

The map $HH_*(S^*(X), S^*(X)) \rightarrow H^*(LX)$

There's a canonical map

$$\Delta^k \times LX \xrightarrow{c_k} X^{k+1}$$

Use it:

$$\rho_k: S^*(X)^{\otimes k+1} \longrightarrow S^*(X^{k+1}) \xrightarrow{c_k^*} S^*(\Delta^k \times LX)$$

$$\downarrow \quad \uparrow$$

$$S^{*-k}(LX)$$

"slant product"

get

$$\delta \rho_k(\alpha_0 \otimes \dots \otimes \alpha_k) = \rho_{k-1}(b(\alpha_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \alpha_k))$$

$$\pm \rho_k(\delta(\alpha_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \alpha_k))$$

So

$$C_*(S^*(X), S^*(X)) \longrightarrow S^*(LX)$$

this star is the difference of the the upper stars on the left and the lower stars.

Thm IF X is simply connected then

$$HH_*(S^*X, S^*X) \xrightarrow{\text{iso}} H^*(LX)$$

Read "Cyclic Homology & equiv. homology"
by Jones.

This is a version of an old result by Adams:

$$HH_* (S^*(X), k) \cong H^*(\Omega X; k)$$

(also in the simply-connected case)

There's also

$$HH^*(S^*(X), S^*(X)) \xrightarrow[\text{iso}]{\text{not}} H_*(\Gamma(X, \Omega X))$$

$$\times H^*(S^*(X), S^*(Y)) \longrightarrow H_*(\Gamma_f(Y, \Omega X))$$

(given $f: Y \rightarrow X$)