

Generalised geometry for the group E7

Fridrich Valach
(University of Hertfordshire)

w/ O. Hulík, E. Malek, D. Waldram, 2308.01130

16.1.2024, Srní¹

¹this time with no hidden Monty Python references whatsoever

Idea: Generalised geometry

Generalised tangent bundle

- vector bundle $E = TM \oplus T^*M$
- inner product $\langle X + \alpha, Y + \beta \rangle = \alpha(Y) + \beta(X)$
- bracket $[X + \alpha, Y + \beta] = \mathcal{L}_X Y + \mathcal{L}_X \beta - i_Y d\alpha$

Idea: Generalised geometry

Generalised tangent bundle

- vector bundle $E = TM \oplus T^*M$
- inner product $\langle X + \alpha, Y + \beta \rangle = \alpha(Y) + \beta(X)$
- bracket $[X + \alpha, Y + \beta] = \mathcal{L}_X Y + \mathcal{L}_Y \beta - i_Y d\alpha$

Example (of usage)

- Dirac structures := involutive Lagrangian subbundles L

Idea: Generalised geometry

Generalised tangent bundle

- vector bundle $E = TM \oplus T^*M$
- inner product $\langle X + \alpha, Y + \beta \rangle = \alpha(Y) + \beta(X)$
- bracket $[X + \alpha, Y + \beta] = \mathcal{L}_X Y + \mathcal{L}_X \beta - i_Y d\alpha$

Example (of usage)

- Dirac structures := involutive Lagrangian subbundles L
 - Poisson structure $\pi \rightsquigarrow L := \text{graph}(\pi: T^* \rightarrow T)$

Idea: Generalised geometry

Generalised tangent bundle

- vector bundle $E = TM \oplus T^*M$
- inner product $\langle X + \alpha, Y + \beta \rangle = \alpha(Y) + \beta(X)$
- bracket $[X + \alpha, Y + \beta] = \mathcal{L}_X Y + \mathcal{L}_Y \beta - i_Y d\alpha$

Example (of usage)

- Dirac structures := involutive Lagrangian subbundles L
 - Poisson structure $\pi \rightsquigarrow L := \text{graph}(\pi: T^* \rightarrow T)$
 - presymplectic form $\omega \rightsquigarrow L := \text{graph}(\omega: T \rightarrow T^*)$

Idea: Generalised geometry

Generalised tangent bundle

- vector bundle $E = TM \oplus T^*M$
- inner product $\langle X + \alpha, Y + \beta \rangle = \alpha(Y) + \beta(X)$
- bracket $[X + \alpha, Y + \beta] = \mathcal{L}_X Y + \mathcal{L}_Y \beta - i_Y d\alpha$

Example (of usage)

- Dirac structures := involutive Lagrangian subbundles L
 - Poisson structure $\pi \rightsquigarrow L := \text{graph}(\pi: T^* \rightarrow T)$
 - presymplectic form $\omega \rightsquigarrow L := \text{graph}(\omega: T \rightarrow T^*)$
- generalised cx structures := Dirac structures in $E \otimes \mathbb{C}$ with $L \cap \bar{L} = 0$

Idea: Generalised geometry

Generalised tangent bundle

- vector bundle $E = TM \oplus T^*M$
- inner product $\langle X + \alpha, Y + \beta \rangle = \alpha(Y) + \beta(X)$
- bracket $[X + \alpha, Y + \beta] = \mathcal{L}_X Y + \mathcal{L}_Y \beta - i_Y d\alpha$

Example (of usage)

- Dirac structures := involutive Lagrangian subbundles L
 - Poisson structure $\pi \rightsquigarrow L := \text{graph}(\pi: T^* \rightarrow T)$
 - presymplectic form $\omega \rightsquigarrow L := \text{graph}(\omega: T \rightarrow T^*)$
- generalised cx structures := Dirac structures in $E \otimes \mathbb{C}$ with $L \cap \bar{L} = 0$
 - symplectic structure $\omega \rightsquigarrow L := \text{graph}(i\omega)$

Idea: Generalised geometry

Generalised tangent bundle

- vector bundle $E = TM \oplus T^*M$
- inner product $\langle X + \alpha, Y + \beta \rangle = \alpha(Y) + \beta(X)$
- bracket $[X + \alpha, Y + \beta] = \mathcal{L}_X Y + \mathcal{L}_Y \beta - i_Y d\alpha$

Example (of usage)

- Dirac structures := involutive Lagrangian subbundles L
 - Poisson structure $\pi \rightsquigarrow L := \text{graph}(\pi: T^* \rightarrow T)$
 - presymplectic form $\omega \rightsquigarrow L := \text{graph}(\omega: T \rightarrow T^*)$
- generalised cx structures := Dirac structures in $E \otimes \mathbb{C}$ with $L \cap \bar{L} = 0$
 - symplectic structure $\omega \rightsquigarrow L := \text{graph}(i\omega)$
 - complex structure $J \rightsquigarrow L := T^{0,1} \oplus (T^*)^{1,0}$

Idea: Generalised geometry

Generalised tangent bundle

- vector bundle $E = TM \oplus T^*M$
- inner product $\langle X + \alpha, Y + \beta \rangle = \alpha(Y) + \beta(X)$
- bracket $[X + \alpha, Y + \beta] = \mathcal{L}_X Y + \mathcal{L}_Y \beta - i_Y d\alpha$

Example (of usage)

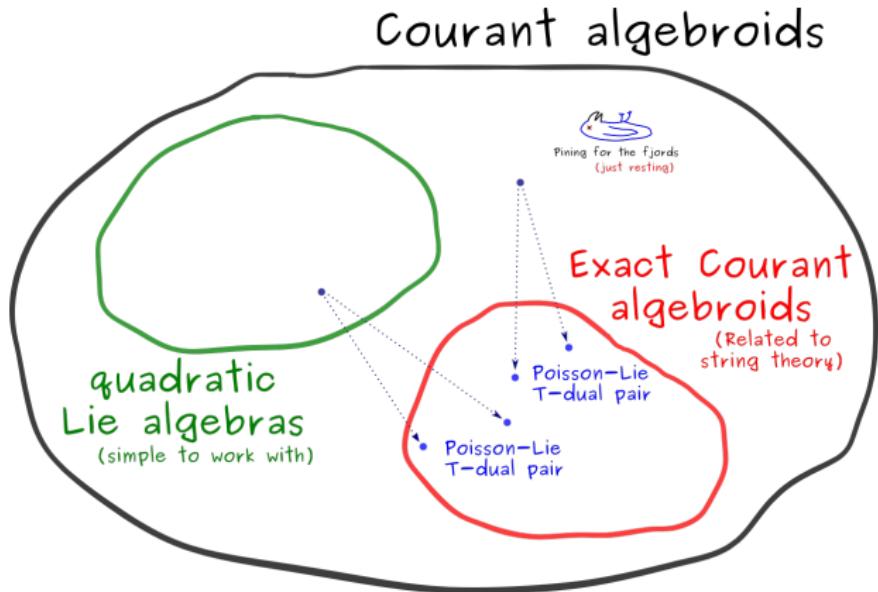
- Dirac structures := involutive Lagrangian subbundles L
 - Poisson structure $\pi \rightsquigarrow L := \text{graph}(\pi: T^* \rightarrow T)$
 - presymplectic form $\omega \rightsquigarrow L := \text{graph}(\omega: T \rightarrow T^*)$
- generalised cx structures := Dirac structures in $E \otimes \mathbb{C}$ with $L \cap \bar{L} = 0$
 - symplectic structure $\omega \rightsquigarrow L := \text{graph}(i\omega)$
 - complex structure $J \rightsquigarrow L := T^{0,1} \oplus (T^*)^{1,0}$
- generalised Riemannian geometry, string effective action $S = \int \mathcal{R} \mu$

Idea [Klimčík–Ševera '95, Ševera '98, Chapman–Cleese–Gilliam–Idle–Jones–Palin '69]

generalised tangent bundle \rightsquigarrow Courant algebroids

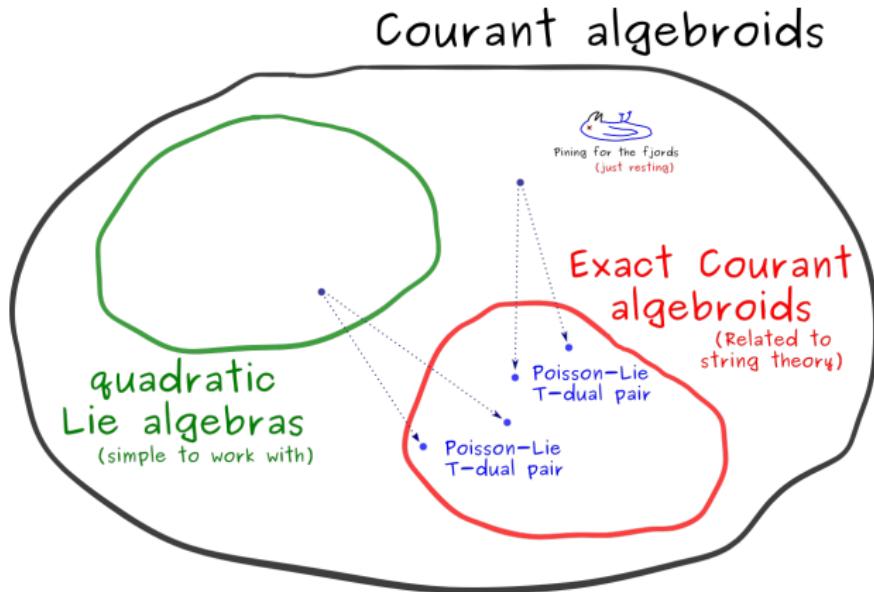
Idea [Klimečík-Ševera '95, Ševera '98, Chapman-Cleese-Gilliam-Idle-Jones-Palin '69]

generalised tangent bundle \rightsquigarrow Courant algebroids



Idea [Klimečík-Ševera '95, Ševera '98, Chapman-Cleese-Gilliam-Idle-Jones-Palin '69]

generalised tangent bundle \rightsquigarrow Courant algebroids



Task: Do the same for M-theory

Exceptional generalised geometry

[Hull '07, Pacheco–Waldram '08, Coimbra–Strickland-Constable–Waldram '14, ...]

Exceptional generalised geometry

[Hull '07, Pacheco–Waldram '08, Coimbra–Strickland-Constable–Waldram '14, ...]

Exceptional tangent bundle

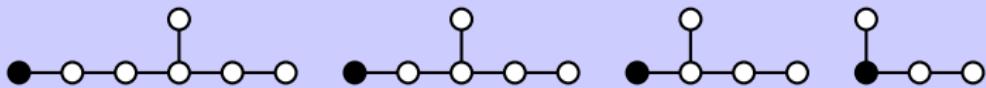
- vector bundle $E = TM \oplus \wedge^2 T^*M \oplus \wedge^5 T^*M \oplus (T^*M \otimes \wedge^7 T^*M)$

Exceptional generalised geometry

[Hull '07, Pacheco–Waldram '08, Coimbra–Strickland-Constable–Waldram '14, ...]

Exceptional tangent bundle

- vector bundle $E = TM \oplus \wedge^2 T^*M \oplus \wedge^5 T^*M \oplus (T^*M \otimes \wedge^7 T^*M)$
- $E_n \times \mathbb{R}^+$ -structure (where $n = \dim M \leq 7$)

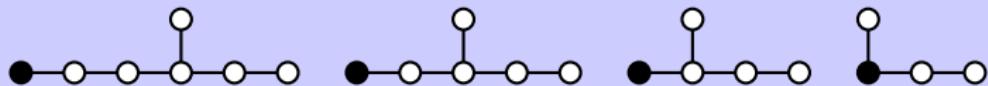


Exceptional generalised geometry

[Hull '07, Pacheco–Waldram '08, Coimbra–Strickland-Constable–Waldram '14, ...]

Exceptional tangent bundle

- vector bundle $E = TM \oplus \wedge^2 T^*M \oplus \wedge^5 T^*M \oplus (T^*M \otimes \wedge^7 T^*M)$
- $E_n \times \mathbb{R}^+$ -structure (where $n = \dim M \leq 7$)



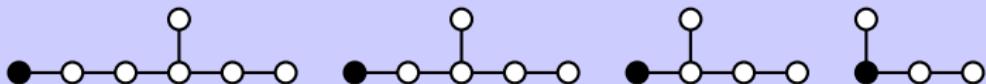
$$\begin{aligned} [\cdot, \cdot] = & \mathcal{L}_X X' + (\mathcal{L}_X \sigma'_2 - i_{X'} d\sigma_2) + (\mathcal{L}_X \sigma'_5 - i_{X'} d\sigma_5 - \sigma'_2 \wedge d\sigma_2) \\ & + (\mathcal{L}_X \sigma'_{1,7} - j \sigma'_5 \wedge d\sigma_2 - j \sigma'_2 \wedge d\sigma_5) + \text{twists}(F_1, F_4, F_7) \end{aligned}$$

Exceptional generalised geometry

[Hull '07, Pacheco–Waldram '08, Coimbra–Strickland-Constable–Waldram '14, ...]

Exceptional tangent bundle

- vector bundle $E = TM \oplus \wedge^2 T^*M \oplus \wedge^5 T^*M \oplus (T^*M \otimes \wedge^7 T^*M)$
- $E_n \times \mathbb{R}^+$ -structure (where $n = \dim M \leq 7$)



$$\begin{aligned} [\cdot, \cdot] = & \mathcal{L}_X X' + (\mathcal{L}_X \sigma'_2 - i_{X'} d\sigma_2) + (\mathcal{L}_X \sigma'_5 - i_{X'} d\sigma_5 - \sigma'_2 \wedge d\sigma_2) \\ & + (\mathcal{L}_X \sigma'_{1,7} - j \sigma'_5 \wedge d\sigma_2 - j \sigma'_2 \wedge d\sigma_5) + \text{twists}(F_1, F_4, F_7) \end{aligned}$$

Example (of usage)

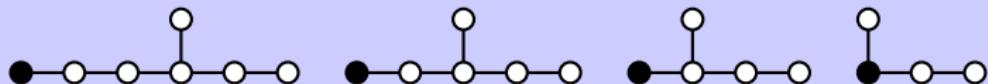
- exceptional Riemannian geometry, action $S = \int \mathcal{R} \mu$

Exceptional generalised geometry

[Hull '07, Pacheco–Waldram '08, Coimbra–Strickland-Constable–Waldram '14, ...]

Exceptional tangent bundle

- vector bundle $E = TM \oplus \wedge^2 T^*M \oplus \wedge^5 T^*M \oplus (T^*M \otimes \wedge^7 T^*M)$
- $E_n \times \mathbb{R}^+$ -structure (where $n = \dim M \leq 7$)



$$\begin{aligned} [\cdot, \cdot] = & \mathcal{L}_X X' + (\mathcal{L}_X \sigma'_2 - i_{X'} d\sigma_2) + (\mathcal{L}_X \sigma'_5 - i_{X'} d\sigma_5 - \sigma'_2 \wedge d\sigma_2) \\ & + (\mathcal{L}_X \sigma'_{1,7} - j \sigma'_5 \wedge d\sigma_2 - j \sigma'_2 \wedge d\sigma_5) + \text{twists}(F_1, F_4, F_7) \end{aligned}$$

Example (of usage)

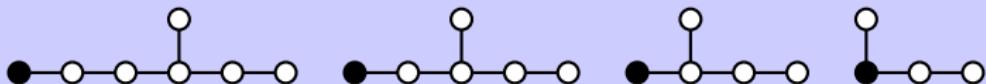
- exceptional Riemannian geometry, action $S = \int \mathcal{R} \mu$
- exceptional complex structures: G_2 -structures, ...

Exceptional generalised geometry

[Hull '07, Pacheco–Waldram '08, Coimbra–Strickland-Constable–Waldram '14, ...]

Exceptional tangent bundle

- vector bundle $E = TM \oplus \wedge^2 T^*M \oplus \wedge^5 T^*M \oplus (T^*M \otimes \wedge^7 T^*M)$
- $E_n \times \mathbb{R}^+$ -structure (where $n = \dim M \leq 7$)



$$\begin{aligned} [\cdot, \cdot] &= \mathcal{L}_X X' + (\mathcal{L}_X \sigma'_2 - i_{X'} d\sigma_2) + (\mathcal{L}_X \sigma'_5 - i_{X'} d\sigma_5 - \sigma'_2 \wedge d\sigma_2) \\ &\quad + (\mathcal{L}_X \sigma'_{1,7} - j \sigma'_5 \wedge d\sigma_2 - j \sigma'_2 \wedge d\sigma_5) + \text{twists}(F_1, F_4, F_7) \end{aligned}$$

Example (of usage)

- exceptional Riemannian geometry, action $S = \int \mathcal{R} \mu$
- exceptional complex structures: G_2 -structures, ...

General structure: $E \cong_{loc} \mathcal{U} \times E_0, \quad [u, \cdot] = \rho(u) - (\rho^* du)_{ad}$

Linear algebra

Central object: vector space R with a tensor $y: R^* \otimes R \rightarrow R^* \otimes R$

Linear algebra

Central object: vector space R with a tensor $y: R^* \otimes R \rightarrow R^* \otimes R$

Source of examples: G -rep R

Linear algebra

Central object: vector space R with a tensor $y: R^* \otimes R \rightarrow R^* \otimes R$

Source of examples: G -rep R

- $GL(n, \mathbb{R}) \curvearrowright \mathbb{R}^n \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad y = 0$

Linear algebra

Central object: vector space R with a tensor $y: R^* \otimes R \rightarrow R^* \otimes R$

Source of examples: G -rep R

- $GL(n, \mathbb{R}) \curvearrowright \mathbb{R}^n \rightsquigarrow y = 0$
- $O(p, n-p) \curvearrowright \mathbb{R}^n \rightsquigarrow y(A) = A^T$

Linear algebra

Central object: vector space R with a tensor $y: R^* \otimes R \rightarrow R^* \otimes R$

Source of examples: G -rep R

- $GL(n, \mathbb{R}) \curvearrowright \mathbb{R}^n \rightsquigarrow y = 0$
- $O(p, n-p) \curvearrowright \mathbb{R}^n \rightsquigarrow y(A) = A^T$
- $E_n \times \mathbb{R}^+ \curvearrowright R \rightsquigarrow y = \dots$

Linear algebra

Central object: vector space R with a tensor $y: R^* \otimes R \rightarrow R^* \otimes R$

Source of examples: G -rep R

- $GL(n, \mathbb{R}) \curvearrowright \mathbb{R}^n \rightsquigarrow y = 0$
- $O(p, n-p) \curvearrowright \mathbb{R}^n \rightsquigarrow y(A) = A^T$
- $E_n \times \mathbb{R}^+ \curvearrowright R \rightsquigarrow y = \dots$

Example (E_7 explicitly)

- $R := \wedge^2 \mathbb{R}^8 \oplus \wedge^2 \mathbb{R}^8$

Linear algebra

Central object: vector space R with a tensor $y: R^* \otimes R \rightarrow R^* \otimes R$

Source of examples: G -rep R

- $GL(n, \mathbb{R}) \curvearrowright \mathbb{R}^n \rightsquigarrow y = 0$
- $O(p, n-p) \curvearrowright \mathbb{R}^n \rightsquigarrow y(A) = A^T$
- $E_n \times \mathbb{R}^+ \curvearrowright R \rightsquigarrow y = \dots$

Example (E_7 explicitly)

- $R := \wedge^2 \mathbb{R}^8 \oplus \wedge^2 \mathbb{R}^8$
- $\omega((x, y), (x', y')) := \text{Tr } xy' - \text{Tr } x'y$

Linear algebra

Central object: vector space R with a tensor $y: R^* \otimes R \rightarrow R^* \otimes R$

Source of examples: G -rep R

- $GL(n, \mathbb{R}) \curvearrowright \mathbb{R}^n \rightsquigarrow y = 0$
- $O(p, n-p) \curvearrowright \mathbb{R}^n \rightsquigarrow y(A) = A^T$
- $E_n \times \mathbb{R}^+ \curvearrowright R \rightsquigarrow y = \dots$

Example (E_7 explicitly)

- $R := \wedge^2 \mathbb{R}^8 \oplus \wedge^2 \mathbb{R}^8$
- $\omega((x, y), (x', y')) := \text{Tr } xy' - \text{Tr } x'y$
- $q(x, y) := \text{Tr}(xy)^2 - \frac{1}{4}(\text{Tr } xy)^2 + 4(\text{Pf } x + \text{Pf } y)$

Linear algebra

Central object: vector space R with a tensor $y: R^* \otimes R \rightarrow R^* \otimes R$

Source of examples: G -rep R

- $GL(n, \mathbb{R}) \curvearrowright \mathbb{R}^n \rightsquigarrow y = 0$
- $O(p, n-p) \curvearrowright \mathbb{R}^n \rightsquigarrow y(A) = A^T$
- $E_n \times \mathbb{R}^+ \curvearrowright R \rightsquigarrow y = \dots$

Example (E_7 explicitly)

- $R := \wedge^2 \mathbb{R}^8 \oplus \wedge^2 \mathbb{R}^8$
- $\omega((x, y), (x', y')) := \text{Tr } xy' - \text{Tr } x'y$
- $q(x, y) := \text{Tr}(xy)^2 - \frac{1}{4}(\text{Tr } xy)^2 + 4(\text{Pf } x + \text{Pf } y)$
- $E_7 := \text{Aut}(\omega, q)$

Linear algebra

Central object: vector space R with a tensor $y: R^* \otimes R \rightarrow R^* \otimes R$

Source of examples: G -rep R

- $GL(n, \mathbb{R}) \curvearrowright \mathbb{R}^n \rightsquigarrow y = 0$
- $O(p, n-p) \curvearrowright \mathbb{R}^n \rightsquigarrow y(A) = A^T$
- $E_n \times \mathbb{R}^+ \curvearrowright R \rightsquigarrow y = \dots$

Example (E_7 explicitly)

- $R := \wedge^2 \mathbb{R}^8 \oplus \wedge^2 \mathbb{R}^8$
- $\omega((x, y), (x', y')) := \text{Tr } xy' - \text{Tr } x'y$
- $q(x, y) := \text{Tr}(xy)^2 - \frac{1}{4}(\text{Tr } xy)^2 + 4(\text{Pf } x + \text{Pf } y)$
- $E_7 := \text{Aut}(\omega, q)$
- $y_{\gamma\delta}^{\alpha\beta} = 12\omega^{\alpha\epsilon}\omega^{\beta\zeta}q_{\epsilon\zeta\gamma\delta} + \delta_\gamma^{(\alpha}\delta_\delta^{\beta)} + \frac{1}{2}(\omega^{-1})^{\alpha\beta}\omega_{\gamma\delta}$

Leibniz algebroids

Definition

A **Leibniz algebroid** is a vector bundle $E \rightarrow M$ together with a vector bundle map $\rho: E \rightarrow TM$ and

$$[\cdot , \cdot]: \Gamma(E) \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \Gamma(E) \rightarrow \Gamma(E) \text{ s.t.}$$

$$[u, [v, w]] = [[u, v], w] + [v, [u, w]] \quad [u, fv] = f[u, v] + (\rho(u)f)v$$

Leibniz algebroids

Definition

A **Leibniz algebroid** is a vector bundle $E \rightarrow M$ together with a vector bundle map $\rho: E \rightarrow TM$ and

$$[\cdot, \cdot]: \Gamma(E) \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \Gamma(E) \rightarrow \Gamma(E) \text{ s.t.}$$

$$[u, [v, w]] = [[u, v], w] + [v, [u, w]] \quad [u, fv] = f[u, v] + (\rho(u)f)v$$

- $[u, \cdot]$ and $\rho(u)$ can be extended to \mathcal{L}_u on any $t \in \Gamma((E^*)^{\otimes k} \otimes E^{\otimes l})$

Leibniz algebroids

Definition

A **Leibniz algebroid** is a vector bundle $E \rightarrow M$ together with a vector bundle map $\rho: E \rightarrow TM$ and

$$[\cdot, \cdot]: \Gamma(E) \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \Gamma(E) \rightarrow \Gamma(E) \text{ s.t.}$$

$$[u, [v, w]] = [[u, v], w] + [v, [u, w]] \quad [u, fv] = f[u, v] + (\rho(u)f)v$$

- $[u, \cdot]$ and $\rho(u)$ can be extended to \mathcal{L}_u on any $t \in \Gamma((E^*)^{\otimes k} \otimes E^{\otimes l})$
- t is called **invariant** if $\mathcal{L}_u t = 0$ for all u

Leibniz algebroids

Definition

A **Leibniz algebroid** is a vector bundle $E \rightarrow M$ together with a vector bundle map $\rho: E \rightarrow TM$ and

$$[\cdot , \cdot]: \Gamma(E) \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \Gamma(E) \rightarrow \Gamma(E) \text{ s.t.}$$

$$[u, [v, w]] = [[u, v], w] + [v, [u, w]] \quad [u, fv] = f[u, v] + (\rho(u)f)v$$

- $[u, \cdot]$ and $\rho(u)$ can be extended to \mathcal{L}_u on any $t \in \Gamma((E^*)^{\otimes k} \otimes E^{\otimes l})$
- t is called **invariant** if $\mathcal{L}_u t = 0$ for all u
- **connection:** $\nabla: \Gamma(E) \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \Gamma(E) \rightarrow \Gamma(E)$ s.t.

$$\nabla_{fu} = f\nabla_u, \quad \nabla_u(fv) = f\nabla_u v + (\rho(u)f)v$$

Leibniz algebroids

Definition

A **Leibniz algebroid** is a vector bundle $E \rightarrow M$ together with a vector bundle map $\rho: E \rightarrow TM$ and

$$[\cdot, \cdot]: \Gamma(E) \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \Gamma(E) \rightarrow \Gamma(E) \text{ s.t.}$$

$$[u, [v, w]] = [[u, v], w] + [v, [u, w]] \quad [u, fv] = f[u, v] + (\rho(u)f)v$$

- $[u, \cdot]$ and $\rho(u)$ can be extended to \mathcal{L}_u on any $t \in \Gamma((E^*)^{\otimes k} \otimes E^{\otimes l})$
- t is called **invariant** if $\mathcal{L}_u t = 0$ for all u
- **connection:** $\nabla: \Gamma(E) \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \Gamma(E) \rightarrow \Gamma(E)$ s.t.

$$\nabla_{fu} = f\nabla_u, \quad \nabla_u(fv) = f\nabla_u v + (\rho(u)f)v$$

- connection is called t -**compatible** if $\nabla t = 0$

\mathbb{Y} -algebroids

[Coimbra–Strickland-Constable–Waldrum '11, Berman–Cederwall–Kleinschmidt–Thompson '12]

\mathbb{Y} -algebroids

[Coimbra–Strickland-Constable–Waldrum '11, Berman–Cederwall–Kleinschmidt–Thompson '12]

Definition ([Hulík–Malek–V–Waldrum '23, cf. Dereli–Dogan '21])

A **\mathbb{Y} -algebroid** is a Leibniz algebroid with an invariant tensor
 $Y: E^* \otimes E \rightarrow E^* \otimes E$ such that \exists a \mathbb{Y} -compatible connection ∇ for which

$$[u, u] = Y(\nabla u)u \quad \forall u \in \Gamma(E).$$

\mathbb{Y} -algebroids

[Coimbra–Strickland-Constable–Waldrum '11, Berman–Cederwall–Kleinschmidt–Thompson '12]

Definition ([Hulík–Malek–V–Waldrum '23, cf. Dereli–Dogan '21])

A **\mathbb{Y} -algebroid** is a Leibniz algebroid with an invariant tensor
 $Y: E^* \otimes E \rightarrow E^* \otimes E$ such that \exists a \mathbb{Y} -compatible connection ∇ for which

$$[u, u] = Y(\nabla u)u \quad \forall u \in \Gamma(E).$$

It is of **class** (R, y) if $(E_p, Y_p) \cong (R, y)$ everywhere.

\mathbb{Y} -algebroids

[Coimbra–Strickland-Constable–Waldrum '11, Berman–Cederwall–Kleinschmidt–Thompson '12]

Definition ([Hulík–Malek–V–Waldrum '23, cf. Dereli–Dogan '21])

A **\mathbb{Y} -algebroid** is a Leibniz algebroid with an invariant tensor $Y: E^* \otimes E \rightarrow E^* \otimes E$ such that \exists a \mathbb{Y} -compatible connection ∇ for which

$$[u, u] = Y(\nabla u)u \quad \forall u \in \Gamma(E).$$

It is of **class** (R, y) if $(E_p, Y_p) \cong (R, y)$ everywhere.

Lemma

We have a chain complex $T^*M \otimes E \otimes E \rightarrow E \rightarrow TM \rightarrow 0$.

\mathbb{Y} -algebroids

[Coimbra–Strickland-Constable–Waldrum '11, Berman–Cederwall–Kleinschmidt–Thompson '12]

Definition ([Hulík–Malek–V–Waldrum '23, cf. Dereli–Dogan '21])

A **\mathbb{Y} -algebroid** is a Leibniz algebroid with an invariant tensor $Y: E^* \otimes E \rightarrow E^* \otimes E$ such that \exists a \mathbb{Y} -compatible connection ∇ for which

$$[u, u] = Y(\nabla u)u \quad \forall u \in \Gamma(E).$$

It is of **class** (R, y) if $(E_p, Y_p) \cong (R, y)$ everywhere.

Lemma

We have a chain complex $T^*M \otimes E \otimes E \rightarrow E \rightarrow TM \rightarrow 0$.

\mathbb{Y} -algebroid is called **exact** if this is an exact sequence.

\mathbb{Y} -algebroids

[Coimbra–Strickland-Constable–Waldrum '11, Berman–Cederwall–Kleinschmidt–Thompson '12]

Definition ([Hulík–Malek–V–Waldrum '23, cf. Dereli–Dogan '21])

A **\mathbb{Y} -algebroid** is a Leibniz algebroid with an invariant tensor $Y: E^* \otimes E \rightarrow E^* \otimes E$ such that \exists a \mathbb{Y} -compatible connection ∇ for which

$$[u, u] = Y(\nabla u)u \quad \forall u \in \Gamma(E).$$

It is of **class** (R, y) if $(E_p, Y_p) \cong (R, y)$ everywhere.

Lemma

We have a chain complex $T^*M \otimes E \otimes E \rightarrow E \rightarrow TM \rightarrow 0$.

\mathbb{Y} -algebroid is called **exact** if this is an exact sequence.

Example (\mathbb{Y} -algebroids of particular classes)

- $GL(n, \mathbb{R}) \rightsquigarrow$ Lie algebroids, $O(p, q) \rightsquigarrow$ Courant algebroids
- $E_n \times \mathbb{R}^+ \rightsquigarrow$ **E_n -algebroids**, $Spin(n, n) \times \mathbb{R}^+, SL(n, \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}^+, \dots$

Results for E_7

Exact E_7 -algebroids $\begin{cases} \dim M = 7 & \text{M-theory} \\ \dim M = 6 & \text{type IIB} \end{cases}$

Results for E_7

Exact E_7 -algebroids $\begin{cases} \dim M = 7 & \text{M-theory} \\ \dim M = 6 & \text{type IIB} \end{cases}$

Theorem ([Hulík–Malek–V–Waldram '23])

M-theoretic E_7 -algebroids are locally isomorphic to the exceptional tangent bundle.

Results for E_7

Exact E_7 -algebroids $\begin{cases} \dim M = 7 & \text{M-theory} \\ \dim M = 6 & \text{type IIB} \end{cases}$

Theorem ([Hulík–Malek–V–Waldram '23])

M-theoretic E_7 -algebroids are locally isomorphic to the exceptional tangent bundle.

Proof.

identify as bundles $\rightsquigarrow [\cdot, \cdot]_{\text{ETB}} + \text{tensor} \rightsquigarrow \text{twists} \rightsquigarrow \text{Jacobi/Bianchi}$
 \rightsquigarrow gauge twists away



Results for E_7

Leibniz parallelisation [Lee–Strickland–Constable–Waldrum '14]

- global frame of the ETB with Y and c (structure coeffs) constant
- correspond to max SuSy consistent truncations of M-theory to 4D (expand fields in invariant tensors)

Results for E_7

Leibniz parallelisation [Lee–Strickland–Constable–Waldram '14]

- global frame of the ETB with Y and c (structure coeffs) constant
- correspond to max SuSy consistent truncations of M-theory to 4D (expand fields in invariant tensors)

Theorem ([Inverso '17, Hulík–Malek–V–Waldram '23])

*Leibniz parallelisations correspond to **exceptional Manin pairs**, i.e. pairs of an E_7 -algebroid over a point, $\mathfrak{a} \rightarrow *$, and a codimension 7 coisotropic subalgebra \mathfrak{b} containing the ideal $\{[x, y] + [y, x] \mid x, y \in \mathfrak{a}\}$.*

Results for E_7

Leibniz parallelisation [Lee–Strickland–Constable–Waldram '14]

- global frame of the ETB with Y and c (structure coeffs) constant
- correspond to max SuSy consistent truncations of M-theory to 4D (expand fields in invariant tensors)

Theorem ([Inverso '17, Hulík–Malek–V–Waldram '23])

*Leibniz parallelisations correspond to **exceptional Manin pairs**, i.e. pairs of an E_7 -algebroid over a point, $\mathfrak{a} \rightarrow *$, and a codimension 7 coisotropic subalgebra \mathfrak{b} containing the ideal $\{[x, y] + [y, x] \mid x, y \in \mathfrak{a}\}$.*

Poisson–Lie U-duality [Sakatani '20, Malek–Thompson '20]: $\mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{b}' \subset \mathfrak{a}$ different

Results for E_7

Leibniz parallelisation [Lee–Strickland–Constable–Waldram '14]

- global frame of the ETB with Y and c (structure coeffs) constant
- correspond to max SuSy consistent truncations of M-theory to 4D (expand fields in invariant tensors)

Theorem ([Inverso '17, Hulík–Malek–V–Waldram '23])

*Leibniz parallelisations correspond to **exceptional Manin pairs**, i.e. pairs of an E_7 -algebroid over a point, $\mathfrak{a} \rightarrow *$, and a codimension 7 coisotropic subalgebra \mathfrak{b} containing the ideal $\{[x, y] + [y, x] \mid x, y \in \mathfrak{a}\}$.*

Poisson–Lie U-duality [Sakatani '20, Malek–Thompson '20]: $\mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{b}' \subset \mathfrak{a}$ different

- $\mathfrak{a} = \mathbb{R}^{56}$, \mathfrak{b} coisotropic \rightsquigarrow U-duality of tori

Results for E_7

Leibniz parallelisation [Lee–Strickland–Constable–Waldram '14]

- global frame of the ETB with Y and c (structure coeffs) constant
- correspond to max SuSy consistent truncations of M-theory to 4D (expand fields in invariant tensors)

Theorem ([Inverso '17, Hulík–Malek–V–Waldram '23])

*Leibniz parallelisations correspond to **exceptional Manin pairs**, i.e. pairs of an E_7 -algebroid over a point, $\mathfrak{a} \rightarrow *$, and a codimension 7 coisotropic subalgebra \mathfrak{b} containing the ideal $\{[x, y] + [y, x] \mid x, y \in \mathfrak{a}\}$.*

Poisson–Lie U-duality [Sakatani '20, Malek–Thompson '20]: $\mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{b}' \subset \mathfrak{a}$ different

- $\mathfrak{a} = \mathbb{R}^{56}$, \mathfrak{b} coisotropic \rightsquigarrow U-duality of tori
- $\mathfrak{a} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \wedge^2 \mathfrak{k}^* \oplus \wedge^5 \mathfrak{k}^* \oplus (\mathfrak{k}^* \otimes \wedge^7 \mathfrak{k}^*)$, $\mathfrak{b} = \mathfrak{a} \ominus \mathfrak{k} \rightsquigarrow$ YB deform. on K

Results for E_7

Leibniz parallelisation [Lee–Strickland–Constable–Waldram '14]

- global frame of the ETB with Y and c (structure coeffs) constant
- correspond to max SuSy consistent truncations of M-theory to 4D (expand fields in invariant tensors)

Theorem ([Inverso '17, Hulík–Malek–V–Waldram '23])

*Leibniz parallelisations correspond to **exceptional Manin pairs**, i.e. pairs of an E_7 -algebroid over a point, $\mathfrak{a} \rightarrow *$, and a codimension 7 coisotropic subalgebra \mathfrak{b} containing the ideal $\{[x, y] + [y, x] \mid x, y \in \mathfrak{a}\}$.*

Poisson–Lie U-duality [Sakatani '20, Malek–Thompson '20]: $\mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{b}' \subset \mathfrak{a}$ different

- $\mathfrak{a} = \mathbb{R}^{56}$, \mathfrak{b} coisotropic \rightsquigarrow U-duality of tori
- $\mathfrak{a} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \wedge^2 \mathfrak{k}^* \oplus \wedge^5 \mathfrak{k}^* \oplus (\mathfrak{k}^* \otimes \wedge^7 \mathfrak{k}^*)$, $\mathfrak{b} = \mathfrak{a} \ominus \mathfrak{k} \rightsquigarrow$ YB deform. on K
- $\mathfrak{a} = \mathfrak{so}(8) \curvearrowleft \mathbf{28}$, $\mathfrak{b} = \mathfrak{so}(7) \curvearrowleft \mathbf{28} \rightsquigarrow S^7$ [de Wit–Nikolai '87]
($\mathfrak{g} \curvearrowleft \mathbf{rep}$ has bracket $[x + r, y + s] := [x, y]_{\mathfrak{g}} + x \cdot s$)

Results for E_7

Leibniz parallelisation [Lee–Strickland–Constable–Waldram '14]

- global frame of the ETB with Y and c (structure coeffs) constant
- correspond to max SuSy consistent truncations of M-theory to 4D (expand fields in invariant tensors)

Theorem ([Inverso '17, Hulík–Malek–V–Waldram '23])

*Leibniz parallelisations correspond to **exceptional Manin pairs**, i.e. pairs of an E_7 -algebroid over a point, $\mathfrak{a} \rightarrow *$, and a codimension 7 coisotropic subalgebra \mathfrak{b} containing the ideal $\{[x, y] + [y, x] \mid x, y \in \mathfrak{a}\}$.*

Poisson–Lie U-duality [Sakatani '20, Malek–Thompson '20]: $\mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{b}' \subset \mathfrak{a}$ different

- $\mathfrak{a} = \mathbb{R}^{56}$, \mathfrak{b} coisotropic \rightsquigarrow U-duality of tori
- $\mathfrak{a} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \wedge^2 \mathfrak{k}^* \oplus \wedge^5 \mathfrak{k}^* \oplus (\mathfrak{k}^* \otimes \wedge^7 \mathfrak{k}^*)$, $\mathfrak{b} = \mathfrak{a} \ominus \mathfrak{k} \rightsquigarrow$ YB deform. on K
- $\mathfrak{a} = \mathfrak{so}(8) \curvearrowleft \mathbf{28}$, $\mathfrak{b} = \mathfrak{so}(7) \curvearrowleft \mathbf{28} \rightsquigarrow S^7$ [de Wit–Nikolai '87]

(\mathfrak{g}  rep has bracket $[x + r, y + s] := [x, y]_{\mathfrak{g}} + x \cdot s$)

Thanks!