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Article:

Cirio, LS and Faria Martins, J (2012) Categorifying the Knizhnik–Zamolodchikov connection. *Differential Geometry and its Applications*, 30 (3). pp. 238-261. ISSN: 0926-2245

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.difgeo.2012.03.004>

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Categorifying the Knizhnik-Zamolodchikov Connection

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Abstract

In the context of higher gauge theory, we construct a flat and fake flat 2-connection, in the configuration space of n particles in the complex plane, categorifying the Knizhnik-Zamolodchikov connection. To this end, we define the differential crossed module of horizontal 2-chord diagrams, categorifying the Lie algebra of horizontal chord diagrams in a set of n parallel copies of the interval. This therefore yields a categorification of the 4-term relation. We carefully discuss the representation theory of differential crossed modules in chain-complexes of vector spaces, which makes it possible to formulate the notion of an infinitesimal 2-R matrix in a differential crossed module.

keyword: higher gauge theory, braided surface, two-dimensional holonomy, chord diagrams, infinitesimal braiding, 4-term relation, differential crossed module, Knizhnik-Zamolodchikov equations, categorical representation.

MSC2010: 16T25, 20F36 (principal); 18D05, 17B37, 53C29, 57Q45 (secondary).

1 Introduction, Motivation and Background

Let $I = [0, 1]$. Given a positive integer n , a braid [12, 13, 34] with n -strands $b = \{x_i(t)\}_{i=1}^n$ is, by definition, a (piecewise smooth, neat) embedding of the manifold $I \sqcup \dots \sqcup I = I^{\sqcup n}$ into $\mathbb{C} \times I$, such that for any i the projection of $x_i(t)$ in the last variable is monotone. In addition we suppose that for every i we have $x_i(0) \in \{1, \dots, n\} \times \{0\}$ and $x_i(1) \in \{1, \dots, n\} \times \{1\}$. Braids are considered equivalent if they differ by a boundary preserving ambient isotopy. Two braids b and b' with n -strands can be multiplied by placing b on top of b' in the obvious way. This defines a group B_n called the Artin braid group [3] with n -strands. This is the group with generators X_i , where $i \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$ and relations

$$X_i X_{i+1} X_i = X_{i+1} X_i X_{i+1}, \text{ if } i \in \{1, \dots, n-2\} \quad (1)$$

$$X_i X_j = X_j X_i, \text{ if } |i-j| \geq 2 \text{ and } i, j \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}. \quad (2)$$

The braid in figure 1 is given by $X_1 X_2 X_1$ in terms of these generators.

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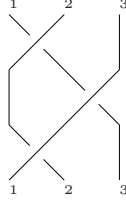


Figure 1: A braid with three strands.

There is an obvious group morphism $p: B_n \rightarrow S_n$ from B_n onto the symmetric group S_n of symmetries of the set $\{1, \dots, n\}$. The pure braid group P_n is by definition the kernel of this map.

Let n be a positive integer. The space $\mathbb{C}(n)$ of n distinguishable particles in the complex plane \mathbb{C} is by definition the manifold on n -tuples $(z_1, \dots, z_n) \in \mathbb{C}^n$ such that $z_i \neq z_j$ if $i \neq j$. This is an aspherical manifold. There exists an obvious action of S_n on $\mathbb{C}(n)$ by permuting coordinates. The space of n indistinguishable particles in the complex plane is defined as $\mathbb{C}(n)/S_n$. Since $\mathbb{C}(n)$ is aspherical then so is $\mathbb{C}(n)/S_n$.

It is well known, and not difficult to see, that the pure braid group P_n is isomorphic to the fundamental group of $\mathbb{C}(n)$, and that the braid group B_n is isomorphic to the fundamental group of $\mathbb{C}(n)/S_n$. Proofs are in [12, 34].

Let us be given a Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} with a \mathbb{C} -valued \mathfrak{g} -invariant non-degenerate symmetric bilinear form $\langle -, - \rangle$. Let $r = \sum_i t_i \otimes s_i \in \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$ be the associated tensor; that is $\langle X, Y \rangle = \sum_i \langle X, s_i \rangle \langle Y, t_i \rangle$, for each $X, Y \in \mathfrak{g}$. Choose a representation of \mathfrak{g} on a vector space V , with action denoted by $x \triangleright v$, with $x \in \mathfrak{g}$ and $v \in V$. Denote the tensor product $V \otimes \dots \otimes V$ of V with itself n times as $V^{\otimes n}$, and the Lie algebra of linear maps $V^{\otimes n} \rightarrow V^{\otimes n}$ by $\text{Hom}(V^{\otimes n})$. Consider the trivial vector bundle $\mathbb{C}(n) \times V^{\otimes n}$. The Knizhnik-Zamolodchikov connection (KZ-connection) is given by the following $\text{Hom}(V^{\otimes n})$ -valued form in the configuration space $\mathbb{C}(n)$

$$A = \frac{\hbar}{2\pi i} \sum_{a < b} \omega_{ab} \phi_{ab}(r),$$

where $a, b \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, $\omega_{ab} = \frac{dz_a - dz_b}{z_a - z_b}$ and $\phi_{ab}(r): V^{\otimes n} \rightarrow V^{\otimes n}$ is the linear map (we call it insertion map) such that

$$\phi_{ab}(r)(v_1 \otimes \dots \otimes v_a \otimes \dots \otimes v_b \otimes \dots \otimes v_n) = \sum_i v_1 \otimes \dots \otimes s_i \triangleright v_a \otimes \dots \otimes t_i \triangleright v_b \otimes \dots \otimes v_n.$$

This connection appeared originally in the context of conformal field theory [35], being also natural in the context of the quantization of the Chern-Simons action [47]; see also the books [32, 38].

We have actions of S_n on $\mathbb{C}(n)$ and of S_n on $V^{\otimes n}$, and therefore the product action of S_n in $\mathbb{C}(n) \times V^{\otimes n}$ is an action by vector bundle maps. Consider the quotient vector bundle $(\mathbb{C}(n) \times V^{\otimes n})/S_n$, over $\mathbb{C}(n)/S_n$. Since, clearly, the KZ-connection is invariant under this action, we also have a quotient connection A on the vector bundle $(\mathbb{C}(n) \times V^{\otimes n})/S_n$. This connection will also be called the KZ-connection.

The KZ-connection A , both in $\mathbb{C}(n)$ and in $\mathbb{C}(n)/S_n$ is flat, in other words the curvature 2-form $dA + \frac{1}{2}A \wedge A$ vanishes. This follows from the \mathfrak{g} -invariance of the (symmetric and non-degenerate) bilinear form $\langle -, - \rangle$, which implies the relation

$$[r_{12} + r_{13}, r_{23}] = 0, \text{ in } \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \subset \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g}), \quad (3)$$

where $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$ is the universal enveloping algebra of \mathfrak{g} . For $r = \sum_i s_i \otimes t_i$, we have put

$$r_{12} = \sum_i s_i \otimes t_i \otimes 1 \quad r_{13} = \sum_i s_i \otimes 1 \otimes t_i \quad r_{23} = \sum_i 1 \otimes s_i \otimes t_i. \quad (4)$$

Relation (3) is called the 4-term relation, [11]. At the level of insertion maps it implies that:

$$\phi_{ab}(r)\phi_{bc}(r) + \phi_{ac}(r)\phi_{bc}(r) = \phi_{bc}(r)\phi_{ab}(r) + \phi_{bc}(r)\phi_{ac}(r), \quad (5)$$

for each $a, b, c \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. We also have rather obviously:

$$[\phi_{ab}(r), \phi_{a'b'}(r)] = 0, \text{ if } \{a, b\} \cap \{a', b'\} = \emptyset. \quad (6)$$

Relations (5) and (6) are called infinitesimal braid relations, being an infinitesimal counterpart of the braid group relations (1) and (2).

We therefore define an *infinitesimal R-matrix* in an arbitrary Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} as being an arbitrary symmetric tensor $r \in \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$ satisfying the 4-term relation (3). Any infinitesimal R-matrix in \mathfrak{g} yields a flat connection $A = \frac{\hbar}{2\pi i} \sum_{a < b} \omega_{ab} \phi_{ab}(r)$ in $\mathbb{C}(n)$, for any representation V of \mathfrak{g} .

The flatness of A , and the fact that A is invariant under the action of the symmetric group S_n , implies in particular that the holonomy of A descends to a group morphism $B_n = \pi_1(\mathbb{C}(n)/S_n) \rightarrow \text{GL}(V^{\otimes n})$, where $\text{GL}(V^{\otimes n})$ is the group of invertible linear maps $V^{\otimes n} \rightarrow V^{\otimes n}$. If \mathfrak{g} is semisimple, $\langle -, - \rangle$ is the Cartan-Killing form and r is the infinitesimal R-matrix associated to $\langle -, - \rangle$, then this representation of the braid group with n -strands is equivalent to the representation of the braid group derived from the R-matrix of the quantum group $U_q(\mathfrak{g})$, for $q = e^{\hbar}$, a beautiful fact known as Kohno's Theorem, [37]; see also [22, 34].

The holonomy of the KZ-connection cannot immediately be extended to links in S^3 . This is because the forms ω_{ab} explode at minimal and maximal points, when two particle trajectories $z_i: I \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ and $z_{i+1}: I \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ collide. Nevertheless, the KZ-connection holonomy can be regularized at maximal and minimal points, as a power series in \hbar [1, 40]. After adding an anomaly correction term, this leads to knot invariants [1, 11, 36, 40], coinciding with the usual quantum group knot invariants [22, 34].

For a positive integer n , we can also consider the Lie algebra \mathfrak{ch}_n , formally generated by the symbols r_{ab} , where $1 \leq a < b \leq n$, satisfying the infinitesimal braid group relations as in (5) and (6). Call it the *Lie algebra of horizontal chord diagrams (in the 1-manifold consisting of n parallel strands)*. Consider the connection form $A = \sum_{1 \leq a < b \leq n} \omega_{ab} r_{ab}$ taking values in \mathfrak{ch}_n . By using Chen integrals [20], as in [37, 36, 11, 34], we can define the holonomy of this connection, living in the space of formal power series over the universal enveloping algebra $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{ch}_n)$ of \mathfrak{ch}_n . As before this holonomy can be regularized at maximal and minimal points of embedded links [1, 40], defining a knot invariant with values in the space of formal power series in the Hopf algebra of chord diagrams in the circle. This invariant is called the Kontsevich integral, and can be proven to be a universal Vassiliev invariants of knots; [34, 36, 11].

In this article we present a categorification of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{ch}_n of horizontal chord diagrams. We do not address the seemingly related categorification of the important case of the Hopf algebra of chord diagrams in the circle (using the framework of this article), which we intend to postpone to a future publication.

The context we will use to categorify \mathfrak{ch}_n is the context of categorical group 2-connections on a manifold M [8, 14, 42, 31]. It is well known [18] that a Lie categorical group can be equivalently described by a crossed module $\mathcal{G} = (\partial: H \rightarrow G, \triangleright)$; see also [7]. Here $\partial: H \rightarrow G$ is a Lie group morphism and \triangleright is a left action of G on H by automorphisms. The Lie algebras of these can be arranged into a differential crossed module $\mathfrak{G} = (\partial: \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}, \triangleright)$. For details see [16, 7, 5], and also [26]. Locally a (fake-flat) 2-connection looks like a pair (A, B) , where A is a 1-form in M with values in \mathfrak{g} and B is a 2-form in M with values in \mathfrak{h} , such that $\partial(B) = dA + \frac{1}{2}A \wedge A$, the curvature of A . A 2-connection is said to be flat if the curvature 3-form $dB + A \wedge \triangleright B$ vanishes.

As principal G -bundles over M with connection have a G -valued holonomy assigned to closed paths $\gamma: [0, 1] = D^1 \rightarrow M$, 2-bundles with a 2-connection taking values in $\mathfrak{G} = (\partial: \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}, \triangleright)$ have a 2-dimensional holonomy, assigned to maps $\Gamma: D^2 = [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow M$, and taking values in H , as well as an underlying 1-dimensional holonomy assigned to paths, living in G . For details see [8, 6, 44, 45, 26, 27, 28].

This 2-dimensional holonomy of a 2-connection is invariant under homotopy of maps $\Gamma: [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow M$, stable in the boundary of the square, and factoring through a 2-dimensional submanifold, a consequence of the invariance of the 2-dimensional holonomy under thin homotopy [8, 44, 26, 27]. If the underlying 2-connection is flat, then the 2-dimensional holonomy depends only on the homotopy class (relative to the boundary) of the map $\Gamma: [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow M$, a fact which we will explore in this article in the context of braided surfaces.

Let s be a non-negative integer. A (simple) braided surface $b_1 \xrightarrow{s} b_2$ [19] (called a braid cobordism in [39]), of branching number s , connecting the braids b_1 and b_2 , seen as embedded 1-manifolds in $D^3 = [0, 1]^3$,

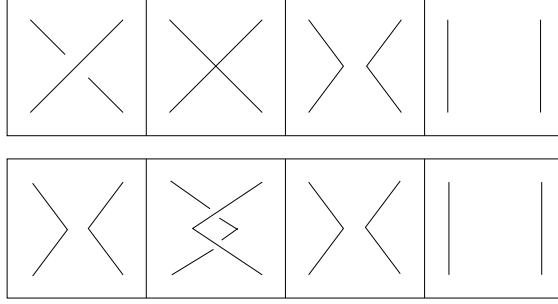


Figure 2: Braided surfaces with branching numbers 1 and 0. In the first case, two strands move to meet each-other and then recombine the other way, in the second case we simply have a Reidemeister-II move, followed by its inverse.

is an embedded 2-manifold \mathcal{S} in $[0, 1]^4 = [0, 1]^3 \times [0, 1]$, defining an embedded cobordism between b_1 and b_2 . We further suppose that the projection of \mathcal{S} onto $\{(0, 0)\} \times D^2$ is a simple branched cover with s branching points, and moreover that the intersection of \mathcal{S} with $[0, 1]^2 \times \{\pm 1\} \times [0, 1]$ does not depend on the last variable. See figure 2 for two examples of braided surfaces, described by their intersections with $D^3 \times \{t\}$, with $t \in [0, 1]$.

Any braided surface $b_1 \xrightarrow{\mathcal{S}} b_2$ with branching number 0 defines a map $S' : D^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}(n)/S_n$, restricting to $b_1 : D^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}(n)/S_n$ and to $b_2 : D^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}(n)/S_n$ on the top and bottom of D^2 , with S' being constant on the left and right sides of D^2 ; see [19, 1.6]. If \mathcal{S} has branching number s then S' is defined on D^2 minus a set with s points, on which S' has a very particular type of singularities, see subsection 3.3.

We therefore aim to define flat 2-connections in the configuration spaces $\mathbb{C}(n)$ and $\mathbb{C}(n)/S_n$, since these naturally assign a 2-dimensional holonomy to a braided surface with no branch points. Namely, choose a flat 2-connection (A, B) in a (for the sake of simplicity trivial) 2-bundle over $\mathbb{C}(n)$. Then if we have a braided surface $b_1 \xrightarrow{\mathcal{S}} b_2$, without branch points, connecting the braids b_1 and b_2 , there will exist one-dimensional holonomies $H(b_1)$ and $H(b_2)$ of b_1 and b_2 (which will now not necessarily be invariant under braid isotopy), related by the 2-dimensional holonomy $H(S')$ of \mathcal{S} : 2-categorically we have a 2-morphism $H(b_1) \xrightarrow{H(S')} H(b_2)$. This two-dimensional holonomy will be invariant under braided surface isotopy, since the 2-connection has vanishing curvature. Moreover it is functorial with respect to the two obvious, horizontal and vertical, compositions of braided surfaces (without branch points). An open problem is whether this two-dimensional holonomy can be regularized in the case when \mathcal{S} has branch points and therefore the map $S' : D^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}(n)/S_n$ has (a very particular type of) singularities.

As Lie algebras act on vector spaces, differential crossed modules (categorically) act on chain complexes of vector spaces, see subsection 4.1 (we will carefully address this kind of categorical representations). This is because given a chain complex \mathcal{V} of vector spaces we can define a differential crossed module $\mathfrak{gl}(\mathcal{V})$ of chain maps $\mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ and homotopies (up to 2-fold homotopies) of \mathcal{V} , see subsection 2.2. This appeared in [25], borrowing ideas from [33, 7, 5, 29]. Categorical representations of crossed modules are also treated in [10, 23]. Defined like this, categorical representations of differential crossed modules have a natural tensor product, acting in the usual tensor product $\overline{\otimes}$ of chain complexes.

Given a chain complex \mathcal{V} , a positive integer n , and chain maps $r_{ab} : \mathcal{V}^{\overline{\otimes} n} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}^{\overline{\otimes} n}$, where $1 \leq a < b \leq n$, as well as chain homotopies (up to 2-fold homotopy) K_{abc} and K_{bac} , where $1 \leq a < b < c \leq n$, of $\mathcal{V}^{\overline{\otimes} n}$, we find necessary and sufficient conditions for a local 2-connection (A, B) in $\mathbb{C}(n)$ of the form

$$A = \sum_{a < b} \omega_{ab} r_{ab} \tag{7}$$

$$B = \sum_{a < b < c} K_{bac} \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{ac} + K_{abc} \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{bc} \tag{8}$$

to be flat, see Theorem 10. We also give sufficient conditions for the 2-dimensional holonomy of it to descend to a 2-dimensional holonomy in $\mathbb{C}(n)/S_n$, namely so that the pair (A, B) is invariant under the action of the symmetric group (this is called the totally symmetric case). This is contained in Theorem 13.

The relations we get for the chain maps r_{ab} as well as the homotopies K_{abc} and K_{bac} lead to the definition of the differential crossed module of totally symmetric horizontal 2-chord diagrams $2\text{ch}_n = (\partial: 2\text{ch}_n \rightarrow \text{ch}_n^+)$. This differential crossed module is defined by generators and relations in Section 3.7, Theorem 21, as the quotient of a free differential crossed module.

Given a differential crossed module $(\partial: \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g})$ acting on a chain complex \mathcal{V} , one would like to find the conditions that the tensors $r \in \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$ and $P \in \bar{\mathfrak{U}}^{(3)}$, which is a quotient of $\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{h} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \oplus \mathfrak{h} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$, provided with a natural map $\hat{\partial}$ onto $\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$, should satisfy in order that, by considering the associated chain maps $\bar{\phi}_{ab}(r)$ and chain homotopies $\bar{\phi}_{abc}(P)$ in $\mathcal{V}^{\otimes n}$, the 2-connection (A, B) with

$$A = \sum_{a < b} \omega_{ab} \bar{\phi}_{ab}(r). \quad (9)$$

$$B = \sum_{a < b < c} \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{ac} \bar{\phi}_{bac}(P) + \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{bc} \bar{\phi}_{abc}(P) \quad (10)$$

is flat and totally symmetric. These conditions are below and define what we call a *totally symmetric infinitesimal 2-R-matrix*:

$$\begin{aligned} r_{12} &= r_{21} \\ \hat{\partial}(P) &= [r_{12} + r_{13}, r_{23}] \\ r_{14} \triangleright (P_{213} + P_{234}) + (r_{12} + r_{23} + r_{24}) \triangleright P_{314} - (r_{13} + r_{34}) \triangleright P_{214} &= 0 \\ r_{23} \triangleright (P_{214} + P_{314}) - r_{14} \triangleright (P_{423} + P_{123}) &= 0 \\ P_{123} + P_{231} + P_{312} &= 0 \\ P_{123} &= P_{132} \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

All of this is explained in Section 4.3.

Open Problems

Several open problems come out of this article.

First of all, it is well known [15] that crossed modules of groups $(\partial: H \rightarrow G)$ are classified, up to weak equivalence, by group cohomology classes k^3 in $H^3(\text{coker}(\partial), \text{ker}(\partial))$, a result that appeared originally in [41]. Similarly [30] differential crossed modules are classified, up to weak equivalence (or what is the same by equivalence in the larger category of Lie 2-algebras [7, 5]), by a Lie algebra cohomology class $k^3 \in H^3(\mathfrak{k}, M)$. Here a differential crossed module $\partial: \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ sits inside the exact sequence of Lie algebras

$$\{0\} \rightarrow M \rightarrow \mathfrak{h} \xrightarrow{\partial} \mathfrak{g} \xrightarrow{\text{proj}} \mathfrak{k} \rightarrow \{0\},$$

with M abelian, and \mathfrak{k} has an obvious induced action on M , well defined by the differential crossed module axioms. Given a differential crossed module $(\mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g})$, the associated cohomology class (the k -invariant) is denoted by $k^3(\mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g})$, and we say that $(\mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g})$ geometrically realizes k^3 .

Problem 1 *Describe the kernel M_n of the boundary map $\partial: 2\text{ch}_n \rightarrow \text{ch}_n^+$ in the differential crossed module $2\text{ch}_n = (\partial: 2\text{ch}_n \rightarrow \text{ch}_n^+)$ of totally symmetric horizontal 2-chord diagrams. (The cokernel is the Lie algebra ch_n of horizontal chord diagrams, generated by r_{ab} , where $1 \leq a < b \leq n$, subject to the infinitesimal braid relations (5) and (6).) Address whether the associated cohomology class $k^3(2\text{ch}_n) \in H^3(\text{ch}_n, M_n)$ is trivial or not.*

Any simple Lie algebra \mathfrak{k} comes [9] with a cohomology class $k^3 \in H^3(\mathfrak{k}, \mathbb{C})$, namely $k(X, Y, Z) = \langle X, [Y, Z] \rangle$, where $\langle -, - \rangle$ is the Cartan-Killing form. Explicit constructions (defined up to weak equivalence) of differential crossed module geometrically realizing this cohomology class appear in [9, 46], leading to the definition of the String Lie-2-algebra.

Problem 2 *Given a simple Lie algebra \mathfrak{k} , address whether there exist totally symmetric infinitesimal 2-R-matrices (r, P) in the crossed modules associated to the cohomology class $k^3 \in H^3(\mathfrak{k}, \mathbb{C})$. It is important that the projection map $\text{proj}: \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{k}$ maps r to the infinitesimal R-matrix in \mathfrak{k} coming from the Cartan-Killing form in \mathfrak{k} , so that we would be obtaining a categorification of the braid group representation coming from the quantum group $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{k})$.*

By considering Chen integrals as in [11, 34], we can define given a braided surface $b_1 \xrightarrow{\mathcal{S}} b_2$, without branch points, with associated map $\mathcal{S}': D^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}(n)/S_n$, a holonomy $H(b_1) \xrightarrow{H(\mathcal{S}')} H(b_2)$, where $H(b_1)$ and $H(b_2)$ take values in the algebra of formal power series in the universal enveloping algebra $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{ch}_n^+)$, a Hopf algebra, and $H(\mathcal{S}')$ takes values in the algebra of formal power series in $\mathcal{U}(2\mathfrak{ch}_n)$.

Problem 3 *Extend this holonomy to the case when \mathcal{S} has branch points. This will require some form of regularization since, in the general case, the associated map $\mathcal{S}': D^2 \setminus \{\text{branch points}\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}(n)/S_n$ will not be defined in all of D^2 , see subsection 3.3, however having a very particular type of singularities. It would be very important to analyze whether the first braided surface of figure 2 has a non-trivial 2-dimensional holonomy or not.*

Problem 4 *Is it possible to define a Hopf algebra crossed module of 2-chord diagrams in the 2-sphere from the relations defining \mathfrak{ch}_n ?*

Problem 5 *As infinitesimal R-matrices in a Lie algebra come naturally from invariant non-degenerate symmetric bilinear forms, it would be important to find a simple geometric way to construct infinitesimal 2-R-matrices.*

2 Differential crossed modules

2.1 Crossed modules of Lie groups and algebras

For details on (Lie) crossed modules see, for example, [4, 7, 16, 17, 24, 26], and references therein.

Definition 1 (Lie crossed module) *A crossed module $\mathcal{G} = (\partial: H \rightarrow G, \triangleright)$ is given by a group morphism $\partial: H \rightarrow G$ together with a left action \triangleright of G on H by automorphisms, such that:*

1. $\partial(g \triangleright h) = g \partial(h) g^{-1}$; for each $g \in G$ and $h \in H$,
2. $\partial(h) \triangleright h' = h h' h^{-1}$; for each $h, h' \in H$.

If both G and H are Lie groups, $\partial: H \rightarrow G$ is a smooth morphism, and the left action of G on H is smooth then \mathcal{G} will be called a Lie crossed module. A pre-crossed module is defined analogously, however skipping the second condition.

A morphism $\mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}'$ from the crossed module $\mathcal{G} = (\partial: H \rightarrow G, \triangleright)$ to the crossed module $\mathcal{G}' = (\partial': H' \rightarrow G', \triangleright')$ is given by a pair of maps $\phi: G \rightarrow G'$ and $\psi: H \rightarrow H'$ which make the following diagram commutative,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H & \xrightarrow{\partial} & G \\ \psi \downarrow & & \downarrow \phi \\ H' & \xrightarrow{\partial'} & G' \end{array}$$

and such that $\psi(g \triangleright e) = \phi(g) \triangleright' \psi(e)$ for each $e \in H$ and each $g \in G$.

Example 2 Let G be a Lie group and V a vector space carrying a representation ρ of G . Then we can define a crossed module $(V \xrightarrow{v \mapsto 1_G} G, \rho)$.

Example 3 Let G be a connected Lie group and $\text{Aut}(G)$ be the Lie group of all automorphisms of G . We have a left action of $\text{Aut}(G)$ on G by automorphisms, where $f \triangleright g = f(g)$, for $f \in \text{Aut}(G)$ and $g \in G$. Together with the map $g \in G \mapsto \text{Ad}_g$ which sends $g \in G$ to the automorphism $h \mapsto ghg^{-1}$ this defines a crossed module.

Given a Lie crossed module $\mathcal{G} = (\partial: H \rightarrow G, \triangleright)$, we have an induced Lie algebra map $\partial: \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$, and a derived action of \mathfrak{g} on \mathfrak{h} (also denoted by \triangleright). This forms a differential crossed module, in the sense of the following definition - see [4, 5, 8, 26, 27].

Definition 4 (Differential crossed module) A differential crossed module $\mathfrak{G} = (\partial: \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}, \triangleright)$ is given by a Lie algebra morphism $\partial: \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ together with a left action of \mathfrak{g} on the underlying vector space of \mathfrak{h} , such that:

1. For any $X \in \mathfrak{g}$ the map $\xi \in \mathfrak{h} \mapsto X \triangleright \xi \in \mathfrak{h}$ is a derivation of \mathfrak{h} , in other words

$$X \triangleright [\xi, \nu] = [X \triangleright \xi, \nu] + [\xi, X \triangleright \nu]; \text{ for each } X \in \mathfrak{g}, \text{ and each } \xi, \nu \in \mathfrak{h}. \quad (12)$$

2. The map $\mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \text{Der}(\mathfrak{h})$ from \mathfrak{g} into the derivation algebra of \mathfrak{h} induced by the action of \mathfrak{g} on \mathfrak{h} is a Lie algebra morphism, in other words:

$$[X, Y] \triangleright \xi = X \triangleright (Y \triangleright \xi) - Y \triangleright (X \triangleright \xi); \text{ for each } X, Y \in \mathfrak{g} \text{ and } \xi \in \mathfrak{h}, \quad (13)$$

- 3.

$$\partial(X \triangleright \xi) = [X, \partial(\xi)]; \text{ for each } X \in \mathfrak{g}, \text{ and each } \xi \in \mathfrak{h}, \quad (14)$$

- 4.

$$\partial(\xi) \triangleright \nu = [\xi, \nu]; \text{ for each } \xi, \nu \in \mathfrak{h}. \quad (15)$$

As before, a differential pre-crossed module is defined analogously, but skipping the fourth condition.

In any differential crossed module we have:

$$\partial(\xi) \triangleright \nu = [\xi, \nu] = -[\nu, \xi] = \partial(\nu) \triangleright \xi, \text{ for each } \xi, \nu \in \mathfrak{h}. \quad (16)$$

We have a functor which sends a Lie crossed module to its associated differential crossed module. On the other hand, given a differential crossed module $\mathfrak{G} = (\partial: \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}, \triangleright)$ there exists a unique (up to isomorphism) crossed module of simply connected Lie groups $\mathcal{G} = (\partial: H \rightarrow G, \triangleright)$ whose differential form is \mathfrak{G} .

2.2 Differential crossed modules from complexes of vector spaces

2.2.1 Short complexes

Let $\mathcal{V} = (V \xrightarrow{\partial} U)$ be a short complex of (finite dimensional) vector spaces. In other words V and U are vector spaces and $\partial: V \rightarrow U$ is a linear map. Let us define a differential crossed module $\mathfrak{gl}(\mathcal{V}) = (\beta: \mathfrak{gl}^1(\mathcal{V}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}^0(\mathcal{V}), \triangleright)$. This is a well known construction; see for example [5, 7, 29]. For details on the construction of the associated Lie crossed module $\text{GL}(\mathcal{V}) = (\beta: \text{GL}^1(\mathcal{V}) \rightarrow \text{GL}^0(\mathcal{V}), \triangleright)$ see [25].

Consider the algebra $\text{Hom}^0(\mathcal{V})$ chain maps $f: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$, with composition as product. The Lie algebra $\mathfrak{gl}^0(\mathcal{V})$ is identical to $\text{Hom}^0(\mathcal{V})$ as a vector space, with bracket given by the commutator in $\text{Hom}^0(\mathcal{V})$; in other words $[F, F'] = F \circ F' - F' \circ F$, for any two chain maps $F, F': \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$.

The Lie algebra $\mathfrak{gl}^1(\mathcal{V})$ is given by the vector space $\text{Hom}^1(\mathcal{V})$ of all maps $s: U \rightarrow V$, with bracket given by

$$[s, t] = s\partial t - t\partial s.$$

The map $\beta: \mathfrak{gl}^1(\mathcal{V}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}^0(\mathcal{V})$ such that

$$\beta(s) = (s\partial, \partial s)$$

is a morphism of Lie algebras. A left action of $\mathfrak{gl}^0(\mathcal{V})$ on $\mathfrak{gl}^1(\mathcal{V})$, by derivations, can be defined as

$$(f_V, f_U) \triangleright s = f_V s - s f_U.$$

Simple calculations prove that this indeed defines a differential crossed module.

2.2.2 Long complexes

By slightly modifying the previous construction in Section 2.2.1, we can construct a differential crossed module

$$\mathfrak{gl}(\mathcal{V}) = (\beta: \mathfrak{gl}^1(\mathcal{V}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}^0(\mathcal{V}), \triangleright)$$

from any complex of vector spaces $\mathcal{V} = (\dots \xrightarrow{\partial} V_n \xrightarrow{\partial} V_{n-1} \xrightarrow{\partial} \dots)$; this appeared in [25, 28], with ideas borrowed from [33]. We can also analogously construct an associated Lie crossed module $\text{GL}(\mathcal{V}) = (\beta: \text{GL}^1(\mathcal{V}) \rightarrow \text{GL}^0(\mathcal{V}), \triangleright)$; see [25].

First of all define a Lie algebra $\mathfrak{gl}^0(\mathcal{V})$, given by all chain maps $f: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$, with the usual commutator of chain maps giving the Lie algebra structure.

A degree n map $h: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ is given by a sequence of linear maps $h_i: V_i \rightarrow V_{i+n}$, without any compatibility relations with ∂ . We denote the vector space of degree- n maps by $\text{Hom}^n(\mathcal{V})$. We can define a Lie algebra structure on the vector space $\text{Hom}^1(\mathcal{V})$ of degree 1 maps where:

$$[s, t] = s\partial t - t\partial s + st\partial - ts\partial.$$

The bilinearity and antisymmetry of this bracket are immediate, whereas Jacobi identity follows from an explicit calculation. Moreover, the usual chain-complex boundary map $\beta: \text{Hom}^1(\mathcal{V}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}^0(\mathcal{V})$ such that

$$\beta(s) = \partial s + s\partial$$

is a Lie algebra morphism. There exists an action of $\mathfrak{gl}^0(\mathcal{V})$ on $\text{Hom}^1(\mathcal{V})$ such that:

$$f \triangleright s = f s - s f.$$

An explicit calculation shows that this is an action by derivations. Moreover we have

$$\beta(f \triangleright s) = [f, \beta(s)], \text{ for each } f \in \mathfrak{gl}^0(\mathcal{V}) \text{ and } s \in \text{Hom}^1(\mathcal{V}).$$

We do not always have a differential crossed module since the second Peiffer identity $[s, t] = \beta(s) \triangleright t$ may fail in general, unless we are considering a complex of length two. Consider the map $\beta': \text{Hom}^2(\mathcal{V}) \rightarrow \text{Hom}^1(\mathcal{V})$ such that

$$\beta'(h) = h\partial - \partial h.$$

Then $\beta'(\text{Hom}^2(\mathcal{V}))$ is a $\mathfrak{gl}^0(\mathcal{V})$ -invariant Lie algebra ideal of $\text{Hom}^1(\mathcal{V})$, contained in $\ker(\beta)$. In fact for $h \in \text{Hom}^2(\mathcal{V})$ and $f \in \mathfrak{gl}^0(\mathcal{V})$ we have:

$$f \triangleright \beta'(h) = \beta'(f h - h f),$$

and also

$$[s, \beta'(h)] = \beta'(h\partial s - \partial h s).$$

We can therefore define a Lie algebra

$$\mathfrak{gl}^1(\mathcal{V}) = \frac{\text{Hom}^1(\mathcal{V})}{\beta'(\text{Hom}^2(\mathcal{V}))},$$

provided with a (quotient) map

$$\beta: \mathfrak{gl}^1(\mathcal{V}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}^0(\mathcal{V})$$

and a quotient action \triangleright by derivations of $\mathfrak{gl}^0(\mathcal{V})$ on $\mathfrak{gl}^1(\mathcal{V})$. To prove this is a crossed module of Lie algebras we must check $\beta(s) \triangleright t = [s, t]$, in the quotient. This follows from

$$\beta(s) \triangleright t - [s, t] = \beta'(st), \text{ for each } s, t \in \text{Hom}^1(\mathcal{V}). \quad (17)$$

3 A 2-connection categorifying the Knizhnik-Zamolodchikov connection and the differential crossed module of (totally symmetric) horizontal 2-chord diagrams

3.1 Local 2-connections

Fix a manifold M . Given a vector space U , we denote the vector space of U -valued differential n -forms in M as $\Omega^n(M, U)$. Let V and W be vector spaces. Suppose we have a bilinear map $L: U \times V \rightarrow W$. If we are given U and V valued forms $\mu \in \Omega^a(M, U)$ and $\nu \in \Omega^b(M, V)$ we define the W -valued $(a+b)$ -form $\mu \wedge^L \nu$ in M as:

$$\mu \wedge^L \nu = \frac{(a+b)!}{a!b!} \text{Alt}(\mu \otimes^L \nu) \in \Omega^{a+b}(M, W).$$

Here $\mu \otimes^L \nu$ is the covariant tensor $L \circ (\mu \times \nu)$ and Alt denotes the natural projection from the vector space of W -valued covariant tensor fields in M onto the vector space of W -valued differential forms in M .

Given a Lie crossed module $\mathcal{G} = (\partial: H \rightarrow G, \triangleright)$ with associated differential crossed module $\mathfrak{G} = (\partial: \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}, \triangleright)$, a \mathfrak{G} -valued (and fake-flat) local 2-connection pair (A, B) in M is given by a \mathfrak{g} -valued 1-form $A \in \Omega^1(M, \mathfrak{g})$ and a \mathfrak{h} -valued 2-form $B \in \Omega^2(M, \mathfrak{h})$ such that

$$\partial(B) = F_A \doteq dA + \frac{1}{2}A \wedge^{[-, -]} A. \quad (18)$$

(Here the bilinear map used to define the exterior product is given by the Lie bracket $[-, -]$). This means that for vector fields X and Y in M we have:

$$\partial(B(X, Y)) = dA(X, Y) + [A(X), A(Y)]. \quad (19)$$

Note that $F_A = dA + \frac{1}{2}A \wedge^{[-, -]} A$ is the usual curvature 2-form of the connection form A . The curvature 3-form of a local 2-connection pair (A, B) is given by

$$\mathcal{M}_{(A, B)} = dB + A \wedge^{\triangleright} B. \quad (20)$$

(In this case the bilinear map appearing in the exterior product is $(X, v) \in \mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{h} \mapsto X \triangleright v \in \mathfrak{h}$.) For any vector fields X, Y and Z in M we therefore must have:

$$\mathcal{M}_{(A, B)}(X, Y, Z) = dB(X, Y, Z) + A(X) \triangleright B(Y, Z) + A(Y) \triangleright B(Z, X) + A(Z) \triangleright B(X, Y). \quad (21)$$

A local 2-connection is said to be flat if its curvature 3-form vanishes.

3.2 The 2-dimensional holonomy of a local 2-connection

Consider a Lie crossed module $\mathcal{G} = (\partial: H \rightarrow G, \triangleright)$ with associated differential crossed module $\mathfrak{G} = (\partial: \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}, \triangleright)$. A local 2-connection in a manifold determines a 2-dimensional holonomy, in the sense we now present.

3.2.1 Paths and 2-paths in M

A path is by definition a piecewise smooth map $\gamma: D^1 = [0, 1] \rightarrow M$. Paths γ, γ' in M can be concatenated to give a path $\gamma\gamma'$ in M if the end-point $\partial_1^+(\gamma) \doteq \gamma(1)$ of γ coincides with the initial point $\gamma'(0) = \partial_1^-(\gamma')$ of γ' . As usual

$$\gamma\gamma'(s) = \begin{cases} \gamma(2s), & s \in [0, 1/2] \\ \gamma'(2s-1), & s \in [1/2, 1] \end{cases}$$

A 2-path is by definition a map $\Gamma: D^2 = [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow M$, piecewise smooth for some paving of the square D^2 by polygons. We also assume that $\partial_1^+(\Gamma) = \Gamma(1, s)$ and $\partial_1^-(\Gamma) = \Gamma(0, s)$ are each constant paths. Define also (not necessarily constant) 2-paths $\partial_2^\pm(\Gamma)$ as being the restrictions $\Gamma(t, 1)$ and $\Gamma(t, 0)$ of Γ .

Note that we have horizontal and vertical concatenations of 2-paths Γ and Γ' , defined as long as they coincide on the relevant side of the square.

3.2.2 Edges and disks in a crossed module \mathcal{G} .

Let $\mathcal{G} = (\partial: H \rightarrow G, \triangleright)$ be a crossed module. An edge in \mathcal{G} is by definition an arrow colored with an element $g \in G$, in other words a diagram of the form:

$$* \xrightarrow{g} *, \text{ where } g \in G.$$

Edges in \mathcal{G} can be composed in the obvious way:

$$* \xrightarrow{g} * \xrightarrow{g'} * = * \xrightarrow{gg'} *.$$

Analogously, disks in \mathcal{G} are diagrams of the form:

$$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccc} & g' & \\ & \curvearrowright & \\ * & e & * \\ & \curvearrowleft & \\ & g & \end{array} \end{array} \quad (22)$$

where $g, g' \in G$ and $e \in H$ is such that $\partial(e)^{-1}g = g'$. Disks in \mathcal{G} can be composed horizontally and vertically. The horizontal composition of disks in \mathcal{G} is always defined for any two disks and has the form:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \begin{array}{ccc} & g'_1 & \\ & \curvearrowright & \\ * & e & * \\ & \curvearrowleft & \\ & g_1 & \end{array} & \begin{array}{ccc} & g'_2 & \\ & \curvearrowright & \\ * & e' & * \\ & \curvearrowleft & \\ & g_2 & \end{array} & = & \begin{array}{ccc} & g'_1 g'_2 & \\ & \curvearrowright & \\ * & (g_1 \triangleright e') e & * \\ & \curvearrowleft & \\ & g_1 g_2 & \end{array} \end{array}$$

The vertical composition of two disks in \mathcal{G} is only well defined if the edge in \mathcal{G} assigned to the bottom of the first disk coincides with the edge assigned to the top of the second disk, and it has the form:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \begin{array}{ccc} & g'' & \\ & \curvearrowright & \\ * & e' & * \\ & \curvearrowleft & \\ & g' & \end{array} & = & \begin{array}{ccc} & g'' & \\ & \curvearrowright & \\ * & ee' & * \\ & \curvearrowleft & \\ & g & \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{ccc} & g' & \\ & \curvearrowright & \\ * & e & * \\ & \curvearrowleft & \\ & g & \end{array} & & \end{array}$$

These horizontal and vertical compositions of disks in \mathcal{G} are associative and further they satisfy the interchange condition [17], familiar in two-dimensional category theory.

3.2.3 The form of a 2-dimensional holonomy

Let M be a manifold, and let G be a Lie group with Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} . Let $\gamma: [0, 1] \rightarrow M$ be a piecewise smooth map. Let $A \in \Omega^1(M, \mathfrak{g})$ be a \mathfrak{g} -valued 1-form in M . We can integrate A with respect to γ in the usual way, by defining ${}^A g_\gamma(t) \in G$ as the solution of the differential equation in G :

$$\frac{d}{dt} {}^A g_\gamma(t) = {}^A g_\gamma(t) A \left(\frac{d}{dt} \gamma(t) \right),$$

with initial condition ${}^A g_\gamma(0) = 1_G$. Put ${}^A g_\gamma \doteq {}^A g_\gamma(1)$. If γ_1 and γ_2 are piecewise smooth maps with $\gamma_1(1) = \gamma_2(0)$, we have that ${}^A g_{\gamma_1 \gamma_2} = {}^A g_{\gamma_1} {}^A g_{\gamma_2}$.

Let $\mathcal{G} = (\partial: H \rightarrow G, \triangleright)$ be a Lie crossed module and let $\mathfrak{G} = (\partial: \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}, \triangleright)$ be the associated differential crossed module. If we have $B \in \Omega^2(M, \mathfrak{h})$ with $\partial(B) = F_A \doteq dA + \frac{1}{2}A \wedge^{[\cdot, \cdot]} A$, which therefore means that (A, B) is a local 2-connection, we define ${}^{(A, B)} e_\Gamma(t, s) \in H$ as being the solution of the differential equation (where we put $\gamma_s(t) = \Gamma(t, s)$)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial s} {}^{(A, B)} e_\Gamma(t, s) = {}^{(A, B)} e_\Gamma(t, s) \int_0^t {}^A g_{\gamma_s(t')} \triangleright B \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \gamma_s(t'), \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \gamma_s(t') \right) dt'$$

with initial conditions

$${}^{(A, B)} e_\Gamma(t, 0) = 1_H, \quad \forall t \in [0, 1].$$

Put ${}^{(A, B)} e_\Gamma = {}^{(A, B)} e_\Gamma(1, 1)$. The following result is proven in [8, 45, 26, 27, 28].

Theorem 5 *Let M be a smooth manifold with a local 2-connection pair (A, B) , taking values in the differential crossed module $\mathfrak{G} = (\partial: \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}, \triangleright)$, associated to the Lie crossed module $\mathcal{G} = (\partial: H \rightarrow G, \triangleright)$. The assignment $\Gamma \mapsto \text{Hol}(\Gamma)$, which to a 2-path Γ associates*

$$\text{Hol}(\Gamma) = \begin{array}{ccc} & g_{\partial_2^+}^A(\Gamma) & \\ & \curvearrowright & \\ * & e_\Gamma^{(A, B)} & * \\ & \curvearrowleft & \\ & g_{\partial_2^-}^A(\Gamma) & \end{array}$$

preserves horizontal and vertical composites. In other words

$$\text{Hol}(\Gamma\Gamma') = \text{Hol}(\Gamma)\text{Hol}(\Gamma')$$

and

$$\text{Hol} \left(\frac{\Gamma}{\Gamma'} \right) = \frac{\text{Hol}(\Gamma)}{\text{Hol}(\Gamma')}.$$

As is the case of 1-dimensional holonomy, the variation of the holonomy when we vary the 2-paths is ruled by the curvature 3-form [8, 44, 45]. It is proven in [26, 27] that:

Theorem 6 *Suppose (A, B) is flat and that Γ and Γ' are homotopic, relative to the boundary of D^2 . Then $\text{Hol}(\Gamma) = \text{Hol}(\Gamma')$.*

3.3 Configuration spaces and braided surfaces

Definition 7 Let n be a positive integer. The configuration space $\mathbb{C}(n)$ of n distinguishable particles in the complex plane \mathbb{C} is the set of tuples (x_1, \dots, x_n) in \mathbb{C}^n such that $x_i \neq x_j$ if $i \neq j$. This space has an obvious properly discontinuous action of the symmetric group S_n by permutation of coordinates. We thus define the space of n indistinguishable particles as $\mathbb{C}(n)/S_n$, a manifold of dimension $2n$.

The pure braid group P_n is isomorphic to the fundamental group of $\mathbb{C}(n)$, whereas the braid group B_n is isomorphic to the fundamental group of $\mathbb{C}(n)/S_n$.

A particular set of maps we would like to consider are the branching maps $m^\pm: B^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}(2)/S_2$ from the unit ball of \mathbb{C} (minus the origin) to the configuration space $\mathbb{C}(2)/S_2$, defined as (in polar coordinates):

$$m^+(\theta, r) = (-\exp(i\theta/2), \exp(i\theta/2))r$$

and

$$m^-(\theta, r) = (-\exp(-i\theta/2), \exp(-i\theta/2))r.$$

These correspond to the type of catastrophe that happens when we try to interpret the first braided surface of figure 2 as a map $D^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}(2)$. If we restrict to the boundary S^1 of the 2-ball we thus obtain the standard generators of the braid group B_2 . These branching maps can be generalized to maps $m_i^\pm: B^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}(n)/S_n$ creating a branch point connecting the i -th and $(i+1)$ -strands of a braided surface.

The following is a slightly non-standard definition of braided surfaces, however well adapted to address their two-dimensional holonomy. For a detailed description of the concept of a braided surface we refer for example to [19].

Definition 8 (Braided surface) Let s be a non-negative integer. A braided surface \mathcal{S} (of branching number s , and degree n) is given by a map $S': D^2 \setminus \sigma(\mathcal{S}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}(n)/S_n$ (where as usual $D^2 = [0, 1]^2$), such that:

1. The set $\sigma(\mathcal{S})$ is a set with s points, contained in the interior of D^2 . Each element of $\sigma(\mathcal{S})$ corresponds therefore to some branch point of \mathcal{S} .
2. The map S' is smooth.
3. There exists a disk around each element of $\sigma(\mathcal{S})$ where S' is isotopic to some branching map m_i^\pm .
4. The restrictions $\partial_1^\pm(S'): [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}(n)/S_n$ of S' to the left and right sides of D^2 are each constant paths.
5. The restrictions $b_1 = \partial_2^+(S'): [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}(n)/S_n$ and $b_2 = \partial_2^-(S'): [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}(n)/S_n$ of S' to the top and bottom sides of D^2 each define braids.

Definition 9 Two braided surfaces are equivalent if there exists a smooth homotopy between them which at each point is a braided surface.

3.4 Arnold Lemma and Arnold basis

The basis (defined by Arnold) of the cohomology ring of the configuration space $\mathbb{C}(n)$ described in this subsection will be crucial later, essentially leading to Theorem 10 below, and the definition of the differential crossed module of horizontal 2-chord diagrams in Section 3.7.

In [2], Arnold addressed the cohomology ring (over the ring \mathbb{Z} of integers) of the configuration space $\mathbb{C}(n)$ of n -particles in \mathbb{C} (from which the results below can be inferred). Consider the following closed 1-forms:

$$\omega_{ab} = \frac{dz_a - dz_b}{z_a - z_b}.$$

These satisfy the following relation (which is easy to prove), usually called Arnold's Lemma:

$$\omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{bc} + \omega_{bc} \wedge \omega_{ca} + \omega_{ca} \wedge \omega_{ab} = 0. \tag{23}$$

Consider the graded commutative algebra of differential forms in $\mathbb{C}(n)$, with wedge product. Let A_n be the subalgebra of it generated by the 1-forms ω_{ab} . Then A_n is isomorphic to the (De Rham) cohomology ring of $\mathbb{C}(n)$, and in particular a differential form in A_n is zero if and only if it is cohomologous to zero.

Basis for the degree 2 and 3 components of A_n are, respectively:

$$\{\omega_{i_a j_a} \wedge \omega_{i_b j_b} \text{ s.t. } i_k < j_k \text{ and } j_k < j_{k'} \text{ for } k < k'\}. \quad (24)$$

and

$$\{\omega_{i_a j_a} \wedge \omega_{i_b j_b} \wedge \omega_{i_c j_c} \text{ s.t. } i_k < j_k \text{ and } j_k < j_{k'} \text{ for } k < k'\}, \quad (25)$$

where all indices run in $\{1, \dots, n\}$.

From this we can see that if $n = 3$ and $n = 4$ (respectively) then the following differential forms in $\mathbb{C}(n)$ are linearly independent (which can easily be proved directly):

$$\omega_{12} \wedge \omega_{13}, \quad \omega_{12} \wedge \omega_{23}$$

and

$$\omega_{12} \wedge \omega_{13} \wedge \omega_{14}, \quad \omega_{12} \wedge \omega_{23} \wedge \omega_{14}, \quad \omega_{12} \wedge \omega_{13} \wedge \omega_{24}, \quad \omega_{12} \wedge \omega_{23} \wedge \omega_{24}, \quad \omega_{12} \wedge \omega_{13} \wedge \omega_{34}, \quad \omega_{12} \wedge \omega_{23} \wedge \omega_{34}.$$

3.5 Flatness conditions for $\mathfrak{gl}(\mathcal{V})$ -valued 2-connections

Let \mathcal{V} be a chain complex of vector spaces. Recall the construction of the differential crossed module $\mathfrak{gl}(\mathcal{V}) = (\beta: \mathfrak{gl}^1(\mathcal{V}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}^0(\mathcal{V}), \triangleright)$ defined from \mathcal{V} , subsection 2.2. Consider a positive integer n . Suppose we have a representation $\sigma \in S_n \mapsto \rho_\sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{V})$ of the symmetric group S_n on \mathcal{V} by (necessarily invertible) chain maps. (The main example for this paper is the case when \mathcal{V} is the tensor product of n copies of a chain complex \mathcal{W} , with the obvious action of S_n). Then $\rho_\sigma(f) = \rho_\sigma f \rho_\sigma^{-1}$ and $\rho_\sigma(s) = \rho_\sigma s \rho_\sigma^{-1}$, for $f \in \mathfrak{gl}^0(\mathcal{V})$ and $s \in \mathfrak{gl}^1(\mathcal{V})$, define a representation of S_n by differential crossed module maps $\mathfrak{gl}(\mathcal{V}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(\mathcal{V})$.

We are interested in flat local 2-connection pairs (A, B) in $\mathbb{C}(n)$ with values in the differential crossed module $\mathfrak{gl}(\mathcal{V})$, such that the associated two-dimensional holonomy descends to a two-dimensional holonomy in $\mathbb{C}(n)/S_n$. Any map $\gamma: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}(n)/S_n$ can be lifted to $\mathbb{C}(n)$, and all liftings are related by the action of S_n on $\mathbb{C}(n)$. So does any homotopy Γ connecting paths γ and γ' in $\mathbb{C}(n)/S_n$. Therefore defining a 2-dimensional holonomy in $\mathbb{C}(n)/S_n$ directly from (A, B) can be achieved if the local 2-connection pair (A, B) is invariant under the symmetric group S_n , in the sense that for each $\sigma \in S_n$

$$\rho_\sigma^{-1}(\sigma^*(A)) = A \text{ and } \rho_\sigma^{-1}(\sigma^*(B)) = B \quad (26)$$

where $\sigma: \mathbb{C}(n) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}(n)$ denotes the obvious diffeomorphism given by σ .¹

In light of this discussion, let us start by addressing flat $\mathfrak{gl}(\mathcal{V})$ -valued local 2-connection pairs in $\mathbb{C}(n)$. Consider a family of chain maps $\{r_{ab}\} \in \mathfrak{gl}^0(\mathcal{V})$ ($a, b \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, $a \neq b$) such that

$$r_{ab} = r_{ba}, \quad [r_{ab}, r_{cd}] = 0 \text{ for } \{a, b\} \cap \{c, d\} = \emptyset \quad (27)$$

and the closed differential forms

$$\omega_{ab} = \frac{dz_a - dz_b}{z_a - z_b}$$

on $\mathbb{C}(n)$. We define a $\mathfrak{gl}^0(\mathcal{V})$ -valued 1-form A over $\mathbb{C}(n)$ as:

$$A = \sum_{a < b} \omega_{ab} r_{ab}. \quad (28)$$

The curvature $F_A = dA + \frac{1}{2}A \wedge^{[-, -]} A$ of A is then (since the forms ω_{ab} are closed):

$$F_A = \frac{1}{2}A \wedge^{[-, -]} A = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i < j; k < l} [r_{ij}, r_{kl}] \omega_{ij} \wedge \omega_{kl}$$

¹There may be some space for relaxing the S_n invariance of (A, B) by considering non-trivial 2-vector bundles over $\mathbb{C}(n)/S_n$.

and only the terms with one repeated index among (i, j, k, l) contribute; by equation (27). Considering the various cases we can write (these calculations appear in [11, 34, 36]):

$$\begin{aligned} F_A &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i < j < l} + \sum_{i < l < j} \right) [r_{ij}, r_{il}] \omega_{ij} \wedge \omega_{il} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k < i < j} [r_{ij}, r_{ki}] \omega_{lj} \wedge \omega_{kl} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i < j < l} [r_{ij}, r_{jl}] \omega_{ij} \wedge \omega_{jl} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i < k < j} + \sum_{k < i < j} \right) [r_{ij}, r_{kj}] \omega_{ij} \wedge \omega_{kj} \\ &= \sum_{a < b < c} [r_{ab}, r_{ac}] \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{ac} + [r_{ab}, r_{bc}] \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{bc} + [r_{ac}, r_{bc}] \omega_{ac} \wedge \omega_{bc}. \end{aligned}$$

We express F_A along the Arnold basis of 2-forms

$$\{\omega_{i_a j_a} \wedge \omega_{i_b j_b} \text{ s.t. } i_k < j_k \text{ and } j_k < j_{k'} \text{ for } k < k'\}$$

where all indices run in $\{1, \dots, n\}$. By Arnold's lemma $\omega_{ac} \wedge \omega_{bc} = \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{bc} - \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{ac}$; therefore

$$F_A = \sum_{a < b < c} ([r_{ab}, r_{ac}] - [r_{ac}, r_{bc}]) \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{ac} + ([r_{ab}, r_{bc}] + [r_{ac}, r_{bc}]) \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{bc}$$

and defining

$$\begin{aligned} V_{abc} &= [r_{ab}, r_{bc}] = r_{ab} r_{bc} - r_{bc} r_{ab} \\ R_{abc} &= V_{abc} - V_{bca} = [r_{ab} + r_{ac}, r_{bc}] \end{aligned} \tag{29}$$

we eventually have

$$F_A = \sum_{a < b < c} R_{bac} \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{ac} + R_{abc} \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{bc}. \tag{30}$$

Note that for the usual KZ-connection $V_{abc} = V_{bca} = V_{cab}$, which ensures flatness ($F_A = 0$).

We then need a $\mathfrak{gl}^1(\mathcal{V})$ -valued 2-form B such that $\beta(B) = F_A$. We also want (A, B) to be a flat 2-connection, so we impose the vanishing of the 2-curvature 3-form $\mathcal{M}_{(A, B)}$, see subsection 3.1. To match the the condition $\beta(B) = F_A$, we define $B \in \Omega^2(\mathbb{C}(n), \mathfrak{gl}^1(\mathcal{V}))$ as having the form:

$$B = \sum_{a < b < c} K_{bac} \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{ac} + K_{abc} \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{bc} \tag{31}$$

for some $K_{abc}, K_{bac} \in \mathfrak{gl}^1(\mathcal{V})$ (where $1 \leq a < b < c \leq n$), such that

$$\beta(K_{abc}) = R_{abc} \text{ and } \beta(K_{bac}) = R_{bac}. \tag{32}$$

We also suppose that:

$$r_{ab} \triangleright K_{ijk} = 0 \text{ if } \{a, b\} \cap \{i, j, k\} = \emptyset. \tag{33}$$

Given that $dB = 0$, the curvature of (A, B) is $\mathcal{M}_{(A, B)} = A \wedge^\triangleright B$. We compute the components of the 3-form $A \wedge^\triangleright B$ along the Arnold basis

$$\{\omega_{i_a j_a} \wedge \omega_{i_b j_b} \wedge \omega_{i_c j_c} \text{ s.t. } i_k < j_k \text{ and } j_k < j_{k'} \text{ for } k < k'\} \tag{34}$$

where all indices run in $\{1, \dots, n\}$. The vanishing of these components is equivalent to 2-flatness $\mathcal{M}_{(A, B)} = 0$. By (33), only the terms where $\#\{i_a, j_a, i_b, j_b, i_c, j_c\} = 4$ will affect the calculations.

Theorem 10 Given a $\mathfrak{gl}(\mathcal{V})$ -valued 2-connection (A, B) on $\mathbb{C}(n)$ with A as in (28) and B as in (31), the 2-curvature 3-form $\mathcal{M}_{(A,B)}$ vanishes, i.e. the 2-connection is flat, if and only if the following conditions are satisfied:

$$\begin{aligned}
r_{ad} \triangleright (K_{bac} + K_{bcd}) + (r_{ab} + r_{bc} + r_{bd}) \triangleright K_{cad} - (r_{ac} + r_{cd}) \triangleright K_{bad} &= 0 \\
r_{bd} \triangleright (K_{abc} + K_{acd}) + (r_{ab} + r_{ad} + r_{ac}) \triangleright K_{cbd} - (r_{bc} + r_{cd}) \triangleright K_{abd} &= 0 \\
r_{bc} \triangleright (K_{bad} + K_{cad}) + r_{ad} \triangleright (K_{cbd} + K_{bcd} - K_{abc}) &= 0 \\
r_{ac} \triangleright (K_{abd} + K_{cbd}) + r_{bd} \triangleright (K_{cad} + K_{acd} - K_{bac}) &= 0 \\
r_{cd} \triangleright (K_{bac} + K_{bad}) + (r_{ab} + r_{bc} + r_{bd}) \triangleright K_{acd} - (r_{ac} + r_{ad}) \triangleright K_{bcd} &= 0 \\
r_{cd} \triangleright (K_{abc} + K_{abd}) + (r_{ab} + r_{ac} + r_{ad}) \triangleright K_{bcd} - (r_{bd} + r_{bc}) \triangleright K_{acd} &= 0
\end{aligned} \tag{35}$$

with $a < b < c < d \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.

Note that exchanging $a \leftrightarrow b$ in the first, third and fifth condition we get respectively the second, fourth and sixth. Exchanging $a \leftrightarrow c$ in the first yields the fifth, if we also impose the condition $K_{bca} = K_{bac}$.

Remark 11 As we will see in the proof of Theorem 21, the relations appearing in Theorem 10 are satisfied if we put $K_{abc} = [r_{ab} + r_{ac}, r_{bc}] \in \mathfrak{gl}^0(\mathcal{V})$, where \triangleright is the adjoint action of $\mathfrak{gl}^0(\mathcal{V})$ on $\mathfrak{gl}^0(\mathcal{V})$. This turns out to be equivalent to Bianchi identity $dF_A + A \wedge F_A = 0$, as read in the Arnold basis of the cohomology ring of the configuration space $\mathbb{C}(n)$, equation (25).

Proof. (Of Theorem 10) Writing explicitly $A \wedge^\triangleright B$ (which we want to set to zero) we have

$$\sum_{i < j; a < b < c} (r_{ij} \triangleright K_{bac}) \omega_{ij} \wedge \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{ac} + (r_{ij} \triangleright K_{abc}) \omega_{ij} \wedge \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{bc}.$$

The terms without repeated indices between (i, j) and (a, b, c) are zero because in that case the action of r_{ij} on K_{abc} vanishes, while the terms with $\{i, j\} \subset \{a, b, c\}$ are zero by antisymmetry of differential forms. Hence we only consider one repeated index: $i = a$, $i = b$, $i = c$ or the analogue three cases for j . Once we fix the repeated index, say $i = a$, we have a contribution along $\omega_{aj} \wedge \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{ac}$ for the first term and along $\omega_{ai} \wedge \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{bc}$ for the second term. Next, we distinguish among the different relative orderings of j with respect to a, b, c : we can have $a < j < b < c$, or $a < b < j < c$, or $a < b < c < j$. After we have made explicit all the possible cases for all the possible different repeated indices, we write everything along the Arnold basis of 3-forms (34). We have contributions only along elements with one repeated index, which correspond to the following linearly independent differential forms:

$$\omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{ac} \wedge \omega_{ad}; \quad \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{bc} \wedge \omega_{bd}; \quad \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{bc} \wedge \omega_{ad}; \quad \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{ac} \wedge \omega_{bd}; \quad \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{ac} \wedge \omega_{cd}; \quad \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{bc} \wedge \omega_{cd}.$$

This leads therefore to six relations (35), which appear in the same order as these basis elements. We compute in detail only the first relation, the others being similar. (To simplify the notation in the rest of the proof we drop the wedge symbol among differential forms). Along $\omega_{ab}\omega_{ac}\omega_{ad}$ we have contributions from:

(i) $i = a$, first term and all possible intermediate positions of j :

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{a < j; a < b < c} (r_{aj} \triangleright K_{bac}) \omega_{aj} \omega_{ab} \omega_{ac} &= \left(\sum_{a < j < b < c} + \sum_{a < b < j < c} + \sum_{a < b < c < j} \right) (r_{aj} \triangleright K_{bac}) \omega_{aj} \omega_{ab} \omega_{ac} \\
&= \sum_{a < b < c < d} (r_{ab} \triangleright K_{cad} - r_{ac} \triangleright K_{bad} + r_{ad} \triangleright K_{bac}) \omega_{ab} \omega_{ac} \omega_{ad}
\end{aligned}$$

(ii) $j = b$, first term and $a < i < b$:

$$\sum_{a < i < b < c} (r_{ib} \triangleright K_{bac}) \omega_{ai} \omega_{ab} \omega_{ac} = \sum_{a < b < c < d} (r_{bc} \triangleright K_{cad}) \omega_{ab} \omega_{ac} \omega_{ad}$$

(iii) $j = c$, first term and $a < i$:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{a < i; a < b < c} (r_{ic} \triangleright K_{bac}) \omega_{ai} \omega_{ab} \omega_{ac} &= \left(\sum_{a < i < b < c} + \sum_{a < b < i < c} \right) (r_{ic} \triangleright K_{bac}) \omega_{ai} \omega_{ab} \omega_{ac} \\ &= \sum_{a < b < c < d} (r_{bd} \triangleright K_{cad} - r_{cd} \triangleright K_{bad}) \omega_{ab} \omega_{ac} \omega_{ad} \end{aligned}$$

(iv) $j = c$, second term and $i < a$:

$$\sum_{i < a < b < c} (r_{ic} \triangleright K_{abc}) \omega_{ia} \omega_{ib} \omega_{ic} = \sum_{a < b < c < d} (r_{ad} \triangleright K_{bcd}) \omega_{ab} \omega_{ac} \omega_{ad}$$

The sum of these contributions along $\omega_{ab} \omega_{ac} \omega_{ad}$ is the first relation in (35). ■

In light of the discussion in the beginning of this subsection, let now us impose relations (26). These imply that for any permutation $\sigma \in S_n$ we must have:

$$\rho_{\sigma}(r_{ab}) = r_{\sigma(a)\sigma(b)}.$$

Let $\tau_{ab} \in S_n$ be the transposition that exchanges a and b . By imposing that $\tau_{ab}^*(B) = \rho_{\tau_{ab}}(B)$, we obtain the following conditions, by direct calculations in the Arnold basis (25):

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\tau_{ab}}(K_{abc}) &= K_{bac} & \rho_{\tau_{bc}}(K_{bac}) &= -K_{bac} - K_{abc} & \rho_{\tau_{bc}}(K_{abc}) &= K_{abc} \\ \rho_{\tau_{ac}}(K_{abc}) &= -K_{abc} - K_{bac} & \rho_{\tau_{ac}}(K_{bac}) &= K_{bac} \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

Indeed, fix $a < b < c$. For the case of the transposition τ_{bc} , note that (we use Arnold's Lemma (23)):

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{bc}^*(K_{bac} \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{ac} + K_{abc} \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{bc}) &= K_{bac} \omega_{ac} \wedge \omega_{ab} + K_{abc} \omega_{ac} \wedge \omega_{cb} \\ &= -(K_{bac} + K_{abc}) \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{ac} + K_{abc} \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{bc}. \end{aligned}$$

This is just the projection of $\tau_{bc}^*(B)$ along the basis elements $\omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{ac}$ and $\omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{bc}$. The projection of $\rho_{\tau_{bc}}(B)$ along these is:

$$\rho_{\tau_{bc}}(K_{bac}) \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{ac} + \rho_{\tau_{bc}}(K_{abc}) \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{bc}.$$

Conditions (36) permit us to say what K_{ijk} should be when we do not have $i, j < k$. If $a < b < c$ we put, in function of the given K_{abc} and K_{bac} :

$$K_{cab} = -K_{bac} - K_{abc} \quad K_{acb} = K_{abc} \quad (37)$$

$$K_{cba} = -K_{abc} - K_{bac} \quad K_{bca} = K_{bac} \quad (38)$$

Note that for each distinct i, j, k we have:

$$K_{ijk} + K_{jki} + K_{kij} = 0 \text{ and also } R_{ijk} = R_{ikj}.$$

Also for each distinct i, j, k and permutation σ of $\{i, j, k\}$ we have

$$K_{\sigma(i)\sigma(j)\sigma(k)} = \rho_{\sigma}(K_{ijk}).$$

By looking at the coefficients, in the Arnold basis, of both sides of the equation $\rho_{\sigma}^{-1}(\sigma^*(B)) = B$ it is easy to see, given any transposition σ of $\{1, \dots, n\}$, that the condition $\rho_{\sigma}^{-1}(\sigma^*(B)) = B$ implies that we must have $K_{\sigma(i)\sigma(j)\sigma(k)} = \rho_{\sigma}(K_{ijk})$.

Now note:

$$B = \sum_{a < b < c} K_{cba} \omega_{bc} \wedge \omega_{ba} + K_{bca} \omega_{bc} \wedge \omega_{ca} \quad (39)$$

$$= \sum_{a < b < c} K_{acb} \omega_{ca} \wedge \omega_{cb} + K_{cab} \omega_{ca} \wedge \omega_{ab}. \quad (40)$$

By considering these expressions of B together with (31), putting $\Omega_{abc} = \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{bc}$ we have that:

$$B = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{a,b,c} K_{abc} \Omega_{abc}. \quad (41)$$

From (41) it is clear that if we have $\rho_\sigma(K_{abc}) = K_{\sigma(a)\sigma(b)\sigma(c)}$, now for any permutation $\sigma \in S_n$, then it follows the desired invariance $\rho_\sigma^{-1}(\sigma^*(B)) = B$.

We have proven:

Lemma 12 *Let \mathcal{V} be a chain complex. Consider a representation $\sigma \mapsto \rho_\sigma$ of S_n on \mathcal{V} by chain-complex isomorphisms. Choose chain complex maps $r_{ab} \in \mathfrak{gl}_0(\mathcal{V})$, where $a, b \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, with $r_{ab} = r_{ba}$ and $a \neq b$, and also chain-homotopies (up to 2-fold homotopy) $K_{ijk} \in \mathfrak{gl}^1(\mathcal{V})$, where i, j, k are distinct indices in $\{1, \dots, n\}$. There are to satisfy (27), (32) and (33). The $\mathfrak{gl}(\mathcal{V})$ -valued 2-connection (A, B) , where*

$$A = \sum_{a < b} \omega_{ab} r_{ab} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \sum_{a < b < c} K_{bac} \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{ac} + K_{abc} \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{bc}$$

has zero curvature 3-form, being, further, invariant under the action of the symmetric group S_n if and only if conditions (35) are satisfied (with $a < b < c < d$) and, moreover, for each distinct i, j, k we have:

$$K_{ijk} + K_{jki} + K_{kij} = 0, \quad K_{ijk} = K_{ikj}, \quad (42)$$

and for each permutation σ of $\{1, \dots, n\}$ we have

$$r_{\sigma(i)\sigma(j)} = \rho_\sigma(r_{ij}) \quad \text{and also} \quad K_{\sigma(i)\sigma(j)\sigma(k)} = \rho_\sigma(K_{ijk}). \quad (43)$$

Now note that given that the maps $\rho_\sigma: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ are chain complex maps, they induce morphisms of crossed modules $\mathfrak{gl}(\mathcal{V}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(\mathcal{V})$. Therefore, if we suppose that equation (43) holds, then if one of the equations of (35) is true then so is any equation obtained from it by permuting indices. By using the comments just after Theorem 10 it follows:

Theorem 13 *In the conditions of the previous lemma (A, B) is flat and invariant under the action of S_n if and only if for any $a < b < c < d \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ we have*

$$\begin{aligned} r_{ad} \triangleright (K_{bac} + K_{bcd}) + (r_{ab} + r_{bc} + r_{bd}) \triangleright K_{cad} - (r_{ac} + r_{cd}) \triangleright K_{bad} &= 0 \\ r_{bc} \triangleright (K_{bad} + K_{cad}) - r_{ad} \triangleright (K_{dbc} + K_{abc}) &= 0, \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

also

$$K_{abc} + K_{bca} + K_{cab} = 0, \quad K_{bca} = K_{bac}, \quad (45)$$

and for each permutation $\sigma \in S_n$:

$$r_{\sigma(a)\sigma(b)} = \rho_\sigma(r_{ab}) \quad \text{and} \quad K_{\sigma(a)\sigma(b)\sigma(c)} = \rho_\sigma(K_{abc}). \quad (46)$$

Moreover in this case equations (44) hold for any permutation of the indices.

The interpretation of these conditions (for 2-flatness and S_n -invariance) in terms of (a categorified version of) chord diagrams will be the subject of the following sections.

3.6 Free differential crossed modules

Consider a Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} , a set S and a map $\partial_0 : S \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$. The aim of this section is to define the free differential (pre)crossed module over this data. As usual it will be defined by a universal property, and a model for it will be presented. For details on the construction of free crossed modules of groups see [17, 16]. For the incorporation of additional relations see [24].

The first step is the notion of free \mathfrak{g} -Lie algebra, where a \mathfrak{g} -Lie algebra is a Lie algebra with a \mathfrak{g} -action by derivations. Recall that, given a vector space V , the free Lie algebra $F(V)$ over V is a Lie algebra $F(V)$, together with a linear inclusion map $i : V \rightarrow F(V)$, such that for any Lie algebra L , any linear map $g : V \rightarrow L$ extends uniquely to a Lie algebra map $g' : F(V) \rightarrow L$. The Lie algebra $F(V)$ can be constructed from the tensor algebra $T(V)$ of V (with the usual commutator of an associative algebra) by considering the Lie subalgebra $F(V)$ of it generated by V . Note that any linear map $f : V \rightarrow V$ extends uniquely to an algebra derivation of the tensor algebra $T(V)$, and therefore to a Lie algebra derivation of $F(V)$.

Definition 14 *Let \mathfrak{g} be a Lie algebra, S a set. The free \mathfrak{g} -Lie algebra over S is a \mathfrak{g} -Lie algebra $F_{\mathfrak{g}}(S)$ together with a set map $i : S \rightarrow F_{\mathfrak{g}}(S)$ with the following universal property: for any \mathfrak{g} -Lie algebra M and any map $f : S \rightarrow M$ there exists a unique \mathfrak{g} -Lie algebra morphism $f' : F_{\mathfrak{g}}(S) \rightarrow M$ such that $f'i = f$.*

To exhibit a model for $F_{\mathfrak{g}}(S)$ we use the universal enveloping algebra $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$, remember that on every \mathfrak{g} -module is induced a unique $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$ -module structure. Consider the free Lie algebra $F_{\mathfrak{g}}(S)$ on the vector space $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g}) \cdot S := \bigoplus_{s \in S} \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$. Denote the elements of $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g}) \cdot S$ as (u, a) , $u \in \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$ and $a \in S$, and define $i(a) = (1, a) \in \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g}) \cdot S \subset F_{\mathfrak{g}}(S)$, where $a \in S$. Define the \mathfrak{g} -action as $X \triangleright (u, a) := (Xu, a)$, and extend it as a Lie algebra derivation.

Proposition 15 *Given any \mathfrak{g} -Lie algebra M together with a map $f : S \rightarrow M$ there exists a unique \mathfrak{g} -Lie algebra morphism $f' : F_{\mathfrak{g}}(S) \rightarrow M$ such that $f'i = f$.*

Proof. Since (by PBW Theorem) $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g}) \cdot S$ is generated by the \mathfrak{g} action on $i(S)$, a map with such properties is clearly unique. For existence, consider the Lie algebra map $f' : F_{\mathfrak{g}}(S) \rightarrow M$, given by the linear map $f'' : \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g}) \cdot S \rightarrow M$ such that $f''(u, a) = u \triangleright f(a)$. This completes the proof. ■

From the previous definition and proposition, it is clear that looking at \mathfrak{g} itself as a \mathfrak{g} -Lie algebra (with \mathfrak{g} action given by Lie bracket), for every map $\partial_0 : S \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ we have a differential pre-crossed module $\partial : F_{\mathfrak{g}}(S) \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$. It satisfies the following universal property, and for this reason it is referred to as the free differential pre-crossed module over set map $\partial_0 : S \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$.

Proposition 16 *Given a Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} , a set S and a set map $\partial_0 : S \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$, the differential pre-crossed module $\partial : F_{\mathfrak{g}}(S) \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ has the following universal property: for any differential pre-crossed module $\partial' : \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ and any map $t : S \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}$ such that $\partial_0 = \partial' t$ there exists a unique \mathfrak{g} -Lie algebra morphism $\alpha : F_{\mathfrak{g}}(S) \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}$, extending t , and such that $\partial = \partial' \alpha$.*

Proof. Uniqueness is trivial. For existence, consider the unique \mathfrak{g} -Lie algebra map $\alpha : F_{\mathfrak{g}}(S) \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}$ extending t . It is trivial that $\partial = \partial' \alpha$ since this is true for the set S generating $F_{\mathfrak{g}}(S)$ as a \mathfrak{g} -Lie algebra. ■

We project to differential crossed modules by adding the (differential) Peiffer relation (15). Given a differential pre-crossed module $\partial : \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ this amounts to quotient \mathfrak{h} by the Peiffer ideal $\text{Pf} \subset \mathfrak{h}$ generated by elements of the form $\text{pf}(\xi, \nu) = \partial(\xi) \triangleright \nu - [\xi, \nu]$ for all possible $\xi, \nu \in \mathfrak{h}$.

Proposition 17 *Given a differential pre-crossed module $\partial : \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ and denoting $\mathfrak{h}^{\text{Pf}} := \mathfrak{h}/\text{Pf}$, the induced \mathfrak{g} -action and ∂ map on the quotient make $\partial : \mathfrak{h}^{\text{Pf}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ a differential crossed module.*

Proof. We need to prove is that Pf is stable for the \mathfrak{g} -action, i.e. $\mathfrak{g} \triangleright \text{Pf} \subset \text{Pf}$, and that $\partial(\text{Pf}) = 0$. It is sufficient to check both properties on generators; for any $X \in \mathfrak{g}$ and $\xi, \nu \in \mathfrak{h}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} X \triangleright \text{pf}(\xi, \nu) &= X \triangleright ((\partial\xi) \triangleright \nu - [\xi, \nu]) = [X, \partial(\xi)] \triangleright \nu + \partial(\xi) \triangleright (X \triangleright \nu) - [X \triangleright \xi, \nu] - [\xi, X \triangleright \nu] \\ &= (\partial(X \triangleright \xi)) \triangleright \nu - [X \triangleright \xi, \nu] + \partial(\xi) \triangleright (X \triangleright \nu) - [\xi, X \triangleright \nu] = \text{pf}(X \triangleright \xi, \nu) + \text{pf}(\xi, X \triangleright \nu) \\ \partial(\text{pf}(\xi, \nu)) &= \partial((\partial\xi) \triangleright \nu - [\xi, \nu]) = [\partial(\xi), \partial(\nu)] - [\partial(\xi), \partial(\nu)] = 0. \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. ■

It is natural to adapt the notion of free differential pre-crossed module to the differential crossed module case.

Definition 18 (Free differential crossed module) *Given a Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} , a set S and a map $\partial_0 : S \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ the free differential crossed module over (S, ∂_0) is a differential crossed module $\partial : \text{FdX}(S, \partial_0) \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ together with a set map $i : S \rightarrow \text{FdX}(S, \partial_0)$ such that $\partial_0 = \partial i$, satisfying the following universal property: for every differential crossed module $\partial' : \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ and map $t : S \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}$ such that $\partial_0 = \partial' t$ there exists a unique morphism $\alpha : \text{FdX}(S, \partial_0) \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}$ of \mathfrak{g} -Lie algebras, extending t , such that $\partial = \partial' \alpha$.*

A model for $\text{FdX}(S, \partial_0)$ can be obtained from the free differential pre-crossed module $\partial : F_{\mathfrak{g}}(S) \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ by considering the quotient $F_{\mathfrak{g}}(S)/\text{Pf}$. By the results of Propositions 16 and 17 it is easy to verify that $\partial : F_{\mathfrak{g}}(S)/\text{Pf} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ satisfies the universal property of Definition 18.

3.7 The differential crossed module of 2-chord diagrams

We start from the usual Lie algebra of horizontal chord diagrams ch_n considered in the introduction (see also below), and remove the 4-term relations (49), obtaining a larger algebra ch_n^+ . The Lie algebra f2ch_n generated by the 4-term relations (divided by the crossed module relations) is lifted to appear in a differential crossed module $\partial : \text{f2ch}_n \rightarrow \text{ch}_n^+$. We then consider the quotient of f2ch_n by a set of higher order relations (implying 2-flatness) obtaining a new differential crossed module

$$2\text{ch}_n = (\partial : 2\text{ch}_n \rightarrow \text{ch}_n^+). \quad (47)$$

The geometrical interpretation of 2ch_n , coming from the discussion in subsection 3.5, justifies the name *differential crossed module of totally symmetric horizontal 2-chord diagrams* for (47).

Definition 19 (Algebra of horizontal chord diagrams) *Fix $n \in \mathbb{N}$. The Lie algebra of horizontal chord diagrams $\text{ch}_n = L(r_{ab})/J$ is the Lie algebra freely generated by the symbols r_{ab} , $a \neq b$, $a, b \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, modulo the ideal J generated by the following relations:*

$$r_{ab} = r_{ba}, \quad [r_{ab}, r_{cd}] = 0 \text{ for } \{a, b\} \cap \{c, d\} = \emptyset, \quad (48)$$

$$[r_{ab} + r_{ac}, r_{bc}] = R_{abc} = 0. \quad (49)$$

The relation (49) will be called the 4-term relation [11, 34, 36].

The differential form

$$A = \sum_{1 \leq a < b \leq n} \omega_{ab} r_{ab} \quad (50)$$

defines a flat connection in the trivial vector bundle $\mathbb{C}(n) \times \text{ch}_n$, in other words $dA + \frac{1}{2}A \wedge A = 0$. This is well known and follows from the calculation in the beginning of subsection 3.5. Consider the action of the symmetric group S_n on the Lie algebra ch_n defined on generators as $\rho_{\sigma}(r_{ab}) = r_{\sigma(a)\sigma(b)}$ (clearly this is a Lie algebra morphism.) Consider the product action of S_n on $\mathbb{C}(n) \times \text{ch}_n$. Then A is invariant under this action, and therefore defines a connection (also denoted with A) on the vector bundle $(\mathbb{C}(n) \times \text{ch}_n)/S_n$, over $\mathbb{C}(n)/S_n$.

Given a positive integer n , we now want to find a differential crossed module 2ch_n , the differential 2-crossed module of (totally symmetric) horizontal 2-chord diagrams, together with a flat local 2-connection pair (A, B) in $\mathbb{C}(n)$ with values in 2ch_n . To deal with 2-connections and 2-flatness, we are interested in weakening condition (49). We denote J_0 the ideal generated by (48) alone, and consider the larger algebra $\text{ch}_n^+ := L(r_{ab})/J_0$. In particular, we use the ‘removed’ relations $R_{abc} = 0$ to construct a differential crossed module over ch_n^+ . Note that $r_{ab} = r_{ba}$ implies $R_{abc} = R_{acb}$.

Definition 20 Fix $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Let K be the set

$$K = \{K_{abc}, a, b, c \in \{1, \dots, n\}, a \neq b, a \neq c, b \neq c\}$$

and consider the map $\partial_0 : K \rightarrow \mathfrak{ch}_n^+$ sending K_{abc} into R_{abc} . The differential crossed module of free horizontal 2-chord diagrams is the free differential crossed module over (K, ∂_0) . It will be denoted as $\partial : \mathfrak{f2ch}_n \rightarrow \mathfrak{ch}_n^+$.

The geometrical meaning of this construction is that when the connection 1-form (50) takes values in \mathfrak{ch}_n^+ instead of \mathfrak{ch}_n , it is no longer flat. We can however recover flatness at the level of a 2-connection, proceeding as follows.

Theorem 21 ((Totally symmetric) horizontal 2-chord diagrams) Define $J_2 \subset \mathfrak{f2ch}_n$ to be the \mathfrak{ch}_n^+ -module generated by the relations:

$$\begin{aligned} r_{ad} \triangleright (K_{bac} + K_{bcd}) + (r_{ab} + r_{bc} + r_{bd}) \triangleright K_{cad} - (r_{ac} + r_{cd}) \triangleright K_{bad} &= 0 \\ r_{bc} \triangleright (K_{bad} + K_{cad}) - r_{ad} \triangleright (K_{dbc} + K_{abc}) &= 0, \end{aligned} \quad (51)$$

also

$$K_{abc} + K_{bca} + K_{cab} = 0 \quad K_{bca} = K_{bac}, \quad (52)$$

and of course

$$r_{ab} \triangleright K_{a'b'c'} = 0 \quad \text{if } \{a, b\} \cap \{a', b', c'\} = \emptyset. \quad (53)$$

Then $\partial(J_2) = 0$, so that J_2 is an ideal in $\mathfrak{f2ch}_n$, ∂ is well defined on the quotient $2\mathfrak{ch}_n = \mathfrak{f2ch}_n/J_2$ and $\partial : 2\mathfrak{ch}_n \rightarrow \mathfrak{ch}_n^+$ is a differential crossed module, referred to as the differential crossed module of (totally symmetric) horizontal 2-chord diagrams $2\mathfrak{ch}_n$.

Note that $\rho_\sigma(K_{abc}) = K_{\sigma(a)\sigma(b)\sigma(c)}$ and $\rho_\sigma(r_{ab}) = K_{\sigma(a)\sigma(b)}$ defines an action of S_n on $2\mathfrak{ch}_n$ by differential crossed module maps. From relation (53) and the definition of a differential crossed module it also follows that:

$$[K_{abc}, K_{a'b'c'}] = 0 \quad \text{if } \{a, b, c\} \cap \{a', b', c'\} = \emptyset. \quad (54)$$

Proof. It is enough to compute ∂ on the generators of J_2 . We start with the first relation:

$$\begin{aligned} & [r_{ad}, R_{bac} + R_{bcd}] + [r_{ab} + r_{bc} + r_{bd}, R_{cad}] - [r_{ac} + r_{cd}, R_{bad}] \\ &= [r_{ad}, [r_{ab} + r_{bc}, r_{ac}] + [r_{bc} + r_{bd}, r_{cd}]] + [r_{ab} + r_{bc} + r_{bd}, [r_{ac} + r_{cd}, r_{ad}]] - [r_{ac} + r_{cd}, [r_{bd} + r_{ab}, r_{ad}]] \\ &= [r_{ad}, [r_{ab}, r_{ac}]] + [r_{ad}, [r_{bc}, r_{ac}]] + [r_{ad}, [r_{bc}, r_{cd}]] + [r_{ad}, [r_{bd}, r_{cd}]] + [r_{ab}, [r_{ac}, r_{ad}]] + [r_{ab}, [r_{cd}, r_{ad}]] \\ &\quad + [r_{bc}, [r_{ac}, r_{ad}]] + [r_{bc}, [r_{cd}, r_{ad}]] + [r_{bd}, [r_{ac}, r_{ad}]] + [r_{bd}, [r_{cd}, r_{ad}]] - [r_{ac}, [r_{bd}, r_{ad}]] - [r_{ac}, [r_{ab}, r_{ad}]] \\ &\quad - [r_{cd}, [r_{bd}, r_{ad}]] - [r_{cd}, [r_{ab}, r_{ad}]]. \end{aligned}$$

Now we look separately at the terms which contain the same three pairs of indices:

- indices $(ab)(ac)(ad)$: zero by Jacobi
- indices $(ac)(ad)(bc)$: by Jacobi the sum is $[[r_{ad}, r_{bc}], r_{ac}] = 0$
- indices $(ad)(bc)(cd)$: by Jacobi the sum is $[[r_{ad}, r_{bc}], r_{cd}] = 0$
- indices $(ad)(bd)(cd)$: zero by Jacobi
- indices $(ab)(ad)(cd)$: by Jacobi the sum is $[[r_{ab}, r_{cd}], r_{ad}] = 0$
- indices $(ac)(ad)(bd)$: by Jacobi the sum is $[[r_{bd}, r_{ac}], r_{ad}] = 0$

For the second relation the computation is similar: once the R terms are made explicit, we simplify by using Jacobi identity. The remaining relations follow immediately.

By the definition of a differential crossed module, this implies that J_2 is in the center of $\mathfrak{f2ch}$, hence an ideal:

$$[j, x] = \partial(j) \triangleright x = 0 \quad \forall j \in J_2, x \in \mathfrak{f2ch}.$$

The rest of the statement now easily follows. ■

By construction and the calculations in subsection 3.5, we have the following theorem, which is the main result of this paper:

Theorem 22 *The pair of forms with values in $2\mathfrak{ch}_n = (\partial : 2\mathfrak{ch}_n \rightarrow \mathfrak{ch}_n^+)$*

$$A = \sum_{a < b} r_{ab} \omega_{ab}, \quad B = \sum_{a < b < c} K_{bac} \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{ac} + K_{abc} \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{bc} \quad (55)$$

defines a flat 2-connection pair in $\mathbb{C}(n)$, i.e. $\partial(B) = F_A$ and $dB + A \wedge B = 0$. Moreover, (A, B) is invariant under the natural action of S_n .

The 2-connection (A, B) defined in the previous theorem is our proposal for a categorified version of the Knizhnik-Zamolodchikov connection.

Corollary 23 *Let $\mathcal{G} = (\partial : H \rightarrow G, \triangleright)$ be a Lie crossed module, with associated differential crossed module $\mathfrak{G} = (\partial : \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}, \triangleright)$. Suppose that \mathfrak{G} is provided with an action of the symmetric group S_n by differential crossed module maps. For any morphism of crossed modules $\rho : 2\mathfrak{ch}_n \rightarrow \mathfrak{G}$, preserving the action of the symmetric group, the \mathfrak{G} -valued 2-connection (A, B) over the configuration space of n points $\mathbb{C}(n)$ defined as*

$$A = \sum_{a < b} \rho(r_{ab}) \omega_{ab}, \quad B = \sum_{a < b < c} \rho(K_{bac}) \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{ac} + \rho(K_{abc}) \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{bc}$$

where $\omega_{ab} = \frac{dz_a - dz_b}{z_a - z_b}$, is flat. Moreover, its two-dimensional holonomy descends to a two-dimensional holonomy over $\mathbb{C}(n)/S_n$, taking values in \mathcal{G} .

4 Categorical representations of differential crossed modules and infinitesimal 2-R-matrices

In this section, we present a Lie algebra framework in which flat 2-connections constructed in the realm of Corollary 23 naturally fit. We intend to define the concept of an infinitesimal 2-R-matrix (categorifying the notion of an infinitesimal R-matrix $r \in \mathfrak{g}' \otimes \mathfrak{g}'$, for a Lie algebra \mathfrak{g}' , see the Introduction), in a differential crossed module $\mathfrak{G}' = (\partial : \mathfrak{h}' \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}', \triangleright)$, to be a pair of tensors P and r , living in a quotient of the tensor algebra of the underlying chain complex of \mathfrak{G}' , which satisfy analogous relations to the ones of Theorem 21.

Given a chain complex \mathcal{V} of vector spaces, the Lie crossed module \mathcal{G} appearing in Corollary 23 will be of the form $\mathfrak{GL}(\mathcal{V}^{\otimes n}) = (\beta : \mathfrak{GL}^1(\mathcal{V}^{\otimes n}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{GL}^0(\mathcal{V}^{\otimes n}), \triangleright)$, see Section 2.2.2, where $\mathcal{V}^{\otimes n}$ denotes the tensor product of \mathcal{V} with itself n times.

Passing from elements in the differential crossed module \mathfrak{G}' to elements in the differential crossed module $\mathfrak{gl}(\mathcal{V}^{\otimes n})$ makes heavy use of the notion of a representation of a differential crossed module in a chain complex of vector spaces, and the fact that these representations can be tensored.

4.1 Chain complexes and categorical representations of differential crossed modules

Recall the construction of the differential crossed module $\mathfrak{gl}(\mathcal{V}) = (\beta : \mathfrak{gl}^1(\mathcal{V}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}^0(\mathcal{V}), \triangleright)$ defined from a chain complex \mathcal{V} of vector spaces, subsection 2.2.

Definition 24 Let \mathfrak{G} be a differential crossed module. Let also \mathcal{V} be a complex of vector spaces. A categorical representation ρ of \mathfrak{G} on \mathcal{V} is a crossed module morphism $\rho = (\rho_1, \rho_0): \mathfrak{G} \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(\mathcal{V})$.

For the case of length two chain complexes, this appeared for example in [43, 29]. The following natural example appears in [48].

Example 25 (Adjoint representation) Let $(\partial: \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}, \triangleright)$ be a differential crossed module. The adjoint representation of \mathfrak{G} on its underlying chain complex is given by the pair $\rho = (\rho_1, \rho_0)$, where:

- If $X \in \mathfrak{g}$ the chain map $\rho_0^X: \mathfrak{G} \rightarrow \mathfrak{G}$ is such that

$$\rho_0^X(Y) = [X, Y]$$

and

$$\rho_0^X(\zeta) = X \triangleright \zeta$$

where $Y \in \mathfrak{g}$ and $\zeta \in \mathfrak{h}$.

- If $\zeta \in \mathfrak{h}$ the homotopy $\rho_1^\zeta: \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}$ is such that

$$\rho_1^\zeta(X) = -X \triangleright \zeta.$$

It is an instructive exercise to prove this; clearly $\rho_0^{[X, Y]} = [\rho_0^X, \rho_0^Y]$, and by the crossed module rules

$$\rho_0^{\partial(\xi)} = \beta(\rho_1^\xi).$$

Also

$$\begin{aligned} [\rho_1^\xi, \rho_1^\zeta](X) &= \partial(X \triangleright \zeta) \triangleright \xi - \partial(X \triangleright \xi) \triangleright \zeta = [X, \partial(\zeta)] \triangleright \xi - [X, \partial(\xi)] \triangleright \zeta \\ &= X \triangleright (\partial(\zeta) \triangleright \xi) - \partial(\zeta) \triangleright (X \triangleright \xi) - X \triangleright (\partial(\xi) \triangleright \zeta) + \partial(\xi) \triangleright (X \triangleright \zeta) \\ &= X \triangleright [\zeta, \xi] - [\zeta, X \triangleright \xi] - X \triangleright [\xi, \zeta] + [\xi, X \triangleright \zeta] = X \triangleright [\zeta, \xi] = \rho_1^{[\zeta, \xi]}(X) \end{aligned}$$

where the penultimate equation follows since \mathfrak{g} acts on \mathfrak{h} by derivations, which makes the last three terms cancel out.

4.2 Tensoring categorical representations

4.2.1 Tensor product of chain complexes

For details on the tensor product of chain complexes see [21]. Recall again the construction of the differential crossed module $\mathfrak{gl}(\mathcal{V}) = (\beta: \mathfrak{gl}^1(\mathcal{V}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}^0(\mathcal{V}), \triangleright)$ defined from a chain complex \mathcal{V} of vector spaces, subsection 2.2. Given chain complexes $\mathcal{V} = (V_i, \partial)$ and $\mathcal{W} = (W_i, \partial)$, the degree n part of the tensor product $\mathcal{U} = \mathcal{V} \overline{\otimes} \mathcal{W}$ is:

$$U_n = \bigoplus_{i+j=n} V_i \otimes W_j.$$

Given $x_i \in V_i$ and $y_j \in W_j$ we put

$$\partial(x_i \otimes y_j) = \partial(x_i) \otimes y_j + (-1)^i x_i \otimes \partial(y_j).$$

The complexes $\mathcal{V} \overline{\otimes} \mathcal{W}$ and $\mathcal{W} \overline{\otimes} \mathcal{V}$ are isomorphic, the isomorphism having the form $x_i \otimes y_j \mapsto (-1)^{ij} y_j \otimes x_i$.

Given $f \in \text{Hom}^m(\mathcal{V})$ and $g \in \text{Hom}^n(\mathcal{W})$ then $f \overline{\otimes} g \in \text{Hom}^{m+n}(\mathcal{V} \overline{\otimes} \mathcal{W})$, which has degree $m+n$, is defined as (for $x_i \in V_i$ and $y_j \in W_j$)

$$(f \overline{\otimes} g)(x_i \otimes y_j) = (-1)^{ni} f(x_i) \otimes g(y_j).$$

Therefore, if f' and g' have degrees m' and n' we have:

$$(f \overline{\otimes} g)(f' \overline{\otimes} g') = (-1)^{m'n} (f f' \overline{\otimes} g g').$$

Lemma 26 *If $f: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ and $g: \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}$ are chain maps (of degree 0) and $s \in \text{Hom}^1(\mathcal{V})$, $t \in \text{Hom}^1(\mathcal{W})$ are homotopies we have:*

$$\beta(f \overline{\otimes} t) = f \overline{\otimes} \beta(t)$$

and

$$\beta(s \overline{\otimes} g) = \beta(s) \overline{\otimes} g.$$

This result fails to hold if f or g are solely degree-0 maps (without being, further, chain maps).

Lemma 27 *If $s \in \text{Hom}^1(\mathcal{V})$ and $t \in \text{Hom}^1(\mathcal{W})$ are homotopies:*

$$\beta'(s \overline{\otimes} t) = s \overline{\otimes} \beta(t) - \beta(s) \overline{\otimes} t.$$

(Note $\beta\beta'(s \overline{\otimes} t) = 0$, as it should.)

Corollary 28 *If $s \in \text{Hom}^1(\mathcal{V})$ and $t \in \text{Hom}^1(\mathcal{W})$ are homotopies, then as elements of*

$$\mathfrak{gl}^1(\mathcal{V} \overline{\otimes} \mathcal{W}) \doteq \text{Hom}^1(\mathcal{V} \overline{\otimes} \mathcal{W}) / \beta'(\text{Hom}^2(\mathcal{V} \overline{\otimes} \mathcal{W}))$$

the homotopies $\beta(s) \overline{\otimes} t$ and $s \overline{\otimes} \beta(t)$ coincide (in other words they are the same up to 2-fold homotopy).

Lemma 29 *Let $k \in \text{Hom}^2(\mathcal{V})$ and $h \in \text{Hom}^2(\mathcal{W})$. Let $f: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ and $g: \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}$ be chain maps. We have:*

$$\beta'(k \overline{\otimes} g) = \beta'(k) \overline{\otimes} g,$$

$$\beta'(f \overline{\otimes} h) = f \overline{\otimes} \beta'(h).$$

We therefore have, for example, if $s, t \in \text{Hom}^1(\mathcal{V})$:

$$\beta'(ts \overline{\otimes} 1) = \beta'(ts) \overline{\otimes} 1.$$

We also have (where commutators are taken in the differential crossed module $\mathfrak{gl}(\mathcal{V} \overline{\otimes} \mathcal{W})$, constructed in subsection 2.2).

Lemma 30 *If s and t are degree-1 maps of \mathcal{V} or \mathcal{W} (according to the context) we have:*

$$[(s \overline{\otimes} 1), (t \overline{\otimes} 1)] = ([s, t]) \overline{\otimes} 1,$$

$$[(1 \overline{\otimes} s), (1 \overline{\otimes} t)] = 1 \overline{\otimes} ([s, t]),$$

$$[t \overline{\otimes} 1, 1 \overline{\otimes} s] = t \overline{\otimes} \beta(s) - \beta(t) \overline{\otimes} s = \beta'(t \overline{\otimes} s).$$

And of course if f and g are chain maps $[f \overline{\otimes} 1, 1 \overline{\otimes} g] = 0$.

4.2.2 Tensor products of categorical representations.

Given representations ρ and σ of the differential crossed module $(\partial: \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}, \triangleright)$ in the chain complexes \mathcal{V} and \mathcal{W} , the tensor product representation $\rho \overline{\otimes} \sigma$ is the representation in $\mathcal{V} \overline{\otimes} \mathcal{W}$ such that:

$$(\rho \overline{\otimes} \sigma)_0^X = \rho_0^X \overline{\otimes} 1 + 1 \overline{\otimes} \rho_0^X,$$

and also (up to 2-homotopy)

$$(\rho \overline{\otimes} \sigma)_1^\xi = \rho_1^\xi \overline{\otimes} 1 + 1 \overline{\otimes} \sigma_1^\xi$$

Let us see that we have indeed defined a categorical representations. Given Lemma 26, the only complicated identity to check is:

$$[\rho_1^\xi \overline{\otimes} 1 + 1 \overline{\otimes} \sigma_1^\xi, \rho_1^\zeta \overline{\otimes} 1 + 1 \overline{\otimes} \sigma_1^\zeta] = \rho_1^{[\xi, \zeta]} \overline{\otimes} 1 + 1 \overline{\otimes} \sigma_1^{[\xi, \zeta]},$$

up to 2-homotopy. This follows directly from Lemma 30.

We can iterate the construction of the tensor product of chain complexes, which yields the following construction: Let $\mathcal{V}^k = (V_i^k, \partial)$, where $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ be chain complexes. We define a chain complex $\mathcal{V}^1 \bar{\otimes} \mathcal{V}^2 \bar{\otimes} \dots \bar{\otimes} \mathcal{V}^n = (K_i, \partial)$, where K_i is the tensor product

$$K_i = \bigoplus_{i_1+i_2+\dots+i_n=i} V_{i_1}^1 \otimes V_{i_2}^2 \otimes \dots \otimes V_{i_n}^n,$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} \partial(v_{i_1}^1 \otimes v_{i_2}^2 \otimes \dots \otimes v_{i_n}^n) &= \partial(v_{i_1}^1) \otimes v_{i_2}^2 \otimes \dots \otimes v_{i_n}^n + (-1)^{i_1} v_{i_1}^1 \otimes \partial(v_{i_2}^2) \otimes \dots \otimes v_{i_n}^n + \\ &\quad + \dots + (-1)^{(i_1+i_2+\dots+i_{n-1})} v_{i_1}^1 \otimes v_{i_2}^2 \otimes \dots \otimes \partial(v_{i_n}^n) \end{aligned} \quad (56)$$

Given any parenthesization $(\mathcal{V}^1 \bar{\otimes} \mathcal{V}^2 \bar{\otimes} \dots \bar{\otimes} \mathcal{V}^n)^P$ of $\mathcal{V}^1 \bar{\otimes} \mathcal{V}^2 \bar{\otimes} \dots \bar{\otimes} \mathcal{V}^n$, making it the iteration of $(n-1)$ two-fold tensor products of chain complexes, the obvious map

$$I_P: (\mathcal{V}^1 \bar{\otimes} \mathcal{V}^2 \bar{\otimes} \dots \bar{\otimes} \mathcal{V}^n)^P \rightarrow \mathcal{V}^1 \bar{\otimes} \mathcal{V}^2 \bar{\otimes} \dots \bar{\otimes} \mathcal{V}^n$$

is an isomorphism of chain-complexes (on the nose). It is an instructive exercise to prove this for $n = 3$, where the only possible parenthesizations of $\mathcal{V}_1 \bar{\otimes} \mathcal{V}_2 \bar{\otimes} \mathcal{V}_3$ are $(\mathcal{V}_1 \bar{\otimes} \mathcal{V}_2) \bar{\otimes} \mathcal{V}_3$ and $\mathcal{V}_1 \bar{\otimes} (\mathcal{V}_2 \bar{\otimes} \mathcal{V}_3)$.

If $f^k: \mathcal{V}^k \rightarrow \mathcal{V}^k$ are maps of degree m_k ($k = 1, \dots, n$), the tensor product $f^1 \bar{\otimes} f^2 \bar{\otimes} \dots \bar{\otimes} f^n$ is

$$(f^1 \bar{\otimes} f^2 \bar{\otimes} \dots \bar{\otimes} f^n)(x_{i_1}^1 \otimes x_{i_2}^2 \otimes \dots \otimes x_{i_n}^n) = \chi(\{m_k\}, \{i_k\}) f^1(x_{i_1}^1) \otimes f^2(x_{i_2}^2) \otimes \dots \otimes f^n(x_{i_n}^n) \quad (57)$$

where

$$\chi(\{m_k\}, \{i_k\}) = i_1(m_2 + \dots + m_n) + i_2(m_3 + \dots + m_n) + \dots + i_{n-1}m_n.$$

Given any parenthesization $(\mathcal{V}^1 \bar{\otimes} \mathcal{V}^2 \bar{\otimes} \dots \bar{\otimes} \mathcal{V}^n)^P$ of $\mathcal{V}^1 \bar{\otimes} \mathcal{V}^2 \bar{\otimes} \dots \bar{\otimes} \mathcal{V}^n$, we can perform the iterated tensor product $(f^1 \bar{\otimes} \dots \bar{\otimes} f^n)_P$. It follows easily that

$$I_P \circ (f^1 \bar{\otimes} \dots \bar{\otimes} f^n)_P = (f^1 \bar{\otimes} \dots \bar{\otimes} f^n) \circ I_P.$$

Easy calculations show that given categorical representations ρ_i in \mathcal{V}^i , $i = (1, \dots, n)$, of $\mathfrak{G} = (\partial: \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}, \triangleright)$ there is a tensor product categorical representation $\rho_1 \bar{\otimes} \rho_2 \bar{\otimes} \dots \bar{\otimes} \rho_n$ in $\mathcal{V}^1 \bar{\otimes} \mathcal{V}^2 \bar{\otimes} \dots \bar{\otimes} \mathcal{V}^n$:

$$(\rho_1 \bar{\otimes} \rho_2 \bar{\otimes} \dots \bar{\otimes} \rho_n)_0^X = (\rho_1)_0^X \bar{\otimes} 1 \bar{\otimes} \dots \bar{\otimes} 1 + 1 \bar{\otimes} (\rho_2)_0^X \bar{\otimes} 1 \bar{\otimes} \dots \bar{\otimes} 1 + \dots + 1 \bar{\otimes} \dots \bar{\otimes} 1 \bar{\otimes} (\rho_n)_0^X$$

and also (up to 2-homotopy)

$$(\rho_1 \bar{\otimes} \rho_2 \bar{\otimes} \dots \bar{\otimes} \rho_n)_1^\xi = (\rho_1)_1^\xi \bar{\otimes} 1 \bar{\otimes} \dots \bar{\otimes} 1 + 1 \bar{\otimes} (\rho_2)_1^\xi \bar{\otimes} 1 \bar{\otimes} \dots \bar{\otimes} 1 + \dots + 1 \bar{\otimes} \dots \bar{\otimes} 1 \bar{\otimes} (\rho_n)_1^\xi.$$

Given any parenthesization of $\mathcal{V}_1 \bar{\otimes} \mathcal{V}_2 \bar{\otimes} \dots \bar{\otimes} \mathcal{V}_n$ the map

$$I_P: (\mathcal{V}^1 \bar{\otimes} \mathcal{V}^2 \bar{\otimes} \dots \bar{\otimes} \mathcal{V}^n)_P \rightarrow \mathcal{V}^1 \bar{\otimes} \mathcal{V}^2 \bar{\otimes} \dots \bar{\otimes} \mathcal{V}^n$$

is an isomorphism of categorical representations.

4.3 Infinitesimal 2-R-matrices

Note that given a chain complex \mathcal{V} and a positive integer n there exists a representation of S_n by chain maps $\mathcal{V}^{\otimes n} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}^{\otimes n}$. For a transposition $\tau_{a(a+1)}$ the associated map has the form:

$$x_1 \otimes \dots \otimes x_a \otimes x_{a+1} \otimes \dots \otimes x_n \mapsto (-1)^{[x_a][x_{a+1}]} x_1 \otimes \dots \otimes x_{a+1} \otimes x_a \otimes \dots \otimes x_n,$$

where $[x_a]$ and $[x_{a+1}]$ denote the degrees of x_a and x_{a+1} . In this section we will always consider $\mathcal{V}^{\overline{\otimes} n}$ to be provided with this action; recall the construction in subsection 3.5.

Let $\mathfrak{G} = (\partial: \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}, \triangleright)$ be a differential crossed module. Let also \mathcal{V} be a long chain complex where \mathfrak{G} has a categorical representation ρ . Let us address $\mathfrak{gl}(\mathcal{V}^{\overline{\otimes} n})$ -valued 2-connection (A, B) , of the type mentioned in Corollary 23. This can be done universally in the differential crossed module \mathfrak{G} , as we explain now, thanks to the results presented in subsections 4.1 and 4.2 on (tensor products of) categorical representations.

The following \mathfrak{g} -modules will be useful for such universal description. For a generic $k \leq n$ consider

$$\mathfrak{U}^{(k)} = (\mathfrak{h} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathfrak{g}) \oplus (\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{h} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \dots \otimes \mathfrak{g}) \oplus \dots \oplus (\mathfrak{g} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{h}) \quad (58)$$

where each tensor product has k factors. The vector space $\mathfrak{U}^{(k)}$ corresponds to the penultimate vector space in the k -fold tensor product $\overline{\otimes}_{i=1}^k (\partial: \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g})$. We have natural maps

$$\hat{\partial}: \mathfrak{U}^{(k)} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^{\otimes k} \quad (59)$$

defined, according to the decomposition (58), as

$$\hat{\partial} = \partial \otimes \text{id} \otimes \dots \otimes \text{id} + \text{cyclic}$$

that is, on each summand we act with ∂ on the \mathfrak{h} copy and we leave unchanged the other factors.

Next, we use the categorical representation $\rho = (\rho_1, \rho_0): \mathfrak{G} \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(\mathcal{V})$ to associate to elements of $\mathfrak{U}^{(k)}$ (resp. $\mathfrak{g}^{\otimes k}$) homotopies in $\mathfrak{gl}^1(\mathcal{V}^{\overline{\otimes} n})$ (resp. chain maps in $\mathfrak{gl}^0(\mathcal{V}^{\overline{\otimes} n})$), whenever $k \leq n$. For simplicity, we denote all these maps - we call them *insertion maps* - with the same symbol ϕ . For every

$$\bigoplus_{i=1}^k u_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes u_{i_k} \in \mathfrak{U}^{(k)}$$

and $\{a_1, \dots, a_k\} \subset \{1, \dots, n\}$ we define

$$\phi_{a_1 \dots a_k}: \mathfrak{U}^{(k)} \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}^1(\mathcal{V}^{\overline{\otimes} n})$$

as

$$\phi_{a_1 \dots a_k} \left(\bigoplus_{i=1}^k u_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes u_{i_k} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^k \text{id} \overline{\otimes} \dots \overline{\otimes} \rho(u_{i_1}) \overline{\otimes} \dots \overline{\otimes} \rho(u_{i_k}) \overline{\otimes} \dots \overline{\otimes} \text{id} \quad (60)$$

where in every summand we inserted the ρ image of u_{i_r} in the a_r^{th} factor of the tensor product as the only non-trivial entries. The definition of

$$\phi_{a_1 \dots a_k}: \mathfrak{g}^{\otimes k} \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}^0(\mathcal{V}^{\overline{\otimes} n})$$

is similar.

Lemma 31 *The insertion maps*

$$\phi_{a_1 \dots a_k}: \mathfrak{U}^{(k)} \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}^1(\mathcal{V}^{\overline{\otimes} n}), \quad \phi_{a_1 \dots a_k}: \mathfrak{g}^{\otimes k} \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}^0(\mathcal{V}^{\overline{\otimes} n})$$

are \mathfrak{g} -module maps.

Proof. This easily follows from the definition of ϕ and the fact that ρ intertwines the \mathfrak{g} action. ■

Lemma 32 *We have the following commutative diagram of \mathfrak{g} -modules:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{U}^{(k)} & \xrightarrow{\phi_{a_1 \dots a_k}} & \mathfrak{gl}^1(\mathcal{V}^{\overline{\otimes} n}) \\ \hat{\partial} \downarrow & & \downarrow \beta \\ \mathfrak{g}^{\otimes k} & \xrightarrow{\phi_{a_1 \dots a_k}} & \mathfrak{gl}^0(\mathcal{V}^{\overline{\otimes} n}) \end{array} \quad (61)$$

Proof. Also this property is easily verified from the definition of ϕ and the intertwining property $\beta\rho_1 = \rho_0\partial$ of $\rho = (\rho_1, \rho_0)$. ■

Insertion maps explicitly depend on the categorical representation ρ , but the ones mapping into $\mathfrak{gl}^1(\mathcal{V}^{\otimes n})$ have a fixed contribution to their kernel due to the equivalence relation between homotopies, see Corollary 28. For this reason we prefer to remove from the beginning elements in $\mathfrak{U}^{(k)}$ which are systematically mapped into homotopies equivalent to zero. This is achieved introducing the following subspaces: for a fixed pair of distinct indices $(r, s) \subset (1, \dots, k)$ and generic elements $X_{i_1} \dots X_{i_{k-2}} \in \mathfrak{g}$ and $w, w' \in \mathfrak{h}$ we define

$$\mathfrak{T}_{(r,s)}^{(k)} = \text{span} \left\{ X_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \partial w \otimes \dots \otimes w' \otimes \dots \otimes X_{i_{k-2}} - X_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes w \otimes \dots \otimes \partial w' \otimes \dots \otimes X_{i_{k-2}} \right\} \subset \mathfrak{U}^{(k)}$$

where w and w' are respectively in the r^{th} and s^{th} factor of the tensor product. We then sum over all possible pairs of distinct indices $(r, s) \in (1, \dots, k)$ to obtain the sub-vector space

$$\mathfrak{T}^{(k)} := \sum_{(r,s)} \mathfrak{T}_{(r,s)}^{(k)} \subset \mathfrak{U}^{(k)}.$$

It is clear that the ϕ image of $\mathfrak{T}^{(k)}$ in $\mathfrak{gl}^1(\mathcal{V}^{\otimes n})$ is 2-homotopic to the zero morphism by Corollary 28.

Lemma 33 *The quotients $\bar{\mathfrak{U}}^{(k)} := \mathfrak{U}^{(k)}/\mathfrak{T}^{(k)}$ are \mathfrak{g} -modules.*

Proof. The \mathfrak{g} -module structure induced from $\mathfrak{U}^{(k)}$ is well defined since $\mathfrak{T}^{(k)}$ is stable for \mathfrak{g} -action. We prove it explicitly only for the first generator of $\mathfrak{T}_{(1,2)}^{(3)}$: for every $X, Y \in \mathfrak{g}$ and $w, w' \in \mathfrak{h}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} Y \triangleright (\partial w \otimes w' \otimes X - w \otimes \partial w' \otimes X) &= \partial(Y \triangleright w) \otimes w' \otimes X - Y \triangleright w \otimes \partial w' \otimes X + \partial w \otimes Y \triangleright w' \otimes X \\ &\quad - w \otimes \partial(Y \triangleright w') + \partial w \otimes w' \otimes [Y, X] - w \otimes \partial w' \otimes [Y, X], \end{aligned}$$

where we used that ∂ is a \mathfrak{g} -module map. ■

We denote with $\bar{\phi}$ the insertion maps induced on the quotients $\bar{\mathfrak{U}}^{(k)}$. They are \mathfrak{g} -module maps thanks to Lemma 33, and they satisfy the intertwining property of diagram (61) since $\hat{\partial}(\mathfrak{T}^{(k)}) = 0$. Note also that $\hat{\partial}: \mathfrak{U}^{(k)} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^{\otimes k}$ descends to $\bar{\mathfrak{U}}^{(k)}$.

Definition 34 (Infinitesimal 2-R-matrix) *A (non-symmetric) infinitesimal 2-R-matrix is given by a symmetric tensor $r \in \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$ and $P, Q \in \bar{\mathfrak{U}}^{(3)}$ such that:*

$$\hat{\partial}(P) = [r_{12} + r_{13}, r_{23}] \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{\partial}(Q) = [r_{12} + r_{13}, r_{23}] \quad (62)$$

(in $\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$) and also:

$$\begin{aligned} r_{14} \triangleright (Q_{213} + P_{234}) + (r_{12} + r_{23} + r_{24}) \triangleright Q_{314} - (r_{13} + r_{34}) \triangleright Q_{214} &= 0 \\ r_{24} \triangleright (P_{123} + P_{134}) + (r_{12} + r_{14} + r_{13}) \triangleright Q_{324} - (r_{23} + r_{34}) \triangleright P_{124} &= 0 \\ r_{23} \triangleright (Q_{214} + Q_{314}) + r_{14} \triangleright (Q_{324} + P_{234} - P_{123}) &= 0 \\ r_{13} \triangleright (P_{124} + Q_{324}) + r_{24} \triangleright (Q_{314} + P_{134} - Q_{213}) &= 0 \\ r_{34} \triangleright (Q_{213} + Q_{214}) + (r_{12} + r_{23} + r_{24}) \triangleright P_{134} - (r_{13} + r_{14}) \triangleright P_{234} &= 0 \\ r_{34} \triangleright (P_{123} + P_{124}) + (r_{12} + r_{13} + r_{14}) \triangleright P_{234} - (r_{24} + r_{23}) \triangleright P_{134} &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (63)$$

These last relations are to hold in $\bar{\mathfrak{U}}^{(4)}$.

Note that if $r = \sum_i s_i \otimes t_i$, then r_{12}, r_{13} and r_{23} are elements of $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$ defined as in (4). Therefore for example $[r_{12}, r_{23}] = \sum_{i,j} s_i \otimes [t_i, s_j] \otimes t_j \in \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$. On the other hand, if $P = \sum_j A_j \otimes B_j \otimes C_j$, then:

$$r_{14} \triangleright P_{234} = \sum_{i,j} s_i \otimes A_j \otimes B_j \otimes t_i \triangleright C_j \in \bar{\mathfrak{U}}^{(4)},$$

where \triangleright can either be, depending on j , the adjoint action of \mathfrak{g} on \mathfrak{g} or the given action of \mathfrak{g} on \mathfrak{h} .

Definition 35 (Totally symmetric infinitesimal 2-R-matrix) *A totally symmetric infinitesimal 2-R-matrix is an infinitesimal 2-R-matrix where*

$$P = Q \qquad P_{123} + P_{231} + P_{312} = 0, \qquad P_{123} = P_{132}. \quad (64)$$

Therefore, by the calculations in subsection 3.5, a totally symmetric infinitesimal 2-R-matrix is given by a symmetric tensor $r \in \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$, an element $P \in \bar{\mathfrak{U}}^{(3)}$, with $\hat{\partial}(P) = [r_{12} + r_{13}, r_{23}]$, such that the two last equations of (64) are satisfied, and moreover (these relations are to hold in $\bar{\mathfrak{U}}^{(4)}$):

$$\begin{aligned} r_{14} \triangleright (P_{213} + P_{234}) + (r_{12} + r_{23} + r_{24}) \triangleright P_{314} - (r_{13} + r_{34}) \triangleright P_{214} &= 0 \\ r_{23} \triangleright (P_{214} + P_{314}) - r_{14} \triangleright (P_{423} + P_{123}) &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (65)$$

In other words, adding conditions (64) one can show that (63) reduce to (65).

Example 36 *Choose a Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} and a tensor $r \in \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$. Consider the crossed module given by the identity map $\mathfrak{g} \xrightarrow{\text{id}} \mathfrak{g}$ and the adjoint action of \mathfrak{g} on \mathfrak{g} . Then $\bar{\mathfrak{U}}^{(n)} = \mathfrak{g}^{\otimes n}$. Therefore by the discussion above ($r, [r_{12} + r_{13}, r_{23}]$) is a totally symmetric infinitesimal 2-R-matrix.*

From the discussion in subsections 3.5 and 3.7 we have the following result.

Theorem 37 *Let (r, P, Q) be an infinitesimal 2-R-matrix on the differential crossed module $\mathfrak{G} = (\partial : \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}, \triangleright)$. Consider a categorical representation of \mathfrak{G} on a long complex of vector spaces \mathcal{V} . Consider the $\mathfrak{gl}(\mathcal{V}^{\otimes n})$ -valued 2-connection (A, B) on the configuration space $\mathbb{C}(n)$ defined as*

$$A = \sum_{a < b} \omega_{ab} \bar{\phi}_{ab}(r). \quad (66)$$

$$B = \sum_{a < b < c} \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{ac} \bar{\phi}_{bac}(Q) + \omega_{ab} \wedge \omega_{bc} \bar{\phi}_{abc}(P) \quad (67)$$

Then (A, B) is a flat 2-connection. Moreover if (r, P, Q) is totally symmetric the 2-connection is invariant under the action of the symmetric group S_n and its two-dimensional holonomy descends to a two-dimensional holonomy in $\mathbb{C}(n)/S_n$ with values in the associated Lie crossed module $\text{GL}(\mathcal{V}^{\otimes n})$.

Acknowledgements

The first author (LSC) was partially supported by INdAM, through ‘Borse di studio estero 2010-2011’. The second author (JFM) was partially supported by CMA/FCT/UNL, under the project PEst-OE/MAT/UI0297/2011. This work was partially supported by FCT (Portugal) through the projects PTDC/MAT/098770/2008 and PTDC/MAT/101503/2008.

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