

Super p -Brane Theory
emerging from
Super Homotopy Theory

Urs Schreiber
(CAS Prague and HCM Bonn)

talk at String Math 2017

Based on arXiv:1611.06536 with D. Fiorenza and H. Sati
arXiv:1702.01774 with J. Huerta

these slides are kept at ncatlab.org/schreiber/print/StringMath2017

Notorious Open Problem of String Theory:

What is the full non-perturbative Theory?

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What is the full non-perturbative Theory?

We still have no fundamental formulation of “M-theory” -

Work on formulating the fundamental principles underlying M-theory has noticeably waned. [...]. If history is a good guide, then we should expect that anything as profound and far-reaching as a fully satisfactory formulation of M-theory is surely going to lead to new and novel mathematics. Regrettably, it is a problem the community seems to have put aside - temporarily. But, ultimately,

Physical Mathematics must return to this grand issue.

G. Moore, *Physical Mathematics and the Future*, at Strings 2014

Notorious Open Problem of String Theory:

What is the full non-perturbative Theory?

What is even its **Principle**?

Principles

physics

mathematics

gauge principle

homotopy theory

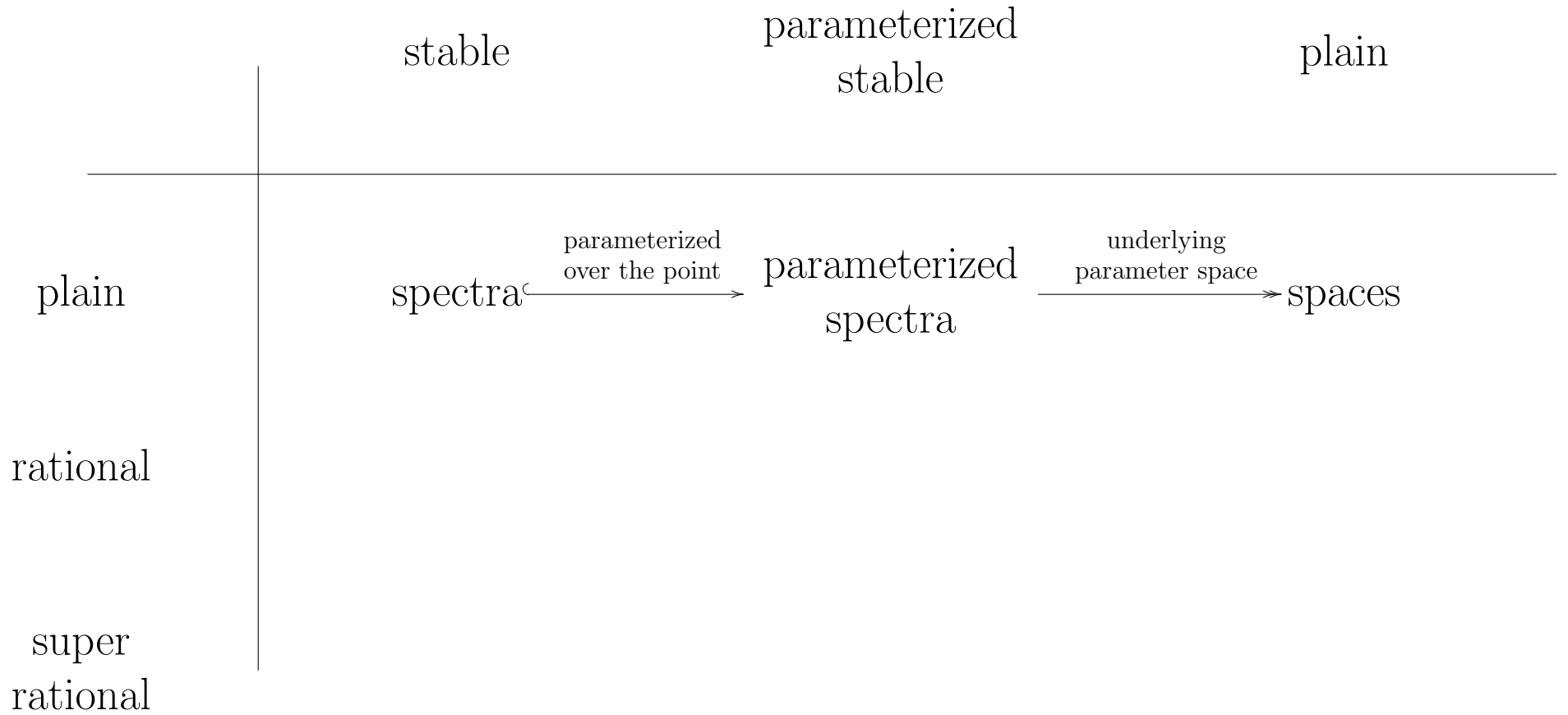
& Pauli exclusion

super-geometry

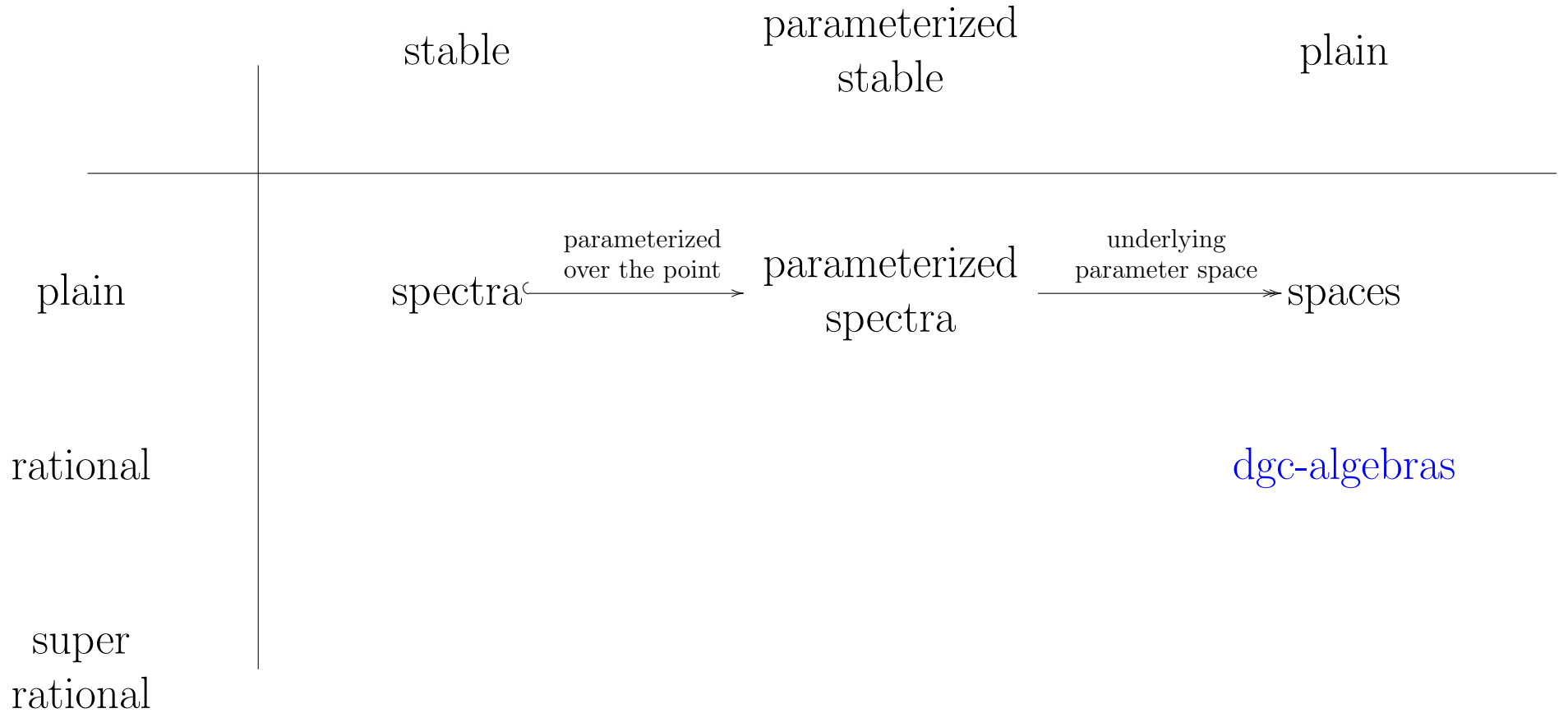
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super-homotopy theory

Homotopy Theory

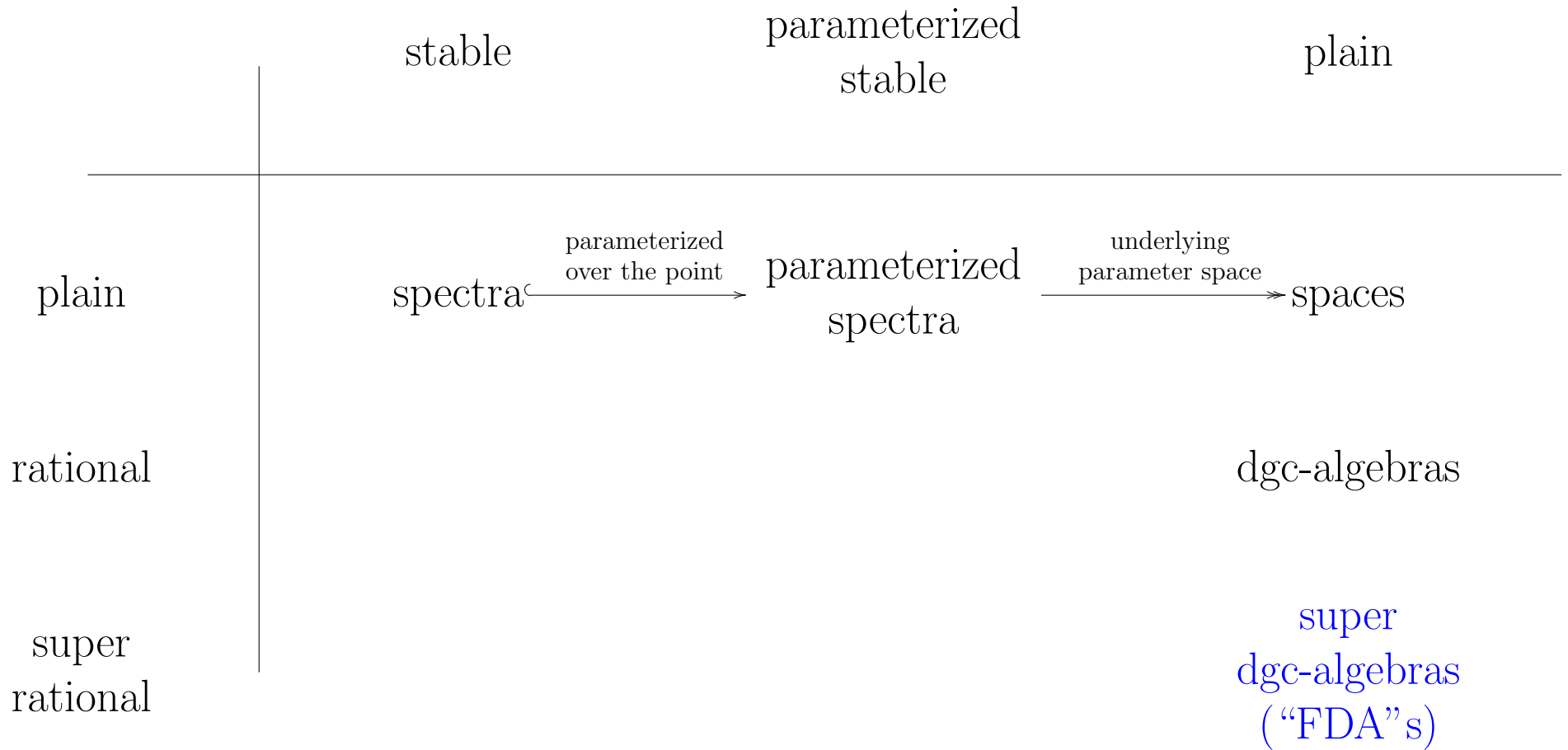


Homotopy Theory



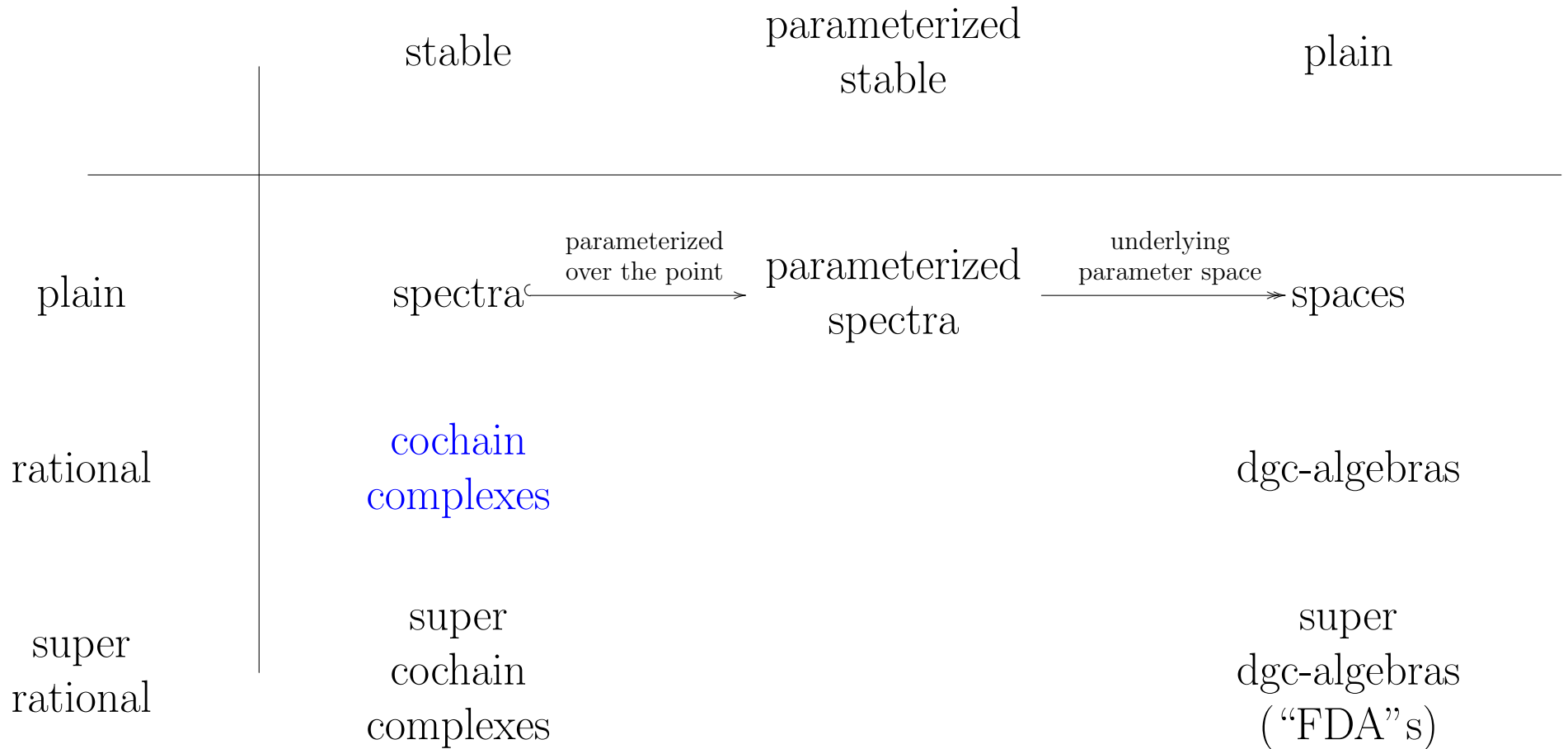
Quillen 69, Sullivan 77 : infinitesimal methods in homotopy theory

Homotopy Theory



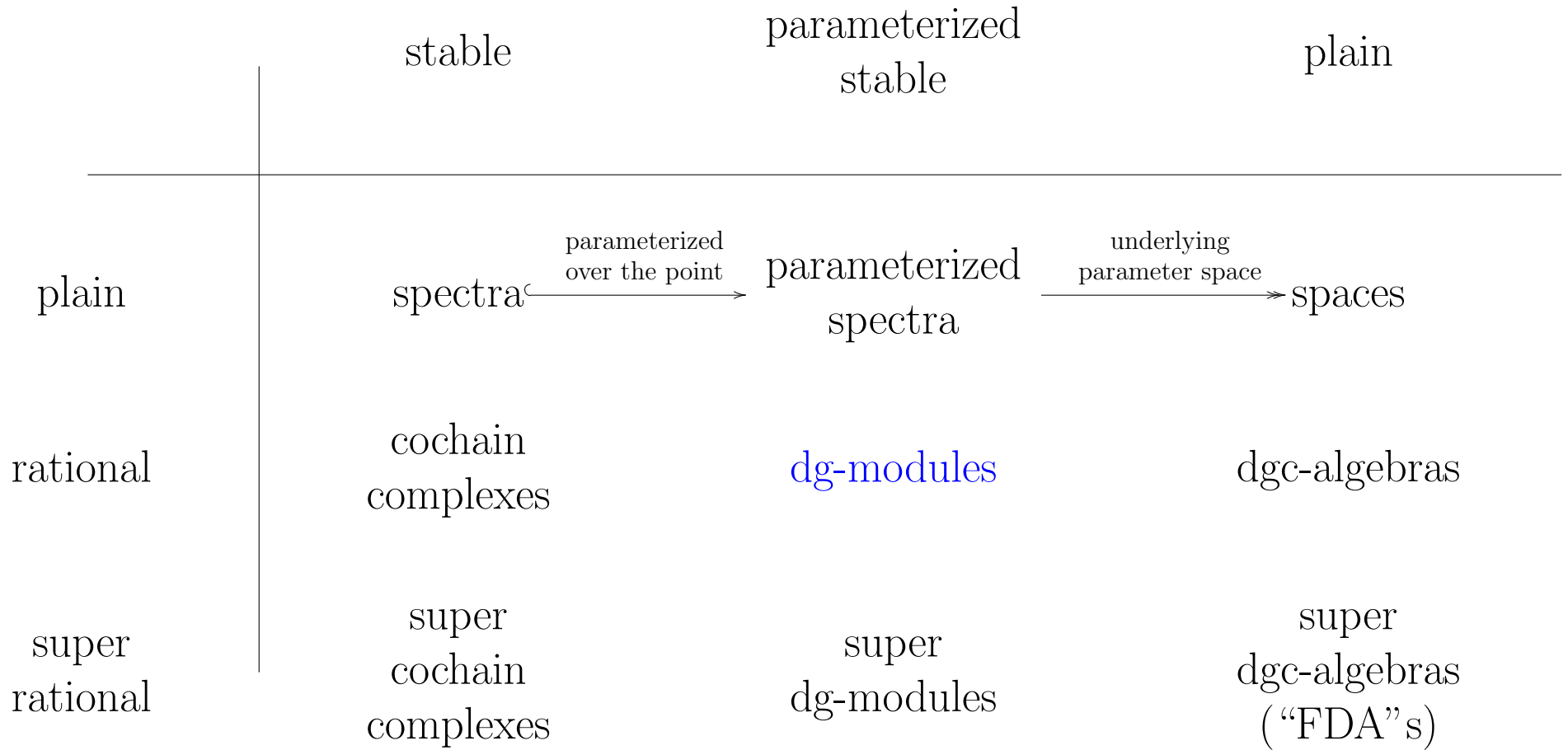
Nieuwenhuizen 82, D'Auria-Fré 82: FDAs efficiently construct SuGra-s

Homotopy Theory



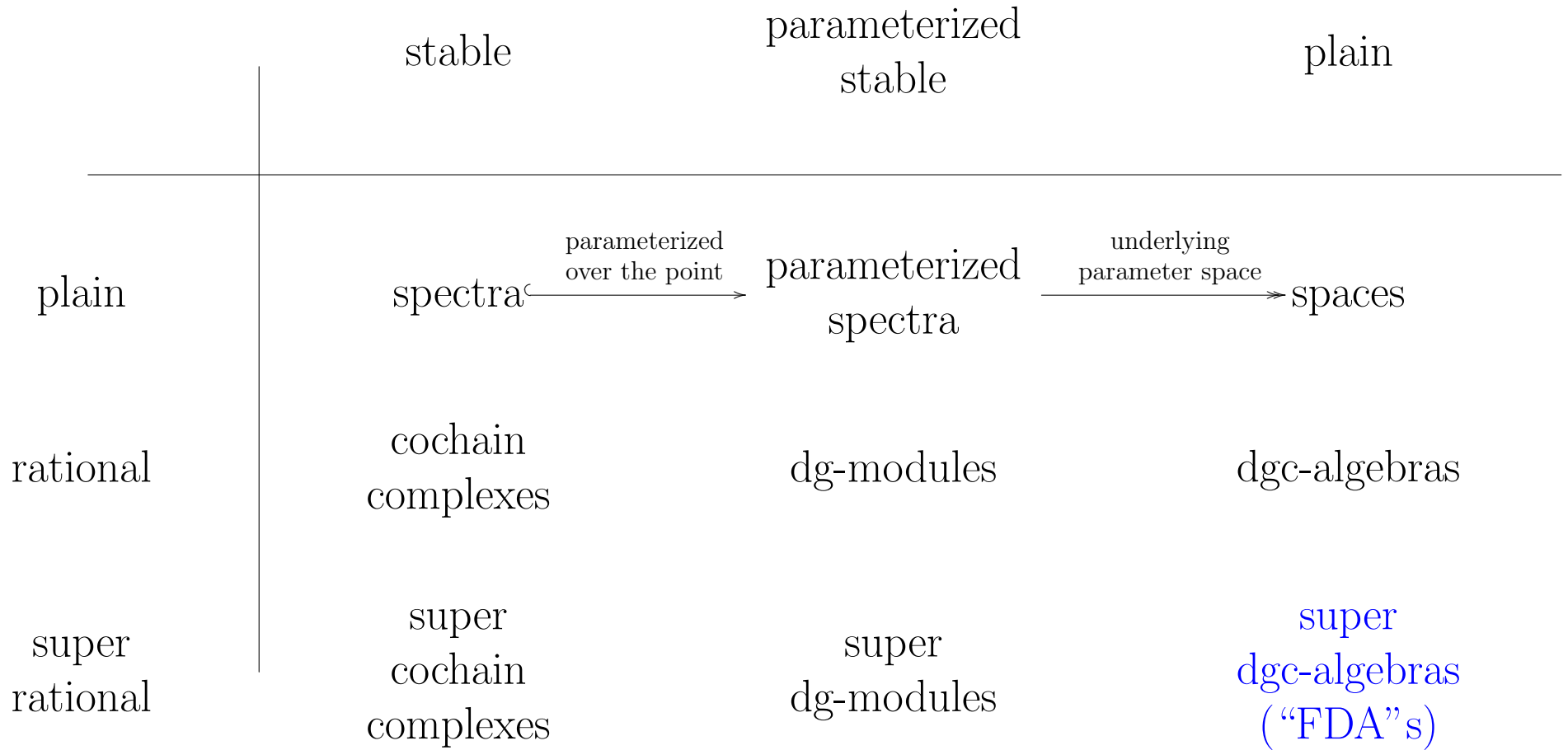
Schwede-Shiplay 03 : stable homotopy theory subsumes homological algebra

Homotopy Theory

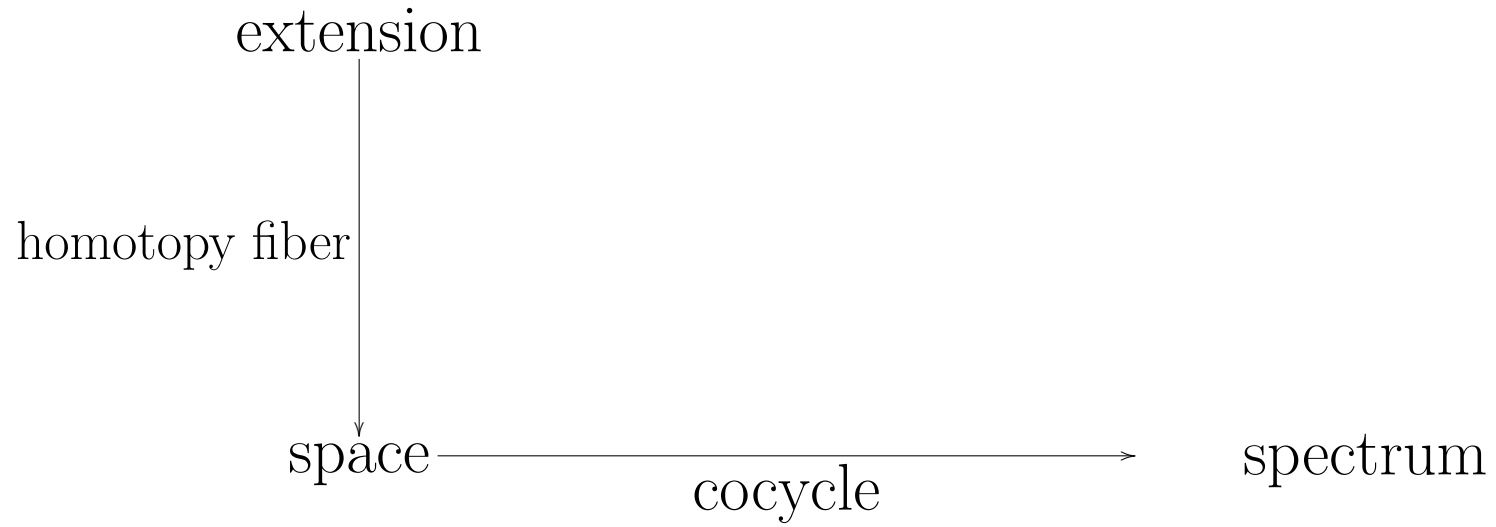


Schlegel

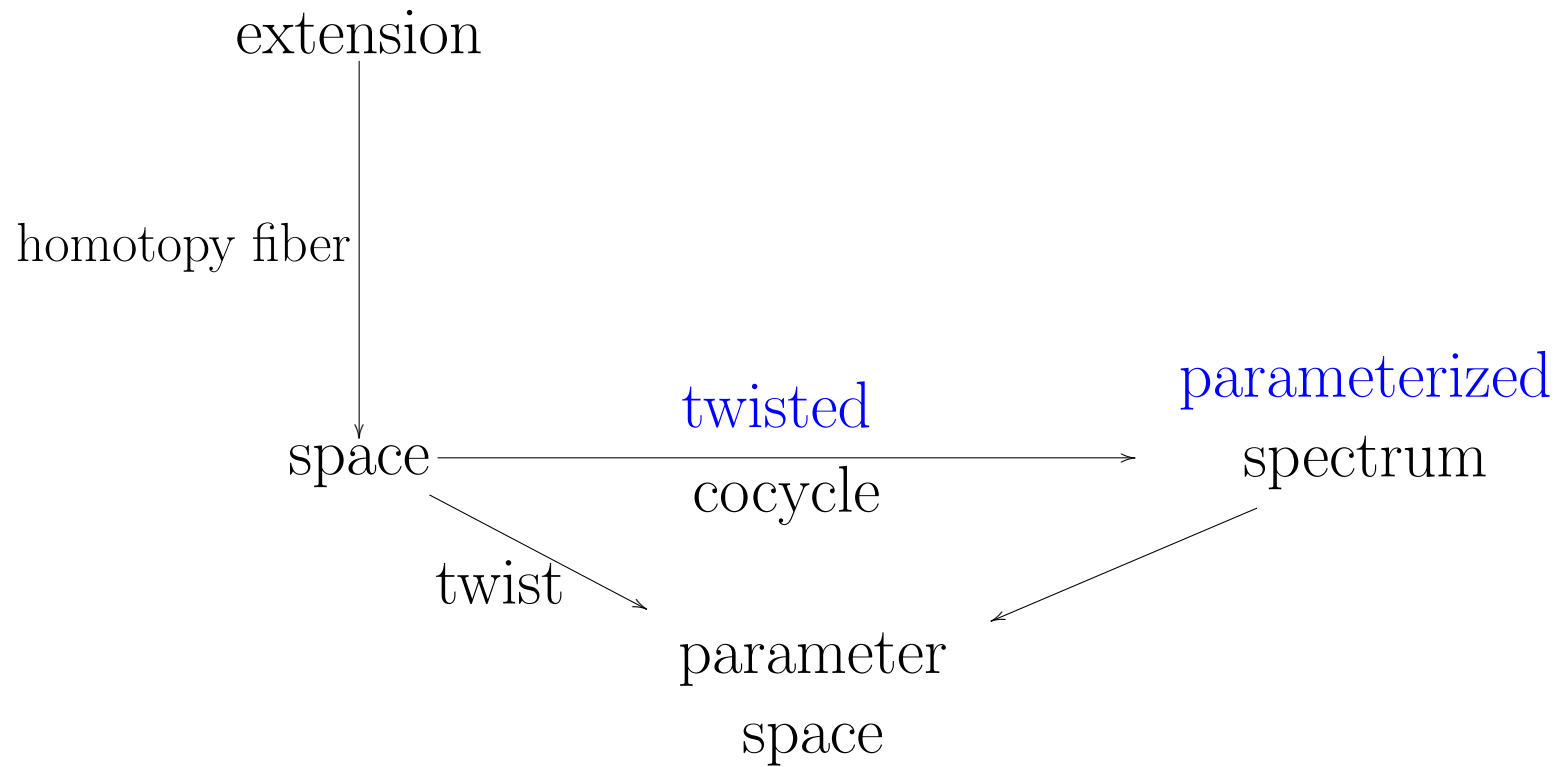
Homotopy Theory



Cohomology



Cohomology



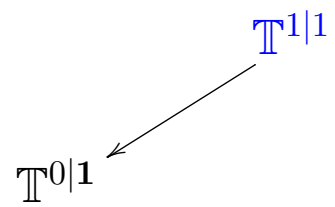
We now work out
in *rational* super-homotopy theory
a tower of extensions,
each invariant wrt
automorphisms modulo \mathbb{R} -symmetries.

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in *rational* super-homotopy theory
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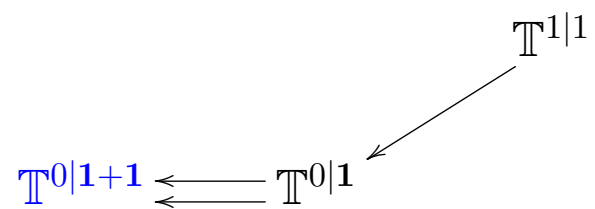
Beware:
Everything in the following holds
in (super-) *rational* homotopy theory.

In the beginning
the atom of space:
the [superpoint](#)

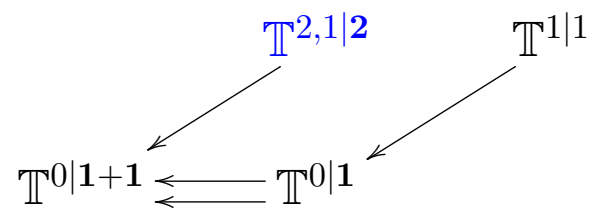
Its maximal torus extension
is the super-line



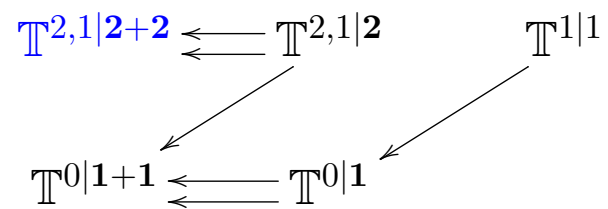
its type II version:
the $N = 2$ superpoint



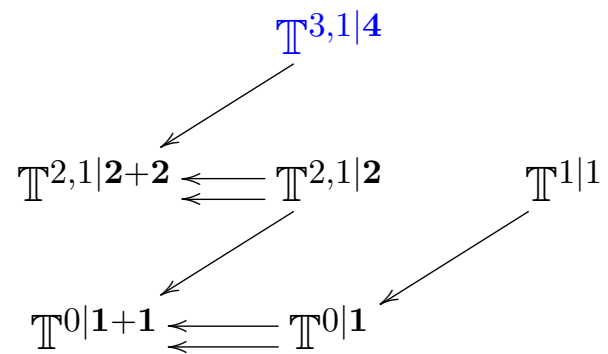
maximal torus extension:
 $d = 3, N = 1$
super-Minkowski spacetime



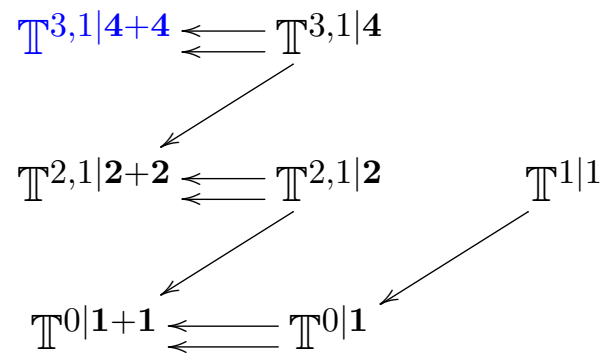
type II version:
 $d = 3, N = 2$
super-Minkowski spacetime

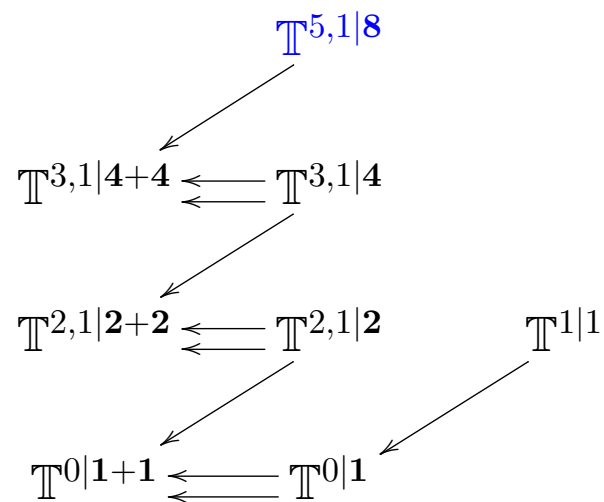


maximal invariant torus extension:
 $d = 4, N = 1$
super-Minkowski spacetime

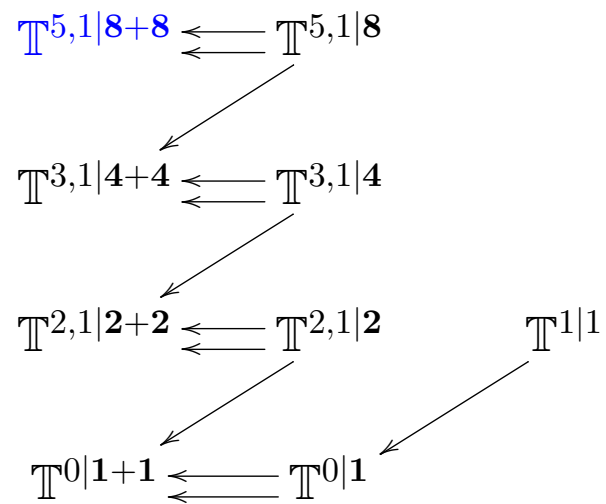


type II version:
 $d = 4, N = 2$
super-Minkowski spacetime

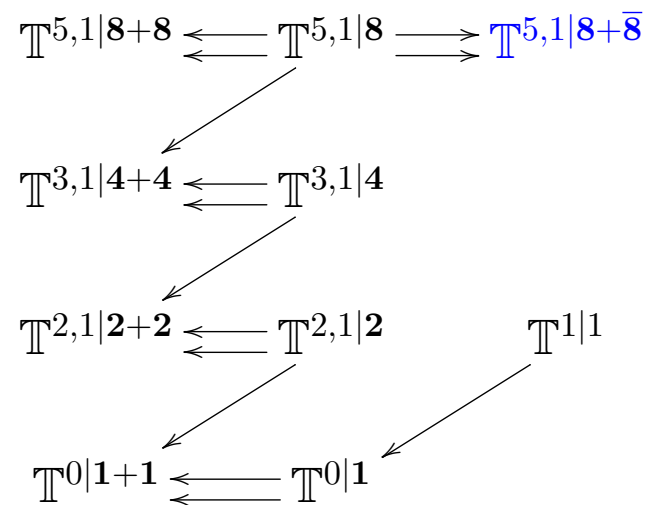




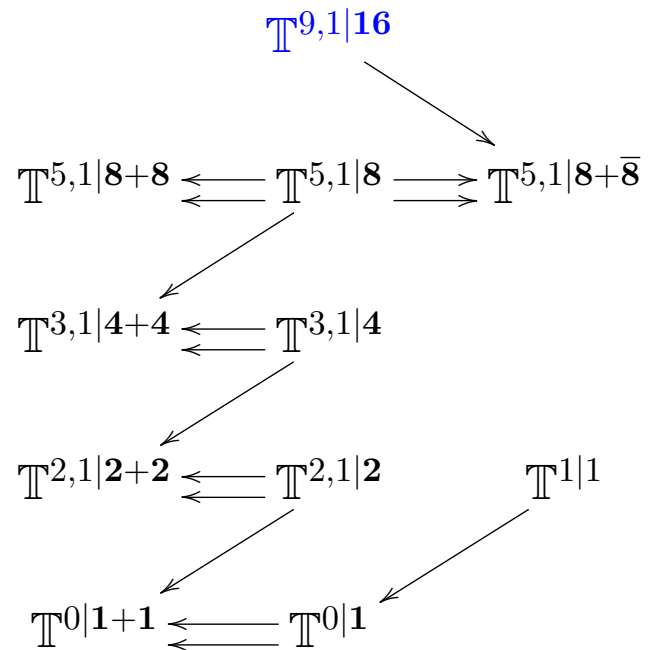
maximal invariant torus extension:
 $d = 6, N = 1$
 super-Minkowski spacetime



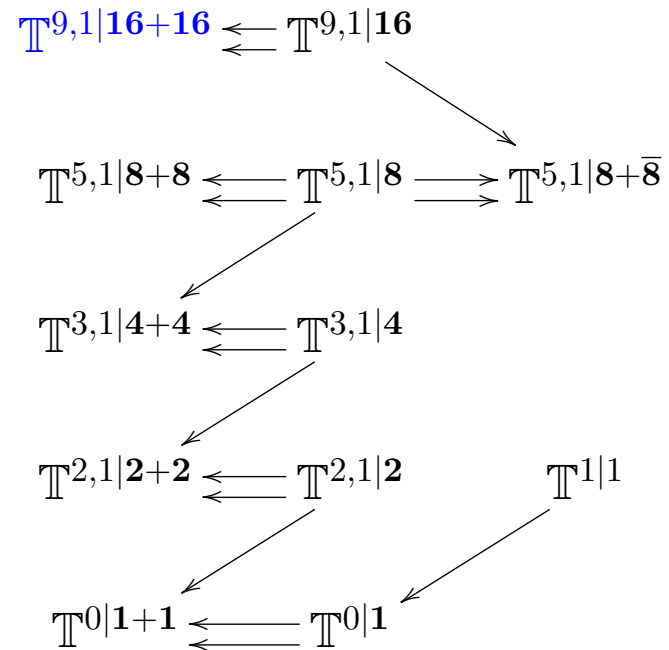
type IIB version:
 $d = 6, N = (2, 0)$
 super-Minkowski spacetime.



type IIA version:
 $d = 6, N = (1, 1)$
super-Minkowski spacetime.



maximal invariant torus extension:
 $d = 10, N = 1$
 super-Minkowski spacetime



type IIB version:
 $d = 10, N = (2, 0)$
 super-Minkowski spacetime

$$\mathbb{T}^{9,1|16+16} \leftarrow \mathbb{T}^{9,1|16} \rightleftarrows \mathbb{T}^{9,1|16+\overline{16}}$$

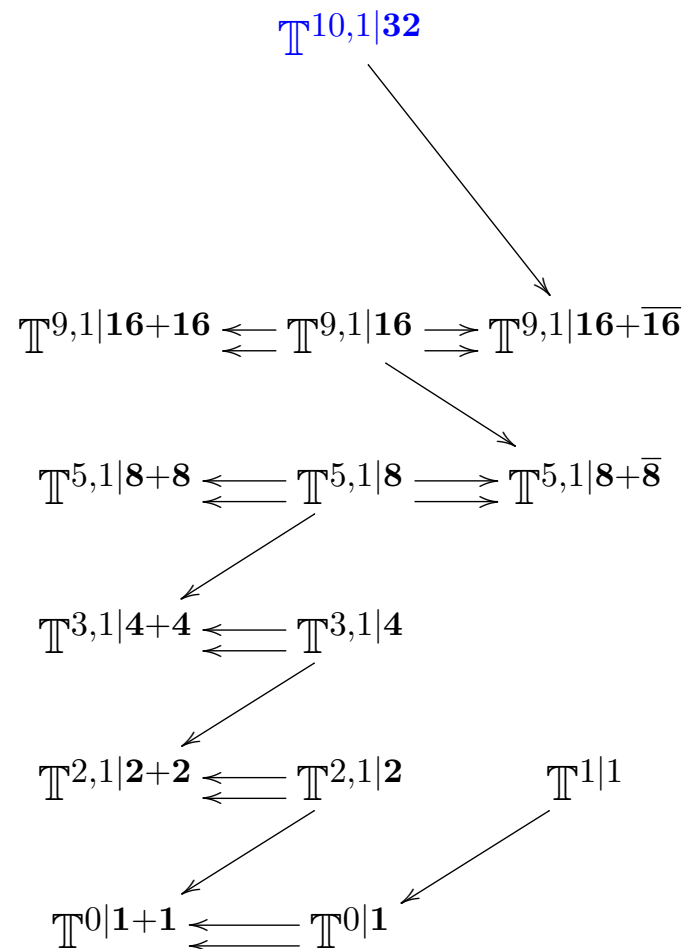
$$\mathbb{T}^{5,1|8+8} \leftarrow \mathbb{T}^{5,1|8} \rightleftarrows \mathbb{T}^{5,1|8+\overline{8}}$$

$$\mathbb{T}^{3,1|4+4} \leftarrow \mathbb{T}^{3,1|4}$$

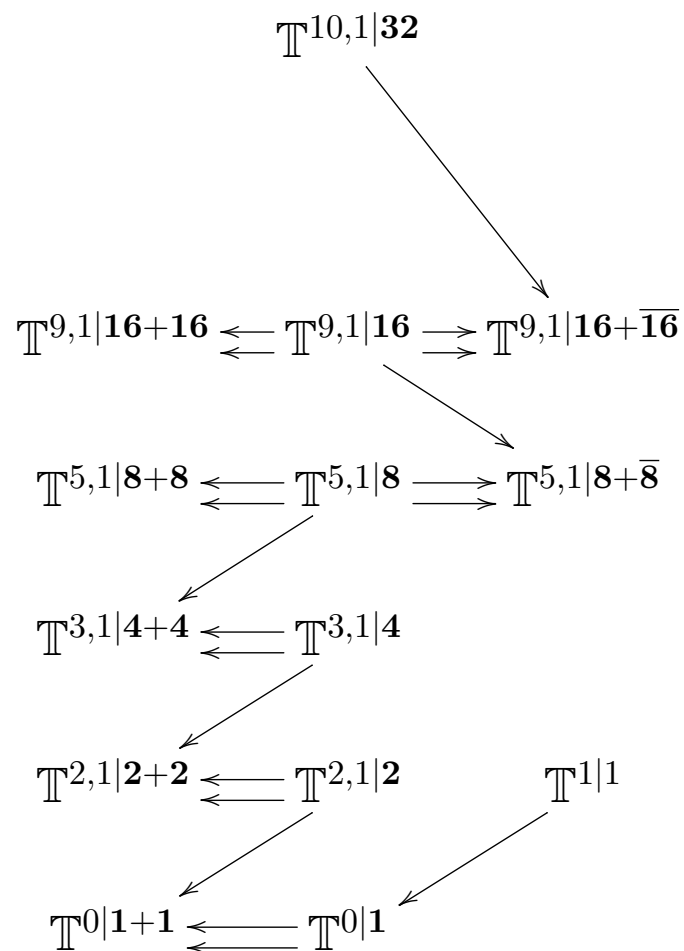
$$\mathbb{T}^{2,1|2+2} \leftarrow \mathbb{T}^{2,1|2} \qquad \mathbb{T}^{1|1}$$

$$\mathbb{T}^{0|1+1} \leftarrow \mathbb{T}^{0|1}$$

and its type IIA version:
 $d = 10, N = (1, 1)$
 super-Minkowski spacetime

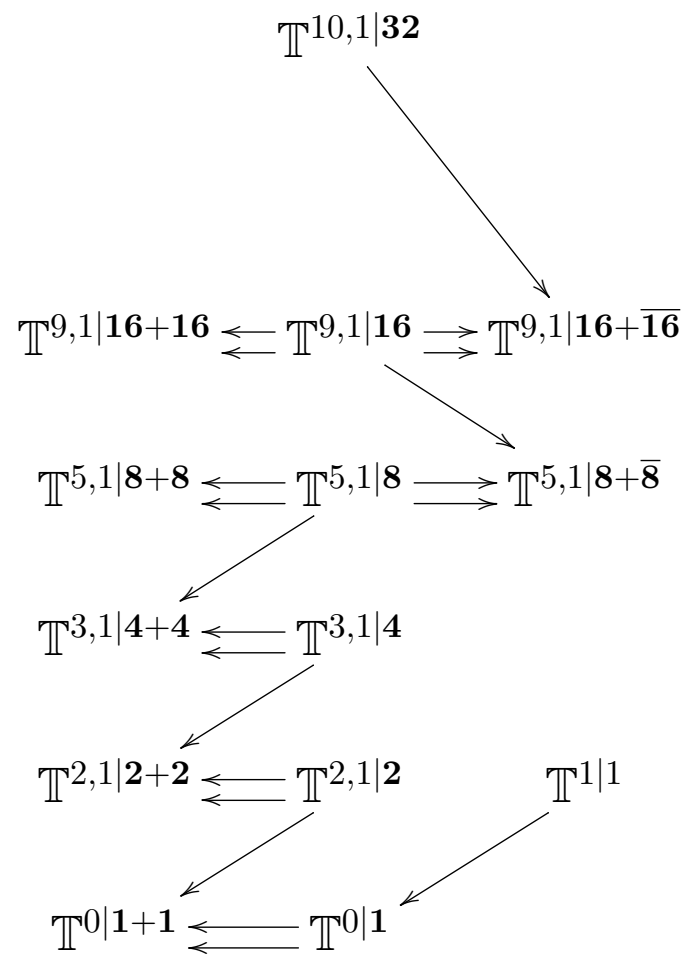


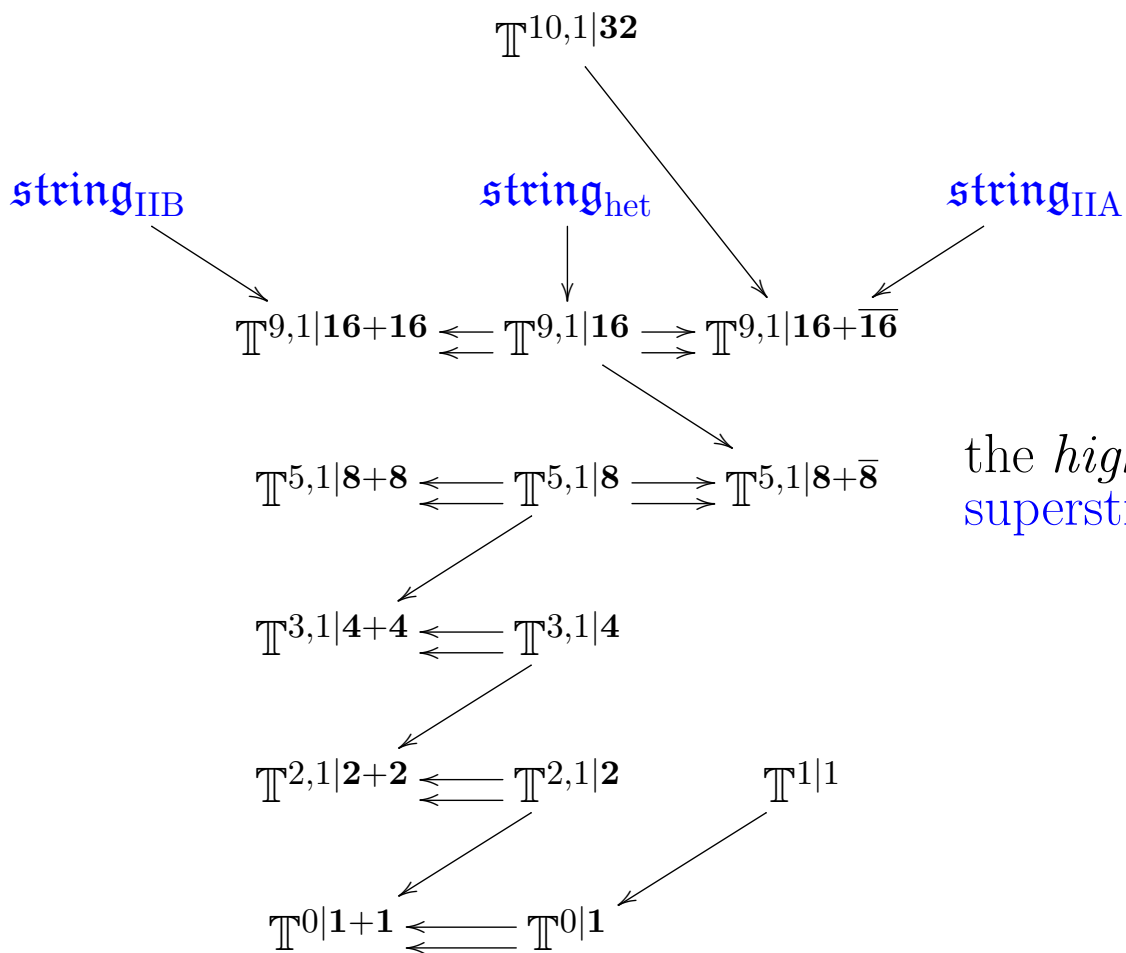
maximal invariant torus extension:
 $d = 11, N = 1$
 super-Minkowski spacetime



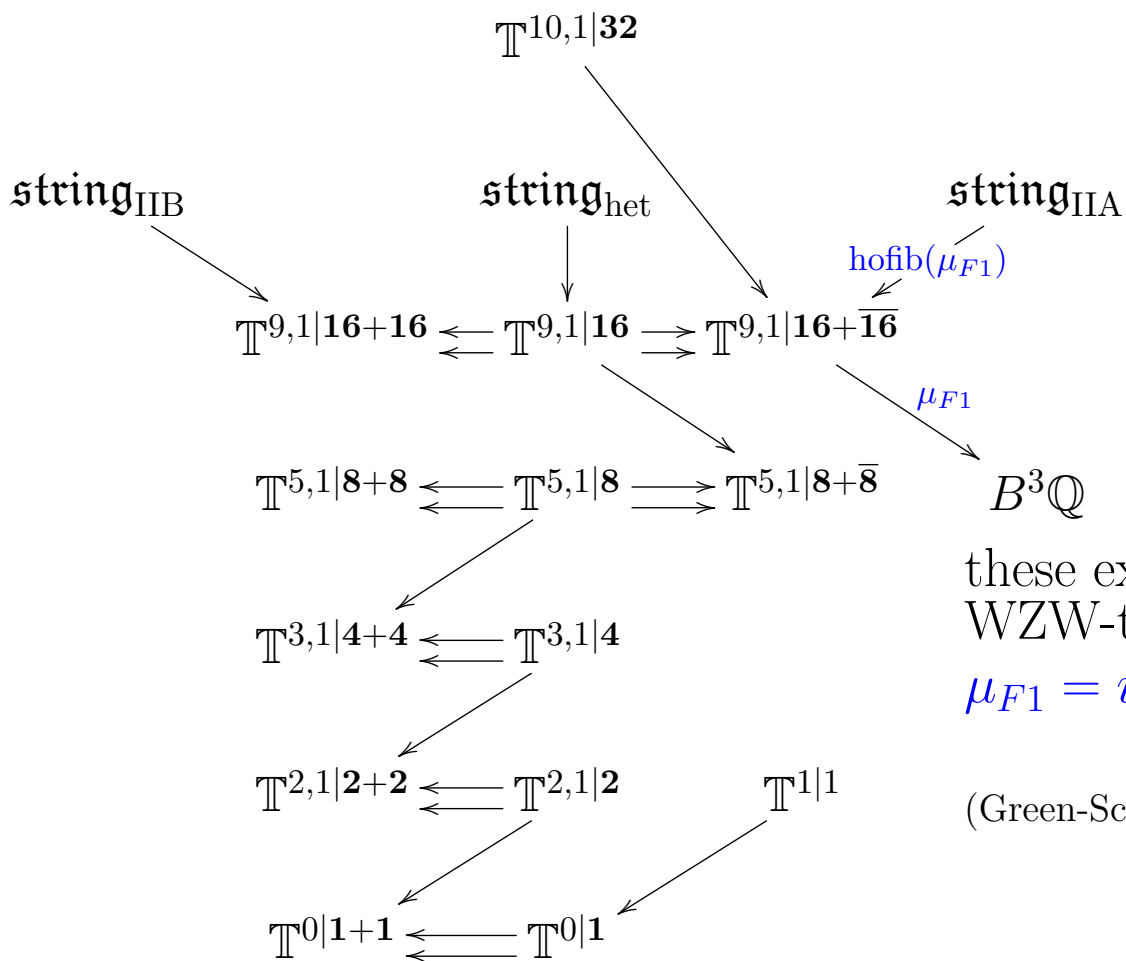
In summary:

Theorem (Huerta-Schreiber 17):
There exists a diagram as shown
of maximal torus extensions
at each stage invariant
with respect to the semi-simple part
of automorphisms modulo R-symmetry
which happens to be
the Lorentzian Spin-groups.



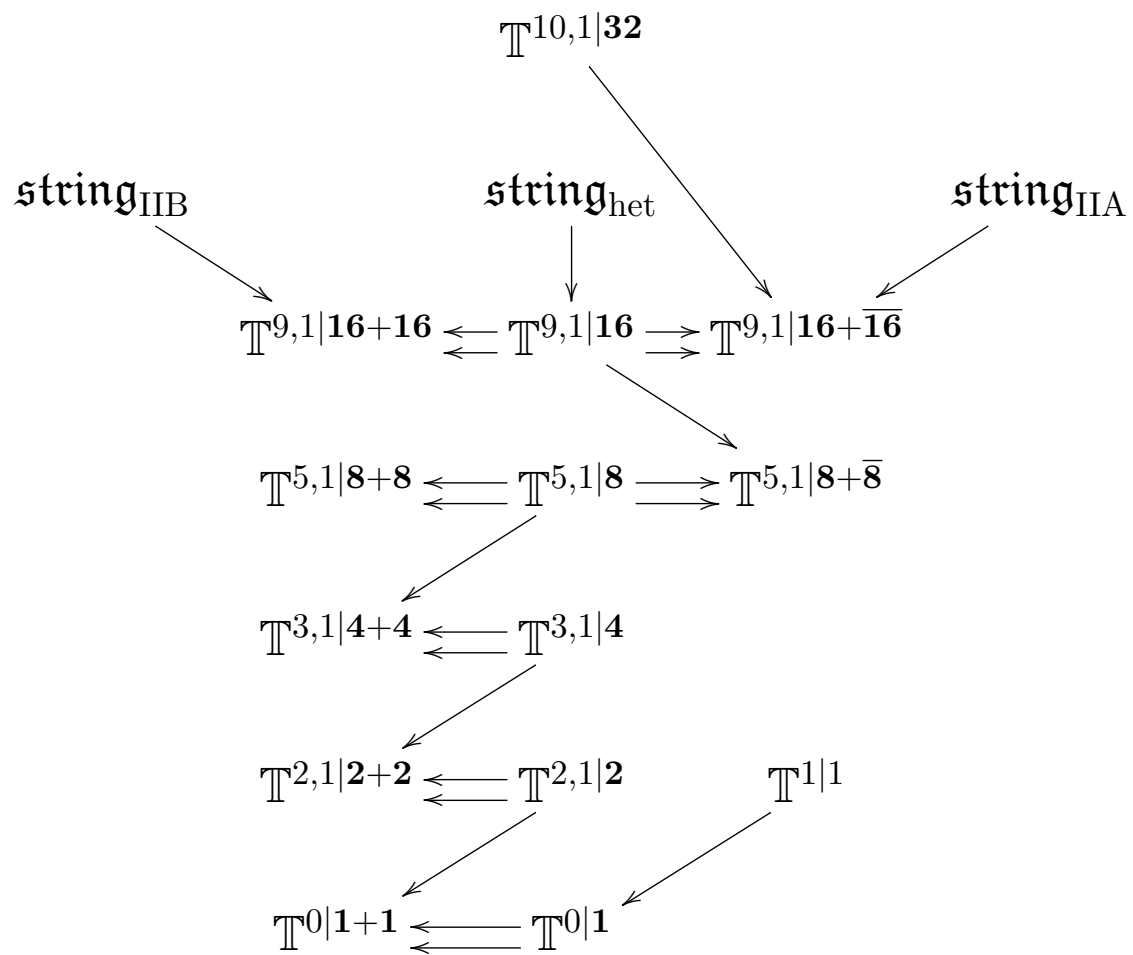


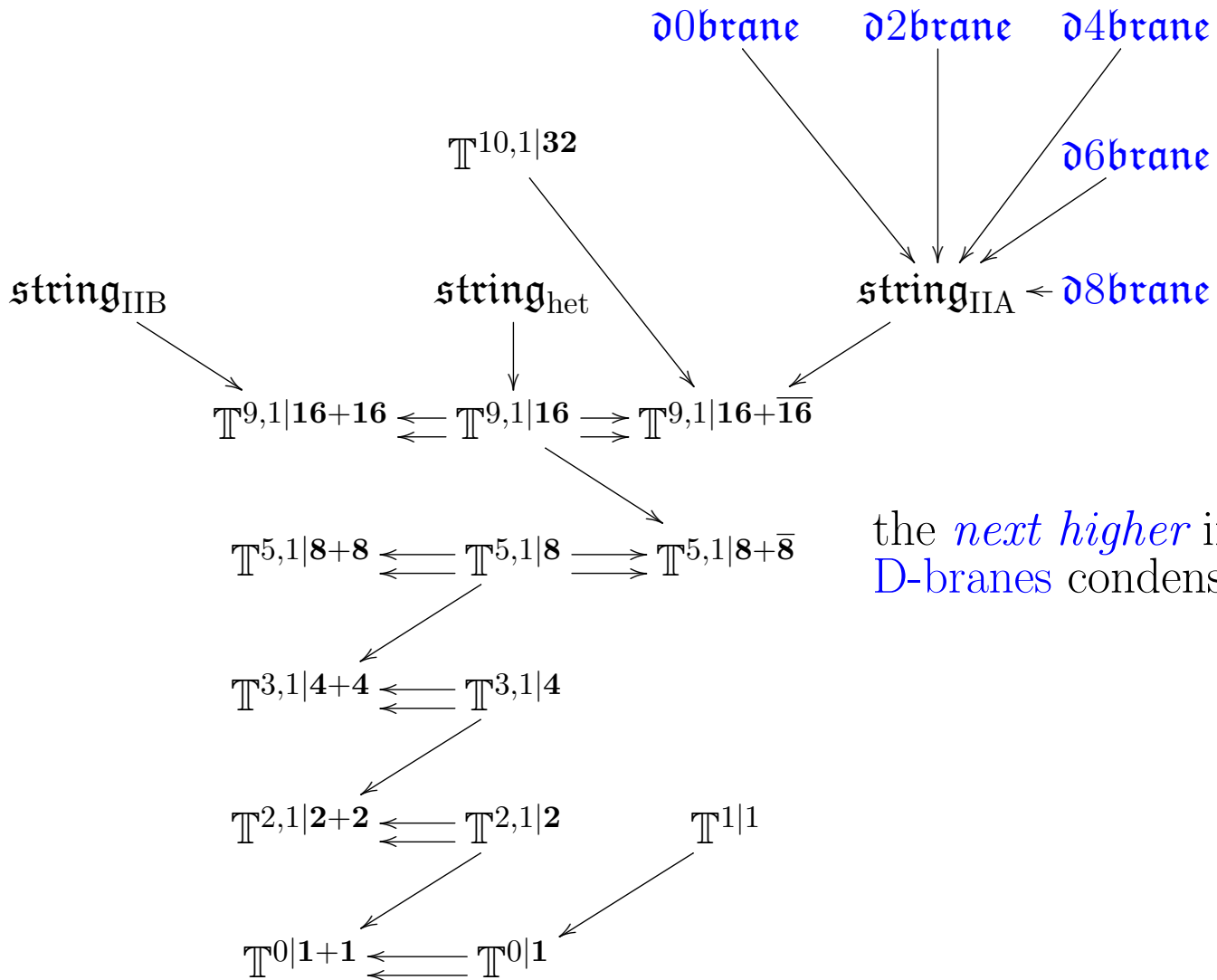
the *higher* invariant extensions:
superstrings condense

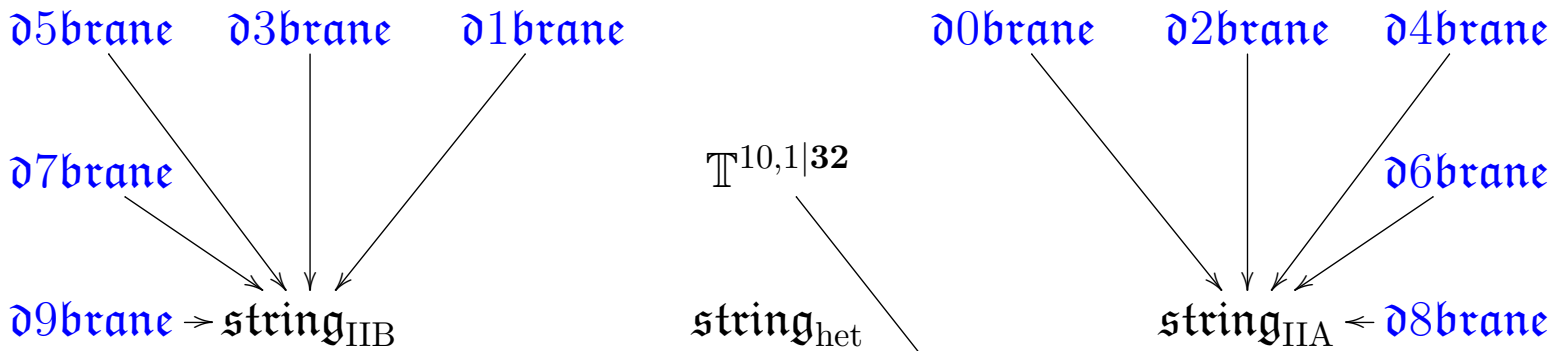


these extensions are classified by
WZW-term for the GS-Superstring
 $\mu_{F1} = i\bar{\psi} \wedge \Gamma_a \psi \wedge e^a$

(Green-Schwarz 81, Henneaux-Mezincescu 85)







$$\mathbb{T}^{9,1|16+16} \leftarrow \mathbb{T}^{9,1|16} \rightleftarrows \mathbb{T}^{9,1|16+\overline{16}}$$

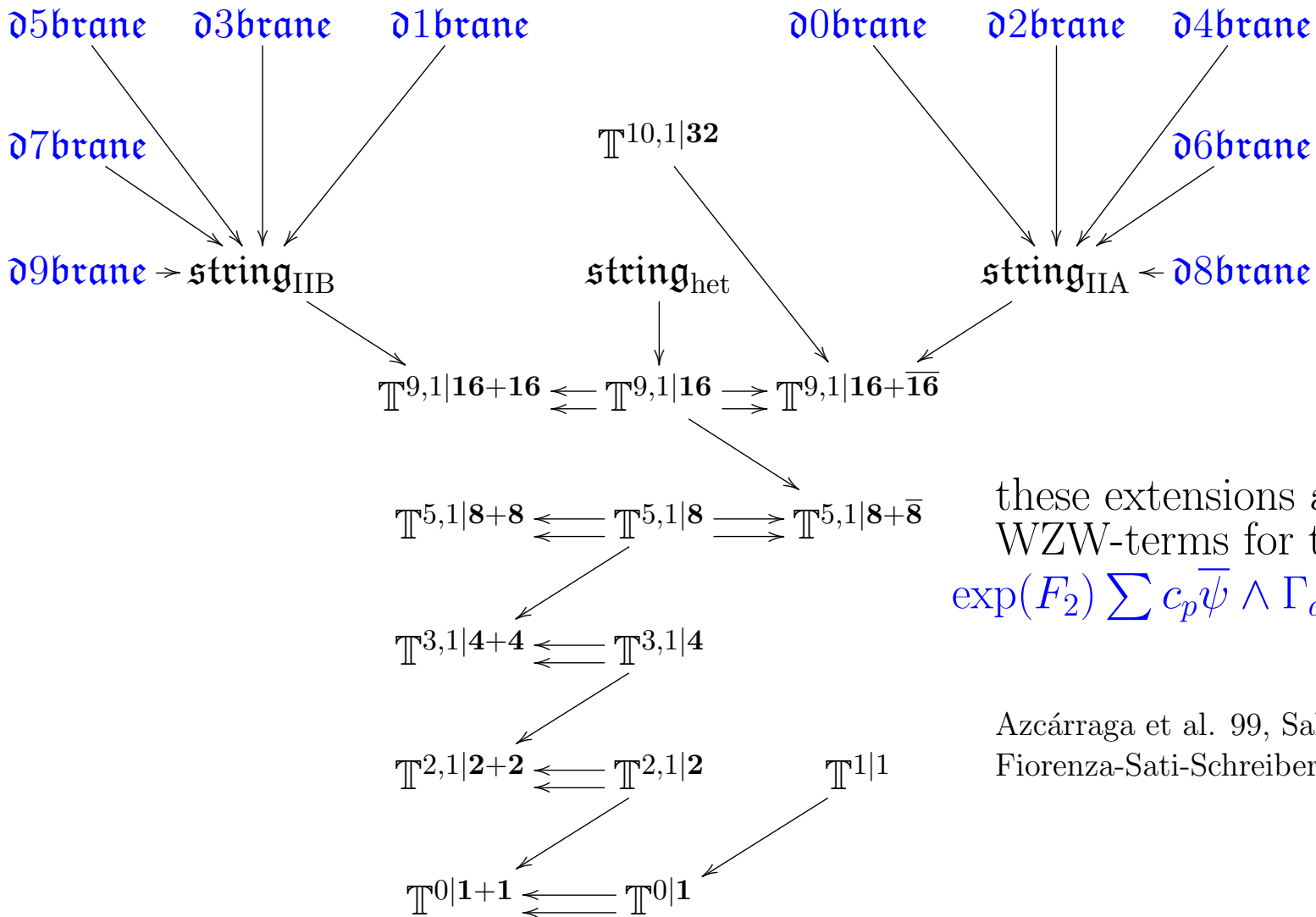
$$\mathbb{T}^{5,1|8+8} \leftarrow \mathbb{T}^{5,1|8} \rightleftarrows \mathbb{T}^{5,1|8+\overline{8}}$$

$$\mathbb{T}^{3,1|4+4} \leftarrow \mathbb{T}^{3,1|4}$$

$$\mathbb{T}^{2,1|2+2} \leftarrow \mathbb{T}^{2,1|2}$$

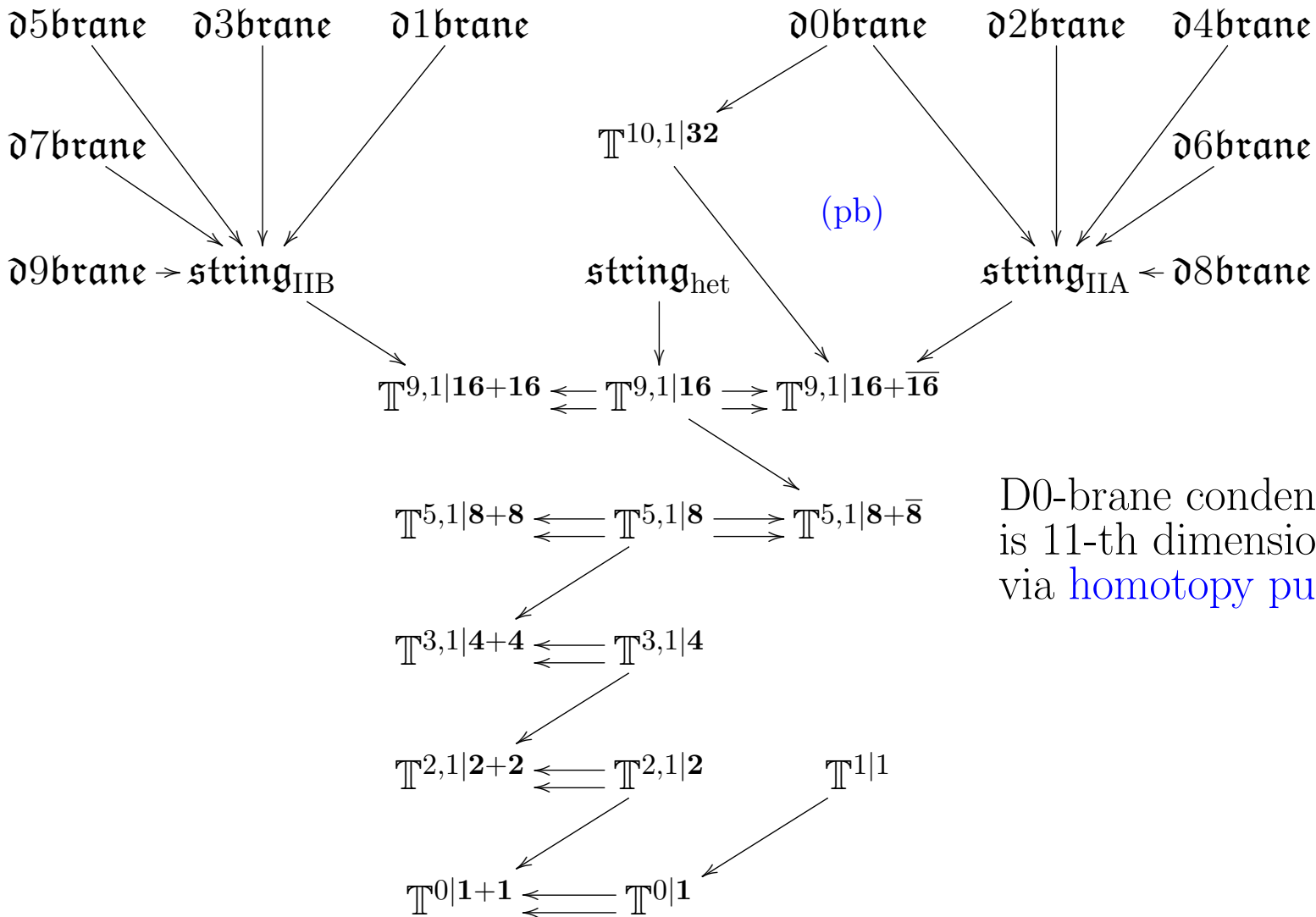
$$\mathbb{T}^0|1+1 \leftarrow \mathbb{T}^0|1 \leftarrow \mathbb{T}^1|1$$

the *next higher* invariant extensions:
D-branes condense

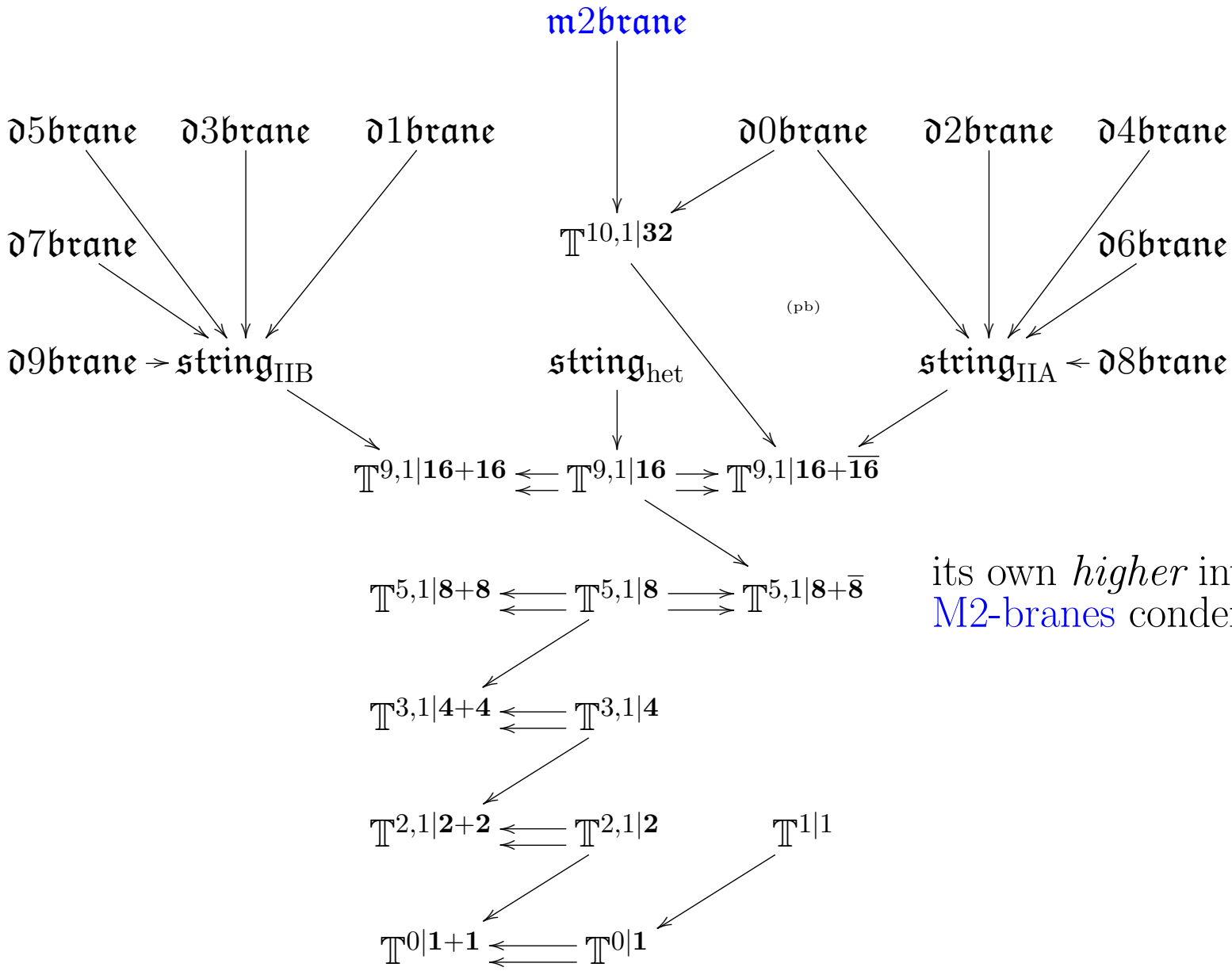


these extensions are classified by
 WZW-terms for the super D-branes
 $\exp(F_2) \sum c_p \bar{\psi} \wedge \Gamma_{a_1 \dots a_p} \psi \wedge e_{a_1} \wedge \dots \wedge e_{a_p}$

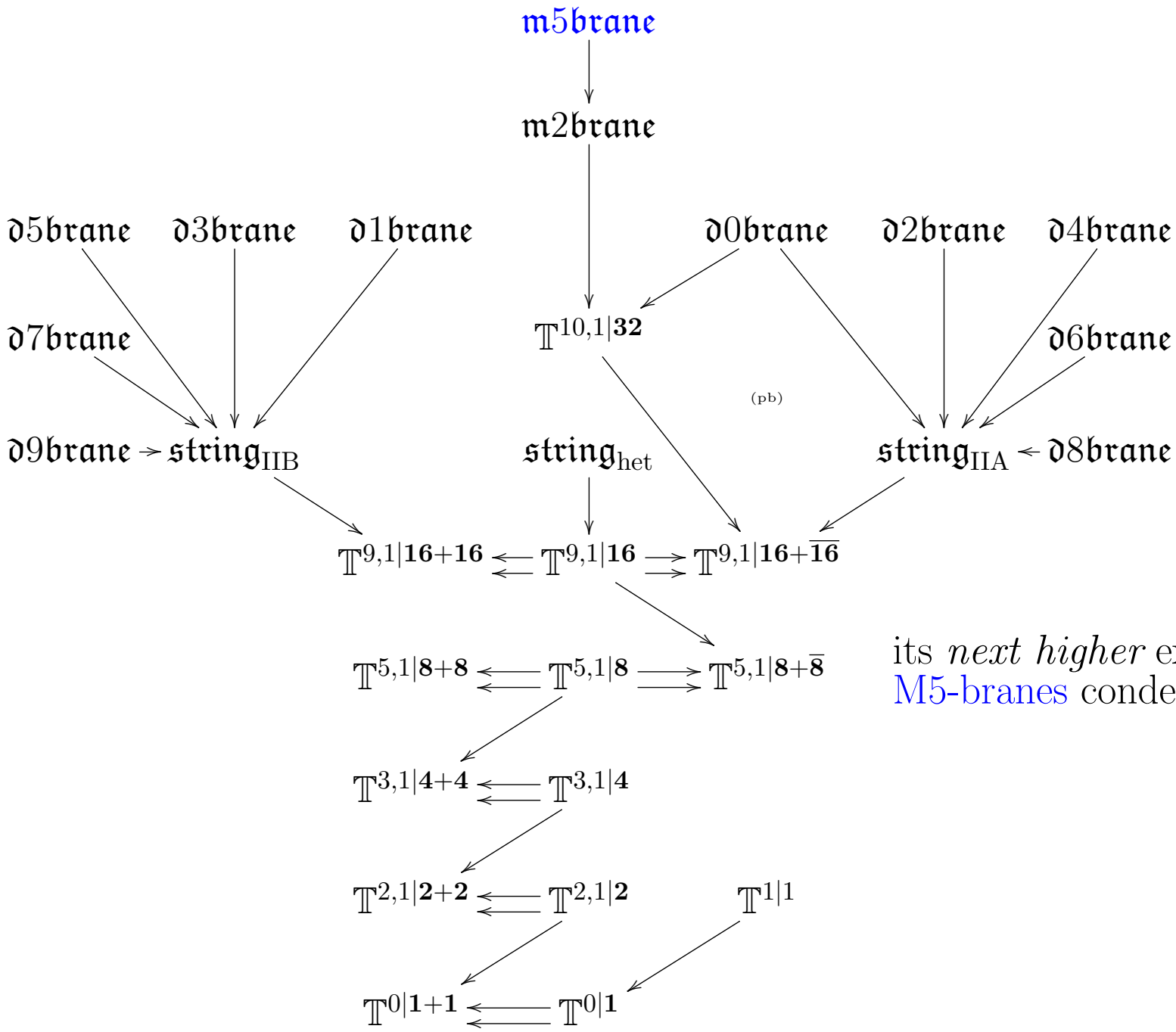
Azcárraga et al. 99, Sakaguchi 00
 Fiorenza-Sati-Schreiber 13

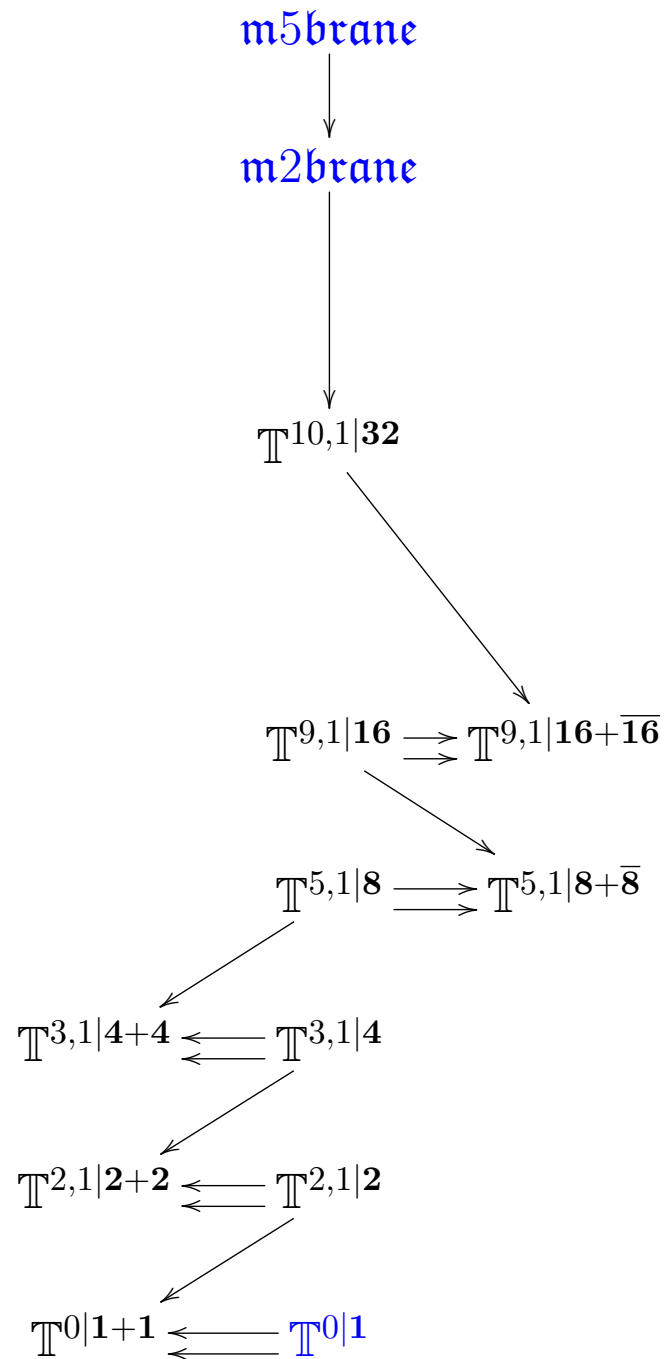


D0-brane condensate
 is 11-th dimension
 via homotopy pullback



its own *higher* invariant extension:
M2-branes condense





spacetime and M-branes
 have emerged
 from the superpoint
 as iterated
 higher invariant extensions

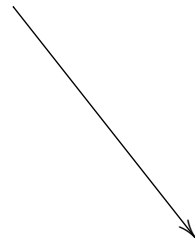
m5brane



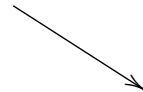
m2brane



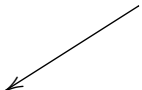
$\mathbb{T}^{10,1|32}$



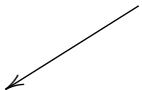
$\mathbb{T}^{9,1|16} \rightleftarrows \mathbb{T}^{9,1|16+\overline{16}}$



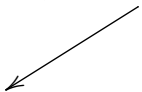
$\mathbb{T}^{5,1|8} \rightleftarrows \mathbb{T}^{5,1|8+\overline{8}}$



$\mathbb{T}^{3,1|4+4} \rightleftarrows \mathbb{T}^{3,1|4}$



$\mathbb{T}^{2,1|2+2} \rightleftarrows \mathbb{T}^{2,1|2}$

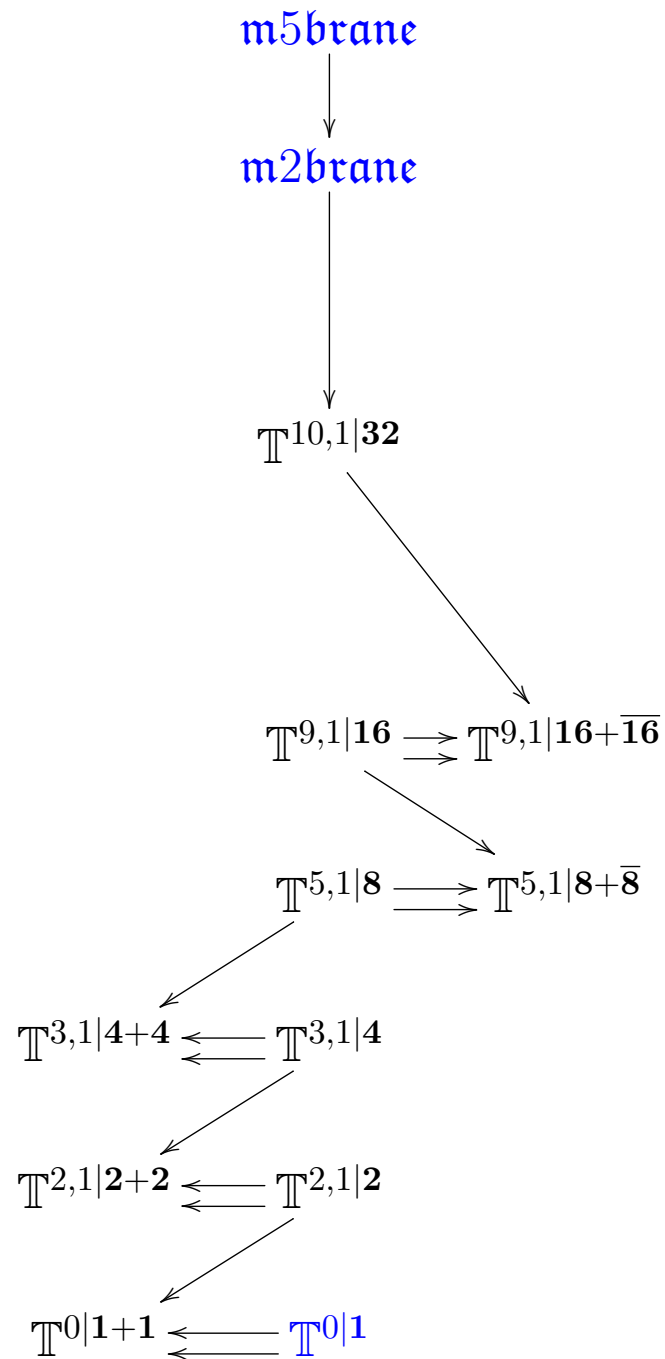


$\mathbb{T}^{0|1+1} \rightleftarrows \mathbb{T}^{0|1}$

Perhaps we need to understand the nature of time itself better. [...] understand in what sense time itself is an emergent concept, [...] how pseudo-Riemannian geometry can emerge from more fundamental and abstract notions such as categories of branes.

(G. Moore, Physical Mathematics and the Future, at Strings 2014)

spacetime and M-branes
have emerged
from the superpoint
as iterated
higher invariant extensions

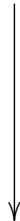


spacetime and M-branes
 have emerged
 from the superpoint
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m5brane

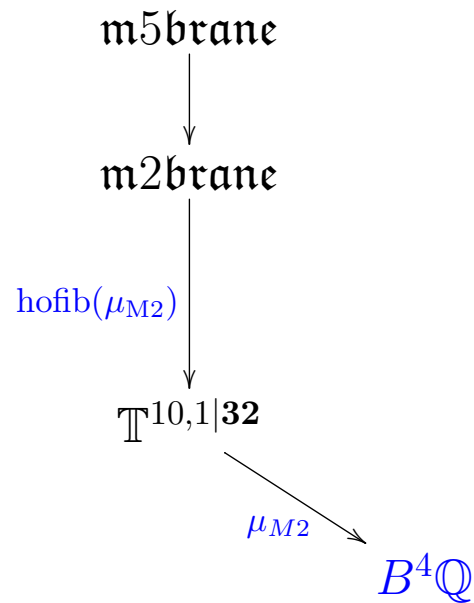


m2brane



$\mathbb{T}^{10,1|32}$

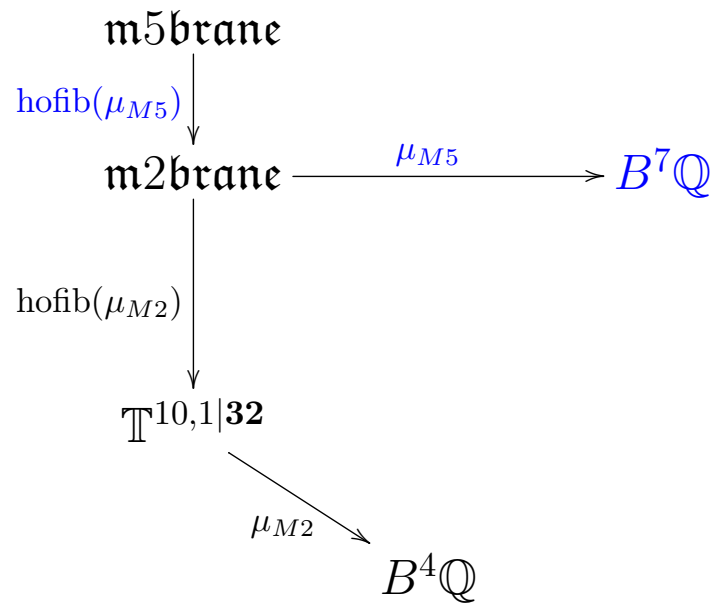
consider
the M-brane sector



the M2-extension is
classified by a 4-cocycle:
the GS-WZW-term of the M2-brane

$$\mu_{M2} = \frac{i}{2} \bar{\psi} \wedge \Gamma_{a_1 a_2} \psi \wedge e^{a_1} \wedge e^{a_2}$$

D'Auria-Fré 82 , Bergshoeff-Sezgin-Townsend 87,
Fiorenza-Sati-Schreiber 13

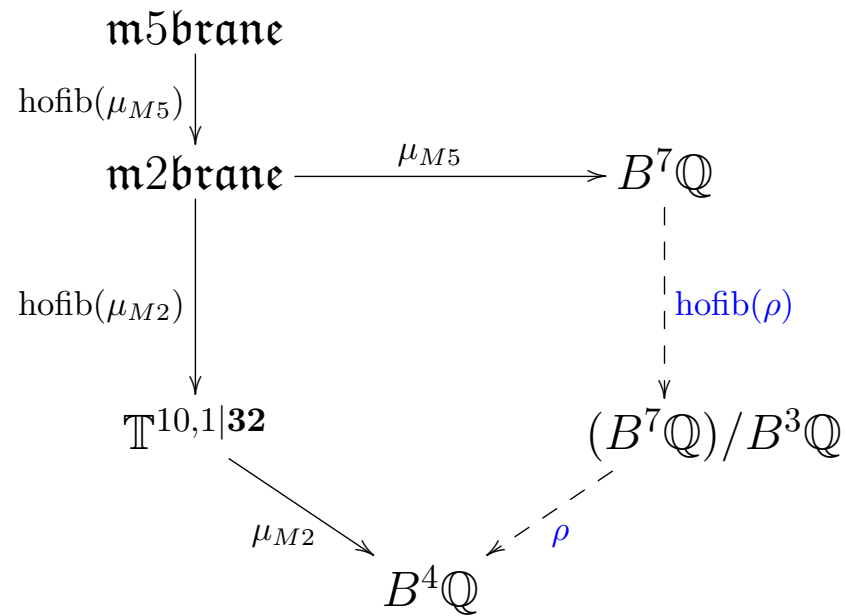


the M5-extension is
classified by a 7-cocycle:

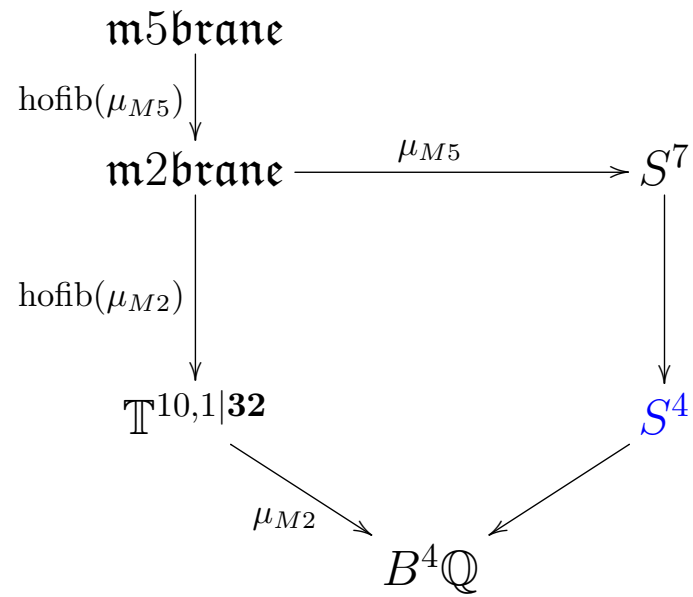
the GS-WZW-terms of the M5-brane

$$\begin{aligned}
\mu_{M5} = & \frac{1}{5!} \bar{\psi} \wedge \Gamma_{a_1 \dots a_5} \psi \wedge e^{a_1} \wedge \dots \wedge e^{a_5} \\
& + \frac{1}{2} c_3 \wedge \frac{1}{2} \bar{\psi} \wedge \Gamma_{a_1 a_2} \psi \wedge e^{a_1} \wedge e^{a_2}
\end{aligned}$$

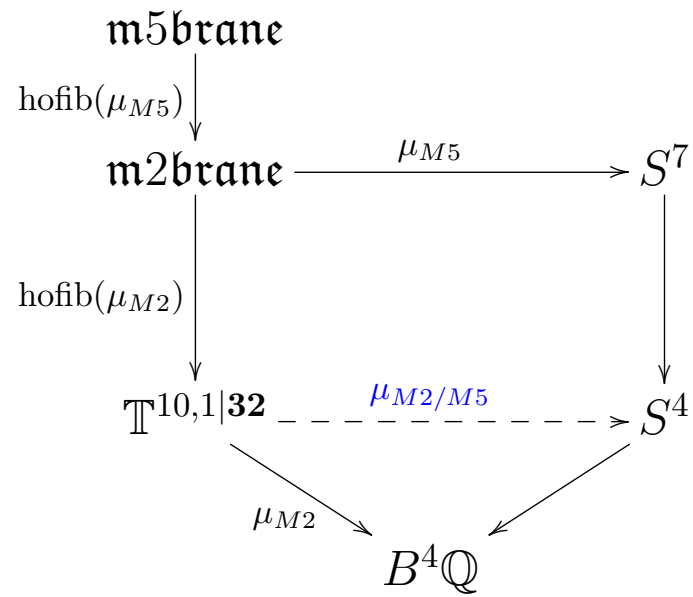
D'Auria-Fré 82, Pasti-Sorokin-Tonin 97,
Fiorenza-Sati-Schreiber 13



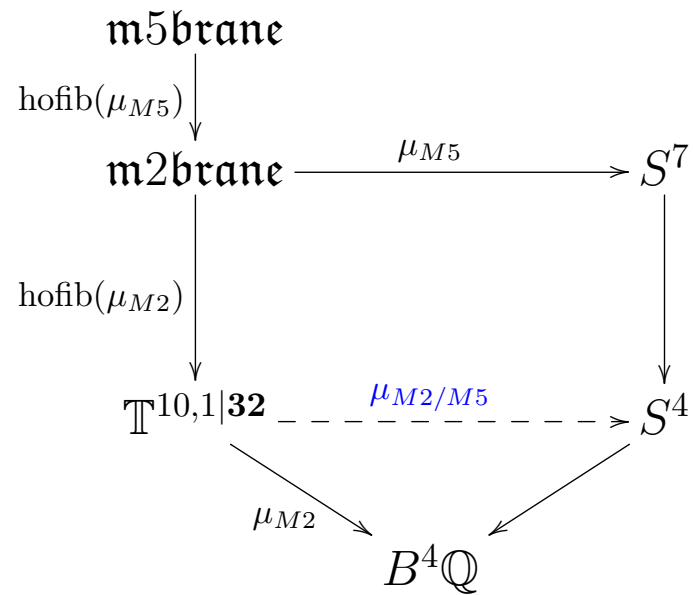
to descend this means
 to ask for analogous fiber sequence
 on the coefficients



this comes out to be:
quaternionic Hopf fibration
(rationally)



M5-cocycle descends:
unified M2/M5-cocycle

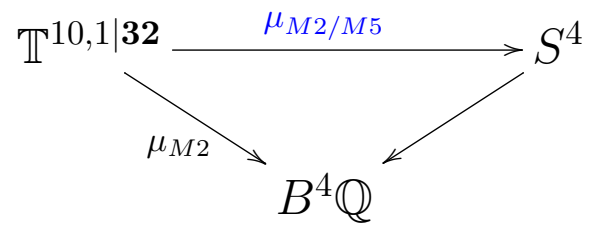


dgc-model for S^4 :

$$d\omega_4 = 0$$

$$d\omega_7 = -\frac{1}{2}\omega_4 \wedge \omega_4$$

11d SuGra C -field equation of motion: $dG_7 + \frac{1}{2}G_4 \wedge G_4 = 0$



consider this

unified M-brane cocycle

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{Ext}(\mathbb{T}^{9,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}}) = \mathbb{T}^{10,1|\mathbf{32}} & \xrightarrow{\mu_{M2/M5}} & S^4 \\
 & \searrow \mu_{M2} & \swarrow \\
 & B^4\mathbb{Q} &
 \end{array}$$

remember that

11d spacetime
 is (maximal invariant) extension of
 type IIA spacetime

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Ext}(\mathbb{T}^{9,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}}) \simeq \mathbb{T}^{10,1|\mathbf{32}} & \xrightarrow{\mu_{M2/M5}} & S^4 \simeq \text{Ext}(S^4/S^1) \\
& \searrow \mu_{M2} & \swarrow \\
& B^4\mathbb{Q} &
\end{array}$$

similarly S^4

is homotopy extension
of its S^1 homotopy quotient
via canonical $SU(2)$ -action on
 $S^4 \simeq S(\mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{H})$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Ext}(\mathbb{T}^{9,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}}) \equiv \mathbb{T}^{10,1|\mathbf{32}} & \xrightarrow{\mu_{M2/M5}} & S^4 \equiv \text{Ext}(S^4/S^1) \\
& \searrow \mu_{M2} & \swarrow \\
& B^4\mathbb{Q} &
\end{array}$$

This orbifold $S^4/C_n \rightarrow S^4/S^1$
 happens to be the same as
 in the near-horizon geometry
 of the black M5-brane
 at an A-type singularity
 Medeiros, Figueroa-O'Farrill 10

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{Ext}(\mathbb{T}^{9,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}}) & \xrightarrow{\mu_{M2/M5}} & \text{Ext}(S^4/S^1) \\
 & \searrow \mu_{M2} & \swarrow \\
 & B^4\mathbb{Q} &
 \end{array}$$

hence the

unified M2/M5-cocycle
is really of this form

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{Ext}(\mathbb{T}^{9,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}}) & \xrightarrow{\mu_{M2/M5}} & \text{Ext}(S^4/S^1) \\
 & \searrow \mu_{M2} & \swarrow \\
 & B^4\mathbb{Q} &
 \end{array}$$

Theorem (Fiorenza-Sati-Schreiber 17): Ext has a derived right adjoint

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{SuperHomotopyTypes} & \xleftarrow{\text{Extension}} & \text{SuperHomotopyTypes}_{/BS^1} \\
 & \xrightarrow[\text{Cyclification}]{\perp} &
 \end{array}$$

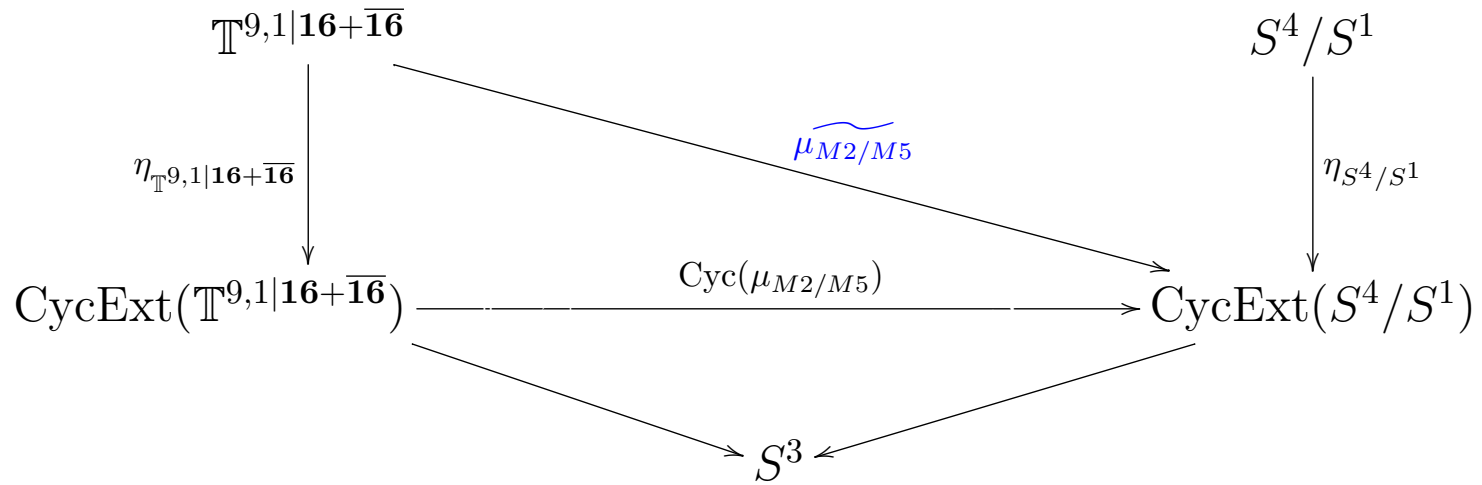
given by passing to twisted loop spaces / cyclic cohomology

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{CycExt}(\mathbb{T}^{9,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}}) & \xrightarrow{\text{Cyc}(\mu_{M2/M5})} & \text{CycExt}(S^4/S^1) \\
 & \searrow \mu_{F1} & \swarrow \\
 & S^3 &
 \end{array}$$

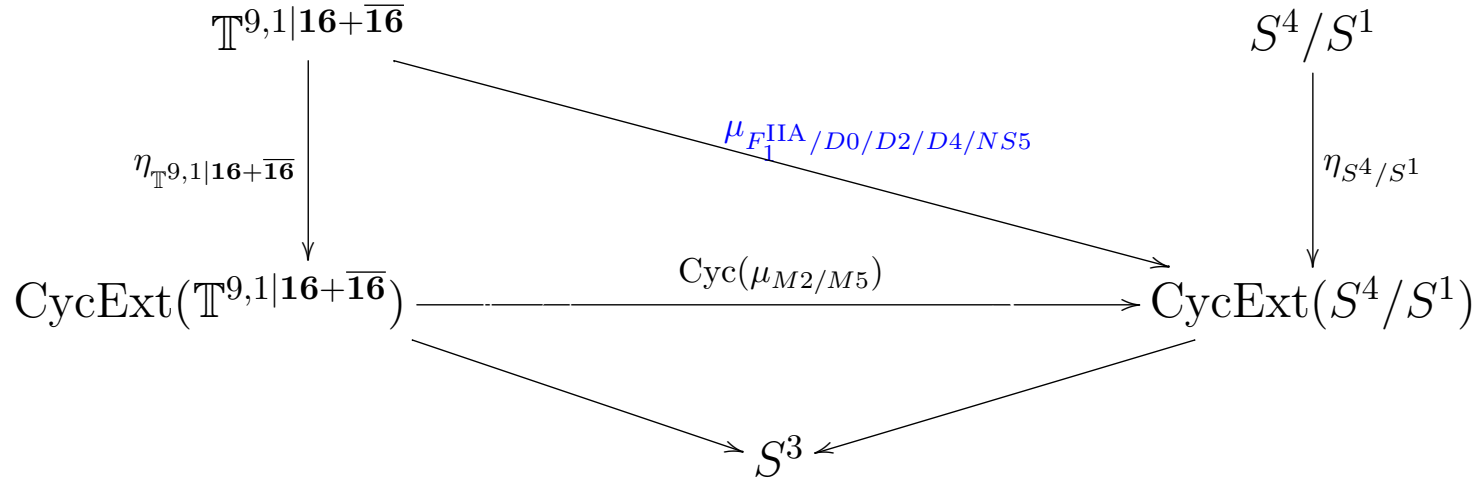
apply the right adjoint

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathbb{T}^{9,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}} & & S^4/S^1 \\
\downarrow \eta_{\mathbb{T}^{9,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}}} & & \downarrow \eta_{S^4/S^1} \\
\text{CycExt}(\mathbb{T}^{9,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}}) & \xrightarrow{\text{Cyc}(\mu_{M_2/M_5})} & \text{CycExt}(S^4/S^1) \\
& \searrow & \swarrow \\
& S^3 &
\end{array}$$

and compose
with the adjunction unit

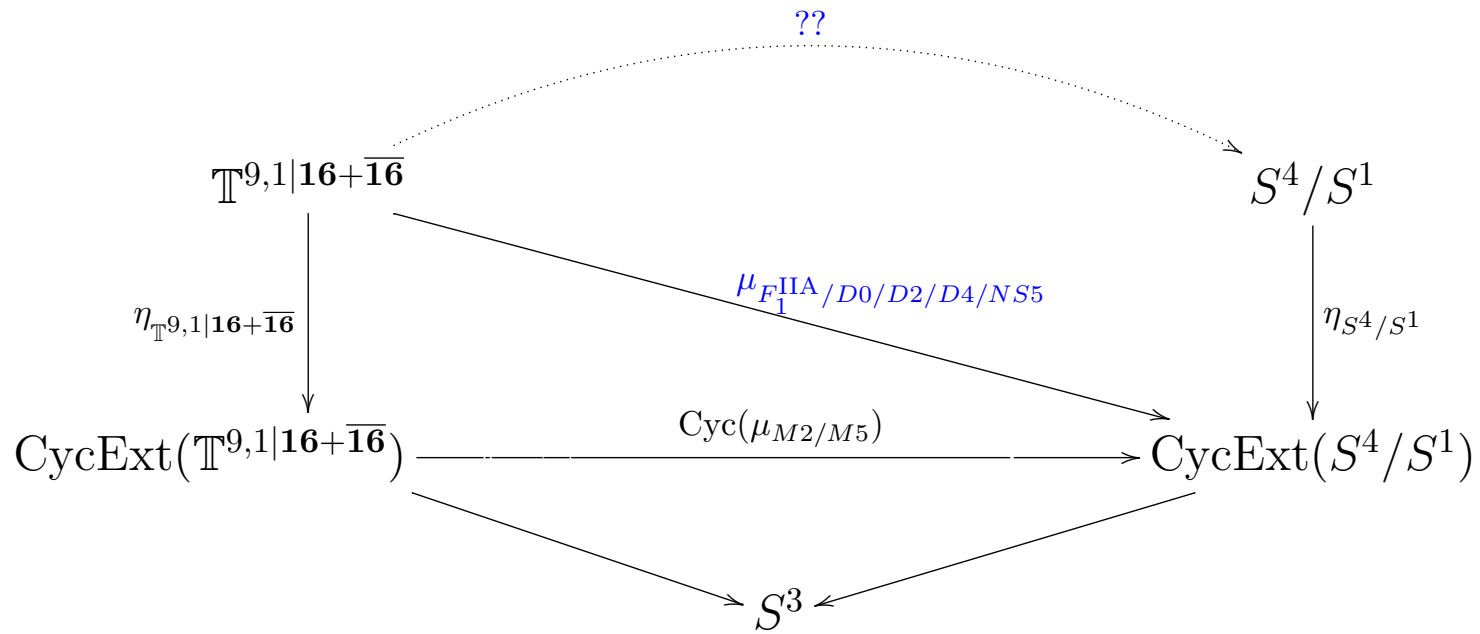


to obtain the
 Ext \dashv Cyc-adjunct
 of the unified M-brane cocycle



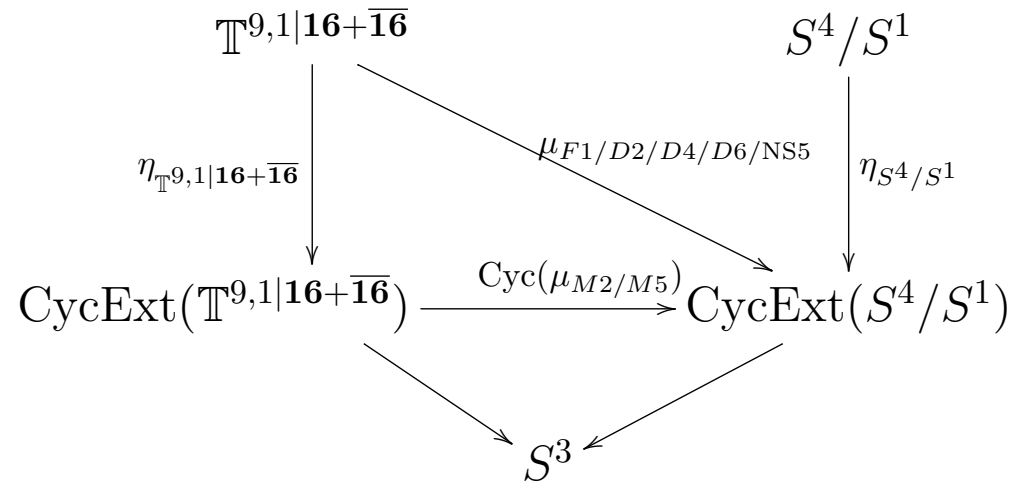
Theorem (Fiorenza-Sati-Schreiber 17) : This is the Green-Schwarz WZW term of the **double dimensional reduction** of M2/M5 to $F_1^{\text{IIA}}/D0/D2/D4/NS5$:

$$\text{dgc-algebra for CycExt}(S^4/S^1): \left\{ \begin{array}{l} dH_3 = 0, \quad dH_7 = F_2 \wedge F_6 - \frac{1}{2}F_4 \wedge F_4 \\ dF_2 = 0, \quad dF_4 = H_3 \wedge F_2, \quad dF_6 = H_3 \wedge F_4 \end{array} \right.$$



This gives rise to two questions:

- 1) Where are the $D(p \geq 6)$ -branes (gauge enhancement)?
- 2) Is there a dashed lift as above?



let us first make some room...

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\mathbb{T}^{9,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}} & & S^4/S^1 & \longrightarrow & \Omega_{S^3}^\infty \Sigma_{S^3}^\infty(S^4/S^1) \\
\downarrow \eta_{\mathbb{T}^{9,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}}} & \searrow \mu_{F1/D2/D4/D6/NS5} & \downarrow \eta_{S^4/S^1} & & \downarrow \Omega_{S^3}^\infty \Sigma_{S^3}^\infty(\eta_{S^4/S^1}) \\
\text{CycExt}(\mathbb{T}^{9,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}}) & \xrightarrow{\text{Cyc}(\mu_{M2/M5})} & \text{CycExt}(S^4/S^1) & \longrightarrow & \Omega_{S^3}^\infty \Sigma_{S^3}^\infty \text{CycExt}(S^4/S^1) \\
& \searrow & \searrow & \searrow & \searrow \\
& & S^3 & & S^3
\end{array}$$

consider the Goodwillie-linearized lifting problem:
form the fiberwise suspension spectrum over S^3
to obtain an S^3 parameterized spectrum

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathbb{T}^{9,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}} & & \Omega_{S^3}^\infty \Sigma_{S^3}^\infty (S^4/S^1) \\
\downarrow \eta_{\mathbb{T}^{9,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}}} & & \downarrow \Omega_{S^3}^\infty \Sigma_{S^3}^\infty (\eta_{S^4/S^1}) \\
\text{CycExt}(\mathbb{T}^{9,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}}) & \xrightarrow{\text{Cyc}(\mu_{M_2/M_5})} & \Omega_{S^3}^\infty \Sigma_{S^3}^\infty \text{CycExt}(S^4/S^1) \\
& \searrow & \swarrow \\
& S^3 &
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathbb{T}^{9,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}} & & \text{ku}/B^2\mathbb{Z} \hookrightarrow \Omega_{S^3}^\infty \Sigma_{S^3}^\infty(S^4/S^1) \\
\downarrow \eta_{\mathbb{T}^{9,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}}} & & \downarrow \Omega_{S^3}^\infty \Sigma_{S^3}^\infty(\eta_{S^4/S^1}) \\
\text{CycExt}(\mathbb{T}^{9,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}}) & \xrightarrow{\text{Cyc}(\mu_{M_2/M_5})} & \Omega_{S^3}^\infty \Sigma_{S^3}^\infty \text{CycExt}(S^4/S^1) \\
& \searrow & \swarrow \\
& S^3 &
\end{array}$$

Theorem (Roig-Saralegi 00) :

rationaly, a direct summand of $\Omega_{S^3}^\infty \Sigma_{S^3}^\infty(S^4/S^1)$
is twisted connective K-theory $\text{ku}/B^2\mathbb{Z}$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\mathbb{T}^{9,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}} & \xrightarrow{\mu_{F1/Dp}^{\text{IIA}}} & \text{ku}/B^2\mathbb{Z} & \longrightarrow & \Omega_{S^3}^\infty \Sigma_{S^3}^\infty (S^4/S^1) \\
\downarrow \eta_{\mathbb{T}^{9,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}}} & & & & \downarrow \Omega_{S^3}^\infty \Sigma_{S^3}^\infty (\eta_{S^4/S^1}) \\
\text{CycExt}(\mathbb{T}^{9,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}}) & \xrightarrow{\text{Cyc}(\mu_{M2/M5})} & & \longrightarrow & \Omega_{S^3}^\infty \Sigma_{S^3}^\infty \text{CycExt}(S^4/S^1) \\
& \searrow & & \swarrow & \\
& S^3 & & &
\end{array}$$

and now there is a lift:
the **unified cocycle of all the type IIA D-branes**

dgc-algebra for $B^3\mathbb{Z} \simeq_{\mathbb{Q}} S^3$: $dH_3 = 0$

dg-module for $\text{ku}/B^2\mathbb{Z}$: $dF_{2p+2} = H_3 \wedge F_{2p} \quad p \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\mathbb{T}^{9,1|16+\overline{16}} \xrightarrow{\mu_{F1/Dp}^{IIA}} \mathbf{ku}/B^2\mathbb{Z}$$

Conclusion:

Double dimensional reduction
of unified M-brane cocycle
via cyclification
is unified **IIA-brane cocycle**

$$\mathbb{T}^{9,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}} \xrightarrow{\mu_{F1/Dp}^{\text{IIA}}} \text{ku}/B^2\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{KU}/B^2\mathbb{Z}$$

Conclusion:

Double dimensional reduction
of unified M-brane cocycle
via cyclification
is unified IIA-brane cocycle

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathbb{T}^{9,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}} & \xrightarrow{(\mu_{F1/Dp}^{\text{IIA}})} & \text{KU}/B^2\mathbb{Z} \\
\parallel & & \\
\text{Ext}_{\text{IIA}}(\mathbb{T}^{8,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}}) & &
\end{array}$$

we repeat the process:

and consider the double dimensional
reduction of the IIA-cocycle

to 9d super-spacetime $\mathbb{T}^{8,1|\mathbf{16}+\mathbf{16}}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Cyc}(\mathbb{T}^{9,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}}) & \xrightarrow{\text{Cyc}(\mu_{F_1/D_p}^{\text{IIA}})} & \text{Cyc}(\text{KU}/B^2\mathbb{Z}) \\
\parallel & & \\
\text{CycExt}_{\text{IIA}}(\mathbb{T}^{8,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}}) & &
\end{array}$$

hence apply cyclification

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Cyc}(\mathbb{T}^{9,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}}) & \xrightarrow{\text{Cyc}(\mu_{F_1/D_p}^{\text{IIA}})} & \text{Cyc}(\text{KU}/_{B^2\mathbb{Z}}) \\
\parallel & & \\
\text{CycExt}_{\text{IIA}}(\mathbb{T}^{8,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}}) & & \\
\uparrow \eta^{\text{IIA}} & & \\
\mathbb{T}^{8,1|\mathbf{16}+\mathbf{16}} & &
\end{array}$$

and compose
with the adjunction unit

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Cyc}(\mathbb{T}^{9,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}}) & \xrightarrow{\text{Cyc}(\mu_{F1/Dp}^{\text{IIA}})} & \text{Cyc}(\text{KU}/B^2\mathbb{Z}) \\
\parallel & & \\
\text{CycExt}_{\text{IIA}}(\mathbb{T}^{8,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}}) & & \\
\uparrow \eta^{\text{IIA}} & & \nearrow \widetilde{\mu}_{F1/Dp}^{\text{IIA}} \\
\mathbb{T}^{8,1|\mathbf{16}+\mathbf{16}} & &
\end{array}$$

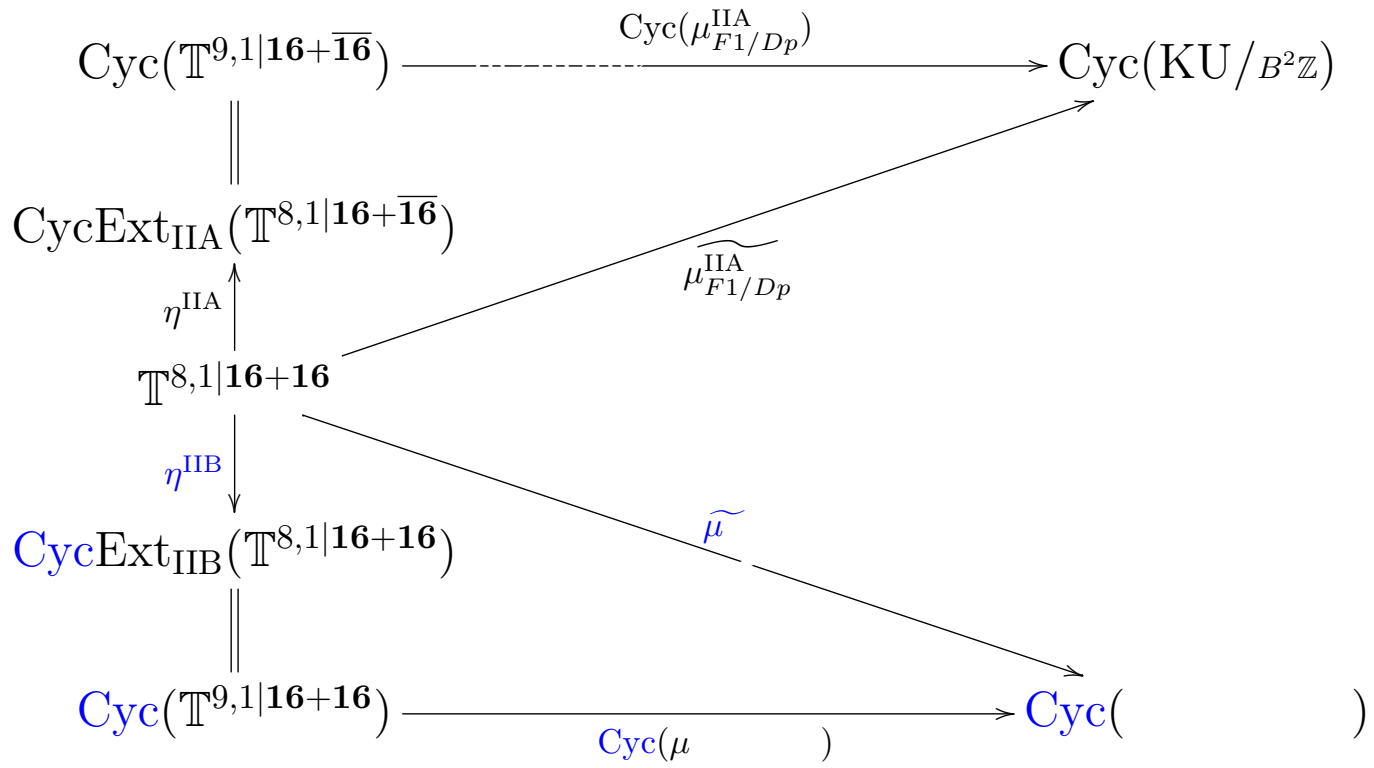
to obtain
the double dimensional reduction

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Cyc}(\mathbb{T}^{9,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}}) & \xrightarrow{\text{Cyc}(\mu_{F1/Dp}^{\text{IIA}})} & \text{Cyc}(\text{KU}/B^2\mathbb{Z}) \\
\parallel & & \nearrow \\
\text{CycExt}_{\text{IIA}}(\mathbb{T}^{8,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}}) & & \widetilde{\mu_{F1/Dp}^{\text{IIA}}} \\
\uparrow \eta^{\text{IIA}} & & \\
\mathbb{T}^{8,1|\mathbf{16}+\mathbf{16}} & & \\
\text{Ext}_{\text{IIB}}(\mathbb{T}^{8,1|\mathbf{16}+\mathbf{16}}) & & \\
\parallel & & \\
\mathbb{T}^{9,1|\mathbf{16}+\mathbf{16}} & &
\end{array}$$

but there was also
the **type IIB** extension

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Cyc}(\mathbb{T}^{9,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}}) & \xrightarrow{\text{Cyc}(\mu_{F1/Dp}^{\text{IIA}})} & \text{Cyc}(\text{KU}/B^2\mathbb{Z}) \\
\parallel & & \nearrow \\
\text{CycExt}_{\text{IIA}}(\mathbb{T}^{8,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}}) & & \widetilde{\mu}_{F1/Dp}^{\text{IIA}} \\
\uparrow \eta^{\text{IIA}} & & \\
\mathbb{T}^{8,1|\mathbf{16}+\mathbf{16}} & & \\
\text{Ext}_{\text{IIB}}(\mathbb{T}^{8,1|\mathbf{16}+\mathbf{16}}) & & \\
\parallel & & \\
\mathbb{T}^{9,1|\mathbf{16}+\mathbf{16}} & \xrightarrow{\mu} & (\quad)
\end{array}$$

whatever cocycle it carries



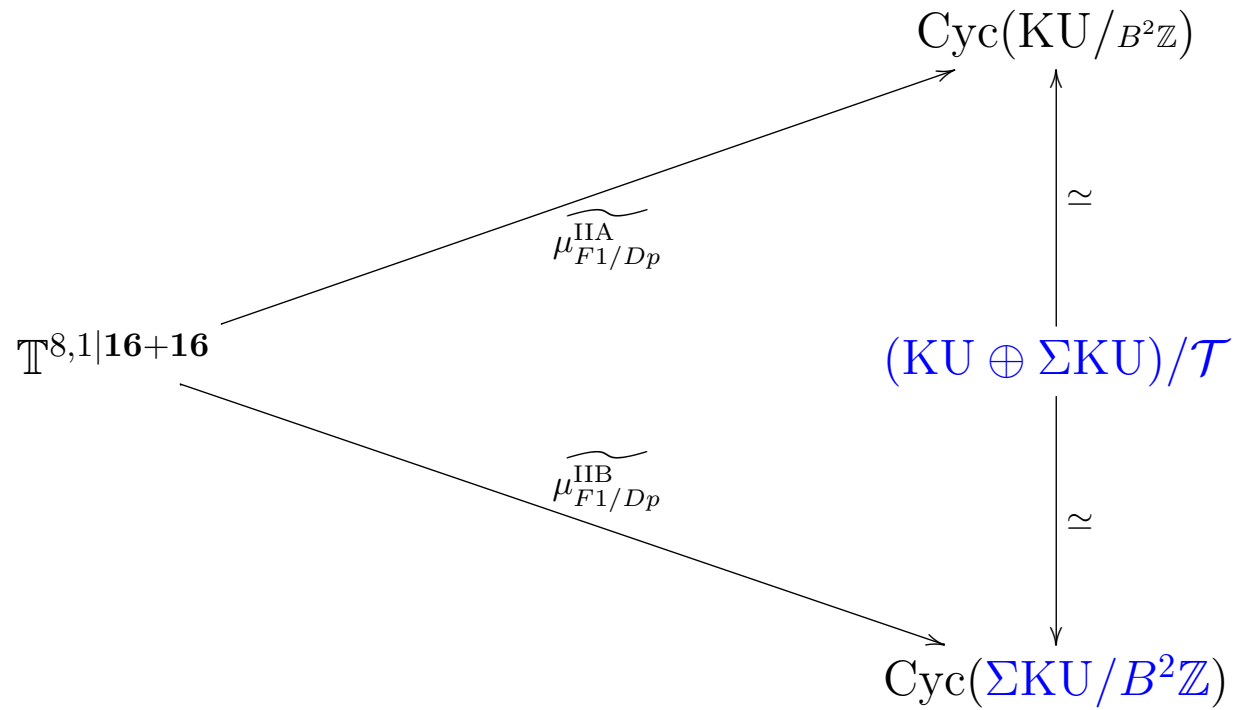
has itself a double dimensional reduction

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Cyc}(\mathbb{T}^{9,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}}) & \xrightarrow{\text{Cyc}(\mu_{F1/Dp}^{\text{IIA}})} & \text{Cyc}(\text{KU}/B^2\mathbb{Z}) \\
\parallel & & \uparrow \simeq \\
\text{CycExt}_{\text{IIA}}(\mathbb{T}^{8,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}}) & & \\
\uparrow \eta^{\text{IIA}} & \nearrow \widetilde{\mu}_{F1/Dp}^{\text{IIA}} & \\
\mathbb{T}^{8,1|\mathbf{16}+\mathbf{16}} & & \\
\downarrow \eta^{\text{IIB}} & \searrow \widetilde{\mu} & \\
\text{CycExt}_{\text{IIB}}(\mathbb{T}^{8,1|\mathbf{16}+\mathbf{16}}) & & \downarrow \simeq \\
\parallel & & \\
\text{Cyc}(\mathbb{T}^{9,1|\mathbf{16}+\mathbf{16}}) & \xrightarrow{\text{Cyc}(\mu)} & \text{Cyc}(\quad)
\end{array}$$

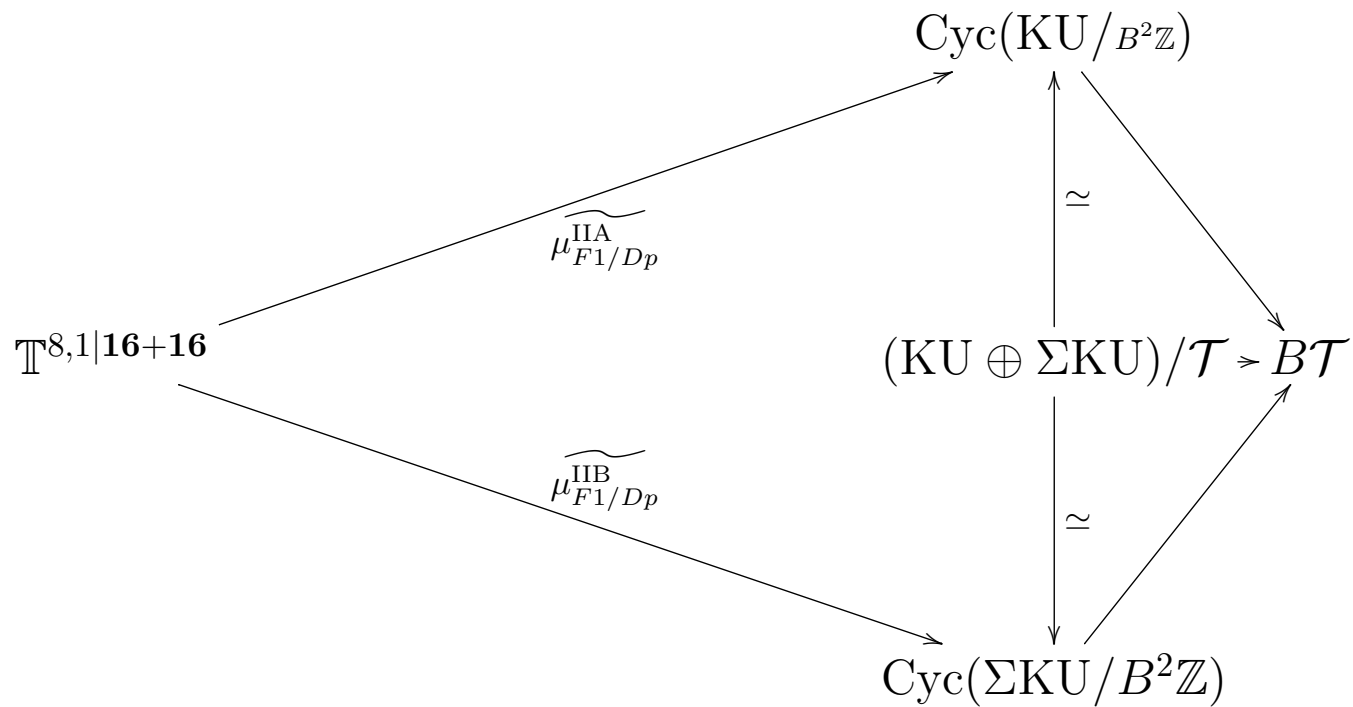
by adjunction
this defines μ
in terms of μ^{IIA}

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Cyc}(\mathbb{T}^{9,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}}) & \xrightarrow{\text{Cyc}(\mu_{F1/Dp}^{\text{IIA}})} & \text{Cyc}(\text{KU}/B^2\mathbb{Z}) \\
\parallel & & \uparrow \simeq \\
\text{CycExt}_{\text{IIA}}(\mathbb{T}^{8,1|\mathbf{16}+\overline{\mathbf{16}}}) & & \\
\uparrow \eta^{\text{IIA}} & \nearrow \widetilde{\mu}_{F1/Dp}^{\text{IIA}} & \\
\mathbb{T}^{8,1|\mathbf{16}+\mathbf{16}} & & (\text{KU} \oplus \Sigma\text{KU})/\mathcal{T} \\
\downarrow \eta^{\text{IIB}} & \searrow \widetilde{\mu}_{F1/Dp}^{\text{IIB}} & \downarrow \simeq \\
\text{CycExt}_{\text{IIB}}(\mathbb{T}^{8,1|\mathbf{16}+\mathbf{16}}) & & \\
\parallel & & \\
\text{Cyc}(\mathbb{T}^{9,1|\mathbf{16}+\mathbf{16}}) & \xrightarrow{\text{Cyc}(\mu_{F1/Dp}^{\text{IIB}})} & \text{Cyc}(\Sigma\text{KU}/B^2\mathbb{Z})
\end{array}$$

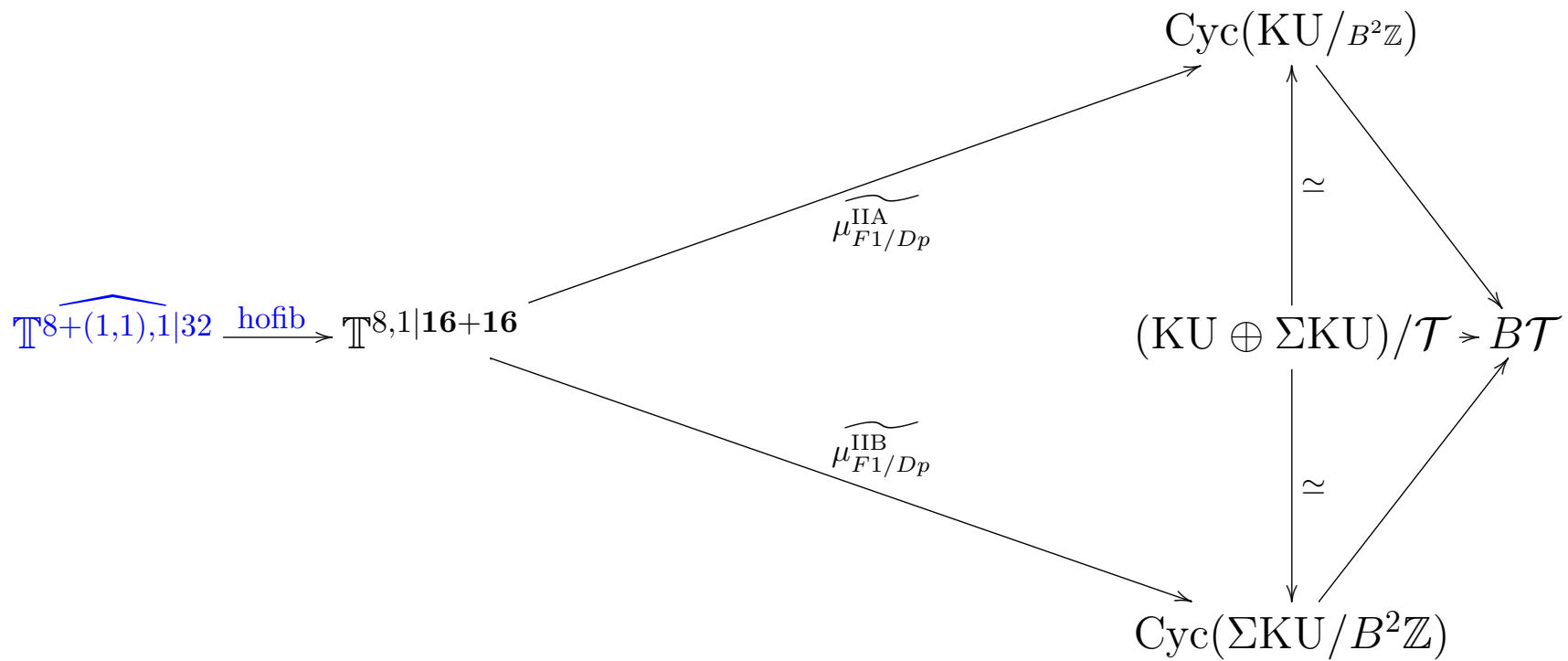
Theorem A: (Fiorenza-Sati-Schreiber 17):
This is the cocycle in twisted K^1
for the F1/Dp-branes in type IIB



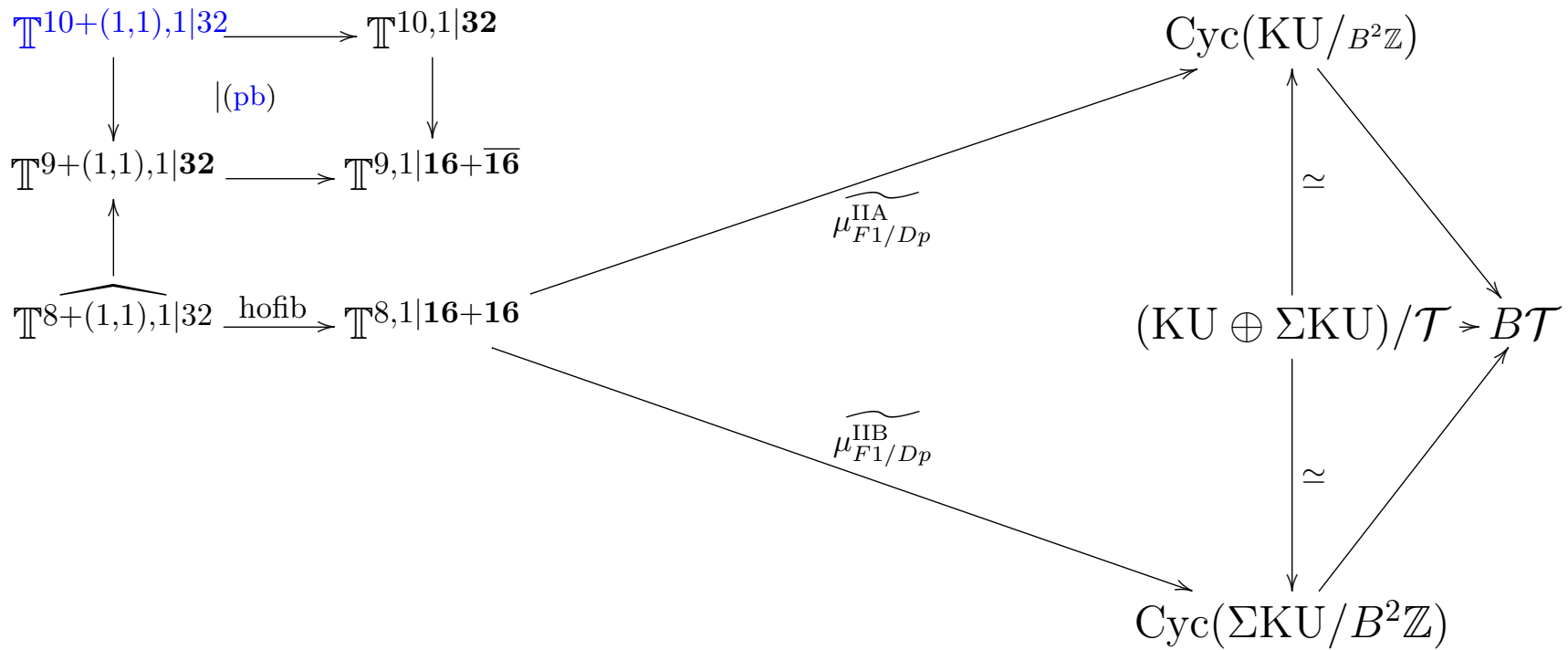
Theorem B: (Fiorenza-Sati-Schreiber 17):
 The commutativity of this diagram is equivalently
 the **Buscher rules for the RR-fields**
 (Hori 99)



Theorem C: (Fiorenza-Sati-Schreiber 17):
 The commutativity of this diagram is equivalently
 the rules of “**topological T-duality**”
 (Bouwknegt-Evslin-Mathai 04, Bunke-Rumpf-Schick 08)
 rationally



Theorem D: (Fiorenza-Sati-Schreiber 17):
 The homotopy fiber
 is the **doubled**
generalized geometry
 10d super-spacetime



Theorem E: (Fiorenza-Sati-Schreiber 17):
 The homotopy pullback
 of type II doubled super-spacetime
 back to 11d super-spacetime
 is the local model for an **F-theory fibration**

Conclusion:

A fair bit of
the expected structure of [M-theory](#)
[emerges](#) out of the superpoint
in rational super-homotopy theory.

Evident Conjecture:

The full theory emerges
once passing beyond the rational approximation
in [full super-geometric homotopy](#) theory.
(arXiv:1310.7930).

Epilogue

In full super-geometric homotopy theory
the superpoint $\mathbb{R}^{0|1}$ itself
emerges from \emptyset

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \text{id} & \dashv & \text{id} & & & & \\
 \vee & & \vee & & & & \\
 \rightrightarrows & \dashv & \rightsquigarrow & \dashv & \boxed{\mathbb{R}^{0|1}} & & \\
 & & \vee & & \vee & & \\
 & & \mathfrak{R} & \dashv & \boxed{\mathbb{D}} & \dashv & \text{Et} \\
 & & & & \vee & & \vee \\
 & & & & \boxed{\mathbb{R}} & \dashv & \mathfrak{b} & \dashv & \# \\
 & & & & & & \vee & & \vee \\
 & & & & & & \emptyset & \dashv & *
 \end{array}$$

(Schreiber 16, FOMUS proceedings)