

THE CLEAVAGE OPERAD AND STRING TOPOLOGY OF HIGHER DIMENSION

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ABSTRACT. For a manifold N embedded inside euclidean space \mathbb{R}^{n+1} , we produce a coloured operad that acts on the space of maps from N to M , where M is a compact, oriented, smooth manifold. Our main example of interest is N , the unit sphere, and we indicate how this gives homological actions, generalizing the action of the spineless cacti operad and retrieving the Chas-Sullivan product by taking N to be the unit circle in \mathbb{R}^2 . We go on to show that for S^n , the unit sphere in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} , the operad constructed is a coloured E_{n+1} -operad. This E_{n+1} -structure is finally twisted by $SO(n+1)$ to homologically agree with actions of the operad of framed little $(n+1)$ -disks.

1. INTRODUCTION

In [20], Voronov gave life to the cacti operad: An operad whose homology acts on the shifted homology of the free loop space over a compact, smooth, orientable manifold $M - \mathbb{H}_*(M^{S^1})$ – giving it the structure of a Batalin-Vilkovisky algebra and hereby recovering the Chas-Sullivan product of [6]. As an intermediate operad, Kaufmann in [16] gave an E_2 -operad – the spineless cacti operad – whose homology acts to give a Gerstenhaber structure, underlying the Batalin-Vilkovisky structure of Chas and Sullivan’s string topology. These are all reflected in the fact that appending the data of $SO(2)$ to the spineless cacti suitably yields the cacti operad.

We follow the same general string of ideas, but generalize them by replacing S^1 with a manifold $N \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ – of arbitrary dimension – embedded in euclidean space. Our methods will involve certain decompositions of N , and for convexly embedded spheres these decompositions are simple enough to obtain results within topology. Our focus will thus take a shift towards $N := S^n \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$, the unit sphere.

What we construct is a coloured operad that acts on M^N – the space of maps from N to M – in a related manner to how the cacti operad acts on M^{S^1} . As revealed by the previous sentence, we found it necessary to broaden the scope of the use of the word ‘operad’ and enter the realm of coloured operads; those coloured over topological spaces. As we describe in section 2, this colouring is similar to picking a category internal to topological spaces, with traditional operads being one-object gadgets. We show in Theorem 5.21 that for $N = S^n$, the homotopy type of this operad is computable, using combinatorial methods of [4], as a coloured E_{n+1} -operad. We then show how to form a semidirect product of this operad with $SO(n+1)$, providing an $(n+1)$ -Batalin-Vilkovisky structure on the homology of M^{S^n} when n is odd.

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In [9, Ch. 5], an outline is given for a generalization of the cacti operad to the n -dimensional cacti operad, by replacing lobes with copies of S^n floating in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} . Our original motivation was to explicitly compute the structure of this operad: attempting to construct homotopies that would provide equivalences between the little $(n + 1)$ -disks operad and the n -dimensional cacti operad, as was done in [1] for the 1-dimensional case. However, such attempts did not seem to have a shortcut, bypassing the structure of the diffeomorphism group $\text{Diff}(S^n)$.

Although we are working with coloured operads, and so give an operad different from the cacti operad, morally we take the stance of [16], which starts from a more rigid structure, where diffeomorphisms have no influence until the twisting of section 6 can be inferred. The coloured operad we define has an operadic structure that is basically given by cleaving N into smaller submanifolds – timber – and therefore we dub the operad, the *cleavage operad over N* , $\mathcal{C}leav_N$.

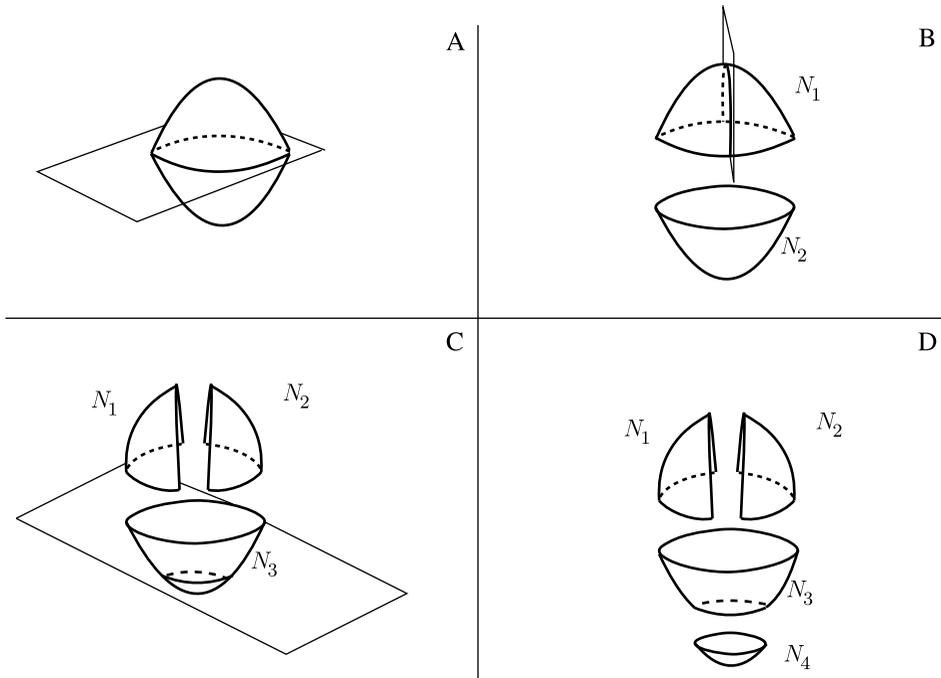


FIGURE 1. Recursive procedure cleaving a sphere into four pieces of timber.

An example of such a cleavage is given in Figure 1, starting with picture A, where N is cleaved by a single hyperplane chopping N into two pieces of timber N_1 and N_2 in picture B, and hence successively cleaving the timber produced into smaller subsets of N . Note that the non-linear ordering in which the cleaving is done constitutes part of the data; for instance, interchanging the cuts made in A and B would yield a different cleavage.

However, in order to have an interesting topology, we need to forget as much of the ordering dictated by the indexing trees as possible. In Definition 3.6, we forget what needs to be forgotten by defining $\mathcal{C}leav_N$ as a quotient of an operad with k -ary structure given as pairs (T, \underline{P}) , where T is a tree of arity k expressing the

ordering with which N should be cleaved, and $\underline{P} = \{P_1, \dots, P_{k-1}\}$ a tuple of affine hyperplanes – conveying information on where to cleave by decorating the internal vertices of T .

In terms of Figure 1, this quotient would allow for an interchange of the ordering of hyperplanes, such that the hyperplane of C cleaves before A and B , as well as allowing an interchange of the hyperplanes of B and C .

Summary of results. As usual in string topology, fix a dimension d of the manifold M , and let $\mathbb{H}_*(-) := \mathbb{H}_{*+d}(-)$.

Recall that the correspondence category $\text{Corr}(\mathcal{C})$ over a cocomplete category \mathcal{C} is given by letting $\text{Ob}(\text{Corr}(\mathcal{C})) = \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$, and the set of morphisms from objects X to Y , $\text{Corr}(\mathcal{C})(X, Y)$, be given as isomorphism classes of diagrams $X \longleftarrow Z \longrightarrow Y$, where Z is an arbitrary object and the arrows are morphisms in \mathcal{C} . The composition of correspondences given by forming pullbacks is associative by the universal properties of the pullback.

Theorem A. *The operad Cleave_N acts on M^N in the category of correspondences over topological spaces.*

We also indicate how this gives rise to the result that by letting $N := S^n \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ be the unit sphere, and M a compact, smooth, oriented d -manifold, $\mathbb{H}_*(\text{Cleave}_{S^n})$ acts on $\mathbb{H}_*(M^{S^n})$.

To exemplify the action on correspondences, made precise in section 4, take the cleavage in picture D of Figure 1. Note first that by covering N by the submanifolds N_1, N_2, N_3 and N_4 , the space of all pairwise intersections of the covering inside N is a space with two components C_1 and C_2 . Consider the space

$$M_{C_1, C_2}^N := \{f \in M^N \mid f(C_1) = \{k_1\} \subseteq M, f(C_2) = \{k_2\} \subseteq M\},$$

i.e. the space of maps from N to M that are constant on all of C_1 and all of C_2 .

The correspondence $M^N \xleftarrow{\iota} M_{C_1, C_2}^N \xrightarrow{\phi} (M^N)^4$ is given with ι the inclusion.

The other map ϕ maps into the i 'th factor of $(M^N)^4$ by taking $\phi(f)(m) = f|_{N_i}(m)$ for $m \in N_i$ and for $m \notin N_i$, letting $\phi(f)(m)$ be the same constant as $f(C_i)$, where C_i is the component separating m from N_i .

In [7], it was discovered that for the cacti operad, a passage to homology can be done via spectra to obtain so-called umkehr maps, which on homology provides a reversal of one of the arrows in the correspondences. In [3], the action is realized by taking homotopy groups of a stable map between spectra. In that paper, a further punctured version of the cleavage operad is introduced as technical assistance for the new ideas required to produce such an action. This present paper will only indicate how the action works pointwise in Cleave_{S^n} , as well as the 2-ary term of the operad, providing a reason for the specifics of the definitions of Cleave_{S^n} .

Section 5 and beyond are used to show the following:

Theorem B. *The coloured operad Cleave_{S^n} is a coloured E_{n+1} -operad. A semidirect product of Cleave_{S^n} by $\text{SO}(n+1)$ provides a coloured operad $\text{Cleave}_{S^n} \rtimes \text{SO}(n+1)$ whose homology coincides with the framed little $(n+1)$ -disks operad.*

Theorem 5.4 of [19] gives a statement on how these actions of $\text{Cleave}_{S^n} \rtimes \text{SO}(n+1)$ relate to higher Batalin-Vilkovisky algebras.

The main technicality in proving the above theorem is the first statement of a coloured E_{n+1} -operad. We apply combinatorial methods of [4] to show this theorem in section 5. The final part of the statement follows in section 6 by the construction of semidirect products as given in [19]. Briefly, since $\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}$ and its action on M^{S^n} is well behaved with respect to an action of $SO(n + 1)$, induced from its action on \mathbb{R}^{n+1} , we can apply a coloured construction of a semidirect product.

Theorem B improves on several results in the literature; compared to [12, prop. 22], we give an E_{n+1} -structure instead of an E_n -structure. The geometry we introduce can also be seen as an expansion of the ring structure on higher loop spaces given in [15, Th. 1.1 and Cor. 1.2]. Furthermore, the geometric nature of our construction allows for the higher version of Batalin-Vilkovisky algebras that is not part of the statement in [14].

2. OPERADIC AND CATEGORICAL CONCEPTS

In this section we shall introduce language from the world of operads, used throughout. For a general overview, we refer to the category theoretic [17, 2.1], where they are called *multicategories*.

Definition 2.1. A coloured operad \mathcal{C} consists of

- A class $\text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ of *objects* or *colours*.
- For each $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $a, a_1, \dots, a_k \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$, a class of k -ary morphisms denoted $\mathcal{C}(a; a_1, \dots, a_k)$.
- To $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, $f \in \mathcal{C}(a; a_1, \dots, a_k)$ a morphism of arity k and $g \in \mathcal{C}(a_i; b_1, \dots, b_n)$ a morphism of arity n , we require an operadic composition of arity $k + n - 1$, $f \circ_i g \in \mathcal{C}(a; a_1, \dots, a_{i-1}, b_1, \dots, b_n, a_{i+1}, \dots, a_k)$.
- Units $1_a \in \mathcal{C}(a; a)$ for any object a .
- An action of Σ_k . That is, given $\sigma \in \Sigma_k$, a map $\sigma.: \mathcal{C}(a; a_1, \dots, a_k) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(a; a_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, a_{\sigma(k)})$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $a_i \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$.

These are subject to the following conditions, where for $H \subseteq \{1, \dots, m\}$, we denote by Σ_H the permutation group of the elements of H . As by convention let $\Sigma_{|H|}$ denote the permutation group on the first $|H|$ natural numbers. The unique monotone map $H \rightarrow \{1, \dots, |H|\}$ defines an isomorphism $\rho_H: \Sigma_H \rightarrow \Sigma_{|H|}$:

- **Associativity:** For $f \in \mathcal{C}(a; a_1, \dots, a_k)$, $g \in \mathcal{C}(a_i; b_1, \dots, b_m)$ and $h \in \mathcal{C}(b_j; c_1, \dots, c_l)$, the identity

$$f \circ_i (g \circ_j h) = (f \circ_i g) \circ_{j+i-1} h$$

holds for $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ and $j \in \{1, \dots, m\}$. Further, for $s \in \mathcal{C}(a_r; d_1, \dots, d_u)$ where $i < r$ and $u \in \mathbb{N}$, we require that

$$(f \circ_i g) \circ_r s = (f \circ_r s) \circ_{i+u-1} g.$$

- **Σ_k -equivariance:** For $\sigma \in \Sigma_{k+m}$ and $f \in \mathcal{C}(a; a_1, \dots, a_k), g \in \mathcal{C}(a_i; b_1, \dots, b_m)$ the identity

$$\sigma.(f \circ_i g) = \sigma|_I.f \circ_{\sigma|_I(i)} \sigma|_J.g$$

holds where $I := \{1, \dots, i, i + m + 1, \dots, k + m\}$ is the set of integers from 1 to $k + m$ excluding the set $J := \{i + 1, \dots, i + m\}$. For $H \subseteq \{1, \dots, k + m\}$ the permutation $\sigma|_H \in \Sigma_{|H|}$ is given, using ρ_H from the top of this definition, as $\sigma|_H := \rho_H(\widetilde{\sigma|_H})$, where in turn $\widetilde{\sigma|_H} \in \Sigma_{|H|}$ is defined from σ by requiring

that to $r, p \in H$ we have $\widetilde{\sigma|_H}(r) < \widetilde{\sigma|_H}(p)$ whenever $\sigma(r) < \sigma(p)$, so $\sigma|_H$ permutes the ordered symbols of H in the same way that σ permutes $\{1, \dots, |H|\}$.

- Unit identity: For $f \in \mathcal{C}(a; a_1, \dots, a_k)$ we have

$$f \circ_i \mathbb{1}_{a_i} = f \text{ and } \mathbb{1}_a \circ_1 f = f$$

for all $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$.

Indeed, a classical *operad* is simply a coloured operad with a single object. We shall refer to such gadgets as *monochrome operads*. On the other hand, a category \mathcal{C} is the same as a coloured operad with $\mathcal{C}(a; a_1, \dots, a_k) = \emptyset$ for $k > 1$.

Familiar concepts like functors, hom-sets and adjoints are extended in the obvious ways to this multi-arity setting.

Definition 2.2. Let (\mathcal{A}, \boxtimes) be a symmetric monoidal category. The *underlying coloured operad* $\mathbf{Und}_{\mathcal{A}}$ is given by letting $\text{Ob}(\mathbf{Und}_{\mathcal{A}}) = \text{Ob}(\mathcal{A})$ and

$$\mathbf{Und}_{\mathcal{A}}(a; a_1, \dots, a_n) := \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(a_1 \boxtimes \dots \boxtimes a_n, a).$$

The usual (monochrome) endomorphism operad \mathbf{End}_A of an object $A \in \mathcal{A}$ is given by considering the full subcategory of $\mathbf{Und}_{\mathcal{A}}$ generated by $\{A\} \subseteq \text{Ob}(\mathbf{Und}_{\mathcal{A}})$.

Definition 2.3. An *action* of a coloured operad \mathcal{C} on \mathcal{A} is a functor $\alpha: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Und}_{\mathcal{A}}$. A *monochrome action* of \mathcal{C} is a functor $\alpha: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{End}_A$ for an object $A \in \mathcal{A}$.

In (string) topology, operads are sought after for their actions on topological entities. As stated in the introduction, we venture on the same basic safari, but seek monochrome actions of coloured operads. As long as we seek monochrome actions, the extra colours on the operad become somewhat opaque – and we get actions similar to that of monochrome operads. To have topological actions of course requires topology to enter the game:

Let \mathcal{O} be a coloured operad and let $\mathcal{O}(-; k)$ be the set of all k -ary morphisms of \mathcal{O} .

We shall use the convention that an element of $\mathcal{O}(-; k)$ has 1 incoming and k outgoing colours attached to it; this convention suits the cleaving process of our main coloured operad, along with its action. The ‘-’ is used as a placeholder for the incoming colour.

Definition 2.4. Let \mathcal{O} be a coloured operad. We say that \mathcal{O} is a *coloured topological operad* if both $\text{Ob}(\mathcal{O})$ and $\mathcal{O}(-; k)$ are topological spaces, along with the data of the following commutative diagram in the category of topological spaces, involving a pullback for $m, k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{O}(-; k+m-1) & \xleftarrow{\circ_i} \mathcal{O}(-; k) \times_{\text{Ob}(\mathcal{O})} \mathcal{O}(-; m) & \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}(-; m) \\ & \downarrow & \downarrow \text{ev}_{\text{in}} \\ & \mathcal{O}(-; k) & \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_i} \text{Ob}(\mathcal{O}), \end{array}$$

where ev_i evaluates at the i 'th outgoing colour and ev_{in} evaluates at the incoming colour.

The action map $\alpha_\sigma: \mathcal{O}(-; k) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(-; k)$ permuting the outgoing colours should also be continuous, and this topological structure should naturally adhere to the associativity, unit and Σ_k -equivariance conditions as specified in Definition 2.1.

We shall be interested in taking homology of coloured topological operads. Any coefficient ring will do, so we shall suppress coefficients and use the notation $H_*(-)$.

Note that homology does not in general preserve direct limits, so applying homology functors to the diagram in Definition 2.4 will not yield another pushout diagram. One can however define the homology of a coloured topological operad as the coloured operad defined partially by the induced diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 H_*(\mathcal{O}(-; k+m-1)) & & & & \\
 \uparrow \circ_i & & & & \\
 H_*(\mathcal{O}(-; k) \times_{\text{Ob}(\mathcal{O})} \mathcal{O}(-; m)) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & H_*(\mathcal{O}(-; k)) \square_{H_*(\text{Ob}(\mathcal{O}))} H_*(\mathcal{O}(-; m)) & \rightarrow & H_*(\mathcal{O}(-; m)) \\
 \searrow & \dashrightarrow & \downarrow & & \downarrow (\text{ev}_{\text{in}})_* \\
 & & H_*(\mathcal{O}(-; k)) & \xrightarrow{(\text{ev}_i)_*} & H_*(\text{Ob}(\mathcal{O})),
 \end{array}$$

where $A \square_C B$ denotes the pullback of maps $A \rightarrow C$ and $B \rightarrow C$ in graded modules over the coefficient ring.

This diagram can in turn be taken to lead to a notion of partially defined coloured operads, partial in the sense that the dotted arrow to the pullback space is not always invertible. For the purpose of actions of operads, such a slightly more technical notion of partially defined operads would generally suffice.

However, the operads we consider in this paper will all have contractible colours, and we can instead of introducing partial operads use the following proposition to see that in our case, applying the homology functor to our operads will result in classical operads.

Proposition 2.5. *Assume that \mathcal{O} is a coloured topological operad with $\text{Ob}(\mathcal{O}) \simeq *$, and with evaluation maps ev_i fibrations for all $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, or with ev_{in} a fibration. Then applying homology to \mathcal{O} defines $H_*(\mathcal{O})$ as a classical monochrome operad in the category of graded modules over the coefficient ring.*

Proof. Since $\text{Ob}(\mathcal{O}) \simeq *$, and the evaluation maps are fibrations, the long exact sequence of homotopy groups along with the 5-lemma tells us that the pullback spaces $\mathcal{O}(-; k) \times_{\text{Ob}(\mathcal{O})} \mathcal{O}(-; m)$ and $\mathcal{O}(-; k) \times \mathcal{O}(-; m)$ are homotopy equivalent for all $k, m \in \mathbb{N}$ so we have that

$$H_*(\mathcal{O}(-; k) \times_{\text{Ob}(\mathcal{O})} \mathcal{O}(-; m)) \cong H_*(\mathcal{O}(-; k) \times \mathcal{O}(-; m)).$$

Applying the Eilenberg-Zilber map gives an induced map

$$\circ_i: H_*(\mathcal{O}(-; k)) \otimes H_*(\mathcal{O}(-; m)) \rightarrow H_*(\mathcal{O}(-; k+m-1))$$

used to define classical operads. By definition of coloured topological operads, this map satisfies the needed associativity, unity and Σ_k -invariance conditions. \square

Definition 2.6. A morphism $F: \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$ of coloured topological operads is given by continuous maps

$$(2.1) \quad F_{\text{Ob}}: \text{Ob}(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \text{Ob}(\mathcal{P}), F_k: \mathcal{O}(-; k) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(-; k)$$

for all $k, m \in \mathbb{N}$. These maps should provide a natural transformation of the diagrams specified in Definition 2.4, defining \mathcal{O} and \mathcal{P} as coloured topological operads.

A *weak equivalence* of coloured topological operads is given by a zig-zag of morphisms, where all continuous maps of (2.1) are weak homotopy equivalences.

In particular, a weak equivalence $\mathcal{P} \simeq \mathcal{O}$ of topological coloured operads induces an isomorphism $H_*(\mathcal{P}) \cong H_*(\mathcal{O})$.

Example 2.7. Let \mathcal{P} be a monochrome operad, and X a topological space. We form the trivial X -coloured operad over \mathcal{P} , $\mathcal{P} \times X$, by setting

- $\text{Ob}(\mathcal{P} \times X) := X$,
- $\mathcal{P} \times X(-; k) := \mathcal{P}(k) \times X$.

The evaluation maps $\mathcal{P}(k) \times X \rightarrow X$ are given by the projection map, \circ_i -composition, pointwise in X , the same as \circ_i -composition in \mathcal{P} .

We say that X is a monochrome E_n -operad if $|\text{Ob}(X)| = 1$ and it is an E_n -operad in the usual sense; that is, it is weakly equivalent to the little n -disks operad.

Definition 2.8. We say that a coloured operad \mathcal{O} is a *coloured E_n -operad* if there is a weak equivalence of operads between \mathcal{O} and $\mathcal{P} \times \text{Ob}(\mathcal{O})$, where \mathcal{P} is a monochrome E_n -operad.

In Theorem 5.5, we use methods of [4] to give a combinatorial way of detecting a coloured E_n -operad. We then use this to show that the operad we define in the next section is a coloured E_{n+1} -operad.

3. THE CLEAVAGE OPERAD

3.1. Definition of the cleavage operad. The operadic structure we shall define will be induced from the operadic structure of trees. The trees we consider will all, without further specification, be:

- Finitely generated from 2-ary trees, in the sense that all vertices are univalent or trivalent, and there are only finitely many vertices.
- Rooted, in the sense that there is a distinguished univalent vertex called the root.
- Labelled, in the sense that for a k -ary tree, the k remaining univalent vertices are numbered from $1, \dots, k$.
- Planar, specifying edges out of a trivalent vertex as left-, right-, or down-going.

Tree and *Tree*(k) denotes the set of isomorphism classes of trees, respectively k -ary trees. Grafting of trees defines *Tree* as a (monochrome) operad.

Let $\text{Gr}_n(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$ be the Grassmanian of oriented subvectorspaces of codimension one inside \mathbb{R}^{n+1} .

Definition 3.1. Let the space of *affine, oriented hyperplanes* be given as

$$\text{Hyp}^{n+1} := \text{Gr}_n(\mathbb{R}^{n+1}) \times \mathbb{R},$$

where a pair $(H, p) \in \text{Hyp}^{n+1}$ defines an affine hyperplane $P \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ by translating H along $p \cdot \nu_H$, where ν_H is the unit vector specifying the orientation of H . The normal-vector ν_H also specifies an orientation for the affine hyperplane defined by (H, p) .

Definition 3.2. Let

$$\mathcal{T}ree_{\text{Hyp}^{n+1}}(k) := \mathcal{T}ree(k) \times (\text{Hyp}^{n+1})^{k-1}.$$

We call $(T, \underline{P}) \in \mathcal{T}ree_{\text{Hyp}^{n+1}}(k)$ an $(n + 1)$ -decorated tree of arity k . Here $\underline{P} = (P_1, \dots, P_{k-1})$ denotes the tuple of elements of Hyp^{n+1} . We shall specify the trivalent vertices of T as v_1, \dots, v_{k-1} , such that these are matched to the hyperplanes – and we encourage the reader to pretend that P_i is dangling from v_i .

Denote by $\mathcal{T}ree_{\text{Hyp}^{n+1}}$ the operad constituted from the pieces above.

Convention 3.3. Throughout this text, we denote by $N \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ an embedded, smooth manifold.

For $P \in \text{Hyp}^{n+1}$, $\mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus P$ consist of the two components $(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})^P_+$ and $(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})^P_-$, where $(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})^P_+$ is the space in the direction of the normal-vector of P . We say that P bisects \mathbb{R}^{n+1} into these two open subsets of \mathbb{R}^{n+1} .

Let $(T, \underline{P}) \in \mathcal{T}ree_{\text{Hyp}^{n+1}}(k)$, and designate by V_T the set of vertices of T that are not the root. To our given manifold N and an open submanifold $U \subseteq N$, we associate for each internal vertex $v \in V_T$ a subspace $U_v \subseteq N$:

If v is the vertex attached through only a single edge to the root, we let $U_v = U$. Since T is binary, for $v \in V_T$ a trivalent vertex the left-going and right-going edge connect v to v_- and v_+ , respectively. Let $P_v \in \text{Hyp}^{n+1}$ be the decoration at v . We let $U_{v_-} = (U_v) \cap (\mathbb{R}^{n+1})^{P_v}_-$ and $U_{v_+} = U_v \cap (\mathbb{R}^{n+1})^{P_v}_+$. This determines U_v for all $v \in V_T$.

This timbering process is illustrated in Figure 2 for the case $N = \mathbb{R}^2$, and three hyperplanes inside \mathbb{R}^2 ; it gives three different examples where trees are decorated by the hyperplanes in some way.

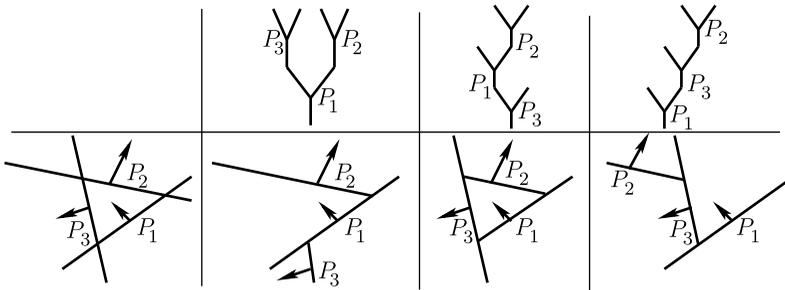


FIGURE 2. The leftmost picture shows three hyperplanes P_1, P_2, P_3 in \mathbb{R}^2 . In the three pictures to the right of it, it is shown how the hyperplanes enclose four subsets of \mathbb{R}^2 that is the timber associated to decorating the hyperplanes on a tree. The tree that dictates the recursively defined cleaving process is shown directly above each picture of the timber. A right-going edge of a tree emanating from a vertex decorated by P_i associates the subset of \mathbb{R}^2 in the direction of the normal-vector of P_i , and vice versa for a left-going edge and the subspace in the opposite direction of the normal-vector of P_i .

Definition 3.4. Let $U \subseteq N$ be an open submanifold. We say that a tree $(T, \underline{P}) \in \mathcal{T}ree_{Hyp^{n+1}}$ is U -cleaving if to each trivalent $v \in V_T$ decorated by P_v and associated with U_v in the recursive process above have that P_v intersects U_v transversally, and that the hyperplane P_v does not give rise to trivial timber, in the sense that both $U_{v_+} \neq \emptyset$ and $U_{v_-} \neq \emptyset$.

We let Timber_N be the set of subsets of N , called *timber*, where $U \in \text{Timber}_N$ if there is an N -cleaving tree, T , with U associated to a leaf of T .

Hereby Timber_N consists of a subset of all open submanifolds of N , since at each vertex of an N -cleaving tree, the submanifolds associated to the two vertices above the vertex are again open submanifolds. Taking the closure inside N of these submanifolds will yield a codimension 0 submanifold potentially with boundary and corners.

There is a natural topology on Timber_N – described by the space of hyperplanes giving rise to each timber. We assume this is given and wait until the next section where we describe it explicitly to give the definition of the operad as fast as possible.

Definition 3.5. By the pre- N -cleavage operad, we shall understand the coloured operad $\widehat{\text{Cleav}}_N$, given by

- $\text{Ob}(\widehat{\text{Cleav}}_N) = \text{Timber}_N$,
- $\widehat{\text{Cleav}}_N(U; k) := \{(T, \underline{P}) \in \mathcal{T}ree_{Hyp^{n+1}}(k) \mid (T, \underline{P}) \text{ is } U\text{-cleaving}\}$.

Granted the topology on Timber_N , we let

$$\widehat{\text{Cleav}}_N(-; k) = \coprod_{U \in \text{Ob}(\widehat{\text{Cleav}}_N)} \widehat{\text{Cleav}}_N(U; k)$$

and endow this with a topology as a subset of $\mathcal{T}ree_{Hyp^n} \times \text{Timber}_N$. The operadic composition

$$\circ_i: \widehat{\text{Cleav}}_N(U; k) \times_{\text{Ob}(\widehat{\text{Cleav}}_N)} \widehat{\text{Cleav}}_N(-; m) \rightarrow \widehat{\text{Cleav}}_N(U; k + m - 1)$$

is given by grafting indexing trees, and retaining all decorations of the result.

Definition 3.6. We let the N -cleavage operad, Cleav_N , be given by letting

$$\text{Ob}(\text{Cleav}_N) = \{U \in \text{Timber}_N \mid \mathcal{C}U \simeq \coprod_{\text{finite}} *\}$$

Here $\mathcal{C}U$ denotes the complement of U as a subspace of N , so the above space is given by restricting to the cases where the complement inside N of timber has finitely many contractible components.

For the k -ary morphisms, we take the full suboperad of $\widehat{\text{Cleav}}_N$ on the objects $\text{Ob}(\widehat{\text{Cleav}}_N)$ as is specified above, and apply a quotient: $\text{Cleav}_N(-; k) := \widehat{\text{Cleav}}_N(-; k) / \sim$, where \sim is the equivalence relation given by letting $(T, \underline{P}) \sim (T', \underline{P}')$ if for all $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ the i 'th timber N_i associated to (T, \underline{P}) is equal to the i 'th timber N'_i of (T', \underline{P}') . If (T, \underline{P}) and (T', \underline{P}') are equivalent under \sim , we say they are *chop-equivalent*.

Since the colours are left unchanged under \sim , taking operadic composition induced by $\widehat{\text{Cleav}}_N$ is well defined.

We denote an element of $\text{Cleav}_N(-; k)$ by $[T, \underline{P}]$, where (T, \underline{P}) is a representative of the element.

Remark 3.7. A priori it would suffice to be given the set Timber_N of subsets beforehand, and from this define the operadic structure through these subsets, in the sense that a k -ary operation of $\text{Cleave}_N(U; k)$ corresponds to open subsets such that taking their individual closure defines a covering of U . This would avoid the introduction of trees and hyperplanes.

However, in our forthcoming computations we shall see that it is important that we have this very strict relationship between the trees decorated by hyperplanes and the associated timber. If one had given a more arbitrary space of subsets of N instead of Timber_N , the same combinatorial benefits would not be available for computations.

Remark 3.8. Note that for $N = S^n$, the complement inside S^n of $U \in \text{Ob}(\text{Cleave}_{S^n})$ is by the generalized Schönflies theorem [5] always given by a disjoint union of wedges of disks – the wedging occurring when hyperplanes intersect directly at S^n .

Remark 3.9. That we for Cleave_N have taken the subspace of objects $\text{Ob}(\text{Cleave}_N) \subset \text{Timber}_N$ is necessary in order to obtain homological actions via umkehr maps, as we shall see in the next section. Do however note that it is only necessary for the homological actions, meaning that this contractibility assumption could be skipped if one is only interested in actions through correspondences. We shall not invent notation for it, but in this sense Theorem A is a more interesting statement over a less restrictive operad.

For $N = S^1$ we have $\text{Ob}(\text{Cleave}_{S^1}) = \text{Timber}_{S^1}$; the complements $\complement U$ for $U \in \text{Ob}(\text{Cleave}_{S^1})$ are always intervals.

Letting $N = S^n$ and $n > 1$, it follows by a simple Mayer-Vietoris argument of the H_0 -groups along the closure of the timber \overline{U} and $\complement U$ associated to $U \in \text{Ob}(\text{Cleave}_{S^n})$, that we in taking the subspace $\text{Ob}(\text{Cleave}_{S^n}) \subset \text{Timber}_{S^n}$ are excluding the U that are disconnected.¹ Using the generalized Schönflies theorem as stated in Remark 3.8 we get that all $[T, \underline{P}]$ with in- and out-put connected are indeed in Cleave_{S^n} .

We shall focus on the case of $S^n \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$, the unit sphere in this paper. We have however given a definition Cleave_N for generally embedded submanifolds $N \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$. The condition on the complements of timber having contractible components giving the inclusion $\text{Ob}(\text{Cleave}_N) \subseteq \text{Timber}_N$ is very restrictive for manifolds different from S^n . The following is a list of observations regarding divergences from N being the unit sphere in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} .

- If we take an embedding $e: S^n \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ that does not have a convex interior, it can be seen that a single cleaving hyperplane can produce an arbitrary even amount of timber. Again, the generalized Schönflies theorem tells us that these are all in $\text{Ob}(\text{Cleave}_{e(S^n)})$, allowing for homological actions of M^{S^n} associated to these embeddings.
- Taking a disjoint union of embedded spheres $e: \coprod^k S^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$, where each individual embedding has convex interior, this again will lead to homological actions of $M\Pi^k S^n$.

While the two observations above don't diverge far away from spheres, they can be considered as the leading examples producing an entangled version of string

¹Such disconnected timber do exist; attempt for instance eating an apple conventionally to disconnect the peel in the last bite.

topology by twisting it via Khovanov homology. This will be accounted for in an upcoming paper.

As for taking N a manifold with components having different homeomorphism type than that of the sphere, we have the following comments:

- As an example take $N = S^1 \times S^1$. Forming the subset $\text{Ob}(\mathcal{C}leav_N) \subset \text{Timber}_N$ makes $\mathcal{C}leav_N(-; k) = \emptyset$ for $k > 1$. This can be seen by noting that if we assume that $[T, \underline{P}] \in \mathcal{C}leav_N(-; 2)$, then one of the outgoing timber will either be a cylinder or have a genus, hence one complement is non-contractible. For higher k , the complement of outgoing timber will contain such an outgoing timber of $\mathcal{C}leav_N(-; 2)$ as a subset. Also, since they are subsets of $S^1 \times S^1$, there will always be at least one timber that is not contractible.

We do not know of an example of a compact manifold without boundary embedded in a euclidean space, where this phenomenon of vanishing higher arity operation does not occur; and brutally mimicking our cleaving methods does not appear to be the right way of producing homological operadic structure associated to M^N for these types of manifolds N .

- If we take the standard cylinder $N = S^n \times [-1, 1] \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+2}$, one can see that the above phenomenon of vanishing higher operations does not occur. In fact, it is easy to see that the homotopy type of $\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n \times [-1, 1]}$ is the same as that of $\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}$. The same occurs for the Möbius band in \mathbb{R}^3 compared to the unit circle. We find it an interesting endeavour to figure out what happens with $\mathcal{C}leav_E$ for general vector bundles $E \rightarrow S^n$, where E is embedded in sufficiently large euclidean space.

The following two definitions give relations among trees in $\mathcal{C}leav_N(-; k)$. These two types of relations – it turns out – are essential in the forthcoming material. One should however note that these two types of relations are only examples, and do not generate all relations imposed on $\mathcal{C}leav_N(-; k)$.

To $P \in \text{Hyp}^{n+1}$, let $-P \in \text{Hyp}^{n+1}$ denote the hyperplane given by reversing orientation of P .

Definition 3.10. Assume that (T, \underline{P}) is an N -cleaving tree. Let v be an internal vertex of T , decorated by P . Let T' be the tree obtained from T by interchanging the branches above v , and let \underline{P}' denote the set of hyperplanes with P interchanged with $-P$.

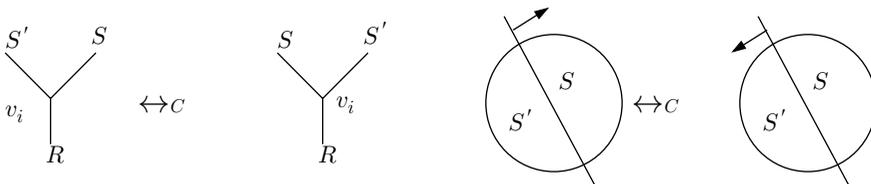


FIGURE 3. The \leftrightarrow_C -relation.

Alternatively, the local Figure 3 defines an equivalence relation $(T, \underline{P}) \leftrightarrow_C (T', \underline{P}')$. In $\mathcal{C}leav_N(-; k)$, we have that $[T, \underline{P}] = [T', \underline{P}']$.

We say that two hyperplanes $P, Q \in \text{Hyp}^{n+1}$ are *antipodally parallel* if $-Q$ can be obtained from P by translating P via its normal-vector.

Definition 3.11. The local picture between (T, \underline{P}) and (T', \underline{P}) N -cleaving in Figure 4 describes when two N -cleaving trees are \leftrightarrow_B -related.

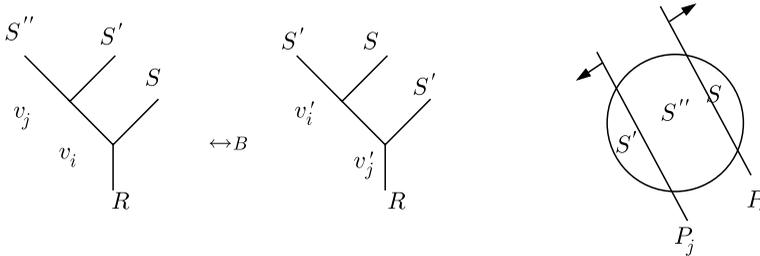


FIGURE 4. The \leftrightarrow_B -relation.

Here the internal vertices v_j directly above v_i in T , decorated by P_i and P_j of \underline{P} , have swapped position – along with the branches specified in the picture – in T' compared to T . We let $(T, \underline{P}) \leftrightarrow_B (T', \underline{P})$ if P_i and P_j are antipodally parallel.

In this case we have $[T, \underline{P}] = [T', \underline{P}]$ in $\text{Cleav}_N(-; k)$.

We say that P and Q are parallel if either P, Q or $P, -Q$ are antipodally parallel.

Observation 3.12. Assume that we are given $(T, \underline{P}) \in \text{Cleav}_N(-; k)$, where all hyperplanes of \underline{P} are pairwise parallel. Using the \leftrightarrow_C and \leftrightarrow_B -relations of Definitions 3.10 and 3.11, we obtain that $[T, \underline{P}] = [L_k, \underline{P}']$, where L_k is a left-blown tree as in Definition 3.13, and \underline{P}' is obtained from \underline{P} by reversing the orientations along some hyperplanes.

3.2. Topology on the timber.

Definition 3.13. We let the *arity k left-blown tree* be the tree $L_k \in \text{Tree}(k)$, with the right-going edges all ending at leaves, and let the only leaf on a left-going edge be labelled by k . For the other leaves, if there are i internal vertices between the leaf and the root, we label the leaf by i .

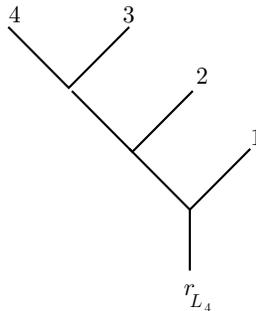


FIGURE 5. The left-blown tree L_4 .

Let L_1 denote the tree with $V_{L_1} = \emptyset$, and a single leaf and root.

Cultivating the cleaving tree appropriately, that is by reversing orientations of hyperplanes – swapping branches around as in 3.12 – and cutting away unnecessary branches, we can assume $U \in \text{Timber}_N$ to be on the leaf labelled $k + 1$ of L_k for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

Construction 3.14. We specify a topology on $\text{Timber}_{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}}$ as a subspace by seeing that there is an injection $\psi: \text{Timber}_{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}} \rightarrow \prod_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \left((\text{Hyp}^{n+1})^i / \Sigma_i \right)$, where the permutation group Σ_i permutes the factors of the product.

To specify the injection ψ , note that for $U \in \text{Timber}_{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}}$, the boundary of the closure in N of U , $\partial \overline{U}$ contain the information needed to reconstruct (L_k, \underline{P}) having U as the decoration on the top leaf. Such hyperplanes are given by taking least affine subsets containing certain parts of $\partial \overline{U}$; either distinguished by different components of $\partial \overline{U}$ – and otherwise a corner of $\partial \overline{U}$ will be the distinguishing feature for (L_k, \underline{P}) . The function ψ now maps $U \in \text{Timber}_{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}}$ to the corresponding hyperplanes, $(P_1, \dots, P_k) \in (\text{Hyp}^{n+1})^k$ decorating L_k and determined by $\partial \overline{U}$. This thus hits the component in the image of ψ indexed by k .

There is ambiguity in the above definition of ψ ; any reordering of the hyperplanes (P_1, \dots, P_k) will give rise to the same top-level timber. We therefore quotient by Σ_i in the image of ψ .

Let $\text{Timber}_N^\emptyset := \text{Timber}_N \cup \{\emptyset\}$.

Construction 3.15. For $N \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$, we have a surjection $\mu_N: \text{Timber}_{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}} \rightarrow \text{Timber}_N^\emptyset$, given by $\mu_N(U) = \overline{N \cap U}^\circ$, whenever $\overline{N \cap U} \in \text{Timber}_N$, where the $\overline{}$ followed by $^\circ$ denotes the opening of the closure inside N ; and if $\overline{N \cap U} \notin \text{Timber}_N$, we let $\mu_N(U) = \emptyset$. We specify a topology on $\text{Timber}_N^\emptyset$ by letting μ_N be a quotient map.

Note that μ_N is well defined since hyperplanes resulting in transversal intersections of N give rise to μ_N mapping to the empty set. We need to take the closure of the opening of $N \cap U$ to ensure that hyperplanes cleaving N tangentially has the same effect as cleaving \mathbb{R}^{n+1} away from N .

We let $\text{Timber}_N \subset \text{Timber}_N^\emptyset$ be endowed with the subspace topology

Remark 3.16. Specifying μ_N as a quotient map means that certain elements $[L_k, \underline{P}] \in \text{Clev}_{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}}$ will give rise to the same $\overline{U \cap N}^\circ$ at the top leaf, under μ_N . In particular, if $[L_k, \underline{P}]$ giving rise to $\overline{U \cap N}^\circ$ has some leaf decorated by \emptyset , we can instead consider $[L_{k-1}, \hat{\underline{P}}]$ as giving rise to $\overline{U \cap N}^\circ$, where $\hat{\underline{P}}$ is given by removing the hyperplane from \underline{P} decorating the vertex below said leaf, since the hyperplane in question will not be cleaving N .

Proposition 3.17. *Let N be a compact submanifold of \mathbb{R}^{n+1} . Timber_N is contractible. Similarly, $\text{Ob}(\text{Clev}_{S^n})$ is contractible for $S^n \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$, the unit sphere*

Proof. Given a point $U \in \text{Timber}_N$, this will have $\mathcal{C}U$ consist of a disjoint union of submanifolds of N that has boundary at the points where U has been cleaved from N by hyperplanes P_1, \dots, P_k . Each P_i has a normal-vector in the direction towards U , and one in the direction away from U . The topology on Timber_N , precisely determined by these hyperplanes, makes it continuous in Timber_N to translate P_1, \dots, P_k in the direction away from U . Since N is compact, this translation will in finite time take each hyperplane past tangential hyperplanes of N . Hence

each hyperplane eventually disappears from the cleaving data, and by Remark 3.16, eventually this translation provides an element of $\mathcal{C}leav_N$ given by the 1-ary undecorated tree L_1 as an operation from N to N . Hence this defines a homotopy $\Phi_t: \text{Timber}_N \rightarrow \text{Timber}_N$ with $\Phi_0(U) = U$ and $\Phi_1(U) = N$, and hence the desired null-homotopy onto $N \in \text{Timber}_N$.

For the statement on $\text{Ob}(\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n})$, note that from Definition 3.6 and Remark 3.8, the submanifolds of $\mathbb{C}U$ will consist of a disjoint union of disks. The null-homotopy Φ_t above will in this case result in smaller and smaller disks as t increases, and so $\Phi_t(U)$ remains within $\text{Ob}(\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n})$, and the null-homotopy is given as above. \square

The following proposition tells us in conjunction with Proposition 3.17 that Proposition 2.5 applies to $\mathcal{C}leav_N$.

Proposition 3.18. *The evaluation map $\text{ev}_{\text{in}}: \mathcal{C}leav_N(-; k) \rightarrow \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C}leav_N)$ is a fibration.*

Proof. To $[T, \underline{P}] \in \mathcal{C}leav_N(-; k)$ we shall first of all for each of the hyperplanes P_i of \underline{P} prescribe the following transformation:

Under Definition 3.10, we have to make a choice of normal-vector ν_i of P_i . This defines an interval $J_i =]j_-, j_+[$ given by the maximal interval such that translating P_i along ν_i with $r \in J_i$ as a scalar the hyperplane still participates in a cleaving configuration as a decoration of T . Note that since $[T, \underline{P}]$ is cleaving we have $0 \in J_i$ and denote by $c(J_i)$ the center-point of the interval. Note that the other choice of normal-vector $-\nu_i$ will give rise to the interval $-J_i$, which will leave the following invariant:

Fix $\varepsilon > 0$; if $j_{\text{min}}^i := \min\{|j_-|, j_+\} < \varepsilon$, translate P_i by $\text{sgn}(c(J_i)) \cdot \min\{\varepsilon - j_{\text{min}}^i, c(J_i)\}$, where $\text{sgn}(c(J_i))$ is the sign of $c(J_i)$.

This translation can naturally be done to all the decorations of a decorated tree $[T, \underline{P}] \in \mathcal{C}leav_N(-; k)$ simultaneously. Call this transformation $\Gamma_\varepsilon(T, \underline{P})$, and note that since we are moving all hyperplanes at once, dependent on how large ε is chosen, $\Gamma_\varepsilon([T, \underline{P}])$ does not a priori result in a cleaving tree.

We seek to find a lift in the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 Y & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \mathcal{C}leav_N(-; k) \\
 \downarrow & \nearrow \tilde{h} & \downarrow \text{ev}_{\text{in}} \\
 Y \times I & \xrightarrow{h} & \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C}leav_N)
 \end{array}$$

where we can assume that Y is compact, and therefore pick

$$0 < \varepsilon < \inf_{y \in Y} (\min\{j_{\text{min}}^i \mid P_i \text{ decorates } \phi(y)\}),$$

where j_{min}^i is the minimal value where P_i can be translated in order to have it still participate in a cleavage as defined above.

The lift $\tilde{h}(y, t)$ is now given as $\Gamma_\varepsilon(\phi(y))$, considered as a cleaving tree of the timber $h(y, t)$. Note that our choice of ε makes $\Gamma_\varepsilon(\phi(y))$ result in an element of $\mathcal{C}leav_N(-; k)$, basically since along t , the timber $h(y, t)$ will change continuously, and therefore by definition of Γ_ε will for a small neighborhood of $t \in I$ only give rise to a small change in how the configurations of hyperplanes change, guaranteeing their continual cleaving attributes. \square

4. ACTION OF CLEAVAGES

Let M be a compact oriented manifold. We set $M^N := \{f: N \rightarrow M\}$, i.e. the space of unbased, continuous maps from N to M , endowed with the compact-open topology.

From this section on, we shall only consider our main example of $\mathcal{C}leav_N$, namely the case where $N := S^n$ denotes the unit sphere bounding the unit disk $D^{n+1} \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$.

With slight modifications, one can also obtain correspondence actions of general embedded manifolds $N \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$. We refer to our thesis, [2, section 1.4] for the details.

Above Definition 3.4, we have specified a procedure that to an N -cleaving tree (T, \underline{P}) there associates at each vertex v of T an open submanifold $U_v \subseteq S^n$. This procedure extends to the manifold D^{n+1} as well, so that every vertex v of T has a subset D_v^{n+1} associated to it, denoted $\text{Rec}(U_v)$, where the boundary of D_v^{n+1} will be the space $U_v \subseteq S^n$.

Definition 4.1. Let $U \in \text{Timber}_{S^n}$. To a U -cleaving tree (T, \underline{P}) , we associate the *blueprint* of (T, \underline{P}) as the following subset of D^{n+1} :

$$\beta_{(T, \underline{P})} := D^{n+1} \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^k D_i^{n+1},$$

where D_i^{n+1} is the subset of D^{n+1} associated to the i 'th leaf of (T, \underline{P}) seen as cleaving D^{n+1} . By definition of the recursive procedure above Definition 3.4, $\beta_{(T, \underline{P})}$ will be contained in the collective union of all the hyperplanes of \underline{P} . Loosely it will consist of all points of hyperplanes in \underline{P} that have been involved in the recursive bisection process of D^{n+1} .

In Figure 1, the boundary of $\beta_{(T, \underline{P})}$ will be the collective boundary of the closure within S^n of the submanifolds in picture D.

The notion of a blueprint is invariant under the chop-equivalence of Definition 3.6, so we can make sense of the blueprint for $[T, \underline{P}] \in \mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}(-; k)$ and shall denote this by $\beta_{[T, \underline{P}]}$.

Let $\text{Corr}(\mathcal{C})$ denote the correspondence category over \mathcal{C} a cocomplete category, as described in the introduction.

Construction 4.2. We construct a functor $\Phi_{S^n}: \mathcal{C}leav_{S^n} \rightarrow \mathbf{End}_{M^{S^n}}^{\text{Corr}(\text{Top})}$; that is, an action of $\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}$ on M^{S^n} as an object of the category of natural transformations of correspondences over Top .

To $[T, \underline{P}] \in \mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}(U; k)$ let $\mathbb{C}S^n_1, \dots, \mathbb{C}S^n_k$ denote the complement, inside of S^n , of the timbers associated to the leaves of T .

The action is given through the following pullback-diagram:

$$(4.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} M_{[T, \underline{P}]}^{S^n} & \xrightarrow{\phi^*} & (M^{S^n})^k \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{res} \\ M^{\pi_0(\beta_{[T, \underline{P}]})} & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \prod_{i=1}^k M(\mathbb{C}S^n_i) \end{array}$$

where res is the restriction map onto each complement.

As usual $\pi_0(X)$ denotes the set of path-components of the space X .

We define ϕ as the induced of a map $c: \coprod_{i=1}^k (\mathbb{C}S^{n_i}) \rightarrow \pi_0(\beta_{[T, \underline{P}]})$. To define c , note that a component C of $\mathbb{C}S^{n_i}$ will have $\partial C \setminus \partial \bar{U}$ be the result of some cuts of hyperplanes decorating T . By definition of $\pi_0(\beta_{[T, \underline{P}]})$, and since C is a connected component, the cuts will all constitute the same element, $c(C)$, of $\pi_0(\beta_{[T, \underline{P}]})$, making ϕ well defined as the map constant map along the timber intersecting elements of $\pi_0(\beta_{[T, \underline{P}]})$ non-trivially.

By glueing the functions in the pullback space, we can identify $M_{[T, \underline{P}]}^{S^n}$ as the space of $f \in M^{S^n}$ such that f is constant along each subspace of the blueprint that is a representative of $\pi_0(\beta_{[T, \underline{P}]})$. Hence we have a canonical inclusion $\iota_{[T, \underline{P}]}: M_{[T, \underline{P}]}^{S^n} \rightarrow M^{S^n}$, and in turn a correspondence

$$M^{S^n} \xleftarrow{\iota_{[T, \underline{P}]}} M_{[T, \underline{P}]}^{S^n} \xrightarrow{\phi^*} (M^{S^n})^k .$$

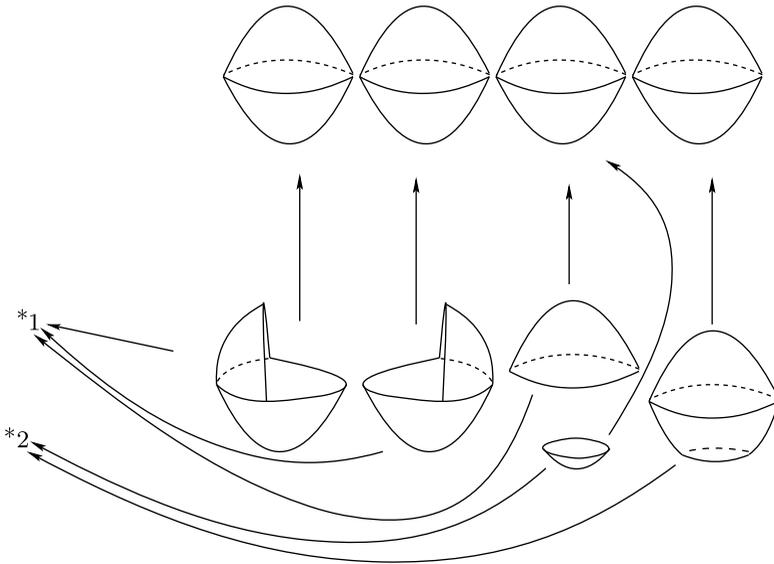


FIGURE 6. The 4-ary operation of the introduction has the complement of its timber $\mathbb{C}S^2_1, \mathbb{C}S^2_2, \mathbb{C}S^2_3, \mathbb{C}S^2_4$ drawn as the five disks in the bottom right corner. The upwards arrows are the inclusion maps, so that dualizing them provides the restriction map. The leftwards maps have as targets two points, and these should be considered as collapsing the components of the blueprint $\beta_{[T, P_1, P_2, P_3]}$. These maps are given as the ones where the boundary of each disk is contained in a component of the blueprint.

Example 4.3. For the cleavage $[T, P_1, P_2, P_3] \in \mathit{Clev}_{S^2}(S^2; 4)$ in picture D of Figure 1, we can consider the morphisms defining diagram (4.1) through Figure 6. Using the mapping functor $M^{(-)}$ to dualize the morphisms indicated in the figure, we get the maps that define the pullback diagram (4.1).

Functoriality of the above pullback construction in Construction 4.2 gives us

Proposition 4.4. *Construction 4.2 defines an action of $\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}$ on M^{S^n} as an element of the symmetric monoidal category $(\text{Corr}(\text{Top}), \times)$.*

Proposition 4.5. *The map res is a fibration.*

Proof. Follows directly since the inclusions $\mathcal{C}S^{n_i} \rightarrow S^n$ are closed cofibrations, and res is the dualization under the mapping space functor M^- . \square

The rest of this section is devoted to giving a hint at why the action through correspondences of $\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}$ gives rise to a homological action of $H_*(\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n})$ on $\mathbb{H}_*(M^{S^n})$. As mentioned in the introduction, we give the full action in [3, Th 1.1]. In this present section we only give examples and observations that can be seen as a justification of our definition of $\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}$ and a warm-up to the homological action.

In obtaining homological actions of $\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}$ on M^{S^n} , there is a shift of degrees by the dimension of M . The following proposition gives the insight along the spaces that this holds.

Proposition 4.6. *For any $[T, \underline{P}] \in \mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}(-; k)$, with associated timber S^{n_1}, \dots, S^{n_k} , the number*

$$\left| \pi_0 \left(\coprod_{i=1}^k \mathcal{C}S^{n_i} \right) \right| - |\pi_0(\beta_{[T, \underline{P}]})|$$

will be constantly $k - 1$ for all $[T, \underline{P}] \in \mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}(-; k)$.

Proof. Note that $\beta_{[T, \underline{P}]}$ constitute the boundary of the disjoint union of wedges of disks $\coprod_{i=1}^k \mathcal{C}S^{n_i}$, so the number $\left| \pi_0 \left(\coprod_{i=1}^k \mathcal{C}S^{n_i} \right) \right|$ will be constant as long as $|\pi_0(\beta_{[T, \underline{P}]})|$ is constant.

Consider a path $\gamma: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}(-; k)$ with $|\pi_0(\beta_{\gamma(0)})| = |\pi_0(\beta_{\gamma(1)})| + 1$ and such that for a specific $t_0 \in [0, 1]$, we have for all $t \leq t_0$, $|\pi_0(\beta_{\gamma(t)})| = |\pi_0(\beta_{\gamma(0)})|$ and for all $t > t_0$, $|\pi_0(\beta_{\gamma(t)})| = |\pi_0(\beta_{\gamma(1)})|$.

By the definition of the cleaving process, $\gamma(t_0)$ will have two hyperplanes P_l, P_r such that $P_l \cap P_r \cap D^{n+1}$ is a non-trivial subspace of S^n , and for any $\varepsilon > 0$, the same intersection for the hyperplanes of $\gamma(t_0 + \varepsilon)$ will be trivial. This means that for sufficiently small ε , such that the hyperplanes do not become parallel, $P_l \cap P_r \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ will be contained in $\mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus D^{n+1}$. This has the effect that there is precisely one $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ such that the complement of the timber indexed by j , $\mathcal{C}D_j^{n+1}$, for $\gamma(t_0)$ has a connected component containing $P_l \cap P_r \cap D^{n+1}$, whereas for $\gamma(t_0 + \varepsilon)$ this becomes disconnected with different boundary components of $\mathcal{C}S^{n_i}$ being formed using intersections with P_l and P_r respectively. Hence for these basic types of paths, an increase in $|\pi_0(\beta_{[T, \underline{P}]})|$ leads to an equal increase in $\left| \pi_0 \left(\coprod_{i=1}^k \mathcal{C}S^{n_i} \right) \right|$.

One can use these paths to parametrize a single cleaving hyperplane moving within $\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}(-; k)$, while the other $k - 2$ hyperplanes remain fixed. From such parametrizations, one puts together a general path moving all hyperplanes of $\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}(-; k)$, and the result follows.

To compute the constant, take a configuration of hyperplanes where all hyperplanes are parallel, so that $\beta_{[T, \underline{P}]}$ has $k - 1$ components. In this case the space of

complements of the associated timber, $\coprod_{i=1}^k \mathbb{C}S^n_i$, will have $(k-2)$ spaces $\mathbb{C}S^n_i$ that consist of two disjoint spaces and the two extremal complements that consist of a single subdisk of S^n . Hence in total there are $2(k-2) + 2 = 2(k-1)$ components. In effect, the constant will be $2(k-1) - (k-1) = k-1$. \square

Remark 4.7. Note that as we don't use it in the proof, Proposition 4.6 holds even if we drop the assumption in Definition 3.6 that for all elements of $\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}(-; k)$ the associated timber S_1^n, \dots, S_k^n should satisfy $\mathbb{C}S^n_i \simeq \coprod_{\text{finite}} *$. In fact, this assumption is not needed for this paper, but will only be applied in [3] to define homological actions from the correspondences of Construction 4.2.

Remark 4.8. What we in fact show in [3] is something stronger than a homological action, namely that there is a stable action map, residing in the category of spectra:

$$(4.2) \quad \mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}(-; k) \times \left(M^{S^n}\right)^k \rightarrow M^{S^n} \wedge S^{\dim(M) \cdot (k-1)}.$$

Smashing the above map with the Eilenberg-Mac Lane spectrum and taking homotopy groups yields the action mentioned just above Theorem B in the introduction.

We shall in Example 4.9 below give an example of the action to illustrate the reasoning behind the definition of $\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}$.

We shall first make some remarks on how the constructions of this section provide the foundation for how this map takes form.

First of all, note that since in Definition 3.6 we have assumed that to $[T, \underline{P}] \in \mathcal{C}leav_N(-; k)$ the associated timber N_1, \dots, N_k will have $\mathbb{C}N_i$ consist of a finite disjoint union of contractible spaces. Therefore, in the diagram (4.1), the space $\prod_{i=1}^k M^{\mathbb{C}N_i}$ is a Poincaré duality space. That is, up to homotopy it is equivalent to a product of copies of M .

In the case $N = S^n$, taking such a specific $[T, \underline{P}]$ as a pointwise version of (4.2), we should be able to obtain a map $\left(M^{S^n}\right)^k \rightarrow M^{S^n} \wedge S^{\dim(M) \times (k-1)}$. Indeed, there are methods available in the literature to do this. For instance adapting the methods of [8, p. 14, ‘Umkehr maps in String Topology’] provides such a map. Here it is crucial to note that the map ϕ is up to homotopy an embedding of codimension $\dim(M) \times (k-1)$ where the $(k-1)$ -factor comes from Proposition 4.5, which provides the dimension-shift in (4.2).

Yet another method, formulated on the chain-level instead of spectra, would be [11, Theorem A].

The complexity of the construction of the umkehr map rises with the arity of the involved maps. As the arity rises, the map ϕ of (4.1) will by Proposition 4.6 have constant codimension, whereas the actual dimension will be exposed to sudden jumps in the actual dimensions of the spaces that ϕ is mapping between, as is indicated in the proof of Proposition 4.6. The coherence issues of higher arity lie in patching the instances of such jumps together. The following example illustrates the case of arity 2 operations where there are no such jumps:

Example 4.9. The 2-ary portion $\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}(-; 2)$ is a manifold, specified by a single cleaving hyperplane. Its deformation retracts onto S^n , which is determined by the direction of the normal-vector of the cleaving hyperplane.

Consider the pullback diagram

$$(4.3) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} M_{\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}(-;2)}^{S^n} & \longrightarrow & (M^{S^n})^2 \times \mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}(-;2) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{res} \\ M \times \mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}(-;2) & \longrightarrow & M_{\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}(-;2)}^{\coprod_{i=1}^2 \mathcal{C}S_i^{S^n}}, \end{array}$$

where $\mathcal{C}S_1^n$ and $\mathcal{C}S_2^n$ denote the complement inside S^n of the timber associated to $[T, P] \in \mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}(-;2)$. Considering it as a set, $M_{\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}(-;2)}^{\coprod_{i=1}^2 \mathcal{C}S_i^{S^n}}$ is given by the disjoint union $\coprod_{[T,P] \in \mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}(-;2)} M^{\mathcal{C}N_i}$. The map res in the diagram is given by letting $\text{res}(f_1, f_2, [T, P])$ be the restriction of f_1 to $\mathcal{C}S_1^n$ and f_2 to $\mathcal{C}S_2^n$ along the component indexed by $[T, P]$. We topologize $M_{\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}(-;2)}^{\coprod_{i=1}^2 \mathcal{C}S_i^{S^n}}$ by making res a quotient map.

Note that by Proposition 4.5, pointwise in $\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}(-;2)$, res is a fibration. One sees that the lifts of this global map can be constructed to be continuous in $\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}(-;2)$ as well.

We hereby have homotopy equivalences

$$M_{\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}(-;2)}^{\coprod_{i=1}^2 \mathcal{C}S_i^{S^n}} \simeq M^2 \times \mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}(-;2) \simeq M^2 \times S^n$$

and

$$M \times \mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}(-;2) \simeq M \times S^n,$$

stating that the lower portion of the diagram is an embedding of Poincaré duality spaces. For instance, applying one of the methods mentioned in Remark 4.8, this hereby provides the first sign of an action of $\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}$ on M^{S^n} , and taking homotopy groups of this map, we get a map in homology

$$H_* \left(\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}(-;2) \right) \otimes H_*(M^{S^n})^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow H_{*+\dim(M)}(M^{S^n}).$$

5. SPHERICAL CLEAVAGES ARE E_{n+1} -OPERADS

We now devote our energy to proving that $\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}$ is a coloured E_{n+1} -operad, a concept defined in Definition 2.8.

5.1. Combinatorics of coloured E_n -operads. The following combinatorial data of full level graphs is the main tool we use to describe a detection principle for E_n -operads.

Definition 5.1. By a *full level (n, k) -graph*, we shall understand a graph G with k vertices v_1, \dots, v_k such that all pairs (v_i, v_j) are connected by precisely one edge e_{ij} . Let $\mathbf{n} := \{0, \dots, n - 1\}$. We let each of the $\binom{k}{2}$ edges of G be labelled by elements of \mathbf{n} .

We say that a full level (n, k) -graph G is oriented if to each edge G , e_{ij} is designated a direction, either from v_i to v_j or from v_j to v_i .

To $\sigma \in \Sigma_k$, there is a unique orientation of a full level (n, k) -graph, G ; namely by letting e_{ij} point from v_i to v_j if $\sigma(i) < \sigma(j)$, and point from v_j to v_i if $\sigma(j) < \sigma(i)$. We call σ the permutation associated to G .

Indeed, assuming that this orientation of G is oriented with no cycles and comes equipped with a sink and a source, one can reconstruct the permutation σ_G associated to G from the orientation of G : Let the index of the sink of G be mapped to k under σ_G , and successively remove the sink of an oriented full (n, i) -graph with sink, source and no cycles to obtain a full $(n, i - 1)$ -graph with induced orientation being guaranteed a sink by the pigeonhole principle. The index of this sink is mapped to i under σ_G . Continuing this process until only the source of G is left makes σ_G a well-defined permutation since G has no cycles.

Definition 5.2. Let $\mathcal{K}^n(k)$ denote the set of full level (n, k) -graphs, oriented via Σ_k as above. This gives a bijection $\mathbf{n}^{\binom{k}{2}} \times \Sigma_k \leftrightarrow \mathcal{K}^n(k)$.

We have that \mathcal{K}^n is an operad: To $G_k \in \mathcal{K}^n(k)$ and $G_m \in \mathcal{K}^n(m)$, inserting the m vertices of G_m instead of the i 'th vertex of G_k , we obtain a full level $(n, m + k - 1)$ graph $G_k \circ_i G_m$, by labelling and orienting the edges of $G_k \circ_i G_m$ in the following way:

Since we have replaced the i 'th vertex of G_k with k vertices from $\mathcal{K}^n(m)$, G_k lives as a subgraph of $G_k \circ_i G_m$ in k different ways – one for each choice of replacement vertex for i in G_m . The graph G_m has all its vertices retained in $G_k \circ_i G_m$, so there is only one choice of subgraph for G_m .

We label and orient all edges of $G_k \circ_i G_m$ via the labellings and orientations of the possibilities of subgraphs G_k and G_m .

An example operadic composition is given in Figure 7.

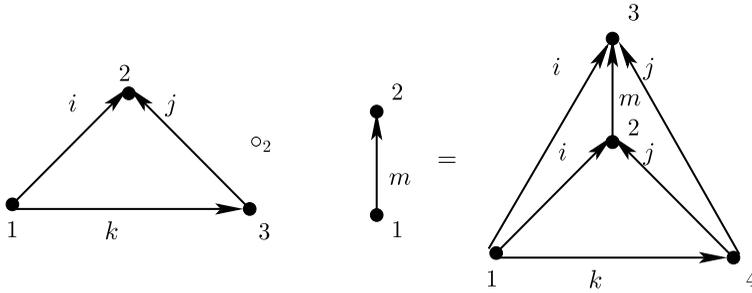


FIGURE 7. An operadic composition of a 3-ary with a 2-ary operation in the full-graph operad. The labellings i, j, k, m are elements of \mathbf{n} . Note that in the 4-ary operation both graphs are contained in the final result, and we copy the labelling of the edges that are going to the vertex to which the operadic composition is happening.

Observation 5.3. Using Definition 5.2, we see how \mathcal{K}^n is an operad of posets. First of all, let $\mathcal{K}^n(2) = \mathbf{n} \times \Sigma_2$ be given by setting $\Sigma_2 = \{\text{id}, \tau\}$ and partially ordering through the arrows of the diagram

$$(5.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} (0, \text{id}) & \longrightarrow & (1, \text{id}) & \longrightarrow & \cdots & \longrightarrow & (n, \text{id}) \\ & \searrow & \nearrow & & \searrow & \nearrow & \\ & & & & & & \\ & \nearrow & \searrow & & \nearrow & \searrow & \\ (0, \tau) & \longrightarrow & (1, \tau) & \longrightarrow & \cdots & \longrightarrow & (n, \tau) \end{array}$$

Consider the maps $\gamma_{ij} : \mathcal{K}^n(k) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^n(2)$, sending $G_k \in \mathcal{K}^n(k)$ to its subgraph, with one edge, spanned by the vertices v_i and v_j . Following [4, 1.5], we let the partial ordering be given by the coarsest ordering such that γ_{ij} is order preserving for all $i < j \in \{0, \dots, k\}$.

Definition 5.4. Given \mathcal{O} a coloured operad, let $S(\mathcal{O})$ denote the coloured operad in posets, with objects the subsets of $\text{Ob}(\mathcal{O})$ and k -ary morphisms the subsets of $\mathcal{O}(-; k)$. The operad is an operad in posets through inclusions of subspaces.

That is, we let $\text{Ob}(S(\mathcal{O})) = \{0, 1\}^{\text{Ob}(\mathcal{O})}$. Let $S(\mathcal{O})(-; k) := \{0, 1\}^{\mathcal{O}(-; k)}$. These fit into the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 S(\mathcal{O})(-; k + m - 1) & \xleftarrow{\circ_i} & S(\mathcal{O})(-; m) \times_{\text{Ob}(S(\mathcal{O}))} S(\mathcal{O})(-; k) & \longrightarrow & S(\mathcal{O})(-; k) \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{ev}_i \\
 & & S(\mathcal{O})(-; m) & \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_{\text{in}}} & \text{Ob}(S(\mathcal{O}))
 \end{array}$$

Here as usual ev_i evaluates at the i 'th colour of $S(\mathcal{O})(-; k)$, given as a subset of $\text{Ob}(\mathcal{O})$, and ev_{in} evaluates the incoming colour of $S(\mathcal{O})(-; m)$.

Operadic composition is induced from composition in \mathcal{O} , pointwise, in the sense that $\circ_i : S(\mathcal{O})(-; m) \times_{\text{Ob}(S(\mathcal{O}))} S(\mathcal{O})(-; k) \rightarrow S(\mathcal{O})(-; k + m - 1)$ is given by the subset of $\mathcal{O}(-; k + m - 1)$ obtained by any point of $\mathcal{O}(-; m) \times_{\text{Ob}(\mathcal{O})} \mathcal{O}(-; k)$ as an element of $S(\mathcal{O})(-; m) \times_{\text{Ob}(S(\mathcal{O}))} S(\mathcal{O})(-; k)$ by applying the \circ_i -operation from $\mathcal{O}(-; m) \times_{\text{Ob}(\mathcal{O})} \mathcal{O}(-; k)$ to $\mathcal{O}(-; k + m - 1)$, and taking the union over the specific subset of these compositions.

Recall from Example 2.7 that to a monochrome operad \mathcal{P} and a space X , the coloured topological operad $\mathcal{P} \times X$ is coloured over X and the k -ary morphisms are formed by taking the cartesian product of $\mathcal{P}(k)$ with X .

The Berger Cellularization Theorem, written in a monochrome fashion in [4, Th. 1.16], hereby transfers to our coloured setting:

Theorem 5.5. *Let \mathcal{O} be a topological coloured operad. The operad \mathcal{O} is a coloured E_n -operad, Example 2.7 if there is a functor $F_k : \mathcal{K}^n(k) \times S(\text{Ob}(\mathcal{O})) \rightarrow S(\mathcal{O})(-; k)$ that is both a functor with respect to the poset structure as well as a morphism of coloured operads, satisfying the following:*

- (A) *Let $C_0 \in S(\text{Ob}(\mathcal{O}))$. The latching space of $\alpha \in \mathcal{K}^n(k)$ is given by $L_{(\alpha, C_0)} := \bigcup_{\beta < \alpha} F_k(\beta, C_0)$. We require that the morphism*

$$L_{(\alpha, C_0)} \hookrightarrow F_k(\alpha, C_0)$$

is a cofibration.

- (B) *For all $\alpha \in \mathcal{K}^n(k)$, we require maps $F_k(\alpha, B) \rightarrow B$ where $B \in S(\text{Ob}(\mathcal{O}))$ such that these are weak equivalences, and natural with respect to morphisms $B \hookrightarrow C \in S(\text{Ob}(\mathcal{O}))$.*
- (C) *$\text{colim}_{(\alpha, C_0) \in \mathcal{K}^n(k) \times \text{Ob}(S(\mathcal{O}))} F_k(\alpha, C_0) = \mathcal{O}(-; k)$, where the colimit is using the poset structure on $\mathcal{K}^n(k)$ – given in Observation 5.3 – and inclusions of subsets in $S(\text{Ob}(\mathcal{O}))$. These inclusions should be compatible with the equation, in the sense that $\mathcal{O}(U; k)$ should be given by restricting the colimit to the $C_0 \in \text{Ob}(S(\mathcal{O}))$ satisfying $C_0 \subseteq U$ in the indexing category.*

Proof. First of all, note that $\mathcal{K}^n(k)$ as a finite poset is a Reedy Category in the sense of [10, 13.1]; explicitly a degree function $\text{deg} : \mathcal{K}^n(k) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ can be given by

letting $\deg(\alpha)$ be determined by the sum of the $\binom{k}{2}$ labels in $\{0, \dots, n - 1\}$ of the edges of the graph α .

From the assumptions (A)-(C) we get the following homotopy equivalence:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}(-; k) &= \operatorname{colim}_{(\alpha, C_0) \in \mathcal{X}^n(k) \times S(\operatorname{Ob}(\mathcal{O}))} F_k(\alpha, C_0) \\ &\cong \operatorname{colim}_{C_0 \in S(\operatorname{Ob}(\mathcal{O}))} \operatorname{colim}_{\alpha \in \mathcal{X}^n(k)} F_k(\alpha, C_0) \\ &\simeq \operatorname{colim}_{C_0 \in S(\operatorname{Ob}(\mathcal{O}))} (\operatorname{hocolim}_{\alpha \in \mathcal{X}^n(k)} * \times C_0) \\ &\cong \operatorname{colim}_{C_0 \in S(\operatorname{Ob}(\mathcal{O}))} (|\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{K}^n)| \times C_0)(k) \\ &\cong (|\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{K}^n)| \times \operatorname{Ob}(\mathcal{O}))(k). \end{aligned}$$

The first identification is given in assumption (C), which in turn splits out into a double colimit. To obtain the homotopy equivalence: Since $\mathcal{K}^n(k)$ is a Reedy Category, assumption (A) allows us to apply [10, 13.4], or in published format [13, 15.2.1], giving a homotopy equivalence $\operatorname{hocolim}_{\alpha \in \mathcal{X}^n(k)} F_k(\alpha, C_0) \rightarrow \operatorname{colim}_{\alpha \in \mathcal{X}^n(k)} F_k(\alpha, C_0)$ for fixed incoming colours $C_0 \in S(\operatorname{Ob}(\mathcal{O}))$. From (B) we get a homotopical identification of $F_k(\alpha, C_0)$ with C_0 , and this computes the homotopy colimit, geometrically realizing the nerve of the full graph operad, along with a cartesian product of the colours $C_0 \in S(\operatorname{Ob}(\mathcal{O}))$ – independent of $\alpha \in \mathcal{X}^n(k)$. The final identification follows since the naturality of (B) supplies us with a cartesian product of the nerve along with an actual direct limit of all inclusions of $S(\operatorname{Ob}(\mathcal{O}))$ which can be identified with the final target of the inclusions, $\operatorname{Ob}(\mathcal{O})$.

One now utilizes F as a morphism between coloured operads to check that this gives an operadic weak equivalence $\mathcal{O} \simeq |\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{K}^n)| \times \operatorname{Ob}(\mathcal{O})$. □

Definition 5.6. Let \mathcal{O} be a coloured topological operad. We call $F: \mathcal{K}^n \times S(\operatorname{Ob}(\mathcal{O})) \rightarrow S(\mathcal{O})$ an E_n -functor if it satisfies the conditions of Theorem 5.5.

Remark 5.7. In order to obtain an equivalence back to something known, let Disk_{n+1} denote the little disk operad. We hereby have that the coloured operad $\mathit{Disk}_{n+1} \times \operatorname{Ob}(\mathit{Cleave}_{S^n})$ is a coloured E_{n+1} -operad in the sense of Definition 2.8, coloured over the same objects as Cleave_{S^n} .

5.2. An E_{n+1} -functor for Cleave_{S^n} .

Construction 5.8. We shall provide the combinatorial data, giving the link between the full graph operad and the spherical cleavage operads.

For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let $I = [-1, 1] \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ denote the interval as sitting inside the first coordinate axis of \mathbb{R}^{n+1} . Choosing $k - 1$ distinct points $x_1, \dots, x_{k-1} \in I$ specifies a partition of I into k intervals $X_1 = [-1, x_1], X_2 = [x_1, x_2], \dots, X_k = [x_{k-1}, 1]$. We endow the collection of these intervals with an ordering, determined by $\sigma \in \Sigma_k$, ordering them as $X_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, X_{\sigma(k)}$.

Parametrize $S^n := \{\underline{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_{n+1}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \mid \|\underline{s}\| = 1\}$ to consider the map $\eta: S^n \rightarrow I$ given by $\eta(s_1, \dots, s_{n+1}) = s_1$. Any subinterval $X_i \subseteq I$ defines the timber \tilde{X}_i of S^n by $\eta^{-1}(X_i)$.

Positioning hyperplanes P_1, \dots, P_{k-1} orthogonal to I , such that P_i contains the point $(x_i, 0, \dots, 0)$, as decorations on a cleaving tree we can choose their normal vector of P_i to point towards $(1, 0, \dots, 0)$ and get colours that are labelled by 1 to k from left to right along the first coordinate axis.

Under the chop-equivalence of Definition 3.6, we can always choose a representing cleaving tree with two leaves labelled i and $i + 1$ directly above an internal vertex

for any $i \in \{1, \dots, k - 1\}$. For this particular representative of a cleaving tree with the particular orientations of P_1, \dots, P_{k-1} , applying the transposition between i and $i + 1$ corresponds exactly to inverting the orientation of the decoration at the vertex below the two leaves.

Since Σ_k is generated by these transpositions, we can permute the labelling of the colours by $\sigma \in \Sigma_k$, and hereby obtain $[T_\sigma, \underline{P}_\sigma] \in \mathbf{Clev}_{S^n}(Uk)$, with $U \in \text{Ob}(\mathbf{Clev}_{S^n})$ and outgoing colours decorated by $\sigma(1), \dots, \sigma(k)$ from left to right along the first coordinate axis of \mathbb{R}^{n+1} .

Definition 5.9. For a given $\sigma \in \Sigma_k$, the collection of all $[T_\sigma, \underline{P}_\sigma]$ as given above specifies an element of the subsets of $\mathbf{Clev}_{S^n}(-; k)$, where for $U \in \text{Ob}(\mathbf{Clev}_{S^n})$ this involves a restriction to the U -cleaving trees $(T_\sigma, \underline{P}_\sigma)$.

Note that to $U \in \text{Ob}(\mathbf{Clev}_{S^n})$, choosing the hyperplanes \underline{P}_σ to be in equidistant position from each other, and the closest hyperplanes that no longer cleave U , defines an embedding of $U \hookrightarrow \mathbf{Clev}_{S^n}(U; k)$ for each $\sigma \in \Sigma_k$.

Observation 5.10. We define $J_U \subseteq [-1, 1]$ as sitting inside the first coordinate axis of \mathbb{R}^{n+1} as the subspace where any U -cleaving $(T_\sigma, \underline{P}_\sigma)$ that have decorating hyperplanes contain points of J_U .

We shall for the sake of this section allow ourselves to assume that $J_U \subseteq [-1, 1]$ is a non-empty subinterval; formally, this can be done by redefining \mathbf{Clev}_{S^n} as a full suboperad of \mathbf{Clev}_{S^n} given by restricting $\text{Ob}(\mathbf{Clev}_{S^n})$ to the timber U for which J_U is U -cleaving.

Similar to Proposition 3.17, one can define a homotopy that pushes the hyperplanes defining U towards tangent-hyperplanes of S^n to show that this restriction defines a deformation retraction of the objects, and hence makes the inclusion a weak equivalence of operads.

Remark 5.11. We find it enlightening to note that we can form a suboperad, the *caterpillar operad*² \mathbf{Cater}_{S^n} , of \mathbf{Clev}_{S^n} by taking the full suboperad under the condition that $[T, \underline{P}] \in \mathbf{Cater}_{S^n}(-; k)$ if $[T, \underline{P}]$ is of the form $[T_\sigma, \underline{P}_\sigma]$ as in Definition 5.9 for some $\sigma \in \Sigma_k$.

The caterpillar operad will control the product structure on $\mathbb{H}_*(M^{S^n})$; however, in order to obtain the higher bracket in the Gerstenhaber Algebra, we shall need more than just parallel hyperplanes – and engage all the ways hyperplanes can rotate in \mathbf{Clev}_{S^n} , in contrast to the sole translational data of \mathbf{Cater}_{S^n} .

Said in a different way, there is an obvious operadic map from \mathbf{Cater}_{S^n} to the little intervals operad (see e.g. [18, ch. 2]), determined by how the hyperplanes of \mathbf{Cater}_{S^n} partition the x -axis into intervals. The little intervals operad has the k -ary space given as the space of embeddings of k intervals inside $[0, 1]$. We can expand these little intervals linearly until they touch each other, and hereby similarly to $\mathbf{Cater}_{S^n}(-; k)$ partitioning $[0, 1]$ into k smaller intervals. This provides a map that is a weak equivalence of coloured operads from \mathbf{Cater}_{S^n} to the little intervals operad, considered as a coloured operad with trivial colours. Hence this provides the A_∞ - or E_1 -structure on the String Product associated to M^{S^n} for the action in spectra that is constructed in [3]. The rest of this section is devoted to determining the rest of the E_{n+1} -structure of \mathbf{Clev}_{S^n} .

²Collapse the components of the blueprint to a single point, to make a visual link to this name.

In order to engage the combinatorics of this rotational data, i.e. define an E_{n+1} -functor, we shall prescribe explicit transformations of the hemispheres parametrizing the hyperplanes involved in the cleavages.

Definition 5.12. We prescribe a function $\kappa: S^n \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \text{Hyp}^{n+1}$, in accordance with Definition 3.1, by letting $\kappa(s, t)$ be given as the oriented hyperplane that has s as a normal-vector, and has been translated by t – to contain the point $s \cdot t \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$.

Definition 5.13. In the following, when referring to a sphere S^i , we shall generally consider it as sitting inside a string of inclusions

$$(5.2) \quad S^0 \xrightarrow{\iota^0} S^1 \xrightarrow{\iota^1} \dots \xrightarrow{\iota^{n-1}} S^{n-1} \xrightarrow{\iota^{n-1}} S^n,$$

where all are subsets of \mathbb{R}^{n+1} , and S^{i-1} is embedded equatorially into the first i coordinates of $S^i \subset \mathbb{R}^{i+1}$.

Let $S_+^i = \{(x_0, \dots, x_n) \in S^n \mid x_i \geq 0, x_{i+1} = \dots = x_{n-1} = 0\}$ and $S_-^i = \{(x_0, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \mid x_i \leq 0, x_{i+1} = \dots = x_{n-1} = 0\}$. Restrictions of ι_i in (5.2) yield the partially ordered set of inclusions:

$$(5.3) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} S_+^0 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & S_+^1 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \dots & \xrightarrow{\quad} & S_+^{n-1} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & S_+^n \\ & \searrow & \nearrow & & & & \searrow & \nearrow & \\ & S_-^0 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & S_-^1 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \dots & \xrightarrow{\quad} & S_-^{n-1} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & S_-^n \end{array}$$

Since these are all inclusions of closed lower-dimensional submanifolds, it is a partially ordered set of cofibrations.

Definition 5.14. Consider the partially ordered set I_k with objects $\alpha_j \subseteq \{1, \dots, k\}$, where j indicates that α_j is of cardinality j , and morphisms generated by the opposite arrows of *simple inclusions* $\alpha_{j-1} \rightarrow \alpha_j$.

To $f \in I_k$, where $f: \alpha_j \rightarrow \alpha_p$, let the domain denoted by $D(f) := \alpha_j$ denote the domain of f , and the target $T(f) := \alpha_p$. A simple inclusion ι_l defines a *lost number* $j_{\iota_l} := T(\iota_l) \setminus D(\iota_l) \in \{1, \dots, k\}$.

An *i-string* of morphisms in I_k is given by a sequence $\underline{l} = (\iota_1, \dots, \iota_{k-1})$ of opposite arrows of simple inclusions such that $D(\iota_r) = T(\iota_{r+1})$ – and with $D(\iota_1) = \{1, \dots, k\}$ and $T(\iota_{k-1}) = \{i\}$.

Let $I_k|_i$ denote the set of *i-strings* of I_k .

Remark 5.15. While we shall mainly find it convenient to use the notation of Definition 5.14, note that the data of $\underline{l} \in I_k|_i$ exactly corresponds to a permutation of $\{1, \dots, k\}$, where to i we assign the lost number of ι_i .

We shall thus allow ourselves to consider \underline{l} as an element of Σ_k where here we use the notation $\underline{l}(j) \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ to indicate the value of j under the permutation.

Construction 5.16. We conglomerate the above constructions into a specific recursively defined function that provides the technical core in the definition of the E_n -functor.

For each $i \in \{1, \dots, k-1\}$, we want to define a function

$$\Theta_U: \Sigma_k \times I_{k-1}|_i \times \left(R_U \cap (S^n \times \mathbb{R})^{k-1} \right) \rightarrow \text{Clev}_{S^n}(U; k).$$

Here $R_U \subseteq (S^n \times \mathbb{R})^{k-1}$ amounts to a corestriction of each $(S^n \times \mathbb{R})$ -factor that will be specified below.

Each ι_i will specify a hyperplane via its lost number, see Definition 5.14, as $P_{j_{\iota_i}}$ of \underline{P}_σ .

We shall produce a U -cleaving tree that is decorated by the hyperplanes

$$\kappa(s_1, r_1), \dots, \kappa(s_{k-1}, r_{k-1}).$$

In order to specify the U -cleaving tree that these hyperplanes decorate, we utilize the ordering from left to right along the x -axis of the hyperplanes of \underline{P}_σ , specified in Construction 5.8, as well as the i -string $\underline{\iota}$.

We build this tree recursively, and start by positioning $\kappa(s_1, r_1)$ as the decoration of a 2-ary tree T_2 . We hereby restrict Θ_U by letting the first $(S^n \times \mathbb{R})$ -factor of R_U be such that $(T_2, \kappa(s_1, r_1))$ is U -cleaving.

In the recursive step, assume that we have defined the first $l - 1$ factors of R_U and that we are given an l -ary U -cleaving tree $(T_l, \kappa(s_1, r_1), \dots, \kappa(s_{l-1}, r_{l-1}))$ such that taking $l - 1$ hyperplanes of \underline{P}_σ , $P_{j_{\iota_1}}, \dots, P_{j_{\iota_{l-1}}}$, and assigning $P_{j_{\iota_i}}$ to replace the decoration $\kappa(s_i, r_i)$, also yields a U -cleaving tree.

The hyperplane $P_{j_{\iota_l}}$ cleaves timber associated to a specific leaf of the decorated tree $(T_l, P_{j_{\iota_1}}, \dots, P_{j_{\iota_{l-1}}})$. We graft a 2-ary tree onto T_l at this leaf, to obtain the $(l + 1)$ -ary T_{l+1} . We let $\kappa(s_l, r_l)$ be the decoration at the new internal vertex of T_{l+1} , where we define the l 'th factor of R_U by requiring that $(s_l, r_l) \in S^n \times \mathbb{R}$ makes the decorated $(T_{l+1}, \kappa(s_1, r_1), \dots, \kappa(s_l, r_l))$ U -cleaving. The timber at the leaves of the decorated tree $(T_{l+1}, \kappa(s_1, r_1), \dots, \kappa(s_l, r_l))$ are induced by the timber at the same leafs of $(T_{l+1}, P_{j_{\iota_1}}, \dots, P_{j_{\iota_l}})$.

Any edge e_{ij} of a graph $G \in \mathcal{K}^n(k)$ is uniquely determined as the edge attached to the vertices labelled by some ordered pair $i < j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$. Let $\omega_G(i, j) \in \mathbb{Z}_2 =: \{+, -\}$ be given by $\omega_G(i, j) = +$ if e_{ij} points from i to j and $\omega_G(i, j) = -$ if e_{ij} points from j to i .

Denote by $\lambda_G(i, j) \in \{0, \dots, n - 1\}$ the labelling of the edge e_{ij} .

Construction 5.17. We shall construct an E_{n+1} -functor for $\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}$. That is, we are after a functor $D: \mathcal{K}^{n+1} \times S(\text{Ob}(\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n})) \rightarrow S(\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n})$.

Let $G \in \mathcal{K}^{n+1}(k)$ be a graph with underlying permutation given by $\sigma_G \in \Sigma_k$.

Let an i -string $\underline{\iota} \in I_{k-1}|_i$ be given, and let $l \in \{1, \dots, k - 1\}$. We consider the two lost numbers j_{ι_l} and $j_{\iota_{l-1}}$ in the sense of Definition 5.14. To account for the case $l = 1$, we let $j_{\iota_0} := k$. Denote this by $\iota_{\max} := \max\{j_{\iota_l}, j_{\iota_{l-1}}\}$ and $\iota_{\min} := \min\{j_{\iota_l}, j_{\iota_{l-1}}\}$.

We define the k 'th operadic constituent of D as:

$$(5.4) \quad D_k(G, A_0) = \bigcup_{a_0 \in A_0} \bigcup_{i \in \{1, \dots, k-1\}} \bigcup_{\underline{\iota} \in I_{k-1}|_i} \Theta_{a_0}(\sigma_G, \underline{\iota}, (R_{a_0}(\iota_1), \dots, R_{a_0}(\iota_{k-1}))),$$

where to $\iota \in I_{k-1}|_i$ we let the spaces $R_U(\iota)$ be a further restriction of the spaces $S_{\omega_G(\iota_{\min}, \iota_{\max})}^{\lambda_G(\iota_{\min}, \iota_{\max})} \times \mathbb{R}$ considered as the i 'th input to Θ_U , that is, a restriction of the space R_U of Construction 5.16.

The further restriction is given by restricting to the path-component of $[T_{\sigma_G}, P_{\sigma_G}]$.

Here, the hemispheres $S_{\omega_G(\iota_{\min}, \iota_{\max})}^{\lambda_G(\iota_{\min}, \iota_{\max})}$ are given in diagram (5.3).

5.3. Proof that cleavages are E_{n+1} . To state the first lemma, note that maps $G \rightarrow G' \in \mathcal{K}^n(k)$ given by raising the index of an edge of G from i to l where $i < l$, will induce injective maps $D(G, A_0) \hookrightarrow D(G', A)$ given by a restriction of the inclusion $S^i \hookrightarrow S^l$ as one of the coordinates of $R_U(\iota_j)$ under $D_k(G, A_0) \rightarrow D_k(G', A_0)$. This describes how D is a functor of posets, and we use the following three lemmas to check conditions (A)-(C) of Theorem 5.5 to prove that $\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}$ is a coloured E_{n+1} -operad.

Lemma 5.18. *As in (A) of Theorem 5.5, let $L_{(G, A_0)} = \bigcup_{G' < G} D_k(G', A_0)$ denote the latching space. The induced map $L_{(G, A_0)} \hookrightarrow D_k(G', A_0)$ is a fibration*

Proof. The inclusions of submanifolds in (5.3) are of codimension strictly larger than 0, so these are automatically cofibrations. The maps out of $D_k(G', A_0)$ are built out of these maps by restricting to $a_0 \in A_0$ -cleaving trees, along with pushouts and factors of cartesian products. Since whether a decoration of an a_0 -cleaving tree is cleaving or not is an open condition (that is, if it holds for the hyperplane it holds for a small neighborhood of the hyperplane), the associated restriction of inclusions induced from (5.3) will again be an inclusion of submanifolds that are of codimension greater than 0. Each $D_k(G', A_0) \hookrightarrow D_k(G, A_0)$ will hence result in a cofibration that can be obtained as a lower-dimensional skeleton of a CW-structure on $D_k(G, A_0)$. Since the latching space is given by a finite union of these lower-dimensional spaces, the map from the latching space is again a cofibration. \square

Lemma 5.19. $\text{colim}_{(G, A_0) \in (\mathcal{K}^{n+1} \times \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}))_{(k)}} D_k(G, A_0) = (\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n})(-; k)$.

Proof. Any $[T, \underline{P}] \in \mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}(-; k)$ can be obtained as an element of (5.4) for some choice of hemispheres determined by $G \in \mathcal{K}^n(k)$. Note namely that the definition of Θ_U is a function that exactly mimics the cleaving procedure above Definition 3.4, and therefore will $[T, \underline{P}]$ as obtained by this cleaving procedure be obtained since the hemispheres involved in the image of $D_k(G, A_0)$ cover S^n , and since we in Construction 5.17 are taking path-components of $[T_\sigma, P_\sigma]$ for all $\sigma \in \Sigma_k$. \square

We say that for (T, \underline{P}) an S^n -cleaving tree that the hyperplane of the decoration P_j dominates another hyperplane P_l of the decoration of T if P_j and P_l intersect within D^{n+1} and there are points of P_l that lie on $\beta_{[T, \underline{P}]}$ and on one of the subspaces of \mathbb{R}^{n+1} that has been bisected by P_j , but none on the other side.

Lemma 5.20. *Given $A_0 \in S(\text{Ob}(\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}))$ and $G \in \mathcal{K}^{n+1}(k)$, there is a homotopy equivalence $D_k(G, A_0) \simeq A_0$, where A_0 is considered as a subspace of $\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}(-; k)$ by Definition 5.9.*

Another usage of terminology would be that we supply a deformation retraction onto A_0 , which is not a strong deformation retraction, in that we supply a homotopy $F: \mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}(-; k) \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}(-; k)$, where only for $t \in \{0, 1\}$ we guarantee $F(a_0, t) = a_0$ for $a_0 \in A_0 \subset \mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}(-; k)$ included as above.

Proof. We break the proof, specifying the homotopy into three steps. Our overall strategy will be to show in the first step that the effect of different elements a_0 of $\text{Ob}(\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n})$ as input colours to D_k can be neglected, as, similar to the proof of Proposition 3.17, we can push the defining hyperplanes towards tangent-hyperplanes of S^n .

The second step will show that for a given $\iota \in I_{k-1}|_i$, the space

$$\Theta_{a_0}(\sigma_G, \underline{L}, (R_{a_0}(\iota_1), \dots, R_{a_0}(\iota_{k-1})))$$

given as one of the constituents in the union of (5.4) is contractible. Here, we use the ι to fix an ordering of the hyperplanes cleaving S^n . Using this ordering of hyperplanes, we can reparametrize them individually until they all align orthogonally to the first coordinate axis, which hence allows us to reduce back to Step 1, dealing with the case of hyperplanes orthogonal to the first coordinate axis.

In the final step, we show that the contractible spaces of Step 2 are all glued together along a single contractible space containing the element $[T_{\sigma_G}, \underline{P}_{\sigma_G}]$, hence making the entire $D_k(G, A)$ contractible.

Step 1. Assume that the labelling of the edges of $G \in \mathcal{K}^{n+1}(k)$ satisfy $\lambda_G(i, j) = 0$ for all $i < j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, i.e. all edges of G are labelled by 0. In this case, we have that $D_k(G, A_0)$ will pointwise in A_0 be the space of all sets of $k - 1$ hyperplanes P_1, \dots, P_{k-1} orthogonal to the first coordinate axis of \mathbb{R}^{n+1} that cleaves $a_0 \in A_0$, where the parallel hyperplanes are ordered as P_{σ_G} of Construction 5.8, and $\sigma_G \in \Sigma_k$ is the permutation associated to G .

The space $D_k(G, A_0)$ is homotoped onto A_0 by considering the interval $J_{a_0} \subseteq [-1, 1]$ of the first coordinate axis of \mathbb{R}^{n+1} as given in Observation 5.10. Homotoping P_1, \dots, P_k to be equidistant within J_{a_0} for each $a_0 \in A_0$ yields a deformation retraction onto A_0 in the sense of Definition 5.9, since the topology of $\text{Ob}(\text{Cleav}_{S^n})$ as determined by hyperplanes forming the timber lets the endpoints of J_{a_0} vary continuously as functions of $\text{Ob}(\text{Cleav}_{S^n})$ to \mathbb{R}^2 , making the equidistance of hyperplanes continuous as well.

Step 2. For a general $G \in \mathcal{K}^n(k)$ and a fixed i -string \underline{L} , and $a_0 \in A_0$, we see that the space $\Theta_{a_0}(\sigma_G, \underline{L}, (R_{a_0}(\iota_1), \dots, R_{a_0}(\iota_{k-1})))$ is weakly equivalent to a product of hemispheres, considered as a subspace of $\text{Cleav}_{S^n}(-; k)$.

First of all, note that we can homotope a_0 in a similar fashion to Proposition 3.17, bringing the hyperplanes defining a_0 so close to tangent-hyperplanes that they all intersect non-trivially within S^n . Call the result of this deformation $a_1 \in \text{Ob}(\text{Cleav}_{S^n})$. The timber a_1 provides extra freedom of movement of the hyperplanes given by Θ_{a_1} .

We homotope $\Theta_{a_1}(\sigma_G, \underline{L}, (R_{a_1}(\iota_1), \dots, R_{a_1}(\iota_{k-1})))$ by using the ordering of dominance of hyperplanes as specified by \underline{L} . The least dominant hyperplane will be $\kappa(s_{k-1}, r_{k-1})$, which in turn corresponds to a hyperplane P_{k-1} of the parallel hyperplanes \underline{P}_{σ_G} . If P_{k-1} is not the leftmost hyperplane in the configuration of hyperplanes, then there is a hyperplane P' to the immediate left of P_{k-1} . If P_{k-1} is the leftmost hyperplane, then let P' be the hyperplane immediately to the right of P_{k-1} .

The configuration specified by Θ_{a_1} will be such that the hyperplane $\kappa(s_j, r_j)$ corresponding to P' will bound the same timber as $\kappa(s_{k-1}, r_{k-1})$. This means that there is a path in the subspace of $(S^n \times \mathbb{R})^2$ parametrizing $\kappa(s_{k-1}, r_{k-1})$ and $\kappa(s_l, r_l)$ such that $\kappa(s_{k-1}, r_{k-1})$ can be brought to be parallel with $\kappa(s_l, r_l)$. This path can be chosen to be geodesic along the S^n -factor parametrizing $\kappa(s_{k-1}, r_{k-1})$, and uses the freedom of the \mathbb{R}^{n+1} -factor for the parametrizing subspace of both

$\kappa(s_{k-1}, r_{k-1})$ and $\kappa(s_l, r_l)$ to, if necessary, bring these hyperplanes closer to tangent-hyperplanes of S^n . The freedom of bringing these hyperplanes closer to tangent-hyperplanes ensures that any reparametrization by $s' \in S^n$ of $\kappa(s_{k-1}, r_{k-1})$ to $\kappa(s', r'_{k-1})$ can have the associated configuration of hyperplanes cleaving.

With $\kappa(s_{k-1}, r_{k-1})$ and $\kappa(s_j, r_j)$ parallel, they can be translated as close to each other as suited and hereby for all practical purposes count as a single cleaving hyperplane. Therefore, the process now iterates by taking $\kappa(s_{k-2}, r_{k-2})$ and similarly bringing it parallel to the nearby hyperplane as specified above. We continue this process until all the hyperplanes have been brought to be parallel, and hence they can be brought to be orthogonal to the first coordinate axis of \mathbb{R}^{n+1} .

Step 3. Given $\underline{\lambda}$ an i -string, and $\underline{\lambda}$ an l -string, we show that the associated spaces of $\underline{\lambda}$ and $\underline{\lambda}$,

$$\Theta_{a_0}(\sigma_G, \underline{\lambda}, (R_{a_0}(\iota_1), \dots, R_{a_0}(\iota_{k-1}))) \text{ and } \Theta_{a_0}(\sigma_G, \underline{\lambda}, (R_{a_0}(\lambda_1), \dots, R_{a_0}(\lambda_{k-1})))$$

respectively, are glued together along contractible subsets, where we consider these as subsets of $\mathit{Cleav}_{S^n}(-; k)$. Since Step 2 tells us that the space associated to $\underline{\lambda}$ and the one associated to $\underline{\lambda}$ are contractible, we have that the glued spaces are contractible. This follows by combining the Mayer-Vietoris sequence, Hurewicz map and the Van Kampen theorem so that if A and B are two contractible spaces and $A \cap B$ is contractible, then $A \cup B$ is again a contractible space. As we shall see, all spaces associated to elements of $\bigcup_{i=1}^{k-1} I_i$ will be glued together along the common basepoint determined by the hyperplanes \underline{P}_{σ_G} orthogonal to the first coordinate axis of \mathbb{R}^{n+1} as determined by the orientation of G . In effect, the gluing of all these spaces will result in a contractible space.

In order to see how the spaces are glued together, we see in Construction 5.16 that the spaces associated to $\underline{\lambda}$ and $\underline{\lambda}$ are given by choosing new normal-vectors for the hyperplanes P_1, \dots, P_k of \underline{P}_{σ_G} and decorating them on different trees.

Considering $\underline{\lambda}$ and $\underline{\lambda}$ as permutations in Σ_k as given in Remark 5.15, it is a necessary but not sufficient condition that points in the spaces associated to $\underline{\lambda}$ and $\underline{\lambda}$ determined by the tuples $((s_1, r_1), \dots, (s_{k-1}, r_{k-1}))$ and $((s'_1, r'_1), \dots, (s'_{k-1}, r'_{k-1}))$ satisfy

$$(5.5) \quad (s_{\underline{\lambda}^{-1}(i)}, r_{\underline{\lambda}^{-1}(i)}) = (s'_{\underline{\lambda}^{-1}(i)}, r'_{\underline{\lambda}^{-1}(i)})$$

for all $i \in \{1, \dots, k-1\}$, since the associated timber of the cleaving trees have to agree.

Condition (5.5) is not sufficient since the way the hyperplanes dominate each other might be different according to the two trees that the hyperplanes are decorating. Note first of all that if (5.5) is satisfied, and $s_{\underline{\lambda}^{-1}(i)} = s_{\underline{\lambda}^{-1}(i)}$ is the point $S^0_{\omega(\iota(i))}$, all the hyperplanes are parallel and orthogonal to the first coordinate axis, where there is no dominance amongst hyperplanes, identifying the points.

We have an ordering on the hyperplanes of the spaces associated to $\underline{\lambda}$ and $\underline{\lambda}$, given by $P_{\underline{\lambda}(1)}, \dots, P_{\underline{\lambda}(k-1)}$ and $P_{\underline{\lambda}(1)}, \dots, P_{\underline{\lambda}(k-1)}$. Assume we are given $[T, P_{\underline{\lambda}}]$ and $[T', P_{\underline{\lambda}}]$ satisfying (5.5) such that they agree as elements of $D_k(G, A_0)$. We want to show that there is a unique path homotoping them onto trees decorated by hyperplanes orthogonal to the first coordinate axis, in which case Step 1 applies to provide the deformation retraction.

For the hyperplane $P_{\underline{\lambda}(1)}$, no other hyperplanes $P_{\underline{\lambda}(2)}, \dots, P_{\underline{\lambda}(k-1)}$ will dominate $P_{\underline{\lambda}(1)}$.

We can use Step 2 to assume that for the 2-ary tree decorated by only $P_{\underline{l}_1}$, the reparametization of the hyperplane along the geodesic path along the hemisphere $S_{\omega_G(\underline{l}_{1\min}, \underline{l}_{1\max})}^{\lambda_G(\underline{l}_{1\min}, \underline{l}_{1\max})}$ will always be contained in $\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}(-; 2)$.

However, we need to consider these paths for our trees decorated by multiple hyperplanes. That we in Construction 5.17 are taking path-components tells us that the geodesic path along the hemisphere $S_{\omega_G(\underline{l}_{1\min}, \underline{l}_{1\max})}^{\lambda_G(\underline{l}_{1\min}, \underline{l}_{1\max})}$ parametrizing $P_{\underline{l}(1)}$ will be contained in the space associated to \underline{l} . Since the elements $[T, P_{\underline{l}}]$ and $[T', P_{\underline{\lambda}}]$ agree, the hyperplane $P_{\underline{\lambda}^{-1}(\underline{l}(1))}$ as a decoration of $[T', P_{\underline{\lambda}}]$ will be bound to dominate the same hyperplanes as $P_{\underline{l}(1)}$ as an element of $[T, P_{\underline{l}}]$, and this will remain true along the reparametization along the geodesic, until $P_{\underline{l}(1)}$ no longer dominates any other hyperplanes, since otherwise either $[T, P_{\underline{l}}]$ or $[T', P_{\underline{\lambda}}]$ would be reparametrized to non-cleaving trees. To ensure that no new dominance occurs after the potential step where $P_{\underline{l}(1)}$ no longer dominates any other hyperplanes, and the cleaving elements hence would disagree, one translates along the hyperplane using the \mathbb{R} -factor determining its position in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} , moving it at the same speed in the opposite direction as $P_{\underline{l}(1)}$ is moving away from the hyperplanes it used to dominate.

This eventually brings the hyperplanes $P_{\underline{l}(1)}$ parallel with the first coordinate axis of \mathbb{R}^{n+1} , and one iterates this construction for the remaining $P_{\underline{l}(2)}, \dots, P_{\underline{l}(k-1)}$ in that order, to – along a geodesic in the parametrizing hemispheres – bring them all parallel to the first coordinate axis. Finally, having used Step 2, one applies the inverse homotopy of the one from a_1 to a_0 , to make these hyperplanes cleave a_0 .

As noted previously, Step 1 now applies to finish the proof. □

Theorem 5.21. *$\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}$ is a coloured E_{n+1} -operad.*

Proof. Lemmas 5.18, 5.19, and Theorem 5.20 check (A)-(C) in Theorem 5.5, the functor D of Construction 5.17 should satisfy in order for $\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}$ to be E_{n+1} . Note that Lemma 5.20 indeed gives the full naturality as stated in (B), since we give an explicit homotopy equivalence onto $\text{Ob}(\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}) \subset \mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}(-; k)$ that respects morphisms of $S(\text{Ob}(\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}))$. □

Corollary 5.22. *There is an equivalence of operads*

$$H_*(\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}) \cong H_*(\mathcal{D}isk_{n+1}).$$

Proof. By Proposition 3.17 the colours of $\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n}$ are contractible, and further by Proposition 3.18, we can apply Proposition 2.5, so $H_*(\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n})$ is a monochrome operad and Theorem 5.21 together with Remark 5.7 gives the corollary. □

6. SEMIDIRECT PRODUCTS OF THE CLEAVAGE OPERADS

Given a topological space, X , we let $\text{Homeo}(X)$ denote the group of self-homeomorphisms of X .

Similar to having a monochrome G -operad in the category of G -spaces, for coloured topological operads we give the following definition:

Definition 6.1. A topological group G acts on a coloured topological operad, \mathcal{O} , if we are given

- $\therefore G \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(\text{Ob}(\mathcal{O}))$ a continuous map. Given $g \in G$ and $U \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{O})$, under adjunction, we denote the corresponding acted-upon element as $g.U$.

- $\alpha_i : G \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(\mathcal{O}(-; m))$ continuous maps for all $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ and $m \in \mathbb{N}$.

These respect the topological structure of operads; i.e. letting $g \in G$ the following diagram should be commutative for all $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ and $j \in \{1, \dots, m\}$:

$$(6.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} & & \mathcal{O}(A; k+m-1) & & \\ & & \uparrow \circ_i & & \\ & & \mathcal{O}(A; k) \times_{\text{Ob}(\mathcal{O})} \mathcal{O}(-; m) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}(-; m) \\ & \swarrow \alpha_{i+j-1}(g) & \downarrow & \searrow \text{ev}_i & \downarrow \text{ev}_{\text{in}} \\ \mathcal{O}(A; k+m-1) & & \mathcal{O}(A; k) & \longrightarrow & \text{Ob}(\mathcal{O}) \\ & \uparrow \circ_i & \swarrow \alpha_i(g) & \searrow \alpha_j(g) & \\ \mathcal{O}(A; k) \times_{\text{Ob}(\mathcal{O})} \mathcal{O}(-; m) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}(-; m) & & \\ & \downarrow & \downarrow \text{ev}_{\text{in}} & \swarrow g & \\ \mathcal{O}(A; k) & \longrightarrow & \text{Ob}(\mathcal{O}) & & \end{array}$$

In the classical setting, when \mathcal{O} is a monochrome operad, this recovers the notion of a G -operad. In this spirit we call a coloured operad satisfying the above a *coloured G -operad*.

In [19, 2.1], semidirect products of monochrome operads are introduced, and we can expand the notion to the coloured setting by only expanding a little on the operadic evaluation maps:

Definition 6.2. For a coloured topological operad \mathcal{O} with an action of a group G , we can form the *semidirect product* of \mathcal{O} by G , as for the monochrome setting denoted $\mathcal{O} \rtimes G$, by letting

- $\text{Ob}(\mathcal{O} \rtimes G) = \text{Ob}(\mathcal{O})$,
- $\mathcal{O} \rtimes G = \mathcal{O}(-; k) \times G^k$.

Let ev_i and ev_{in} denote the operadic evaluation maps of \mathcal{O} . The operadic evaluation maps ev_i^G and ev_{in}^G for the semidirect product are given by $\text{ev}_i^G(\omega, \rho_1, \dots, \rho_k) = \rho_i \cdot \text{ev}_i(\omega)$ and $\text{ev}_{\text{in}}^G = \text{ev}_{\text{in}}$. As for the monochrome case, the operadic composition $\circ_i : (\mathcal{O} \rtimes G)(-; k) \times_{\text{Ob}(\mathcal{O})} (\mathcal{O} \rtimes G)(-; m) \rightarrow (\mathcal{O} \rtimes G)(-; k+m-1)$ is given by twisting the composition of \mathcal{O} through the action of G in the following sense:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\omega; \rho_1, \dots, \rho_k) \circ_i (\omega'; \eta_1, \dots, \eta_m) \\ &= (\omega \circ_i \rho_i \cdot \omega'; \rho_1, \dots, \rho_{i-1}, \rho_i \cdot \eta_1, \dots, \rho_i \cdot \eta_m, \rho_{i+1}, \dots, \rho_k). \end{aligned}$$

Observation 6.3. As a gadget constructed from \mathbb{R}^{n+1} , there is an induced action of $\text{SO}(n+1)$ on Cleav_{S^n} , precisely:

To an affine oriented hyperplane $P \in \text{Hyp}^{n+1}$ and $\rho \in \text{SO}(n+1)$, letting ρ act on \mathbb{R}^{n+1} by rotation leads P to the affine oriented hyperplane $\rho \cdot P$; hereby $\text{SO}(n+1)$ acts on the space Hyp^{n+1} .

There is also an action of $\text{SO}(n+1)$ on $\text{Ob}(\text{Cleav}_{S^n})$ rotating timber $U \in \text{Ob}(\text{Cleav}_{S^n})$ obtained by cleaving S^n along some hyperplanes to the timber $\rho \cdot U$ obtained by cleaving S^n along the hyperplanes rotated along ρ .

Let $[T, \underline{P}] \in \mathbf{Clev}_{S^n}(U; k)$, for some $U \in \text{Ob}(\mathbf{Clev}_{S^n})$. Let $\rho.[T, \underline{P}] = [T, \rho.\underline{P}]$, understood in the sense that ρ rotates the decorations of T simultaneously. Having $[T, \underline{P}]$ be an element of $\mathbf{Clev}_{S^n}(U; k)$ should be interpreted in the sense that $\rho.[T, \underline{P}]$ is an element of $\mathbf{Clev}_{S^n}(\rho.U; k)$, ensuring that the decorated tree cleaving $\rho.U$ and in turn making this action of $\text{SO}(n + 1)$ on \mathbf{Clev}_{S^n} satisfy Definition 6.1.

The action of Observation 6.3 defines the semidirect product of \mathbf{Clev}_{S^n} by $\text{SO}(n + 1)$, in the sense of Definition 6.2.

Observation 6.4. We can extend the action of \mathbf{Clev}_{S^n} along correspondances as given in Construction 4.2 to an action of $\mathbf{Clev}_{S^n} \rtimes \text{SO}(n + 1)$ on M^{S^n} . This is done for $([T, \underline{P}], \rho_1, \dots, \rho_k) \in (\mathbf{Clev}_{S^n} \rtimes \text{SO}(n + 1))(-; k)$ by the following pullback-diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 M_{[T, \underline{P}]}^{S^n} & \xrightarrow{\phi_{\underline{P}}^*} & (M^{S^n})^k \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{res}_{\underline{P}} \\
 M^{\pi_0(\widehat{\beta}_{[T, \underline{P}]})} & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \prod_{i=1}^k M(\mathbb{C}N_i),
 \end{array}$$

where all spaces are as in Construction 4.2, as is the map ϕ . However, the *twisted restriction map* $\text{res}_{\underline{P}}$ is given at the i 'th factor of $(M^N)^k$ as $\text{res}_{\mathbb{C}N_i} \cdot \rho_i^{-1}$. Here the map $\text{res}_X: M^{S^n} \rightarrow M^X$ denotes the restriction map to the space $X \subseteq S^n$. The element $\rho_i \in \text{SO}(n + 1)$ is considered as a diffeomorphism of S^n , and $\text{res}_X \cdot \rho_i^{-1}$ denotes the precomposition of ρ_i^{-1} of the domain of $f \in M^{S^n}$ prior to applying the restriction map. This preapplication of ρ_i^{-1} allows us to consider $\text{res}_{\mathbb{C}N_i} \cdot \rho_i^{-1}$ as a map that takes points of $\rho_i(\mathbb{C}N_i) \subseteq S^n$ and brings these to $\mathbb{C}N_i$, where a restriction map is subsequently applied.

Note that whereas this allows us to let ϕ be given as the same morphism as in Construction 4.2, which in turn allows us to again identify the pullback space $M_{[T, \underline{P}]}^{S^n}$ as maps from S^n to M that are constant along the blueprint of $[T, \underline{P}]$. However, the fact that we are applying a twisted restriction map means that the associated map $\phi_{\underline{P}}^*$ in the pullback will be different from Construction 4.2. Concretely, $\phi_{\underline{P}}^*$ is given by having the i 'th image maps from S^n to M that are constant along $\rho_i(\mathbb{C}N_i)$.

This description of $\phi_{\underline{P}}^*$ makes this action of correspondences respect the operadic composition, in the sense that for $([T, \underline{P}], \rho_1, \dots, \rho_k)$ and $([T', \underline{P}'], \eta_1, \dots, \eta_m) \circ_i$ -composable as elements of $\mathbf{Clev}_{S^n} \rtimes \text{SO}(n + 1)$, the change of colours by $\rho_i: S^n \rightarrow S^n$ in the operadic composition of the semidirect product makes it necessary for commutativity of operadic associativity diagrams to map $M_{[T, \underline{P}]\circ_i\rho_i.[T', \underline{P}']}^{S^n}$ to the $i + j - 1$ 'th factor of $(M^{S^n})^{k+m-1}$ that are constant along the subspace $\eta_j(\rho_i(\mathbb{C}N_{i+j-1})) \subseteq S^n$, where $j \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ and $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$.

Proposition 6.5. *Actions of $H_*(\mathbf{Clev}_{S^n} \rtimes \text{SO}(n + 1))$ are the same as actions of the homology of the framed little disks operad, in the sense of [19, 5.1].*

Proof. By Theorem 5.21 \mathbf{Clev}_{S^n} is a coloured E_{n+1} -operad, with contractible colours by Proposition 3.17, we have that $H_*(\mathbf{Clev}_{S^n})$ is in particular a quadratic operad, with 3-ary operations relations determined by the Gerstenhaber relations.

The statement now follows by applying [19, 4.4], to see that operadic actions of $H_*(\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n} \rtimes \mathrm{SO}(n+1))$ agree with operadic actions of $H_*(\mathcal{D}isk_{n+1} \rtimes \mathrm{SO}(n+1))$. \square

It is natural to conjecture that there exists a weak equivalence of coloured operads $\mathcal{C}leav_{S^n} \rtimes \mathrm{SO}(n+1) \simeq \mathcal{D}isk_{n+1} \rtimes \mathrm{SO}(n+1)$. However the string of equivalences of Theorem 5.5 does not produce an equivalence extending Theorem 5.21 to the setting of BV_{n+1} -operads. One notices that the intermediate terms given in Theorem 5.5 involve the nerve of the full graph operad. Heuristically, this nerve construction does not see the action of $\mathrm{SO}(n+1)$ on \mathbb{R}^{n+1} . One option for proving such an extension of Theorem 5.21 could be to attempt at making $\mathrm{SO}(n+1)$ -equivariant versions of the nerve of the full graph operad. We shall however not go into these considerations in this paper.

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