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The orientation morphism: from graph cocycles to deformations of Poisson structures

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Abstract. We recall the construction of the Kontsevich graph orientation morphism $\gamma \mapsto \text{Or}(\gamma)$ which maps cocycles γ in the non-oriented graph complex to infinitesimal symmetries $\dot{\mathcal{P}} = \text{Or}(\gamma)(\mathcal{P})$ of Poisson bi-vectors on affine manifolds. We reveal in particular why there always exists a factorization of the Poisson cocycle condition $[[\mathcal{P}, \text{Or}(\gamma)(\mathcal{P})]] \doteq 0$ through the differential consequences of the Jacobi identity $[[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}]] = 0$ for Poisson bi-vectors \mathcal{P} . To illustrate the reasoning, we use the Kontsevich tetrahedral flow $\dot{\mathcal{P}} = \text{Or}(\gamma_3)(\mathcal{P})$, as well as the flow produced from the Kontsevich–Willwacher pentagon–wheel cocycle γ_5 and the new flow obtained from the heptagon–wheel cocycle γ_7 in the unoriented graph complex.

1. Introduction

On an affine manifold M^r , the Poisson bi-vector fields are those satisfying the Jacobi identity $[[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}]] = 0$, where $[[\cdot, \cdot]]$ is the Schouten bracket [12, see also Example 1 below]. A deformation $\mathcal{P} \mapsto \mathcal{P} + \varepsilon\mathcal{Q} + \bar{o}(\varepsilon)$ of a Poisson bi-vector \mathcal{P} preserves the Jacobi identity infinitesimally if $[[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q}]] = 0$. If, by assumption, the deformation term \mathcal{Q} (itself not necessarily Poisson) depends on the bi-vector \mathcal{P} , then the equation $[[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{P})]] \doteq 0$ must be satisfied by force of $[[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}]] = 0$. In [10] Kontsevich designed a way to produce infinitesimal deformations $\dot{\mathcal{P}} = \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{P})$ which are *universal* w.r.t. all Poisson structures on all affine manifolds: for a given bi-vector \mathcal{P} , the coefficients of bi-vector $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{P})$ are differential polynomial in its coefficients.

The original construction from [10] goes in three steps, as follows. First, recall that the vector space $(\text{Gra}_{\# \text{Vert}=:n \geq 1}^{\wedge_i \text{edge}_i})_{S_n}$ of unoriented finite graphs with unlabelled vertices and wedge ordering on the set of edges carries the structure of a complex with respect to the vertex-expanding differential d . In fact, this space is a differential graded Lie algebra such that the differential d is the Lie bracket with a single edge, $d = [\bullet\bullet, \cdot]$. Let $\gamma = \sum_i c^i \gamma_i$ be a sum of graphs with n vertices and $2n - 2$ edges, satisfying $d(\gamma) = 0$. Then let us sum – with signs, which will be discussed in §3 below – over all possible ways to orient the graphs γ_i in the cocycle γ such that each vertex is the arrowtail for two outgoing edges; create two extra edges going to two new vertices, the sinks. Secondly, skew-symmetrize (w.r.t. the sinks) the resulting sum of Kontsevich oriented graphs. Finally, insert a Poisson bi-vector \mathcal{P} into each vertex of every γ_i in the sum of Kontsevich graphs at hand. Now, every oriented graph built of the decorated wedges $\leftarrow \begin{array}{c} i \\ \bullet \\ \text{Left} \end{array} \bullet \begin{array}{c} j \\ \bullet \\ \text{Right} \end{array} \rightarrow$ determines a



differential-polynomial expression in the coefficients $\mathcal{P}^{ij}(x_1, \dots, x_d)$ of a bivector \mathcal{P} whenever the arrows \xrightarrow{a} denote derivatives $\partial/\partial x^a$ in a local coordinate chart, each vertex \bullet at the top of a wedge contains a copy of \mathcal{P} , and one takes the product of vertex contents and sums up over all the indexes. The right-hand side of the symmetry flow $\dot{\mathcal{P}} = \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{P})$ is obtained!

We give an explicit, relatively elementary proof that this recipe does the job, i.e. why the Poisson cocycle condition $[[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{P})]] \doteq 0$ is satisfied for every Poisson structure \mathcal{P} , and for every $\mathcal{Q} = \text{Or}(\gamma)$ obtained from a graph cocycle $\gamma \in \ker d$ in this way. The reasoning is based on that given by Jost [9], which in turn follows an outline by Willwacher [15], itself referring to the seminal paper [10] by Kontsevich.

At the same time, the present text concludes a series of papers [1, 2, 5] with an empiric search for the factorizations $[[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{P})]] = \diamond(\mathcal{P}, [[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}]])$ using the Jacobiator $[[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}]]$, as well as containing an independent verification of the numerous rules of signs for many graded objects under study — the ultimate aim being to understand the morphism Or .

Section 3 establishes the formula¹ of Poisson cocycle factorization via the Jacobiator $[[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}]]$:

$$[[\mathcal{P}, \text{Or}(\gamma)(\mathcal{P}, \dots, \mathcal{P})]] = \text{Or}(\gamma)([[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}], \mathcal{P}, \dots, \mathcal{P}) + \dots + \\ + \text{Or}(\gamma)(\mathcal{P}, \dots, \mathcal{P}, [[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}], \mathcal{P}, \dots, \mathcal{P}) + \dots + \text{Or}(\gamma)(\mathcal{P}, \dots, \mathcal{P}, [[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}]]), \quad (1)$$

where the r.-h.s. consists of oriented graphs with one copy of the tri-vector $[[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}]]$ inserted consecutively into a vertex of the graph(s) γ .

We illustrate the work of orientation morphism Or which maps $\ker d \ni \gamma \mapsto \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{P}) \in \ker [[\mathcal{P}, \cdot]]$ by using four examples, which include in particular the first elements $\gamma_3, \gamma_5, \gamma_7 \in \ker d$ of nontrivial graph cocycles found by Willwacher in [15]: the Kontsevich tetrahedral flow $\dot{\mathcal{P}} = \text{Or}(\gamma_3)(\mathcal{P})$ (see [10] and [1, 2]), the Kontsevich–Willwacher pentagon wheel cocycle γ_5 and the respective flow $\dot{\mathcal{P}} = \text{Or}(\gamma_5)(\mathcal{P})$ (here, see [6] and [15]), and similarly, the heptagon-wheel cocycle γ_7 and its flow. In each case, the reasoning reveals a factorization $[[\mathcal{P}, \text{Or}(\gamma)(\mathcal{P})]] = \diamond(\mathcal{P}, [[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}]])$ through the Jacobi identity $[[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}]] = 0$. For the tetrahedral flow $\dot{\mathcal{P}} = \text{Or}(\gamma_3)(\mathcal{P})$ we thus recover the factorization of $[[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}]]$ – in terms of the “Leibniz” graphs with the tri-vector $[[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}]]$ inside – which had been obtained in [2] by a brute force calculation. Let it be noted that such factorizations, $[[\mathcal{P}, \dot{\mathcal{P}}]] = \diamond(\mathcal{P}, [[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}]])$, are known to be non-unique for a given flow $\dot{\mathcal{P}}$; the scheme which we presently consider provides one such operator \diamond (out of many, possibly).

Trivial graph cocycles, i.e. d-coboundaries $\gamma = d(\beta)$ also serve as an illustration. Under the orientation mapping Or their “potentials” β (sums of graphs with $n - 1$ vertices and $2n - 3$ edges) are transformed into the vector fields \mathcal{X} , also codified by the Kontsevich oriented graphs, which trivialize the respective flows $\dot{\mathcal{P}} = \text{Or}(\gamma)(\mathcal{P})$ in the space of bi-vectors: namely, $\text{Or}(d(\beta))(\mathcal{P}) = [[\mathcal{P}, \text{Or}(\beta)(\mathcal{P})]]$ so that the resulting flow $\dot{\mathcal{P}} = \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{P}) = [[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{X}(\mathcal{P})]]$ is trivial in Poisson cohomology. We offer an example on p. 7: here, $\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{P}) = 2\text{Or}(\beta_6)(\mathcal{P})$.

This paper continues with some statistics about the number of graphs (i) in the “known” cocycles $\gamma = \sum c^i \gamma_i \in \ker d$, (*ii*) in the respective flows $\mathcal{Q} = \text{Or}(\gamma)$ which consist of the oriented Kontsevich graphs, (*iii*) in the factorizing operators \diamond (provided by the proof) which are encoded by the Leibniz graphs (see [3, 2]), and (*iv*) in the cocycle equations $[[\mathcal{P}, \text{Or}(\gamma)(\mathcal{P})]] \doteq 0$. We see that for thousands and millions of oriented graphs in the left- and right-hand sides of (1) the coefficients match perfectly.

Let us study the parallel worlds of graphs and endomorphisms. The universal deformations $\dot{\mathcal{P}} = \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{P})$ which we consider will be given by certain endomorphisms evaluated at copies of a

¹ The existence of this formula with *some* vanishing right-hand side is implied in [10, 15, 8] where it is stated that there is an action of the graph complex on Poisson structures (or Maurer–Cartan elements of $T_{\text{poly}}(M)$). The precise r.-h.s. is all but written in [9]; still to the best of our knowledge, the exact formula is presented here and on p. 6 below for the first time. — The same applies to Jacobi identity (2) for Lie bracket of graphs (cf. [14]).

given Poisson structure \mathcal{P} . In particular, the resulting expressions will be differential polynomials in the coefficients of \mathcal{P} . Moreover, such expressions will be built using graphs, so that properties of objects in the graph complex are translated into properties of the objects realized by the graphs in the Poisson complex. To this end, let us recall and compare the notions of operads of non-oriented graphs and of endomorphisms of multi-vector fields on affine manifolds. This material is standard; we follow [10, 9, 15, 13].

2. Endomorphisms $\text{End}(T_{\text{poly}}(M)[1])$ (e.g., the Schouten bracket $\llbracket \cdot, \cdot \rrbracket$)

Denote the shifted-graded vector space of all multi-vector fields on the manifold M^r by²

$$T_{\text{poly}}(M)[1] = \bigoplus_{\bar{\ell} \geq -1} T_{\text{poly}}^{\bar{\ell}}(M) \quad \text{where} \quad \ell = \bar{\ell} + 1.$$

The grading in $T_{\text{poly}}(M)[1] = T_{\text{poly}}^{\downarrow[1]}(M)$ is shifted *down* so that, by definition, a bi-vector \mathcal{P} has degree $|\mathcal{P}| = 2$ but $\bar{\mathcal{P}} = 1$, etc. We let the multi-vectors be encoded in a standard way using a local coordinate chart x^1, \dots, x^r on M^r and the respective parity-odd variables ξ_1, \dots, ξ_r along the reverse-parity fibres of ΠT^*M^r over that chart. For example, a bi-vector is written in coordinates as $\mathcal{P} = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq r} P^{ij}(\mathbf{x}) \xi_i \xi_j$.³

An endomorphism of $T_{\text{poly}}(M)[1]$ of arity k and degree \bar{d} is a k -linear (over the field \mathbb{R}) map $\theta: T_{\text{poly}}(M)[1] \otimes \dots \otimes T_{\text{poly}}(M)[1] \rightarrow T_{\text{poly}}(M)[1]$, not necessarily (graded-)skew in its k arguments, and such that for grading-homogeneous arguments we have that

$$\theta: T_{\text{poly}}^{\bar{d}_1}(M) \otimes \dots \otimes T_{\text{poly}}^{\bar{d}_k}(M) \rightarrow T_{\text{poly}}^{\bar{d}_1 + \dots + \bar{d}_k + \bar{d}}(M),$$

i.e. θ restricts to a map of degree \bar{d} .

Example 1. The Schouten bracket $\llbracket \cdot, \cdot \rrbracket: T_{\text{poly}}^{\bar{d}_1}(M) \otimes T_{\text{poly}}^{\bar{d}_2}(M) \rightarrow T_{\text{poly}}^{\bar{d}_1 + \bar{d}_2}(M)$ has arity 2 and shifted degree $\overline{\text{deg}}(\llbracket \cdot, \cdot \rrbracket) = 0$ (note $\llbracket \cdot, \cdot \rrbracket = -1$). It is expressed in coordinates by the formula

$$\llbracket \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q} \rrbracket = \sum_{\ell=1}^r (\mathcal{P}) \tilde{\partial} / \partial \xi_{\ell} \cdot \tilde{\partial} / \partial x^{\ell} (\mathcal{Q}) - (\mathcal{Q}) \tilde{\partial} / \partial x^{\ell} \cdot \tilde{\partial} / \partial \xi_{\ell} (\mathcal{P}).$$

Notation. The bi-graded vector space of endomorphisms under study is denoted by

$$\text{End}(T_{\text{poly}}(M)[1]) = \bigoplus_{\substack{\bar{d} \in \mathbb{Z} \\ k \geq 1}} \text{End}^{k, \bar{d}}(T_{\text{poly}}(M)[1]).$$

This space has the structure of an operad (with an action by the permutation group S_k on the part of arity k): indeed, endomorphisms can be inserted one into another.

Let θ_a and θ_b be two endomorphisms of respective arities k_a and k_b . The insertion of θ_a into the i^{th} argument of θ_b is denoted by $\theta_a \vec{\circ}_i \theta_b$. For instance, $(\theta_a \vec{\circ}_1 \theta_b)(p_1, \dots, p_{k_a+k_b-1}) = \theta_b(\theta_a(p_1, \dots, p_{k_a}), p_{k_a+1}, \dots, p_{k_a+k_b-1})$. Likewise, the notation $\theta_a \bar{\circ}_i \theta_b$ means the insertion of the succeeding object θ_b into the preceding θ_a , whence $(\theta_a \bar{\circ}_1 \theta_b)(\mathbf{p}) = \theta_a(\theta_b(p_1, \dots, p_{k_b}), p_{k_b+1}, \dots, p_{k_a+k_b-1})$. Without an arrow pointing left, this notation $\bar{\circ}_i$ is used in other papers; it is also natural because the graded objects θ_a and θ_b are not swapped.

² This notation for the space of multi-vectors should not be confused with a similar notation for the space of vector fields with polynomial coefficients on an affine manifold M^r . Nor should it be read as the space of multi-vectors on a super-manifold.

³ Our notation is such that the wedge product of multi-vectors does not include any constant factor.

Definition 1. The *insertion* $\vec{\circ}$ of an endomorphism θ_a into an endomorphism θ_b of arity k_b is the sum of insertions $\theta_a \vec{\circ} \theta_b = \sum_{i=1}^{k_b} \theta_a \vec{\circ}_i \theta_b$. The graded commutator of endomorphisms of degrees d_a and d_b is $[\theta_a, \theta_b] = \theta_a \vec{\circ} \theta_b - (-)^{|\theta_a| \cdot |\theta_b|} \theta_b \vec{\circ} \theta_a$. An endomorphism θ of arity k is *skew* with respect to permutations of its graded arguments if it acquires the Koszul sign, $\theta_a(p_1, \dots, p_k) = \epsilon_p(\sigma)\theta(p_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, p_{\sigma(k)})$ under $\sigma \in S_k$. Here $\epsilon_p((1\ 2)) = (-)^{(1\ 2)}(-)^{\bar{p}_1 \bar{p}_2}$ and similarly for all other transpositions which generate the permutation group S_k . Suppose that both of the endomorphisms θ_a and θ_b from above are graded skew-symmetric. The *Nijenhuis–Richardson bracket* $[\theta_a, \theta_b]_{NR}$ of those skew endomorphisms (of degrees d_a and d_b respectively) is the skew-symmetrization of $[\theta_a, \theta_b]$ w.r.t. the permutations, graded by the Koszul signs.

Example 2. The shifted-graded skew-symmetric Schouten bracket

$$\pi_S(p_1, p_2) := (-)^{|p_1|-1} \llbracket p_1, p_2 \rrbracket \in \text{End}^2(T_{\text{poly}}(M)[1])$$

of multivectors a, b, c of respective homogeneities satisfies the shifted-graded Jacobi identity

$$\llbracket a, \llbracket b, c \rrbracket \rrbracket - (-)^{\bar{a}\bar{b}} \llbracket b, \llbracket a, c \rrbracket \rrbracket = \llbracket \llbracket a, b \rrbracket, c \rrbracket = 0,$$

or equivalently, $\llbracket a, \llbracket b, c \rrbracket \rrbracket + (-)^{\bar{a}\bar{b}+\bar{a}\bar{c}} \llbracket b, \llbracket c, a \rrbracket \rrbracket + (-)^{\bar{c}\bar{a}+\bar{c}\bar{b}} \llbracket c, \llbracket a, b \rrbracket \rrbracket = 0$. Taken four times, $[\pi_S, \pi_S]_{NR}$ evaluated (with Koszul signs shifted by $\text{deg}[\cdot, \cdot] = -1$) at a, b, c yields the l.h.s. of the Jacobi identity for $\llbracket \cdot, \cdot \rrbracket$. This shows that $[\pi_S, \pi_S]_{NR} = 0$.

Proposition 1. *The Nijenhuis–Richardson bracket (of homogeneous arguments of respective degrees) itself satisfies the graded Jacobi identity*

$$[a, [b, c]_{NR}]_{NR} - (-)^{|a| \cdot |b|} [b, [a, c]_{NR}]_{NR} = [[a, b]_{NR}, c]_{NR}, \tag{2}$$

or equivalently, $[a, [b, c]_{NR}]_{NR} + (-)^{|a| \cdot |b| + |a| \cdot |c|} [b, [c, a]_{NR}]_{NR} + (-)^{|c| \cdot |a| + |c| \cdot |b|} [c, [a, b]_{NR}]_{NR} = 0$.

Corollary 1. *The map $\partial := [\pi_S, \cdot]_{NR}$ is a differential on the space of skew endomorphisms.*

3. Graphs vs endomorphisms

Having studied the natural differential graded Lie algebra (dgLa) structure on the space of graded skew-symmetric endomorphisms $\text{End}_{\text{skew}}^{*,*}(T_{\text{poly}}(M)[1])$, we observe that its construction goes in parallel with the dgLa structure on the vector space $\bigoplus_k (\text{Gra}_{\# \text{Vert}=:k \geq 1}^{\wedge_i \text{edge}_i})_{S_k}$ of finite non-oriented graphs with wedge ordering of edges (and without leaves). Referring to [8, 9, 10, 15] (and references therein), as well as to [6, 7, 14] with explicit examples of calculations in the graph complex, we summarize the set of analogous objects and structures in Table 1 below.

The orientation morphism $\text{O}\vec{\Gamma}$, which we presently discuss, provides a transition “ \implies ” from graphs to endomorphisms. Our goal is to have a Lie algebra morphism

$$\left\{ \bigoplus_k (\text{Gra}_{\# \text{Vert}=:k \geq 1}^{\wedge_i \text{edge}_i})_{S_k}, \quad d = [\bullet\!\!\!\bullet, \cdot] \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{O}\vec{\Gamma}} \left\{ \text{End}_{\text{skew}}^{*,*}(T_{\text{poly}}(M)[1]), \quad \partial = [\pi_S, \cdot]_{NR} \right\},$$

hence a dgLa morphism because the differentials $d = [\bullet\!\!\!\bullet, \cdot]$ and $\partial = [\pi_S, \cdot]_{NR}$ are the adjoint actions of the Maurer–Cartan elements.

In the meantime, we claim without proof that the edge $\bullet\!\!\!\bullet$ is taken to the Schouten bracket $\pi_S = \pm [\cdot, \cdot]$ by $\text{O}\vec{\Gamma}$: namely, $\bullet\!\!\!\bullet \mapsto \pi_S = \pm [\cdot, \cdot]$ (see (3) below). So, having a Lie algebra morphism implies that $\text{O}\vec{\Gamma}([\bullet\!\!\!\bullet, \gamma]) = [\pi_S, \text{O}\vec{\Gamma}(\gamma)]_{NR}$ for a graph γ with edge ordering $E(\gamma)$, i.e. the following diagram is commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\gamma, E(\gamma)) & \xrightarrow{\text{O}\vec{\Gamma}} & \text{O}\vec{\Gamma}(\gamma) \\ \downarrow d & & \downarrow \partial \\ [\bullet\!\!\!\bullet, \gamma] & \xrightarrow{\text{O}\vec{\Gamma}} & [\pi_S, \text{O}\vec{\Gamma}(\gamma)]_{NR}. \end{array}$$

Table 1. From graphs to endomorphisms: the respective objects or structures.

World of graphs	World of endomorphisms
Graphs $(\gamma, E(\gamma))$	Endomorphisms
Insertion $\vec{\sigma}_i$ of graph into i^{th} vertex	Insertion of endomorphism into i^{th} argument
Insertion $\vec{\sigma}$ of graph into graph	Insertion $\vec{\sigma}$
Bracket $[a, b] = a \vec{\sigma} b - (-)^{ E(a) \cdot E(b) } b \vec{\sigma} a$	Bracket $[a, b] = a \vec{\sigma} b - (-)^{ a \cdot b } b \vec{\sigma} a$
Lie bracket $([a, b], E([a, b]) := E(a) \wedge E(b))$	Nijenhuis-Richardson bracket $[a, b]_{\text{NR}}$ on the space of skew endomorphisms
The stick $\bullet\text{--}\bullet$	The Schouten bracket $\pi_S = \pm \llbracket \cdot, \cdot \rrbracket$
Master equation $[\bullet\text{--}\bullet, \bullet\text{--}\bullet] = 0$	Master equation $[\pi_S, \pi_S]_{\text{NR}} = 0$
Graded Jacobi identity for $[\cdot, \cdot]$	Graded Jacobi identity for $[\cdot, \cdot]_{\text{NR}}$
Differential $d = [\bullet\text{--}\bullet, \cdot]$	Differential $\partial = [\pi_S, \cdot]_{\text{NR}}$

When this diagram is reached, it will be seen – by evaluating the endomorphisms at copies of \mathcal{P} – why the mapping of d-cocycles in the graph complex to Poisson cocycles $\in \ker \llbracket \mathcal{P}, \cdot \rrbracket$ is well defined. This will solve the problem of producing universal infinitesimal symmetries $\vec{\mathcal{P}} = \text{Or}(\gamma)(\mathcal{P})$ of Poisson brackets \mathcal{P} from d-cocycles $\gamma \in \ker d$.

Let γ be an unoriented graph on k vertices and let $p_1, \dots, p_k \in T_{\text{poly}}(M)$ be a k -tuple of multivectors. Not yet at the level of Lie algebras but of two operads with the respective graph- and endomorphism insertions $\vec{\sigma}$, let the linear mapping $\vec{\text{or}}$ be given by the formula [10]

$$\vec{\text{or}}(\gamma)(p_1, \dots, p_k)(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\xi}) := \text{mult}_k \left(\prod_{(i,j) \in E(\gamma)} \vec{\Delta}_{ij}(p_1 \otimes \dots \otimes p_k) \right) (\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\xi}),$$

where for each edge $(i, j) = e_{ij}$ in the graph γ , the operator $\Delta_{ij}: e_{ij} \mapsto (i \xrightarrow{\ell} j) + (i \xleftarrow{\ell} j)$,

$$\vec{\Delta}_{ij} = \sum_{\ell=1}^r \left(\vec{\partial} / \partial x_{(j)}^\ell \vec{\partial} / \partial \xi_\ell^{(i)} + \vec{\partial} / \partial \xi_\ell^{(j)} \vec{\partial} / \partial x_{(i)}^\ell \right),$$

acts on the i^{th} and j^{th} factors in the ordered tensor product of arguments p_1, \dots, p_k . By construction, the right-to-left ordering of the operators $\vec{\Delta}_{ij}$ is inherited from the wedge ordering of edges $E(\gamma)$ in the graph γ : the operator corresponding to the firstmost edge acts first.⁴ The operator mult_k is the ordered multiplication of the resulting terms in $\prod_{(i,j)} \vec{\Delta}_{ij}(p_1 \otimes \dots \otimes p_k)$.

It can be seen ([9, 15]) that the graph insertions $\vec{\sigma}_i$ are mapped by $\vec{\text{or}}$ to the insertions $\vec{\sigma}_i$ of endomorphisms: $\vec{\text{or}}(\gamma_1 \vec{\sigma}_i \gamma_2) = \vec{\text{or}}(\gamma_1) \vec{\sigma}_i \vec{\text{or}}(\gamma_2)$. Consequently, the sum of insertions $\vec{\sigma}$ goes – under $\vec{\text{or}}$ – to the sum of insertions $\vec{\sigma}$. The mapping $\vec{\text{or}}$ induces the linear mapping Or taking graphs to the space of graded-skew endomorphisms $\text{End}_{\text{skew}}(T_{\text{poly}}(M)[1])$. We reach the important equality:

$$\text{Or}(\bullet\text{--}\bullet) = \pi_S, \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \text{Or}(\gamma)(p_1, p_2) = (-)^{\bar{p}_1} \llbracket p_1, p_2 \rrbracket \quad \text{for } p_1, p_2 \in T_{\text{poly}}(M)[1]. \quad (3)$$

Recall also that both the domain and image of Or , i.e. graphs with wedge ordering of edges and their skew-symmetrized images in the space $\text{End}_{\text{skew}}(T_{\text{poly}}(M)[1])$ carry the respective Lie algebra structures. The conclusion is this:

Proposition 2. *The mapping $\text{Or}: \bigoplus_k (\text{Gra}_{\# \text{Vert}=k \geq 1}^{\wedge_i \text{edge}_i})_{S_k} \rightarrow \text{End}_{\text{skew}}^{*,*}(T_{\text{poly}}(M)[1])$ is a Lie algebra morphism: $\text{Or}([\gamma, \beta]) = [\text{Or}(\gamma), \text{Or}(\beta)]_{\text{NR}}$.*

⁴ By construction, own grading of the endomorphism $\vec{\text{or}}(\gamma)$ equals minus the number of edges in γ (because each edge differentiates one ξ_ℓ): $|\vec{\text{or}}(\gamma)| = -|E(\gamma)|$, cf. Table 1.

Corollary 2. $\text{Or}\vec{d}(\gamma) = \text{Or}\vec{([\bullet\bullet, \gamma])} = [\text{Or}\vec{(\bullet\bullet)}, \text{Or}\vec{(\gamma)}]_{\text{NR}} = [\pi_S, \text{Or}\vec{(\gamma)}]_{\text{NR}}$.

Let there be k vertices and $2k - 2$ edges in γ , whence $k + 1$ vertices in $d(\gamma)$. Evaluating both sides of the endomorphism equality $\text{Or}\vec{d}(\gamma) = [\pi_S, \text{Or}\vec{(\gamma)}]_{\text{NR}}$ at a tuple of Poisson bi-vectors \mathcal{P} , we have that $\text{Or}\vec{([\bullet\bullet, \gamma])}(\mathcal{P} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{P}) =$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (\pi_S \vec{\sigma} \text{Or}\vec{(\gamma)})(\mathcal{P} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{P}) - (-)^{(|\pi_S|=-1) \cdot (|\text{Or}\vec{(\gamma)}|=-|E(\gamma)|)} (\text{Or}\vec{(\gamma)} \vec{\sigma} \pi_S)(\mathcal{P} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{P}) \\ &= \text{Or}\vec{(\gamma)}(\pi_S(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}), \mathcal{P}, \dots, \mathcal{P}_{k-1}) + \dots + \text{Or}\vec{(\gamma)}(\mathcal{P}, \dots, \mathcal{P}_{k-1}, \pi_S(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P})) - \\ &\quad - \pi_S(\text{Or}\vec{(\gamma)}(\mathcal{P}, \dots, \mathcal{P}_k), \mathcal{P}) - \pi_S(\mathcal{P}, \text{Or}\vec{(\gamma)}(\mathcal{P}, \dots, \mathcal{P}_k)). \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

Theorem 1. *Whenever \mathcal{P} is a Poisson bi-vector so that $\pi_S(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}) = 0 = \llbracket \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P} \rrbracket$, and whenever $\gamma \in \ker d$ is a cocycle on k vertices and $2k - 2$ edges (so that $[\bullet\bullet, \gamma] = 0$), then $\text{Or}\vec{(\gamma)}(\mathcal{P} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{P}_k)$ is a Poisson cocycle (so that $\llbracket \mathcal{P}, \text{Or}\vec{(\gamma)}(\mathcal{P}, \dots, \mathcal{P}) \rrbracket \doteq 0$ modulo the Jacobi identity $\llbracket \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P} \rrbracket = 0$ for the Poisson structure).*

Proof. This is immediate from (4): its l.-h.s. vanishes by $\gamma \in \ker d$; in its r.-h.s., the Jacobiator $\pi_S(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P})$ is an argument of endomorphisms which are *linear*, hence all the k values in the minuend vanish. The subtrahend is $2 \times$ the cocycle condition $\text{Or}\vec{(\gamma)}(\mathcal{P}, \dots, \mathcal{P}) \in \ker \llbracket \mathcal{P}, \cdot \rrbracket$. \square

Corollary 3 (A realization of \diamond by Leibniz graphs). *The operator \diamond in the factorization problem*

$$\partial_{\mathcal{P}}(\text{Or}\vec{(\gamma)}(\mathcal{P}, \dots, \mathcal{P})) = \diamond(\mathcal{P}, \llbracket \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P} \rrbracket), \quad \gamma \in \ker d,$$

is the sum of Leibniz graphs obtained from γ by inserting the Jacobiator $\llbracket \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P} \rrbracket$ into one of its vertices (by the Leibniz rule) and skew-symmetrizing w.r.t. the sinks.

Constructive proof. Indeed, as (4) yields (with $\pi_S(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}) = (-)^{2-1} \llbracket \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P} \rrbracket$)

$$\llbracket \mathcal{P}, \text{Or}\vec{(\gamma)}(\mathcal{P}, \dots, \mathcal{P}) \rrbracket = \frac{1}{2} \{ \text{Or}\vec{(\gamma)}(\llbracket \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P} \rrbracket, \mathcal{P}, \dots, \mathcal{P}) + \dots + \text{Or}\vec{(\gamma)}(\mathcal{P}, \dots, \mathcal{P}, \llbracket \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P} \rrbracket) \},$$

the left-hand side of the cocycle condition factors, in particular, through the explicitly given set of Leibniz graphs with $\llbracket \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P} \rrbracket$ in one vertex in the right-hand side. \square

Corollary 4. *Suppose that $\delta = d(\gamma)$ is a trivial d -cocycle in the graph complex: let there be k vertices and $2k - 1$ edges in γ . Then, reading (4) again, we have that for \mathcal{P} Poisson,*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Or}\vec{(\delta)}(\mathcal{P}, \dots, \mathcal{P}) &= 0 + \dots + 0 - \pi_S(\underbrace{\text{Or}\vec{(\gamma)}(\mathcal{P}, \dots, \mathcal{P})}_{1\text{-vector}}, \mathcal{P}) - \pi_S(\mathcal{P}, \underbrace{\text{Or}\vec{(\gamma)}(\mathcal{P}, \dots, \mathcal{P})}_{1\text{-vector}}) = \\ &= -(-)^{1-1} \llbracket \text{Or}\vec{(\gamma)}(\mathcal{P}, \dots, \mathcal{P}), \mathcal{P} \rrbracket - (-)^{2-1} \llbracket \mathcal{P}, \text{Or}\vec{(\gamma)}(\mathcal{P}, \dots, \mathcal{P}) \rrbracket = 2 \llbracket \mathcal{P}, \text{Or}\vec{(\gamma)}(\mathcal{P}, \dots, \mathcal{P}) \rrbracket. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

Equality (5) provides the composition of the 1-vector field $\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{P}) := 2 \text{Or}\vec{(\gamma)}(\mathcal{P}, \dots, \mathcal{P})$ trivializing $\text{Or}\vec{(\delta)}(\mathcal{P}, \dots, \mathcal{P}) = \llbracket \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{X}(\mathcal{P}) \rrbracket$ in the Poisson cohomology.

Remark 1. From the above proof we also recognize the composition of Leibniz graphs (i.e. improper terms which vanish by the Jacobi identity $\llbracket \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P} \rrbracket = 0$) in the factorization problem

$$\text{Or}\vec{(\delta)}(\mathcal{P}, \dots, \mathcal{P}) - \llbracket \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{X}(\mathcal{P}) \rrbracket \doteq \nabla(\mathcal{P}, \llbracket \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P} \rrbracket).$$


Namely, it is the terms $\text{Or}\vec{(\gamma)}(\pi_S(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}), \mathcal{P}, \dots, \mathcal{P}) + \dots + \text{Or}\vec{(\gamma)}(\mathcal{P}, \dots, \mathcal{P}, \pi_S(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}))$ from (4).

4. The morphism Or at work: examples

The following collection of examples illustrates (i) the construction of infinitesimal symmetries $\dot{\mathcal{P}} = \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{P})$ for Poisson structures \mathcal{P} by orienting cocycles $\gamma \in \ker d$, so that $\mathcal{Q} = \text{Or}(\gamma)$, and (ii) the construction of trivializing vector fields $\mathcal{X} = 2\text{Or}(\gamma)$ in $\mathcal{Q} = \text{Or}(d(\gamma))$. At the same time, we detect (iii) the non-uniqueness of factorizations $[[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{P})]] = \diamond(\mathcal{P}, [[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}]])$ for such cocycles and flows.

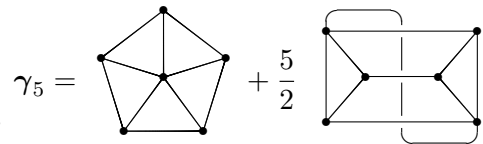
We remember that the (iterated commutators of the) infinite sequence of d-cocycles $\gamma_{2\ell+1}$, marked by $(2\ell + 1)$ -gon wheel graphs (see [15]), is a regular source of universal symmetries for Poisson structures. Moreover, no flows $\dot{\mathcal{P}} = \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{P})$ other than these ones, $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{P}) = \text{Or}(\gamma)(\mathcal{P})$, are currently known (under the assumption that the cocycles γ be sums of connected graphs).

Let us remark finally that it is also an **open problem** whether these flows, $\mathcal{Q}_{2\ell+1}(\mathcal{P}) = \text{Or}(\gamma_{2\ell+1})(\mathcal{P})$, can be Poisson cohomology nontrivial, that is $\mathcal{Q} \neq [[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{X}]]$ for some Poisson structure \mathcal{P} and a globally defined vector field \mathcal{X} on an affine manifold M .

Example 3 (The tetrahedron γ_3). For the tetrahedron $\gamma_3 \in \ker d$, i.e. the full graph  on 4 vertices and 6 edges (see [10]), both the Kontsevich flow $\dot{\mathcal{P}} = \mathcal{Q}_{1.6/2}(\mathcal{P})$ and the factorizing operator \diamond in the problem $[[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q}_{1.6/2}(\mathcal{P})]] = \diamond(\mathcal{P}, [[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}]])$ are presented in [2] (cf. [11]). The operator \diamond is of the form given by Corollary 3.

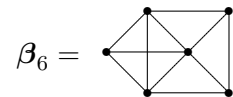
Example 4 (The pentagon-wheel cocycle $\gamma_5 \in \ker d$).

For the pentagon-wheel cocycle, the set of oriented Kontsevich graphs that encode the flow $\dot{\mathcal{P}} = \text{Or}(\gamma_5)(\mathcal{P})$ is listed in [5]. The resulting differential polynomial expres-



sion of this infinitesimal symmetry is available in Appendix A below. But the factorizing operator for $\text{Or}(\gamma_5)(\mathcal{P})$ reported in [5], i.e. expressing $[[\mathcal{P}, \text{Or}(\gamma_5)(\mathcal{P})]]$ as a sum of Leibniz graphs, is *different* from the operator \diamond which Corollary 3 provides for the cocycle γ_5 . This demonstrates that such operators can be non-unique (as one obtains it in this particular example).⁵

Example 5 (Coboundary $\delta_6 = d(\beta_6)$). Take the only nonzero (with respect to the wedge ordering of edges) connected graph β_6 on 6 vertices and 11 edges, and put $\delta_6 = d(\beta_6) \in \ker d$ (indeed, $d^2 = 0$). In view of Corollary 4 and Remark 1, we verify the decomposition,



$$\text{Or}(d(\beta_6))(\mathcal{P}) = [[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{X}(\mathcal{P})]] + \nabla(\mathcal{P}, [[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}]]),$$

into the Poisson cohomology trivial and improper terms. Indeed, the vector field \mathcal{X} stems from $\text{Or}(\beta_6)(\mathcal{P}, \dots, \mathcal{P})$ and the improper part comes from the terms like $\text{Or}(\beta_6)([[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}]], \dots, \mathcal{P})$. Interestingly, all the graphs from the $\partial_{\mathcal{P}}$ -exact term $[[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{X}]]$ also appear in the improper terms, and in fact they cancel. (There are 598 graphs in the former and 2098 in the latter; $2098 - 598 = 1500$, cf. Table 2 below.)

Example 6 (The heptagon-wheel cocycle $\gamma_7 \in \ker d$). The d-cocycle starting with the heptagon-wheel graph is presented in [6]. The flow $\dot{\mathcal{P}} = \text{Or}(\gamma_7)(\mathcal{P})$ is realized by 37,185 Kontsevich graphs on 2 sinks; they are listed in a standard format (see [2, Implementation 1]) at <http://rburing.nl/gamma7.zip>. The factorizing operator \diamond is provided by Corollary 3 so that the validity of cocycle equation $[[\mathcal{P}, \text{Or}(\gamma_7)(\mathcal{P})]] = \diamond(\mathcal{P}, [[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}]])$ is verified experimentally. (It would be unfeasible to solve this equation w.r.t. the unknown coefficients of the Leibniz graphs in the right-hand side, pretending that a solution is not known from §3. Note however that no uniqueness is claimed for this \diamond .)

⁵ We say that two Leibniz graphs (i.e. graphs with a tri-vector $[[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}]]$ in a vertex) are *adjacent vertices* in the Leibniz meta-graph if the expansions of these Leibniz graphs have at least one Kontsevich oriented graph in common. (In the meta-graphs, multiple edges are allowed.) The known existence of several factorizations, $[[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q}]] = \diamond_1(\mathcal{P}, [[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}]]) = \diamond_2(\mathcal{P}, [[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}]])$, into Leibniz graphs reveals the identities $(\diamond_1 - \diamond_2)(\mathcal{P}, [[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}]]) \equiv 0$ for $\diamond_1 \neq \diamond_2$, that is, a nontrivial topology of the meta-graph. Its study is an **open problem**.

Table 2. The number of graphs in the problem $[\mathcal{P}, \text{Or}(\gamma)(\mathcal{P})] = \diamond(\mathcal{P}, [\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}])$.

Cocycle:	γ_3	γ_5	$\delta_6 = d(\beta_6)$	γ_7
#vertices:	4	6	7	8
#edges:	6	10	12	14
#graphs:	1	2	4	46
#or.graphs in $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{P}) = \text{Or}(\gamma)(\mathcal{P}, \dots, \mathcal{P})$:	3	167	1,500	37,185
#or.graphs in $[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{P})]$:	39	3,495	35,949	1,003,611
#skew Leibniz graphs in $\diamond(\mathcal{P}, [\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}])$:	8	843	9,556	293,654

Implementation. All calculations above were performed by using the software packages `graph_complex-cpp` and `kontsevich_graph_series-cpp`, which are released under the MIT free software license and available from <https://github.com/rburing>. Specifically, the programs `expanding_differential` and `kernel` have been used to find non-oriented graph cocycles γ , `orient` yields the sums of Kontsevich oriented graphs $\text{Or}(\gamma)(\mathcal{P}, \dots, \mathcal{P})$ and sums of Leibniz graphs $\text{Or}([\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}], \dots, \mathcal{P})$, and `schouten_bracket` implements the Schouten bracket. The program `leibniz_expand` expands sums of Leibniz graphs into Kontsevich graphs, and `reduce_mod_skew` reduces sums of Kontsevich oriented graphs modulo skew-symmetry, $L \prec R = -R \prec L$, of the Left \prec Right mark-up of outgoing edges.

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Appendix A. The differential polynomial flow $\dot{\mathcal{P}} = \text{Or}(\gamma_5)(\mathcal{P})$

Here is the value $\mathcal{Q}_5(\mathcal{P})(f, g)$ of the bi-vector $\mathcal{Q}_5(\mathcal{P}) = \text{Or}(\gamma_5)(\mathcal{P})$ at two functions f, g :⁶

$$\begin{aligned}
& 10\partial_t\partial_m\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_p\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_v\partial_r\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_j g - 10\partial_p\partial_m\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_t\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_v\partial_r\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_j g \\
& + 10\partial_r\partial_m\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_t\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_v\partial_s\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_p\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_k g - 10\partial_r\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_t\partial_s\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_v\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_p\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_m g \\
& + 10\partial_p\partial_m\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_t\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_v\partial_r\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_k g - 10\partial_t\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_v\partial_r\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_p\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_m g \\
& - 10\partial_t\partial_m\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_p\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_v\partial_r\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_k g - 10\partial_p\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_t\partial_r\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_v\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_m g \\
& - 10\partial_t\partial_p\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_q\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_v\partial_r\partial_m\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_k g + 10\partial_s\partial_m\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_t\partial_p\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_v\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_r g \\
& + 10\partial_t\partial_p\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_q\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_v\partial_r\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_m g - 10\partial_t\partial_m\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_v\partial_p\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_q\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_r g \\
& - 10\partial_r\partial_m\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_v\partial_p\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_p\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_t g + 10\partial_t\partial_p\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_v\partial_r\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_q\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_m g \\
& - 10\partial_t\partial_m\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_v\partial_s\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_p\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_p\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_r g + 10\partial_p\partial_m\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_t\partial_s\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_v\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_r g \\
& - 10\partial_t\partial_r\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_v\partial_s\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_p\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_m g + 10\partial_r\partial_p\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_t\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_v\partial_n\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_m g \\
& + 10\partial_r\partial_p\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_t\partial_s\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_v\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_m g + 10\partial_t\partial_p\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_r\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_v\partial_n\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_m g \\
& - 10\partial_t\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_v\partial_r\partial_p\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_m g - 10\partial_t\partial_r\partial_p\partial_m\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_v\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_k g \\
& - 10\partial_t\partial_m\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_v\partial_r\partial_p\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_k g - 10\partial_t\partial_r\partial_p\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_v\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_m g \\
& - 10\partial_t\partial_p\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_v\partial_r\partial_q\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_m\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_k g + 10\partial_t\partial_s\partial_p\partial_m\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_v\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_r g \\
& + 2\partial_t\partial_r\partial_p\partial_m\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_v\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_j g - 5\partial_p\partial_m\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_t\partial_r\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_v\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_j g \\
& + 5\partial_t\partial_m\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_r\partial_p\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_v\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_j g - 5\partial_p\partial_m\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_r\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_t\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_v\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_j g \\
& - 5\partial_p\partial_m\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_t\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_v\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_v\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_j g + 5\partial_t\partial_p\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_v\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_r\partial_m\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_k g \\
& + 5\partial_v\partial_r\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_m\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_p\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_t g + 5\partial_r\partial_m\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_t\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_s\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_v\partial_p\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_k g \\
& - 5\partial_r\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_t\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_v\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_p\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_m g + 5\partial_p\partial_m\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_r\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_t\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_v\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_k g
\end{aligned}$$

⁶ In every term, the Einstein summation convention works for each repeated index (i.e. once upper and another time lower), the indices running from 1 to the dimension $\dim M < \infty$ of the affine Poisson manifold M at hand.

$$\begin{aligned}
& +5\partial_t\partial_r\partial_p\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_s\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_v\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_{mg} + 5\partial_r\partial_p\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_t\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_v\partial_q\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_{mg} \\
& -5\partial_t\partial_r\partial_p\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_v\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_q\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_{mg} + 5\partial_t\partial_p\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_r\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_v\partial_q\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_{mg} \\
& +5\partial_t\partial_p\partial_m\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_s\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_v\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_{rg} - 5\partial_t\partial_m\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_s\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_v\partial_p\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_{rg} \\
& +5\partial_t\partial_p\partial_m\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_s\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_v\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_{rg} - 5\partial_t\partial_r\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_s\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_v\partial_p\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_{mg} \\
& -5\partial_t\partial_r\partial_p\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_v\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_n\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_{mg} + 5\partial_t\partial_r\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_v\partial_p\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_{mg} \\
& +5\partial_t\partial_r\partial_p\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_v\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_q\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_{mg} + 5\partial_t\partial_r\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_v\partial_p\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_q\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_{mg} \\
& +5\partial_t\partial_r\partial_p\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_v\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_q\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_{mg} + 5\partial_t\partial_m\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_p\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_r\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_{tg} \\
& +5\partial_t\partial_p\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_r\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_m\partial_m\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_q\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_{kg} - 5\partial_t\partial_m\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_t\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_n\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_v\partial_p\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_{rg} \\
& +5\partial_t\partial_p\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_r\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_m\partial_m\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_v\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_{kg} - 5\partial_t\partial_m\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_t\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_n\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_v\partial_p\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_{rg} \\
& +5\partial_t\partial_p\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_r\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_m\partial_m\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_v\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_{kg} + 5\partial_t\partial_m\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_r\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_p\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_{tg} \\
& +5\partial_t\partial_p\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_r\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_v\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_m\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_{kg} + 5\partial_t\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_v\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_m\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_p\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_{rg} \\
& +5\partial_r\partial_p\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_t\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_v\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_m\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_q\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_{kg} - 5\partial_t\partial_p\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_v\partial_r\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_{mg} \\
& -5\partial_t\partial_r\partial_m\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_v\partial_p\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_{kg} + 5\partial_t\partial_s\partial_m\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_v\partial_p\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_{rg} \\
& -5\partial_t\partial_r\partial_p\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_v\partial_q\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_m\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_{kg} - 5\partial_t\partial_r\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_v\partial_p\partial_k\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_{mg} \\
& -5\partial_t\partial_p\partial_m\mathcal{P}^{ij}\partial_v\partial_r\partial_j\mathcal{P}^{kl}\partial_\ell\mathcal{P}^{mn}\partial_n\mathcal{P}^{pq}\partial_q\mathcal{P}^{rs}\partial_s\mathcal{P}^{tv}\partial_i f\partial_{kg}.
\end{aligned}$$

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