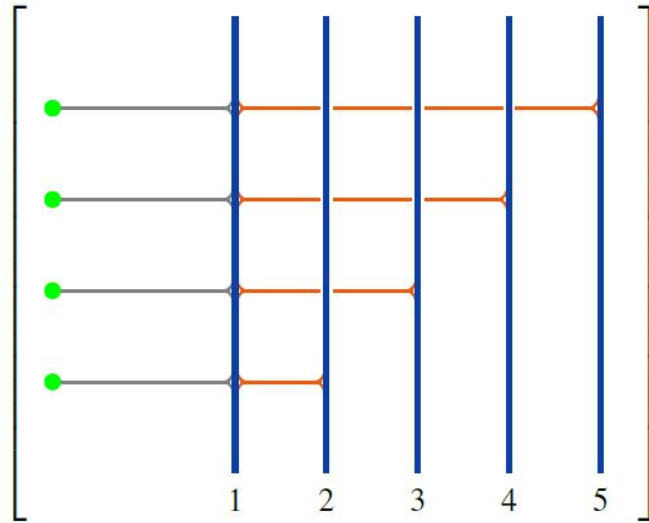
denote elements as follows:



$$= t_{45} \wedge t_{35} \wedge t_{25} \wedge t_{15} \wedge t_{14} \wedge t_{24}$$

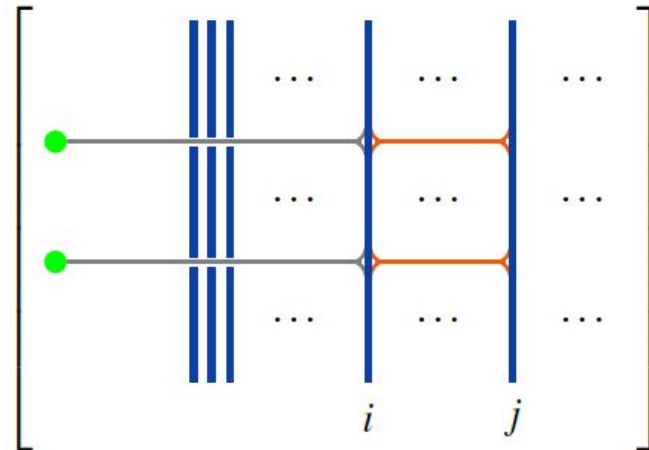
In the subspace of skew-symmetric co-observables we find:

the 2T relations
become the
ordering constraint



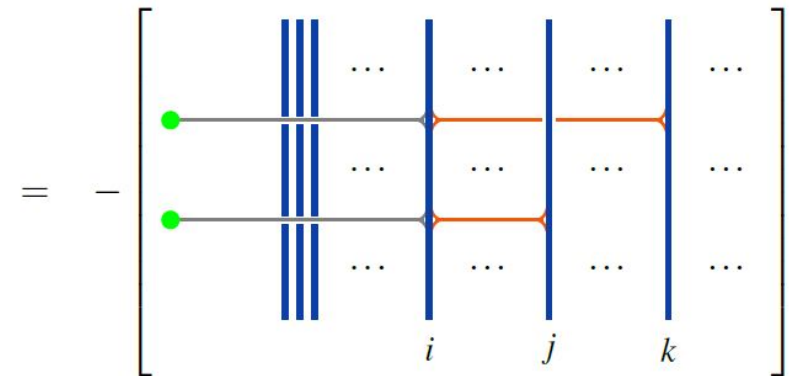
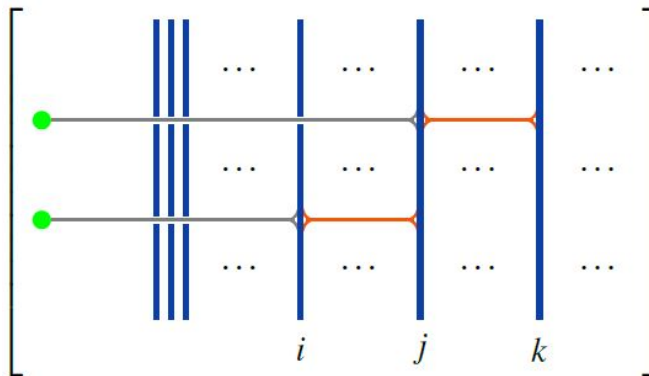
= form of any
non-vanishing element

skew-symmetry
becomes the
s-rule



= 0

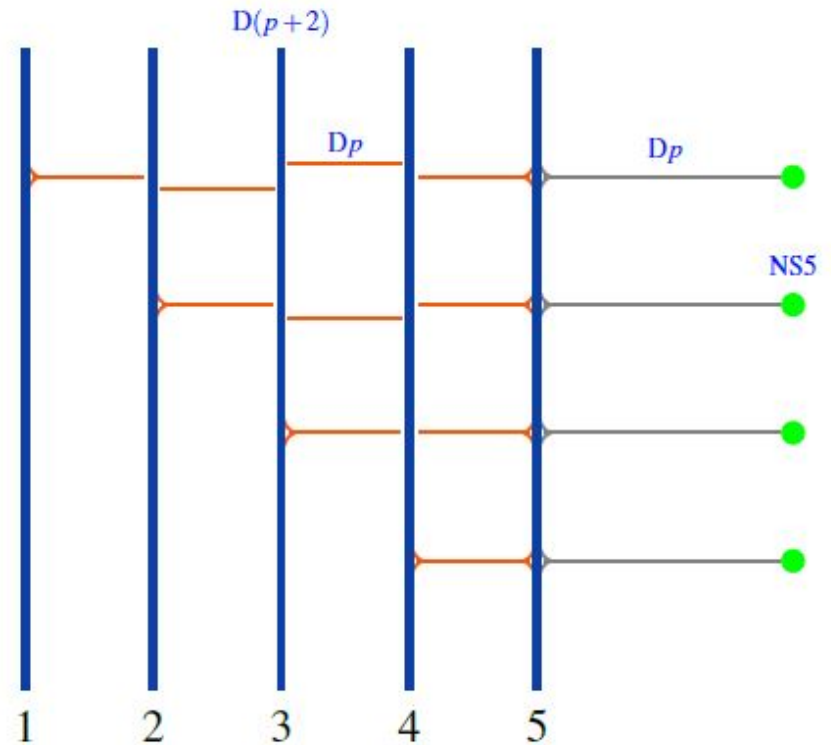
the 4T relations
become the
breaking rule



these are the rules of Hanany-Witten theory
for $NS5 \perp Dp \perp D(p+2)$ -brane intersections

if we identify horizontal chord diagrams as follows:

- (i) strands as $D(p+2)$ -branes;
- (ii) chords as Dp -branes,
stretching between $D(p+2)$ s;
- (iii) green dots as NS5-branes;
- (iv) gray lines as Dp -branes,
stretching from NS5 to $D(p+2)$.



(5)

Chan-Paton data

implied by

Hypothesis H with **Bar-Natan theorem**

Sati-Schreiber 19c [arXiv:1912.10425]

[back to top](#)

higher co-states on $D6 \perp D8$ -intersections

$$H^\bullet \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{topological} \\ \text{phase space} \\ \bigsqcup_{[c]} \Omega_c \pi^4_{\text{diff}} \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{R}^1 \quad \cup \quad \mathbb{R}^3 \\ \text{diagrams} \end{array} \right) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\simeq H^\bullet \left(\bigsqcup_{N_f \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^3) \right) \quad (\text{by the above})$$

$$\simeq \bigoplus_{N_f \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{W}_{N_f}^{\text{pb}}$$

Kohno & Cohen-Gitler theorem

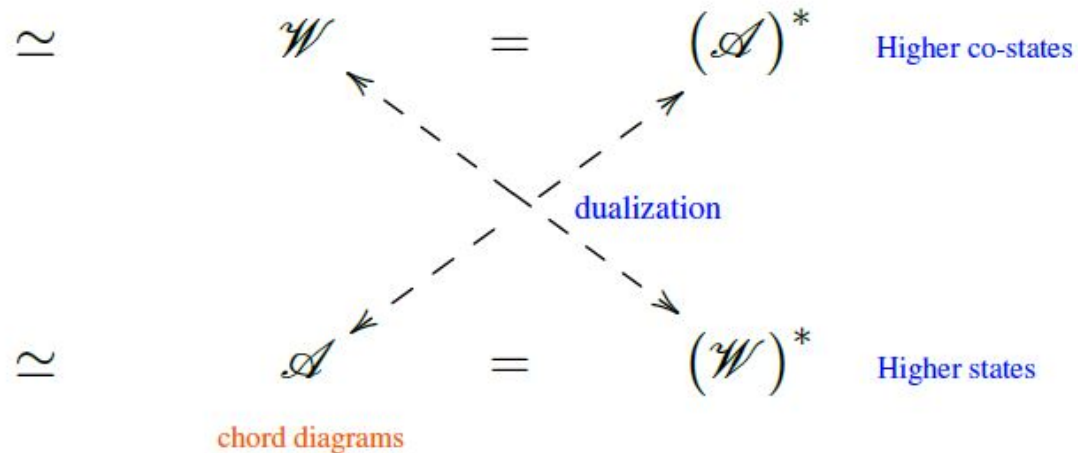
are **horizontal weight systems**:

Cohomology

Higher observables $H^\bullet \left(\underbrace{\bigsqcup_{N_f \in \mathbb{N}} \Omega \text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^3)}_{\text{phase space}} \right)$

phase space

weight systems

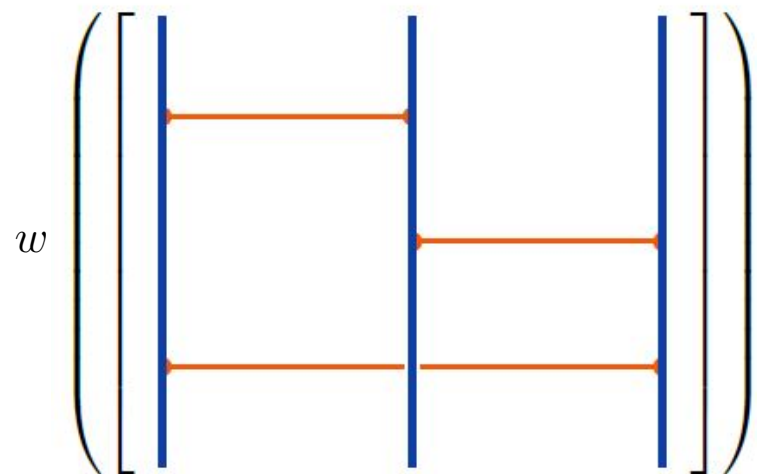


Higher co-observables $H_\bullet \left(\underbrace{\bigsqcup_{N_f \in \mathbb{N}} \Omega \text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^3)}_{\text{Homology}} \right)$

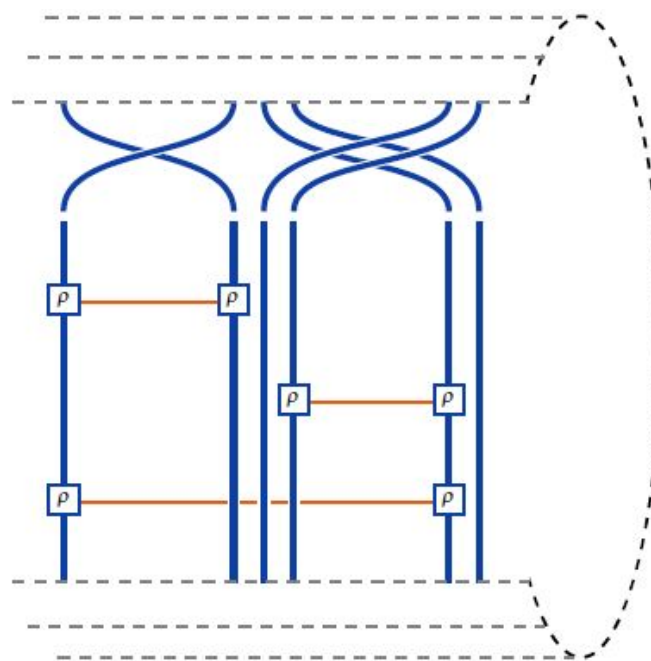
Homology

All **horizontal weight systems** $w : \mathcal{A}^{\text{pb}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ come from **Chan-Paton data**:

1) metric Lie representations ρ | 2) stacks of coincident strands | 3) winding monodromies:

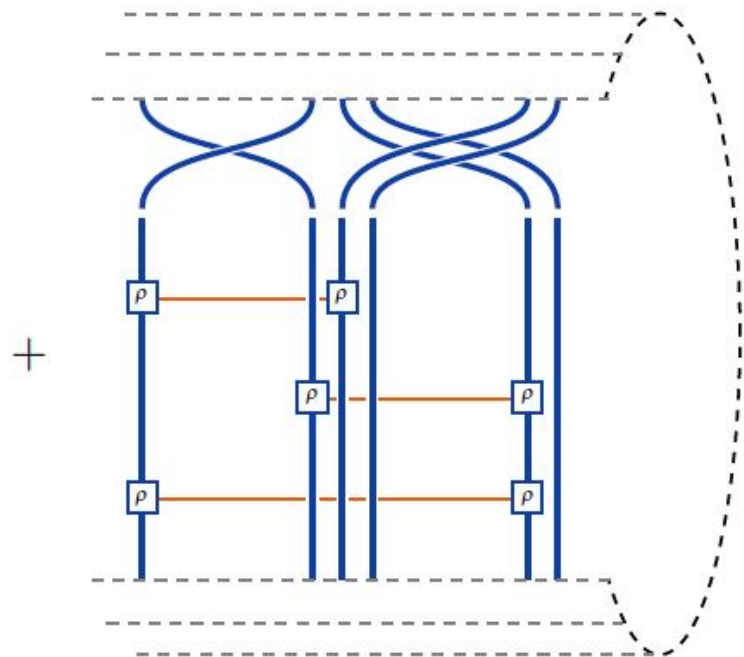


=

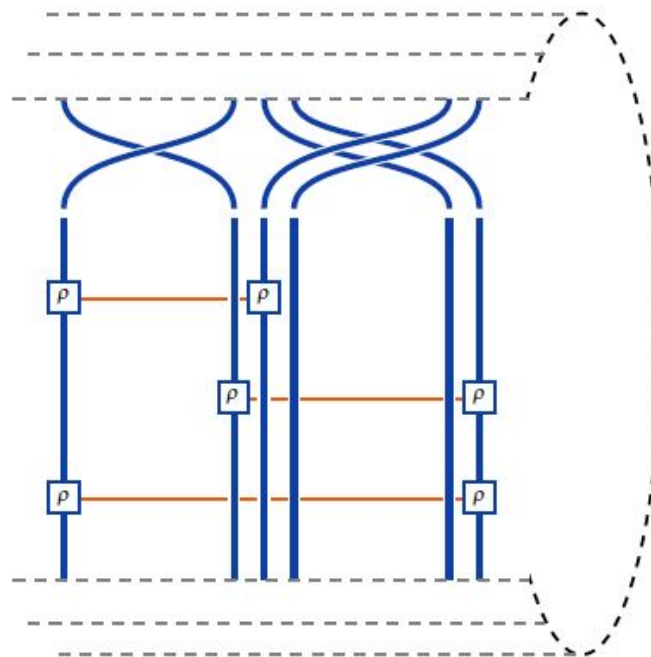


+

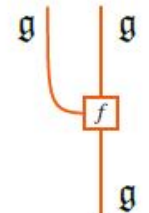
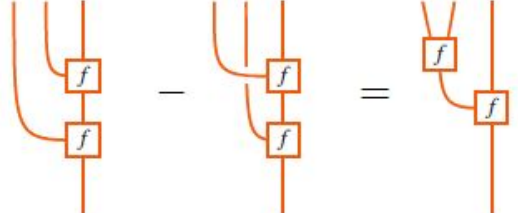
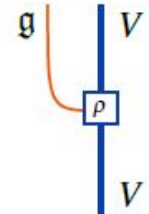
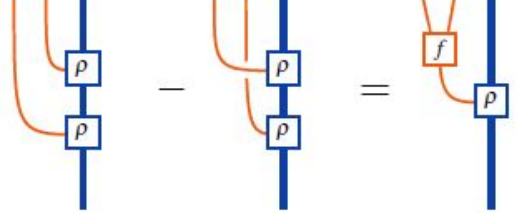

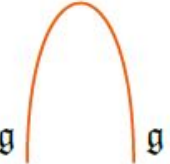


Bar-Natan theorem



+



+ ...

Data of metric Lie representation	Category notation	Penrose notation	Index notation
Lie bracket	$\begin{array}{c} \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \\ \downarrow f \\ \mathfrak{g} \end{array}$		$f_{ab}{}^c$
Jacobi identity	$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \otimes f - f \otimes \text{id}} & \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \\ \sigma_{213} \downarrow & & \downarrow f \\ (\text{id} \otimes f) \downarrow & & \downarrow f \\ \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathfrak{g} \end{array}$		$f_{ae}{}^d f_{bc}{}^e - f_{be}{}^d f_{ac}{}^e = f_{ec}{}^d f_{ab}{}^e$
Lie action	$\begin{array}{c} \mathfrak{g} \otimes V \\ \downarrow \rho \\ V \end{array}$		$\rho_a{}^i{}_j$
Lie action property	$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \otimes V & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \otimes \rho - f \otimes \text{id}} & \mathfrak{g} \otimes V \\ \sigma_{213} \downarrow & & \downarrow \rho \\ (\text{id} \otimes \rho) \downarrow & & \downarrow \rho \\ \mathfrak{g} \otimes V & \xrightarrow{\rho} & V \end{array}$		$\rho_a{}^j{}_l \rho_b{}^l{}_i - \rho_b{}^j{}_l \rho_a{}^l{}_i = f_{ab}{}^c \rho_c{}^j{}_i$
Metric	$\begin{array}{c} \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \\ \downarrow g \\ \mathbf{1} \end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{1} \\ \downarrow g^{-1} \\ \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \end{array}$	 	g_{ab}, g^{ab}
	$\begin{array}{c} V \otimes V \\ \downarrow k \\ \mathbf{1} \end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{1} \\ \downarrow k^{-1} \\ V \otimes V \end{array}$	 	k_{ij}, k^{ij}

(6)

BMN Matrix Model States

implied by

Hypothesis H

[back to top](#)

Horizontal chord diagrams

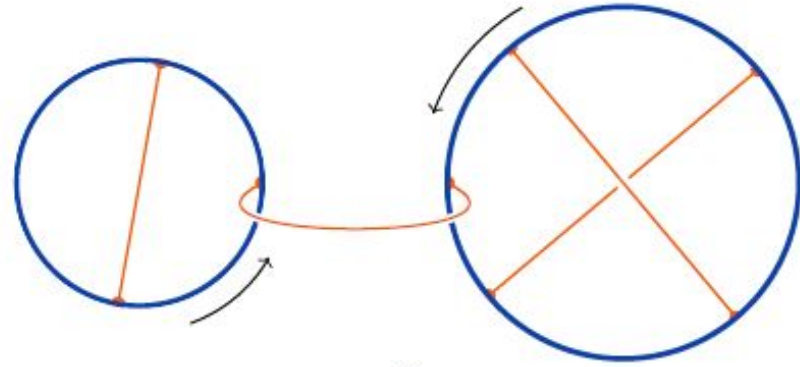
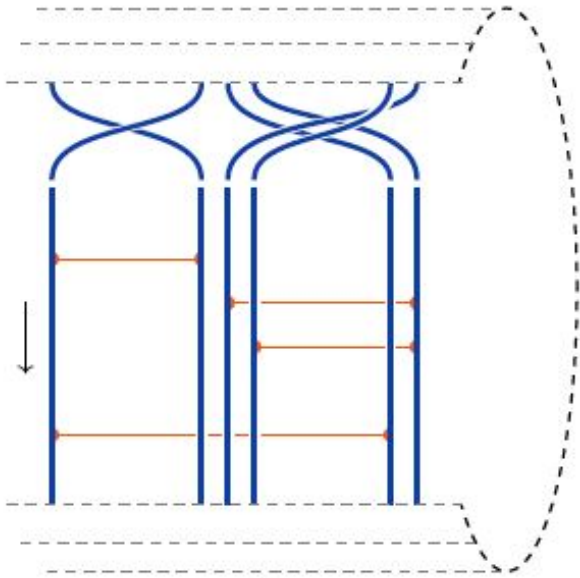
close up strands
after permutation

Sullivan chord diagrams

$$\mathcal{D}_{N_f=6}^{\text{pb}}$$

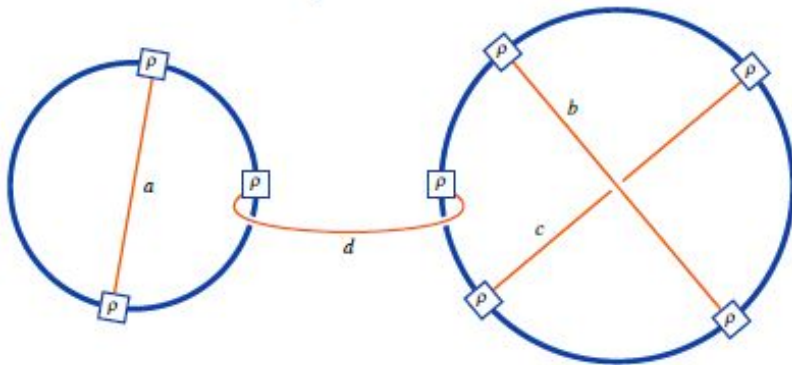
close₍₂₁₎₍₅₆₄₃₎

$$\rightarrow \mathcal{D}^s$$



Lie algebra
weight system

$$\text{Tr}_{(21)(5643)} \circ w_{(V,\rho)}$$



$$= \text{Tr}_V(\rho_a \cdot \rho_d \cdot \rho^a) \text{Tr}_V(\rho_b \cdot \rho_c \cdot \rho^d \cdot \rho^b \cdot \rho^c)$$

multi-trace observable

$\rho \in \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\mathbb{C}}$ MetricReps equivalently identified with:

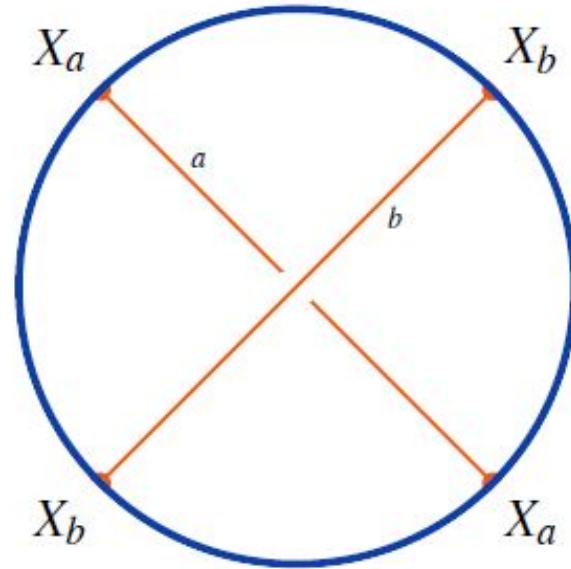
- 0) configuration of concentric fuzzy 2-spheres
- 1) fuzzy funnel state in DBI model for $Dp \perp D(p+2)$
- 2) susy state in BMN matrix model for M2/M5

corresponding weight systems $w_{(\rho,\sigma)} : \mathcal{A}^{\text{pb}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ are:

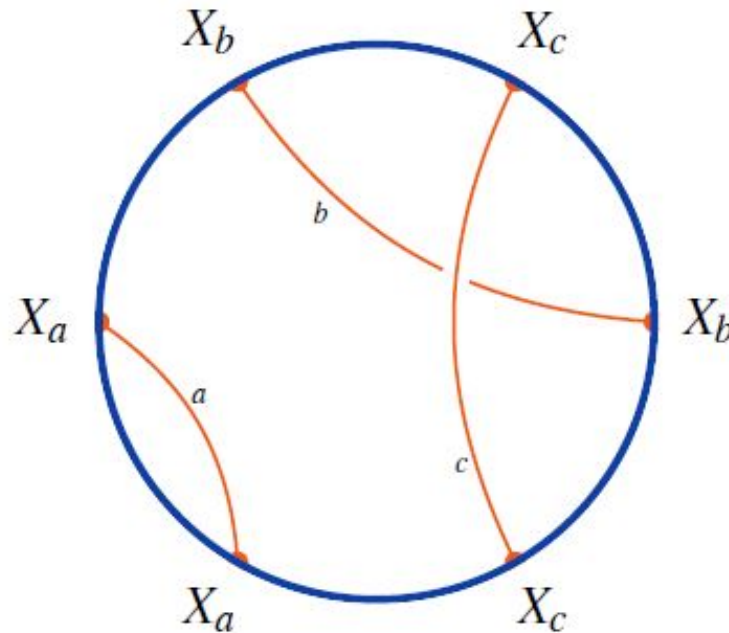
- 0) radius fluctuation amplitudes of fuzzy 2-spheres
- 1) invariant multi-trace observables in $\begin{cases} \text{DBI model} \\ \text{BMN model} \end{cases}$
- 2)

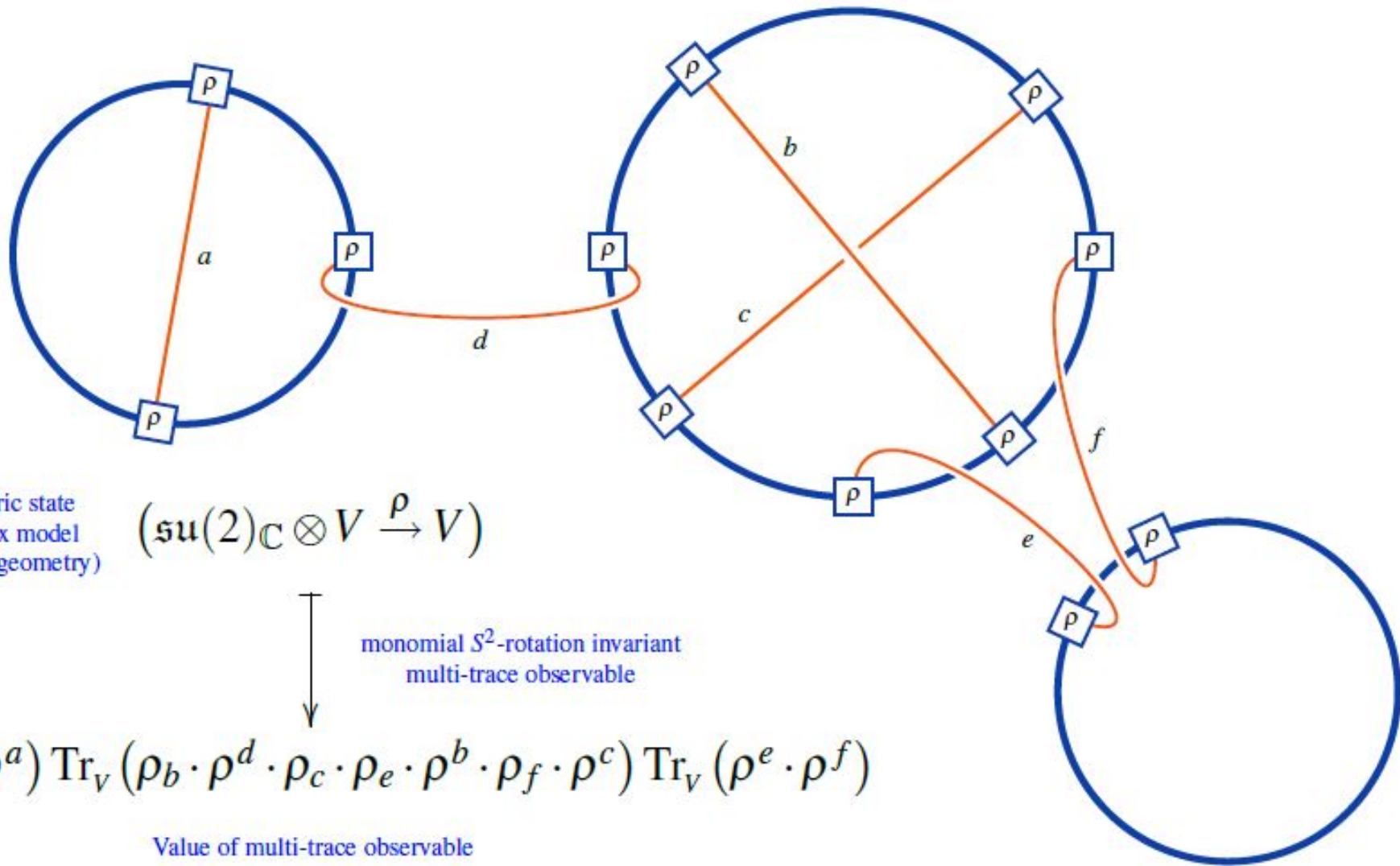
0) Radius fluctuation observables on N -bit fuzzy 2-spheres S_N^2 are $\mathbf{N} \in \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\mathbb{C}}$ MetricReps weight systems on chord diagrams:

$$\int_{S_N^2} (R^2)^2 \textcircled{\otimes} \\ = \frac{4\pi}{\sqrt{N^2-1}} \text{Tr}(X_a \cdot X_b \cdot X^a \cdot X^b)$$

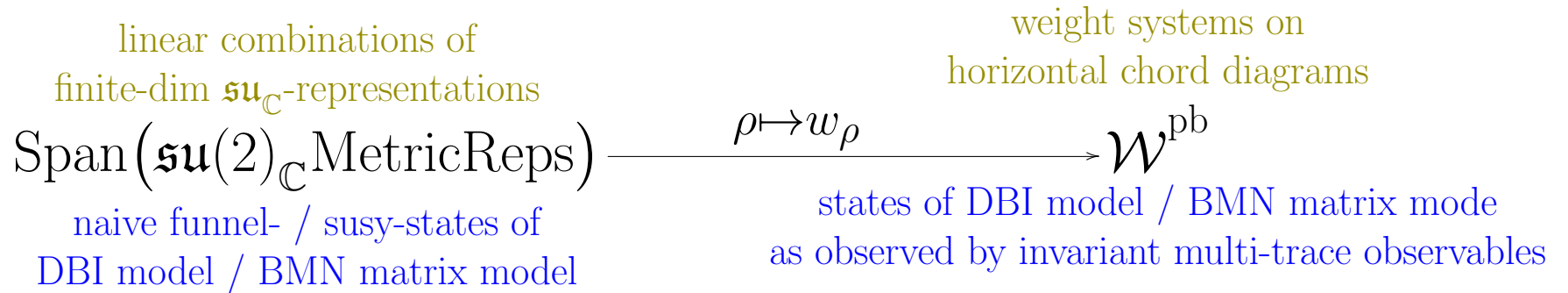


$$\int_{S_N^2} (R^2)^3 \textcircled{\otimes} \\ = \frac{4\pi}{\sqrt{N^2-1}} \text{Tr}(X_a \cdot X^a \cdot X_b \cdot X_c \cdot X^b \cdot X^c)$$





1,2) weight system w_ρ is the observable aspect of matrix model state ρ :



(7)

M2/M5 Brane Bound States

implied by

Hypothesis H

[back to top](#)

Given a *sequence* of susy states in the BMN matrix model

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{M2/M5-brane state} \\
 \text{(finite-dim } \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\mathbb{C}}\text{-rep)} \\
 \underbrace{(V, \rho)} \\
 \\
 \text{M2/M5-brane charge in } i\text{th stack} \\
 \text{(} i\text{th irrep with multiplicity)} \\
 \overbrace{(N_i^{(M2)} \cdot \mathbf{N}_i^{(M5)})} \\
 \\
 \underbrace{\bigoplus_i}_{\text{stacks of coincident branes}} \in \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\mathbb{C}}\text{MetricReps}/\sim \\
 \text{(direct sum over irreps)}
 \end{array}$$

this is argued to converge to macroscopic M2- *or* M5-branes depending on how the sequence behaves in the large N limit:

Stacks of macroscopic...

	<i>M2-branes</i>	<i>M5-branes</i>	
If for all i	$N_i^{(M5)} \rightarrow \infty$	$N_i^{(M2)} \rightarrow \infty$	(the relevant large N limit)
with fixed	$N_i^{(M2)}$	$N_i^{(M5)}$	(the number of coincident branes in the i th stack)
and fixed	$N_i^{(M2)}/N$	$N_i^{(M5)}/N$	(the charge/light-cone momentum carried by the i th stack)

Given a *sequence* of susy states in the BMN matrix model

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{M2/M5-brane state} \\
 \text{(finite-dim } \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\mathbb{C}}\text{-rep)} \\
 \underbrace{(V, \rho)} \\
 \text{M2/M5-brane charge in } i\text{th stack} \\
 \text{(} i\text{th irrep with multiplicity)} \\
 \underbrace{\left(N_i^{(\text{M2})} \cdot \mathbf{N}_i^{(\text{M5})} \right)} \\
 \underbrace{\bigoplus_i}_{\text{stacks of coincident branes}} \left(N_i^{(\text{M2})} \cdot \mathbf{N}_i^{(\text{M5})} \right) \in \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\mathbb{C}}\text{MetricReps}/\sim \\
 \text{(direct sum over irreps)}
 \end{array}$$

the large N
limit does *not* exist

but
does exist in weight systems

here:

$$\text{Span}(\mathfrak{su}(2)_{\mathbb{C}}\text{MetricReps}) \xrightarrow{\rho \mapsto w_{\rho}} \mathcal{W}^{\text{pb}}$$

if we normalize by the scale of the fuzzy 2-sphere geometry:

$$\underbrace{\frac{4\pi 2^{2n}}{\left(\left(N^{(\text{M5})} \right)^2 - 1 \right)^{1/2+n}} w_{\mathbf{N}^{(\text{M5})}}}_{\text{Single M2-brane state in BMN model}} \in \mathcal{W}^{\text{pb}}$$

Single M2-brane state in BMN model
(multiple of $\mathfrak{su}_{\mathbb{C}}$ -weight system)

states as seen by multi-trace observables
(weight systems on chord diagrams)

Fuzzy 2-sphere geometries
(metric representations of $\mathfrak{su}(2)_\mathbb{C}$)

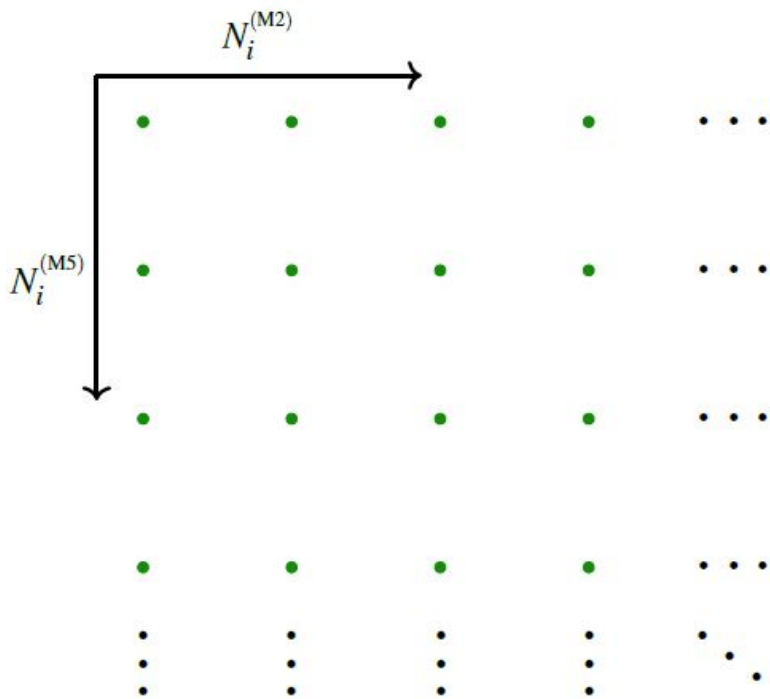
M2-M5-brane bound states
(normalized Lie algebra weights)

Supersymmetric states of BMN matrix model
(weight systems on Sullivan chord diagrams)

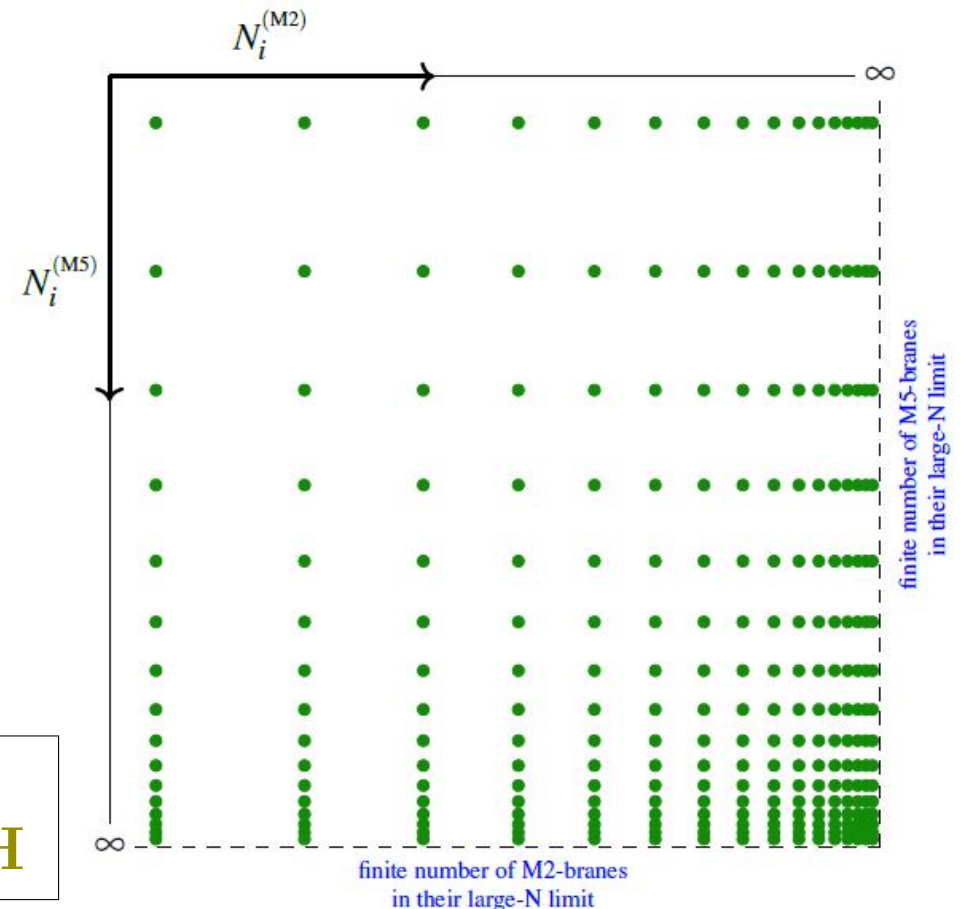
$$\mathfrak{su}(2)_\mathbb{C} \text{MetMod}/\sim \xrightarrow{\Psi(-)} \prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{W}^n$$

\wr

$$\left\{ \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \left(\underbrace{N_i^{(M2)}}_{\text{multiplicity}} \cdot \underbrace{N_i^{(M5)}}_{\text{irrep of } \dim_{\mathbb{C}} = N_i^{(M5)}} \right) \mid \left\{ (N_i^{(M2)}, N_i^{(M5)}) \right\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \in \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{N}} (\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}) \right\} \rightarrow \left\{ \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} N_i^{(M2)}}}_{\text{Mixture}} \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \underbrace{\frac{N_i^{(M2)} 4\pi 2^{2n}}{((N_i^{(M5)})^2 - 1)^{1/2+n}}}_{\text{Normalized radii}} \underbrace{W_{N_i^{(M5)}}}_{\text{Lie weights}} \mid \left\{ (N_i^{(M2)}, N_i^{(M5)}) \right\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \in \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{N}} (\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}) \right\} / \sim$$



\mapsto



M2/M5-brane bound states
as emergent under Hypothesis H

End.

[back to top](#)