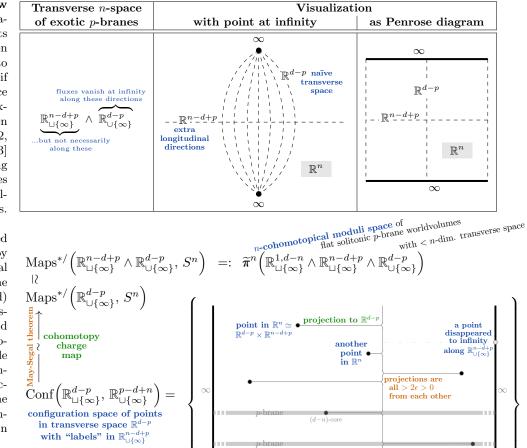
## 2.3.2 Exotic brane configurations via May-Segal's theorem

Cohomotopy charge in low codimension. The Pontrjagin theorem (§2.3.1) suggests that every solitonic brane seen by *n*-Cohomotopy "wants to be" a d-n-brane. Indeed, if the available transverse space is < n-dimensional as for exotic branes (e.g. the M9), then the May-Segal theorem [May72, Thm. 2.7][Segal73, Thm. 3] may be understood as saying that *n*-Cohomotopy still sees (d-n) - branes, but "delocalized" to look like exotic branes.

May-Segal's theorem indeed identifies the *n*-Cohomotopy moduli of < *n*-dimensional transverse spaces with the configurations of (unordered) points in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  which are distinct as points in  $\mathbb{R}^{d-p}$  (and as such look like transverse positions of flat *p*-branes) while their "core" may escape to infinity in the tangential direction, reflecting the fact that the *n*-Cohomotopy flux is not constrained to vanish at infinity in these directions.

Notice the dichotomy: If branes *can not escape to*  $\infty$  then their *fluxes vanish at*  $\infty$  and vice versa. This is why in passing from the Cohomotopy charge to the corresponding brane configurations the subscripts swap as  $(-)_{\cup \{\infty\}} \leftrightarrow (-)_{\cup \{\infty\}}$ .



 $\mathbb{R}^{d-p}$ 

 $\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & \operatorname{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^{d-p}_{\cup\{\infty\}}, \mathbb{R}^{n-d+p}_{\cup\{\infty\}}) \text{ is the pointed space of} \\ \bullet \text{ un-ordered tuples of points in } \mathbb{R}^n \simeq \mathbb{R}^{d-p} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-d+p} & - \text{ as such they look like flat solitonic } d-n \text{-branes.} \\ \bullet \text{ which have pairwise distinct projections to } \mathbb{R}^{d-p} & - \text{ as such they look like flat solitonic } p \text{-branes} \\ \bullet \text{ and may escape to or emerge from } \infty \text{ along } \mathbb{R}^{n-d+p}_{\cup\{\infty\}} & - \text{ like partially de-localized } d-n \text{-brane solitons} \\ \end{array}$ 

(NB: These configuration spaces are connected: The moduli are all in higher homotopy, invisible to traditional treatment.)

**Pontrjagin's Cohomotopy charge map** still exhibits the equivalence of the May-Segal theorem, now known as the inverse "electric field map" [Segal73, §1][McD75, §1] or "scanning map" and evaluated on the configuration space by [Segal73, §3], assigning to each point in the configuration the unit (d-p)-cohomotopy charge of a solitonic p-brane, but regarded after inclusion into the cohomotopy charge space of solitonic (d-n)-branes: