Q: Can $V$ of $Z^u$ be chosen to have 120°-degree rotational symmetry?

This may follow from an appropriate AET argument, starting from a fully-symmetric $Z^u$ for KTGs.

$V = 2c_2$, is $J = 0$.

Yes, by fitting it in a tetrahedron?

This would only imply that $dV$ is in $S^3$.

[and anyway, no $C^*$ renormalization will affect $Y$-symmetry].

My understanding of AET is still fragile.

\[ V \rightarrow \Phi^{1\text{-loop}} \text{ after [AT].} \]

Basic: \[ \alpha \] Better: \[ \alpha_e \]

\[ \Phi \rightarrow V \text{ after [AET].} \]

In $\mathcal{K}^{\text{sw}}$ allow tubes and strands and tube-strand vertices, allow “punctures”, yet allow no “tangles”.

\[ U(g) \cong U(g_+) \otimes M_- \]

The generators of $\mathcal{K}^{\text{sw}}$ can be written in terms of the generators of $\mathcal{K}^u$ (i.e., given $\Phi$, can write a formula for $V$). With $T$ any classical tangle, esp. \( \bigcirc \) or \( \bigcirc \), consider the “sled” from Swiss knots -1105.

Q: Does this mean anything in Drinfeld double (and?)