

Differential Cohomotopy implies intersecting brane observables via configuration spaces and chord diagrams

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May 7, 2021

Abstract

We introduce a differential refinement of Cohomotopy cohomology theory, defined on Penrose diagram spacetimes, whose cocycle spaces are unordered configuration spaces of points. First we prove that brane charge quantization in this differential 4-Cohomotopy theory implies intersecting $p \perp (p+2)$ -brane moduli given by ordered configurations of points in the transversal 3-space. Then we show that the higher (co-)observables on these brane moduli, conceived as the (co-)homology of the Cohomotopy cocycle space, are given by weight systems on horizontal chord diagrams and reflect a multitude of effects expected in the microscopic quantum theory of $Dp \perp D(p+2)$ -brane intersections: condensation to stacks of coincident branes and their Chan-Paton factors, fuzzy funnel states and M2-brane 3-algebras, AdS₃-gravity observables and supersymmetric indices of Coulomb branches, M2/M5-brane bound states in the BMN matrix model and the Hanany-Witten rules, as well as gauge/gravity duality between all these. We discuss this in the context of the hypothesis that the M-theory C-field is charge-quantized in Cohomotopy theory.

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1 Introduction and overview

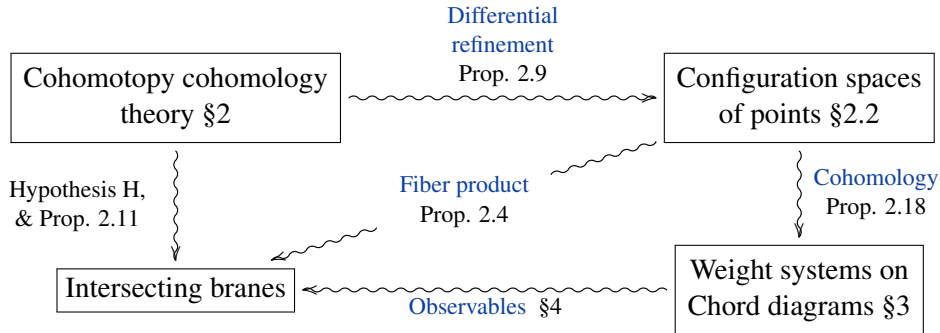
The general open problem. The rich physics expected on coincident and intersecting branes (reviewed in [IU12]), which geometrically engineer non-perturbative quantum gauge field theories [KV97][HW97][GW08] (reviewed in [Kar98][GK99][Faz17]) close to quantum chromodynamics [Wi98][SSu04][SSu05] (reviewed in [Re14][Su16]) and model quantum microstates accounting for black hole entropy [SV96][CM96] (reviewed in [Kr06][Sen07]), has come to be center stage in string theory – or rather in the “theory formerly known as strings” [Du96]. Despite all that is known about D-branes from the two limiting cases of (a) string perturbation theory and (b) worldvolume gauge theory, an actual comprehensive theory of non-perturbative brane physics, namely an actual formulation of *M-theory* [Du99], still remains an open problem [Du96, 6][HLW98, p. 2][Du98, p. 6][NH98, p. 2][Du99, p. 330][Mo14, 12][CP18, p. 2][Wi19]¹[Du19]². The lack of such a genuine theory of brane physics has recently surfaced in a debate about the validity of D3-brane constructions that had dominated the discussion in a large part of the community for the last 15 years; see [DvR18][Ba19, p. 14-22].

Hypothesis H. Based on a re-analysis of the super p -brane WZW terms from the point of view of homotopy theory [FSS13][FSS15][FSS16a][FSS16b][BSS18] (reviewed in [FSS19a]), we have recently formulated a concrete hypothesis about (at least part of) the mathematical nature of M-theory: This *Hypothesis H* [Sa13, 2.5][FSS19b] asserts that in M-theory the C-field of 11d supergravity [CJS78] is charge-quantized [Fr00][Sa10] in the non-abelian generalized cohomology theory called *J-twisted Cohomotopy theory*. This hypothesis turns out to imply [FSS19b][FSS19c][SS19a][SS19b] a wealth of subtle topological effects expected in string/M-theory. This suggests that it is a correct proposal about the mathematics underpinning M-theory, at least in the topological sector.

Differential refinement. In this article we take a step beyond the topological sector and investigate to which extent a geometrically (“differentially”) refined form (cf. [FSS15]) of Hypothesis H leads to the emergence/derivation of expected phenomena on coincident and intersecting branes. For exposition see also [Sc20].

First, our main **mathematical observations** here are the following (§2):

- (1) A differential refinement of Cohomotopy cohomology theory is given by *un-ordered configuration spaces of points*.
- (2) The fiber product of such differentially refined Cohomotopy cocycle spaces describing $D6 \perp D8$ -brane intersections is homotopy-equivalent to the *ordered configuration space of points* in the transversal space.
- (3) The higher observables on this moduli space are equivalently weight systems on horizontal chord diagrams.



Second, we make the **string-theoretic observation** (§4) that these weight systems on horizontal chord diagrams, when regarded as higher observables reflect a multitude of effects expected on brane intersections in string theory.

This leads to an understanding and clarification of relations among various physical concepts and points to a unifying theme, relying on constructions from seemingly distinct mathematical areas which are brought together – see Figure 1.

¹[Wi19] at 21:15: “I actually believe that string/M-theory is on the right track toward a deeper explanation. But at a very fundamental level it’s not well understood. And I’m not even confident that we have a good concept of what sort of thing is missing or where to find it.”

²[Du19] at 17:04: “The problem we face is that we have a patchwork understanding of M-theory, like a quilt. We understand this corner and that corner, but what’s lacking is the overarching big picture. Directly or indirectly, my research hopes to explain what M-theory really is. We don’t know what it is.”

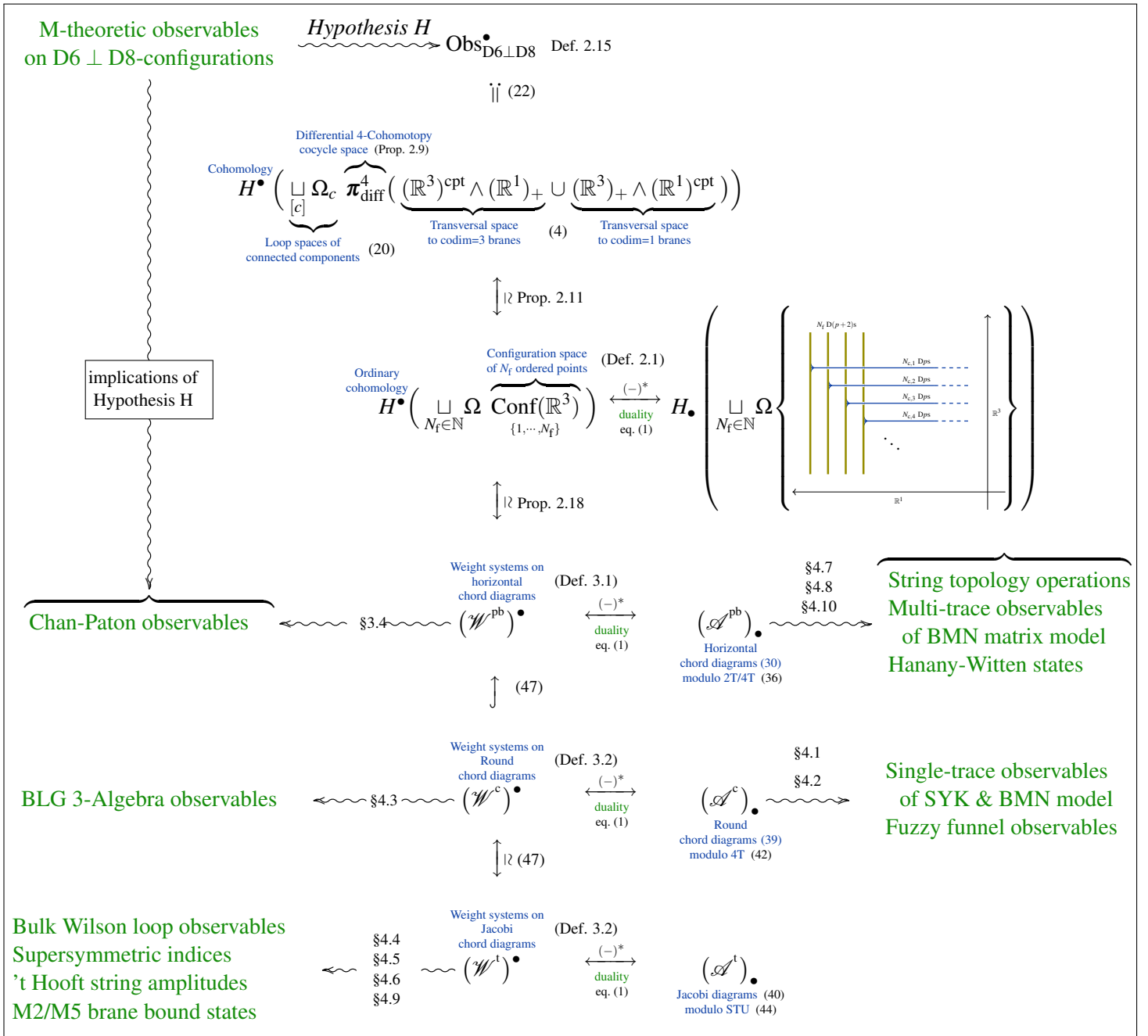


Figure 1 – Emergence of intersecting brane observables from a differentially refined version (§2) of *Hypothesis H*.

Top-down M-theory. We highlight that, assuming Hypothesis H, the analysis shown in Figure 1 is completely *top-down*: knowledge about gauge field theory and perturbative string theory is not used in deriving the algebras of observables of M-theory, but only to interpret them. See also Observation 4.2 on dualities.

While we suggest that the rich system of expected effects emerging in Figure 1, further supports the proposal that Hypothesis H is a correct proposal about the mathematical nature of M-theory, there must of course be more to M-theory than seen in Figure 1. But it is also clear that the differential refinement of Cohomotopy cohomology theory discussed here (in §2 below) is to be further refined, notably by enhancing it with super-differential flux form structure as in [FSS15][FSS16a], with ADE-equivariant structure as in [HSS19], and with fiberwise stabilization as in [BSS18]. This is to be discussed elsewhere.

Gauge/Gravity duality. Collecting the observables and states emerging in Figure 1, we observe that the *mathematical duality* (as an instance of the concept described in [PT91][Co17]) between higher (co-)observables (21) on $D6 \perp D8$ -branes by *Hypothesis H*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{Cohomology} & & \text{weight systems} \\
 \text{Higher observables } H^\bullet \left(\bigsqcup_{N_f \in \mathbb{N}} \underbrace{\Omega \text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^3)}_{\text{phase space}} \right) & \simeq & \mathcal{W} = (\mathcal{A})^* \quad \text{Higher co-states} \\
 \text{Prop. 2.16} & & \text{Prop. 2.18} \\
 \text{Higher co-observables } H_\bullet \left(\bigsqcup_{N_f \in \mathbb{N}} \underbrace{\Omega \text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^3)}_{\text{Homology}} \right) & \simeq & \mathcal{A} = (\mathcal{W})^* \quad \text{Higher states} \\
 & & \text{chord diagrams}
 \end{array} \quad (1)$$

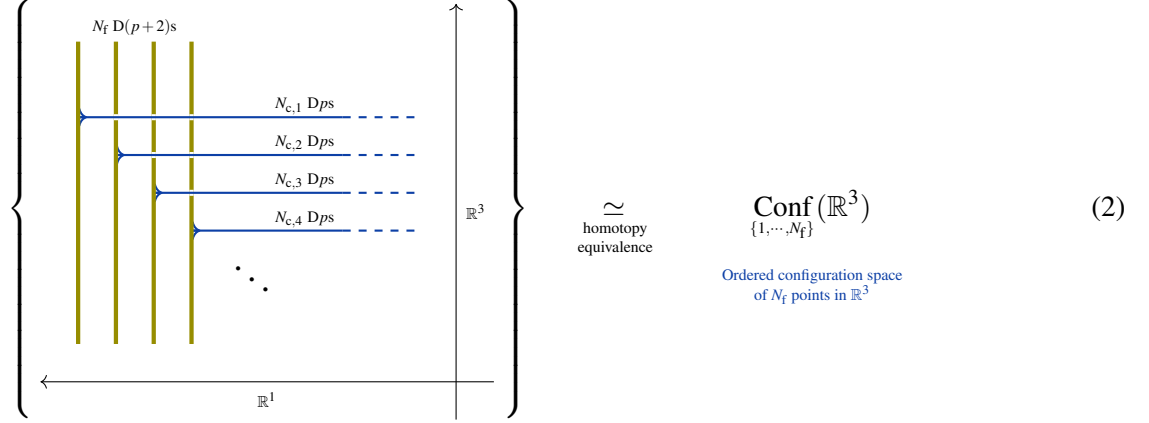
reflects the *gauge/gravity duality* (e.g. [DHMB15]) between observables/states of gauge theories and gravity theories on branes found in §4 – see Figure 2:

| Gauge theory | Gravity theory |
|---|---|
| <i>Observables:</i> chord diagrams $\in \mathcal{A}$ non-commutative/quantum (Rem. 2.19) | <i>Observables:</i> weight systems $\in \mathcal{W}$ commutative/classical |
| <i>States:</i> weight systems $\in \mathcal{W}$ | <i>States:</i> chord diagrams $\in \mathcal{A}$ |

| | |
|---|--|
| BMN matrix model §4.1, §4.8, §4.9 <hr/> <i>Observables:</i> multi-trace observables encoded by Sullivan chord diagrams identified as horizontal chord diagrams <hr/> <i>States:</i> fuzzy 2-sphere geometries encoded by $\mathfrak{su}(2)_{\mathbb{C}}$ -representations V identified as Lie algebra weight systems | AdS₃-gravity §4.4 <hr/> <i>Observables:</i> Wilson loop observables encoded by $\mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{C})$ -representations V identified as Lie algebra weight systems <hr/> <i>States:</i> Hyperbolic 3-manifolds encoded by knots encoded by round chord diagrams |
| RW-twisted $D = 3, \mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM theory §4.5 <hr/> <i>Observables:</i> e.g. supersymmetric index encoded by wheel chord diagrams <hr/> <i>States:</i> Coulomb branches identified as RW weight systems | Black $Dp \perp D(p+2)$-branes §4.10 <hr/> <i>Observables:</i> ... <hr/> <i>States:</i> Hanany-Witten brane intersections encoded by horizontal chord diagrams |
| DBI theory on $Dp \perp D(p+2)$-branes §4.2 <hr/> <i>Observables:</i> fuzzy funnel shape observables encoded by round chord diagrams <hr/> <i>States:</i> fuzzy funnel geometries encoded by $\mathfrak{su}(2)_{\mathbb{C}}$ -representations identified as Lie algebra weight systems | |

Figure 2 – Emergence of gauge/gravity duality from a differentially refined version (§2) of *Hypothesis H*.

Configuration spaces of intersecting branes seen in Cohomotopy. The brane intersections arising this way from *Hypothesis H* & Prop. 2.11 are transversal $p \perp (p+2)$ -brane intersections, specifically for $p = 6$ (Remark 2.14 below), where N_f $(p+2)$ -branes are arranged along an axis and $N_c = \sum_{i=1}^{N_f} N_{c,i}$ semi-infinite p -branes transversally intersecting them, with $N_{c,i}$ of them coincident and ending on the i th $(p+2)$ -brane. The p -branes move along the \mathbb{R}^3 inside the $(p+2)$ -branes which is normal to their intersection locus.



$Dp \perp D(p+2)$ -brane intersections as seen from nonabelian DBI theory. Transversal $Dp \perp D(p+2)$ -brane intersections have been discussed in the literature using the nonabelian DBI field theory [Ts97][My99] which is expected on the worldvolume of coincident D-branes; see [Kar98][GK99][Faz17] for review. The following table summarizes the main results of the traditional analysis (on the left) and indication of emergence from Cohomotopy (on the right):

| Expected physics of $Dp \perp D(p+2)$ -brane intersections | Statement | Derivation from non-abelian DBI | Emergence from Hypothesis H |
|--|---|--|-----------------------------|
| <i>Fuzzy funnel geometry</i> | A single $N_{c,i} Dp \perp D(p+2)$ -intersection is described by non-commutative fuzzy funnel geometry (Figure 3), identified, via Nahm's equations, with Yang-Mills monopoles in the $D(p+2)$ -brane world-volume. | [Di97][CMT99] [HZ99][My01] [CL02][BB04] [RST04][MN06] [MPRS06] | §4.2 |
| <i>Hanany-Witten rules</i> | The collection of all $N_f Dp \perp D(p+2)$ -brane intersections is subject to combinatorial rules, such as the <i>s-rule</i> and the <i>ordering constraint</i> . | [HW97][BGS97] [BG98][HOO98] [GK99][GW08] | §4.10 |

The open problem of the Non-abelian DBI action. While these traditional discussions undoubtedly yield a compelling picture, it is worth recalling that (in contrast to the abelian case of non-coincident branes) there is to date *no derivation* from perturbative string theory of the nonabelian DBI-action for coincident D-branes, as highlighted in [TvR99, p. 1][Sc01, p. 2][Ch04, p. 5]. The commonly used symmetrized trace prescription of [Ts97][My99], is somewhat ad-hoc; and it is known not to be correct at higher orders [HT97][BBdRS01]. Some correction terms have been proposed in [TvR99], and different proposal for going about the non-abelian DBI-action has recently been made in [BFS19]. In contrast, here we find key expected consequences of non-abelian DBI-Lagrangians for intersecting brane physics emerge from Hypothesis H in a *non-Lagrangian* way altogether.

Outline: The paper is outlined as follows:

- In §2 we introduce the *differential Hypothesis H* and show that it implies weight systems as higher observables.
- In §3 we recall weight systems on chord diagrams, streamlined towards our applications.
- In §4 we observe that weight system observables reflect a variety of effects in intersecting brane physics.

2 Intersecting brane charges in differential Cohomotopy

The open problem of formulating a genuine theory of brane physics. As indicated in the Introduction, despite all the discussion of (well-supported but conjectural) aspects of intersecting brane physics, an actual formulation of a non-perturbative quantum theory of branes, namely of *M-theory* [Du99], has remained an open problem [Du96, 6][HLW98, p. 2][Du98, p. 6][NH98, p. 2][Du99, p. 330][Mo14, 12][CP18, p. 2][Wi19][Du19]. The need for an identification of the non-perturbative theory has recently become manifest with the community no longer able to agree on the validity of brane constructions that have been discussed for many years [DvR18][Ba19, p. 14-22]. Even the very ingredients of such a theory have remained open.

Charge quantization in generalized cohomology theory. On the other hand, the low energy limit of M-theory is supposed to be $D = 11$ supergravity [CJS78], whose only ingredient, besides the field of gravity, is the *C-field*, the higher analog of the B-field in string theory, which in turn is the higher analog of the “A-field” in particle physics, namely of the Maxwell field, i.e., of the abelian Yang-Mills field. But a famous insight going back to Dirac (see [He18]) says that in its non-perturbative quantum theory, the Maxwell field becomes subject to a refinement known as *Dirac charge quantization* (see [Fr00] for a general treatment). In modern formulation this means that the flux density of the field (the Faraday tensor), which a priori seems to be just a differential 2-form, is promoted to a cocycle in differential ordinary 2-cohomology theory. Later, a directly analogous topological constraint has been argued to apply to the B-field in string theory, where up to some fine print, what naively looks like the flux density 3-form of the B-field is argued to really be regarded as being charge-quantized in differential ordinary 3-cohomology theory (see [Br93]). One might suspect an evident pattern here, which would seem to continue with the suggestion that the M-theory C-field needs to be regarded as charge-quantized in differential ordinary 3-cohomology theory, up to some fine print ([DFM03][HS05][Sa10][FSS14a]). On the other hand, and in contrast to the C-field in M-theory, the B-field in string theory does not exist in isolation; instead, it couples to the RR-field. The combination of the B-field and the RR-field has famously and widely been argued to be charge quantized in a differential *generalized* cohomology theory, namely in some version of twisted K-theory (see [GS19] and also [BSS18, 2] for pointers and discussion in our context).

Generalized cohomology theory for C-field charge quantization in M-theory. All this rich structure in string theory is – somehow – supposed to lift to just the metric field and the C-field in M-theory. This suggests that the M-theory C-field itself must be regarded as being charge-quantized in some rich generalized cohomology theory [Sa05a][Sa05b][Sa06][Sa10] such as Cohomotopy cohomology theory [Sa13, 2.5]. Based on a systematic analysis in super rational homotopy theory of the κ -symmetry super p -brane WZW terms [FSS13][FSS15][FSS16a][FSS16b][BSS18] (see [FSS19a] for review), a concrete hypothesis for this generalized cohomological charge quantization of the C-field was formulated in [FSS19b]:

Hypothesis H. *The M-theory C-field is charge-quantized in J-twisted Cohomotopy theory.*

In a series of articles [FSS19b][FSS19c][SS19a][SS19b] various implications of this *Hypothesis H* have been checked to agree with various expected aspects of M-theory in the topological sector, i.e., in the approximation where only the homotopy type of spacetime is taken into account.

Differential Cohomotopy and intersecting branes. Here we consider a partial refinement of Cohomotopy cohomology theory to a *differential* cohomology theory, which is sensitive at least to the homeomorphism type of spacetime (Prop. 2.9 below). Then we prove (Prop. 2.11 below) that this charge quantization of the C-field in differential Cohomotopy theory implies that the cocycle space of intersecting D6-D8-brane charges is the ordered configuration space of points as in (2). This means that:

- (1) The higher observables (22) in §3 and hence, by (27), the weight systems on chord diagrams in §3 are the quantum observables on intersecting brane moduli that are implied by Hypothesis H.
- (2) Therefore, also the aspects of intersecting brane physics that are reflected in weight systems on chord diagrams according to the discussion in §4 are implications of Hypothesis H.

2.1 Charges vanishing at infinity

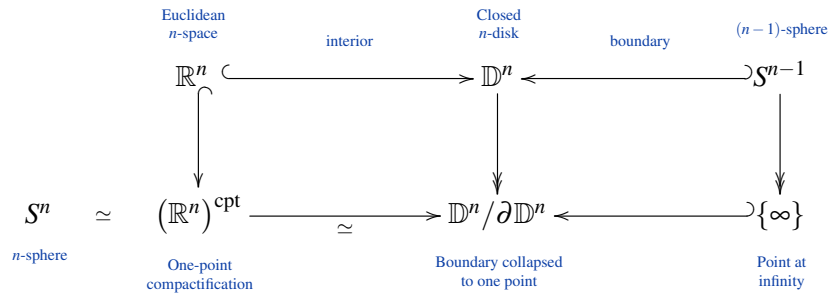
Points at infinity. For the following definitions applied to physics, we are to think of all boundaries and base points as representing “points at infinity”. We write \mathbb{D}^n for the *closed* n -disk with boundary $\partial\mathbb{D}^n \simeq S^{n-1}$ and interior $\text{Int}(\mathbb{D}^n) \simeq \mathbb{R}^n$. We write $(-)^{\text{cpt}}$ for the one-point compactification of a topological space, so that

$$(\mathbb{R}^n)^{\text{cpt}} \simeq \mathbb{D}^n / \partial\mathbb{D}^n \simeq S^n \quad (3)$$

and we write

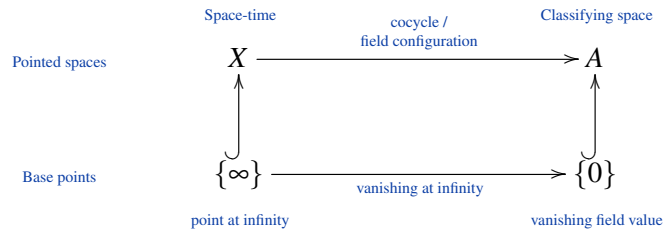
$$\infty \in (\mathbb{R}^n)^{\text{cpt}}$$

for the extra point. This is literally the *point at infinity*, and under the above equivalences, all points on the boundary of \mathbb{D}^n get identified with it:



We will thus regard one-point compactifications $(-)^{\text{cpt}}$ as pointed topological spaces with the base point denoted “ ∞ ”.

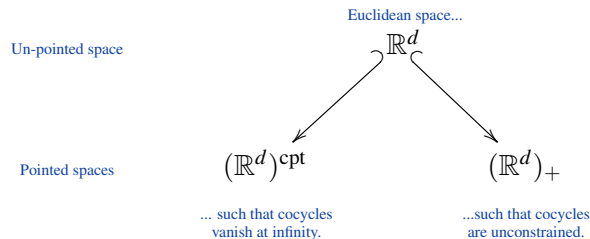
If for classifying spaces we instead denote the base point by “0”, then pointed maps express exactly the idea of *cocycles vanishing at infinity*:



If we wish to consider \mathbb{R}^d explicitly without the requirement that cocycles on it vanish at infinity, we instead add the “point at infinity” as a disjoint point

$$(\mathbb{R}^d)_+ := \mathbb{R}^d \sqcup \{\infty\}.$$

In summary:



Forming the smash product of these pointed spaces then yields Euclidean spaces on which cocycles have to vanish at infinity in some directions, but not necessarily in others:

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

(4)

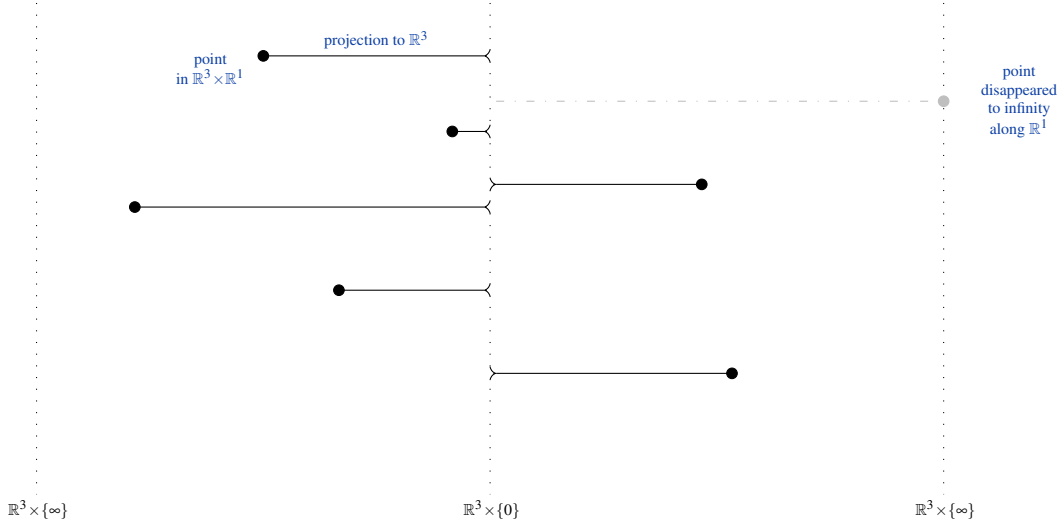
2.2 Configuration spaces of points

We now first recall, in Def. 2.1, the relevant definitions of configuration spaces of points (see e.g. [Bö87, 1]). Then we observe, in Prop. 2.4, a certain relation between un-ordered and ordered configuration spaces of points. This is the key to relating differential Cohomotopy to intersecting branes in §2.4.

Definition 2.1 (Configuration spaces of points). Let Σ^D be a smooth manifold with (a possibly empty) boundary $\partial\Sigma^D \hookrightarrow \Sigma^D$. For $k \in \mathbb{N}$, with \mathbb{D}^k denoting the closed k -disk, Δ the diagonal, and Sym_n the symmetric group of order n , we consider the following topological configuration spaces of points in Σ^D , possibly with labels in \mathbb{D}^k :

| Symbol | Definition | Configuration space of... |
|---|--|---|
| $\text{Conf}_{\{1, \dots, n\}}(\Sigma^D)$ | $:= (\Sigma^D)^{\times n} \setminus \underbrace{\Delta_{\Sigma^D}^n}_{\substack{\text{subspace of any} \\ \text{coincident points}}}$ | n distinct and ordered points in Σ^D |
| $\text{Conf}_{\{1, \dots, n\}}(\Sigma^D, \mathbb{D}^k)$ | $:= \left(\text{Conf}_{\{1, \dots, n\}}(\Sigma^D) \right) \times \underbrace{(\mathbb{D}^k)^{\times n}}_{\substack{\text{product of} \\ \text{spaces of labels}}}$ | n distinct and ordered points in Σ^D each carrying a label in \mathbb{D}^k |
| $\text{Conf}_n(\Sigma^D, \mathbb{D}^k)$ | $:= \left(\text{Conf}_{\{1, \dots, n\}}(\Sigma^D, \mathbb{D}^k) \right) / \underbrace{\text{Sym}(n)}_{\substack{\text{symmetric group} \\ \text{acting diagonally}}}$ | n distinct un-ordered points in Σ^D each carrying a label in \mathbb{D}^k |
| $\text{Conf}(\Sigma^D, \mathbb{D}^k)$ | $:= \left(\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Conf}_n(\Sigma^D, \mathbb{D}^k) \right) / \underbrace{\sim}_{\substack{\text{points vanish} \\ \text{at infinity}}}$ | Any number of distinct un-ordered points in Σ^D each carrying a label in \mathbb{D}^k disregarded if at $\infty \in (\Sigma^D \times \mathbb{D}^k) / \partial(\Sigma^D \times \mathbb{D}^k)$ |
| $\text{Conf}(\Sigma^D)$ | $:= \text{Conf}(\Sigma^D, \underbrace{\mathbb{D}^0}_{\substack{\text{trivial} \\ \text{labels}}})$ | Any number of distinct un-ordered points in Σ^D disregarded if at $\infty \in \Sigma^D / \partial\Sigma^D$ |

Here is an illustration of a labelled and un-ordered configuration of points:



An element of the unordered \mathbb{D}^1 -labelled configuration space $\text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{D}^1)$ according to Def. 2.1, is a set of points in $\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^1$ with distinct projections to $\mathbb{R}^3 \times \{0\}$. The topology is such that points moving to infinity along \mathbb{R}^1 (i.e., to the boundary of \mathbb{D}^1) disappear.

In order to study all possible configurations, we introduce the following useful notion.

Definition 2.2 (Category of Penrose diagrams). For $p \in \mathbb{N}$ we write

$$\text{PenroseDiag}_p := \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Penrose-diagram spaces of dimension } p \\ \text{with continuous functions between them} \\ \text{which are injections away from infinity} \end{array} \right\} \quad (5)$$

for the category whose objects are the pointed topological spaces $(\mathbb{R}^p)^{\text{cpt}} \wedge (\mathbb{R}^{p-d})_+$ from (4), for $0 \leq d \leq p$, and whose morphisms are the continuous functions between these that (co-)restrict to embeddings after removal of basepoints, as shown on the left of the following diagrams:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \begin{array}{ccc} \text{any Penrose diagram} & & \text{its subspace away from infinity} \\ (\mathbb{R}^d)^{\text{cpt}} \wedge (\mathbb{R}^{p-d})_+ & \longleftarrow & \mathbb{R}^p \\ \uparrow \text{continuous injections} & & \uparrow i \\ (\mathbb{R}^{d'})^{\text{cpt}} \wedge (\mathbb{R}^{p-d'})_+ & \longleftarrow & \mathbb{R}^{p'} \end{array} & \mapsto & \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{D}^{p-d} / \text{bdry} & \mapsto & \text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{D}^{p-d}) \quad \text{for } d \geq 1 \\ & & \downarrow i^* \begin{array}{l} i(x) \\ \downarrow \\ x \\ y \notin \text{Im}(i) \\ \downarrow \\ \infty \end{array} & & \downarrow (i^*)_* \\ & & \mathbb{R}^{d'} \times \mathbb{D}^{p-d'} / \text{bdry} & \mapsto & \text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^{d'}, \mathbb{D}^{p-d'}) \quad \text{for } d' \geq 1 \end{array} \quad (6)$$

configuration space of points in the Penrose diagram space which may vanish towards infinity along directions **not** compactified

In the special case that the domain of the map is the Penrose diagram with no compactified dimensions, we set:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} (\mathbb{R}^d)^{\text{cpt}} \wedge (\mathbb{R}^{p-d})_+ & \longleftarrow & \mathbb{R}^p & \mapsto & \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{D}^{p-d} / \text{bdry} & \mapsto & \text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{D}^{p-d}) \quad \text{for } d \geq 1 \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow i & & \downarrow i^* \begin{array}{l} i(x) \\ \downarrow \\ x \\ y \notin \text{Im}(i) \\ \downarrow \\ \infty \end{array} & & \downarrow (i^*)_* \\ \underbrace{(\mathbb{R}^0)^{\text{cpt}} \wedge (\mathbb{R}^p)_+}_{=(\mathbb{R}^p)_+} & \longleftarrow & \mathbb{R}^p & \mapsto & \mathbb{D}^p / \text{bdry} & \mapsto & \text{Conf}(\mathbb{D}^p) \quad (\text{for } d' = 0) \end{array} \quad (7)$$

in the special case that no infinite directions are compactified...

...we assign this configuration space of any number of points that may vanish towards infinity in any direction (instead of $\text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^0, \mathbb{D}^p)$, whose configurations have at most one point)

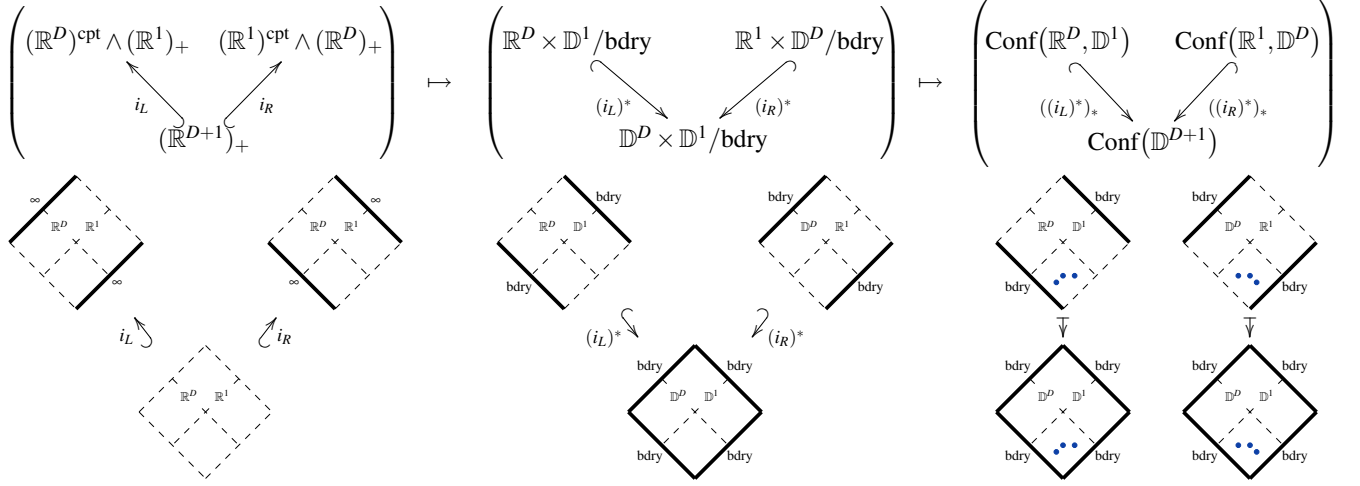
To this category (5) we extend the construction of configuration spaces from Def. 2.1 as a contravariant functor with values in pointed topological spaces,

$$\text{Conf} : \text{PenroseDiag}_p^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \text{Top}^*/ \quad (8)$$

1-category of actual
pointed topological spaces
(not up to homotopy)

by defining its action on morphisms as shown on the right of the above diagrams (6) and (7).

Example 2.3 (Maps of configuration spaces for ordered fiber product). We are going to be interested in the following pairs of maps of Penrose diagram spaces (4) and their induced maps of configuration spaces, according to Def. 2.2:



Proposition 2.4 (Ordered unlabeled configurations as fiber product of unordered labeled configurations). For $D \in \mathbb{N}$, there is a homotopy equivalence between the disjoint union of ordered unlabelled configuration spaces in \mathbb{R}^D and the fiber product of unordered but labelled configuration spaces (Def. 2.1) as follows:

$$\bigsqcup_{n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{1, \dots, n\}} \text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^D) \underset{\text{hmtpy}}{\simeq} \text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^D, \mathbb{D}^1) \times_{\text{Conf}(\mathbb{D}^{D+1})} \text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^1, \mathbb{D}^D), \quad (9)$$

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

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

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

where the fiber product on the right is that induced from the maps in Example 2.3.

Proof. We compute as follows (where all topologies are the evident ones) – see Figure O for illustration of the logic behind the argument:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^D, \mathbb{D}^1) \times_{\text{Conf}(\mathbb{D}^{D+1})} \text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^1, \mathbb{D}^D) \\ & \underset{\text{homeo}}{\simeq} \bigsqcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \left\{ \{(\vec{x}_i, y_i) \in \mathbb{R}^D \times \mathbb{R}^1\}_{i=1}^n \mid \forall_{i \neq j} (\vec{x}_i \neq \vec{x}_j \text{ and } y_i \neq y_j) \right\} / \text{Sym}(n) \\ & \underset{\text{homeo}}{\simeq} \bigsqcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \left\{ (\{\vec{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^D\}_{i=1}^n, \sigma \in \text{Sym}(n), (d_0, d_1, \dots, d_{n-1}) \in \mathbb{R}^1 \times (\mathbb{R}_+^1)^{n-1}) \mid \forall_{i \neq j} (\vec{x}_i \neq \vec{x}_j) \right\} / \text{Sym}(n) \\ & \underset{\text{hmtpy}}{\simeq} \bigsqcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \left\{ (\{\vec{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^D\}_{i=1}^n, \sigma \in \text{Sym}(n)) \mid \forall_{i \neq j} (\vec{x}_i \neq \vec{x}_j) \right\} / \text{Sym}(n) \\ & \underset{\text{homeo}}{\simeq} \bigsqcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \left\{ \{\vec{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^D\}_{i=1}^n \mid \forall_{i \neq j} (\vec{x}_i \neq \vec{x}_j) \right\} \\ & = \bigsqcup_{n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{1, \dots, n\}} \text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^D). \end{aligned}$$

Here the first step just unwinds the definition of the fiber product. In the second step we encode an n -tuple of pairwise distinct real numbers (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) equivalently as a pair consisting of the permutation σ that puts them into linear order and the tuple $(d_0, d_1, \dots, d_{n-1})$ of their relative positive distances:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} y_{\sigma_1} & < & y_{\sigma_2} & < & y_{\sigma_3} & < & \dots & < & y_{\sigma_n} \\ \parallel & & \parallel & & \parallel & & & & \parallel \\ d_0 & < & d_0 + d_1 & < & d_0 + d_1 + d_2 & < & \dots & < & \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} d_i \end{array}$$

In the third step we use that the space of these relative distances is, clearly, homotopy equivalent to the point: $\mathbb{R}^1 \times (\mathbb{R}^1)^{n-1} \underset{\text{hmtpy}}{\simeq} *$. In the fourth step we use that $(X \times G)/_{\text{diag}} G \underset{\text{homeo}}{\simeq} X$ for any G -space X . The last step recognizes the ordered configuration space according to Def. 2.1. \square

The content of Prop. 2.4 is illustrated by the following graphics:

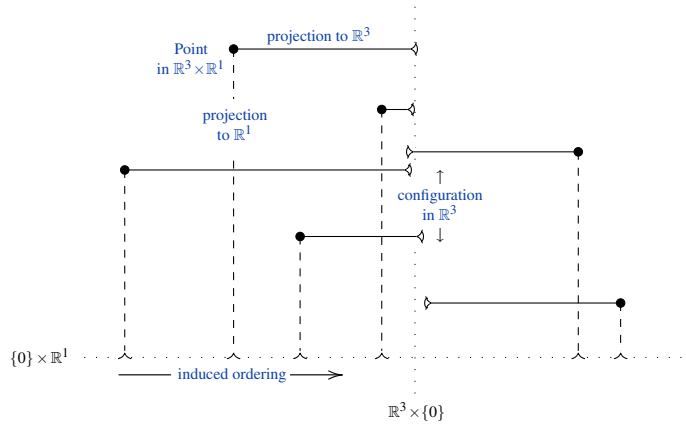


Figure O – The ordered unlabeled configuration space is a fiber product of unordered labeled configuration spaces according to Prop. 2.4: A linearly ordered configuration of points in \mathbb{R}^3 is the same as (a) an unordered configuration in $\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^1$ which projects to (b) an unordered \mathbb{D}^1 -labelled configuration in \mathbb{R}^3 as well as to (c) an unordered \mathbb{D}^3 -labelled configuration in \mathbb{R}^1 . Condition (c) equips the configuration from condition (b) with a linear ordering.

2.3 Differential Cohomotopy cocycle spaces

For the following, we take X to be a locally compact pointed topological space of the homotopy type of a CW-complex, for example one of the Penrose diagram spaces (4) discussed in §2.1.

Plain Cohomotopy cohomology theory. For $p \in \mathbb{N}$ a degree, the *cocycle space of p -Cohomotopy theory on X* is the pointed mapping space from X to the p -sphere:

$$\pi^p(X) := \text{Maps}^*/(X, S^p). \quad (10)$$

The set of connected component of this space is the actual *p -Cohomotopy set* of X :

$$\pi^p(X) := \pi_0\left(\text{Maps}^*/(X, S^p)\right). \quad (11)$$

This implies that the homotopy type of $\pi^n(X)$, and so in particular the isomorphism class of $\pi^n(X)$, depend only on the homotopy type of X . The resulting (contravariant) functorial assignment

$$\underbrace{X}_{\text{Space(-time)}} \longrightarrow \underbrace{\pi^p(X)}_{\substack{\text{Cocycle space of} \\ p\text{-Cohomotopy cohomology theory} \\ \text{evaluated on } X}} \quad (12)$$

embodies *p -Cohomotopy theory* as non-abelian (unstable) generalized cohomology theory.

Differential cohomology. A refinement of Cohomotopy cohomology theory to a *differential* (or *geometric*) non-abelian generalized cohomology theory is an assignment

$$\underbrace{X}_{\text{Space(-time)}} \longrightarrow \underbrace{\pi_{\text{diff}}^p(X)}_{\substack{\text{Geometric cocycle space} \\ \text{of differential } p\text{-Cohomotopy theory} \\ \text{evaluated on } X}} \quad (13)$$

of a *geometric cocycle space* $\pi_{\text{diff}}^p(X)$, of sorts, which may depend on geometric data carried by X , but which is such that the underlying homotopy type $\int \pi^p(X)$ of the geometric cocycle space is homotopy equivalent to that of the bare cocycle space (10):

$$\underbrace{\int(\pi_{\text{diff}}^p(X))}_{\substack{\text{Geometric} \\ \text{cocycle space}}} \underset{\text{hmtpy}}{\simeq} \underbrace{\pi^p(X)}_{\substack{\text{Plain Cohomotopy} \\ \text{cocycle space}}} \quad (14)$$

Underlying plain homotopy type of geometric cocycle space

In full generality, $\pi^p(X)$ may be a *cohesive* ∞ -*stack*, but for our purpose here it is sufficient to allow $\pi^p(X)$ to be a manifold, or even just a topological space (understood up to homeomorphism, instead of up to homotopy equivalence), which is a special simple example of cohesive ∞ -stacks. In this simple case the operation $\int(-)$ of computing underlying homotopy types is just the usual way of regarding a topological space as a representative of its homotopy type, and hence we will not further display it.

Configuration spaces as differential Cohomotopy cocycle spaces. The following statement provides a solution to the constraint (14) on a differential refinement of Cohomotopy cohomology theory, in the case when X is a Penrose diagram space (4). Applying the results from [May72, 2.7][Seg73, 3] in our setting leads us to the following.

Proposition 2.5 (Labelled configuration spaces via Cohomotopy cocycles). *For any natural numbers $d < p \in \mathbb{N}$, the un-ordered configuration space $\text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{D}^{p-d})$ of points in \mathbb{R}^d with labels in \mathbb{D}^{p-d} (Def. 2.1) has the homotopy type of the plain p -Cohomotopy cocycle space (10) of the one-point compactified d -dimensional Euclidean space $(\mathbb{R}^d)^{\text{cpt}}$ (3):*

$$\underbrace{\text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{D}^{p-d})}_{\substack{\text{Un-ordered configuration space} \\ \text{of points in } \mathbb{R}^d \\ \text{with labels in } \mathbb{D}^{p-d}}} \xrightarrow[\simeq_{\text{hmtpy}}]{\substack{\text{send configuration of points} \\ \text{to their Cohomotopy charge}}} \pi^p((\mathbb{R}^d)^{\text{cpt}}) \quad \text{for } d < p. \quad (15)$$

Cocycle space of p -Cohomotopy cohomology theory on the one-point compactification of d -dim Euclidean space

Remark 2.6 (Cohomotopy charge map). The *Cohomotopy charge map* (15) is described in detail in [SS19a], with many illustrations, and generalized to equivariant Cohomotopy of flat orbifolds. Notice that this map has originally been called the *electric field map* [Seg73], in an attempt to think of it as assigning a physical field sourced by a configuration of charged points. While this physics interpretation seems to superficially make sense for representative maps, it is incompatible with the passage to homotopy classes on the right side of (15) (which does not reflect the passage to gauge equivalence classes of electric fields). Instead, the claim of Hypothesis H is that the actual physics interpretation of the Cohomotopy charge map (15) is as assigning brane charge in M-theory.

Example 2.7 (Unlabeled from labeled). The special case of Prop. 2.5 with $d = 0$ is evident:

$$\underbrace{\pi^p((\mathbb{R}^0)^{\text{cpt}})}_{=S^0} \xrightarrow[\simeq_{\text{hmtpy}}]{} \text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^0, \mathbb{D}^p)$$

since now the left hand side is the space of maps from a single point to S^p , while right hand side is the space of labels in S^p carried by a single point. Both of these spaces are canonically homeomorphic to S^p itself.

But there is an alternative equivalence pertaining to this degenerate case, which is again non-trivial. Applying [Mc75, p. 95][Bö87, Example 11] to our setting we get the following.

Proposition 2.8 (Configurations vanishing at the boundary). *There is a homotopy equivalence*

$$\pi^p((\mathbb{R}^0)^{\text{cpt}}) \xrightarrow[\simeq]{\text{hmtpy}} \text{Conf}(\mathbb{D}^p, \mathbb{D}^0) .$$

Hence in the degenerate case of $d = 0$, the combination of Prop. 2.5 and Prop. 2.8 is the statement that we have a diagram of homotopy equivalences as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \text{Cohomotopy cocycle space} & \\
 & \text{of the point} & \\
 & \pi^p((\mathbb{R}^0)^{\text{cpt}}) & \\
 \swarrow \text{hmtpy} & & \searrow \text{hmtpy} \\
 \text{Conf}(\mathbb{D}^0, \mathbb{D}^p) & \xrightarrow[\simeq]{\text{hmtpy}} & \text{Conf}(\mathbb{D}^p, \mathbb{D}^0) =: \text{Conf}(\mathbb{D}^p) .
 \end{array} \tag{16}$$

Configuration space of un-ordered points in \mathbb{R}^0 (which can be at most one point) carrying a label in S^p

Configuration space of un-ordered points in \mathbb{D}^p carrying no label but vanishing when at $\infty \in \mathbb{D}^p / \partial\mathbb{D}^0$

With this we may finally state the main concept of this section, and prove its consistency:

Proposition 2.9 (Differential Cohomotopy on Penrose diagrams via configuration spaces). *For any $p \in \mathbb{N}$, and for spacetimes in the category (5) of Penrose diagrams (4), a consistent enhancement of plain p -Cohomotopy cohomology theory (12) to a geometric/differential cohomology theory (13), hence satisfying the condition (14), is given by the configuration space functor (8):*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \pi_{\text{diff}}^p & := & \text{PenroseDiag}_p^{\text{op}} \xrightarrow{\text{Conf}} \text{Top}^{*/} \\
 \text{Geometric cocycle spaces} & & \text{on Penrose diagram} \\
 \text{of differential Cohomotopy} & & \text{space(-)times} \\
 & & \text{are configuration spaces of points} \\
 & & \text{regarded as actual topological spaces}
 \end{array}$$

Proof. The assignment $X \mapsto \pi^p(X)$ of homotopy types of plain Cohomotopy cocycle spaces (10) is homotopy invariant in X . Hence the uncompactified factors $(\mathbb{R}^{p-d})_+$ in the Penrose diagrams (4), being homotopy-contractible, do not contribute to the homotopy type of the plain Cohomotopy cocycle spaces:

$$\pi^p((\mathbb{R}^d)^{\text{cpt}} \wedge (\mathbb{R}^{p-d})_+) \simeq_{\text{hmtpy}} \pi^p((\mathbb{R}^d)^{\text{cpt}}) .$$

With this, it follows that Prop. 2.5 implies that condition (14) is satisfied for $d \geq 1$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{Cohomotopy charge...} & \pi^p(\overbrace{(\mathbb{R}^d)^{\text{cpt}} \wedge (\mathbb{R}^{p-d})_+}^{\text{...vanishing at infinity along these directions...}} & \xrightarrow[\simeq]{\text{hmtpy}} \text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^d, \underbrace{\mathbb{D}^{p-d}}_{\text{...only along the latter directions.}}) \\
 & \text{...but not necessarily along these directions...} & \text{...is equivalent to...} \\
 & & \text{...configurations of charged points in } \mathbb{R}^p, \text{ which may disappear to infinity...}
 \end{array} \quad \text{for } d \geq 1$$

and Prop. 2.8 implies that condition (14) holds for $d = 0$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{Cohomotopy charge...} & \pi^p(\underbrace{(\mathbb{R}^0)^{\text{cpt}} \wedge (\mathbb{R}^p)_+}_{= (\mathbb{R}^p)_+} & \xrightarrow[\simeq]{\text{hmtpy}} \text{Conf}(\underbrace{\mathbb{D}^p}_{\text{...in any direction.}}) \\
 & \text{.. not necessarily vanishing at infinity in any direction...} & \text{...configurations of charged points in } \mathbb{R}^p, \text{ which may disappear to infinity...}
 \end{array}$$

In summary:

$$\pi_{\text{diff}}^p : \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} (\mathbb{R}^d)^{\text{cpt}} \wedge (\mathbb{R}^{p-d})_+ \longmapsto \text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{D}^{p-d}) \simeq_{\text{hmtpy}} \pi^p((\mathbb{R}^d)^{\text{cpt}} \wedge (\mathbb{R}^{p-d})_+) & \text{for } d \geq 1 \\ \underbrace{(\mathbb{R}^0)^{\text{cpt}} \wedge (\mathbb{R}^p)_+}_{= (\mathbb{R}^p)_+} \longmapsto \text{Conf}(\mathbb{D}^p) \simeq_{\text{hmtpy}} \pi^p((\mathbb{R}^0)^{\text{cpt}} \wedge (\mathbb{R}^p)_+) & \text{for } d = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

and hence condition (14) is verified. \square

2.4 Intersecting brane charges in differential Cohomotopy

With Hypothesis H, we now assume that the differential 4-Cohomotopy theory of Prop. 2.9 reflects brane charges in string/M-theory on Penrose diagram spaces (4), and explore the consequences. By the discussion of charges vanishing at infinity in §2.1, we expect that the differential 4-Cohomotopy on the Penrose diagram space $(\mathbb{R}^d)^{\text{cpt}} \wedge (\mathbb{R}^{4-d})_+$ reflects charges of branes of codimension d . Indeed, for $d = 4$ we found an accurate picture of MK6-charges from Cohomotopy in [SS19a]. Now to speak about intersecting branes means to consider the Cohomotopy charge of unions of Penrose diagram spaces, which makes sense in the topological presheaf topos over the site of Penrose diagram 4-spaces from Def. 2.2.

Definition 2.10 (Union of Penrose diagram spaces). For $0 \leq d \leq 4$ write

$$(\mathbb{R}^d)^{\text{cpt}} \wedge (\mathbb{R}^{4-d})_+ \cup (\mathbb{R}^d)_+ \wedge (\mathbb{R}^{4-d})^{\text{cpt}} \in \text{Sh}(\text{PenroseDiag}_4, \text{Top}^{*/}) \quad (17)$$

(see the left half of (18) below) for the union, with respect to the canonical inclusion maps of Example 2.3, of Penrose diagram spaces (4), regarded as representables in the topological presheaf topos over the site (5).

By the discussion in §2.1, the generalized space (17) may be regarded as the transversal space to the intersection of charged objects of codimension- d with those of codimension- $(4-d)$. Indeed, we establish the following.

Proposition 2.11 (Differential Cohomotopy and configuration spaces). *The geometric cocycle space (13) that the differential 4-Cohomotopy theory from Prop. 2.9 assigns to the transversal space (17) for $d = 3$ has the homotopy type of the ordered configuration space of points in \mathbb{R}^3 (Def. 2.1):*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \begin{array}{c} \text{Transversal space} \\ \text{to 3-codim branes} \\ \text{hence to D6-branes} \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \text{Transversal space} \\ \text{to 1-codim branes} \\ \text{hence to D8-branes} \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \text{Differential} \\ \text{Cohomotopy} \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \text{Ordered} \\ \text{configuration space} \end{array} \\
 (\mathbb{R}^3)^{\text{cpt}} \wedge (\mathbb{R}^1)_+ \cup (\mathbb{R}^3)_+ \wedge (\mathbb{R}^1)^{\text{cpt}} & \xrightarrow{\pi_{\text{diff}}^4} & \bigsqcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^3) & (18)
 \end{array}$$

Proof. Being given by a contravariant functor (8), the assignment π_{diff}^4 takes the union (cofiber coproduct) of representable presheaves on the left to the intersection (fiber product) of its values on the cofactors. This fiber product is just the one appearing on the right of (9). Hence the statement follows by Prop. 2.4. \square

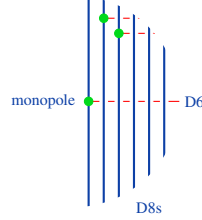
In conclusion, the following Remarks 2.12, 2.13, 2.14 highlight how, in the above discussion, the dimensions conspire, starting with the degree 4 of 4-Cohomotopy due to *Hypothesis H*:

Remark 2.12 (Distinguished system). The case $d = 3$ (equivalently $d = 1$) in Def. 17, hence $p = 6$, is singled out as being the mathematically exceptional one: For $d \in \{0, 2, 4\}$ the corresponding analog of Prop. 2.11 produces a fiber product of unordered configuration spaces with fairly uninteresting cohomology. It is only in the case of codimensions $1 = 4 - 3$ that, via Prop. 2.4, a linear ordering on the points is induced, thus of Chan-Paton labels on the corresponding branes, leading to the rich observables found in §4.

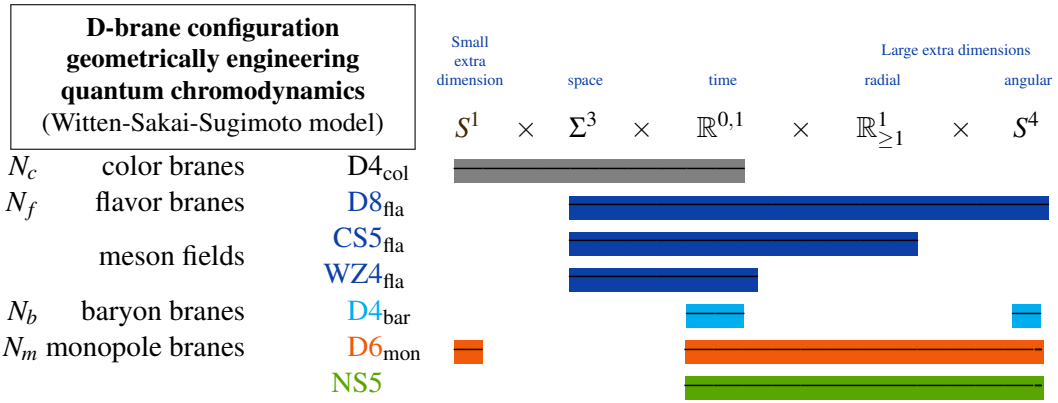
Remark 2.13 (Massive Type I'). Following the discussion of Hypothesis H in [FSS19d][SS19a], we are to think of Prop. 2.11 as applying to non-perturbative massive type I' string theory, hence to heterotic M-theory. With no equivariance considered here, the Hořava-Witten interval becomes invisible in homotopy theory and the codimensions 3 & 1 in Prop. 2.11 are those of $D6 \perp D8$ brane intersections in massive type I', as shown.

Remark 2.14 (Geometric engineering of monopoles). For any $p \in \{0, 1, \dots, 6\}$ (at least) transversal $Dp \perp D(p+2)$ -brane intersections geometrically engineer Yang-Mills monopoles (i.e. Donaldson-Atiyah-Hitchin-style monopoles [AH16][Do84] characterized by Nahm's equation) in the worldvolume theory of the $D(p+2)$ -brane.

- For $p = 1$ this is due to [Di97], see also [HZ99, 2] [BB04][BB05].
- For $p = 2$ this is discussed in [GZZ09].
- For $p = 6$, which is the case of interest via Prop. 2.11 and by Remark 2.13, this is discussed in [HZ99] and [HLPY08, Sec. V].



In this case of $p = 6$, [HLPY08] observe that monopoles engineered as $D6 \perp D8$ -intersections yield the actual 4d monopoles of nuclear physics, through the Sakai-Sugimoto model for QCD [Wi98][SSu04][SSu05] (for review see [Re14][Su16]):



Under this identification and via Prop. 2.11, the statements about fuzzy funnel observables in §4.2 translate to statements about QCD monopoles.

2.5 Higher observables on intersecting brane configurations

Topological covariant phase spaces. We consider the following setting:

- Any assignment **Fields** of spaces of field configurations, such as the cohomotopically charge-quantized C-field **Fields** $:= \pi_{diff}^4$ of Prop. 2.9.
- X a spatial slice of spacetime, hence with **Fields**(X) its field configuration space.
- $c_{in}, c_{out} \in \mathbf{Fields}(X)$ two field configurations in the same connected component.

Then we may think of the the based path space

$$P_{c_{in}}^{c_{out}} \mathbf{Fields}(X) := \left\{ c \in \text{Maps}([0, 1], \mathbf{Fields}(X)) \mid c(0) = c_{in}, c(1) = c_{out} \right\} \underset{\text{hmtpy}}{\simeq} P_{c_{in}}^{c_{in}} \mathbf{Fields}(X) =: \Omega_{c_{in}} \mathbf{Fields}(X) \quad (19)$$

as an element of the *covariant phase space*, each of which represents a field history evolving from c_{in} to c_{out} . Any fixed choice of such field history induces (by evolving back along it) a homotopy equivalence to the based loop space of the cocycle space, as shown on the right in (20). This, in turn is independent, up to homotopy, from

the choice of basepoint. Therefore we may regard the disjoint union of the construction (19) over the connected components $[c] \in \pi_0(\mathbf{Fields}(X))$ of field configurations as the *topological covariant phase space*

$$\mathbf{Phase}(X) := \bigsqcup_{[c]} \overbrace{\Omega_c \mathbf{Fields}(X)}^{\text{Based loop space of field configuration space}}. \quad (20)$$

Disjoint union over connected components

Without further equations of motion imposed on the field histories this would be the *off-shell* phase space; but for our purposes here all *topological* constraints on the fields, such as the ‘‘integral equation of motion’’ on the C-field [DMW00a][DMW00b], are enforced [FSS19b] by the cohomological charge quantization in the cohomology theory $\mathbf{Fields} = \pi_{\text{diff}}^4$, and therefore we do regard (20) as the topological sector of the full covariant phase space.

Higher order observables. The *observables* of a physical theory are traditionally taken to be \mathbb{F} -valued functions on the covariant phase space, hence functions with values in the given ground field. But to do justice to the homotopy-theoretic nature of fields charge-quantized in generalized cohomology theories, following [SS17], we here take *higher observables* to be $H\mathbb{F}$ -valued functions on the topological covariant phase space (20), i.e., taking values in the Eilenberg-MacLane spectrum $H\mathbb{F}$ and its suspensions. After passage to gauge equivalence classes, these higher observables hence form the cohomology ring of the topological phase space (20):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Higher observables} \quad \text{Obs}^\bullet(X) &:= H^\bullet(\mathbf{Phase}(X)) &:= H^\bullet\left(\bigsqcup_{[c]} \Omega_c \mathbf{Fields}(X)\right) \\ \text{Higher co-observables} \quad \text{Obs}_\bullet(X) &:= H_\bullet(\mathbf{Phase}(X)) &:= H_\bullet\left(\bigsqcup_{[c]} \Omega_c \mathbf{Fields}(X)\right). \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

Higher observables on $D6 \perp D8$ -brane configurations. Specifying the higher observables (21) to the case where we consider, with *Hypothesis H*:

- (i) $\mathbf{Fields} := \pi_{\text{diff}}^4$ to be the C-field moduli of Prop. 2.9;
- (ii) $X := (\mathbb{R}^3)^{\text{cpt}} \wedge (\mathbb{R}^1)_+ \cup (\mathbb{R}^3)_+ \wedge (\mathbb{R}^1)^{\text{cpt}}$ to be the transversal space of $D6 \perp D8$ -brane intersections according to Def. 17;

we are led to the following notion:

Definition 2.15. We take the algebra of *higher observables on configurations of $D6 \perp D8$ -brane intersections* (Remark 2.14) to be the ordinary cohomology ring (21) of the componentwise based loop space (20) of the differential 4-Cohomotopy cocycle space (Prop. 2.9) that is assigned to the transversal space for $\text{codim}=3/\text{codim}=1$ brane intersections (Def. 17):

$$\text{Obs}_{D6 \perp D8}^\bullet := H^\bullet\left(\pi_{\text{diff}}^4\left((\mathbb{R}^3)^{\text{cpt}} \wedge (\mathbb{R}^1)_+ \cup (\mathbb{R}^3)_+ \wedge (\mathbb{R}^1)^{\text{cpt}}\right)\right). \quad (22)$$

Higher observables on $D6 \perp D8$ -configurations by Hypothesis H

With the results from §2 we may characterize these higher observables more concretely:

Proposition 2.16 (Higher observables as cohomology of looped configuration space). *The algebra of higher observables on $D6 \perp D8$ -configurations (22) is isomorphic to the direct sum, over the number N_f of points, of the cohomology rings of the based loop spaces of configuration spaces (Def. 2.1) of N_f points in Euclidean 3-space:*

$$\text{Obs}_{D6 \perp D8}^\bullet \simeq \bigoplus_{N_f \in \mathbb{N}} H^\bullet\left(\Omega \text{Conf}_{\{1, \dots, N_f\}}(\mathbb{R}^3)\right). \quad (23)$$

Proof. Using the fact that ordinary cohomology is invariant under homotopy equivalences, this follows with Prop. 2.11. \square

Remark 2.17. Via Prop. 2.16 the higher co-observables (21) are identified with the higher order OPEs of extended field theories as considered in [BBBDN18].

Higher observables on $D6 \perp D8$ are weight systems on chord diagrams. Remarkably, there is a combinatorial model for the cohomology ring (22) of higher observables, namely in terms of *weight systems on chord diagrams*. The definitions of these are reviewed in detail in §3 below. The reader may wish to come back to the following Prop. 2.18 after looking through §3.

Proposition 2.18 (Cohomology of looped configuration space is horizontal weight systems). *For any natural number $N_f \in \mathbb{N}$ we have³ for the based loop space of the ordered configuration space $\text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^3)_{\{1, \dots, N_f\}}$ of N_f points in \mathbb{R}^3*

(Def. 2.1) that:

(i) *Its homology Pontrjagin ring is isomorphic, as a graded Hopf algebra (see [Ha92]), to the algebra $\mathcal{A}_{N_f}^{\text{pb}}$ (36) of horizontal chord diagrams (30) with N_f strands modulo the 2T-relations (33) and 4T relations (34):*

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Homology ring of} \\ \text{based loop space of} \\ \text{configuration space of} \\ N_f \text{ ordered points in } \mathbb{R}^3 \end{array} H_{\bullet} \left(\Omega \text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^3)_{\{1, \dots, N_f\}} \right) \simeq \left(\mathcal{A}_{N_f}^{\text{pb}} \right)_{\bullet} \begin{array}{c} \text{Concatenation algebra of} \\ \text{horizontal chord diagrams} \\ \text{with } N_f \text{ strands} \\ \text{modulo 2T- \& 4T-relations} \end{array} \quad (24)$$

(ii) *Its cohomology is isomorphic, as a graded vector space, to the space $(\mathcal{W}_{N_f}^{\text{pb}})^{\bullet}$ (37) of weight systems (Def. 3.1) on horizontal chord diagrams with N_f strands:*

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Cohomology group of} \\ \text{based loop space of} \\ \text{configuration space of} \\ N_f \text{ ordered points in } \mathbb{R}^3 \end{array} H^{\bullet} \left(\Omega \text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^3)_{\{1, \dots, N_f\}} \right) \simeq \left(\mathcal{W}_{N_f}^{\text{pb}} \right)^{\bullet} \begin{array}{c} \text{Weight systems on} \\ \text{horizontal chord diagrams} \\ \text{with } N_f \text{ strands} \end{array} \quad (25)$$

(iii) *Hence the higher co-observables (22) are identified with horizontal chord diagrams of any number of strands*

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Obs}_{\bullet}^{D6 \perp D8} \\ \text{Higher order co-observables on} \\ D6 \perp D8\text{-brane configurations} \end{array} \simeq \left(\mathcal{A}^{\text{pb}} \right)_{\bullet} := \bigoplus_{N_f \in \mathbb{N}} \left(\mathcal{A}_{N_f}^{\text{pb}} \right)_{\bullet} \begin{array}{c} \text{Horizontal chord diagrams} \\ \text{with any number of strands} \end{array} \quad (26)$$

and the higher observables (22) with the weight systems on these:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Obs}_{\bullet}^{D6 \perp D8} \\ \text{Higher order observables on} \\ D6 \perp D8\text{-brane configurations} \end{array} \simeq \left(\mathcal{W}^{\text{pb}} \right)^{\bullet} := \bigoplus_{N_f \in \mathbb{N}} \left(\mathcal{W}_{N_f}^{\text{pb}} \right)^{\bullet} \begin{array}{c} \text{Weight systems on} \\ \text{horizontal chord diagrams} \\ \text{with any number of strands} \end{array} \quad (27)$$

Proof. By [FH01, Thm. 2.2] (also [CG01, Thm. 4.1][CG02, Thm. 2.3]) we have an isomorphism

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Homology ring of} \\ \text{based loop space of} \\ \text{configuration space of points} \end{array} H_{\bullet} \left(\Omega \text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^3)_{\{1, \dots, N_f\}} \right) \simeq \mathcal{U} \left(\mathcal{L}_{N_f}(1) \right) \begin{array}{c} \text{Universal enveloping algebra of} \\ \text{infinitesimal braid Lie algebra} \\ \text{generated in degree 1} \end{array} \quad (28)$$

identifying the homology ring of the looped configuration space with the universal enveloping algebra of the *infinitesimal braid Lie algebra* on N_f strands with generators in degree 1, hence of the Lie algebra freely defined by the infinitesimal braid relations (35). Using that these relations are equivalently the 2T-relations (33) and 4T-relations (34) on horizontal chord diagrams, direct inspection reveals that this universal enveloping algebra is canonically isomorphic, as a graded associative algebra, to the concatenation algebra of horizontal chord diagrams (36):

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Universal enveloping algebra of} \\ \text{infinitesimal braid Lie algebra} \end{array} \mathcal{U} \left(\mathcal{L}_{N_f}(1) \right) \simeq \mathcal{A}_{N_f}^{\text{pb}} \begin{array}{c} \text{Concatenation algebra of} \\ \text{horizontal chord diagrams} \end{array} \quad (29)$$

The combination of (28) with (29) yields the first statement. The second statement then follows by direct dualization, using the universal coefficient theorem – see also the statement of [Koh02, Thm. 4.1]. With this, the third statement follows by Prop. 2.16. \square

Remark 2.19 (Quantum algebra structure on higher co-observables). (i) The product operation on the homological Hopf algebras $H_{\bullet} \left(\Omega \text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^3)_{\{1, \dots, N_f\}} \right) \simeq \mathcal{A}_{N_f}^{\text{pb}}$ in Prop. 2.18 is non-commutative (manifestly so from (36)) while its co-product is graded co-commutative (as it comes from the diagonal map on the space $\Omega \text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^3)_{\{1, \dots, N_f\}}$).

(ii) Accordingly, for the cohomological Hopf algebras $H^{\bullet} \left(\Omega \text{Conf}(\mathbb{R}^3)_{\{1, \dots, N_f\}} \right) \simeq \mathcal{W}_{N_f}^{\text{pb}}$ in Prop. 2.18 it is the other way around: Here the product operation is graded-commutative (being the cup product on cohomology).

(iii) In this sense, when regarded as graded algebras of (co-)observables, weight systems \mathcal{W} form an algebra of *classical observables*, while chord diagrams \mathcal{A} form an algebra of *quantum observables*.

³This holds over any ground field \mathbb{F} (such as the complex numbers), and in fact more generally over any commutative ring (such as the integers).

3 Weight systems on chord diagrams

Here we lay out the key definitions and facts regarding weight systems on chord diagrams, streamlined towards our applications in §4. For round chord diagrams we follow [Bar95b], which has made it into textbook literature [CDM11, 4-6][JM19, 11,13-14]. For weight systems on horizontal chord diagrams, which we find to be of deeper relevance (see Prop. 3.4 and its interpretations in §4.7, §4.8, and §4.10) we follow [BN96], which seems not to have found as much attention yet.

3.1 Horizontal chord diagrams

A *horizontal chord diagram* on N_f strands is a trivalent finite undirected graph with N_f disjoint, oriented lines embedded, the *strands*; all vertices lying on these strands, and the edges between the lines, the *chords*, ordered along the strands.

One traditionally writes $\mathcal{D}_{N_f}^{\text{pb}}$ for the set of horizontal chord diagrams, or just \mathcal{D}^{pb} if the number of strands is understood (the superscript “pb” alludes to *pure braids*, which are an equivalent way of presenting horizontal chord diagrams).

We let $\text{Span}(\mathcal{D}^{\text{pb}})$ denote the linear span of this set, hence the vector space of formal finite linear combinations of horizontal chord diagrams. We regard this as a *graded vector space*, as such denoted $\text{Span}(\mathcal{D}_{N_f}^{\text{pb}})_\bullet$, where the degree of a horizontal chord diagram is its number of chords.

A typical horizontal chord diagram,
here with $N_f = 5$ strands
and degree = 6 chords

Set of horizontal chord diagrams with N_f strands

$$\mathcal{D}_{N_f}^{\text{pb}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{strand} \\ \text{chord} \\ \dots \\ \text{orientation} \\ a = 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \end{array} \right\}, \dots \quad (30)$$

The linear span of the set (30) of horizontal chord diagrams is canonically a graded associative algebra under concatenation \circ of strands:

($\text{Span}(\mathcal{D}_{N_f}^{\text{pb}})_\bullet, \circ$) e.g.:

Graded associative algebra spanned by horizontal chord diagrams under concatenation of strands

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \dots \\ i \quad j \quad k \\ \dots \end{array} \right] \circ \left[\begin{array}{c} \dots \\ i \quad j \quad k \\ \dots \end{array} \right] := \left[\begin{array}{c} \dots \\ i \quad j \quad k \\ \dots \end{array} \right] \quad (31)$$

Hence if, for any $i < j \in \{1, \dots, N_f\}$, we write

Generator

$$t_{ij} = -t_{ji} := \left[\begin{array}{c} \dots \\ 1 \quad i \quad j \quad N_f \\ \dots \end{array} \right] \in \text{Span}(\mathcal{D}_{N_f}^{\text{pb}})_1 \quad (32)$$

for the horizontal chord diagram with exactly one chord, which goes between the i th and the j th strand, then the algebra of horizontal chord diagrams is just the *free associative algebra* on these generators t_{ij} of degree 1.

On this free algebra consider the following relations:

(i) the $2T$ relations:

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc} \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc} \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{array} \right] \quad (33)$$

(ii) the $4T$ relations (42):

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{array} \right] \quad (34)$$

Expressed in terms of the algebra generators (32), these are equivalently the *infinitesimal braid relations* [Koh87, (1.1.4)]:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (2T) \quad [t_{ij}, t_{jk}] = 0 \\ (4T) \quad [t_{ik} + t_{jk}, t_{ij}] = 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{ for all pairwise distinct } i, j, k, l \in \{1, \dots, N_f\}. \quad (35)$$

Now, the quotient of the graded algebra (31) of linear combinations of horizontal chord diagrams by these relations (35) is a graded associative algebra denoted

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_{N_f}^{\text{pb}} &:= \text{Span}(\mathcal{D}_{N_f}^{\text{pb}}) / (2T, 4T) \\ &= \text{GradedAssoc}(\{t_{ij} = -t_{ji} \mid i < j \in \{1, \dots, N_f\}\}) / (2T, 4T). \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

Hence:

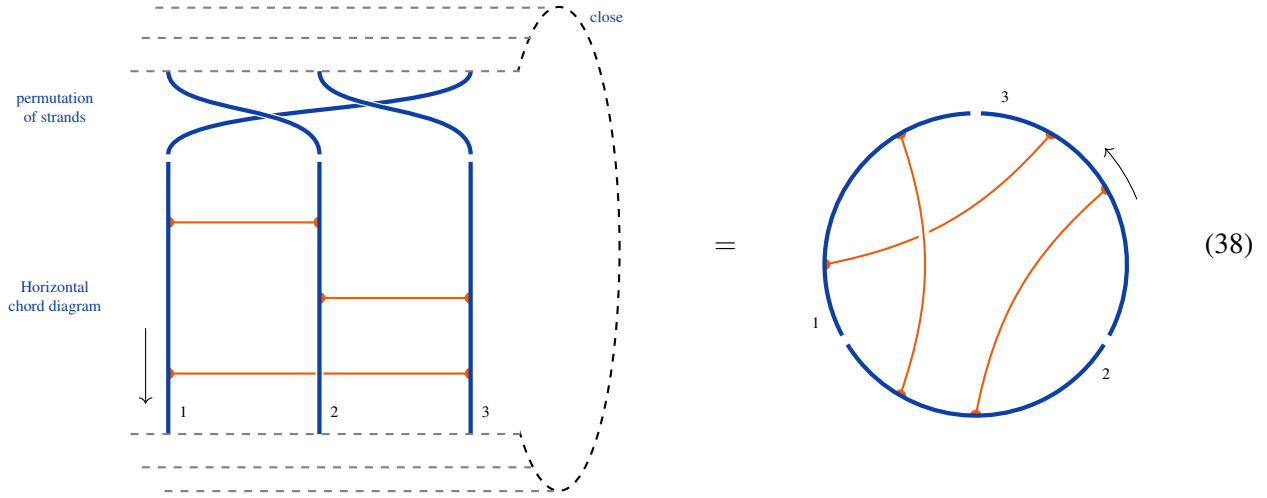
$$\mathcal{A}_{N_f}^{\text{pb}} := \text{Span} \left\{ \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Horizontal chord diagrams} \\ \vdots \\ \downarrow 1 \quad 2 \quad \dots \quad N_f \end{array} \right) \text{ modulo } \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{2T relations} \\ \left[\begin{array}{cccc} \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots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

Definition 3.1. A *weight system on horizontal chord diagrams* is a linear function on the span of horizontal chord diagrams (31) modulo 2T- and 4T-relations (36). Hence the space of all weight systems is the graded linear dual space to the quotient space (36), to be denoted

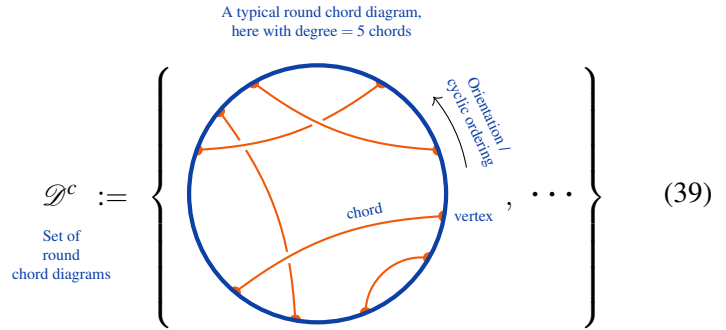
$$\left(\mathcal{W}_{N_f}^{\text{pb}} \right)^{\bullet} := \left(\left(\mathcal{A}_{N_f}^{\text{pb}} \right)^{\bullet} \right)^{*}. \quad (37)$$

3.2 Round chord diagrams

Closing up horizontal chord diagrams. Given any permutation $\sigma \in \text{Sym}(N_f)$ of N_f elements, there is an evident way to close a horizontal chord diagram (30) to a round chord diagram. For example, for $\sigma = (312)$ a cyclic permutation of three elements, we have:

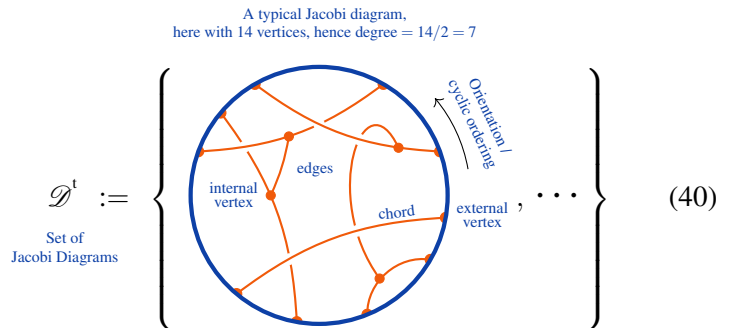


A *round chord diagram*, usually just called a *chord diagram*, is a trivalent and connected finite undirected graph with an embedded oriented circle and with all vertices being on that circle, regarded modulo cyclic permutation along the circle. The set of all round chord diagrams is traditionally denoted \mathcal{D}^c (the superscript is for *chords*). We write $\text{Span}(\mathcal{D}^c)_\bullet$ for the linear span of this set, hence for the graded vector space of formal finite linear combinations of round chord diagrams, with degree half their number of vertices.



An evident generalization of round chord diagrams, needed below, is obtained by allowing internal vertices:

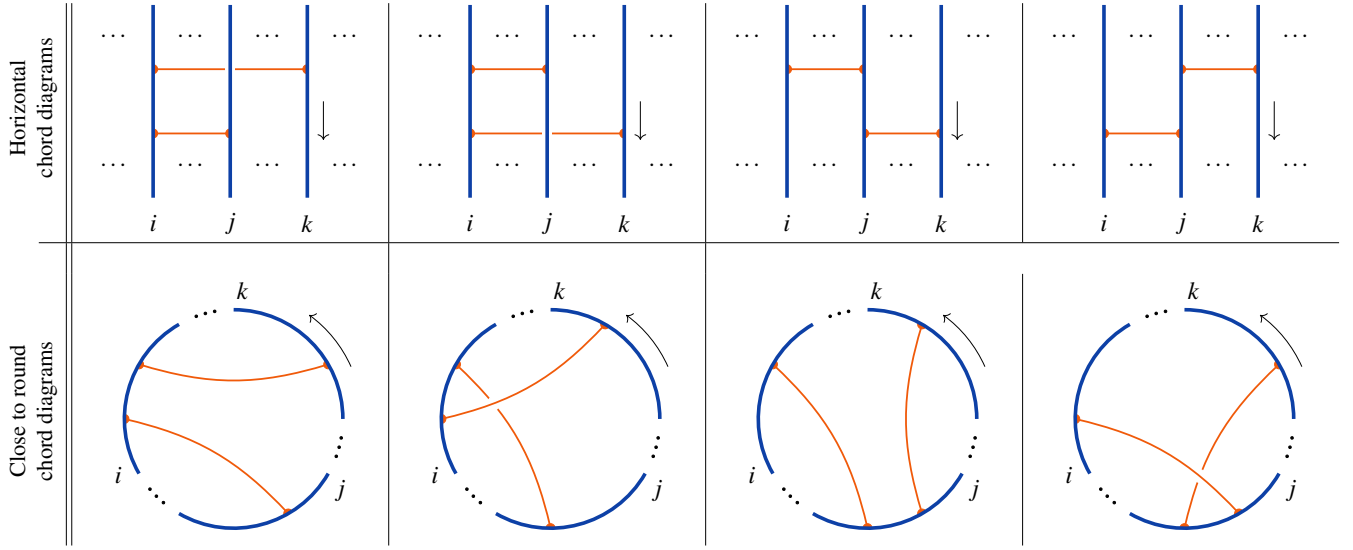
A *Jacobi diagram* is a trivalent connected finite undirected graph with an oriented embedded circle and with an orientation on each internal vertex (i.e. one not on the circle), regarded up to cyclic permutation of vertices. (These have also been called *Chinese character diagrams* and, for reasons discussed in §4.4, *Chern-Simons diagrams*.) The set of all Jacobi diagrams is traditionally denoted \mathcal{D}^t (the superscript is for *trivalent*). We write $\text{Span}(\mathcal{D}^t)_\bullet$ for the linear span of this set, hence for the graded vector space of formal finite linear combinations of Jacobi diagrams, with degree half their number of vertices.



The closing operation as in (38) on the set of horizontal chord diagrams (30), together with the understanding of round chord diagrams (39) as special cases of Jacobi diagrams (40) gives functions of sets of our three types of diagrams, as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathcal{D}_{N_f}^{\text{pb}} & \xrightarrow{\text{close}_{(N_f 12 \dots)}} & \mathcal{D}^c & \xrightarrow{i} & \mathcal{D}^t \\
 \text{Set of} & & \text{Set of} & & \text{Set of} \\
 \text{horizontal chord diagrams} & & \text{round chord diagrams} & & \text{Jacobi diagrams}
 \end{array} \tag{41}$$

Round closure of the 4T relations. Under the closing map (41), the four types of horizontal chord diagrams (30) that appear in the horizontal 4T relation (34) give the following four types of round chord diagrams (39):



This means that in order to make the closing operation on the left of (41) pass to the quotient space \mathcal{A}^{pb} (see (36)), we have to quotient the span of round chord diagrams by the following *round 4T relations* on $\text{Span}(\mathcal{D}^c)$:

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Round chord diagram 1} \\ \text{Round chord diagram 2} \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Round chord diagram 3} \\ \text{Round chord diagram 4} \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Round chord diagram 5} \\ \text{Round chord diagram 6} \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Round chord diagram 7} \\ \text{Round chord diagram 8} \end{array} \right] \quad (42)$$

Hence, in direct analogy to Def. 36, we have:

Definition 3.2. Write $\mathcal{A}^c := \text{Span}(\mathcal{D}^c)/(4T)$

for the graded quotient vector space of the span of round chord diagrams (39) by the round 4T relations (42) (see first line of (46) below). A *weight system on round chord diagrams*⁴ is a linear function on this space:

$$(\mathcal{W}^c)^\bullet := \left((\mathcal{A}^c)_\bullet \right)^* \quad (43)$$

Space of weight systems on round chord diagrams
Graded linear dual to span of round chord diagrams modulo round 4T relations

Resolution of round 4T- to STU-relations. We would like that also the injection i of round chord diagrams into Jacobi diagrams, on the right of (41), to pass to these quotients. For that we consider, moreover, the following relations on the linear span of Jacobi diagrams, called the *STU relations* on $\text{Span}(\mathcal{D}^l)$:

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{STU relation 1} \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{STU relation 2} \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{STU relation 3} \end{array} \right] \quad (44)$$

The *reason* behind these STU-relations is that on Jacobi diagrams they *resolve* the round 4T relations (42):

⁴Beware that some authors call these *framed* weight systems, since we do not impose the 1T relation.

Horizontal chord diagrams
4-term relations
Round chord diagrams

infinitesimal braid relation

}

STU-relation

Jacobi diagrams

}

STU-relation

(45)

Equivalence of chord diagrams and Jacobi diagrams. Using this factorization of the round 4T relation by the STU-relations, one proves that the linear span of round chord diagrams modulo the round 4T-relations is equivalent to that of Jacobi diagrams modulo the STU-relations (due to [Bar95b, Thm. 6]; see [CDM11, 5.3]):

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{A}^c &:= \text{Span} \left(\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Chord diagrams} \\ \text{[Diagrammatic representation of chord diagrams]} \end{array} \right\} \right) \Big/ \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{modulo} \\ \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{4T rel'ns} \\ \text{[Diagrammatic representation of 4T relations]} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right) \\
 \Downarrow \text{linear isomorphism} \\
 \mathcal{A}^t &:= \text{Span} \left(\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Jacobi diagrams} \\ \text{[Diagrammatic representation of Jacobi diagrams]} \end{array} \right\} \right) \Big/ \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{modulo} \\ \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{STU relations} \\ \text{[Diagrammatic representation of STU relations]} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right)
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{46}$$

Hence:

Proposition 3.3 (Relating weight systems). *The maps (41) of sets of chord diagrams dualize to a linear bijection of weight systems on Jacobi diagrams (i.e., the graded linear dual of \mathcal{A}^t) with weight systems on round chord diagrams (43), followed by a linear injection of the latter into the space of weight systems on horizontal chord diagrams (37):*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathcal{W}_{N_f}^{\text{pb}} & \xleftarrow[\text{injection}]{(\text{close}_{(N_f 12 \dots)})^*} & \mathcal{W}^c & \xleftarrow[\simeq]{i^* \text{ bijection}} & \mathcal{W}^t \\
 \text{Weight systems on} & & \text{Weight systems on} & & \text{Weight systems on} \\
 \text{horizontal chord diagrams} & & \text{round chord diagrams} & & \text{Jacobi diagrams}
 \end{array}
 \tag{47}$$

3.3 Lie algebra weight systems

Metric Lie algebras appear. The equivalence (46) reveals that weight systems secretly encode Lie theoretic data. Indeed, the STU-relation (44) is manifestly the Jacobi identity, or more generally the Lie action property. This is expressed in *Penrose diagram notation* (reviewed in [PR84, appendix, p. 424-434]) also called *string diagram calculus* (reviewed in [Sel09]); see the big table on page 25 for the translation. Diagrammatically:

$$\rho(f(x,y),z) = \rho(y,\rho(x,z)) - \rho(x,\rho(y,z)) \quad (48)$$

With $f(x,y) = [x,y]$ a Lie bracket, this is the Lie action property on ρ . Moreover, with $\rho(x,z) = [x,z]$ the adjoint action, this is the Jacobi identity.

This means that metric Lie representations of metric Lie algebras internal to tensor categories induce weight systems (Def. 3.1) on chord diagrams. For ordinary Lie algebras this is due to [Bar95b, Sec. 2.4], while the general statement is made explicit in [RW06, Sec. 3], following observations in [Va94][Vo11]. We capture this as:

Lie algebra weight system $w_{(V,\rho)}$ induced by

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Lie representation | $V \in \mathcal{C}$ |
| in tensor category | $\mathcal{C} \in \text{TensorCat}$ |
| with Lie action | $\rho : \mathfrak{g} \otimes V \rightarrow V$ |
| by Lie algebra | $\mathfrak{g} \in \mathcal{C}$ |
| with Lie bracket | $f : \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ |
| and compatible | $g : \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathbf{1}$ |
| metrics | $k : V \otimes V \rightarrow \mathbf{1}$ |

whose effect on the corresponding chord diagrams is the following:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Horizontal chord diagram} & \xrightarrow{w_{(V,\rho)}} & \text{endomorphism } \in \text{End}(V^{\otimes n}): \\ \dots \text{---} | \text{---} | \text{---} | \text{---} \dots & & \dots \text{---} | \text{---} | \text{---} | \text{---} \dots \\ & & \begin{array}{c} V \quad V \quad V \\ \rho \quad \rho \\ \rho \quad \rho \\ V \quad V \quad V \end{array} \\ a = i \quad j \quad k & & \end{array} \quad (49)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Chord/Jacobi diagram} & \xrightarrow{w_{(V,\rho)}} & \text{element of ground field } k = \text{End}(1): \\ \text{Circle with orange chords} & & \text{Circle with orange chords and boxes } \rho, f \end{array}$$

| 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 | $\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \otimes f - f \otimes \text{id}} & \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \\ \sigma_{213} \downarrow & & \downarrow f \\ (\text{id} \otimes f) \downarrow & & \mathfrak{g} \\ \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathfrak{g} \end{array}$ | | $f_{ae}{}^d f_{bc}{}^e - f_{be}{}^d f_{ac}{}^e = f_{ec}{}^d f_{ab}{}^e$ |
| Lie action | $\begin{array}{c} \mathfrak{g} \otimes V \\ \downarrow \rho \\ V \end{array}$ | | $\rho_a{}^i{}_j$ |
| Lie action property | $\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \otimes V & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \otimes \rho - \rho \otimes \text{id}} & \mathfrak{g} \otimes V \\ \sigma_{213} \downarrow & & \downarrow \rho \\ (\text{id} \otimes \rho) \downarrow & & V \\ \mathfrak{g} \otimes V & \xrightarrow{\rho} & V \end{array}$ | | $\rho_a{}^j{}_l \rho_b{}^l{}_i - \rho_b{}^j{}_l \rho_a{}^l{}_i = f_{ab}{}^c \rho_c{}^j{}_i$ |
| Metric | $\begin{array}{cc} \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} & \mathbf{1} \\ \downarrow g & \downarrow g^{-1} \\ \mathbf{1} & \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \end{array}$ | | g_{ab}, g^{ab} |
| | $\begin{array}{cc} V \otimes V & \mathbf{1} \\ \downarrow k & \downarrow k^{-1} \\ \mathbf{1} & V \otimes V \end{array}$ | | k_{ij}, k^{ij} |
| Metric property | $\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{g} & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \otimes g^{-1}} & \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \\ \downarrow \text{id} & & \downarrow g \otimes \text{id} \\ \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathbf{1} & \xrightarrow{\text{id}} & \mathbf{1} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \\ & & \downarrow \simeq \\ & & \mathfrak{g} \end{array}$ | | $g_{ac} g^{cb} = \delta_a^b$ |
| | $\begin{array}{ccc} V & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \otimes k^{-1}} & V \otimes V \otimes V \\ \downarrow \text{id} & & \downarrow k \otimes \text{id} \\ V \otimes \mathbf{1} & \xrightarrow{\text{id}} & \mathbf{1} \otimes V \\ & & \downarrow \simeq \\ & & V \end{array}$ | | $k_{il} k^{lj} = \delta_i^j$ |
| Metricity of Lie bracket | $\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \otimes f} & \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \\ f \otimes \text{id} \downarrow & & \downarrow g \\ \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} & \xrightarrow{g} & \mathfrak{g} \end{array}$ | | $f_{ab}{}^d g_{dc} = f_{bc}{}^d g_{ad}$ |
| Metricity of Lie action | $\begin{array}{ccc} V \otimes \mathfrak{g} \otimes V & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \otimes \rho} & V \otimes V \\ \rho \otimes \text{id} \downarrow & & \downarrow k \\ V \otimes V & \xrightarrow{k} & V \end{array}$ | | $\rho_a{}^l{}_i k_{lj} = \rho_a{}^l{}_j k_{li}$ |

Metric super Lie algebras appear. The relevance of tensor categories in (49) more general than that of plain vector spaces, is that by considering the tensor category of super vector spaces (e.g., [Va04, 3.1]), it immediately follows that metric representations of *super Lie algebras* [Kac77] or rather of *metric super Lie algebras* (as in [dMFMR09, 3.3]) are a source of weight systems on chord diagrams [Va94][FKV97][Vo11]; see [CDM11, 6.4]. Moreover, we observe that Deligne’s theorem [De02] (see [Os04]) says that *all* reasonable tensor categories (satisfying just a mild set-theoretic size bound) are representation categories of algebraic super-groups, whence all reasonable Lie algebra weight systems on chord diagrams are induced by metric super Lie algebras, in general equivariant with respect to some super symmetry group. This means that the theory of weight systems on chord diagrams largely overlaps with that of metric representations of metric super Lie algebras. However, interestingly, weight systems see even one further datum, as we describe next.

3.4 On stacks of coincident strands

Stacks of coincident strands. We now consider horizontal chord diagrams $D \in \mathcal{D}^{\text{pb}}$ that superficially have N_f strands as in (30), but where, on closer inspection, the i th strand is seen/resolved to consist of a stack of $N_{c,i}$ “coincident strands”, for some tuple of natural numbers:

$$\vec{N}_c = (N_{c,1}, \dots, N_{c,N_f}) \in \mathbb{N}^{N_f} \quad \text{with} \quad N_c := \sum_{i=1}^{N_f} N_{c,i}. \quad (50)$$

The following operation Δ (see [BN96, 2.2]) may be seen to make this idea precise:

$$\mathcal{D}^{\text{pb}} \times \left(\bigoplus_{\mathbb{N}} \mathbb{N} \right) \xrightarrow{\Delta} \mathcal{A}^{\text{pb}} \quad (51)$$

$$(D, \vec{N}_c) \mapsto \Delta^{\vec{N}_c}(D) := \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Sum of horizontal chord diagrams} \\ \text{with } N_c = N_{c,1} + \dots + N_{c,N_f} \text{ strands} \\ \text{whose chords are the chords } t_{ij} \text{ of } D \\ \text{but re-attached in all } N_{c,i} \cdot N_{c,j} \text{ ways} \\ \text{to the } i\text{th and the } j\text{th stack of chords} \end{array} \right]$$

Chord diagram like D
but with stacks of
 \vec{N}_c coincident strands

where now $\mathcal{A}^{\text{pb}} := \bigoplus_{N_f \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{A}_{N_f}^{\text{pb}}$, $\mathcal{A}^{\text{pb}} \xrightarrow{p_{N_f}} \mathcal{A}_{N_f}^{\text{pb}} \xrightarrow{i_{N_f}} \mathcal{A}^{\text{pb}}$ (52)

denotes the direct sum of all spaces of horizontal chord diagrams (36) over the number N_f of strands.

For example: $\Delta^{(2,2)} \left(\left[\begin{array}{c} | \text{---} | \\ | \text{---} | \end{array} \right] \right) = \left[\begin{array}{c} ||| \text{---} ||| \\ ||| \text{---} ||| \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{c} ||| \text{---} ||| \\ ||| \text{---} ||| \end{array} \right]$

$$+ \left[\begin{array}{c} ||| \text{---} ||| \\ ||| \text{---} ||| \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{c} ||| \text{---} ||| \\ ||| \text{---} ||| \end{array} \right]$$

More generic examples have many summands; for the one on the right we are showing just a few, for illustration:

$$\Delta^{(1,3,2)} \left(\left[\begin{array}{c} | \text{---} | \\ | \text{---} | \\ | \text{---} | \end{array} \right] \right) = \left[\begin{array}{c} ||| \text{---} ||| \\ ||| \text{---} ||| \\ ||| \text{---} ||| \end{array} \right] +$$

$$+ \left[\begin{array}{c} ||| \text{---} ||| \\ ||| \text{---} ||| \\ ||| \text{---} ||| \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{c} ||| \text{---} ||| \\ ||| \text{---} ||| \\ ||| \text{---} ||| \end{array} \right] + \dots$$

Lie algebra weight systems on horizontal chord diagrams with stacks of coincident strands. The construction Δ (51) of horizontal chord diagram with stacks of coincident strands passes from the plain set \mathcal{D}^{pb} of horizontal chord diagrams to a linear map on the vector space \mathcal{A}^{pb} in (52). This means that we obtain further weight systems (37) on horizontal chord diagrams by applying Lie algebra weight systems $w_{(V,\rho)}$ from (49) to a horizontal chord diagram D after “zooming in” to $\Delta^{\vec{N}_c}(\Delta)$, resolving their stacks of coincident strands:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{Lie algebra weight systems} \\
 \text{on horizontal chord diagrams} \\
 \text{with stacks of coincident strands} \\
 \text{tr}_{(-)} \circ w_{(-,-)} \circ \Delta^{(-)}(-) \\
 \text{Span} \left((\text{MetLieMod}/\sim) \times \left(\bigoplus_{\mathbb{N}} \mathbb{N} \right) \times \left(\bigsqcup_{N_f \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Sym}(N_f) \right) \right) \longrightarrow \mathcal{W}^{\text{pb}} \quad (53) \\
 \begin{array}{c}
 \text{Metric Lie} \\
 \text{representation} \\
 \mathfrak{g} \otimes V \xrightarrow{\rho} V, \\
 \text{Stacks of} \\
 \text{coincident strands} \\
 \vec{N}_c, \\
 \text{Winding} \\
 \text{monodromy} \\
 \sigma
 \end{array} \longmapsto \left(D \longmapsto \text{tr}_{\sigma} \circ w_{(V,\rho)} \circ \Delta^{\vec{N}_c}(D) \right) \\
 \begin{array}{c}
 \text{Horizontal} \\
 \text{chord diagram} \\
 D \\
 \text{\(\sigma\)-trace of value} \\
 \text{of } \rho \text{ Lie algebra weight system} \\
 \text{on } D\text{-shaped cord diagram} \\
 \text{with stacks of } \vec{N}_c \text{ coincident strands}
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

For example (see also (84)):

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{tr}_{(215634)} \circ w_{(\mathfrak{g} \otimes C^{\rho} \rightarrow C)} \circ \Delta^{(1,3,2)} \\
 \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1} \end{array} \right) = \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 2} \\ + \\ \text{Diagram 3} \\ + \\ \text{Diagram 4} \\ + \dots \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

The diagrammatic equation shows the trace of a weight system on a chord diagram with coincident strands. On the left, a chord diagram with three vertical strands and three horizontal chords is shown within large parentheses. The top chord connects the first and second strands, the middle chord connects the second and third strands, and the bottom chord connects the first and third strands. This is equal to a sum of three diagrams. Each diagram in the sum has the same three vertical strands but with coincident strands resolved into two separate strands. The top diagram has the top chord between the first and second strands, the middle chord between the second and third strands, and the bottom chord between the first and third strands. The middle diagram has the top chord between the first and second strands, the middle chord between the first and second strands, and the bottom chord between the second and third strands. The bottom diagram has the top chord between the first and second strands, the middle chord between the first and second strands, and the bottom chord between the first and second strands. Each diagram in the sum has small boxes labeled with the Greek letter rho (ρ) at the ends of the horizontal chords.

Fundamental theorem on horizontal weight systems. With [BN96, Cor. 2.6] we now obtain:

Proposition 3.4. *All weight systems on horizontal chord diagrams (Def. 3.1) are linear combinations of Lie algebra weight systems with stacks of coincident strands (53) for (at least) the general linear Lie algebras $\mathfrak{g} \in \{\mathfrak{gl}(N) \mid N \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 2}\}$ over the given ground field: For these Lie algebras the construction (53) is surjective, so that on the quotient $(-)/\sim$ by its kernel it is a linear bijection. In particular, with $\mathfrak{gl}(2, \mathbb{C}) \simeq \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\mathbb{C}} \oplus \mathbb{C}$ we have:*

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{finite-dimensional} \\
 (\mathfrak{su}(2)_{\mathbb{C}} \oplus \mathbb{C})\text{-representations} \\
 \text{Stacks of} \\
 \text{coincident strands} \\
 \text{Winding} \\
 \text{monodromies} \\
 \text{assign Lie algebra weights} \\
 \text{Weight systems on} \\
 \text{horizontal chord diagrams} \\
 \text{Span} \left((\mathfrak{su}(2)_{\mathbb{C}} \oplus \mathbb{C}) \text{MetMod}/\sim \times \left(\bigoplus_{\mathbb{N}} \mathbb{N} \right) \times \left(\bigsqcup_{N_f \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Sym}(N_f) \right) \right) /_{\sim} \xrightarrow[\text{relations}]{\text{tr} \circ w \circ \Delta} \mathcal{W}^{\text{pb}}. \quad (54)
 \end{array}$$

Conclusion: Weight systems on horizontal chord diagrams is a theory of 1) metric super Lie representations, 2) stacks of coincident strands, 3) winding monodromies, subject to 4) dualities. In §4 we match this to physics.

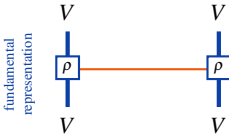
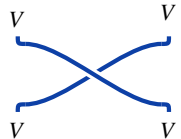
Example 3.5 (Fundamental $\mathfrak{gl}(2, \mathbb{C})$ -weight system). Consider the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{su}(2)_{\mathbb{C}} \oplus \mathbb{C} \simeq \mathfrak{gl}(2, \mathbb{C})$ equipped with the metric

$$g(-, -) := \text{tr}_2(- \cdot -) \tag{55}$$

given by the trace in its defining fundamental representation $\mathbf{2}$; and consider the corresponding Lie algebra weight system (53) with trivial winding monodromy and no stacks of coincident strands:

$$w_2 := \text{tr}_{\text{id}} \circ w_{(\mathfrak{gl}(2, \mathbb{C}), \mathbf{2})} \circ \Delta^{(1, 1, \dots, 1)}. \tag{56}$$

An elementary computation reveals that the value of the Lie algebra weight system (56) on a single chord is the braiding operation [BN96, Fact 6] (see also §4.3 and §4.6 below):

| | | |
|--|--|--------|
| Metric Lie algebra (\mathfrak{g}, g) | Metric contraction of fundamental action tensors  $= \rho_a \otimes \rho^a \in \text{End}(V \otimes V)$ | (57) |
| $(\mathfrak{gl}(2), \text{tr}_2(- \cdot -))$ |  | |

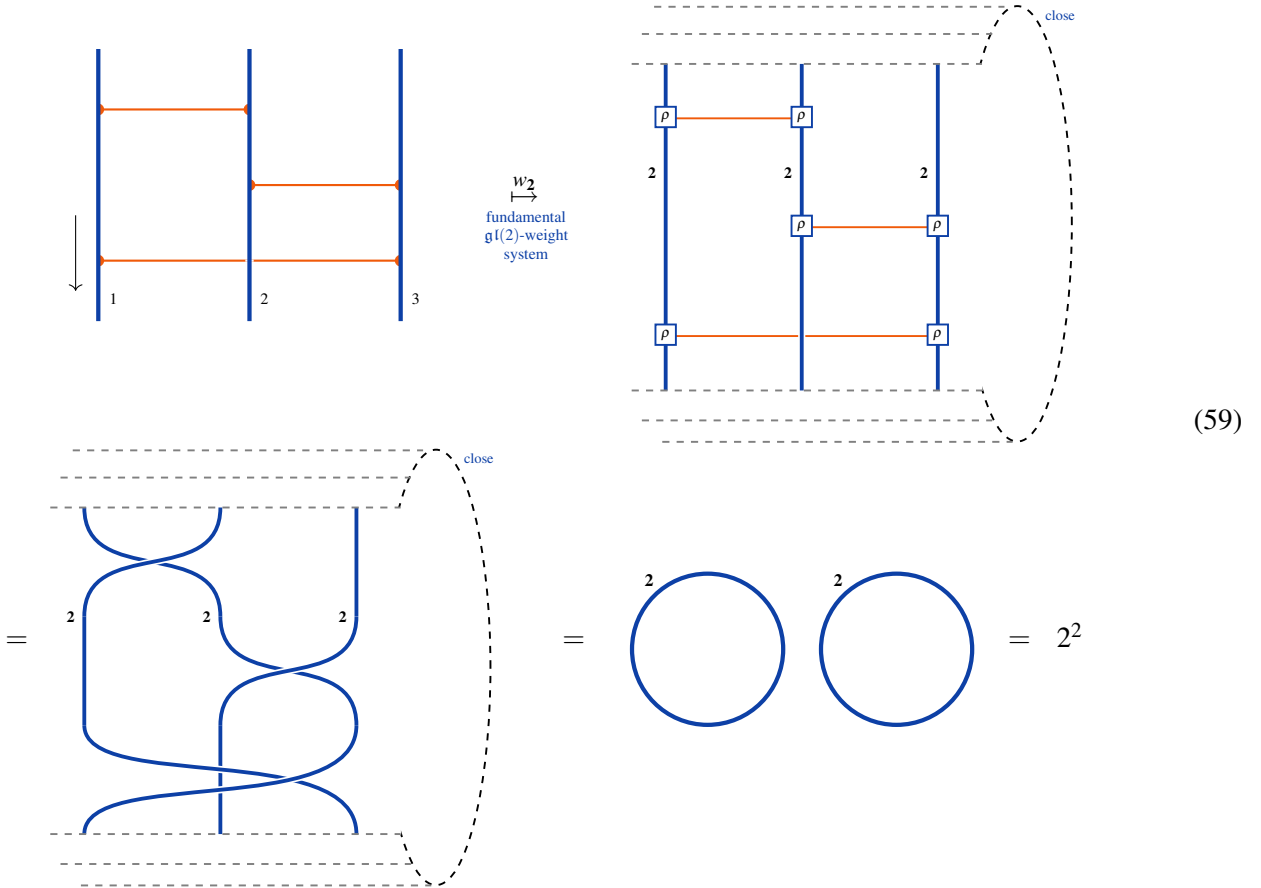
This directly implies that the value (according to §3.3) of the weight system (55) on a horizontal chord diagram $D \in \mathcal{D}^{\text{pb}}$ equals 2 taken to the power of the number of cycles in the corresponding permutation:

$$w_2([D]) = 2^{\#\text{cycles}(\text{perm}(D))}, \text{ where } \mathcal{D}_{N_f}^{\text{pb}} \xrightarrow{\text{perm}} \text{Sym}(N_f) \xrightarrow{\#\text{cycles}} \{1, \dots, N_f\} \subset \mathbb{N} \tag{58}$$

set of horizontal chord diagrams with N_f strands
set of permutations of N_f elements
number of cycles (orbits) of a permutation

take chord t_{ij} to transposition $i \leftrightarrow j$ and consecutive chords to composition of transpositions

E.g.:



3.5 Quantum states on chord diagrams

We observe here that the algebra of horizontal chord diagrams is canonically a star-algebra (Prop. 3.7 below), and as such qualifies as an *algebra of observables* according to quantum probability theory (see [Sw17][La17] for reviews). This exhibits weight systems as linear maps assigning probability amplitudes to observables. We may therefore consider those weight systems which are *quantum states* (density matrices) in that they assign consistent expectation values to real (i.e., self-adjoint) observables (Def. 3.9 below). An example is the fundamental $\mathfrak{gl}(2, \mathbb{C})$ -weight system (Example 3.11 below) which, further below in §4.9, we identify with the state of two coincident transversal M5-branes in the BMN matrix model.

The following Definition 3.6 is traditionally considered for Banach algebras, where it yields the concept of C^* -algebras; see for instance [La17, Def. C.1]. We need the simple specialization to finite-dimensional star-algebras (e.g., [Sw17, 2.1]), or rather the evident mild generalization of that to degreewise finite-dimensional graded star-algebras:

Definition 3.6 (Star-algebra). A *star-algebra* (for the present purpose) is a degreewise finite-dimensional graded associative algebra \mathcal{A} over the complex numbers, equipped with an involutive anti-linear anti-homomorphism $(-)^*$, the *star-operation*, hence with a function

$$\mathcal{A} \xrightarrow{(-)^*} \mathcal{A}$$

which satisfies:

- (i) **Degree:** $\deg(A) = \deg(A^*)$ for all homogeneous $A \in \mathcal{A}$.
- (ii) **Anti-linearity:** $(a_1 A_1 + a_2 A_2)^* = \bar{a}_1 A_1^* + \bar{a}_2 A_2^*$.
- (iii) **Anti-homomorphism:** $(A_1 A_2)^* = A_2^* A_1^*$ for all $a_i \in \mathbb{C}, A_i \in \mathcal{A}$.
- (iv) **Involution:** $((A)^*)^* = A$,

where \bar{a}_i denotes the complex conjugate of a_i .

Proposition 3.7 (Star-structure on horizontal chord diagrams). *The algebra of horizontal chord diagrams (??) becomes a complex star-algebra (Def. 3.6) via the star-operation*

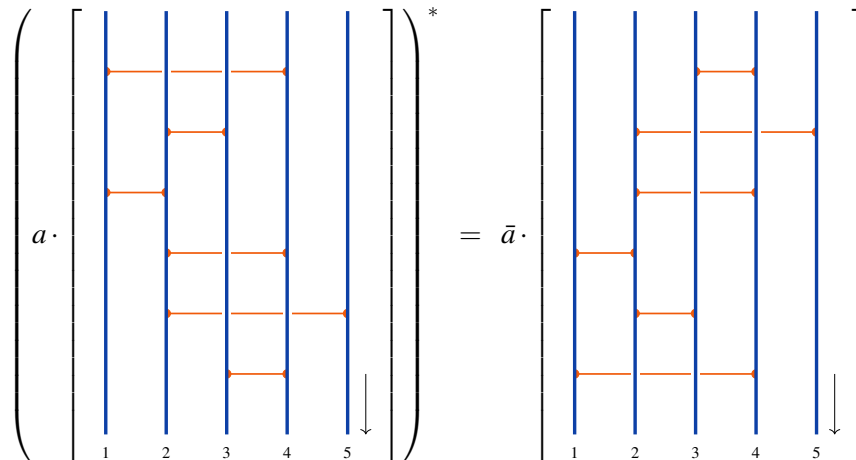
$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{A}^{\text{pb}} & \xrightarrow{(-)^*} & \mathcal{A}^{\text{pb}} \\ a_1 \cdot D_1 + a_2 \cdot D_2 & \longmapsto & \bar{a}_1 \cdot D_1^* + \bar{a}_2 \cdot D_2^* \end{array}$$

where

$$\mathcal{D}^{\text{pb}} \xrightarrow{(-)^*} \mathcal{D}^{\text{pb}}$$

is the operation on horizontal chord diagrams (30) that reverses the orientation of strands in a chord diagram.

For example:



Remark 3.8 (Loop and configuration spaces). By Prop. 2.16 the algebra of horizontal chord diagrams is equivalently the homology Pontrjagin algebra of a based loop space (namely of an ordered configuration space of points). As such it is a Hopf algebra with involutive antipode, and this is the star-structure of Prop. 3.7.

The following Definition 3.9 is standard in quantum probability theory and in algebraic quantum (field) theory (see, for instance, [La17, Def. 2.4][Sw17, 2.3]).

Definition 3.9 (Quantum state on a star-algebra). Given a complex star-algebra $(\mathcal{A}, (-)^*)$ (Def. 3.6), a (possibly mixed-, quantum-)state (or *density matrix*) is a complex-linear function

$$\rho : \mathcal{A} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

which satisfies:

- (i) **Positivity:** $\rho(AA^*) \geq 0 \in \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C}$ for all $A \in \mathcal{A}$.
- (ii) **Normalization:** $\rho(\mathbf{1}) = 1$ for $\mathbf{1} \in \mathcal{A}$ the algebra unit.

Remark 3.10 (Interpretation). The point of Def. 3.9 is the positivity condition (which might rather deserve to be called *semi-positivity*, but *positivity* is the established terminology here) while the normalization condition is just that: If ρ is a (semi-)positive linear map with $\rho(\mathbf{1}) \neq 0$ then $\frac{1}{\rho(\mathbf{1})}\rho$ is a state.

Example 3.11 (Fundamental $\mathfrak{gl}(2)$ -weight system is a state). The normalization (Remark 3.10) of the fundamental $\mathfrak{gl}(2)$ -weight system w_2 (Example 3.5) is a quantum state (Def. 3.9) with respect to the star-algebra structure on horizontal chord diagrams from Prop. 3.7.

The full proof establishing Example 3.11 is relegated to [CSS21], here we just indicate the idea by proving the first non-trivial case:

Remark 3.12 (Bilinear form on permutations). On the complex-linear span of the set of permutations on N_f elements, consider the sesqui-linear form

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{C}[\text{Sym}(N_f)] \times \mathbb{C}[\text{Sym}(N_f)] &\longrightarrow \mathbb{C} \\ (a_1 \sigma_1, a_2 \sigma_2) &\longmapsto a_1 \bar{a}_2 2^{\#\text{cycles}(\sigma_1 \circ \sigma_2^{-1})} \end{aligned} \quad (60)$$

The statement of example 3.11 is equivalent, by (58) in Example 3.5, to the statement that the sesqui-linear form (60) is positive semi-definite, in that for any formal linear combination of permutations $\Sigma \in \mathbb{C}[\text{Sym}(N_f)]$ we have

$$|\Sigma|^2 := \langle \Sigma, \Sigma \rangle \geq 0 \in \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C}.$$

Lemma 3.13 (Positivity of sesquilinear form for length 2). *The fundamental $\mathfrak{gl}(2, \mathbb{C})$ -weight system w_2 (Example 3.5) is (semi-)positive on the subspace of $\mathcal{A}_{N_f}^{\text{pb}}$ consisting of formal linear combinations of length two:*

$$w_2(a_1[D_1] + a_2[D_2]) \geq 0 \quad \text{for all } a_i \in \mathbb{C}, D_i \in \mathcal{D}_{N_f}^{\text{pb}}.$$

Proof. By Remark 3.12, we equivalently have to show that

$$|a_1[\sigma_1] + a_2[\sigma_2]|^2 \geq 0 \quad \text{for all } a_i \in \mathbb{C}, \sigma_i \in \text{Sym}(N_f). \quad (61)$$

Observing that

$$\begin{aligned} |a_1[\sigma_1] + a_2[\sigma_2]|^2 &= (|a_1|^2 + |a_2|^2) 2^{N_f} + (a_1 \bar{a}_2 + a_2 \bar{a}_1) 2^{\#\text{cycles}(\sigma_1 \circ \sigma_2^{-1})} \\ &= \underbrace{N_f}_{>0 \in \mathbb{R}} \left(|a_1|^2 + |a_2|^2 + (a_1 \bar{a}_2 + a_2 \bar{a}_1) \underbrace{\frac{2^{\#\text{cycles}(\sigma_1 \circ \sigma_2^{-1})}}{2^{N_f}}}_{\in (0,1]} \right), \end{aligned}$$

the statement (61) follows from the ‘‘cosine rule’’ $|a_1 \bar{a}_2 + a_2 \bar{a}_1| \leq |a_1|^2 + |a_2|^2$. \square

4 Chord diagrams and intersecting branes

By the isomorphism (27), the higher observables (22) on the moduli space of $Dp \perp D(p+2)$ -brane intersections, as described in diagram (2), are given by weight systems on horizontal chord diagrams, discussed in §3. Here we discuss how, under this interpretation, these weight systems from §3 turn out to capture various structures known, or rather: expected, in intersecting brane physics.

4.1 Lie algebra weight systems give matrix model single trace observables

Observation 4.1. By Prop. 3.3 and Prop 3.4 *all* weight systems (Def. 3.1, 3.2), on any of (a) horizontal chord diagrams (30), (b) round chord diagrams (39), and (c) Jacobi diagrams (40) evaluate, in the end, to a sum of circular string diagrams. The latter, in turn, by the rules of Penrose notation/string diagram calculus from §3.3, evaluate to a trace of a long product of matrices and summed over sets of pairs of matrices. For example the diagram on the left below evaluates to the trace expression shown on the right (with $(\rho_a \cdot \rho_b)^{ij} = \rho_a^i \rho_b^j$ denoting the matrix product):

Typical value
of a weight system
in Penrose notation

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

(62)

Notice that the string diagram on the left may be, but *need not be*, the exact image of a round chord diagram of the same shape. In general it is the result a process of duplication and of reconnecting of strands, according to (53). However, the end result is always a sum over terms of this circular shape, hence is a sum of traces as on the right of (62). (This if the monodromy permutation in (53) has a single cycle, otherwise one gets traces along several connected circles, discussed in §4.7.)

Single trace observables subject to Wick's theorem are weight systems. Given a metric Lie representation $\mathfrak{g} \otimes V \xrightarrow{\rho} V$ as in §3.3, consider a quantum field or a random variable Z with values in \mathfrak{g} , hence with component expansion $Z = Z_a \rho^a$. A *single trace observable* in Z is an operator/random variable of the form

$$\mathcal{O} = \text{Tr}(Z \cdot Z \cdot \dots \cdot Z). \quad (63)$$

Assume then that the component fields Z_a are free quantum fields, or random variables of multivariate Gaussian distribution with covariance given by the metric k on V : $\langle Z_a Z_b \rangle = k_{ab}$. Then *Wick's theorem* says that the higher moments of Z are sums of contractions labelled by *linear chord diagrams*, as shown, by example, in the first two lines here:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle Z_a Z_b Z_c Z_d \rangle &= \underbrace{\text{diagram 1}}_{k_{ab} k_{cd}} + \underbrace{\text{diagram 2}}_{k_{ad} k_{bc}} + \underbrace{\text{diagram 3}}_{k_{ac} k_{bd}} \\
 &\quad \text{Wick's theorem} \\
 \langle Z_a Z_b Z_c Z_d \rangle \rho^a \cdot \rho^b \cdot \rho^c \cdot \rho^d &= \underbrace{\text{diagram 4}}_{\rho_a \cdot \rho^a \cdot \rho_b \cdot \rho^b} + \underbrace{\text{diagram 5}}_{\rho_a \cdot \rho_b \cdot \rho^b \cdot \rho^a} + \underbrace{\text{diagram 6}}_{\rho_a \cdot \rho_b \cdot \rho^a \cdot \rho^b} \\
 \langle \text{tr}(Z \cdot Z \cdot Z \cdot Z) \rangle &= \underbrace{\langle Z_a Z_b Z_c Z_d \rangle}_{\text{trace}} \text{tr}(\rho^a \cdot \rho^b \cdot \rho^c \cdot \rho^d) = \underbrace{\text{diagram 7}}_{2 \text{tr}(\rho_a \cdot \rho^a \cdot \rho_b \cdot \rho^b)} + \underbrace{\text{diagram 8}}_{\text{tr}(\rho_a \cdot \rho_b \cdot \rho^a \cdot \rho^b)} \\
 &\quad \text{single trace observable} \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{Lie algebra weight system on round chord diagrams}
 \end{aligned} \quad (64)$$

But then, as shown by example in the last line, the trace that defines the single trace observables closes up the resulting matrix product such that the terms that were previously controlled by linear chord diagrams are now labelled by round chord diagrams (39). Moreover, comparison with Observation 4.1 shows that the summands contributing to the expectation value of the single trace observables are exactly the values of Lie algebra weight systems on these round chord diagrams.

The SYK-model compactification of M5-branes. An observation along the lines of (64) (with emphasis on the appearance of chord diagrams, but without the identification of weight systems) was recently found to be crucial for the analysis of single trace observables in the SYK-model (review in [Ro18]) and analogous systems; see [GGJV18, Sec. 2.2][JV18, Sec. 4][BNS18, Sec. 2.1][BINT18, Sec. 2][Na19, 5-21]. Notice that from the point of view of string/M-theory, the SYK-model is the (near-)CFT which is the holographic dual to the full compactification of the M5-brane; see [LLL18, 4.1][BHT18].

The BMN matrix model and fuzzy sphere states. The *BFSS matrix model* famously is a (0+1)-dimensional super Yang-Mills theory which is thought to describe at least a sector of M-theory (but see [Mo14, [p. 43-44]] with un-wrapped M2-branes [NH98][DNP02], or equivalently strongly coupled type IIA string theory with stacks of un-bound D0-branes [BFSS96], both on asymptotically Minkowski spacetime backgrounds (review in [Ba97][Ta01]). The *BMN matrix model* [BMN02, 5][DSJVR02], which is the KK-compactification over S^3 of $D = 4, \mathcal{N} = 4$ super Yang-Mills theory [KKP03], generalizes this to asymptotically gravitational pp-wave backgrounds, which arise as Penrose limits of both the $\text{AdS}_{4,7} \times S^{7,4}$ near horizon geometries of black M2-branes and M5-branes ([BI04, 4.7]), and which deform the action functional of the BFSS model by a mass and a Chern-Simons term. These extra terms in the BMN model lift the notoriously problematic “flat directions” of the BFSS model ([dWLN89], see [BGR18]) thus leading to a well-defined quantum mechanics, which describes wrapped M2-branes (giant gravitons) or equivalently of $Dp \perp D(p+2)$ -brane bound states for $p = 0$ [Li04]:

The supersymmetric solutions are precisely [BMN02, (5.4)][DSJVR02, 4.2] those matrix configurations that constitute complex $\mathfrak{su}(2)$ -representations $\mathfrak{su}(2)_{\mathbb{C}} \otimes V \xrightarrow{P} V$, interpreted as systems of fuzzy 2-sphere geometries (discussed as such below in §4.2). This means by Observation 4.1 with (54) that:

The S^2 -rotation invariant single-trace observables of the BMN matrix model are equivalently round chord diagrams D , evaluated on supersymmetric ground states $(\mathfrak{su}(2)_{\mathbb{C}} \otimes V \xrightarrow{P} V)$ by pairing them with the corresponding Lie algebra weight system (62). This generalizes to multi-trace observables, discussed in §4.7 below.

In view of this it may be worthwhile to briefly recall:

The general relevance of single trace observables in AdS/CFT. Single trace observables $\mathcal{O} = \text{Tr}(Z \cdot Z \cdots Z)$ on the gauge theory side play a special role in the AdS/CFT correspondence. They map to single string excitations on the AdS side, in a way that identifies the string quite literally with the *string of characters* $Z \cdot Z \cdot Z \cdots$ in the expression of the single trace observables. An early account of the general mechanism is in [Po02], whose author already outlines the grand picture, indicating that space-time is gradually disappearing in the regions of large curvature, and the natural description is provided by a gauge theory in which the basic objects are the texts formed from the gauge-invariant words, and the theory provides us with the expectation values assigned to the various texts, words and sentences. The first concrete realization in $D = 4, \mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM is due to [BMN02], whose authors find that the “string of Zs” becomes the physical string and that each Z carries one unit of J which is one unit of momentum, and that locality along the worldsheet of the string comes from the fact that planar diagrams allow only contractions of neighboring operators. This led the authors to conclude that the Yang-Mills theory gives a string bit model where each bit is a Z operator. See also [GKP02] for similar arguments.

The correspondence between single trace operators in CFT and string excitations on AdS came to full fruition when it was realized that the single trace operators of a given length behave as integrable spin chains when the dilatation operator is regarded as their Hamiltonian. This led to the celebrated precision checks of $\text{AdS}_5/\text{CFT}_4$ starting with [BFST03], reviewed in [Bea10].

4.2 Lie algebra weight systems give fuzzy funnel observables

Fuzzy funnels of $Dp \perp D(p+2)$ intersections. The configuration of N_c coincident Dp -branes ending on a $D(p+2)$ -brane is famously a noncommutative “fuzzy funnel” geometry [Di97][CMT99][My01, 4][GW08, 3.4.3] (see Figure 3), where the three $u(N_c)$ -valued scalar fields $\{X^1, X^2, X^3\}$ on the Dp -branes solve Nahm’s equation with a pole as

$$X^a(y) = \frac{1}{y} \frac{2}{\sqrt{N^2 - 1}} \rho^a, \quad (65)$$

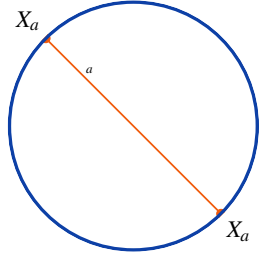
for y the transversal distance from the $D(p+2)$ -brane and $\{\rho_a\}$ the matrices of the N_c -dimensional irreducible representation of $\mathfrak{su}(2)_\mathbb{C}$. Due to the Casimir relation

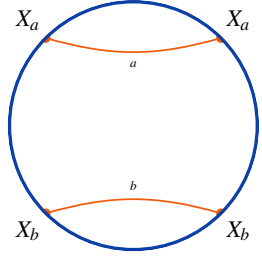
$$X_a \cdot X^a = \frac{1}{y^2} 1_{N_c \times N_c}$$

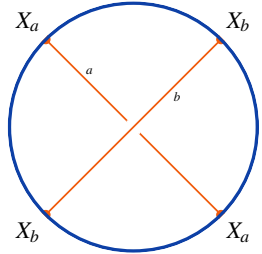
this means that at fixed distance y the algebra of functions generated by the scalar fields is that on the fuzzy 2-sphere $S_{N_c}^2$ [Mad92] of radius $R = 1/y$.

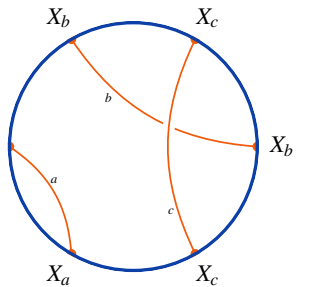
Shape observables on fuzzy 2-spheres. The fuzziness of the fuzzy 2-sphere $S_{N_c}^2$ is reflected in the fact that functions of its radius R are not all constant, due to ordering ambiguity in the observables of the schematic form “ R^{2k} ”. After averaging/integration over the fuzzy 2-sphere, hence under the trace operation, the remaining ordering ambiguities are fully reflected by round chord diagrams, as shown on the right by the first few examples. Hence these *radius fluctuation amplitude* observables on the fuzzy 2-sphere are equivalently the values of $\mathfrak{su}(2)_\mathbb{C}$ -weight systems on round chord diagrams, as in §3.3, see Prop. 3.4. In fact, these fuzzy shape observables are instances of single trace observables as in §4.1.

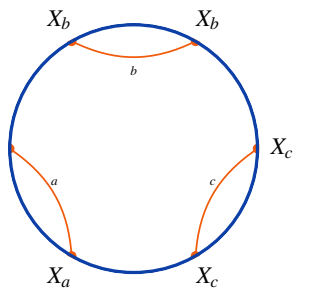
$1/N_{N_c}$ -Corrections to the $Dp \perp D(p+2)$ -systems. In the large N_c limit the fuzzy 2-sphere $S_{N_c}^2$ approaches the ordinary 2-sphere, and its fuzzy shape observables all converge to unity. This large N_c limit of the $Dp \perp D(p+2)$ -intersections had been studied in [CMT99]. But discussion of small N_c corrections, or even of the full matrix model mechanics of $Dp \perp D(p+2)$ -intersections requires handling the multitude of fuzzy shape observables as shown on the right. That and how these computations are crucially organized by round chord diagrams was noticed in [RST04, Sec. 3.2] for review see [MPRS06, A][MN06, 4][Pa06, p. 161-162].

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


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


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


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


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


⋮

⋮

Gauge field configuration at fuzzy funnels. In addition to the boundary values of the three scalar fields X_1, X_2, X_3 (65), a $Dp \perp D(p+2)$ -brane intersection in a fuzzy funnel involves the boundary value of the transversal component A_y of the gauge field on the Dp -worldvolume [GW08, 3.1].

For Nahm pole fuzzy funnel configurations (65) the condition is that the boundary value of A_y in $\mathfrak{u}(N_{\mathbb{C}})$ commutes with that of the three scalar fields [GW08, 3.1]:

$$[X^i, A_y] = 0, \quad i \in \{1, 2, 3\}. \quad (66)$$

It is often assumed that A_y may be gauged away; but there are, for instance, fuzzy funnel $D1 \perp D3$ -configurations where the gauge field is gauge non-trivial, reflecting further F-strings bound to the $D1$ -strings [CMT99, 3.3][TW06, p. 16].

In any case, we may include a central field A_y as in (66) in the single-trace observables on fuzzy-funnel configurations while retaining their $\mathfrak{su}(2)_{\mathbb{C}}$ -invariance.

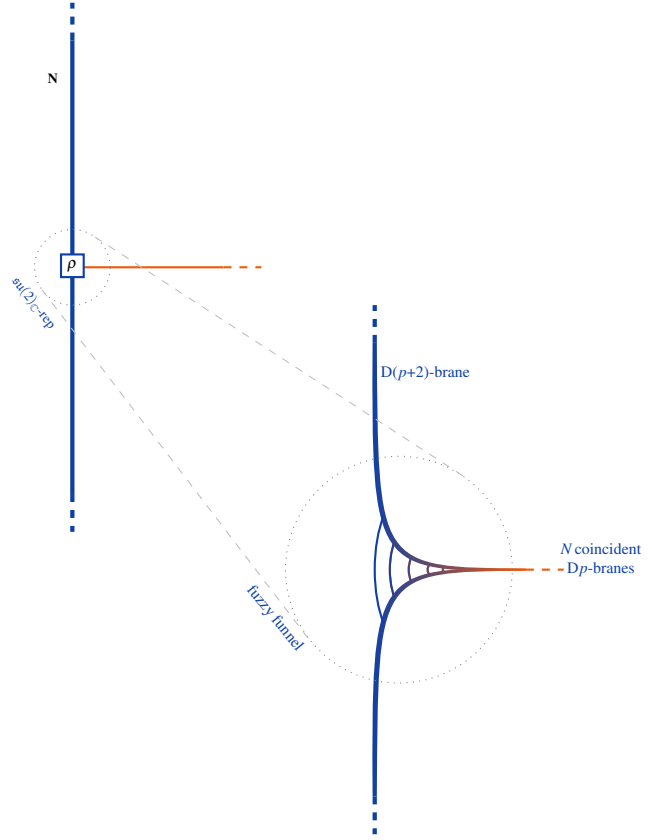


Figure 3 – Fuzzy funnel geometry of $Dp \perp D(p+2)$ -brane intersections with fuzzy 2-sphere cross-sections S^2_N , encoded by $\mathfrak{su}(2)_{\mathbb{C}}$ -representations $\mathfrak{su}(2)_{\mathbb{C}} \otimes \mathbb{N} \xrightarrow{\rho} \mathbb{N}$.

Enhancement to $\mathfrak{gl}(2, \mathbb{C})$ -weight systems. Adjoining a commuting element (66) to the $\mathfrak{su}(2)_{\mathbb{C}}$ -representation ρ (65) equivalently means to extend the representation to a $\mathfrak{gl}(2, \mathbb{C})$ -representation along the canonical inclusion ι .

$$\mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{C}) \simeq \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\mathbb{C}} \xrightarrow{\iota=(\text{id}, 0)} \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\mathbb{C}} \oplus \mathbb{C} \simeq \mathfrak{gl}(2, \mathbb{C}) \quad (67)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \underbrace{\langle X_1, X_2, X_3 \rangle}_{\substack{\text{scalar fields} \\ \text{on } Dp \\ \text{values of scalar fields} \\ \text{at } Dp \perp D(p+2)}} \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\mathbb{C}} \text{MetMod} & \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{0 \leftarrow A_y} \\ \xrightarrow{\iota^*} \\ \xrightarrow{A_y := 1} \end{array} & \underbrace{\langle A_y \rangle}_{\substack{\text{gauge field} \\ \text{on } Dp \\ \text{values of scalars \& gauge field} \\ \text{at } Dp \perp D(p+2)}} (\mathfrak{su}(2)_{\mathbb{C}} \oplus \mathbb{C}) \text{MetMod} \end{array}$$

Such extensions always exist, the canonical one being given by choosing for A_y the identity element. With this choice, the fundamental (defining) representation $\mathbf{2}$ of $\mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{C})$ is extended to the fundamental (defining) representation of $\mathfrak{gl}(2, \mathbb{C})$.

Fuzzy funnel states as weight systems. In summary, the invariant radius fluctuation observables on fuzzy funnel $Dp \perp D(p+2)$ -configurations are encoded by chord diagrams and given by evaluating chord diagrams in $\mathfrak{gl}(2, \mathbb{C})$ -weight systems. (While above we discussed only round chord diagrams and single-trace observables, this generalizes to horizontal chord diagrams and multi-trace observables, see §4.8 below).

Conversely, $\mathfrak{gl}(2, \mathbb{C})$ -weight systems thus reflect exactly the invariantly observable content of fuzzy funnel $Dp \perp D(p+2)$ -brane intersections, hence their states. But, by Prop. 3.4, *all* weight systems may be identified with $\mathfrak{gl}(2, \mathbb{C})$ -weight systems, and hence with states of fuzzy funnel $Dp \perp D(p+2)$ -brane intersections.

Below in §4.3, §4.8 and §4.9 we find the analogous statement from the point of view of the M-theory lift of such intersections to M2/M5-brane bound states.

4.3 Lie algebra weight systems encode M2-brane 3-algebras

The M-theory lift of fuzzy funnel $Dp \perp D(p+2)$ -brane intersections (§4.2) to $M2 \perp M5$ -brane intersections has famously been argued [BH05][BL06] (review in [BLMP12, 2.2]) to involve generalization of the $\mathfrak{su}(2)_{\mathbb{C}}$ Lie bracket, a binary operation, to a ternary “BLG 3-algebra” structure. At the same time M/TypeII-duality requires that observables on M-brane intersections are equivalent to those on the corresponding D-brane intersections.

We now observe that when identifying D-brane intersections with Lie algebra weight systems on chord diagrams (as in §4.2) then the BLG 3-algebras indeed emerge as the fundamental building blocks of the corresponding observables, namely as their value on single chords. (The full M2/M5-brane states emerge below in §4.9.)

The value of a weight system on a single chord. The value of a Lie algebra weight system (49) on a chord diagram is a contraction of many copies of the one tensor assigned to a single chord, according to §3.3:

$$\text{M2-brane 3-algebra induced by } \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{Lie representation} & V \in \mathcal{C} \\ \text{in tensor category} & \mathcal{C} \in \text{TensorCat} \\ \text{with Lie action} & \rho : \mathfrak{g} \otimes V \rightarrow V \\ \text{by Lie algebra} & \mathfrak{g} \in \mathcal{C} \\ \text{with Lie bracket} & f : \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g} \\ \text{and compatible} & g : \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathbf{1} \\ \text{metrics} & k : V \otimes V \rightarrow \mathbf{1} \end{array} \right.$$

| Data of M2-brane 3-algebra | Category notation | Penrose notation | Index notation |
|------------------------------|---|------------------|-------------------------|
| Lie action | $\begin{array}{c} \mathfrak{g} \otimes V \\ \downarrow \rho \\ V \end{array}$ | | $\rho_a^i j$ |
| 3-bracket | $\begin{array}{c} V \otimes V \otimes V \\ \downarrow [-, -, -] \\ V \end{array}$ | | $\rho_a^m l \rho^a j_i$ |
| Faulkner construction | $\begin{array}{c} V \otimes V \\ \downarrow \Omega \\ V \otimes V \end{array}$ | | $\rho_a^m l \rho^a j_i$ |

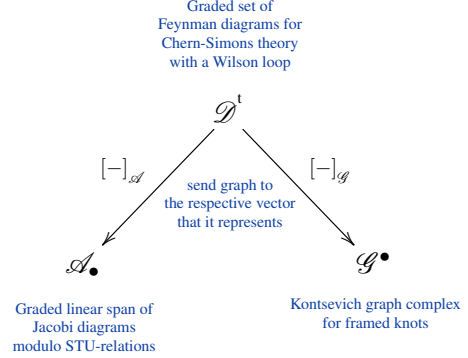
(68)

M2-brane 3-algebras. As shown on the right, this tensor assigned to a single chord is exactly the tensor considered in [dMFMR09, above Prop. 10 & (22)] (for the first case in the above table) or in [dMFMR09, (34)] (for the second case). By [dMFMR09, Prop. 10] these tensors are the 3-brackets constituting generalized BLG 3-algebras [BL06][CS08, 4][BLMP12, 3] and the Faulkner construction [Fau73], respectively, as shown above. In fact, by [dMFMR09, Theorem 11] this construction constitutes a bijective equivalence between (generalized real) BLG 3-algebras and metric Lie representations. Hence all 3-algebras come from weight systems on chord diagrams.

4.4 Round weight systems are 3d gravity observables

We have seen in §4.1 and §4.2 that weight systems on round chord diagrams have the form of observables on (fully compactified) worldvolume theories of branes, where the circle in the chord diagram is what represents the worldvolume. Here we observe that generating functions of weight systems dually encode Chern-Simons amplitudes that may be thought of as propagating in a bulk spacetime away from these brane worldvolumes.

Write $(\mathcal{G}^\bullet, d_{\mathcal{G}})$ for Kontsevich's graph complex in its version with framed Wilson loops [Kon93, 5][AF96, 2][CCRL02, 7]. This is spanned by the graded set of Jacobi diagrams (40) together with analogous sets of graphs of valence higher than 3; the differential acts by sending any graph to the signed formal linear combination of the results of contracting any edge that is not a chord. We may then regard any Jacobi diagram (40) both as an element of $\mathcal{A} := \mathcal{A}^t \simeq \mathcal{A}^c$ (46) as before, or as an element of the graph complex, as shown on the right.



Using [AF96, Thm. 1] we find that the sum over Jacobi diagrams of the tensor product of these two of their vector incarnations is a graph cocycle with coefficients in Jacobi diagrams in the linear dual of round weight systems (43)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Universal Wilson loop observable} \quad [(w, \mathcal{K}) \mapsto \langle \text{Tr}_w \text{Pexp}(\int_{\mathcal{K}} A) \rangle] &:= \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \hbar^n \sum_{\Gamma \in (\mathcal{D}^t)_n} \left(\frac{1}{|\text{Aut}(\Gamma)|} [\Gamma]_{\mathcal{A}} \otimes [\Gamma]_{\mathcal{G}} \right) \in H^0(\mathcal{A}^\bullet \otimes \mathcal{G}^\bullet) \\
 &\simeq \text{Hom}(\mathcal{W}^\bullet, H^\bullet(\mathcal{G})) \\
 &\text{Graded linear maps from weight systems on chord diagrams to graph cohomology}
 \end{aligned} \tag{69}$$

which, dually, is a graded linear map, as shown on the right. Since (69) is a *universal Vassiliev invariant* [AF96, Thm. 1] (following [Kon93, Thm. 2.3][Bar95b, 4.4.2], reviewed in [CDM11, 8.8][JM19, 18]) this map in fact identifies weight systems on round chord diagrams (47) with the space of Vassiliev knot invariants [Va92] via identification (see [CCRL02, Prop. 7.6 using Thm. 7.3]) with the graph cohomology spanned by trivalent graphs

$$\mathcal{W}^\bullet \xrightarrow{\simeq} H^\bullet(\mathcal{G}) \subset H^\bullet(\mathcal{G}).$$

Dual Chern-Simons theory appears. But the graph complex is what organizes Feynman diagrams for perturbative Chern-Simons theory in the presence of a framed Wilson loop [Bar91][Bar95a]. The construction [Kon92, p. 11-12][AS93][AF96, 3] of Feynman amplitudes as configuration space fiber integrals of wedge products of Chern-Simons propagators, regarded as differential forms on the configuration space of points, (see Def. 2.1) sends graph cocycles to the higher observables of Chern-Simons theory with a Wilson loop (reviewed in [Vo13, 3-4]). This is given by evaluating the corresponding Lie algebra weight system (53) (restricted to round chord diagrams via (47))

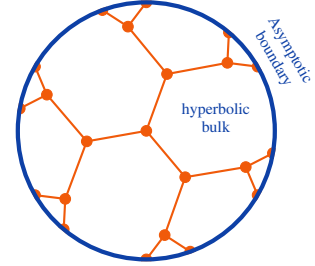
$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{L} := \text{Span}(\text{MetLieMod}_{/\sim}) &\xrightarrow{\text{Lie algebra weight systems}} \prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} (\mathcal{W}^n \langle \hbar^n \rangle) \\
 \text{Metric Lie representations} & \hspace{15em} \text{Chordal Vassiliev invariants} \\
 & \hspace{15em} \text{Round degree } n \text{ weight systems}
 \end{aligned} \tag{70}$$

on the universal Wilson loop observable (69), thus multiplying the bare Chern-Simons amplitude with the Lie algebraic contraction and tracing of the gauge indices. Here on the right of (70) we recognize the space of generating functions of round weight systems (43) as that of Vassiliev knot invariants, via the *fundamental theorem of Vassiliev invariants* [Kon93, Thm. 2.3][Bar95b, Thm. 1 (3)] (reviewed in [CDM11, 8.8][JM19, 18]).

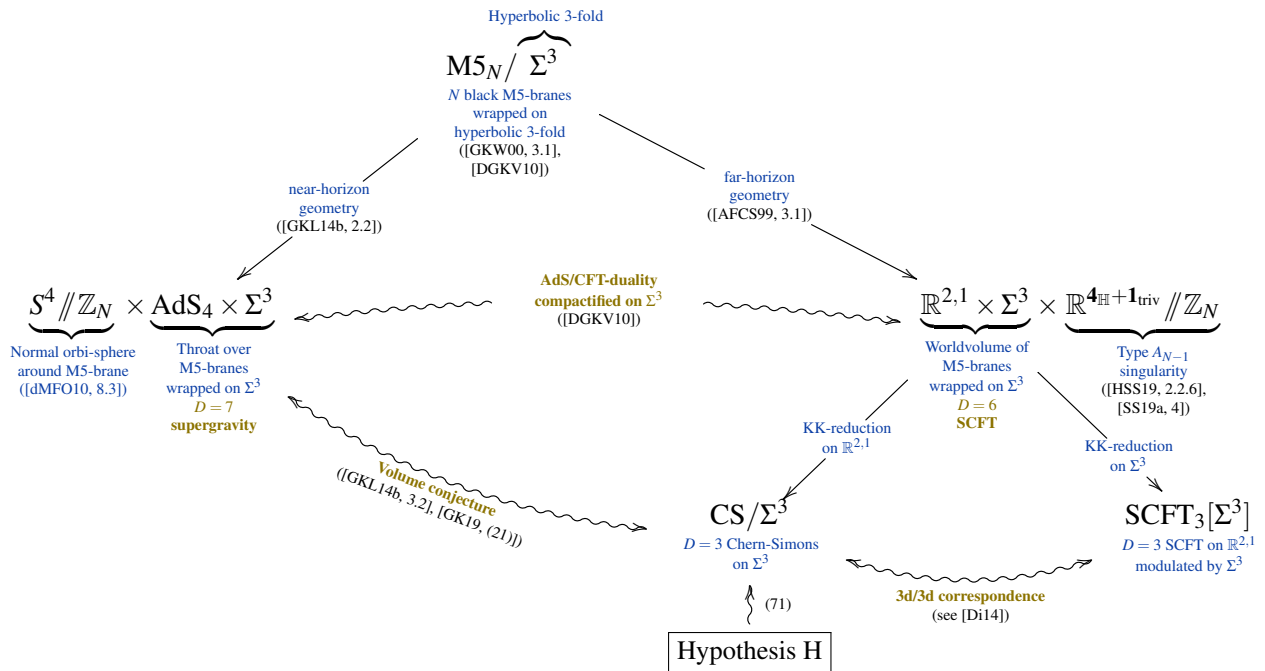
In summary, we thus find that, via the Chern-Simons Wilson loop observable, the generating functions of weight systems on round chord diagrams are equivalently the perturbative quantum observables of Chern-Simons theory with a Wilson loop knot \mathcal{K} :

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
\text{Metric Lie} & & \text{Chordal} & & \text{Graphical} & & \text{Vassiliev} & & \text{Knot invariants} \\
\text{representations} & & \text{Vassiliev invariants} & & \text{Vassiliev invariants} & & \text{knot invariants} & & \\
\mathcal{L} & \longrightarrow & \prod_n \left(\mathcal{W}^n \langle \hbar^n \rangle \right) & \xrightarrow{\simeq} & \prod_n \left(H^n(\mathcal{G}) \langle \hbar^n \rangle \right) & \hookrightarrow & H^0 \left(\text{Emb}(S^1, \mathbb{R}^3) \right) & \llbracket \hbar \rrbracket \\
\text{Lie algebra weight systems} & & \text{Weight systems} & & \text{Graph cohomology} & & \text{Feynman rules for Chern-Simons theory} & & \text{V-Wilson loop observable in g-Chern-Simons theory evaluated on knot } \mathcal{K} \\
(\mathfrak{g} \otimes V \xrightarrow{P} V) & \longmapsto & w_V & \longmapsto & \left(\mathcal{K} \mapsto \langle \text{Tr}_V \text{Pexp}(\int_{\mathcal{K}} A) \rangle_{\text{CS}} \right) & & & & \\
& & & & \text{Universal Wilson loop observable} & & & & \\
& & & & & & & & (71)
\end{array}$$

BTZ black holes appear. In the case when $\mathcal{K} = \bigcirc$ in (71) is the unknot, its knot complement – regarded as a hyperbolic space of *infinite* volume – is (see [Gu05, Appendix A]) the Euclidean BTZ black hole in AdS₃ [Kr00][Kr01]. We thus find the Chern-Simons sector inside AdS₃/CFT₂ duality [GMMS04][Je10][Ke14][KL06][Kr06][GKL14a] where the Wilson loop observables (69) measure black hole entropy [ACI13][BBGR14][BR15][HMS19][DHK19][MR19]. For the SYK-model, such chord diagram holography had been tentatively envisioned in [BINT18, p.5][Na19, p.23]. We highlight that the assignment (69) thus leads to the emergence of holography by *Hypothesis H*. It is then natural to propose our setting for studying holography.



Holographic wrapped 5-branes appear. Now consider instead the case that the knot \mathcal{K} in (71) is a hyperbolic knot [FKO17], hence such that its complement $S^3 \setminus \mathcal{K}$ carries the structure of a hyperbolic space with *finite* volume, then necessarily unique, by Mostow rigidity [Mo68] (reviewed in [Bo18]). In this case the *volume conjecture* asserts [Ka96][MM01] (reviewed in [Mu10]) that the Wilson loop observables (71) for the N -dimensional irreducible representation of $\mathfrak{su}(2)_{\mathbb{C}}$ tends in the large N limit, $N \rightarrow \infty$, to that finite volume. Moreover, the *3d-3d correspondence* (see the review [Di14]) asserts that the Wilson loop observables (71) are dually observables on the worldvolume theory of M5-branes wrapped on $\Sigma^3 := S^3 \setminus \mathcal{K}$. Furthermore, with this identification the statement of the volume conjecture is part of the statement of holographic AdS/CFT duality for such configurations [GKL14b, 3.2] (see also [BGL16]). We thus have the following web of relations connecting to Hypothesis H:



4.5 Round weight systems contain supersymmetric indices

We observe here that round weight systems encode the Witten indices of $D = 3, \mathcal{N} = 4$ super Yang-Mills theories, computing the \widehat{A} -genus of Coulomb branches of intersecting branes given by Atiyah-Hitchin moduli space of Yang-Mills monopoles.

Coulomb branches of $D = 3, \mathcal{N} = 3$ SYM and monopole moduli. The worldvolume gauge theory of $Dp \perp D(p+2)$ -brane intersections is thought to be $D = 3, \mathcal{N} = 4$ super Yang-Mills theory, at least for $p = 3$ [HW97]. The moduli spaces of vacua of $D = 3, \mathcal{N} = 4$ super Yang-Mills theory, both the Coulomb branches and the Higgs branches, are hyperkähler manifolds \mathcal{M}^{4n} [SW96] (see, e.g., [dBHOO97]), which are either

- (1) asymptotically flat (ALE-spaces) and dual to branes transversal to ADE-singularities;
- (2) or compact and dual to branes transversal to a K3 surfaces or to a 4-torus \mathbb{T}^4 .

Specifically, the (classical) Coulomb branches of these theories are the Atiyah-Hitchin moduli spaces of Yang-Mills monopoles [AH16] on the transversal space [DKMTV97][To99][BDG15], which are often identified with Hilbert schemes of points [dBHOO97][dBHOO97][CHZ14, (4.4)].

In particular, if the transversal space is a K3 surface Σ_{K3}^4 , then the corresponding moduli space is the Hilbert scheme of points $\mathcal{M}^{4n} = (\Sigma_{\text{K3}}^4)^{[n]}$ [VW94][Va96], which is an example of a *compact* hyperkähler manifold. In fact, all known examples of compact hyperkähler manifolds are Hilbert schemes either of K3 surfaces or of the 4-torus [Be83], with two exceptional variants found in [O'G98][O'G00] (reviewed in [Saw04, 5.3]). These compact Coulomb branches come from $D = 3, \mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM theories that are obtained by KK-compactification of little string theories [In99].

Rozansky-Witten theory. The topological C-twist of $D = 3, \mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM is Rozansky-Witten theory [RzW97], which, after gauge fixing and suitable field identifications, turns out to have same Feynman rules as 3d Chern-Simons theory. This is in the sense that the only relevant propagator is the Chern-Simons propagator, and the only relevant Feynman diagrams are trivalent, the only difference being that the Lie algebra weights of Chern-Simons theory are replaced by *Rozansky-Witten weights* [RzW97, 3][RW06] which depend (only) on the hyperkähler moduli space \mathcal{M}^{4n} , and in fact only on its underlying holomorphic symplectic manifold [Ka99].

Hence the assignment of Rozansky-Witten weights is a linear map from the linear span of the set of isomorphism classes of such gauge theories

$$\mathcal{G} := \text{Span}(\text{SYM}_{/\sim}^{D=3, \mathcal{N}=4}) \xrightarrow{\text{Rozansky-Witten weight systems}} \prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} (\mathcal{W}^n \langle \hbar^n \rangle) \quad (72)$$

Chordal Vassiliev invariants
Round degree n weight systems

directly analogous to the assignment of Lie algebra weight systems (70). Furthermore, the Wilson loop observables of Rozansky-Witten C-twisted $D = 3, \mathcal{N} = 4$ super Yang-Mills theory are obtained by evaluating these weights on the universal Vassiliev Wilson loop observable, in direct analogy to the Wilson loop observables (71) of Chern-Simons theory:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
\begin{array}{c} D=3, \mathcal{N}=4 \\ \text{gauge theories} \end{array} & \xrightarrow{\text{Chordal Vassiliev invariants}} & \prod_n (\mathcal{W}^n \langle \hbar^n \rangle) & \xrightarrow[\text{Universal Wilson loop observable}]{\text{Rozansky-Witten weight systems}} & \prod_n (H^n(\mathcal{G}) \langle \hbar^n \rangle) & \xrightarrow[\text{Feynman rules for RW-twisted SYM theory}]{\text{Vassiliev knot invariants}} & H^0(\text{Emb}(S^1, \mathbb{R}^3)) [[\hbar]] \\
& & \text{Weight systems} & & \text{Graphical Vassiliev invariants} & & \text{Knot invariants} \\
& & & & \text{Graph cohomology} & & \\
T & \xrightarrow{\text{Wilson loop observable in RW-twisted SYM theory } T \text{ evaluated on knot } \mathcal{K}} & w_T & \xrightarrow{\text{Wilson loop observable in RW-twisted SYM theory } T \text{ evaluated on knot } \mathcal{K}} & \left(\mathcal{K} \mapsto \langle \text{TrPexp}(\int_{\mathcal{K}} (\Gamma + \Omega)) \rangle_T \right) & & \\
& & & & \text{Wilson loop observable in RW-twisted SYM theory } T \text{ evaluated on knot } \mathcal{K} & & \\
& & & & & & (73)
\end{array}$$

The index of $D = 3, \mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM. In the case that the knot $\mathcal{K} = \bigcirc$ in (73) is the unknot, the Rozansky-Witten Wilson loop observable (73) computes the square root of the \widehat{A} -genus of the moduli space \mathcal{M}^{4n}_T of the given C-twisted $D = 3, \mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM theory T ([RW06, Lem. 8.6], using the wheeling theorem [BNTT03] and Hitchin-Sawon theorem [HS99]):

$$\left\langle \text{Tr} \left(\text{Pexp} \left(\int_{\bigcirc} (\Gamma + \Omega) \right) \right) \right\rangle_T = \sqrt{\widehat{A}(\mathcal{M}^{4n}_T)}.$$

This genus is part of the expression of the Witten index of the theory T [BFK18].

Observation 4.2 (Dualities). From the point of view of *Hypothesis H*, the genuine observables on the brane configurations are the abstract weight systems in $\prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} (\mathcal{W}^n \langle \hbar^n \rangle)$, by Prop. 2.16. One may then ask which physics is compatible with these observables, much like one asks which target space geometry emerges from a given worldsheet CFT. We saw in §4.4 and §4.5 that a range of quantum field theories has these weight systems as their observables, including Chern-Simons theories and Rozansky-Witten C-twisted 3d super Yang-Mills theories. These are reflected by canonical maps (70) and (72) from the spaces of these theories into the space of observables:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Chern-Simons \& Rozansky-Witten} & & \text{Chordal} \\ \text{field theories} & & \text{Vassiliev invariants} \\ \mathcal{L} \oplus \mathcal{G} & \xrightarrow{\text{Extract observables}} & \prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} (\mathcal{W}^n \langle \hbar^n \rangle) \hookrightarrow \prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} ((\mathcal{W}^{\text{pb}})^n \langle \hbar^n \rangle). \\ \text{Lie algebra weight systems} \oplus \text{Rozansky-Witten} & & \text{comp}^* \\ \text{(70)} \oplus \text{weight systems} & & \text{(47)} \end{array}$$

But this operation of extracting observables from field theories has a large kernel, equivalently a non-trivial fiber product

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \boxed{\text{Dual pairs}} & \\ & \swarrow \quad \searrow & \\ \text{Field theories } \mathcal{L} \oplus \mathcal{G} & & \mathcal{L} \oplus \mathcal{G} \text{ Field theories} \\ & \text{(pb)} & \\ \text{extract observables} & & \text{extract observables} \\ & \searrow \quad \swarrow & \\ & \prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} (\mathcal{W}^n \langle \hbar^n \rangle) & \\ & \text{Space of} & \\ & \text{higher observables} & \\ & \text{by Hypothesis H} & \end{array} \quad (74)$$

corresponding to different gauge theories which have *indistinguishable observables*, hence which are physical duals. We thus see that *Hypothesis H*, not only sees the genuine observables on the brane configurations as the abstract weight systems but also encodes duality in the corresponding field theories in a compatible manner.

4.6 Round weight systems encode 't Hooft string amplitudes

We have seen in (46) that round chord diagrams modulo 4T relations are equivalently Jacobi diagrams (40) modulo STU-relations, and that weight systems (47) exhibit the latter as the Feynman diagrams of Chern-Simons theory (§4.4) and of Rozansky-Witten theory (§4.5). We now observe that Lie algebra weight systems (§3.3) also know about the 't Hooft double line reformulation [’tH74] of these Feynman diagrams as well as about the resulting identification of Chern-Simons amplitudes with topological open string amplitudes [Wi92] (reviewed in [Mar04]).

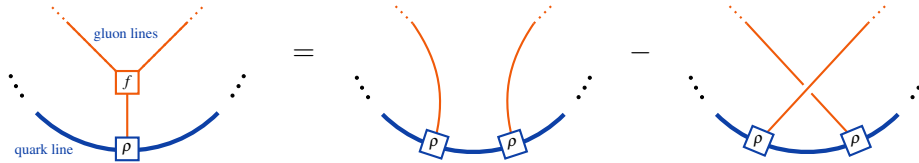
't Hooft double line notation. One observes that Lie algebra weight systems (70) for \mathfrak{g} a semisimple Lie algebra and V its fundamental representation, evaluate a single chord (68) to a linear combination of a *double line* of

strands, in terms of the Penrose notation from §3.3, as shown in the following table:

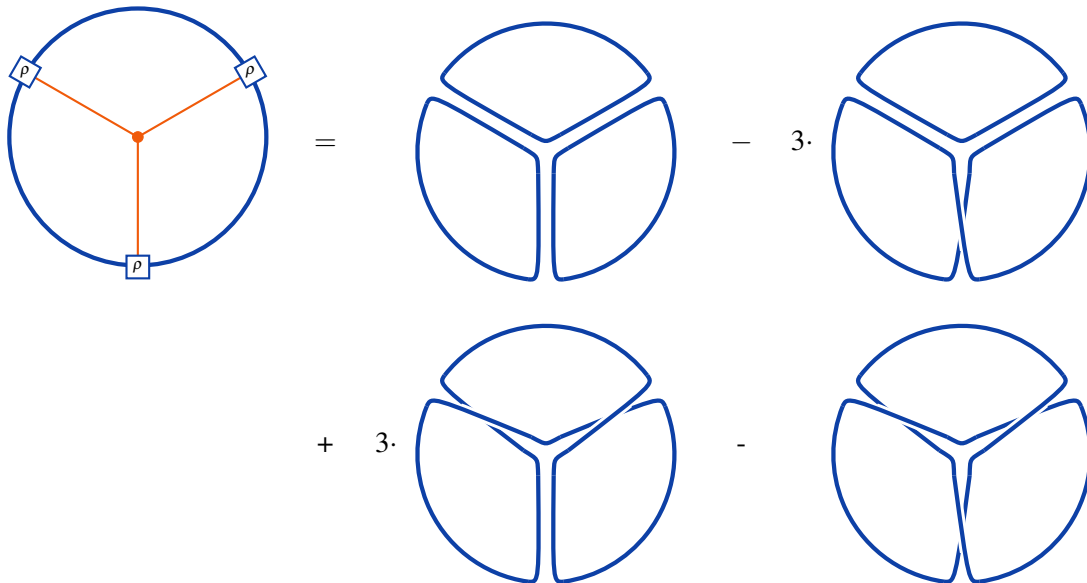
| Metric Lie algebra | Metric contraction of fundamental action tensors |
|--------------------|--|
| \mathfrak{g} | |
| $\mathfrak{su}(N)$ | |
| $\mathfrak{so}(N)$ | |
| $\mathfrak{sp}(N)$ | |

(75)

Applying this iteratively on the right hand side of the Jacobi identity/Lie action property (3.3)



identifies the corresponding Lie algebra weight of any Jacobi/Feynman diagram with that of a linear combination of purely *double line diagrams* where, in Feynman diagram language, all virtual gluon lines have turned into double quark lines. For example:



(76)

In the context of gauge theory this was famously observed in [tH74] for $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{u}(N)$ (see also [Bar95b, (34)]), in which case only the first summands in (75) and (76) appear; the generalization to arbitrary semisimple Lie algebras

was observed in [Cv76, Figure 14] and partially again in [Ci82]. Later [Bar95b, 6.3] reconsidered this, apparently independently, in the general context of Lie algebra weight systems, which is reviewed in [CDM11, 6.2.6]. The case $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}(N)$ is also discussed in [CDM11, 6.1.8][JM19, 14.4].

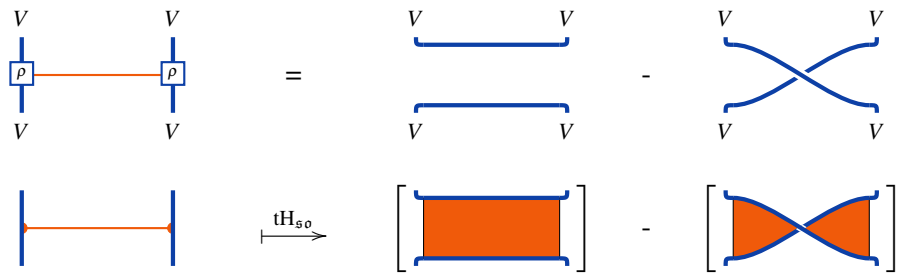
We focus on the case $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{so}(N)$.

Emerging string worldsheets. The 't Hooft double line construction (76) exhibits each Jacobi/Feynman diagram as a linear combination of ribbon graphs (“fatgraphs”), underlying which are isomorphism classes of surfaces with marked boundaries (see [Bar95b, Def. 1.12]). This defines a linear function

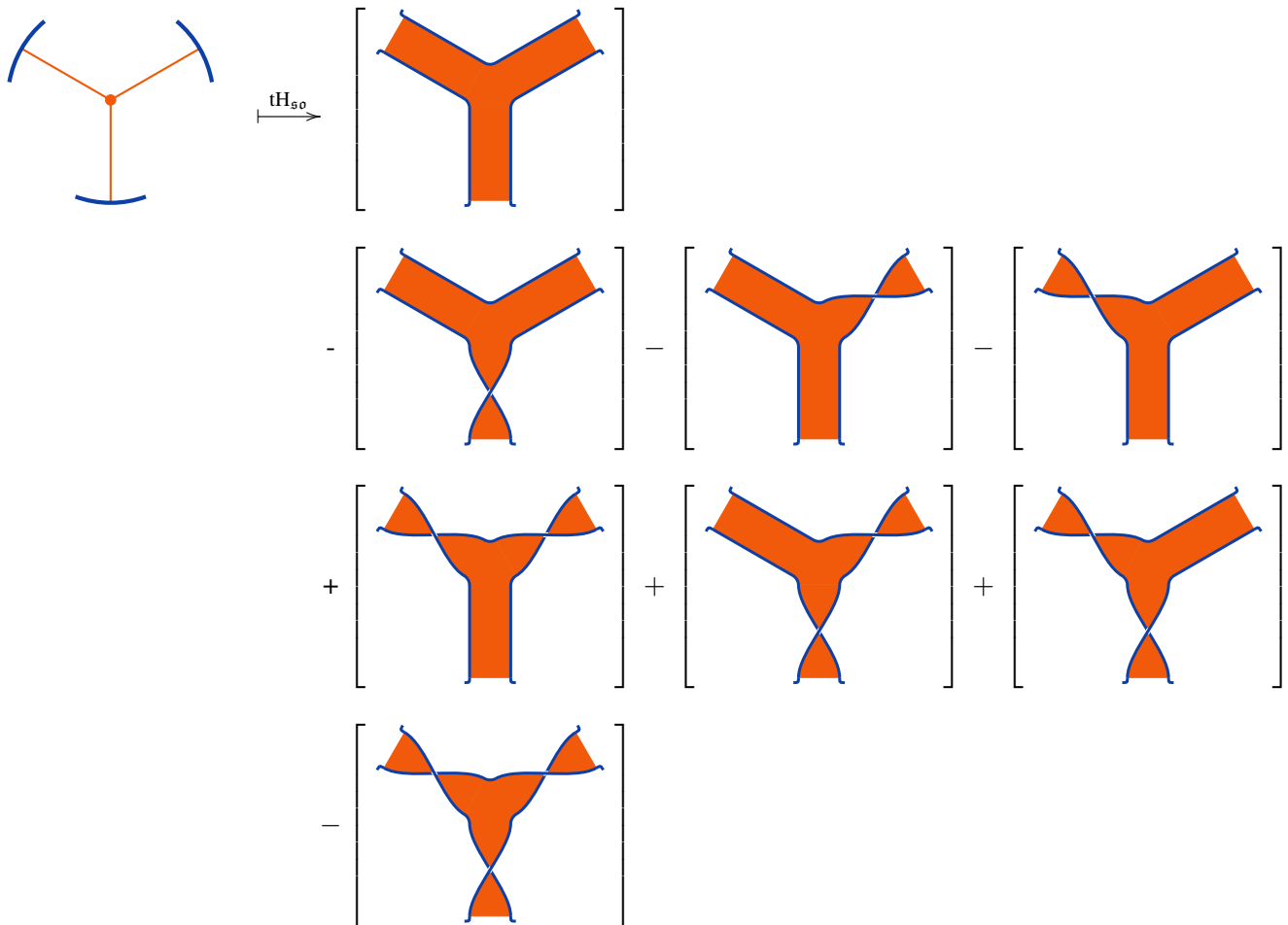
$$\text{Span}(\mathcal{D}^!) \xrightarrow{\text{'t Hooft construction}} \text{Span}(\text{MarkedSurfaces}_{/\sim}) \quad (77)$$

Linear combinations of CS/RZ Feynman diagrams (Jacobi diagrams) 't Hooft construction Linear combinations of topological open string worldsheets (marked surfaces)

from the linear span of the set (40) of Jacobi diagrams to the linear span of the set of isomorphism classes of marked surfaces. Specifically for $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{so}(N)$ this function is given on single chords (68) by



and on single internal vertices by



For example:

$$\text{Diagram} \xrightarrow{tH_{50}} \left[\text{Worldsheet 1} \right] - \left[\text{Worldsheet 2} \right] + \dots \quad (78)$$

This is the generalization to unoriented open string worldsheets of the 't Hooft construction for Chern-Simons theory as an open topological string theory [Wi92, Figures 1 & 2].⁵

Chern-Simons observables as topological string amplitudes. We now observe that the open topological string worldsheets as in (78), given by the 't Hooft construction (77), are reflected by the higher observables (Prop. 2.18) in that the image of *stringy weight systems*, assigning weight amplitudes to open string worldsheets, embed into the space of weight systems on chord diagrams.

To fully account for the quark/Wilson loop, consider the function

$$\text{Span}(\mathcal{D}^l) \xrightarrow{\text{perm}} \text{Span}(\mathcal{D}^l) \quad (79)$$

which sends a Jacobi diagram with n external vertices to the linear combination of the $n!$ ways of permuting them along the Wilson loop circle. Then the composition of perm (79) with the 't Hooft double line construction tH_{50} (77) respects the STU-relations (44) ([Bar95b, Thm. 10 with Thm. 8]) and thus descends to linear map on $\mathcal{A}_\bullet := \mathcal{A}^l$ (46)

CS/RW Feynman diagrams
(Jacobi diagrams) modulo STU
't Hooft construction
String worldsheets

$$\bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{A}_n \xrightarrow{tH \circ \text{perm}} \text{Span}(\text{MarkedSurfaces}_{/\sim}). \quad (80)$$

Given that weight systems (47) on Jacobi diagrams reflect assignments of Feynman amplitudes to Feynman diagrams (for Chern-Simons theory §4.4 or Rozansky-Witten theory §4.5) we are to regard *stringy weight systems*

$$\mathcal{S} := \left(\text{Span}(\text{MarkedSurfaces}_{/\sim}) \right)^* \xrightarrow{(\text{tH} \circ \text{perm})^*} \prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{W}^n \langle \hbar^n \rangle \quad (81)$$

Stringy weight systems
point-particle limit
Ordinary weight systems

as encoding open string scattering amplitudes.

⁵Beware that (only) for *closed* string gravity duals of Chern-Simons theory [GB99] are these open worldsheets turned into closed string worldsheets by gluing disks onto all their free boundaries, see [GR03, 1.1][Mar04, III, p. 14].

One finds ([Bar95b, Thm. 11]) that stringy weight systems span those Lie algebra weight systems (70) that come from metric Lie representations of $\mathfrak{gl}(N)$ and $\mathfrak{so}(N)$, and contains those coming from $\mathfrak{sp}(N)$, with N ranging over the natural numbers :

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{Stringy weight systems} & & \text{Classical Lie algebra weight systems} \\
 \text{Im}(\mathcal{S}) & \simeq & \text{Im}(\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{gl}} \oplus \mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{so}}) \supset \text{Im}(\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{sp}}) \\
 \searrow (81) & & \swarrow (70) \\
 & & \prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} (\mathcal{W}^n / \hbar^n) \\
 & & \text{All weight systems}
 \end{array}$$

It follows from this weight-theoretic result that the perturbative Wilson loop observables of Chern-Simons theory (71), for $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{so}(N)$ and with the Wilson loop in the fundamental representation, are equivalent, under the 't Hooft construction (80), to observables of a unoriented open topological string theory, as in the identification of Chern-Simons theory as a topological string theory in [Wi92] (reviewed in [Mar04]).

4.7 Horizontal weight systems observe string topology operations

A *Sullivan chord diagram* ([CG04, Def. 1], following [CS02]) is a finite undirected graph equipped with cyclic orderings of the edges around each of its vertices, which arises from attaching the external vertices of trees to a number of oriented and disjointly embedded circles, which give boundary components of the corresponding ribbon graph. We write \mathcal{D}^s for the set of Sullivan chord diagrams.

Applying the 't Hooft surface construction as in §4.6 for $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{u}$, now including the boundary circles (shown in grey in the example on the right), turns a Sullivan diagram into a cobordism to these boundary circles from the remaining boundary components (shown in blue).

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{Set of Sullivan chord diagrams} & & \text{A typical Sullivan chord diagram...} \\
 \mathcal{D}^s = & & \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1} \\ \text{Diagram 2} \end{array} \right\} \\
 \downarrow \text{'t Hooft construction} & & \downarrow \text{... and its induced cobordism.} \\
 \text{Bord}_2 = & & \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Cobordism 1} \\ \text{Cobordism 2} \end{array} \right\} \\
 \text{set of 2-dimensional cobordisms} & &
 \end{array} \tag{82}$$

For example, every round chord diagram (39) is a Sullivan chord diagram, but a Jacobi diagram (40) is only a Sullivan chord diagram if its internal edges form a tree (so the Jacobi diagram shown in (80) is *not* a Sullivan chord diagram).

String topology TQFT. The tree-condition ensures [CG04, 2] that for $D \in \mathcal{D}^s$ a Sullivan chord diagram with $n_{\text{in}}, n_{\text{out}}$ in/out-going boundary components, the pull-push operation in homology through the mapping space out of $\text{tH}_u(D)$ exists [CG04, Theorem 4], for X an oriented target manifold, with free loop space $\mathcal{L}X := \text{Maps}(S^1, X)$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{Space of incoming string configurations} & & \text{Space of outgoing string configurations} \\
 (\mathcal{L}X)^{\times n_{\text{in}}} \simeq \text{Maps}(\partial_{\text{in}} \text{tH}_u(D), X) & \xleftarrow{p_{\text{in}}} \text{Maps}(\text{tH}_u(D), X) \xrightarrow{p_{\text{out}}} & \text{Maps}(\partial_{\text{out}} \text{tH}_u(D), X) \simeq (\mathcal{L}X)^{\times n_{\text{out}}} \\
 \text{Space of incoming string states} & & \text{Space of outgoing string states} \\
 (H_\bullet(\mathcal{L}X))^{\otimes n_{\text{in}}} & \xrightarrow{(p_{\text{out}})_* \circ (p_{\text{in}})^*} & (H_\bullet(\mathcal{L}X))^{\otimes n_{\text{out}}} \\
 & \text{homological path integral} &
 \end{array} \tag{83}$$

There is a precise sense [Sc14, Ex. 7.1] in which this pull-push operation (83) is the *cohomological path-integral* of a topological closed string theory with target space X and worldsheet geometry $tH_u(D)$. Indeed, as the Sullivan chord diagram D and hence the worldsheet topology $tH_u(D)$ varies, the operations (83) organize into the propagators of a 2d topological field theory (see [CV05, 3]).

String topology operations from horizontal chord diagrams. We observe that Sullivan chord diagrams (82) without any internal vertices, and hence the corresponding string topology operations (83), arise precisely as the closures of horizontal chord diagrams (30) with respect to general monodromy permutations σ as in (53). If $\sigma = (N_f 12 \dots)$ has only a single cycle (single orbit) the result is a round chord diagram as in (38):

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Horizontal} & & \text{Round} & & \text{Sullivan} \\ \text{chord diagrams} & & \text{chord diagrams} & & \text{chord diagrams} \\ \mathcal{D}_{N_f}^{\text{pb}} & \xrightarrow{\text{close}_{(N_f 12 \dots)}} & \mathcal{D}^c & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{D}^s. \end{array}$$

But for general permutations σ with n cycles (n orbits) as in (53) the result is a Sullivan chord diagram whose corresponding cobordism has n outgoing boundary components. For example:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Horizontal} & & \text{Sullivan} \\ \text{chord diagrams} & & \text{chord diagrams} \\ \mathcal{D}_{N_f=6}^{\text{pb}} & \xrightarrow{\text{close}_{(21)(5643)}} & \mathcal{D}^s \end{array} \quad (84)$$

The diagram illustrates the process of closing horizontal chord diagrams into Sullivan chord diagrams and their corresponding cobordisms. The top part shows the mapping from horizontal chord diagrams to Sullivan chord diagrams via the operation "close up strands after permutation". The middle part shows the "tHg" construction, which maps the Sullivan chord diagram to a string worldsheet 2d cobordism. The bottom left part shows the Lie algebra weight system, which is a multi-trace observable. The bottom right part shows the string worldsheet 2d cobordism, which is a complex surface with multiple boundary components.

Horizontal chord diagrams $\mathcal{D}_{N_f=6}^{\text{pb}}$ are transformed via $\text{close}_{(21)(5643)}$ into Sullivan chord diagrams \mathcal{D}^s . The Lie algebra weight system $\text{Tr}_{(21)(5643)} \circ w(V, \rho)$ is shown as a multi-trace observable $= \text{Tr}_V(\rho_a \cdot \rho_d \cdot \rho^a) \text{Tr}_V(\rho_b \cdot \rho_c \cdot \rho^d \cdot \rho^b \cdot \rho^c)$. The string worldsheet 2d cobordism is shown as a complex surface with multiple boundary components.

On the bottom left of (84) we are showing the form of the associated Lie algebra weights (53), which now are BMN multi-trace observables, see §4.8.

4.8 Horizontal chord diagrams are BMN model multi-trace observables

While the single-trace gauge theory observables from §4.1 correspond to single-string states under the AdS/CFT correspondence, general multi-string states correspond [CS99] to *multi-trace observables* [BDHM98], hence to polynomials in single-trace observables [Wi01, p. 1].

Invariant multi-trace observables in the BMN matrix model. Thus, in generalization of the discussion in §4.1, a supersymmetric and S^2 -rotation invariant multi-trace observable in the BMN matrix model sends a supersymmetric state given by a complex Lie algebra representation $\mathfrak{su}(2)_{\mathbb{C}} \otimes V \xrightarrow{\rho} V$ to expressions like the following:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Supersymmetric state of BMN matrix model (fuzzy 2-sphere geometry)} \quad (\mathfrak{su}(2)_{\mathbb{C}} \otimes V \xrightarrow{\rho} V) \\
 & \quad \downarrow \text{monomial } S^2\text{-rotation invariant multi-trace observable} \\
 & \text{Tr}_V(\rho_a \cdot \rho_d \cdot \rho^a) \text{Tr}_V(\rho_b \cdot \rho^d \cdot \rho_c \cdot \rho_e \cdot \rho^b \cdot \rho_f \cdot \rho^c) \text{Tr}_V(\rho^e \cdot \rho^f) \\
 & \quad \text{Value of multi-trace observable}
 \end{aligned} \tag{85}$$

Horizontal chord diagrams are BMN matrix model multi-trace observables. The multi-trace expressions (85) are manifestly the values (53) of the Lie algebra weight system w_V corresponding to the given BMN model state on horizontal chord diagrams encoding the multi-trace observable, as in (84). But the fundamental theorem of horizontal weight systems, Prop. 3.4, says that *every* horizontal weight system arises this way (54)(67), hence that:

Weight systems on horizontal chord diagrams are equivalently the supersymmetric BMN model states as seen by the collection of S^2 -invariant multi-trace observables, which in turn are encoded by chord diagrams.

In summary, this means we have found the following identifications (see Figure 2):

| | |
|---|---|
| $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Higher observables on} \\ Dp \perp D(p+2) \text{ intersections} \\ \text{by Hypothesis } H \end{array} \right\}$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Higher co-observables on} \\ Dp \perp D(p+2) \text{ intersections} \\ \text{by Hypothesis } H \end{array} \right\}$ |
| $\updownarrow \simeq$ | $\updownarrow \simeq$ |
| $\left\{ \text{Horizontal weight systems} \right\}$ | $\left\{ \text{Horizontal chord diagrams} \right\}$ |
| $\updownarrow \simeq$ | $\updownarrow \simeq$ |
| $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Supersymmetric states} \\ \text{of the BMN matrix model} \\ \text{and } Dp \perp D(p+2) \text{ fuzzy funnels} \end{array} \right\}$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Invariant multi-trace observables} \\ \text{of the BMN matrix model} \\ \text{and } Dp \perp D(p+2) \text{ fuzzy funnels} \end{array} \right\}$ |

Prop. 2.16, Prop. 2.18 Prop. 3.4

4.9 Horizontal weight systems contain M2/M5-brane states

We discuss here that transversal microscopic M2/M5 brane bound states and their large N macroscopic limits are identified in weight systems on chord diagrams. While we had observed that the supersymmetric states of the BMN matrix model (§4.1), given by fuzzy 2-sphere geometries (§4.2), are seen by multi-trace observables as their image in weight systems on Sullivan chord diagrams (§4.8) hence on horizontal chord diagrams closed by some winding monodromy permutation (§3.4), the BMN matrix model has, of course, a tower of excited states beyond the fully supersymmetric ground states. One might therefore suspect that the theory of weight systems, and hence cohomotopy, reflects only a negligible corner of the M-theory captured by the BMN matrix model. Remarkably, the *opposite* is the case:

M2/M5 brane bound states in the BMN matrix model. It was suggested in [MSJVR03] and checked in [AIST17a] (surveyed in [AIST17b]) that finite numbers of stacks of coincident light-cone transversal M2- and M5-brane states are given by isomorphism classes of some kind of limit sequences in the set of supersymmetric states of the BMN matrix model. Concretely, let

$$V := \bigoplus_i \overbrace{(N_i^{(M2)} \cdot N_i^{(M5)})}^{\substack{\text{M2/M5-brane charge in } i\text{th stack} \\ \text{(}i\text{th irrep with multiplicity)}}} \in \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\mathbb{C}} \text{MetMod}/\sim \quad (86)$$

stacks of coincident branes
(direct sum over irreps)

denote the isomorphism class of the $\mathfrak{su}(2)_{\mathbb{C}}$ representation with $N_i^{(M2)} \in \mathbb{N}$ direct summands of the $N_i^{(M5)}$ -dimensional irreducible representation, for i in some finite index set, hence with total dimension

$$N := \sum_i N_i^{(M2)} N_i^{(M5)} \in \mathbb{N}. \quad (87)$$

Then a *sequence* of such states/representations corresponds to a finite number of stacks of macroscopic M2 branes or macroscopic 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) |

cf. ([MSJVR03, Figure 2][AIST17b, (1.2)-(1.4)]).

Open problem. In order to make precise sense of the suggestion (88) one needs to say where these limits are to be taken. They cannot actually be taken in the set (86) as this set is discrete: *no* sequence with $N \rightarrow \infty$ has a limit in this set. Instead, the proper operational definition of limits of states is that seen by limits of the values of observables evaluated on these states. For a holographic gauge theory like the BMN matrix model the relevant observables \mathcal{O}_D are multi-trace observables §4.8; their structure is encoded by Sullivan chord diagrams $D \in \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{A}^n$ and their value on a state $\Psi_{(\{N_i^{(M2)}, N_i^{(M5)}\})}$ given by (86) is the value of the corresponding Lie weight system (§3.3)

$$\sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} N_i^{(M2)} \cdot w_{N_i^{(M5)}} \in \prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{W}^n \text{ on } D: \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Invariant} \\ \text{multi-trace} \\ \text{observable} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Supersymmetric} \\ \text{state of} \\ \text{BMN matrix model} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Value of weight system} \\ \text{on chord diagrams} \end{array}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_D : \Psi_{(\{N_i^{(M2)}, N_i^{(M5)}\})} \longmapsto \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} N_i^{(M2)} w_{N_i^{(M5)}}(D). \quad (89)$$

This means that the large N limits (88) are to be considered in the space of weight systems on Sullivan/horizontal chord diagrams. It just remains to determine the proper normalizations:

Coincident M5-Brane quantum states. Notice that, with the identification (89), the state of 2 coincident M5-branes, according to (88) is given, via (67), by the normalization of the fundamental $\mathfrak{gl}(2, \mathbb{C})$ -weight system (Example 3.5) regarded as a quantum state (Example 3.11).

Single M2-brane states and normalization. By the discussion in §4.2, we have that the fuzzy 2-sphere state of a *single* M2-brane at any $N^{(M5)}$ is given, under the identification (89), by the following weight system:

$$\underbrace{\frac{4\pi 2^{2n}}{\left(\left(N^{(M5)}\right)^2 - 1\right)^{1/2+n}} W_{\mathbf{N}^{(M5)}}}_{\text{Single M2-brane state in BMN model (multiple of } \mathfrak{su}_{\mathbb{C}}\text{-weight system)}} \in \underbrace{\prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{W}^n}_{\substack{\text{States as seen by multi-trace observables...} \\ \text{(weight systems on horizontal chord diagrams)}}} \quad (90)$$

...of any length $2n$
(with any number n of chords)

Here the power of $1/2$ in the normalization factor accounts for the normalization of the fuzzy integration in §4.2, while the power of the degree n (which is the number of edges in a chord diagram (30), hence half the number of insertions in any multi-trace observable evaluated on this state) accounts for the normalization (65) of the functions on the fuzzy 2-sphere. Thus, with this normalization the evaluation on any round chord diagram produces the correct fuzzy sphere observable. For example:

$$\underbrace{\frac{4\pi 4^n}{\left(\left(N^{(M5)}\right)^2 - 1\right)^{1/2+n}} W_{\mathbf{N}^{(M5)}}}_{\text{M2-brane state in BMN model (multiple of } \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\mathbb{C}}\text{-weight system)}} \underbrace{\left(\text{round chord diagram} \right)}_{\text{Single-trace observable (round chord diagram)}} = \frac{4\pi 2^6}{\left(\left(N^{(M5)}\right)^2 - 1\right)^{1/2+3}} \text{Tr}_{\mathbf{N}^{(M5)}} \left(\rho_a \cdot \rho^a \cdot \rho_b \cdot \rho_c \cdot \rho^b \cdot \rho^c \right) \quad (91)$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{\sqrt{\left(N^{(M5)}\right)^2 - 1}} \text{Tr}_{\mathbf{N}^{(M5)}} \left(X_a \cdot X^a \cdot X_b \cdot X_c \cdot X^b \cdot X^c \right)$$

$$= \int_{S^2_{N^{(M5)}}} (R^2)^3 \underbrace{\left(\text{chord diagram} \right)}_{\substack{\text{M2-brane quantum fluctuation amplitude} \\ \text{(fuzzy 2-sphere shape coefficient)}}$$

Normalization and DLCQ. This prescription gives observables of the *relative* radius/shape of the fuzzy spheres involved in an M2/M5-brane bound state. The absolute radius is not observed. For example, for a single M2-brane we reduce to states whose single-trace observables (92) measure fluctuations of the fuzzy 2-sphere (of any bit number $N^{(M5)}$ but) of unit radius:

$$\underbrace{\frac{4\pi 4^n}{\left(\left(N^{(M5)}\right)^2 - 1\right)^{1/2+n}} W_{\mathbf{N}^{(M5)}}}_{\text{M2-brane state in BMN model (multiple of } \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\mathbb{C}}\text{-weight system)}} \underbrace{\left(\text{round chord diagram} \right)}_{\text{Single-trace observable (round chord diagram)}} = \frac{4\pi 2^6}{\left(\left(N^{(M5)}\right)^2 - 1\right)^{1/2+1}} \text{Tr}_{\mathbf{N}^{(M5)}} \left(\rho_a \cdot \rho^a \right) \quad (92)$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{\sqrt{\left(N^{(M5)}\right)^2 - 1}} \text{Tr}_{\mathbf{N}^{(M5)}} \left(X_a \cdot X^a \right)$$

$$= \int_{S^2_{N^{(M5)}}} (R^2) \left(\text{chord diagram} \right) = 1 .$$

This is just as it must be for there to be a large N -limit: In this limit the bare brane scale necessarily diverges, and needs to be normalized against the radius R_{11} of the longitudinal spacetime circle in the DLCQ prescription, to yield finite $p^+ = N/R_{11}$.

M2-M5 brane bound states as weight systems. It follows that the weight systems corresponding to M2/M5 branes states as in (88) are to be mixtures of the single M2-brane states (90):

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{Fuzzy 2-sphere geometries} & \text{M2-M5-brane bound states} & \text{Supersymmetric states of BMN matrix model} \\
 \text{(metric representations of } \mathfrak{su}(2)_C \text{)} & \text{(normalized Lie algebra weights)} & \text{(weight systems on Sullivan chord diagrams)} \\
 \mathfrak{su}(2)_C \text{MetMod}/\sim & \xrightarrow{\Psi(-)} & \prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathscr{W}^n \\
 \downarrow \wr & & \uparrow \\
 \left\{ \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \left(\underbrace{N_i^{(M2)} \cdot N_i^{(M5)}}_{\substack{\text{multiplicity irrep of} \\ \text{dim}_C = N_i^{(M5)}}} \right) \middle| \left\{ (N_i^{(M2)}, N_i^{(M5)}) \right\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \in \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{N}} (\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}) \right\} & \longrightarrow & \left\{ \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} N_i^{(M2)}}}_{\text{Mixture}} \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \underbrace{\frac{N_i^{(M2)} 4\pi 2^{2n}}{((N_i^{(M5)})^2 - 1)^{1/2+n}}}_{\text{Normalized radii}} \underbrace{w_{N_i^{(M5)}}}_{\text{Lie weights}} \middle| \left\{ (N_i^{(M2)}, N_i^{(M5)}) \right\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \in \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{N}} (\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}) \right\} / \sim
 \end{array} \tag{93}$$

Large N limit and macroscopic brane states. As graphically indicated on the bottom of (93), for M2/M5-brane bound states in the BMN matrix model formulated, via (89), as weight systems (93), the large N limits suggested by (86) do exist, in the vector space of weight systems:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{Sequence of} & & \text{State of stacks of} \\
 \text{microscopic M2/M5-brane} & & \text{macroscopic M5-branes} \\
 \text{bound states} & & \\
 \Psi_{\left(\left\{ N_i^{(M2)}, N_i^{(M5)} \right\}_{i \in I} \right)} & \longmapsto & \lim_{N_i^{(M2)} \rightarrow \infty} \left(\Psi_{\left(\left\{ N_i^{(M2)}, N_i^{(M5)} \right\}_{i \in I} \right)} \right) \\
 & & \text{Large } N \text{ limit} \\
 & & \text{for M5-branes} \\
 \downarrow & & \cap \\
 \text{Large } N \text{ limit} & & \\
 \text{for M2-branes} & & \\
 \lim_{N_i^{(M5)} \rightarrow \infty} \left(\Psi_{\left(\left\{ N_i^{(M2)}, N_i^{(M5)} \right\}_{i \in I} \right)} \right) & \in & \prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathscr{W}^n \\
 \text{State of stacks of} & & \text{all states} \\
 \text{macroscopic M2-branes} & & \text{and their limits} \\
 & & \text{regarded in weight systems}
 \end{array}$$

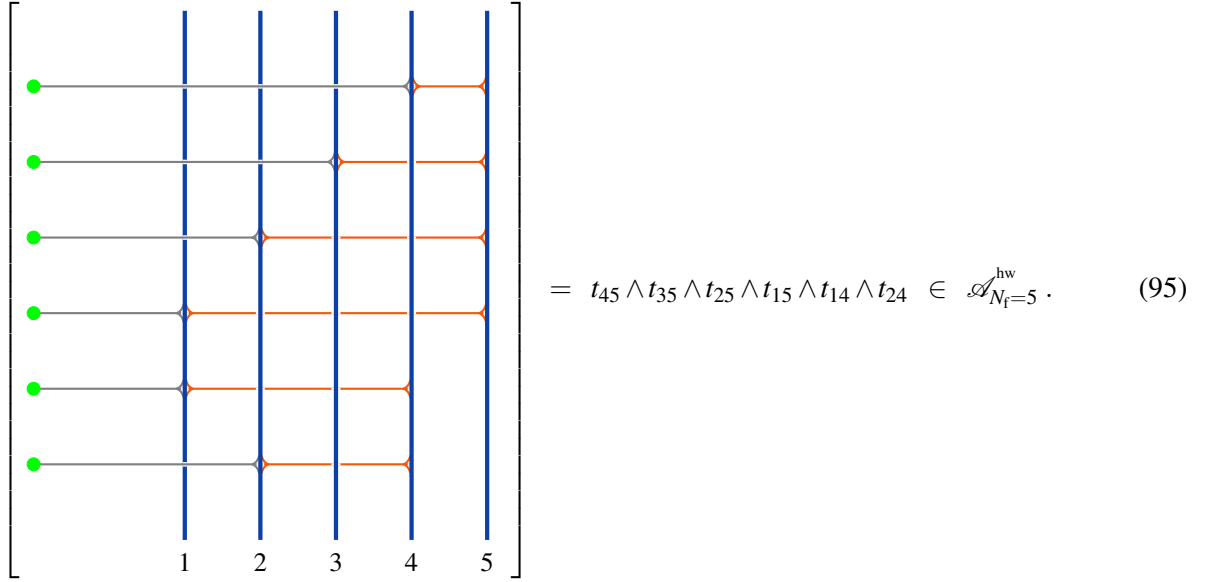
This follows via (92) by the standard convergence of the fuzzy sphere S_N^2 to the round 2-sphere for $N \rightarrow \infty$.

4.10 Horizontal chord diagrams encode Hanany-Witten states

The graded-commutative algebra of horizontal chord diagrams. Recall from (36) that $\mathcal{A}_{N_f}^{\text{pb}}$ is the free *graded associative* algebra on generators $\{t_{ij} = t_{ji} \mid i \neq j \in \{1, \dots, N_f\}\}$ in degree 1, modulo the 2T and 4T relations. By skew-symmetrizing this induces the *graded commutative* algebra obtained from the same generators and relations:

$$\mathcal{A}_{N_f}^{\text{hw}} := \text{GradedComm} \left(\{t_{ij} = t_{ji} \mid i \neq j \in \{1, \dots, N_f\}\}_{\text{deg}=1} \right) / (2\text{T}, 4\text{T}). \quad (94)$$

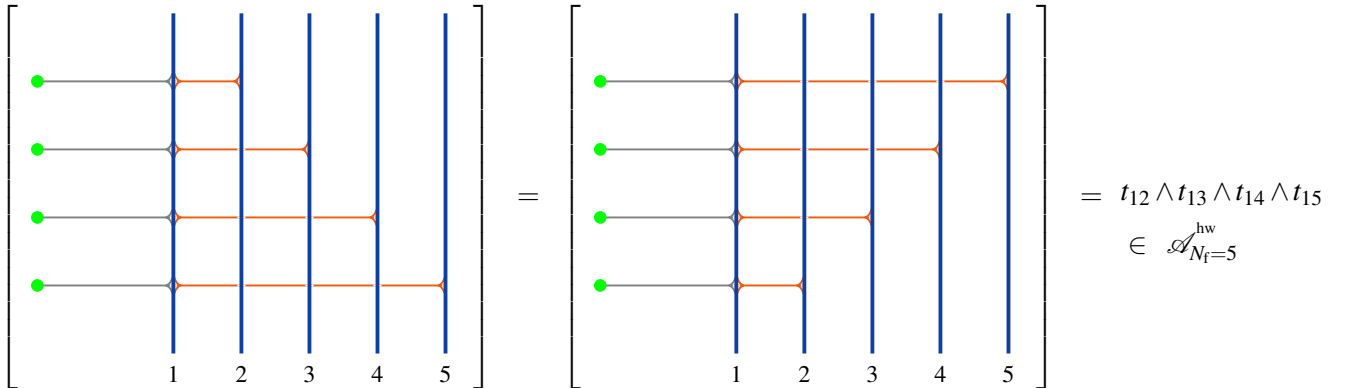
Horizontal chord diagrams (30) still represent generators in this graded-commutative algebra. To indicate that we think of a horizontal chord diagram as a generator in $\mathcal{A}_{N_f}^{\text{hw}}$, we complete each chord by a gray line to the left or to the right, as in the following example:



In fact, this element vanishes, because the 2T-relations (33) now say that the product of two chords vanishes if they do not connect to one common strand. In the example (95) the 2T relation gives

$$t_{15} \wedge t_{24} = 0.$$

Therefore, a non-vanishing homogeneous element in (94) has to look either like this:



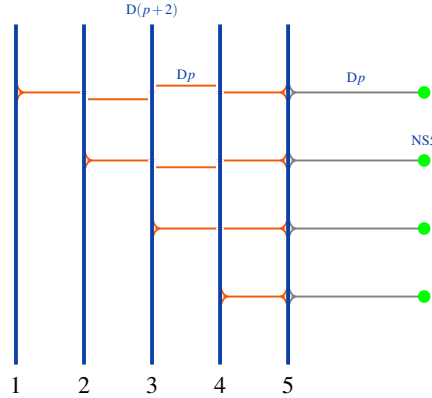
or like this:

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1} \\ \text{Diagram 2} \\ \text{Diagram 3} \\ \text{Diagram 4} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1} \\ \text{Diagram 2} \\ \text{Diagram 3} \\ \text{Diagram 4} \\ \text{Diagram 5} \end{array} \right] = t_{45} \wedge t_{35} \wedge t_{25} \wedge t_{15} \in \mathcal{A}_{N_f=5}^{hw}$$

up to permutation of strands.

Hanany-Witten theory. We observe that the elements of the skew-symmetrized graded-commutative algebra of $\mathcal{A}_{N_f}^{hw}$ (94) of horizontal chord diagrams reflect the diagrammatics of Hanany-Witten $Dp - D(p+2)$ brane configurations according to [HW97, 6][GW08, 3] (see also [HOO98, 23][GK99, p. 83-][GKSTY01, (6.12)][Faz17, Fig. 3.13]) if we identify:

- (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 $D(p+2)$.



(96)

With this identification we find that the algebra of horizontal chord diagrams reflects the following rules of Hanany-Witten theory:

- (1) *The s-rule.*
- (2) *The breaking of Dp -branes on $D(p+2)$ -branes.*
- (3) *The ordering constraint.*

(1) The s-rule. A direct consequence of the graded-commutativity in (94) and the fact that the chord generators are in degree 1 is that diagrams of the following form vanish:

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram} \\ \text{Diagram} \end{array} \right] = 0$$

Under the identification (96), these are the configurations where two Dp -branes end on the same $D(p+2)$ -brane. That these configurations are excluded (if supersymmetry is required) is known as the *s-rule* of Hanany-Witten theory, going back to the discussion of *s-configurations* in [HW97] and made explicit in [GK99, p. 83-].

We notice that in [BGS97, 2.3][BG98] the s-rule has been argued to be nothing but the implication of the *Pauli exclusion principle* for the fermions on the intersecting branes. But of course the mathematical reflection of the Pauli exclusion principle is, at its core, precisely the graded-commutativity as in (94).

(2) Breaking of Dp -branes on $D(p+2)$ -branes. A non-vanishing element of $\mathcal{A}_{N_f}^{\text{hw}}$ (94) may also be of the form

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram with 3 vertical blue lines labeled 1, 2, 3 and 2 horizontal grey lines with green dots on the left. Orange segments connect the lines at intersections.} \\ \hline = t_{12} \wedge t_{23} \in \mathcal{A}_{N_f=5}^{\text{hw}} \end{array} \right]$$

Under the identification (96) this corresponds to a Dp -brane which crosses a $D(p+2)$ -brane without having broken up into segments. But the *4T-relation* (42) in the graded commutative algebra (94) now implies that this configuration equivalently transmutes to the one on the right of the following:

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram with multiple vertical blue lines, some coincident. Horizontal grey lines cross them. Orange segments connect lines i, j, k.} \\ \hline = - \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram with multiple vertical blue lines, some coincident. Horizontal grey lines cross them. Orange segments connect lines i, j, k.} \end{array} \right]$$

Under the identification (96), this process is the breaking up of a Dp -brane where it crosses a $D(p+2)$ -brane, as expected in Hanany-Witten theory.

(3) The ordering constraint. Under the identification (96) and by the discussion in §2.5, we obtain the higher observables on Hanany-Witten $Dp \perp D(p+2)$ -configurations by passing to weight systems evaluated on the skew-symmetrized horizontal chord diagrams in (94). By Prop. 3.4 this introduces two extra pieces of data, namely:

- (i) numbers $N_{c,i}$ of coincident Dp -branes ending on the i th strand, and
- (ii) winding monodromies σ of these strands, modulo some equivalence relations.

But from (53) it is evident that up to these equivalence relations only the conjugacy class of the winding monodromy $\sigma \in \text{Sym}(N_f)$ matters, where an equivalence

$$\sigma \sim \tilde{\sigma} \circ \sigma \circ \tilde{\sigma}^{-1}$$

corresponds to reordering the strands according to any other permutation $\tilde{\sigma} \in \text{Sym}(N_f)$. With the tuple \vec{N}_f of numbers of coincident Dp -branes specified, this means that we may partially gauge-fix this freedom in the winding monodromy σ by requiring that the elements of \vec{N}_f are monotonically ordered:

$$N_{c,1} \leq N_{c,2} \leq \dots \leq N_{c,N_f}.$$

Under the identification (96) this is the *ordering constraint* that was found in [GW08, 3.5].

Acknowledgements. We thank Vincent Braunack-Mayer, Qingtao Chen, Carlo Collari, David Corfield, and Domenico Fiorenza for discussion.

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