



Non-unitary Wightman CFTs and non-unitary vertex algebras

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Abstract

We give an equivalence of categories between: (i) Möbius vertex algebras which are equipped with a choice of generating family of quasiprimary vectors, and (ii) (not-necessarily-unitary) Möbius-covariant Wightman conformal field theories on the unit circle. We do not impose any technical restrictions on the theories considered (such as finite-dimensional conformal weight spaces or simplicity), yielding the most general equivalence between these two axiomatizations of two-dimensional chiral conformal field theory. This provides new opportunities to study non-unitary vertex algebras using the lens of algebraic conformal field theory and operator algebras, which we demonstrate by establishing a non-unitary version of the Reeh-Schlieder theorem.

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1 Introduction

It is a fundamental mathematical challenge to establish a rigorous axiomatization of quantum field theory (QFT), and in general this problem remains wide open except in very specialized contexts. In recent years, axiomatic QFT has received particular attention in the context of two-dimensional chiral conformal field theories (CFTs), as these theories are sufficiently structured to enable a rigorous mathematical treatment while at the same time exhibiting a wide variety of mathematical connections (to operator algebras and subfactors, to representation theory and modular tensor categories, to vector-valued modular forms, and to many other areas). There are many proposed axiomatizations of two-dimensional chiral CFTs, each of which captures different aspects of the physical theory, and none of which have been rigorously demonstrated to provide a complete description of chiral CFT. It is conjectured that these different axiomatizations are essentially equivalent, and there have been recent breakthroughs in comparing different axiomatizations under certain technical hypotheses [6, 28].

In this article we demonstrate the equivalence of two well-known axiomatizations of two-dimensional chiral CFTs. We establish this equivalence in the most general way possible, without any reliance on auxiliary technical hypotheses or restrictions on the models under consideration, such as the existence of an invariant inner product (a positive-definite sesquilinear form giving rise to “unitarity”). Proving equivalences at this level of generality has largely been viewed as an aspirational (but not necessarily feasible) goal of axiomatic QFT, which we achieve here through a detailed analysis of the mathematical structures in question.

The first axiomatization that we consider is the non-unitary version of the (bosonic) Wightman axioms on the unit circle $S^1 \subset \mathbb{C}$, with Möbius symmetry (i.e. symmetry group $\text{Möb} := \text{PSU}(1, 1)$, the holomorphic automorphisms of the unit disk). The key data of such a theory is a collection \mathcal{F} of operator-valued distributions (or Wightman fields) acting on a common invariant vector space of states \mathcal{D} , along with a compatible positive-energy representation of Möb .

The second axiomatization that we consider is (\mathbb{N} -graded, bosonic) Möbius vertex algebras. These are vertex algebras graded by non-negative integer conformal dimensions, with symmetry given by the complexified Lie algebra $\mathfrak{su}(1, 1)_{\mathbb{C}} \cong \mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{C})$.

We prove the following main result.

Main Result *There is a natural equivalence of categories between non-unitary Möbius-covariant Wightman conformal field theories on S^1 and Möbius vertex algebras equipped with a family of quasiprimary generators.*

Our result does not require unitarity or the existence of an invariant bilinear form (invariant in the sense of vertex algebras, see Section 4 for further discussion), and

we do not require that the homogeneous subspaces for the grading by conformal dimensions be finite-dimensional. There are many important examples of CFTs arising in mathematical and theoretical physics which require this level of generality, and in particular non-unitarity arises from the CFT-approach to classical critical phenomena, and from string theory. Specific examples include the non-unitary Virasoro minimal models, affine vertex algebras at non-critical level (both universal and simple quotient), bosonic \mathbb{N} -graded affine W -algebras (again universal and simple quotient), and the $\beta\gamma$ -ghost vertex algebra with central charge $c = 2$ (along with other “ A -graded” vertex algebras which arise in logarithmic conformal field theory). As a result of our theorem there are canonical Wightman CFTs associated to these models, which demonstrates significant functional analytic regularity that is not otherwise apparent.

The constructions going from suitably defined Wightman CFTs to vertex algebras and back are given in Sections 3.1 and 3.2, respectively. These are shown to give an equivalence of categories in Section 3.3. The vertex algebra \mathcal{V} associated to a Wightman CFT with domain \mathcal{D} is constructed as a certain subspace $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{D}$. Conversely, the Wightman CFT associated to \mathcal{V} is constructed as an extension $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{D} \subset \prod \mathcal{V}(n)$, where $\prod \mathcal{V}(n)$ is the algebraic completion (see Section 3.1). We note that at this level of generality (allowing each weight space $\mathcal{V}(n)$ to be infinite-dimensional) it is not a priori clear that there is a single Wightman CFT for each vertex algebra, and it seems plausible that there could be families of ‘Wightman completions’ of a single vertex algebra. However, as a consequence of our result, there is indeed a unique Wightman CFT for each Möbius vertex algebra generated by quasiprimary fields.

A very useful and inspiring heuristic discussion on the connection between Wightman CFTs and vertex algebras can be found in [19, §1.2]. However, the arguments given there do not appear to be aimed to give precise mathematical details on this connection. More recently, three of the present authors gave a rigorous proof that *unitary* Möbius vertex algebras were equivalent to *unitary* Wightman CFTs possessing an additional analytic property called *uniformly bounded order*, provided that the homogeneous subspaces for the grading by conformal dimensions were finite-dimensional [24]. The present article generalizes the previous result to possibly non-unitary theories, also dropping the requirements of uniformly bounded order and finite-dimensional weight spaces. As the techniques historically used to study Wightman theories involve careful analysis of the norm topology on the space of states, there is significant new work required to generalize our previous results to the non-unitary setting.

We also demonstrate in Section 4 that the correspondence constructed in this article is compatible with invariant bilinear forms, invariant sesquilinear forms, and invariant inner products.

Theorem *Let \mathcal{D} be a Möbius-covariant Wightman CFT and let $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{D}$ be the associated Möbius vertex algebra. Then every invariant inner product (unitary structure) on \mathcal{D} restricts to an invariant inner product on \mathcal{V} , and conversely every unitary structure on \mathcal{V} uniquely extends to one on \mathcal{D} . The same holds for invariant sesquilinear forms (involutive structures) and invariant bilinear forms.*

We are left with a striking and clear correspondence between two well-known axiomatizations of two-dimensional chiral conformal field theory, without any reliance

on additional technical hypotheses. We are motivated in part by the possibility to provide such an equivalence, which is not often possible in the wild landscape of axiomatic quantum field theory. We are also motivated by intriguing links between non-unitary conformal field theories and the unitary world of algebraic conformal field theory. Given a Wightman CFT on S^1 and an interval $I \subset S^1$, consider the algebra $\mathcal{P}(I)$ generated by Wightman fields $\varphi(f)$ smeared by test functions f supported in the interval I . Such Wightman nets of algebras have been studied in the context of unitary quantum field theories [27], and there is a substantial effort underway to understand the relationship between unitary vertex algebras, unitary Wightman nets, and the usual nets of algebras of *bounded* observables (i.e. conformal nets) studied in algebraic conformal field theory [6, 28]. On the other hand, as a result of our present work, there exists a Wightman net for every Möbius vertex algebra, including non-unitary ones. Such nets could give an avenue to apply methods generally used in the unitary framework of algebraic quantum field theory in the more general setting of non-unitary models. Previously such links have been probed only at the level of categories of representations [8]. As a first demonstration of the potential of this approach we prove a version of the Reeh-Schlieder Theorem (regarding the cyclic and separating property of the vacuum vector) for non-unitary theories in Appendix A.

Finally, there is strong motivation to understand functional analytic aspects of non-unitary vertex algebras as a part of studying links between algebraic and geometric aspects of the theory, as in [16, 17]. More recently, analytic considerations of non-unitary vertex algebras have played a key role in the study of conformal blocks [12–14], and such considerations also feature in the construction of functorial CFTs in the sense of Segal [25].

In future work, it would be interesting to relate modules for vertex algebras to representations of the corresponding Wightman nets, which would fit into the broad program underway in the unitary setting to relate vertex algebra modules to representations in algebraic conformal field theory [7, 10, 11, 29, 30]. Such relations should enable further correspondences between full two-dimensional conformal field theories in various approaches, cf. [1, 2, 21].

2 Preliminaries on Wightman CFTs and Möbius vertex algebras

An **operator-valued distribution** on the unit circle S^1 with domain a vector space \mathcal{D} is a linear map

$$\varphi : C^\infty(S^1) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}),$$

where $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D})$ is the space of linear operators on \mathcal{D} . In this article, we will typically study operator-valued distributions whose domain \mathcal{D} is infinite-dimensional, and we will require some topological considerations with respect to the action of sets of such distributions on \mathcal{D} .

If \mathcal{F} is a set of operator-valued distributions on S^1 with a common domain \mathcal{D} , then a linear functional $\lambda : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is called **compatible with \mathcal{F}** if the multilinear maps

$C^\infty(S^1)^k \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ given by

$$(f_1, \dots, f_k) \mapsto \lambda(\varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_k(f_k)\Phi) \tag{2.1}$$

are continuous in the f_j for all $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k \in \mathcal{F}$ and $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}$. Note that multilinear forms $C^\infty(S^1)^k \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ are separately continuous if and only if they are jointly continuous since $C^\infty(S^1)$ is a Fréchet space [31, Cor. §34.2]. We write $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$ for the space of all linear functionals compatible with \mathcal{F} . Recall that a set \mathcal{X} of linear functionals on \mathcal{D} is said to separate points if for every non-zero $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}$ there is a $\lambda \in \mathcal{X}$ such that $\lambda(\Phi) \neq 0$.

Definition 2.1 A set \mathcal{F} of operator-valued distributions with domain \mathcal{D} acts **regularly** if $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$ separates points.

If we imagine that \mathcal{F} consists of a family of Wightman fields (i.e. the operators $\varphi(f)$ are smeared quantum fields), then it is natural that functionals $\lambda : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ should have the property that expressions (2.1) are continuous in the smearing functions f_j . Thus, the condition of regularity serves to exclude certain nonphysical actions that have the property that functionals cannot distinguish states. The following example illustrates the pathological behavior of nonregular actions.

Example 2.2 Let $\mathcal{D} = T(C^\infty(S^1)) = \bigoplus_{k=0}^\infty C^\infty(S^1)^{\otimes k}$ be the tensor algebra, and for $f \in C^\infty(S^1)$ let $\varphi(f) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D})$ be the operation of left-multiplication by f in \mathcal{D} . The space \mathcal{D} carries a regular action of $\mathcal{F} = \{\varphi\}$. Let $\mathcal{I} \subsetneq \mathcal{D}$ be the left ideal generated by trigonometric polynomials $\mathbb{C}[z^{\pm 1}] \subset C^\infty(S^1)$. Let $\tilde{\mathcal{D}} = \mathcal{D}/\mathcal{I}$, and observe that for each $f \in C^\infty(S^1)$ the action of $\varphi(f)$ descends to an operator $\tilde{\varphi}(f) \in \mathcal{L}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}})$. The action of $\tilde{\mathcal{F}} = \{\tilde{\varphi}\}$ on $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ is not regular. Let $\Omega \in \mathcal{D}$ be the unit of the tensor algebra, and let $\tilde{\Omega} \in \tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ be its image under the canonical projection. For any $f \in \mathbb{C}[z^{\pm 1}]$ we have $\tilde{\varphi}(f)\tilde{\Omega} = 0$, and thus any $\lambda \in \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{\tilde{\mathcal{F}}}^*$ vanishes on $\tilde{\varphi}(f)\tilde{\Omega}$ for any $f \in C^\infty(S^1)$. In particular, if $f \in C^\infty(S^1) \setminus \mathbb{C}[z^{\pm 1}]$, then $\tilde{\varphi}(f)\tilde{\Omega}$ is non-zero but lies in the kernel of all $\lambda \in \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{\tilde{\mathcal{F}}}^*$.

Remark 2.3 A non-regular action of \mathcal{F} on \mathcal{D} descends to a regular action on the quotient $\mathcal{D}/\mathcal{D}_0$, where $\mathcal{D}_0 = \bigcap_{\lambda \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*} \ker \lambda$.

Let $e_n \in C^\infty(S^1)$ be the function $e_n(z) = z^n$. The condition that \mathcal{F} acts regularly on \mathcal{D} ensures that the operators $\varphi(f)$ are determined by the modes $\varphi(e_n)$ in a certain sense that we will make precise below. This is in contrast with Example 2.2, in which $\tilde{\varphi}(e_n)\tilde{\Omega} = 0$ for all n but $\tilde{\varphi}(f)\tilde{\Omega} \neq 0$ for some $f \in C^\infty(S^1)$.

We now introduce certain topologies on \mathcal{D} associated with the action of \mathcal{F} . We assume here that the reader is familiar with (or indifferent to) the fundamentals of topological and locally convex vector spaces, and defer the relevant background and additional details to Appendix B.

Definition 2.4 Given a family \mathcal{F} of operator-valued distributions on S^1 with domain \mathcal{D} , the **\mathcal{F} -weak** topology on \mathcal{D} is the weak topology induced by the linear functionals $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$. That is, the \mathcal{F} -weak topology is the coarsest topology such that every $\lambda \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$ is continuous.

For a topological vector space X , a map $T : X \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is \mathcal{F} -weakly continuous precisely when $\lambda \circ T$ is continuous for all $\lambda \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$. The family \mathcal{F} acts regularly precisely when the \mathcal{F} -weak topology is Hausdorff. We will see in Lemma 2.8 below that for $\varphi \in \mathcal{F}$ the expressions $\varphi(f)\Phi$ are continuous in $f \in C^\infty(S^1)$ when \mathcal{D} is given the \mathcal{F} -weak topology, so indeed $\varphi(f)$ is determined by the modes $\varphi(e_n)$ when \mathcal{F} acts regularly.

There is a second natural topology on \mathcal{D} associated with the action of \mathcal{F} . For $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k \in \mathcal{F}$ and $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}$, let

$$S_{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k, \Phi} : C^\infty(S^1)^{\otimes k} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$$

be the linear map

$$S_{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k, \Phi}(f_1 \otimes \dots \otimes f_k) = \varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_k(f_k)\Phi.$$

We equip the algebraic tensor product $C^\infty(S^1)^{\otimes k}$ with the projective topology, for which continuous linear maps $C^\infty(S^1)^{\otimes k} \rightarrow X$ correspond to continuous multilinear maps (see Appendix B).

Definition 2.5 Given a family of \mathcal{F} of operator-valued distributions on S^1 with domain \mathcal{D} , the \mathcal{F} -strong topology on \mathcal{D} is the colimit (or final) locally convex topology induced by the maps $S_{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k, \Phi}$ for $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k \in \mathcal{F}$ and $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}$. That is, the \mathcal{F} -strong topology is the finest locally convex topology such that the maps $S_{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k, \Phi}$ are continuous.

Equivalently, the \mathcal{F} -strong topology is the finest locally convex topology on \mathcal{D} such that expressions $\varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_k(f_k)\Phi$ are continuous in the functions f_j (jointly, or equivalently separately by [31, Cor. §34.2]).

Remark 2.6 For a locally convex space X , a linear map $T : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow X$ is continuous precisely when $T \circ S_{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k, \Phi}$ is continuous for all $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k \in \mathcal{F}$ and $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}$ [22, Thm. 12.2.2]. In particular, a linear functional $\lambda : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is \mathcal{F} -strongly continuous if and only if $\lambda \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$, and so the weak topology on \mathcal{D} induced by the space of \mathcal{F} -strong continuous linear functionals is precisely the \mathcal{F} -weak topology.

We now have the following alternate characterizations of the regularity of an action of \mathcal{F} on \mathcal{D} .

Lemma 2.7 Let \mathcal{F} be a set of operator-valued distributions on S^1 with domain a vector space \mathcal{D} . Then the following are equivalent.

- i) \mathcal{F} acts regularly on \mathcal{D} , i.e. $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$ separates points.
- ii) The \mathcal{F} -weak topology on \mathcal{D} is Hausdorff.
- iii) The \mathcal{F} -strong topology on \mathcal{D} is Hausdorff.
- iv) There exists a locally convex Hausdorff topology on \mathcal{D} such that the maps

$$(f_1, \dots, f_k) \mapsto \varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_k(f_k)\Phi$$

are continuous $C^\infty(S^1)^k \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ for all $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k \in \mathcal{F}$ and $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}$.

Proof As noted above, the implication (i) \implies (ii) follows immediately from the definitions of regularity and the \mathcal{F} -weak topology. The identity map $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is continuous from the \mathcal{F} -weak topology to the \mathcal{F} -strong topology, and thus (ii) \implies (iii). The \mathcal{F} -strong topology is locally convex by definition, and thus (iii) \implies (iv) is tautological. Finally, if τ is a locally convex Hausdorff topology on \mathcal{D} as in (iv), then we have an inclusion of continuous duals $(\mathcal{D}, \tau)^* \subset \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$. By the Hahn-Banach theorem $(\mathcal{D}, \tau)^*$ separates points [22, Thm. 7.7.7]. Hence so does $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$, and the action of \mathcal{F} is regular. \square

Both the \mathcal{F} -strong and \mathcal{F} -weak topologies are quite natural, and so it is not surprising that the fields \mathcal{F} act continuously when \mathcal{D} is given one of these topologies.

Lemma 2.8 *Let \mathcal{F} be a set of operator-valued distributions on S^1 acting regularly with domain \mathcal{D} equipped with the \mathcal{F} -strong topology. Then for $\varphi \in \mathcal{F}$ the natural map $\varphi : C^\infty(S^1) \times \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is separately continuous. The same holds if \mathcal{D} is equipped with the \mathcal{F} -weak topology.*

Proof First, fix $f \in C^\infty(S^1)$. For any $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k \in \mathcal{F}$ and $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}$, the expression

$$\varphi(f)\varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_k(f_k)\Phi$$

is continuous in the f_k by the definition of the \mathcal{F} -strong topology, and thus $\varphi(f) : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is continuous by Remark 2.6. Similarly, for fixed $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}$ expressions $\varphi(f)\Phi$ are continuous in f , and we conclude that φ is separately continuous.

Now consider if \mathcal{D} is given the \mathcal{F} -weak topology. For $\lambda \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$ the expression $\lambda(\varphi(f)\Phi)$ is evidently continuous in f , and it just remains to show that $\varphi(f)$ acts continuously on $(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{F}\text{-weak})$. Let \mathcal{D}^\sharp be the algebraic dual of \mathcal{D} , and let $\varphi(f)^* : \mathcal{D}^\sharp \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^\sharp$ be the adjoint action. If $\lambda \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$ then

$$(\varphi(f)^*\lambda)(\varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_k(f_k)\Phi) = \lambda(\varphi(f)\varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_k(f_k)\Phi) \tag{2.2}$$

is continuous in the functions f_j , so $\varphi(f)^*$ leaves $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$ invariant. Thus if Φ_n is a net in \mathcal{D} converging \mathcal{F} -weakly to Φ then

$$\lambda(\varphi(f)\Phi_n) = (\varphi(f)^*\lambda)\Phi_n \rightarrow (\varphi(f)^*\lambda)\Phi = \lambda(\varphi(f)\Phi).$$

Hence $\varphi(f)\Phi_n$ converges \mathcal{F} -weakly to $\varphi(f)\Phi$ and $\varphi(f)$ acts continuously on \mathcal{D} . \square

We now assume our vector space \mathcal{D} is equipped with a family \mathcal{F} of operator-valued distributions on S^1 as well as a representation $U : \text{Möb} \rightarrow \text{End}(\mathcal{D})$, where $\text{Möb} = \text{PSU}(1, 1)$ is the group of holomorphic automorphisms of the closed unit disk. We mention here for clarity that we will use the notation U for the representation throughout the paper, in particular, for when the theories are not unitary. As this notation is commonly used for representations of the global symmetry group we continue to use it as the setting of our paper is clear. As in [6, §6], for $\gamma \in \text{Möb}$ we denote by $X_\gamma \in C^\infty(S^1)$ the function

$$X_\gamma(e^{i\vartheta}) = -i \frac{d}{d\vartheta} \log(\gamma(e^{i\vartheta})),$$

which takes positive real values since γ is an orientation-preserving diffeomorphism of S^1 . For $f \in C^\infty(S^1)$ and $d \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ we denote by $\beta_d(\gamma)f \in C^\infty(S^1)$ the function

$$(\beta_d(\gamma)f)(z) = (X_\gamma(\gamma^{-1}(z)))^{d-1} f(\gamma^{-1}(z)). \tag{2.3}$$

An operator-valued distribution with domain \mathcal{D} is called **Möbius-covariant with conformal dimension d** under the representation U if for every $\gamma \in \text{Möb}$ and every $f \in C^\infty(S^1)$ we have

$$U(\gamma)\varphi(f)U(\gamma)^{-1} = \varphi(\beta_d(\gamma)f)$$

as endomorphisms of \mathcal{D} . We say that a vector $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}$ has **conformal dimension $d \in \mathbb{Z}$** if $U(R_\vartheta)\Phi = e^{id\vartheta}\Phi$ for all rotations $R_\vartheta \in \text{Möb}$.

We now present the not-necessarily-unitary version of the Wightman axioms for two-dimensional chiral conformal field theories on the circle S^1 . Historically, the Wightman axioms have been closely entwined with *unitary* theories, where the space of states \mathcal{D} possess an appropriate inner product. Non-unitary versions of the Wightman axioms have also appeared in various contexts such as the mathematical description of gauge fields, see e.g. [26, §6.4]. In this article we will generally refer to the non-unitary theories in question simply as Wightman conformal field theories for the sake of brevity.

Definition 2.9 Let \mathcal{D} be a vector space equipped with a representation U of Möb and a choice of non-zero vector $\Omega \in \mathcal{D}$. Let \mathcal{F} be a set of operator-valued distributions on S^1 acting regularly on their common domain \mathcal{D} . This data forms a (not-necessarily-unitary) **Möbius-covariant Wightman CFT** on S^1 if they satisfy the following axioms:

- (W1) **Möbius covariance:** For each $\varphi \in \mathcal{F}$ there is $d \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ such that φ is Möbius-covariant with conformal dimension d under the representation U .
- (W2) **Locality:** If f and g have disjoint supports, then $\varphi_1(f)$ and $\varphi_2(g)$ commute for any pair $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \mathcal{F}$.
- (W3) **Spectrum condition:** If $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}$ has conformal dimension $d < 0$ then $\Phi = 0$.
- (W4) **Vacuum:** The vector Ω is invariant under U , and \mathcal{D} is spanned by vectors of the form $\varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_k(f_k)\Omega$.

A Möbius-covariant Wightman CFT is a quadruple $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{D}, U, \Omega)$, but we will frequently refer to the family \mathcal{F} of fields or the domain \mathcal{D} as a (Möbius-covariant) Wightman CFT when the remaining data is clear from context.

Let $e_j(z) = z^j \in C^\infty(S^1)$, and let

$$\mathcal{V}(n) = \text{span}\{\varphi_1(e_{j_1}) \cdots \varphi_k(e_{j_k})\Omega \mid j_1 + \cdots + j_k = -n\}.$$

By Möbius covariance (W1) the vectors in \mathcal{V} have conformal dimension n , or in other words $U(R_\vartheta)$ acts on $\mathcal{V}(n)$ as multiplication by $e^{in\vartheta}$.

Lemma 2.10 *Let $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{D}, U, \Omega)$ be a Möbius-covariant Wightman CFT, and suppose \mathcal{D} is equipped with the \mathcal{F} -strong topology.*

- i) The map $U : \text{Möb} \times \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is separately continuous.
- ii) $\bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \mathcal{V}(n)$ is dense in \mathcal{D} .

The same holds for the \mathcal{F} -weak topology.

Proof First consider the \mathcal{F} -strong topology. Fix $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}$, and we will show that $U(\gamma)\Phi$ is continuous in γ . By the vacuum axiom we may assume without loss of generality that $\Phi = \varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_k(f_k)\Omega$. We have

$$U(\gamma)\varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_k(f_k)\Omega = \varphi_1(\beta_{d_1}(\gamma)f_1) \cdots \varphi_k(\beta_{d_k}(\gamma)f_k)\Omega.$$

The smooth function $\beta_d(\gamma)f$ depends continuously on γ , and thus $U(\gamma)\varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_k(f_k)\Omega$ depends continuously on γ as well. Now consider a fixed $\gamma \in \text{Möb}$, and by the same argument $U(\gamma)\varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_k(f_k)\Omega$ depends continuously on the f_j . Hence by Remark 2.6 and the vacuum axiom $U(\gamma)\Phi$ depends continuously on Φ , proving (i). The argument is similar for the \mathcal{F} -weak topology.

For (ii), note that $\bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{V}(n)$ is dense since Laurent polynomials are dense in $C^\infty(S^1)$, and $\mathcal{V}(n) = 0$ for $n < 0$ by the spectrum condition. \square

Let $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^* \cap \mathcal{V}(n)^*$ denote the space of linear functionals $\lambda \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$ such that $\lambda|_{\mathcal{V}(m)} = 0$ when $m \neq n$. The following technical observations will be essential in constructing vertex algebras from Wightman CFTs.

Lemma 2.11 *Suppose that $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{D}, U, \Omega)$ satisfies all of the axioms of a Möbius-covariant Wightman CFT except perhaps for the spectrum condition.*

- i) For $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^* \cap \mathcal{V}(n)^*$ separates points in $\mathcal{V}(n)$.
- ii) If $\bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \mathcal{V}(n)$ is \mathcal{F} -strongly (or \mathcal{F} -weakly) dense then the spectrum condition holds.

Proof First we prove (i). From the definition of a Wightman CFT, $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$ separates points so given $v \in \mathcal{V}(n)$ we may choose $\lambda \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$ such that $\lambda(v) \neq 0$. For $z = e^{i\vartheta}$, let $r_z = U(R_\vartheta) \in \text{Möb}$ be rotation by $z \in S^1$. If r_z^* is the adjoint operator, then $r_z^*\lambda \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$. Let $\lambda_n : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be given by

$$\lambda_n(\Phi) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{S^1} z^{-n-1} (\Phi, r_z^*\lambda)_{\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*} dz.$$

To see that the integral exists, observe that

$$(\varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_k(f_k)\Omega, r_z^*\lambda)_{\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*} = (\varphi_1(\beta_{d_1}(r_z)f_1) \cdots \varphi_k(\beta_{d_k}(r_z)f_k)\Omega, \lambda)_{\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*}.$$

Since $(z, f) \mapsto \beta_d(r_z)f$ is jointly continuous $S^1 \times C^\infty(S^1) \rightarrow C^\infty(S^1)$, and $\lambda \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$, the expression $(\varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_k(f_k)\Omega, r_z^*\lambda)$ is jointly continuous $S^1 \times C^\infty(S^1)^k \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, and thus the integral defining λ_n exists. Moreover, we see that $\lambda \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$. If $u \in \mathcal{V}(m)$, then $\lambda_n(u) = \delta_{n,m}\lambda(u)$, so $\lambda_n \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^* \cap \mathcal{V}(n)^*$ and $\lambda_n(v) = \lambda(v) \neq 0$.

For part (ii), it suffices to consider the \mathcal{F} -strong topology. Let $\mathcal{W}(n) \subset \mathcal{D}$ be the subspace of vectors with conformal dimension n . Note that

$$\mathcal{V}(n) = \text{span}\{\varphi_1(e_{j_1}) \cdots \varphi_k(e_{j_k})\Omega \mid \sum j_i = -n\} \subset \mathcal{W}(n)$$

but equality is not immediate (it is e.g. a consequence of Proposition 3.16). Now fix $n < 0$ and let $v \in \mathcal{W}(n)$. To verify the spectrum condition we must show that $v = 0$. Let $\lambda \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$, and as above let $\lambda_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{S^1} z^{-n-1} r_z^* \lambda dz$. Then $\lambda_n(v) = \lambda(v)$, but λ_n vanishes on $\bigoplus_{m \geq 0} \mathcal{V}(m)$. Since the latter space is assumed to be dense, and $\lambda_n \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$ is continuous, we have $\lambda_n \equiv 0$. Hence $\lambda(v) = 0$, and since $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$ separates points we have $v = 0$, as desired. \square

We will later see that for every $\lambda \in \mathcal{V}(n)^*$ there is a unique extension to a linear functional in $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$ that vanishes on $\mathcal{V}(m)$ (when $m \neq n$) – see Proposition 3.16.

The notion of Wightman CFT presented in Definition 2.9 generalizes the unitary notion of Wightman CFT considered in [24] in several ways. Most notably, the domain \mathcal{D} does not have an inner product. We also do not assume that Ω is the unique Möb-invariant vector up to scale, and we do not require that the eigenspaces for the generator of rotation are finite-dimensional.

The requirement that \mathcal{F} act regularly on \mathcal{D} is necessary, as there exist pathological examples of quadruples $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{D}, U, \Omega)$ that satisfy all of the requirements to be a Wightman CFT except for the regularity of the action of \mathcal{F} . Indeed, we can refine Example 2.2 to produce a quadruple with non-regular action for which the only finite-energy vectors are scalar multiples of the vacuum, despite \mathcal{D} being infinite-dimensional.

Example 2.12 Let $\mathcal{X}_{<0} \subset C^\infty(S^1)$ be the closed span of z^{-1}, z^{-2}, \dots . These are the functions f in $C^\infty(S^1)$ that extend to holomorphic functions outside the unit disk which vanish at infinity. We similarly define $\mathcal{X}_{\geq 0}$. Let $p : C^\infty(S^1) \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_{<0}$ be the projection with kernel $\mathcal{X}_{\geq 0}$. Let $\mathcal{D} = S(\mathcal{X}_{<0}) = \bigoplus_{k=0}^\infty S^k(\mathcal{X}_{<0})$ be the symmetric algebra, and let $\Omega \in S^0(\mathcal{X}_{<0})$ be the unit. Let φ be the operator-value distribution with domain \mathcal{D} where $\varphi(f)$ acts by multiplication by pf in $S(\mathcal{X}_{<0})$. This action is evidently regular. The family $\mathcal{F} = \{\varphi\}$ acts locally on \mathcal{D} since the symmetric algebra is abelian, and the vacuum vector is cyclic for \mathcal{F} .

Define a representation of Möb on $\mathcal{X}_{<0}$ by $U(\gamma)f = p(f \circ \gamma^{-1})$, and extend this representation to $S(\mathcal{X}_{<0})$ (this representation is better understood as the quotient of the natural representation of Möb on $\mathcal{X}_{\leq 0}$ by constant functions). The representation has positive energy, and Ω is Möb-invariant. Moreover we have for $f \in C^\infty(S^1)$

$$U(\gamma)pf = p((pf) \circ \gamma^{-1}) = p(f \circ \gamma^{-1})$$

(as the constant component is annihilated by p)

and it follows that $U(\gamma)\varphi(f) = \varphi(f \circ \gamma^{-1})U(\gamma) = \varphi(\beta_1(\gamma)f)U(\gamma)$. Hence φ is Möbius covariant with conformal dimension 1, and we have shown that $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{D}, U, \Omega)$ is a Wightman CFT.

Now let $\mathcal{X}_\omega \subset C^\infty(S^1)$ be the dense subspace of functions which extend holomorphically to a neighborhood of S^1 . Then \mathcal{X}_ω is invariant under $U(\gamma)$. Moreover, a

function f lies in \mathcal{X}_ω precisely when its Fourier coefficients decay sufficiently rapidly, and thus \mathcal{X}_ω is invariant under p as well. Let $\mathcal{I} \subsetneq \mathcal{D}$ be the left ideal generated by $p\mathcal{X}_\omega \subset \mathcal{X}_{<0}$, and observe that \mathcal{I} is invariant under $\varphi(f)$ and $U(\gamma)$ for all $f \in C^\infty(S^1)$ and $\gamma \in \text{M\"ob}$. Let $\tilde{\mathcal{D}} = \mathcal{D}/\mathcal{I}$, let $\tilde{\Omega} \in \tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ be the image of Ω under the canonical projection, and let $\tilde{\varphi}(f)$ and $\tilde{U}(\gamma)$ be the operators on $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ induced by $\varphi(f)$ and $U(\gamma)$, respectively. The quadruple $(\tilde{\mathcal{F}}, \tilde{\mathcal{D}}, \tilde{U}, \tilde{\Omega})$ satisfy all of the requirements of a Wightman CFT except for regularity of the action of $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$. We have

$$\mathcal{V}(n) = \text{span}\{\tilde{\varphi}_1(e_{j_1}) \cdots \tilde{\varphi}_k(e_{j_k})\tilde{\Omega} \mid j_1 + \cdots + j_k = -n\} = \{0\}$$

for all non-zero $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ since $e_j \in \mathcal{X}_\omega$.

Remark 2.13 If $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{D}, U, \Omega)$ satisfy all of the requirements of a Wightman CFT except that the fields \mathcal{F} do not act regularly, then we can obtain a Wightman CFT on a quotient of \mathcal{D} . Let $\mathcal{D}_0 = \bigcap_{\lambda \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*} \ker \lambda$. Since $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$ is invariant under the adjoint actions $\varphi(f)^*$ and $U(\gamma)^*$, it follows that \mathcal{D}_0 is invariant under $\varphi(f)$ and $U(\gamma)$, and so we have actions of smeared fields and M\"ob on the quotient $\tilde{\mathcal{D}} = \mathcal{D}/\mathcal{D}_0$. So long as $\mathcal{D}_0 \neq \mathcal{D}$, these actions give a Wightman CFT on $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$.

If one applies this procedure to the example $(\tilde{\mathcal{F}}, \tilde{\mathcal{D}}, \tilde{U}, \tilde{\Omega})$ constructed in Example 2.12, then one obtains the trivial Wightman CFT. Indeed, we can check that $\tilde{\mathcal{D}} = \mathbb{C}\tilde{\Omega} \oplus \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_0$ as follows. Returning to the notation of Example 2.12, we have $\mathcal{I} = \bigoplus_{k=1}^\infty \mathcal{I} \cap S^k(\mathcal{X}_{<0})$, and thus

$$\tilde{\mathcal{D}} = \mathbb{C}\tilde{\Omega} \oplus \bigoplus_{k=1}^\infty S^k(\mathcal{X}_{<0})/(\mathcal{I} \cap S^k(\mathcal{X}_{<0})).$$

Hence it suffices to check that an arbitrary $\lambda \in \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{\tilde{\mathcal{F}}}^*$ vanishes on each of the spaces $S^k(\mathcal{X}_{<0})/(\mathcal{I} \cap S^k(\mathcal{X}_{<0}))$ when $k \geq 1$. Note that this space is spanned by vectors of the form $\tilde{\varphi}(f_1) \cdots \tilde{\varphi}(f_k)\tilde{\Omega}$. When one of the functions f_j lies in \mathcal{X}_ω we have $\varphi(f_1) \cdots \varphi(f_k)\Omega \in \mathcal{I}$ and thus $\tilde{\varphi}(f_1) \cdots \tilde{\varphi}(f_k)\tilde{\Omega} = 0$. Hence for any $\lambda \in \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{\tilde{\mathcal{F}}}^*$ we have

$$\lambda(\tilde{\varphi}(f_1) \cdots \tilde{\varphi}(f_k)\tilde{\Omega}) = 0 \tag{2.4}$$

when some f_j lies in \mathcal{X}_ω . Since \mathcal{X}_ω is dense in $C^\infty(S^1)$ and $\lambda \in \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{\tilde{\mathcal{F}}}^*$, it follows that (2.4) holds for arbitrary functions $f_j \in C^\infty(S^1)$, and we conclude that λ vanishes on $S^k(\mathcal{X}_{<0})/(\mathcal{I} \cap S^k(\mathcal{X}_{<0}))$ when $k \geq 1$. Hence $\tilde{\mathcal{D}} = \mathbb{C}\tilde{\Omega} \oplus \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_0$ as claimed, and $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ is spanned by the vacuum $\tilde{\Omega}$.

With these distinctions in mind, we give the corresponding notion of vertex algebra after some brief preliminaries. Let $\text{Lie}(\text{M\"ob})$ be the three-dimensional real Lie algebra of $\text{M\"ob} = \text{PSU}(1, 1)$. If M\"ob is regarded as a subgroup of the group $\text{Diff}(S^1)$ of orientation-preserving diffeomorphisms of the unit circle S^1 , then $\text{Lie}(\text{M\"ob})$ is identified with a three-dimensional subspace of the space of smooth vector fields $\text{Vect}(S^1)$ on S^1 . Each vector field is identified with a differential operator $f(e^{i\vartheta}) \frac{d}{d\vartheta}$ for some smooth function $f(e^{i\vartheta})$, and the Lie bracket is given by $[f \frac{d}{d\vartheta}, g \frac{d}{d\vartheta}] = (f'g - fg') \frac{d}{d\vartheta}$,

where f' denotes $\frac{df}{d\vartheta}$. Note that this bracket is the opposite of the bracket of vector fields, which is the natural choice when identifying $\text{Vect}(S^1)$ with the Lie algebra of $\text{Diff}(S^1)$. The complexification $\text{Lie}(\text{Möb})_{\mathbb{C}} \cong \mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{C})$ of $\text{Lie}(\text{Möb})$ is spanned by the elements $\{L_{-1}, L_0, L_1\}$, where L_m is the complexified vector field $-ie^{im\vartheta} \frac{d}{d\vartheta}$. The vector fields L_m satisfy the commutation relations

$$[L_m, L_n] = (m - n)L_{m+n}, \quad m, n = -1, 0, 1.$$

In a representation of $\text{Lie}(\text{Möb})_{\mathbb{C}}$, we will frequently abuse notation and write L_k for the operator corresponding to the vector field indicated above.

If \mathcal{V} is a vector space we write $\text{End}(\mathcal{V})[[z^{\pm 1}]]$ for the vector space of formal power series in $z^{\pm 1}$ with coefficients in $\text{End}(\mathcal{V})$. Given $v \in \mathcal{V}$ and $A(z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} A_n z^n \in \text{End}(\mathcal{V})[[z^{\pm 1}]]$, we have a formal series $A(z)v = \sum_n A_n v z^n$ with coefficients in \mathcal{V} . For any $B \in \text{End}(\mathcal{V})$ we have $[A(z), B] = \sum_n [A_n, B]z^n \in \text{End}(\mathcal{V})[[z^{\pm 1}]]$. If $B(w)$ is another formal series in a second formal variable w , then the expression $[A(z), B(w)]$ makes sense as a formal series in $z^{\pm 1}$ and $w^{\pm 1}$.

We can now precisely specify the flavor of vertex algebras that we will consider.¹

Definition 2.14 An (\mathbb{N} -graded) **Möbius vertex algebra** consists of a vector space \mathcal{V} equipped with a representation $\{L_{-1}, L_0, L_1\}$ of $\text{Lie}(\text{Möb})_{\mathbb{C}}$, a state-field correspondence $Y : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \text{End}(\mathcal{V})[[z^{\pm 1}]]$, and a choice of non-zero vector $\Omega \in \mathcal{V}$ such that the following hold:

- (VA1) $\mathcal{V} = \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{V}(n)$, where $\mathcal{V}(n) = \ker(L_0 - n)$.
- (VA2) $Y(\Omega, z) = \text{Id}_{\mathcal{V}}$ and $Y(v, z)\Omega|_{z=0} = v$, i.e. $Y(v, z)\Omega$ has only non-negative powers of z for all $v \in \mathcal{V}$.
- (VA3) Ω is $\text{Lie}(\text{Möb})$ -invariant, i.e. $L_m \Omega = 0$ for $m = -1, 0, 1$.
- (VA4) $[L_m, Y(v, z)] = \sum_{j=0}^{m+1} \binom{m+1}{j} z^{m+1-j} Y(L_{j-1}v, z)$ and $Y(L_{-1}v, z) = \frac{d}{dz} Y(v, z)$ for all $v \in \mathcal{V}$ and $m = -1, 0, 1$.
- (VA5) For each $u, v \in \mathcal{V}$, there exists N sufficiently large such that $(z - w)^N [Y(v, z), Y(u, w)] = 0$.

An immediate consequence of (VA3) is that $\Omega \in \mathcal{V}(0)$. For $v \in \mathcal{V}$, we write $Y(v, z) = \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} v_{(m)} z^{-m-1}$, where $v_{(m)} \in \text{End}(\mathcal{V})$ are called the modes of v . A vector $v \in \mathcal{V}$ is called **homogeneous (with conformal dimension d)** if it lies in $\mathcal{V}(d)$. As a consequence of the L_0 -commutation relation, when v is homogeneous with conformal dimension d we have $[L_0, v_{(m)}] = (d - m - 1)v_{(m)}$. Hence $v_{(m)}$ maps $\mathcal{V}(n)$ into $\mathcal{V}(n + d - m - 1)$. A vector $v \in \mathcal{V}$ is called **quasiprimary** if it is homogeneous and $L_1 v = 0$. A field $Y(v, z)$ is called quasiprimary if its corresponding vector v is a quasiprimary vector.

We say that a Möbius vertex algebra \mathcal{V} is generated by a (possibly infinite) set of vectors S if \mathcal{V} is spanned by monomials in the modes of only those vectors acting on

¹ The term Möbius vertex algebra has been used in the literature to describe various slightly different notions (see e.g. [4, 15, 18, 19]). In some cases, authors include the possibility of fermionic fields, with the corresponding super version of the locality axiom; the term Möbius vertex superalgebra is also used in this case. Additionally, some authors replace our \mathbb{N} -grading with a more general grading. We do not foresee any significant obstacles to generalizing our results to Möbius vertex superalgebras graded by a lower-bounded subset of $\frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$.

Ω . Note that we do not make assumptions on the modes $v_{(n)}$, $v \in S$, such as requiring that $n \leq -1$. As the axioms give a correspondence between states and fields, one can equivalently refer to a Möbius vertex algebra as being generated by a set of fields if the modes of a set of fields generates in the above sense.

We record two useful identities satisfied by the modes of a vertex operator (see [19, §4.8]), the **Borcherds product formula**:

$$(u_{(n)}v)_{(k)} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-1)^j \binom{n}{j} (u_{(n-j)}v_{(k+j)} - (-1)^n v_{(n+k-j)}u_{(j)}), \tag{2.5}$$

and the **Borcherds commutator formula**:

$$[u_{(m)}, v_{(k)}] = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \binom{m}{j} (u_{(j)}v)_{(m+k-j)}. \tag{2.6}$$

Note that when the sums of operators on the right-hand sides of (2.5) and (2.6) are applied to a vector, all but finitely many terms vanish.

3 Equivalence between Möbius vertex algebras and Wightman CFTs

3.1 From vertex algebras to Wightman CFTs

In this section we construct a Wightman CFT from a Möbius vertex algebra $\mathcal{V} = \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{V}(n)$. The first step is to construct operator-valued distributions from the formal distributions $Y(v, z)$, as follows. For $v \in \mathcal{V}(d)$, the degree-shifted mode v_n is defined by $v_n := v_{(n+d-1)}$, which gives an alternative field expansion $Y(v, z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} v_n z^{-n-d}$, so that $v_n \mathcal{V}(m) \subset \mathcal{V}(m-n)$. We extend the definition of v_n to non-homogeneous vectors by linearity. Let us write \mathcal{V}' for the restricted dual $\mathcal{V}' = \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{V}(n)^*$, which is to say linear functionals on \mathcal{V} that are supported on finitely many $\mathcal{V}(n)$. We note that this is strictly smaller than the algebraic dual \mathcal{V}^* . We denote by $\widehat{\mathcal{V}}$ the algebraic completion, defined as a direct product

$$\widehat{\mathcal{V}} := \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{V}(n),$$

and we embed $\mathcal{V} \subset \widehat{\mathcal{V}}$ in the natural way. We equip $\widehat{\mathcal{V}}$ with the weak topology induced by the pairing with \mathcal{V}' .

For $f \in C^\infty(S^1)$ we define

$$Y^0(v, f) : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{V}}$$

by

$$Y^0(v, f)u = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \hat{f}(n)v_n u,$$

where $\hat{f}(n)$ is the n -th Fourier coefficient of f .

We now show that the maps $Y^0(v, f)$ may be extended to act on an invariant domain $\mathcal{D} \subset \widehat{\mathcal{V}}$. The first step is the following lemma, which has an identical proof to [24, Lem. 2.7].

Lemma 3.1 *For all $v^1, \dots, v^k, u \in \mathcal{V}$ and $u' \in \mathcal{V}'$, there exists a polynomial p such that*

$$\left| \left(v_{m_1}^1 v_{m_2}^2 \cdots v_{m_k}^k u, u' \right)_{\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{V}'} \right| \leq |p(m_1, \dots, m_k)|$$

for all $(m_1, \dots, m_k) \in \mathbb{Z}^k$. The polynomial depends on the vectors v^j, u , and u' , but the degree of p is bounded from above by a number that is independent of u and u' .

We refer the reader to [24] for a proof. A very similar argument, however, yields the following observation.

Lemma 3.2 *Let $v^1, \dots, v^k \in \mathcal{V}$ and let $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. Then*

$$\mathcal{V}(n; v^1, \dots, v^k) := \text{span}\{v_{m_1}^1 \cdots v_{m_k}^k \Omega \mid m_1 + \cdots + m_k = -n\}$$

is finite-dimensional.

Proof We proceed by induction on k , with the cases $k = 0$ and $k = 1$ being immediate. Now fix $k \geq 2$, and suppose $\dim \mathcal{V}(n'; u^1, \dots, u^\ell) < \infty$ when $\ell < k$. First observe that when $m_1 < -n$ and $m_1 + \cdots + m_k = -n$ we must have $m_2 + \cdots + m_k > 0$, and hence

$$v_{m_1}^1 \cdots v_{m_k}^k \Omega = 0.$$

Next observe that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{V}(n; v^1, \dots, v^k) = & \sum_{m_1=-n}^0 v_{m_1}^1 \mathcal{V}(n + m_1; v^2, \dots, v^k) + \\ & \text{span}\{v_{m_1}^1 \cdots v_{m_k}^k \Omega \mid m_1 + \cdots + m_k = -n, m_1 > 0\} \end{aligned}$$

and each of the subspaces $v_{m_1}^1 \mathcal{V}(n + m_1; v^2, \dots, v^k)$ is finite-dimensional by the inductive hypothesis, so it suffices to show that the final term is finite-dimensional as well.

By the Borchers commutator formula (2.6), if $m_1 > 0$ and $m_1 + \cdots + m_k = -n$ we have

$$v_{m_1}^1 \cdots v_{m_k}^k \Omega = \sum_{j=2}^k v_{m_2}^2 \cdots [v_{m_1}^1, v_{m_j}^j] \cdots v_{m_k}^k \Omega \in \sum_{j=2}^k \sum_{s=0}^{d_1+d_j-1} \mathcal{V}(n; v^2, \dots, v_{s-d_1+1}^1 v^j, \dots, v^k).$$

The subspace on the right-hand side is finite-dimensional by the inductive hypothesis and independent of m_1, \dots, m_k , and thus we conclude that $\mathcal{V}(n; v^1, \dots, v^k)$ is finite-dimensional as well. □

If $f \in \mathbb{C}[z^{\pm 1}]$, then $Y^0(v, f)$ maps \mathcal{V} into \mathcal{V} . Our next lemma gives an estimate for these maps $Y^0(v, f)$ in terms of the N -Sobolev norm of f . Recall that for $N \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$, the N -Sobolev norm on $C^\infty(S^1)$ is given by

$$\|f\|_N = \left(\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} |\hat{f}(n)|^2 (1 + n^2)^N \right)^{1/2}. \tag{3.1}$$

We denote by $H^N(S^1)$ the Hilbert space completion of $C^\infty(S^1)$ under this norm, which consists of L^2 -functions with finite N -Sobolev norm. The locally convex topology on $C^\infty(S^1)$ is induced by the norms $\|\cdot\|_N$, and a linear map from $C^\infty(S^1)$ to a Banach space is continuous precisely when it is bounded with respect to some N -Sobolev norm. We then have the following estimate, which is a simplification of [24, Lem. 2.8].

Lemma 3.3 *For all $v_1, \dots, v_k, u \in \mathcal{V}, u' \in \mathcal{V}'$, and Laurent polynomials $f_1, \dots, f_k \in \mathbb{C}[z^{\pm 1}]$, we have*

$$\left| \left(Y^0(v_k, f_k) \cdots Y^0(v_1, f_1) u, u' \right)_{\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{V}'} \right| \leq C \|f_1\|_N \cdots \|f_k\|_N.$$

The number N depends only on the v_j , and the constant C depends on the $\{v_j\}_{j=1, \dots, k}$, u , and u' .

The auxiliary domain \mathcal{D} and the topology on it. By Lemma 3.2, the assignment $(f_1, \dots, f_k) \mapsto Y^0(v_k, f_k) \cdots Y^0(v_1, f_1) u$ gives a map

$$\mathbb{C}[z^{\pm 1}]^k \rightarrow \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{V}(n; v_1, \dots, v_k, u)$$

with each space $\mathcal{V}(n; v_1, \dots, v_k, u)$ finite-dimensional. By Lemma 3.3, this extends to a continuous multilinear map again taking values in $\prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{V}(n; v_1, \dots, v_k, u) \subset \widehat{\mathcal{V}}$. Thus for each $v_1, \dots, v_k, u \in \mathcal{V}$, there exists a unique continuous multilinear map

$$X_{v_1, \dots, v_k, u} : C^\infty(S^1)^k \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{V}}$$

such that when $f_1, \dots, f_k \in \mathbb{C}[z^{\pm 1}]$ we have

$$X_{v_1, \dots, v_k, u}(f_1, \dots, f_k) = Y^0(v_k, f_k) \cdots Y^0(v_1, f_1) u. \tag{3.2}$$

Let $\mathcal{D}_0 = \mathbb{C}\Omega$, and for $k = 1, 2, \dots$ set

$$\mathcal{D}_k = \text{span}\{X_{v_1, \dots, v_k, \Omega}(f_1, \dots, f_k) \mid v_j \in \mathcal{V}, f_j \in C^\infty(S^1)\} \subset \widehat{\mathcal{V}}.$$

We have $\mathcal{D}_k \subset \mathcal{D}_{k+1}$ by considering $v_1 = \Omega$. Let $\mathcal{D} = \bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{D}_k \subset \widehat{\mathcal{V}}$, equipped with the subspace topology (i.e. the weak topology induced by the linear functionals \mathcal{V}' , in

which a sequence (or net) $\Phi_j \in \mathcal{D}$ converges to Φ if and only if $\lambda(\Phi_j)$ converges to $\lambda(\Phi)$ for all $\lambda \in \mathcal{V}'$.

Lemma 3.4 *For all $v \in \mathcal{V}$ and $f \in C^\infty(S^1)$ there exists a unique continuous linear map $Y(v, f) : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ such that:*

- i) $Y(v, f)|_{\mathcal{V}} = Y^0(v, f)$.
- ii) *The expressions $Y(v_1, f_1) \cdots Y(v_k, f_k)\Omega$ are (jointly) continuous in the functions f_j .*

In addition, we have $\mathcal{D} = \text{span}\{Y(v_1, f_1) \cdots Y(v_k, f_k)\Omega \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}, v_j \in \mathcal{V}, f_j \in C^\infty(S^1)\}$.

Proof We first consider uniqueness. When f_1, \dots, f_k are Laurent polynomials, the condition $Y(v, f)|_{\mathcal{V}} = Y^0(v, f)$ determines the value of $Y(v_1, f_1) \cdots Y(v_k, f_k)\Omega \in \mathcal{V}$. The value of such expressions in \mathcal{D} is then uniquely determined by continuity in the functions f_j .

We now show existence. We wish to define $Y(v, f)$ on $X_{v_1, \dots, v_k, \Omega}(f_1, \dots, f_k) \in \mathcal{D}_k$ by the formula

$$Y(v, f)X_{v_1, \dots, v_k, \Omega}(f_1, \dots, f_k) = X_{v, v_1, \dots, v_k, \Omega}(f, f_1, \dots, f_k), \tag{3.3}$$

but must check that this is well-defined.

First, consider if f is a Laurent polynomial. The modes v_n map $\mathcal{V}(m)$ to $\mathcal{V}(m - n)$, and thus the adjoint (transpose) operator v_n^* maps $\mathcal{V}(m)^*$ into $\mathcal{V}(m + n)^*$. Hence there is an adjoint map $Y^0(v, f)^* : \mathcal{V}' \rightarrow \mathcal{V}'$ such that for $u \in \mathcal{V}$ and $u' \in \mathcal{V}'$ we have

$$\left(Y^0(v, f)u, u' \right)_{\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{V}'} = \left(u, Y^0(v, f)^*u' \right)_{\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{V}'}$$

Thus if f, f_1, \dots, f_k are Laurent polynomials we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left(X_{v, v_1, \dots, v_k, u}(f, f_1, \dots, f_k), u' \right) &= \left(Y^0(v, f)Y^0(v_k, f_k) \cdots Y^0(v_1, f_1)u, u' \right) \\ &= \left(Y^0(v_k, f_k) \cdots Y^0(v_1, f_1)u, Y^0(v, f)^*u' \right) \\ &= \left(X_{v_1, \dots, v_k, u}(f_1, \dots, f_k), Y^0(v, f)^*u' \right). \end{aligned}$$

As the first and last terms are jointly continuous in f_1, \dots, f_k by (3.2), we have

$$\left(X_{v, v_1, \dots, v_k, u}(f, f_1, \dots, f_k), u' \right)_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}, \mathcal{V}'} = \left(X_{v_1, \dots, v_k, u}(f_1, \dots, f_k), Y^0(v, f)^*u' \right)_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}, \mathcal{V}'} \tag{3.4}$$

whenever f is a Laurent polynomial and f_1, \dots, f_k are smooth functions on S^1 .

We now argue that (3.3) is well-defined for all $f, f_1, \dots, f_k \in C^\infty(S^1)$. Let $\tilde{X}_k : (\mathcal{V} \otimes C^\infty(S^1))^{\otimes k} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be the linear map corresponding to the multilinear map $X_{v_1, \dots, v_k, \Omega}(f_1, \dots, f_k)$, so that \mathcal{D}_k is the range of \tilde{X}_k . Let $\mathcal{T} = \bigoplus_{k=0}^\infty (\mathcal{V} \otimes C^\infty(S^1))^{\otimes k}$, and let $\tilde{X} : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be the map given by \tilde{X}_k on the k th direct summand of \mathcal{T} . We wish to show that if $\Xi \in \mathcal{T}$ and $\tilde{X}(\Xi) = 0$, then $\tilde{X}(v \otimes f \otimes \Xi) = 0$ as well.

Fix Ξ as above. By (3.4), if f is a Laurent polynomial we have for all $u' \in \mathcal{V}'$

$$\left(\tilde{X}(v \otimes f \otimes \Xi), u'\right) = \left(\tilde{X}(\Xi), Y^0(v, f)^* u'\right) = 0,$$

and so $\tilde{X}(v \otimes f \otimes \Xi) = 0$. On the other hand, $\tilde{X}(v \otimes f \otimes \Xi)$ is continuous in f , and so $\tilde{X}(v \otimes f \otimes \Xi) = 0$ vanishes for all $f \in C^\infty(S^1)$. Thus there is a well-defined map $Y(v, f) : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ satisfying (3.3).

By construction we have $Y(v_1, f_1) \cdots Y(v_k, f_k)\Omega = X_{v_1, \dots, v_k, \Omega}(f_1, \dots, f_k)$. It follows immediately that such expressions span \mathcal{D} . Moreover, since $X_{v_1, \dots, v_k, \Omega}$ is continuous in the functions f_j we have shown that property *ii*) of the lemma holds for the operator $Y(v, f)$. For property *i*), we note that $Y(v, f)|_{\mathcal{V}}$ agrees with $Y^0(v, f)$ by (3.2) when f is a Laurent polynomial, and thus for all f by continuity. \square

Remark 3.5 From Lemma 3.3 and Lemma 3.4 we have shown a version of the uniformly bounded order property for the operator-valued distributions $Y(v, f)$, namely that for any $v_1, \dots, v_k \in \mathcal{V}$, there is a positive number N such that for every $u \in \mathcal{V}$ the map $(f_1, \dots, f_k) \mapsto Y(v_1, f_1) \cdots Y(v_k, f_k)u$ extends to a continuous map $H^N(S^1)^k \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{V}}$.

We have constructed a family of operator-valued distributions $Y(v, f)$ on \mathcal{D} . We next consider Möbius covariance of these distributions, which will hold when v is quasiprimary. To this end we introduce

$$\mathcal{V}_{\text{QP}} = \text{span}\{v \in \mathcal{V} \mid v \text{ is quasiprimary}\} = \ker L_1.$$

Remark 3.6 Let $\text{Vac}(\mathcal{V}) = \ker L_{-1}$ be the vacuum subalgebra of \mathcal{V} . Then \mathcal{V} is completely reducible as a $\text{Lie}(\text{Möb})_{\mathbb{C}}$ -module if and only if $\mathcal{V}(0) = \text{Vac}(\mathcal{V})$ and $\text{Vac}(\mathcal{V}) \cap \text{im } L_1 = 0$. If \mathcal{V} is completely reducible as a $\text{Lie}(\text{Möb})_{\mathbb{C}}$ -module, then \mathcal{V} is spanned by vectors of the form $L_{-1}^n v$ for $n \geq 0$, where $v \in \mathcal{V}_{\text{QP}}$. It follows from the axioms that $L_{-1}^n v \in \mathbb{C}v_{(-n-1)}\Omega$, and thus \mathcal{V} is generated by quasiprimary vectors. More details and proofs are given in [19, see Prop. 4.9].

Note that $\mathcal{V}_{\text{QP}} = \bigoplus_{n=0}^\infty \mathcal{V}_{\text{QP}} \cap \mathcal{V}(n)$, so that every vector in \mathcal{V}_{QP} may be written uniquely as a sum of homogeneous quasiprimary components. Let

$$\mathcal{D}_{\text{QP}} = \text{span}\{Y(v_1, f_1) \cdots Y(v_k, f_k)\Omega \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}, v_j \in \mathcal{V}_{\text{QP}}, f_j \in C^\infty(S^1)\} \subseteq \mathcal{D}.$$

Let us assume that \mathcal{V} is generated by \mathcal{V}_{QP} as a vertex algebra, in which case $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{D}_{\text{QP}}$. If \mathcal{V} is completely reducible as a $\text{Lie}(\text{Möb})_{\mathbb{C}}$ -module (i.e. if it is spanned by vectors of the form $L_{-1}^k v$ with $v \in \mathcal{V}_{\text{QP}}$), then it is evidently generated by \mathcal{V}_{QP} as a vertex algebra and moreover $\mathcal{D}_{\text{QP}} = \mathcal{D}$ as $Y(L_{-1}v, f) = Y(v, \text{if}' - mf)$ when $v \in \mathcal{V}(m)$.

Remark 3.7 Note that the requirement that \mathcal{V} is generated by \mathcal{V}_{QP} is strictly weaker than the requirement that \mathcal{V} is completely reducible as a $\text{Lie}(\text{Möb})_{\mathbb{C}}$ -module. An example is the $\beta\gamma$ -ghost VOA with $c = 2$ (see [3] for a comprehensive discussion). This VOA is generated by two quasiprimary vectors, namely $\beta_{(-1)}\Omega$ and $\gamma_{(-1)}\Omega$, that have conformal dimension 1 and 0, respectively. In this case, $\mathcal{V}(0) = \text{span}\{\gamma_{(-1)}^n \Omega \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}\}$

and each of these vectors is the highest-weight vector of a highest-weight $\text{Lie}(\text{Möb})_{\mathbb{C}}$ -module. It is straightforward to show that the vectors $\{L_{-1}\gamma_{(-1)}^n\Omega \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}\}$ each generate a $\text{Lie}(\text{Möb})_{\mathbb{C}}$ -submodule inside the corresponding highest-weight module. Alternatively, one can also verify that $L_1\beta_{(-1)}\gamma_{(-1)}\Omega \in \mathbb{C}\Omega$ and $\beta_{(-1)}\gamma_{(-1)}\Omega \neq 0$, and so $\text{Vac}(\mathcal{V}) \cap \text{im } L_1 \neq 0$.

We will now construct a representation of $U : \text{Möb} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}_{\text{QP}})$ for which the Wightman fields $Y(v, f)|_{\mathcal{D}_{\text{QP}}}$ are covariant for all $v \in \mathcal{V}_{\text{QP}}$ and for which the vacuum Ω is invariant. Note that such a representation is unique if it exists, as the covariance condition implies

$$U(\gamma)Y(v_1, f_1) \cdots Y(v_k, f_k)\Omega = Y(v_1, \beta_{d_1}(\gamma)f_1) \cdots Y(v_k, \beta_{d_k}(\gamma)f_k)\Omega.$$

So the difficulty is in showing that a linear map satisfying the above condition exists, i.e. showing that if a linear combination of vectors of the form

$$Y(v_1, f_1) \cdots Y(v_k, f_k)\Omega$$

vanishes, then so does the corresponding linear combination of

$$Y(v_1, \beta_{d_1}(\gamma)f_1) \cdots Y(v_k, \beta_{d_k}(\gamma)f_k)\Omega.$$

We first extend the representation of $\text{Lie}(\text{Möb})_{\mathbb{C}}$ furnished by the Möbius vertex algebra structure on \mathcal{V} to a representation on \mathcal{D}_{QP} . Recall that $\text{Lie}(\text{Möb})_{\mathbb{C}}$ is spanned by complexified vector fields $g(e^{i\vartheta})\frac{d}{d\vartheta}$ on the circle, where L_k corresponds to $-ie^{ik\vartheta}\frac{d}{d\vartheta}$.

Let \mathcal{V}^* be the algebraic dual of \mathcal{V} , and note that the adjoint operators $L_k^* : \mathcal{V}^* \rightarrow \mathcal{V}^*$ leave \mathcal{V}' invariant. We claim that the closure of the graph $\Gamma(L_k) \subset \mathcal{V} \times \mathcal{V}$ in $\widehat{\mathcal{V}} \times \widehat{\mathcal{V}}$ is the graph of a densely defined linear operator. Indeed, suppose that v_j is a net in \mathcal{V} such that $v_j \rightarrow 0$ and $L_kv_j \rightarrow v$ in $\widehat{\mathcal{V}}$. Then for any $\lambda \in \mathcal{V}'$ it holds that

$$\lambda(v) = \lim_j \lambda(L_kv_j) = \lim_j (L_k^*\lambda)(v_j) = 0.$$

As \mathcal{V}' separates points in $\widehat{\mathcal{V}}$, we conclude that $v = 0$ and that the closure of $\Gamma(L_k)$ is the graph of a densely defined operator as claimed. Taking linear combinations we obtain a densely-defined operator on $\widehat{\mathcal{V}}$ for every $X \in \text{Lie}(\text{Möb})$, which we denote by $\pi(X)$.

Lemma 3.8 *Let \mathcal{V} be a Möbius vertex algebra that is generated by a set of quasiprimary vectors. Then for any $g\frac{d}{d\vartheta} \in \text{Lie}(\text{Möb})$ the domain of $\pi(g\frac{d}{d\vartheta})$ contains \mathcal{D}_{QP} and $\pi(g\frac{d}{d\vartheta})$ leaves \mathcal{D}_{QP} invariant. Moreover, if v is quasiprimary with conformal dimension d we have*

$$[\pi(g\frac{d}{d\vartheta}), Y(v, f)] = Y(v, (d - 1)\frac{dg}{d\vartheta}f - g\frac{df}{d\vartheta})$$

as endomorphisms of \mathcal{D}_{QP} .

Proof If $v \in \mathcal{V}_{\text{QP}}(d)$ then the commutation relations between $Y(v, z)$ and the L_k from the definition of a Möbius vertex algebra imply that when $f \in \mathbb{C}[z^{\pm 1}]$ is a Laurent polynomial we have

$$[\pi(g \frac{d}{d\vartheta}), Y(v, f)] = Y(v, (d - 1) \frac{dg}{d\vartheta} f - g \frac{df}{d\vartheta})$$

as endomorphisms of \mathcal{V} . Thus if f_1, \dots, f_k are Laurent polynomials and $v_1, \dots, v_k \in \mathcal{V}_{\text{QP}}$, then we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \pi(g \frac{d}{d\vartheta}) Y(v_1, f_1) \cdots Y(v_k, f_k) \Omega \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^k Y(v_1, f_1) \cdots Y(v_j, (d_j - 1) \frac{dg}{d\vartheta} f_j - g \frac{df_j}{d\vartheta}) \cdots Y(v_k, f_k) \Omega \end{aligned} \tag{3.5}$$

where d_j is the conformal dimension of v_j . For arbitrary $f_1, \dots, f_k \in C^\infty(S^1)$, choose sequences of Laurent polynomials² $f_{j,n}$ such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_{j,n} = f_j$ in $C^\infty(S^1)$, and observe that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Y(v_1, f_{1,n}) \cdots Y(v_k, f_{k,n}) \Omega = Y(v_1, f_1) \cdots Y(v_k, f_k) \Omega$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Y(v_1, f_{1,n}) \cdots Y(v_j, (d_j - 1) \frac{dg}{d\vartheta} f_{j,n} - g \frac{df_{j,n}}{d\vartheta}) \cdots Y(v_k, f_{k,n}) \Omega \\ &= Y(v_1, f_1) \cdots Y(v_j, (d_j - 1) \frac{dg}{d\vartheta} f_j - g \frac{df_j}{d\vartheta}) \cdots Y(v_k, f_k) \Omega \end{aligned}$$

in $\widehat{\mathcal{V}}$ by Lemma 3.4. Hence $Y(v_1, f_1) \cdots Y(v_k, f_k) \Omega$ lies in the domain of $\pi(g \frac{d}{d\vartheta})$ and (3.5) holds for $f_j \in C^\infty(S^1)$. It follows that $\pi(g \frac{d}{d\vartheta})$ leaves \mathcal{D}_{QP} invariant and we have the desired commutation relation with smeared fields. \square

We now turn to constructing the desired representation $U : \text{Möb} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}_{\text{QP}})$. The following lemma will allow us to define $U(\gamma)$ on a $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{D}$.

Lemma 3.9 *Let \mathcal{V} be a Möbius vertex algebra which is generated by a set of quasiprimary vectors. Then for any $\gamma \in \text{Möb}$ there exists a unique linear map $U^0(\gamma) : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\text{QP}}$ such that*

$$U^0(\gamma) Y(v_1, f_1) \cdots Y(v_k, f_k) \Omega = Y(v_1, \beta_{d_1}(\gamma) f_1) \cdots Y(v_k, \beta_{d_k}(\gamma) f_k) \Omega.$$

for all $v_1, \dots, v_k \in \mathcal{V}_{\text{QP}}$ with conformal dimensions d_j and all $f_j \in \mathbb{C}[z^{\pm 1}]$.

Proof Uniqueness is clear as the required formula for $U^0(\gamma)$ determines its value on \mathcal{V} . In order to show existence of $U^0(\gamma)$, we must show that if a linear combination of vectors of the form $Y(v^1, f_1) \cdots Y(v^k, f_k) \Omega$ vanishes, then so does the corresponding

² $f_{j,n} \in C^\infty(S^1)$ and it is not the n -th Fourier coefficient of f_j .

linear combination of vectors of the form $Y(v^1, \beta_{d_1}(\gamma) f_1) \cdots Y(v^k, \beta_{d_k}(\gamma) f_k)\Omega$. We use standard ODE techniques.

The exponential map $\exp : \text{Lie}(\text{Möb}) \rightarrow \text{Möb}$ is surjective, so we may choose $g \frac{d}{d\vartheta} \in \text{Lie}(\text{Möb})$ such that $\exp(g \frac{d}{d\vartheta}) = \gamma$. Let $\gamma_t = \exp(tg \frac{d}{d\vartheta})$ be the corresponding one-parameter subgroup of Möb. Let $v^1, \dots, v^k \in \mathcal{V}_{\text{QP}}$ and consider the function $u : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\text{QP}}$ given by

$$u(t) = Y(v^1, \beta_{d_1}(\gamma_t) f_1) \cdots Y(v^k, \beta_{d_k}(\gamma_t) f_k)\Omega.$$

We will now show that u extends holomorphically to a neighborhood of \mathbb{R} (when \mathcal{D}_{QP} is given the weak topology induced by \mathcal{V}'), and compute its derivative.

The map $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \text{Möb} \cong \text{PSU}(1, 1)$ given by $t \mapsto \gamma_t$ extends holomorphically to a neighborhood of \mathbb{R} (taking values in complex Möbius transformations of the Riemann sphere $\cong \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$). For each $t \in \mathbb{R}$, the Möbius transformation γ_t leaves S^1 invariant, and thus for a sufficiently small neighborhood of \mathbb{R} the corresponding Möbius transformations map S^1 into \mathbb{C}^\times . Thus if $f \in \mathbb{C}[z^{\pm 1}]$ is a Laurent polynomial, the function $\mathbb{R} \times S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ given by $(t, z) \mapsto (\beta_d(\gamma_t)f)(z)$ extends holomorphically to a neighborhood of $\mathbb{R} \times S^1$. It follows that the map $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow C^\infty(S^1)$ sending $t \mapsto \beta_d(\gamma_t)f$ extends holomorphically to a neighborhood of \mathbb{R} .

Fix $\lambda \in \mathcal{V}(n)^*$. By Lemma 3.4, the expressions $\lambda(Y(v^1, f_1) \cdots Y(v^k, f_k)\Omega)$ are jointly continuous in $f_j \in C^\infty(S^1)$. Thus for fixed Laurent polynomials $f_1, \dots, f_k \in \mathbb{C}[z^{\pm 1}]$, the function

$$t \mapsto \lambda(Y(v^1, \beta_{d_1}(\gamma_t) f_1) \cdots Y(v^k, \beta_{d_k}(\gamma_t) f_k)\Omega)$$

extends holomorphically to a neighborhood of \mathbb{R} . As this neighborhood is independent of λ , the function

$$Y(v^1, \beta_{d_1}(\gamma_t) f_1) \cdots Y(v^k, \beta_{d_k}(\gamma_t) f_k)\Omega$$

extends holomorphically to a neighborhood of \mathbb{R} , as previously claimed.

We now differentiate the above function of t . A straightforward computation [24, Eqn. (3.4)] shows that

$$\frac{d}{dt} \beta_d(\gamma_t) f = (d - 1) \frac{dg}{d\vartheta} \beta_d(\gamma_t) f - g \frac{d}{d\vartheta} [\beta_d(\gamma_t) f] \tag{3.6}$$

with the derivative taken in $C^\infty(S^1)$. Comparing (3.6) with the commutation relation of Lemma 3.8 we obtain for any $\lambda \in \mathcal{V}'$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \lambda(Y(v^1, \beta_{d_1}(\gamma_t) f_1) \cdots Y(v^k, \beta_{d_k}(\gamma_t) f_k)\Omega) &= \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^k \lambda(Y(v^1, \beta_{d_1}(\gamma_t) f_1) \cdots Y(v^j, \frac{d}{dt} \beta_{d_j}(\gamma_t) f_j) \cdots Y(v^k, \beta_{d_k}(\gamma_t) f_k)\Omega) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^k \lambda(Y(v^1, \beta_{d_1}(\gamma_t) f_1) \cdots [\pi(g \frac{d}{d\vartheta}), Y(v^j, f_j)] \cdots Y(v^k, \beta_{d_k}(\gamma_t) f_k)\Omega) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lambda(\pi(g \frac{d}{d\vartheta})Y(v^1, \beta_{d_1}(\gamma_t) f_1) \cdots Y(v^k, \beta_{d_k}(\gamma_t) f_k)\Omega).$$

Since the adjoint operator $\pi(g \frac{d}{d\vartheta})^*$ leaves \mathcal{V} invariant, we may iterate the above argument to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^m}{dt^m} \lambda(Y(v^1, \beta_{d_1}(\gamma_t) f_1) \cdots Y(v^k, \beta_{d_k}(\gamma_t) f_k)\Omega) &= \\ &= \lambda(\pi(g \frac{d}{d\vartheta})^m Y(v^1, \beta_{d_1}(\gamma_t) f_1) \cdots Y(v^k, \beta_{d_k}(\gamma_t) f_k)\Omega). \end{aligned}$$

Since λ was arbitrary we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^m}{dt^m} Y(v^1, \beta_{d_1}(\gamma_t) f_1) \cdots Y(v^k, \beta_{d_k}(\gamma_t) f_k)\Omega &= \tag{3.7} \\ &= \pi(g \frac{d}{d\vartheta})^m Y(v^1, \beta_{d_1}(\gamma_t) f_1) \cdots Y(v^k, \beta_{d_k}(\gamma_t) f_k)\Omega. \end{aligned}$$

We now complete the proof of existence of the map $U^0(\gamma) : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{QP}$. Suppose that a certain linear combination of vectors of the form $Y(v^1, f_1) \cdots Y(v^k, f_k)\Omega$ vanishes. That is, suppose we have

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\ell} Y(v^{i,1}, f_{i,1}) \cdots Y(v^{i,k_i}, f_{i,k_i})\Omega = 0$$

for $\ell, k_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, $v^{i,j}$ quasiprimary vectors with conformal dimension $d_{i,j}$, and $f_{i,j}$ Laurent polynomials. Then, by the above, the function

$$t \mapsto \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} Y(v^{i,1}, \beta_{d_{i,1}}(\gamma_t) f_{i,1}) \cdots Y(v^{i,k_i}, \beta_{d_{i,k_i}}(\gamma_t) f_{i,k_i})\Omega \tag{3.8}$$

extends holomorphically to a neighborhood of \mathbb{R} , and by (3.7) the derivatives of (3.8) at $t = 0$ are given by

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^m}{dt^m} \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} Y(v^{i,1}, \beta_{d_{i,1}}(\gamma_t) f_{i,1}) \cdots Y(v^{i,k_i}, \beta_{d_{i,k_i}}(\gamma_t) f_{i,k_i})\Omega \Big|_{t=0} &= \\ &= \pi(g \frac{d}{d\vartheta})^m \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} Y(v^{i,1}, f_{i,1}) \cdots Y(v^{i,k_i}, f_{i,k_i})\Omega \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Since the Taylor series of (3.8) at $t = 0$ is identically zero, the function vanishes identically. In particular, specializing to $t = 1$ yields

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\ell} Y(v^{i,1}, \beta_{d_{i,1}}(\gamma) f_{i,1}) \cdots Y(v^{i,k_i}, \beta_{d_{i,k_i}}(\gamma) f_{i,k_i})\Omega = 0.$$

We conclude that the desired map $U^0(\gamma)$ is well-defined, as required. □

We now address the problem of extending $U^0(\gamma)$ to an endomorphism of \mathcal{D}_{QP} .

Lemma 3.10 *Let \mathcal{V} be a Möbius vertex algebra that is generated by a set of quasiprimary vectors. Then for any $\gamma \in \text{Möb}$ there exists a unique linear map $U(\gamma) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}_{\text{QP}})$ such that*

$$U(\gamma)Y(v_1, f_1) \cdots Y(v_k, f_k)\Omega = Y(v_1, \beta_{d_1}(\gamma)f_1) \cdots Y(v_k, \beta_{d_k}(\gamma)f_k)\Omega.$$

for all $v_1, \dots, v_k \in \mathcal{V}_{\text{QP}}$ with conformal dimensions d_j and all $f_j \in C^\infty(S^1)$.

Proof Let $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}_{\text{QP}}$, and recall that $\mathcal{D}_{\text{QP}} \subset \widehat{\mathcal{V}} = \prod_{n=0}^\infty \mathcal{V}(n)$. Thus we may canonically write $\Phi = \sum_{n=0}^\infty u^n$ with $u^n \in \mathcal{V}(n)$ (and the sum converging in the weak topology induced by \mathcal{V}'). We would like to define $U(\gamma)\Phi = \sum_{n=0}^\infty U^0(\gamma)u^n$, but first must check convergence of the sum. It suffices to consider a vector $\Phi = Y(v^1, f_1) \cdots Y(v^k, f_k)\Omega$ with $v_j \in \mathcal{V}_{\text{QP}}$ and $f_j \in C^\infty(S^1)$. Recall from Lemma 3.2 that the continuous map multilinear map $C^\infty(S^1)^k \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\text{QP}}$ given by

$$(f_1, \dots, f_k) \mapsto Y(v^1, f_1) \cdots Y(v^k, f_k)\Omega$$

takes values in $\prod_{n=0}^\infty \mathcal{V}(n; v^1, \dots, v^k)$ with $\mathcal{V}(n; v^1, \dots, v^k)$ a finite-dimensional subspace of $\mathcal{V}(n)$. Thus by the universal property of the projective tensor product \otimes_π [31, Prop. 43.4] we have a continuous linear map

$$C^\infty(S^1) \otimes_\pi \cdots \otimes_\pi C^\infty(S^1) \rightarrow \prod_{n=0}^\infty \mathcal{V}(n; v^1, \dots, v^k).$$

As $\prod_{n=0}^\infty \mathcal{V}(n; v^1, \dots, v^k)$ is complete, by [31, Thm. 5.2] (see also Appendix B for the completion of topological vector spaces) we may extend this map to a continuous linear map

$$C^\infty(S^1) \widehat{\otimes}_\pi \cdots \widehat{\otimes}_\pi C^\infty(S^1) \rightarrow \prod_{n=0}^\infty \mathcal{V}(n; v^1, \dots, v^k)$$

where $\widehat{\otimes}_\pi$ is the completed projective tensor product (see [31, §43]). We have a natural isomorphism of topological vector spaces

$$C^\infty(S^1) \widehat{\otimes}_\pi \cdots \widehat{\otimes}_\pi C^\infty(S^1) \cong C^\infty((S^1)^k)$$

by [31, Thm. 56.1] (extended to the manifold S^1 via partition of unity). Thus we conclude that there exists a continuous linear map

$$S : C^\infty((S^1)^k) \rightarrow \prod_{n=0}^\infty \mathcal{V}(n; v^1, \dots, v^k)$$

characterized by

$$S(f_1 \otimes_{\pi} \cdots \otimes_{\pi} f_k) = Y(v^1, f_1) \cdots Y(v^k, f_k)\Omega.$$

Now fix $v^1, \dots, v^k \in \mathcal{V}$ and $f_1, \dots, f_k \in C^\infty(S^1)$, and consider

$$Y(v^1, f_1) \cdots Y(v^k, f_k)\Omega = \Phi = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u^n,$$

again with $u^n \in \mathcal{V}(n)$. Let $V(\gamma) : C^\infty((S^1)^k) \rightarrow C^\infty((S^1)^k)$ be the continuous linear map such that

$$V(\gamma)g_1(z_1) \cdots g_k(z_k) = (\beta_{d_1}(\gamma)g_1)(z_1) \cdots (\beta_{d_k}(\gamma)g_k)(z_k)$$

for all $g_j \in C^\infty(S^1)$. For $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, let $P_n : C^\infty((S^1)^k) \rightarrow C^\infty((S^1)^k)$ be the natural projection onto the closed span of monomials $z_1^{n_1} \cdots z_k^{n_k}$ with $n_1 + \cdots + n_k = -n$ (whose kernel is spanned by monomials with $n_1 + \cdots + n_k \neq -n$). For $F(z_1, \dots, z_k) = f_1(z_1) \cdots f_k(z_k)$, by construction we have $S(P_n F) = u^n$ and $S(V(\gamma)P_n F) = U^0(\gamma)u^n$, where U^0 is defined in Lemma 3.9. Since $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} P_n = \text{id}$ (with convergence pointwise as operators on $C^\infty((S^1)^k)$) and both S and $V(\gamma)$ are continuous, we have convergence of the sum

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} U^0(\gamma)u^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} S(V(\gamma)P_n F)$$

to $S(V(\gamma)F) = Y(v_1, \beta_{d_1}(\gamma)f_1) \cdots Y(v_k, \beta_{d_k}(\gamma)f_k)\Omega$.

As the action of $U^0(\gamma)$ on $u^n \in \mathcal{V}(n)$ is well-defined by Lemma 3.9 and does not depend on the choice of $\{v^j\}$, we have obtained both a well-defined map $U(\gamma)$ given by $U(\gamma)\Phi = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} U^0(\gamma)u^n$ along with the required covariance relation. \square

Since $\beta_d(\gamma_1)\beta_d(\gamma_2) = \beta_d(\gamma_1 \circ \gamma_2)$, the maps $U(\gamma)$ furnish a representation of Möb on \mathcal{D}_{QP} . For $v \in \mathcal{V}_{\text{QP}}$ the operator-valued distribution $Y(v, f)|_{\mathcal{D}_{\text{QP}}}$ is evidently covariant with respect to this representation.

Theorem 3.11 *Let \mathcal{V} be a Möbius vertex algebra, let $S \subset \mathcal{V}$ be a set of quasiprimary vectors that generate \mathcal{V} as a vertex algebra, and let*

$$\mathcal{D}_S = \text{span}\{Y(v_1, f_1) \cdots Y(v_k, f_k)\Omega \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}, v_j \in S, f_j \in C^\infty(S^1)\}.$$

Let $\mathcal{F}_S = \{Y(v, f)|_{\mathcal{D}_S} \mid v \in S, f \in C^\infty(S^1)\}$ and for $\gamma \in \text{Möb}$ let $U_S(\gamma) = U(\gamma)|_S$. Then $(\mathcal{F}_S, \mathcal{D}_S, U_S, \Omega)$ is a (not-necessarily-unitary) Möbius-covariant Wightman CFT.

Proof We have a family of operator-valued distributions \mathcal{F}_S on $\mathcal{D}_S \subset \mathcal{D}_{\text{QP}} \subset \widehat{\mathcal{V}}$. Note that $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{D}_S$ since S generates \mathcal{V} . By Lemma 3.4 we have $\mathcal{V}' \subset \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}, S}^*$, where we

note that it suffices to check continuity of $(Y(v_1, f_1) \cdots Y(v_k, f_k)\Phi, u')$ in the special case $\Phi = \Omega$ since \mathcal{D}_S is generated from Ω by \mathcal{F}_S . Hence $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}, S}^*$ separates points, as \mathcal{V}' separates points in $\widehat{\mathcal{V}}$, and so \mathcal{F}_S acts regularly. The subspace \mathcal{D}_S is invariant under U by Lemma 3.10, and by the same lemma the fields $Y(v, f)$ are Möbius covariant, which verifies the first axiom of a Wightman CFT.

We now check the locality axiom. Let $v_1, v_2 \in S$, let $u \in \mathcal{V}$ and let $u' \in \mathcal{V}'$. By the vertex algebra locality axiom, the formal distribution $(z_1 - z_2)^N ([Y(v_1, z_1), Y(v_2, z_2)]u, u')$ vanishes for N sufficiently large, and thus the corresponding distribution $(f_1, f_2) \mapsto ([Y(v_1, f_1), Y(v_2, f_2)]u, u')$ is supported on the diagonal $z_1 = z_2$ (see [19, Cor. 2.2] and [6, Prop. A.1]). Hence when f_1 and f_2 have disjoint support we have

$$[Y(v_1, f_1), Y(v_2, f_2)]u = 0 \quad \text{for all } u \in \mathcal{V}.$$

That is,

$$[Y(v_1, f_1), Y(v_2, f_2)]Y(a_1, g_1) \cdots Y(a_k, g_k)\Omega = 0$$

for all $a_j \in S$ and $g_j \in \mathbb{C}[z^{\pm 1}]$. By the joint continuity of such expressions in g_j (which shows that \mathcal{V} is \mathcal{F} -weakly dense in \mathcal{D}_S) and the cyclicity of Ω , we see that $[Y(v_1, f_1), Y(v_2, f_2)]\Phi = 0$ for all $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}_S$, and thus the locality axiom holds.

The vacuum axiom holds by construction, and the spectrum condition holds by Lemma 2.11. □

3.2 From Wightman CFTs to vertex algebras

Let \mathcal{F} be a Wightman CFT with domain \mathcal{D} , with vacuum vector Ω and representation $U : \text{Möb} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D})$. Let $\mathcal{V}(n) \subset \mathcal{D}$ be the finite energy subspace

$$\mathcal{V}(n) = \text{span}\{\varphi_1(e_{j_1}) \cdots \varphi_k(e_{j_k})\Omega \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}, \sum j_i = -n, \varphi_i \in \mathcal{F}\},$$

where $e_j(z) = z^j$, and let $\mathcal{V} = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \mathcal{V}(n) \subset \mathcal{D}$. Note that when $n < 0$ we have $\mathcal{V}(n) = 0$ by the spectrum condition of a Wightman CFT, and \mathcal{V} is \mathcal{F} -strongly dense in \mathcal{D} .

We will show that \mathcal{V} carries the structure of a Möbius vertex algebra generated by the point-like quasiprimary fields corresponding to \mathcal{F} . For $\varphi \in \mathcal{F}$ with conformal dimension d , the corresponding point-like field is a formal sum

$$\hat{\varphi}(z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \varphi(e_n)z^{-n-d}.$$

The key steps are to establish the vertex algebra locality condition

$$(z - w)^N [\hat{\varphi}(z), \hat{\psi}(w)] = 0$$

for N sufficiently large, as well as differentiating the representation U to a representation of $\text{Lie}(\text{Möb})_{\mathbb{C}}$ for which we have the infinitesimal Möbius covariance condition

$$[L_m, \hat{\varphi}(z)] = \left(z^{m+1} \frac{d}{dz} + (m+1)z^m d \right) \hat{\varphi}(z), \quad m = -1, 0, 1.$$

From there, we will invoke general results that say that families of covariant local fields produce vertex algebras (see [19, Thm. 4.5] for the case of vertex algebras, or more specifically [24, Thm. A.1] for a slight variant for Möbius vertex algebras).

We begin by establishing Möbius covariance.

Lemma 3.12 *There is a unique representation $\pi : \text{Lie}(\text{Möb})_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D})$ such that for all $\varphi \in \mathcal{F}$ with conformal dimension d and all $g \frac{d}{d\vartheta} \in \text{Lie}(\text{Möb})$ we have $\pi(g \frac{d}{d\vartheta})\Omega = 0$ and*

$$[\pi(g \frac{d}{d\vartheta}), \varphi(f)] = \varphi\left((d-1) \frac{dg}{d\vartheta} - g \frac{df}{d\vartheta}\right).$$

Proof Uniqueness of such a representation follows immediately from the cyclicity of the vacuum (W4). Let $g \frac{d}{d\vartheta} \in \text{Lie}(\text{Möb})$, and let $\gamma_t \in \text{Möb}$ be the associated one-parameter group. We have

$$U(\gamma_t)\varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_n(f_n)\Omega = \varphi_1(\beta_{d_1}(\gamma_t)f_1) \cdots \varphi_n(\beta_{d_n}(\gamma_t)f_n)\Omega,$$

where d_i is the conformal dimension of $\varphi_i \in \mathcal{F}$. The derivative of $\beta_d(\gamma_t)$ is given (as in [24, Eqn. (3.4)]) by

$$\left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} \beta_d(\gamma_t)f = (d-1) \frac{dg}{d\vartheta} f - g \frac{df}{d\vartheta},$$

with the derivative taken in the space of smooth functions on S^1 .

Give \mathcal{D} the \mathcal{F} -strong topology. Since expressions $\varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_n(f_n)\Omega$ are jointly continuous in the f_j , we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} U(\gamma_t)\varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_n(f_n)\Omega \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_j\left((d_j-1) \frac{dg}{d\vartheta} f_j - g \frac{df_j}{d\vartheta}\right) \cdots \varphi_n(f_n)\Omega. \end{aligned} \tag{3.9}$$

In particular, for every $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}$ the expression $U(\gamma_t)\Phi$ is differentiable at $t = 0$, and we define $\pi(g \frac{d}{d\vartheta})\Phi = \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} U(\gamma_t)\Phi$. We have $\pi(g \frac{d}{d\vartheta})\Omega = 0$ by the Möbius invariance of the vacuum, and from (3.9) we obtain the desired commutation relation for $[\pi(g \frac{d}{d\vartheta}), \varphi(f)]$. A direct calculation shows that π is a Lie algebra representation. □

Recalling that $L_m = \pi(-ie^{im\vartheta} \frac{d}{d\vartheta})$ for $m = -1, 0, 1$, one can apply Lemma 3.12 term-by-term to the modes of $\hat{\varphi}(z)$ to deduce the infinitesimal covariance relation

$$[L_m, \hat{\varphi}(z)] = \left(z^{m+1} \frac{d}{dz} + (m+1)z^m d \right) \hat{\varphi}(z). \tag{3.10}$$

We now turn our attention to establishing the vertex algebra locality condition. Recall that \mathcal{V}' denotes $\bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{V}(n)^*$; that is, the space of linear functionals on \mathcal{V} that are supported on finitely many $\mathcal{V}(n)$. By abuse of notation we write $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^* \cap \mathcal{V}'$ for the subspace of $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$ consisting of linear functionals λ such that $\lambda|_{\mathcal{V}} \in \mathcal{V}'$, and similarly for $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^* \cap \mathcal{V}(n)^*$. By Lemma 2.11 $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^* \cap \mathcal{V}(n)^*$ separates points in $\mathcal{V}(n)$, and so $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^* \cap \mathcal{V}'$ separates points in \mathcal{V} . The endomorphism $L_{-1} = \pi(-ie^{-i\vartheta} \frac{d}{d\vartheta})$ of (3.10) and Lemma 3.12 gives an endomorphism of \mathcal{D} by the lemma. Moreover, the adjoint (transpose) operator L_{-1}^* leaves $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$ invariant, because if $\lambda \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$, then we have by the same lemma

$$\begin{aligned} &(L_{-1}^* \lambda)(\varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_k(f_k) \Omega) \\ &= \lambda \left(\sum_{j=1}^k \varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_j \left(-(d_j - 1)e^{-i\vartheta} f_j + ie^{-i\vartheta} \frac{df_j}{d\vartheta} \right) \cdots \varphi_k(f_k) \Omega \right), \end{aligned}$$

which depends continuously on the f_j , so $L_{-1}^* \lambda \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$. Hence L_{-1}^* leaves $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^* \cap \mathcal{V}'$ invariant, mapping $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^* \cap \mathcal{V}(n)^*$ into $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^* \cap \mathcal{V}(n - 1)^*$.

If λ is a linear functional on a vector space V and $A(z_1, \dots, z_k)$ is a formal series with coefficients in V , then we write $\lambda(A(z_1, \dots, z_k))$ for the corresponding formal series with coefficients in \mathbb{C} .

Lemma 3.13 *Let $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \mathcal{F}$ with conformal dimensions d_1 and d_2 , respectively. Then for every $\lambda \in \mathcal{V}'$ the formal series*

$$(z_1 - z_2)^{d_1+d_2} \lambda(\hat{\varphi}_1(z_1) \hat{\varphi}_2(z_2) \Omega)$$

is a polynomial in z_1 and z_2 after expanding $(z_1 - z_2)^{d_1+d_2}$ using the binomial theorem.

Proof We use standard vertex algebra arguments which go through in the present context. From the positivity of the energy and the L_0 - and L_{-1} -commutation relations (3.10), we can deduce (as in the proof of [24, Thm. 3.11]) that $\hat{\varphi}_2(z_2) \Omega$ has only non-negative powers of z_2 , and if $u := \hat{\varphi}_2(z_2) \Omega|_{z_2=0}$ is the constant term, then $u \in \mathcal{V}(d_2)$. The formal power series $e^{z_2 L_{-1}} u$ and $\hat{\varphi}(z_2) \Omega$ both solve the initial value problem $\frac{d}{dz_2} F(z_2) = L_{-1} F(z_2)$ with $F(0) = u$. This initial value problem has a unique solution in $\mathcal{V}[[z_2]]$, and we conclude $\hat{\varphi}_2(z_2) \Omega = e^{z_2 L_{-1}} u$ as formal series.

Similarly, we consider the formal series in $z_1^{\pm 1}$ and z_2 given by $e^{-z_2 L_{-1}} \hat{\varphi}_1(z_1) e^{z_2 L_{-1}}$. It satisfies the initial value problem $\frac{d}{dz_2} F(z_1, z_2) = -[L_{-1}, F(z_1, z_2)]$ with $F(z_1, 0) = \hat{\varphi}_1(z_1)$. Taking each coefficient of z_1^m separately, it is straightforward to see that this initial value problem has a unique solution in $\text{End}(\mathcal{V})[[z_1^{\pm 1}, z_2]]$. Let $\iota_{z_1, z_2} \hat{\varphi}_1(z_1 - z_2)$ denote the series in $\text{End}(\mathcal{V})[[z_1^{\pm 1}, z_2]]$ obtained by expanding each term $(z_1 - z_2)^m$ as a binomial series with positive powers of z_2 . This series satisfies the same initial value problem, and so we have

$$e^{-z_2 L_{-1}} \hat{\varphi}_1(z_1) e^{z_2 L_{-1}} = \iota_{z_1, z_2} \hat{\varphi}_1(z_1 - z_2).$$

Putting the two calculations together, we obtain an identity of formal series

$$\hat{\varphi}_1(z_1)\hat{\varphi}_2(z_2)\Omega = e^{z_2L_{-1}}\iota_{z_1,z_2}\hat{\varphi}_1(z_1 - z_2)u.$$

Hence

$$\lambda(\hat{\varphi}_1(z_1)\hat{\varphi}_2(z_2)\Omega) = (e^{z_2L_{-1}^*}\lambda)(\iota_{z_1,z_2}\hat{\varphi}_1(z_1 - z_2)u).$$

As L_{-1}^* maps $\mathcal{V}(n)^*$ into $\mathcal{V}(n - 1)^*$, it acts nilpotently on λ and the sum defining $e^{z_1L_{-1}^*}\lambda$ is finite.

Consider a term of this sum, which is of the form $((L_{-1}^*)^m\lambda)(\hat{\varphi}_1(z_1 - z_2)u)$. It suffices to prove the lemma for $\lambda \in \mathcal{V}(d)^*$ and then take linear combinations, in which case there is at most one non-zero term in the sum defining this expression. That is, if we write $\hat{\varphi}_1(z) = \sum \hat{\varphi}_{1,n}z^{-n-d_1}$ then

$$((L_{-1}^*)^m\lambda)(\hat{\varphi}_1(z_1 - z_2)u) = (z_1 - z_2)^{-d_1-d_2+d-m}\lambda(\hat{\varphi}_{1,d_2-d+m}u).$$

Since this term is non-zero only when $m \leq d$, we have that

$$(z_1 - z_2)^{d_1+d_2}\iota_{z_1,z_2}((L_{-1}^*)^m\lambda)(\hat{\varphi}_1(z_1 - z_2)u) = \iota_{z_1,z_2}C(z_1 - z_2)^{d-m}$$

for a constant C , which is a polynomial in z_1 and z_2 . We conclude that

$$(z_1 - z_2)^{d_1+d_2}\iota_{z_1,z_2}(e^{z_2L_{-1}^*}\lambda)(\hat{\varphi}_1(z_1 - z_2)u)$$

is a polynomial in z_1 and z_2 , and we are done. □

Lemma 3.14 *Let \mathcal{F} be a Möbius-covariant Wightman CFT, and let $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \mathcal{F}$. Then $\hat{\varphi}_1$ and $\hat{\varphi}_2$ are local in the sense of vertex algebras.*

Proof Let $X : C^\infty(S^1) \times C^\infty(S^1) \rightarrow \text{End}(\mathcal{D})$ be the operator-valued distribution corresponding to the formal series $(z_1 - z_2)^{d_1+d_2}[\hat{\varphi}_1(z_1), \hat{\varphi}_2(z_2)]$ after expanding out the binomial $(z_1 - z_2)^{d_1+d_2}$. More precisely, we first define X on pairs of functions (e_n, e_m) , where $e_n(z) = z^n$, by

$$(z_1 - z_2)^{d_1+d_2}[\hat{\varphi}_1(z_1), \hat{\varphi}_2(z_2)] = \sum_{n,m \in \mathbb{Z}} X(e_n, e_m)z_1^{-n-1}z_2^{-m-1},$$

and these coefficients lie in $\text{End}(\mathcal{V})$. However expanding $(z_1 - z_2)^{d_1+d_2}$ we see that X is a (finite) linear combination of distributions of the form

$$(f, g) \mapsto [\varphi_1(e_n \cdot f), \varphi_2(e_m \cdot g)], \tag{3.11}$$

which extends to a genuine distribution $X : C^\infty(S^1) \times C^\infty(S^1) \rightarrow \text{End}(\mathcal{D})$ as claimed. Moreover, we see from this formula that $X(f, g) = 0$ when f and g have disjoint support, i.e. the support of X is contained in the diagonal of $S^1 \times S^1$.

Let $\lambda \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^* \cap \mathcal{V}'$, and note that since $\lambda \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$ the distribution

$$(f, g) \mapsto \lambda(X(f, g)\Omega)$$

is indeed continuous in f and g . Applying Lemma 3.13 twice, we see that this distribution, which corresponds to the formal series $(z_1 - z_2)^{d_1+d_2}\lambda([\hat{\varphi}_1(z_1), \hat{\varphi}_2(z_2)]\Omega)$, is given by integration against a trigonometric polynomial. As noted above this distribution (and hence the corresponding polynomial) has support contained in the diagonal of $S^1 \times S^1$, and thus must be identically zero. Since $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^* \cap \mathcal{V}'$ separates points in \mathcal{V} by Lemma 2.11 we conclude that $X(e_n, e_m)\Omega = 0$ for all $n, m \in \mathbb{Z}$. As $X(f, g)\Omega$ is \mathcal{F} -weakly continuous in f and g , this implies that $X(f, g)\Omega = 0$ for all $f, g \in C^\infty(S^1)$.

Recall that X is a linear combination of distributions of the form (3.11). Hence if f and g are supported in an open, non-dense interval I of the circle, then the Reeh-Schlieder property (Corollary A.3) implies that $X(f, g) = 0$. Now choose three intervals that cover S^1 such that the union of any two is contained inside some interval, and let $\{\chi_i\}$ be a partition of unity subordinate to this cover. Then $X(f, g) = \sum_{i,j=1}^3 X(f\chi_i, g\chi_j) = 0$ for arbitrary $f, g \in C^\infty(S^1)$. In particular $X(e_n, e_m) = 0$ for all $n, m \in \mathbb{Z}$, and we conclude that the formal series $(z_1 - z_2)^{d_1+d_2}[\hat{\varphi}_1(z_1), \hat{\varphi}_2(z_2)]$ is identically zero, as desired. \square

We can now state and prove one of our main results, constructing a Möbius vertex algebra from a Wightman theory.

Theorem 3.15 *Let \mathcal{F} be a (not-necessarily-unitary) Möbius-covariant Wightman CFT on S^1 with domain \mathcal{D} , and let $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{D}$ be given by*

$$\mathcal{V} = \text{span}\{\varphi_1(e_{j_1}) \cdots \varphi_k(e_{j_k})\Omega \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}, j_i \in \mathbb{Z}, \varphi_i \in \mathcal{F}\}.$$

Then there is a unique structure of Möbius vertex algebra on \mathcal{V} such that for every $\varphi \in \mathcal{F}$ with conformal dimension d there is a quasiprimary $v_\varphi \in \mathcal{V}(d)$ such that $\hat{\varphi}(z) = Y(v_\varphi, z) \in \text{End}(\mathcal{V})[[z^{\pm 1}]]$. The set $S = \{v_\varphi \mid \varphi \in \mathcal{F}\}$ generates \mathcal{V} .

Proof We equip \mathcal{V} with the representation of $\text{Lie}(\text{Möb})_{\mathbb{C}}$ from Lemma 3.12. To show that the point-like fields $\hat{\varphi}(z)$ generate a Möbius vertex algebra, we invoke [24, Thm. A.1] (see also [19, Thm. 4.5]). To invoke this theorem, we need to verify that:

1. $\mathcal{V} = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \ker(L_0 - n)$
2. Ω is $\text{Lie}(\text{Möb})$ -invariant
3. For every $\varphi \in \mathcal{F}$, $\hat{\varphi}(z)\Omega$ has a removable singularity at $z = 0$
4. For every $\varphi \in \mathcal{F}$, there exists a $d_\varphi \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ such that

$$[L_m, \hat{\varphi}(z)] = (z^{m+1} \frac{d}{dz} + (m+1)z^m d_\varphi)\hat{\varphi}(z) \quad m = -1, 0, 1$$

5. For every $\varphi, \psi \in \mathcal{F}$, we have $(z-w)^N[\hat{\varphi}(z), \hat{\psi}(w)] = 0$ for N sufficiently large
6. $\mathcal{V} = \text{span}\{\varphi_1(e_{j_1}) \cdots \varphi_k(e_{j_k})\Omega \mid k \geq 0, j_i \in \mathbb{Z}, \varphi_i \in \mathcal{F}\}$.

The first point follows from the fact that $\varphi_1(e_{j_1}) \cdots \varphi_k(e_{j_k})\Omega$ is an eigenvector for L_0 with eigenvalue $-\sum j_i$ by the commutation relation of Lemma 3.12. The second point and fourth point also follow from Lemma 3.12 along with Equation (3.10). The fifth point holds by Lemma 3.14, and the sixth point is the definition of \mathcal{V} .

We now argue the third point, that $\hat{\varphi}(z)$ has a removable singularity at $z = 0$. The argument is the same as in [24, Thm. 3.11]. Let $\varphi_n = \varphi(e_n)$.³

We must show that $\varphi_{-n}\Omega = 0$ for $n \leq d - 1$. When $n < 0$ this identity holds by the spectrum condition which implies that $\ker(L_0 - n) = 0$ for these n . So we now consider $n = 0, \dots, d - 1$. From the L_{-1} -commutation relation of $\hat{\varphi}$ we have

$$\varphi_{-n}\Omega = \frac{1}{n-d}L_{-1}\varphi_{-n+1}\Omega.$$

We repeatedly apply this identity, starting with $n = 0$, to obtain $0 = \varphi_0\Omega = \cdots = \varphi_{-d+1}\Omega$, as desired.

Thus by [24, Thm. A.1] there exists a unique structure of Möbius vertex algebra on \mathcal{V} , with the same L_n , such that for every $\varphi \in \mathcal{F}$ with conformal dimension d we have $Y(\varphi_{-d}\Omega, z) = \hat{\varphi}(z)$. The vector $\varphi_{-d}\Omega$ is quasiprimary, as

$$\begin{aligned} L_1\varphi_{-d}\Omega &= [L_1, \varphi_{-d}]\Omega = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} [L_1, Y(\varphi_{-d}\Omega, z)]\Omega \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} (z^2 \frac{d}{dz} + 2zd)Y(\varphi_{-d}\Omega, z)\Omega = 0. \end{aligned}$$

By the sixth point, the set S in the statement of the theorem generates \mathcal{V} . This completes the proof of the existence statement.

For uniqueness, note that the set $\{\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \hat{\varphi}(z)\Omega\}$ generates any vertex algebra satisfying the statement of the theorem. The modes of the corresponding fields are determined by the fields $\varphi(z)$, and the modes of the remaining fields are then determined by the Borcherds product formula (2.5). The grading operator L_0 is determined by the requirement that the conformal dimension of $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \hat{\varphi}(z)\Omega$ matches the conformal dimension of φ . The operators $L_{\pm 1}$ are then determined by the commutation relations with the generating fields. We conclude that the Möbius vertex algebra constructed above is the unique such structure satisfying the requirements of the theorem. □

As a corollary of the proof of Theorem 3.15 we have that if $\varphi \in \mathcal{F}$ is non-zero and has conformal dimension d then

$$d = \inf\{n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \mid \varphi(e_{-n})\Omega \neq 0\}, \tag{3.12}$$

and in particular this gives a proof that the conformal dimension of a Wightman field is uniquely determined.

We conclude this section with a canonical realization of the domain \mathcal{D} of a Wightman CFT.

³ Note that φ_n is the n -th mode of a single field φ and not the n -th field. We use this notation only here and in the next paragraph.

Proposition 3.16 *Let \mathcal{F} be a Möbius-covariant Wightman CFT on S^1 with domain \mathcal{D} , and let $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{D}$ be the corresponding Möbius vertex algebra from Theorem 3.15. Equip \mathcal{D} with the \mathcal{F} -strong topology and equip $\widehat{\mathcal{V}} = \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{V}(n)$ with the weak topology induced by \mathcal{V} . Then the identity map $\text{id}_{\mathcal{V}}$ extends to a (necessarily unique) injective continuous linear map $\iota : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{V}}$.*

Proof First, we claim that for any $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}$ there exists a unique sequence $\Phi_n \in \mathcal{V}(n)$ such that $\Phi = \sum \Phi_n$, converging in the \mathcal{F} -strong topology. We first consider existence. It suffices to establish existence for $\Phi = \varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_k(f_k)\Omega$. Arguing as in the proof of Lemma 3.10, there exists a continuous map $S : C^\infty((S^1)^k) \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{D}}$ such that

$$S(f_1 \otimes_{\pi} \cdots \otimes_{\pi} f_k) = \varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_k(f_k)\Omega$$

for all $f_j \in C^\infty(S^1)$, where $\widehat{\mathcal{D}}$ is the completion of \mathcal{D} in the \mathcal{F} -strong topology (see Appendix B) and

$$(f_1 \otimes_{\pi} \cdots \otimes_{\pi} f_k)(z_1, \dots, z_k) = f_1(z_1) \cdots f_k(z_k).$$

Let $P_n : C^\infty((S^1)^k) \rightarrow C^\infty((S^1)^k)$ be the projection onto the closed span of monomials $z_1^{n_1} \cdots z_k^{n_k}$ with $n_1 + \cdots + n_k = -n$ (whose kernel is spanned by monomials with $n_1 + \cdots + n_k \neq -n$). When $f_1, \dots, f_k \in \mathbb{C}[z^{\pm 1}]$ we have

$$S(P_n(f_1 \otimes_{\pi} \cdots \otimes_{\pi} f_k)) \in \mathcal{V}(n; v_1, \dots, v_k)$$

where $v_j \in \mathcal{V}$ is the vector corresponding to φ_j . Since $\mathcal{V}(n; v_1, \dots, v_k)$ has finite dimension, and is therefore complete [22, Thm. 4.10.3], the composed map SP_n takes values in $\mathcal{V}(n; v_1, \dots, v_k)$, and in particular in $\mathcal{V}(n)$. Thus if $\Phi = S(f_1 \otimes_{\pi} \cdots \otimes_{\pi} f_k)$ and we set $\Phi_n = SP_n(f_1 \otimes_{\pi} \cdots \otimes_{\pi} f_k)$, then $\Phi = \sum \Phi_n$ in (the natural extension of) the \mathcal{F} -strong topology on $\widehat{\mathcal{D}}$, because $\sum_n P_n(f_1 \otimes_{\pi} \cdots \otimes_{\pi} f_k) = f_1 \otimes_{\pi} \cdots \otimes_{\pi} f_k$ in $C^\infty((S^1)^k)$ and S is continuous.

We now consider uniqueness of the sequence Φ_n . Suppose that $\sum \Phi_n = 0$ with $\Phi_n \in \mathcal{V}(n)$ and the sum converging \mathcal{F} -strongly. Then any $\lambda \in \mathcal{V}(m)^* \cap \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$ extends to $\widehat{\mathcal{D}}$ by continuity (see Appendix B) and we have

$$0 = \lambda(\Phi) = \sum \lambda(\Phi_n) = \lambda(\Phi_m).$$

As $\mathcal{V}(m)^* \cap \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$ separates points in $\mathcal{V}(m)$ by Lemma 2.11 we see $\Phi_m = 0$, and since m was arbitrary this establishes the uniqueness portion of the claim.

We now define $\iota : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{V}}$ by $\iota(\Phi) = (\Phi_n)_{n \geq 0}$, where $\Phi_n \in \mathcal{V}(n)$ is the unique sequence such that $\sum \Phi_n = \Phi$ with \mathcal{F} -strong convergence. This map is well-defined by the above claim and, by inspection, ι is injective and restricts to the identity on \mathcal{V} . It remains to check that ι is continuous from the \mathcal{F} -strong topology to the weak topology on $\widehat{\mathcal{V}}$ induced by \mathcal{V} . By the universal property of the \mathcal{F} -strong topology, it suffices to check that $\lambda(\iota\varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_k(f_k)\Omega)$ depends continuously on the f_j for any

$\lambda \in \mathcal{V}(n)^*$. By the calculation above we have

$$\lambda(\iota\varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_k(f_k)\Omega) = \lambda(SP_n(f_1 \otimes_\pi \cdots \otimes_\pi f_k)). \tag{3.13}$$

We have seen that SP_n is a continuous map with values in the finite-dimensional space $\mathcal{V}(n; v_1, \dots, v_k)$, and $\lambda|_{\mathcal{V}(n; v_1, \dots, v_k)}$ is evidently continuous. We conclude that (3.13) is continuous in the f_j , and so ι is continuous as claimed. \square

3.3 Equivalence of categories

We have constructions in Theorem 3.11 and Theorem 3.15 that produce Wightman CFTs from vertex algebras and vice versa. In this section we show that these constructions are inverse to each other, or more precisely we show that they induce an equivalence of categories. We now introduce the relevant categories.

A homomorphism $g : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{V}}$ of Möbius vertex algebras is a linear map that intertwines the representations of $\text{Lie}(\text{Möb})$, maps the vacuum vector to the vacuum vector, and intertwines the modes:

$$g(v_{(n)}u) = g(v)_{(n)}g(u) \quad u, v \in \mathcal{V}.$$

Now suppose that \mathcal{V} have $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}$ are equipped with choices of generating sets of quasiprimary vectors S and \tilde{S} , respectively. We say that g is a morphism $(\mathcal{V}, S) \rightarrow (\tilde{\mathcal{V}}, \tilde{S})$ if g is a homomorphism of Möbius vertex algebras and $g(S) \subset \tilde{S}$. We write MVA^+ for the category of Möbius vertex algebras equipped with a choice of generating set of quasiprimary vectors, where the superscript indicates this choice of a generating set.

If $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{D}, U, \Omega)$ and $(\tilde{\mathcal{F}}, \tilde{\mathcal{D}}, \tilde{U}, \tilde{\Omega})$ are Möbius-covariant Wightman CFTs on S^1 , then a morphism $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ is a linear map $g : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ and a function $g_* : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ such that $g(\Omega) = \tilde{\Omega}$, g intertwines U and \tilde{U} , and $g\varphi(f) = (g_*\varphi)(f)g$ for all $\varphi \in \mathcal{F}$ and $f \in C^\infty(S^1)$. Note that g_* is uniquely determined by g . A straightforward calculation shows that a homomorphism g is continuous when \mathcal{D} and $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ are respectively given the \mathcal{F} -strong and $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ -strong topologies, and similarly for the \mathcal{F} -weak and $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ -weak topologies. We write MW for the category of Möbius-covariant Wightman CFTs on S^1 .

Lemma 3.17 *Let $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{D}, U, \Omega)$ and $(\tilde{\mathcal{F}}, \tilde{\mathcal{D}}, \tilde{U}, \tilde{\Omega})$ be a pair of Möbius-covariant Wightman CFTs and let (g, g_*) be a morphism $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{F}}$. Let $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{D}$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{V}} \subset \tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ be the Möbius vertex algebras constructed in Theorem 3.15, and let S and \tilde{S} be the respective sets of generating vectors. Then $g(\mathcal{V}) \subset \tilde{\mathcal{V}}$ and $g|_{\mathcal{V}} : (\mathcal{V}, S) \rightarrow (\tilde{\mathcal{V}}, \tilde{S})$ is a morphism in MVA^+ .*

Proof By definition \mathcal{V} is spanned by vectors of the form $\varphi_1(e_{j_1}) \cdots \varphi_k(e_{j_k})\Omega$ where $\varphi_i \in \mathcal{F}$ and $e_j(z) = z^j$. Since (g, g_*) is a morphism we have

$$g\varphi_1(e_{j_1}) \cdots \varphi_k(e_{j_k})\Omega = (g_*\varphi_1)(e_{j_1}) \cdots (g_*\varphi_k)(e_{j_k})\tilde{\Omega} \in \tilde{\mathcal{V}},$$

so $g(\mathcal{V}) \subset \tilde{\mathcal{V}}$.

We next check that g intertwines the representations of $\text{Lie}(\text{Möb})$. Let $h \frac{d}{d\vartheta} \in \text{Lie}(\text{Möb})$ and let $\gamma_t \in \text{Möb}$ be the corresponding one-parameter group. We saw in the proof of Lemma 3.12 that the representations of $\text{Lie}(\text{Möb})$ on \mathcal{D} and $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ are given by differentiating $U(\gamma_t)$, and so we have

$$g\pi(h \frac{d}{d\vartheta})v = g \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} U(\gamma_t)v = \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} \tilde{U}(\gamma_t)gv = \tilde{\pi}(h \frac{d}{d\vartheta})gv$$

where we used that the derivatives are taken in the \mathcal{F} - and $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ -weak topologies, and g is continuous with respect to these topologies.

Now fix $\varphi \in \mathcal{F}$ with conformal dimension d . Let d' be the conformal dimension of $g_*\varphi$, and we begin by arguing $d = d'$ provided $g_*\varphi \neq 0$. By (3.12) we have

$$d = \inf\{n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \mid \varphi(e_{-n})\Omega \neq 0\}, \quad d' = \inf\{n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \mid (g_*\varphi)(e_{-n})\Omega \neq 0\}.$$

As $g_*\varphi(e_{-n})\Omega = g\varphi(e_{-n})\Omega$ we have $d \leq d'$, and we must show that $g\varphi(e_{-d})\Omega \neq 0$. From the previous step we know that $gL_n = \tilde{L}_ng$, where as usual $L_n = \pi(-ie^{in\vartheta} \frac{d}{d\vartheta})$ and similarly for \tilde{L}_n . Thus for $n \neq d$ we have

$$(g_*\varphi)(e_{-n})\tilde{\Omega} = g\varphi(e_{-n})\Omega = \frac{1}{n-d}gL_{-1}\varphi(e_{-n+1})\Omega = \frac{1}{n-d}\tilde{L}_{-1}(g_*\varphi)(e_{-n+1})\tilde{\Omega}.$$

If $(g_*\varphi)(e_{-d})\tilde{\Omega} = 0$, we may apply the above relation repeatedly to $n = d + 1, d + 2, \dots$ to conclude that $(g_*\varphi)(e_{-n})\tilde{\Omega} = 0$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. But then we would have $(g_*\varphi)(e_{-d'})\tilde{\Omega} = 0$, a contradiction. We conclude that $d' = d$, which is to say that φ and $g_*\varphi$ have the same conformal dimension provided $g_*\varphi \neq 0$.

Next observe that $Y(gv, z) = (\widehat{g_*\varphi})(z)$, or equivalently $(gv)_{(n)} = (g_*\varphi)(e_{n-d+1})$. We therefore have

$$gv_{(n)} = g\varphi(e_{n-d+1}) = (g_*\varphi)(e_{n-d+1})g = (gv)_{(n)}g.$$

This means that g intertwines the actions of modes of vectors v corresponding to $\varphi \in \mathcal{F}$, and since such vectors generate \mathcal{V} we can conclude that g intertwines the actions of modes $v_{(n)}$ for all $v \in \mathcal{V}$. Moreover the identity $g\varphi(e_{-d})\Omega = (g_*\varphi)(e_{-d})\tilde{\Omega}$ implies that $gS \subset \tilde{S}$. □

Lemma 3.18 *Let \mathcal{V} and $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}$ be Möbius vertex algebras with generating sets S and \tilde{S} , respectively. Let $g : (\mathcal{V}, S) \rightarrow (\tilde{\mathcal{V}}, \tilde{S})$ be a morphism in MVA^+ . Let $(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{F}, U, \Omega)$ and $(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}, \tilde{\mathcal{F}}, \tilde{U}, \tilde{\Omega})$ be the Möbius-covariant Wightman CFTs constructed in Theorem 3.11. Then there is a unique morphism $(h, h_*) : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ such that $h|_{\mathcal{V}} = g$.*

Proof For $v \in S$, we write $\varphi_v := Y(v, \cdot)$ for the corresponding Wightman field in \mathcal{F} , and similarly for $\tilde{v} \in \tilde{S}$ we write $\tilde{\varphi}_{\tilde{v}} := \tilde{Y}(\tilde{v}, \cdot)$ for the Wightman field in $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$. For $v \in S$, we define $h_*\varphi_v = \tilde{\varphi}_{gv} \in \tilde{\mathcal{F}}$. Since g is a morphism of vertex algebras we have for all $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k \in \mathcal{F}$ and all $f_1, \dots, f_k \in \mathbb{C}[z^{\pm 1}]$

$$g\varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_k(f_k)\Omega = (h_*\varphi_1)(f_1) \cdots (h_*\varphi_k)(f_k)\tilde{\Omega}.$$

Since morphisms of Wightman CFTs are continuous for the \mathcal{F} - and $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ -weak topologies, we can see from the above formula that a morphism (h, h_*) as in the statement of the lemma is necessarily unique.

Since g intertwines the actions of L_0 and \tilde{L}_0 , the adjoint operator g^* maps $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}'$ into \mathcal{V}' . As $\mathcal{V}' \subset \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}' \subset \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$ (by Lemma 3.4), and $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}'$ separates points in $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$, it follows that the closure of the graph of $g : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{V}}$ in $\mathcal{D} \times \tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ is again the graph of a densely defined linear map $h : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{D}}$. If $f_1, \dots, f_k \in C^\infty(S^1)$, we may approximate each f_j by Laurent polynomials $f_{j,n}$ to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} h\varphi_1(f_{1,n}) \cdots \varphi_k(f_{k,n})\Omega &= (h_*\varphi_1)(f_{1,n}) \cdots (h_*\varphi_k)(f_{k,n})\Omega \\ &\rightarrow (h_*\varphi_1)(f_1) \cdots (h_*\varphi_k)(f_k)\Omega. \end{aligned}$$

Hence h is defined on all of \mathcal{D} and $h\varphi(f) = (h_*\varphi)(f)h$ for all $f \in C^\infty(S^1)$ and $\varphi \in \mathcal{F}$. It follows immediately that h also intertwines the representations U and \tilde{U} , and we have shown that (h, h_*) is a morphism $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{F}}$. □

Lemmas 3.17 and 3.18 upgrade the constructions of Theorem 3.15 and 3.11 to a pair of functors $F : MW \rightarrow MVA^+$ and $G : MVA^+ \rightarrow MW$. In showing that these are an equivalence of categories, it will be helpful to note that if \mathcal{F} is a Wightman CFT with domain \mathcal{D} , then the vertex algebra $\mathcal{V} := F(\mathcal{F})$ is a subspace $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{D}$. Conversely, if $\mathcal{V} \in MVA^+$ and \mathcal{D} is the domain of the Wightman CFT $G(\mathcal{V})$, then $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{D}$.

Lemma 3.19 *We have the following.*

- i) *Let $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{D}, U, \Omega)$ be a Möbius-covariant Wightman CFT, let $\mathcal{V} = F(\mathcal{F})$ with $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{D}$. Let $(\tilde{\mathcal{F}}, \tilde{\mathcal{D}}, \tilde{U}, \tilde{\Omega}) = G(\mathcal{V})$ with $\mathcal{V} \subset \tilde{\mathcal{D}}$. Then there is a unique isomorphism $(g, g_*) : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ such that $g|_{\mathcal{V}} = \text{id}$.*
- ii) *Let \mathcal{V} be a Möbius vertex algebra, let $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{D}, U, \Omega) = G(\mathcal{V})$ be the corresponding Möbius-covariant Wightman CFT with $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{D}$. Let $\tilde{\mathcal{V}} \subset \mathcal{D}$ be the Möbius vertex algebra $F(\mathcal{F})$. Then $\tilde{\mathcal{V}} = \mathcal{V}$ as Möbius vertex algebras.*

Proof We first consider (i). Uniqueness of such an isomorphism follows from the fact that an isomorphism $g : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ is \mathcal{F} -strong continuous and $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{D}$ is \mathcal{F} -strong dense. We now consider existence. By construction there is a canonical bijection $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ which we denote by $\varphi \mapsto \tilde{\varphi}$. We must verify that there exists a corresponding bijection $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{D}}$. We have $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{D}$ and $\mathcal{V} \subset \tilde{\mathcal{D}}$. By construction we have $\tilde{\mathcal{D}} \subset \tilde{\mathcal{V}}$, and Proposition 3.16 provides a map $\iota : \mathcal{D} \hookrightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{V}}$. We have $\iota\varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_k(f_k)\Omega = \tilde{\varphi}_1(f_1) \cdots \tilde{\varphi}_k(f_k)\Omega$ when $f_j \in \mathbb{C}[z^{\pm 1}]$, and since both sides are continuous in the functions f_j this extends to all $f_j \in C^\infty(S^1)$. We conclude that ι maps \mathcal{D} into $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ and furnishes the necessary bijection. Part (ii) is immediate from the construction. □

The isomorphisms from Lemma 3.19 are natural in \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{V} respectively, and thus we have proven the following.

Theorem 3.20 *Let MW be the category of (not-necessarily-unitary) Möbius-covariant Wightman CFTs and let MVA^+ be the category of Möbius vertex algebras equipped with a generating family of quasiprimary vectors. Let $F : MW \rightarrow MVA^+$ be the functor constructed on objects in Theorem 3.15 and on morphisms in Lemma 3.17. Let*

$G : MVA^+ \rightarrow MW$ be the functor constructed on objects in Theorem 3.11 and on morphisms in Lemma 3.18. Then F and G , along with the isomorphisms of Lemma 3.19, are an equivalence of categories between MW and MVA^+ .

We close the section with a brief discussion of our results in the context of theories with full conformal symmetry rather than Möbius symmetry. The following modification is reasonably straightforward. We could consider Wightman CFTs on S^1 with an energy-momentum tensor, i.e. the family \mathcal{F} of quasiprimary fields contains a preferred field $T(z)$ such that $L_n := T(e_n)$ satisfy the Virasoro algebra relation with some central charge $c \in \mathbb{C}$ and L_{-1}, L_0, L_1 agree with the generators of Möb⁴. Our results give rise to a correspondence between (\mathbb{N} -graded) conformal vertex algebras and Wightman CFTs with energy-momentum tensor.

On the other hand, it would also be desirable to have a correspondence between (i) conformal vertex algebras equipped with a generating family of primary vectors, and (ii) diffeomorphism covariant Wightman theories on S^1 . Since the action of diffeomorphisms of S^1 do not generally fix the vacuum vector, the domain of the Wightman theory would not be spanned by expressions $\varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_k(f_k)\Omega$, but instead by ones of the form $\varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_k(f_k)U(\gamma)\Omega$ with $\gamma \in \text{Diff}(S^1)$. This raises several points to address, including the question of exponentiating representations of the Virasoro algebra to an action of $\text{Diff}(S^1)$ (on some completion of the original space) in a non-unitary setting. These are non-trivial technical challenges that we do not consider in this article. However, we do not see any obstructions to completing such a generalization in the unitary setting, where the theory of exponentiating positive energy representations of the Virasoro algebra is well-developed.

4 Invariant forms and unitary theories

In this section we show that the correspondence between Wightman CFTs on S^1 and Möbius vertex algebras constructed in Section 3 is compatible with invariant bilinear forms. The definition of an invariant bilinear form for a Möbius vertex algebra is standard (see [9, §5.2] and [20]).

Definition 4.1 An invariant bilinear form (\cdot, \cdot) on a Möbius vertex algebra \mathcal{V} is a bilinear form such that

$$(Y(v, z)u_1, u_2) = (u_1, Y(e^{zL_1}(-z^{-2})^{L_0}v, z^{-1})u_2) \quad (4.1)$$

and

$$(L_n u_1, u_2) = (u_1, L_{-n} u_2) \quad (4.2)$$

for all $v, u_1, u_2 \in \mathcal{V}$.

It can be convenient to introduce notation for the opposite vertex operator

$$Y^\circ(v, z) = Y(e^{zL_1}(-z^{-2})^{L_0}v, z^{-1}), \quad (4.3)$$

⁴ Note also that if we assume the CFT-type condition $\ker L_0 = \mathbb{C}\Omega$ then it is enough to assume that $T(e_n)$, $n = -1, 0, 1$, are the generators of the Möb symmetry. Then, the Virasoro algebra relations follow by [19, Thm. 4.10].

and in this notation the invariance condition becomes

$$(Y(v, z)u_1, u_2) = (u_1, Y^o(v, z)u_2).$$

The map $L_n \mapsto -L_{-n}$ extends linearly to a Lie algebra automorphism of $\text{Lie}(\text{Möb})_{\mathbb{C}}$ which leaves $\text{Lie}(\text{Möb})$ invariant. Let $d\alpha : \text{Lie}(\text{Möb}) \rightarrow \text{Lie}(\text{Möb})$ be this restriction. In this notation, the compatibility condition (4.2) between the invariant bilinear form and the representation π of $\text{Lie}(\text{Möb})$ on \mathcal{V} becomes

$$(\pi(f \frac{d}{d\bar{v}})u_1, u_2) = -(u_1, \pi(d\alpha(f \frac{d}{d\bar{v}}))u_2).$$

In order to formulate the correct notion of invariant bilinear form for a Wightman CFT, we must integrate $d\alpha$ to an automorphism α of Möb . It is straightforward to check that α is given by

$$(\alpha\gamma)(z) = 1/\gamma(\frac{1}{z}).$$

Indeed, at the level of matrices α is given on $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ \bar{b} & \bar{a} \end{pmatrix} \in \text{SU}(1, 1)$ (with $|a|^2 - |b|^2 = 1$) by complex conjugation

$$\alpha \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ \bar{b} & \bar{a} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{a} & \bar{b} \\ b & a \end{pmatrix}$$

and $d\alpha$ is given on $\begin{pmatrix} ic & d \\ \bar{d} & -ic \end{pmatrix} \in \mathfrak{su}(1, 1)$ (with $c \in \mathbb{R}$) by complex conjugation as well

$$d\alpha \begin{pmatrix} ic & d \\ \bar{d} & -ic \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -ic & \bar{d} \\ d & ic \end{pmatrix}.$$

In particular we have

$$\exp(d\alpha(f \frac{d}{d\bar{v}})) = \alpha(\exp(f \frac{d}{d\bar{v}})). \tag{4.4}$$

We thus have the following notion of invariant bilinear form for a Wightman CFT.

Definition 4.2 Let $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{D}, U, \Omega)$ be a Möbius-covariant Wightman CFT on S^1 . A jointly \mathcal{F} -strong continuous bilinear form (\cdot, \cdot) on \mathcal{D} is called an invariant bilinear form if

$$(\varphi(f)\Phi, \Psi) = (\Phi, (-1)^{d_\varphi} \varphi(f \circ \frac{1}{z})\Psi) \tag{4.5}$$

for all $\varphi \in \mathcal{F}$ (with conformal dimension d_φ), all $f \in C^\infty(S^1)$, and all $\Phi, \Psi \in \mathcal{D}$, and moreover

$$(U(\gamma)\Phi, U(\alpha(\gamma))\Psi) = (\Phi, \Psi) \tag{4.6}$$

for all $\gamma \in \text{Möb}$ and $\Phi, \Psi \in \mathcal{D}$.

As in the context of vertex algebras, we can introduce the notion of opposite field

$$\varphi^o(f) := (-1)^{d_\varphi} \varphi(f \circ \frac{1}{z})$$

and the invariance condition (4.5) then becomes

$$(\varphi(f)\Phi, \Psi) = (\Phi, \varphi^\circ(f)\Psi).$$

Theorem 4.3 (Correspondence between invariant bilinear forms) *Let $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{D}, U, \Omega)$ be a Möbius-covariant Wightman CFT on S^1 and let $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{D}$ be the corresponding Möbius vertex algebra. Then*

- i) *Every invariant bilinear form for the Wightman CFT \mathcal{D} restricts to an invariant bilinear form for the vertex algebra \mathcal{V} .*
- ii) *Every invariant bilinear form for the vertex algebra \mathcal{V} extends uniquely to an invariant bilinear form for the Wightman CFT on \mathcal{D} .*

If an invariant form on \mathcal{V} is nondegenerate, then so is the extension to \mathcal{D} . Conversely, if an invariant form on \mathcal{D} is nondegenerate then so is the restriction to \mathcal{V} .

Proof First suppose that \mathcal{D} is equipped with an invariant bilinear form (\cdot, \cdot) . Let $X \in \text{Lie}(\text{Möb})$, let $\gamma_t = \exp(tX) \in \text{Möb}$, and let

$$\rho_t = \alpha(\exp(tX)) = \exp(td\alpha(X)).$$

For $u_1, u_2 \in \mathcal{V}$ we have

$$(U(\gamma_t)u_1, u_2) = (u_1, U(\rho_{-t})u_2).$$

Differentiating and evaluating at $t = 0$ (as in the proof of Lemma 3.12) yields

$$(\pi(X)u_1, u_2) = -(u_1, \pi(d\alpha(X))u_2),$$

as required. Now let $S \subset \mathcal{V}$ be the set of quasiprimary generators corresponding to \mathcal{F} . For $v \in S$ we have

$$(Y(v, f)u_1, u_2) = (-1)^{d_v}(u_1, Y(v, f \circ \frac{1}{z})u_2)$$

and in particular at the level of modes $v_n \in \text{End}(\mathcal{V})$ we have

$$(v_n u_1, u_2) = (-1)^{d_v}(u_1, v_{-n} u_2).$$

Hence for $v \in S$ we have

$$(Y(v, z)u_1, u_2) = (u_1, Y^\circ(v, z)u_2).$$

This extends to all $v \in \mathcal{V}$ by Lemma 4.4 below, and we have established (i).

Now conversely suppose that \mathcal{V} is equipped with an invariant bilinear form which we denote $(\cdot, \cdot)_\mathcal{V}$. Note that a \mathcal{F} -strongly continuous extension of such a form on \mathcal{V} to a bilinear form on \mathcal{D} is unique, and so we must only show existence. Recall from Proposition 3.16 that \mathcal{D} comes naturally embedded in $\widehat{\mathcal{V}} = \prod_{n=0}^\infty \mathcal{V}(n)$. The bilinear

form on \mathcal{V} naturally extends to a pairing of \mathcal{V} and $\widehat{\mathcal{V}}$. First, we claim that for $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k, \psi_1, \dots, \psi_\ell \in \mathcal{F}$ and $f_1, \dots, f_k, g_1, \dots, g_\ell \in C^\infty(S^1)$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} & (\psi^\circ(g_\ell) \cdots \psi^\circ(g_1)\varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_k(f_k)\Omega, \Omega)_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}, \mathcal{V}} \\ &= (\Omega, \varphi^\circ(f_k) \cdots \varphi^\circ(f_1)\psi(g_1) \cdots \psi(g_\ell)\Omega)_{\mathcal{V}, \widehat{\mathcal{V}}}. \end{aligned} \tag{4.7}$$

Indeed these agree when $f_i, g_j \in \mathbb{C}[z^{\pm 1}]$ since the form is invariant for \mathcal{V} , and this identity extends to all smooth functions by continuity.

With this in mind, we wish to define a bilinear form on \mathcal{D} by extending linearly the prescription

$$\begin{aligned} & (\varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_k(f_k)\Omega, \psi_1(g_1) \cdots \psi_\ell(g_\ell)\Omega)_{\mathcal{D}} \\ &:= (\psi^\circ(g_\ell) \cdots \psi^\circ(g_1)\varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_k(f_k)\Omega, \Omega)_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}, \mathcal{V}}, \end{aligned} \tag{4.8}$$

but we must first check that this is well-defined. Suppose that for some collection of Wightman fields $\varphi_{i,j} \in \mathcal{F}$ and smearing functions $f_{i,j} \in C^\infty(S^1)$ we have

$$0 = \sum_i \varphi_{1,j}(f_{1,j}) \cdots \varphi_{k_j,j}(f_{k_j,j})\Omega.$$

Then for all $\psi_1, \dots, \psi_\ell \in \mathcal{F}$ and $g_1, \dots, g_\ell \in C^\infty(S^1)$

$$0 = \sum_j \psi^\circ(g_\ell) \cdots \psi^\circ(g_1)\varphi_{1,j}(f_{1,j}) \cdots \varphi_{k_j,j}(f_{k_j,j})\Omega,$$

and thus

$$0 = \sum_j (\psi^\circ(g_\ell) \cdots \psi^\circ(g_1)\varphi_{1,j}(f_{1,j}) \cdots \varphi_{k_j,j}(f_{k_j,j})\Omega, \Omega)_{\widehat{\mathcal{V}}, \mathcal{V}}.$$

This shows that the prescription (4.8) is well-defined in the first input. We may repeat the above argument (invoking (4.7)) to show that it is also well-defined in the second input, and we conclude that (4.8) extends to a well-defined bilinear form. As (4.8) is continuous in the functions f_j and g_j , the bilinear form on \mathcal{D} is jointly \mathcal{F} -strong continuous, as required.

Finally, we need to check that $(\cdot, \cdot)_{\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}}$ is compatible with the representation U of Möb. Let $X \in \text{Lie}(\text{Möb})$, let $\gamma_t = \exp(tX)$ and recall that $\alpha(\gamma_t) = \exp(td\alpha(X))$. From the proof of Lemma 3.8 we have for $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}$

$$\frac{d}{dt}U(\gamma_t)\Phi = \frac{d}{ds}U(\gamma_{t+s})\Phi \Big|_{s=0} = \frac{d}{ds}U(\gamma_s)U(\gamma_t)\Phi \Big|_{s=0} = \pi(X)U(\gamma_t)\Phi,$$

with the derivative taken in the \mathcal{F} -strong topology on \mathcal{D} . Similarly

$$\frac{d}{dt}U(\alpha(\gamma_t))\Psi = \pi(d\alpha(X))U(\alpha(\gamma_t))\Psi.$$

Hence by the joint continuity of the bilinear form we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dt}(U(\gamma_t)\Phi, U(\alpha(\gamma_t))\Psi)_{\mathcal{D}} \\ &= (\pi(X)U(\gamma_t)\Phi, U(\alpha(\gamma_{-t}))\Psi)_{\mathcal{D}} + (U(\gamma_t)\Phi, \pi(d\alpha(X))U(\alpha(\gamma_t))\Psi)_{\mathcal{D}} \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

In the last equality we used the fact that $(\pi(X)u_1, u_2) = -(u_1, \pi(d\alpha(X))u_2)$ for $u_j \in \mathcal{V}$, which extends to vectors in \mathcal{D} by the \mathcal{F} -strong continuity of $\pi(X)$ and $\pi(d\alpha(X))$. Hence the above expression is independent of t , and as the exponential map $\text{Lie}(\text{Möb}) \rightarrow \text{Möb}$ is surjective we then have

$$(\Phi, \Psi)_{\mathcal{D}} = (U(\gamma)\Phi, U(\alpha(\gamma))\Psi)_{\mathcal{D}}$$

for all $\gamma \in \text{Möb}$ and $\Phi, \Psi \in \mathcal{D}$, as required.

Finally, we address nondegeneracy. Recall that \mathcal{D} embeds naturally in $\widehat{\mathcal{V}}$ and that the bilinear form on \mathcal{D} is compatible with the pairing of \mathcal{V} and $\widehat{\mathcal{V}}$. If the bilinear form on \mathcal{V} is nondegenerate and $\Phi = (\Phi_n)_{n \geq 0} \in \mathcal{D}$ (with $\Phi_n \in \mathcal{V}(n)$) is non-zero, then $\Phi_n \neq 0$ for some n , and thus there exists $v \in \mathcal{V}(n)$ such that

$$(\Phi, v) = (\Phi_n, v) \neq 0.$$

A similar argument shows that the right-kernel of the form is zero, and so the form on \mathcal{D} is nondegenerate.

Conversely, assume that the form on \mathcal{D} is nongenerate. By Möbius invariance, its restriction to \mathcal{V} is the direct sum $(v, u) = \sum_n (v, u)$. Let $v \in \mathcal{V}$ with $v \neq 0$. Then there exists $\Phi = (\Phi_n)_{n \geq 0} \in \mathcal{D}$ with

$$0 \neq (v, \Phi) = \sum_n (v_n, \Phi_n).$$

Hence there must be some n such that $(v_n, \Phi_n) \neq 0$, and so the left-kernel of the form on \mathcal{V} is zero. A similar argument shows that right-kernel is zero as well. \square

We used the following fact in the proof of Theorem 4.3.

Lemma 4.4 *Let \mathcal{V} be a Möbius vertex algebra equipped with a bilinear form (\cdot, \cdot) , and let $S \subset \mathcal{V}$ be a set of vectors that generate \mathcal{V} . Suppose that the invariance condition*

$$(Y(v, z)u_1, u_2) = (u_1, Y^o(v, z)u_2)$$

holds for $v \in S$ and $u_1, u_2 \in \mathcal{V}$, and also that

$$(L_n u_1, u_2) = (u_1, L_{-n} u_2)$$

for all $u_1, u_2 \in \mathcal{V}$. Then the invariance condition holds for all $v \in \mathcal{V}$ (i.e. the form is an invariant bilinear form for \mathcal{V}).

Proof There is a (generalized) \mathcal{V} -module structure on the restricted dual \mathcal{V}' whose state-field correspondence $Y'(v, z)$ is characterized by

$$(Y^o(v, z)u, u')_{\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{V}'} = (u, Y'(v, z)u')_{\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{V}'}$$

for all $u, v \in \mathcal{V}$ and $u' \in \mathcal{V}'$. This contragredient module structure was first studied in [9, §5.2] and described further in our context with infinite-dimensional weight spaces in the paragraphs following [15, Lem. 2.22]. If $f : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}'$ is the map $f(u) = (u, \cdot)$, then our hypothesis implies that $fY(v, z) = Y'(v, z)f$ for all $v \in S$, or at the level of modes $f v_{(n)} = v'_{(n)}f$ for all $v \in S$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. This intertwining condition extends to all $v \in \mathcal{V}$ by the Borcherds product formula (for \mathcal{V} and for \mathcal{V}'), and we conclude that the bilinear form is invariant. \square

It was shown in [9, Prop. 5.3.6] that every nondegenerate invariant bilinear form on a vertex operator algebra is symmetric. Later it was observed in [20, Prop. 2.6] that the proof does not use the hypothesis of nondegeneracy, and further examination of the proof in [9] shows that the proof also goes through for Möbius vertex algebras as defined in this article (that is, allowing for infinite-dimensional L_0 -weight spaces and only using Möbius symmetry rather than Virasoro). In light of Theorem 4.3, we have the same result for Wightman CFTs.

Corollary 4.5 *Every invariant bilinear form on a Wightman CFT is symmetric.*

We now turn our attention to theories equipped with invariant sesquilinear forms (which we call involutive structures), noting this includes unitary theories. In order to do this we will need to introduce antilinear homomorphisms of Möbius vertex algebras and Möbius-covariant Wightman CFTs. Let \mathcal{V} and $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}$ be Möbius vertex algebras, with vacuum vectors Ω and $\tilde{\Omega}$ and representations L_n and \tilde{L}_n of $\text{Lie}(\text{Möb})_{\mathbb{C}}$, respectively. Then an antilinear map $g : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{V}}$ is called a homomorphism if $g(\Omega) = \tilde{\Omega}$ and

$$g v_{(m)} = (g v)_{(m)} g, \quad \text{and} \quad g L_n = \tilde{L}_n g$$

for all $v \in \mathcal{V}$, $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $n = -1, 0, 1$.

On the Wightman side, if $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{D}, U, \Omega)$ and $(\tilde{\mathcal{F}}, \tilde{\mathcal{D}}, \tilde{U}, \tilde{\Omega})$ are Möbius-covariant Wightman CFTs, an antilinear homomorphism $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ is an antilinear map $g : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ and a function $g_* : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ such that $g(\Omega) = \tilde{\Omega}$ and

$$g\varphi(f) = (g_*\varphi)(\bar{f} \circ \frac{1}{z})g, \quad \text{and} \quad gU(\gamma) = \tilde{U}(\alpha(\gamma))g$$

for all $\varphi \in \mathcal{F}$, $f \in C^\infty(S^1)$ and $\gamma \in \text{Möb}$ (and we recall $\alpha(\gamma)(z) = 1/\gamma(\frac{1}{z})$)⁵. We have

$$\tilde{U}(\gamma)(g_*\varphi)(f) = gU(\alpha(\gamma))\varphi(\bar{f} \circ \frac{1}{z}),$$

⁵ It may be surprising that the condition $g L_n = \tilde{L}_n g$ for vertex algebras corresponds to $gU(\gamma) = \tilde{U}(\alpha(\gamma))g$ for Wightman CFTs. Note that due to the antilinearity of g , the relation $g L_n = \tilde{L}_n g$ does not imply that g intertwines the representations of $\text{Lie}(\text{Möb})$. In fact we have $g\pi(X) = \tilde{\pi}(d\alpha(X))g$ for $X \in \text{Lie}(\text{Möb})$.

where \bar{f} denotes the pointwise complex conjugate. Just as we demonstrated in Lemmas 3.17 and 3.18, one can show that antilinear homomorphisms of Möbius vertex algebras extend uniquely to antilinear homomorphisms of Wightman CFTs, and conversely antilinear homomorphisms of Wightman CFTs restrict to antilinear homomorphisms of Möbius vertex algebras.

Lemma 4.6 *Let $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{D}, U, \Omega)$ and $(\tilde{\mathcal{F}}, \tilde{\mathcal{D}}, \tilde{U}, \tilde{\Omega})$ be two Möbius-covariant Wightman CFTs and let $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{D}$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{V}} \subset \tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ be the corresponding Möbius vertex algebras with respective generating sets S and \tilde{S} .*

- i) *If $(g_*, g) : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ is an antilinear homomorphism then $g(\mathcal{V}) \subset \tilde{\mathcal{V}}$ and $g|_{\mathcal{V}}$ is an antilinear homomorphism of Möbius vertex algebras satisfying $g(S) \subset \tilde{S}$.*
- ii) *If $g : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{V}}$ is an antilinear homomorphism of Möbius vertex algebras such that $g(S) \subset \tilde{S}$, then there is a unique antilinear homomorphism $(h_*, h) : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ such that $h|_{\mathcal{V}} = g$.*

We omit the proof of Lemma 4.6 which is essentially identical to Lemma 3.17 and 3.18 (once we observe as above that an antilinear vertex algebra homomorphism satisfies $g\pi(X) = \tilde{\pi}(d\alpha(X))g$ for $X \in \text{Lie}(\text{Möb})$).

Recall that an antilinear map g is said to preserve a sesquilinear form if $\langle g\Phi, g\Psi \rangle = \overline{\langle \Phi, \Psi \rangle}$ for all vectors Φ, Ψ , and that a sesquilinear form is said to be (Hermitian) symmetric if $\langle \Phi, \Psi \rangle = \overline{\langle \Psi, \Phi \rangle}$.

Definition 4.7 An **involutive Möbius vertex algebra** is a Möbius vertex algebra \mathcal{V} equipped with a sesquilinear form $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ and an antilinear automorphism $\theta : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ which is involutive ($\theta^2 = \text{id}_{\mathcal{V}}$) and preserves the sesquilinear form, and such that $\langle \cdot, \theta \cdot \rangle$ is an invariant bilinear form. An involutive Möbius vertex algebra is called **unitary** if the sesquilinear form is an inner product that is normalized so that $\langle \Omega, \Omega \rangle = 1$.

We use the convention that sesquilinear forms are linear in the first variable, and require that homomorphisms of Möbius vertex algebras commute with the operators L_n . The condition that $\langle \cdot, \theta \cdot \rangle$ is an invariant bilinear form is equivalent to having

$$\langle Y(v, z)u_1, u_2 \rangle = \langle u_1, Y^\circ(\theta v, \bar{z})u_2 \rangle \quad \text{and} \quad \langle L_n u_1, u_2 \rangle = \langle u_1, L_{-n} u_2 \rangle \quad (4.9)$$

for all $u_1, u_2, v \in \mathcal{V}$ and $n = -1, 0, 1$, where z is a formal complex variable, i.e. $\langle \cdot, \bar{z} \cdot \rangle = z \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$.

We sometimes refer to the sesquilinear form from Definition 4.7 as an invariant sesquilinear form, omitting reference to the involution θ .

Remark 4.8 The sesquilinear forms from Definition 4.7 are automatically Hermitian symmetric as a consequence of the fact that invariant bilinear forms are symmetric. If the sesquilinear form is nondegenerate then the requirement that θ be involutive is redundant and the automorphism θ is uniquely determined by the sesquilinear form (the proof is exactly as in [6, Prop. 5.1] for inner products).

We now turn our attention to invariant sesquilinear forms on Wightman CFTs.

Definition 4.9 An involutive Möbius-covariant Wightman CFT on S^1 is a Wightman CFT $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{D}, U, \Omega)$ along with a jointly \mathcal{F} -strong continuous sesquilinear form $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ on \mathcal{D} and an involutive automorphism (θ_*, θ) of \mathcal{F} such that $\langle \theta u, \theta v \rangle = \langle u, v \rangle$ and such that $\langle \cdot, \theta \cdot \rangle$ is an invariant bilinear form. An involutive Möbius-covariant Wightman CFT is called **unitary** if the sesquilinear form is an inner product which is normalized so that $\langle \Omega, \Omega \rangle = 1$.

One can think of θ as generalising the notion of a PCT operator associated with a positive-definite form. As with vertex algebras, we sometimes refer to the sesquilinear form of Definition 4.9 as an invariant sesquilinear form, omitting reference to the involution.

If we write $\varphi^\dagger = (-1)^{d_\varphi} \theta_* \varphi$, then the condition that $\langle \cdot, \theta \cdot \rangle$ is an invariant bilinear form is equivalent to

$$\langle \varphi(f)\Phi, \Psi \rangle = \langle \Phi, \varphi^\dagger(\bar{f})\Psi \rangle \quad \text{and} \quad \langle U(\gamma)\Phi, U(\gamma)\Psi \rangle = \langle \Phi, \Psi \rangle \tag{4.10}$$

for all $\Phi, \Psi \in \mathcal{D}$, $\varphi \in \mathcal{F}$, and $\gamma \in \text{Möb}$ ⁶. Here, as before, \bar{f} denotes the pointwise complex conjugate of the function f .

As with involutive vertex algebras (Remark 4.8), the sesquilinear form of an involutive Wightman CFT is automatically Hermitian symmetric.

Theorem 4.10 (Equivalence of involutive and unitary structures) *Let $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{D}, U, \Omega)$ be a Möbius-covariant Wightman CFT, and let $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{D}$ be the corresponding Möbius vertex algebra equipped with a set S of quasiprimary generators. Then we have the following.*

- i) *If \mathcal{D} is equipped with a sesquilinear form and involution (θ_*, θ) making it into an involutive Wightman CFT, then the sesquilinear form and involution θ restrict to an involutive structure on the vertex algebra \mathcal{V} . The set $S \subset \mathcal{V}$ of quasiprimary generators is invariant under θ .*
- ii) *If \mathcal{V} is equipped with a sesquilinear form and involution θ making it into an involutive vertex algebra and S is invariant under θ , then there is a unique involution θ_* of \mathcal{F} and unique extensions of the sesquilinear form and θ to \mathcal{D} making \mathcal{F} into an involutive Wightman CFT.*

If the sesquilinear form is nondegenerate on \mathcal{D} then it remains nondegenerate on \mathcal{V} , and similarly if the form is nondegenerate on \mathcal{V} so is the extension to \mathcal{D} . Moreover unitary structures on \mathcal{D} correspond to unitary structures on \mathcal{V} , and vice versa.

Proof First consider an involutive structure (θ_*, θ) on \mathcal{F} . Then θ restricts to an anti-linear involutive Möbius vertex algebra automorphism $\theta|_{\mathcal{V}} : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ by Lemma 4.6. By Theorem 4.3, the invariant bilinear form $\langle \cdot, \theta \cdot \rangle$ restricts to an invariant bilinear form on \mathcal{V} , and it follows that $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ and $\theta|_{\mathcal{V}}$ yield an involutive structure on \mathcal{V} . If $\varphi \in \mathcal{F}$ corresponds to the state $v \in \mathcal{V}(d)$, then

$$\theta v = \theta \varphi(e_{-d})\Omega = (\theta_* \varphi)(e_{-d})\Omega.$$

⁶ Note that this is a slight departure from [24], where we required that \mathcal{F} be invariant under the involution \dagger rather than θ_* . In the present setting we find the updated definition to be more natural, as the involution \dagger of fields typically does not correspond to an antilinear automorphism of the Wightman CFT.

Hence the Wightman field $\theta_*\varphi \in \mathcal{F}$ corresponds to θv and S is θ -invariant (we have used here the observation that θ_* preserves the conformal dimension of fields).

For the other direction, suppose that we have an involutive structure on \mathcal{V} corresponding to an involution θ and sesquilinear form $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$. Then the invariant bilinear form $\langle \cdot, \theta \cdot \rangle$ extends uniquely to an invariant bilinear form (\cdot, \cdot) on \mathcal{D} . By Lemma 4.6 we may uniquely extend θ to an antilinear automorphism (θ_*, θ) of \mathcal{F} . This extension is \mathcal{F} -strong continuous, and thus the sesquilinear form $(\cdot, \theta \cdot)$ is \mathcal{F} -strong continuous as well. This sesquilinear form, along with (θ_*, θ) , yield an involutive structure on \mathcal{F} as required.

The proof of equivalence of nondegeneracy is straightforward (as in the proof of Theorem 4.3), and the equivalence of unitarity is immediate. \square

For unitary Wightman CFTs domain \mathcal{D} can be equipped with the norm topology coming from the inner product. This leads to a number of analytic questions, which are discussed further in [24].

Remark 4.11 Suppose that $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{D}, U, \Omega)$ is a Wightman CFT such that \mathcal{D} is equipped with an inner product and \mathcal{F} is equipped with an involution \dagger . The definition of a (unitary) Wightman CFT given in [24] required only that the compatibility conditions (4.10) hold, with no mention of the PCT operator θ . However, under these assumptions one may show that there exists a unique θ making the associated vertex algebra \mathcal{V} into a unitary vertex algebra, arguing as in [24, Thm. 3.11] based on [6, Thm. 5.16]⁷. One may then extend θ to an antilinear involution (θ_*, θ) of \mathcal{F} by Lemma 4.6, making $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{D}, U, \Omega)$ into a unitary Wightman CFT as defined in this article. We note that for a general sesquilinear form on \mathcal{D} , an involution \dagger satisfying (4.10) does not necessarily correspond to an involutive structure. Indeed, in the extreme example where the sesquilinear form is identically zero, the compatibility conditions (4.10) impose no constraint on the involution \dagger , but not every set-theoretic involution of \mathcal{F} corresponds to an involutive structure. It is possible that the conditions (4.10) are sufficient to reconstruct the PCT operator θ when the sesquilinear form is nondegenerate, but we do not address that question here.

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⁷ The hypothesis that $\dim \mathcal{V}(0) = 1$ required in [6, Thm. 5.16] is not needed, as shown in [5, §3.4], and the condition $\dim \mathcal{V}(n) < \infty$ is also not needed.

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A The Reeh-Schlieder theorem for non-unitary Wightman conformal field theories

In this section we work with rotation-covariant Wightman QFTs $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{D}, U, \Omega)$ on S^1 , which differ from Möbius-covariant Wightman CFTs (Definition 2.9) only in that the symmetry U is only a representation of the rotation subgroup $\text{Rot}(S^1) \subset \text{Möb}$, and accordingly the covariance condition (W1) is weakened to only require covariance for rotations. We write either R_z or R_ϑ for rotation by $z = e^{i\vartheta}$.

For $I \subset S^1$ an interval (i.e. I is a connected open non-empty proper subset), we let $\mathcal{P}(I) \subset \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D})$ be the algebra generated by smeared fields $\varphi(f)$ with $\text{supp } f \subset I$. The goal of this section is to establish the Reeh-Schlieder theorem for the theory \mathcal{F} , which says that the vacuum vector Ω is cyclic and separating for the algebras $\mathcal{P}(I)$. Recall that Ω is **cyclic** for an algebra $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D})$ (with respect to a certain topology on \mathcal{D}) if $\mathcal{P}\Omega$ is dense in \mathcal{D} , and **separating** for \mathcal{P} if the only $X \in \mathcal{P}$ such that $X\Omega = 0$ is $X = 0$. The analogous statement for unitary Wightman quantum field theories on higher-dimensional spacetimes is well-known (see [27, §4.2] and [23]). We give here a proof of the Reeh-Schlieder theorem in our current (not necessarily unitary) context.

Let D be the open unit disk in \mathbb{C} , and \overline{D} its closure. We denote by $A(\overline{D})$ the space of continuous \mathbb{C} -valued functions on \overline{D} that are holomorphic on the interior D . By the maximum principle $A(\overline{D})$ embeds as a closed subspace of $C(S^1)$, and we give $A(\overline{D})$ the norm inherited from $C(S^1)$.

Lemma A.1 *Let \mathcal{F} be a rotation-covariant Wightman CFT. Fix $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k \in \mathcal{F}$, and let $\lambda \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$. Let $f_1, \dots, f_k \in C^\infty(S^1)$ and let $z_1, \dots, z_k \in S^1$. Then for each $j = 1, \dots, k$, the map*

$$z_j \mapsto \lambda(U(R_{z_1})\varphi_1(f_1)U(R_{z_2})\varphi_2(f_2) \cdots U(R_{z_k})\varphi_k(f_k)\Omega) \tag{A.1}$$

lies in $A(\overline{D})$.

Proof When the functions f_j are all Laurent polynomials, the expression (A.1) is a polynomial in the z_i and the conclusion follows. We now consider the general case.

By rotation covariance we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \lambda(U(R_{z_1})\varphi_1(f_1)U(R_{z_2}) \cdots U(R_{z_k})\varphi_k(f_k)\Omega) \\ &= \lambda(\varphi_1(\beta_{d_1}(R_{w_1})f_1) \cdots \varphi_k(\beta_{d_k}(R_{w_k})f_k)\Omega) \end{aligned}$$

where $w_j = z_1 z_2 \cdots z_j$, and d_j is the conformal dimension of φ_j . Given arbitrary smooth f_j , choose sequences of Laurent polynomials $f_{j,n}$ such that $f_{j,n} \rightarrow f_j$ in $C^\infty(S^1)$. As in Section 3.1, let $H^N(S^1)$ be the Sobolev space corresponding to a number $N > 0$, and recall that the topology on $C^\infty(S^1)$ is generated by the Sobolev norms $\|\cdot\|_N$. Since $\beta_d(R_w)$ acts as a unitary on $H^N(S^1)$, we have convergence in

each $H^N(S^1)$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_{d_j}(R_w) f_{j,n} = \beta_{d_j}(R_w) f_j$$

that is uniform in w .

Since $\lambda \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$, expressions

$$\lambda(\varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_k(f_k)\Omega) \tag{A.2}$$

are jointly continuous as maps $C^\infty(S^1)^k \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. Hence we may choose a positive number N such that (A.2) is jointly continuous $H^N(S^1)^k \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ (i.e. it is a bounded multilinear map). It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda(\varphi_1(\beta_{d_1}(R_{w_1}) f_{1,n}) \cdots \varphi_k(\beta_{d_k}(R_{w_k}) f_{k,n})\Omega) \\ &= \lambda(\varphi_1(\beta_{d_1}(R_{w_1}) f_1) \cdots \varphi_k(\beta_{d_k}(R_{w_k}) f_k)\Omega) \end{aligned}$$

uniformly in z_1, \dots, z_k . As each map

$$\begin{aligned} z_j &\mapsto \lambda(U(R_{z_1})\varphi_1(f_{1,n})U(R_{z_2})\varphi_2(f_2) \cdots U(R_{z_k})\varphi_k(f_{k,n})\Omega) \\ &= \lambda(\varphi_1(\beta_{d_1}(R_{w_1}) f_{1,n}) \cdots \varphi_k(\beta_{d_k}(R_{w_k}) f_{k,n})\Omega) \end{aligned}$$

lies in $A(\overline{D})$ and $A(\overline{D})$ is a closed subspace of $C(S^1)$, the map (A.1) lies in $A(\overline{D})$ as claimed. \square

Lemma A.2 *Let \mathcal{F} be a rotation-covariant Wightman CFT on S^1 with domain \mathcal{D} , and let $I \subset S^1$ be an interval. Let $\lambda \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$, and suppose $\lambda(X\Omega) = 0$ for all $X \in \mathcal{P}(I)$. Then $\lambda = 0$.*

Proof Fix $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k \in \mathcal{F}$, so that

$$\lambda(\varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_k(f_n)\Omega) = 0 \tag{A.3}$$

whenever $\text{supp}(f_j) \subset I$ for $j = 1, \dots, k$. Fix f_1, \dots, f_k supported in I , and consider the function $F_k : S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ given by

$$F_k(z) = \lambda(\varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_{k-1}(f_{k-1})U(R_z)\varphi_k(f_k)\Omega).$$

We have $F_k \in A(\overline{D})$ by Lemma A.1. Moreover, by rotation covariance F_k vanishes on a small interval of S^1 about 1 (note that $\text{supp}(f)$ is closed and the interval I is open, so that I contains a neighborhood of $\text{supp}(f_k)$). Thus by the Schwarz reflection principle we have $F_k = 0$ identically, and restricting to $z \in S^1$ we have

$$0 = F_k(z) = \lambda(\varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_{k-1}(f_{k-1})\varphi_k(\beta_d(R_z) f_k)\Omega)$$

for all $z \in S^1$. Hence (A.3) holds whenever f_1, \dots, f_{k-1} are supported in I , and f_k is supported in any interval of length $|I|$. Using a partition of unity, it follows that (A.3) holds for arbitrary f_k .

We now repeat the above argument. As before, we may show that the function

$$z \mapsto \lambda(\varphi_1(f_1) \cdots U(R_z)\varphi_{k-1}(f_{k-1})\varphi_k(f_k)\Omega)$$

vanishes identically on S^1 , and from there deduce that (A.3) holds whenever f_1, \dots, f_{k-2} are supported in I , and f_{k-1}, f_k are arbitrary. Repeatedly applying this argument, we see that (A.3) holds for all $f_1, \dots, f_k \in C^\infty(S^1)$, which means $\lambda = 0$ by the vacuum axiom of a Wightman CFT. \square

Corollary A.3 (Reeh-Schlieder theorem) *Let \mathcal{F} be a rotation-covariant Wightman CFT on S^1 with domain \mathcal{D} . For $I \subset S^1$ an interval we let $\mathcal{P}(I) \subset \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D})$ be the subalgebra generated by $\varphi(f)$ with $\varphi \in \mathcal{F}$ and $\text{supp}(f) \subset I$. Then*

- i) Ω is cyclic for $\mathcal{P}(I)$ with respect to the \mathcal{F} -strong topology on \mathcal{D} , i.e. $\mathcal{P}(I)\Omega$ is \mathcal{F} -strongly dense in \mathcal{D} .
- ii) Ω is separating for $\mathcal{P}(I)$, i.e. if $X \in \mathcal{P}(I)$ and $X\Omega = 0$ then $X = 0$.

Proof For part (i), recall from Remark 2.6 that $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{F}}^*$ is precisely the dual space of \mathcal{D} equipped with the \mathcal{F} -strong topology. By Lemma A.2 the closed subspace $\overline{\mathcal{P}(I)\Omega}$ is annihilated only by the zero functional, and so by the Hahn-Banach theorem (for locally convex topological vector spaces) we must have $\overline{\mathcal{P}(I)\Omega} = \mathcal{D}$.

For part (ii), observe that by the locality axiom of a Wightman theory the operator X vanishes on $\mathcal{P}(I')\Omega$, where I' is the interval complementary to I . By Lemma 2.8 the operator $X : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is \mathcal{F} -strongly continuous, and hence by part (i) we have $X = 0$. \square

B Topological vector spaces

In this section we supplement the discussion of the topology on the domain \mathcal{D} of a Wightman field theory by giving additional definitions, details, and references regarding topological vector spaces and locally convex spaces. We refer readers to the textbooks [22, 31] for further reading. All vector spaces in this section are assumed to be over the field of complex numbers.

A **topological vector space** is a vector space V equipped with a **vector topology**, which is a topology such that the addition map $V \times V \rightarrow V$ and the scalar multiplication map $\mathbb{C} \times V \rightarrow V$ are continuous. Vector topologies are not necessarily Hausdorff by definition, although we will primarily be interested in Hausdorff topological vector spaces.

A **seminorm** on a vector space V is a map $p : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ such that $p(u + v) \leq p(u) + p(v)$ and $p(\alpha u) = |\alpha| p(u)$ for all $u, v \in V$ and $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$. Given a set of seminorms on V , the corresponding **seminorm topology** is the coarsest topology on V making all of the seminorms continuous. Seminorm topologies are always vector topologies, but not every vector topology is a seminorm topology. A **locally convex space** is a topological vector space whose topology is a seminorm topology corresponding to some set of seminorms. Equivalently, a locally convex space is a

topological vector space such that there exists a neighborhood basis of the origin consisting of convex sets [22, Thm. 5.5.2]. Every Hausdorff topological vector space V has a unique **completion** \widehat{V} [31, §5], and the completion of a locally convex space is locally convex [22, Thm. 5.11.5]. We note that finite-dimensional Hausdorff topological vector spaces are complete [22, Thm. 4.10.3], as are products of complete topological vector spaces. Every continuous linear map $T : U \rightarrow V$ of Hausdorff topological vector spaces extends continuously to a map $\widehat{T} : \widehat{U} \rightarrow \widehat{V}$ [31, Thm. 5.2].

Locally convex spaces play an important role in functional analysis because the Hahn-Banach theorem holds for them. In particular, the continuous linear functionals on a locally convex Hausdorff space separate points. Moreover, if X is a closed subspace of a locally convex Hausdorff space V and $v \notin X$, then there exists a continuous linear functional $\lambda : V \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that $\lambda|_X \equiv 0$ and $\lambda(v) = 1$ [22, Thm. 7.7.7]. In contrast, there exist topological vector spaces which do not admit nonzero continuous linear functionals, such as L^p spaces with $0 < p < 1$.

Most familiar examples of topological vector spaces, such as normed vector spaces, are locally convex. Another source of locally convex spaces is via weak topologies [22, §8.2]. Given a vector space V and a set of linear functionals \mathcal{X} on V , the **weak topology** (or initial topology) on V corresponding to \mathcal{X} is the coarsest topology making all of the functionals continuous. This is a locally convex vector topology, being the seminorm topology corresponding to the seminorms $|\lambda|$ for $\lambda \in \mathcal{X}$. A sequence (or net) $v_n \in V$ converges to v if and only if $\lambda(v_n) \rightarrow \lambda(v)$ for every $\lambda \in \mathcal{X}$. A map $T : X \rightarrow V$ is continuous with respect to the weak topology if and only if $\lambda \circ T$ is continuous for every $\lambda \in \mathcal{X}$.

Dually, we have the notion of the **colimit** (or final or strong) topology. Consider a vector space V , and a family of linear maps $T_s : X_s \rightarrow V$ from topological vector spaces X_s such that the images $T_s(X_s)$ span V . The colimit topology on V corresponding to the maps T_s is the finest topology on V such that every T_s is continuous, and it is a vector topology [22, §4.11]. If U is a topological vector space, then a linear map $T : V \rightarrow U$ is continuous if and only if $T \circ T_s$ is continuous for all s .

If each space X_s is locally convex then we may define a subtly different **locally convex colimit** topology on V , which is the finest locally convex topology such that each T_s is continuous [22, §12.2]. If U is a *locally convex* space then a linear map $T : V \rightarrow U$ is continuous for the locally convex colimit topology if and only if $T \circ T_s$ is continuous for all s [22, Thm. 12.2.2].

We now discuss tensor products of locally convex spaces. If U, V , and X are vector spaces then bilinear maps $U \times V \rightarrow X$ correspond to linear maps $U \otimes V \rightarrow X$, where \otimes is the algebraic tensor product. If U, V , and X are locally convex spaces, then there is a unique locally convex topology on $U \otimes V$, called the **π -topology** (or **projective topology**), such that *jointly continuous* bilinear maps $U \times V \rightarrow X$ correspond to *continuous* linear maps $U \otimes V \rightarrow X$ [31, Prop. 43.4]. We write $U \otimes_\pi V$ for the algebraic tensor product equipped with the π topology.

We now conclude by revisiting the \mathcal{F} -strong topology. Suppose that \mathcal{F} is a set of operator-valued distributions on S^1 with domain a vector space \mathcal{D} . For every $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k \in \mathcal{F}$ and $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}$ we have a multilinear map $C^\infty(S^1)^k \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ given by

$(f_1, \dots, f_k) \mapsto \varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_k(f_k)\Phi$. These correspond to linear maps

$$S_{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k, \Phi} : C^\infty(S^1) \otimes_\pi \cdots \otimes_\pi C^\infty(S^1) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}.$$

We include the case $k = 0$, in which case $S_\Phi : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ assigns $1 \mapsto \Phi$. The \mathcal{F} -strong topology on \mathcal{D} is then defined to be the locally convex colimit of the maps $S_{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k, \Phi}$. Unpacking the definitions, if X is a locally convex space then a map $T : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow X$ is \mathcal{F} -strong continuous if and only if $T(\varphi_1(f_1) \cdots \varphi_k(f_k)\Phi)$ is jointly continuous in the f_j for all $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k \in \mathcal{F}$ and $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}$.

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