

Analytic Conformal Blocks of C_2 -cofinite Vertex Operator Algebras I: Propagation and Dual Fusion Products

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Abstract

This is the first paper of a three-part series in which we develop a theory of conformal blocks for C_2 -cofinite vertex operator algebras (VOAs) that are not necessarily rational. The ultimate goal of this series is to prove a sewing-factorization theorem (and in particular, a factorization formula) for conformal blocks over holomorphic families of compact Riemann surfaces, associated to grading-restricted (generalized) modules of C_2 -cofinite VOAs.

In this paper, motivated by [KZ19], we prove that if $\mathbb{V} = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{V}(n)$ is a C_2 -cofinite VOA, if \mathfrak{X} is a compact Riemann surface with N incoming marked points and M outgoing ones, each equipped with a local coordinate, and if \mathbb{W} is a grading-restricted $\mathbb{V}^{\otimes N}$ -modules, then the “dual fusion product” $(\boxtimes_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}), \mathbb{J})$ satisfying a natural universal property exists. Here, $\boxtimes_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ is a grading-restricted $\mathbb{V}^{\otimes M}$ -module, and the linear functional $\mathbb{J} : \mathbb{W} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \boxtimes_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a conformal block associated to \mathfrak{X} . Indeed, we prove a more general version of this result without assuming \mathbb{V} to be C_2 -cofinite. Our main method is a generalization of the propagation of conformal blocks.

In the special case that \mathfrak{X} has genus 0, when $N = 2, M = 1$, our result is closely related to the theory of vertex tensor categories by Huang-Lepowsky and Huang-Lepowsky-Zhang. When $N = 1, M = 2$ and $\mathbb{W} = \mathbb{V}$, the higher level Zhu algebra $A_n(\mathbb{V})$ arises naturally from $\boxtimes_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{V})$.

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0 Introduction

C_2 -cofiniteness and rationality are two crucial conditions on a vertex operator algebra $\mathbb{V} = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{V}(n)$ that rigourise physicists' notion of "rational chiral conformal field theory". The C_2 -cofinite condition, introduced in the seminal work [Zhu96], guarantees that \mathbb{V} has finitely many irreducibles (up to equivalence) and that the spaces of conformal blocks are finite-dimensional. It is also crucial to the proof (using methods from differential equations) that the sewing of conformal blocks is convergent. See [Zhu96, AN03, Miy04, Hua05a, Hua05b, NT05, Fio16, DGT22, Gui23a] for instance. If a C_2 -cofinite VOA

\mathbb{V} is also rational, then the genus-1 conformal blocks satisfy a modular invariance property [Zhu96, DLM00, Hua05b]. If \mathbb{V} is strongly rational (i.e., C_2 -cofinite, rational, self-dual, and $\dim \mathbb{V}(0) = 1$), then the category $\text{Mod}(\mathbb{V})$ of grading-restricted (generalized) \mathbb{V} -modules form a braided tensor category [HL95a, HL95b, HL95c, Hua95, Hua05a, NT05] which is rigid and modular [Hua08a].

The proof that a strongly rational VOA \mathbb{V} has a rigid modular representation category $\text{Mod}(\mathbb{V})$ is a major achievement with a wide range of applications in **quantum symmetries**. (Quantum symmetries are a branch of mathematics that has its roots in Jones' discovery of Jones polynomials [Jon85] and subfactor theory [Jon83], and provides a unifying perspective on vertex operator algebras, low-dimensional topology, operator algebras, quantum groups, and so on.) For instance, the Verlinde conjecture has been proved for strongly rational VOAs as a byproduct of the proof of rigidity and modularity of the representation categories [Hua08b]. 3-dimensional topological quantum field theories arise from $\text{Mod}(\mathbb{V})$ via Reshetikhin-Turaev construction [RT90, RT91, Tur16]. The full and boundary conformal field theories extending \mathbb{V} can be constructed rigorously in genera 0 and 1 using the conformal blocks/intertwining operators of \mathbb{V} [FRS02, HK04, FFRS06, HK07, Kon07, FFRS08, Kon08, HK10]. By using the rigidity of $\text{Mod}(\mathbb{V})$ (together with techniques in operator algebras), the unitarity of $\text{Mod}(\mathbb{V})$ (\approx the unitarity of the natural connections on bundles of conformal blocks) have been established recently for many strongly rational unitary VOAs including all affine VOAs of positive integer levels, type *ADE* discrete series *W*-algebras, even lattice VOAs, and their conformal extensions [Gui19a, Gui19b, Gui22a, Gui21a, Ten19, Gui20, CGGH22]. With the help of rigidity and unitarity of $\text{Mod}(\mathbb{V})$, the longstanding conjecture in operator algebras about the complete rationality [KLM01] (cf. also [Xu00, LX04]) of loop group conformal nets has been solved [Was98, Gui21a, Ten19].

Crucial to the proofs and the applications of the above result about $\text{Mod}(\mathbb{V})$ is the proof of *sewing-factorization theorem* of conformal blocks, mainly in genera 0 and 1. For instance, the genus 0 sewing-factorization theorem implies that the tensor functor of $\text{Mod}(\mathbb{V})$ satisfies associativity and pentagon axioms, and (together with the braiding defined by the connections on bundles of conformal blocks) satisfies hexagon axioms [Hua95, NT05, Hua08a]. Modular invariance [Zhu96, DLM00, Hua05b] is essentially the sewing-factorization theorem in genus 1, and is the key to proving the rigidity and modularity of $\text{Mod}(\mathbb{V})$. The convergence of sewing conformal blocks (in genus 0) is also vital in the above application to operator algebras and in the proof of the unitarity of $\text{Mod}(\mathbb{V})$.

Higher genus conformal blocks and their sewing-factorization theorem are also important in quantum symmetries. They are needed in the mathematical construction of full and boundary rational conformal field theories in all genera in the sense of Segal [Seg88, Seg04]. Recently, it was shown that the genus 0 conformal blocks for permutation-twisted modules of $\mathbb{V}^{\otimes N}$ correspond to possibly higher genus conformal blocks of untwisted modules of \mathbb{V} by performing a (possibly disconnected) N -fold branched covering of the genus 0 surface \mathbb{P}^1 [Gui21b]. The lesson of this result is that even if one is initially interested in genus 0 conformal blocks (\approx intertwining operators and their products), in the end higher genus conformal blocks cannot be avoided.

0.1 Sewing-factorization in the rational world

The goal of this series of papers is to state and prove a sewing-factorization theorem for conformal blocks of C_2 -cofinite VOAs *from the perspective of quantum symmetries*. (See [DGK22] for an approach from the algebro-geometric point of view.) We first give a brief account of this theorem when \mathbb{V} is C_2 -cofinite and also rational. Let

$$\mathfrak{X} = (C|x_1, \dots, x_N; \eta_1, \dots, \eta_N||y', y''; \xi, \varpi) \quad (0.1.1)$$

be a compact Riemann surface C with distinct marked points $x_1, \dots, x_N, y', y'' \in C$. Each η_i is a **local coordinate** of C at x_i , i.e. a univalent (i.e. holomorphic and injective) map from a neighborhood U_i of x_i to \mathbb{C} satisfying $\eta_i(x_i) = 0$. Similarly, ξ and ϖ are local coordinates at y' and y'' respectively. We do not assume that C is connected. But we do assume that each connected component of C contains at least one of x_1, \dots, x_N .

The pair of points y', y'' are for sewing. Let W' and W'' be neighborhoods of y', y'' such that $\xi(W')$ equals $\mathcal{D}_r = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < r\}$ and $\varpi(W'')$ equals \mathcal{D}_ρ for some $r, \rho > 0$, and that x_1, \dots, x_N, W', W'' are mutually disjoint. Suppose $q \in \mathcal{D}_{r\rho}^\times = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : 0 < |z| < r\rho\}$. Then we can cut off small closed discs centered at y' and y'' , and glue the remaining parts of \mathcal{D}_r and \mathcal{D}_ρ via the rule that $p' \in \mathcal{D}_r$ and $p'' \in \mathcal{D}_\rho$ are identified iff

$$\xi(p')\varpi(p'') = q. \quad (0.1.2)$$

In this way, we get a new pointed surface

$$\mathcal{S}_q \mathfrak{X} = (\mathcal{C}_q|x_1, \dots, x_N; \eta_1, \dots, \eta_N) \quad (0.1.3)$$

Depending on whether y', y'' belong to the same component of C or not, we call the sewing either a **self-sewing** or a **disjoint sewing**. See Fig. 0.1.1. (As we will see, at least in the beginning, self-sewing is not an appropriate consideration for conformal blocks of irrational VOAs.)



Figure 0.1.1 Self-sewing and disjoint sewing

Associate grading-restricted \mathbb{V} -modules $\mathbb{W}_1, \dots, \mathbb{W}_N, \mathbb{M}, \mathbb{M}'$ to the marked points x_1, \dots, x_N, y', y'' respectively where \mathbb{M}' is the contragredient module of \mathbb{M} . Let $\mathbb{W}_\bullet = \mathbb{W}_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbb{W}_N$. Then a **conformal block** associated of \mathfrak{X} and $\mathbb{W}_\bullet \otimes \mathbb{M} \otimes \mathbb{M}'$ (cf. [Zhu94, FBZ04]) is a linear functional $\psi : \mathbb{W}_\bullet \otimes \mathbb{M} \otimes \mathbb{M}' \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ that is “invariant under the action of \mathbb{V} ”. (See Def. 1.5.2 for the precise definition.) Then the **(standard) sewing of ψ** is defined by taking contraction:

$$\mathcal{S}_q \psi : \mathbb{W}_\bullet \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad w_\bullet \mapsto \psi(w_\bullet \otimes q^{L(0)} \overline{\otimes} -) \quad (0.1.4)$$

provided that this series about the variable q converges absolutely. (Cf. Sec. 2.3 or [Gui23a, Sec. 10] for details.)

Remark 0.1.1. Note that $S_q\psi$ depends on the choice of the argument $\arg q$. So sometimes it is more convenient to consider the **normalized sewing of ψ** , defined by

$$\tilde{S}_q\psi : \mathbb{W}_\bullet \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad w_\bullet \mapsto \psi(w_\bullet \otimes q^{\tilde{L}(0)} \overline{-} \otimes -) \quad (0.1.5)$$

where $\tilde{L}(0)$ is a suitable shift of $L(0)$ (or a shift of the semisimple part of $L(0)$ in case \mathbb{V} is not rational and hence $L(0)$ is not necessarily diagonalizable on \mathbb{M}) so that $\tilde{L}(0)$ is diagonalizable on \mathbb{M} with eigenvalues in \mathbb{N} . Note that S_q and \tilde{S}_q are equal when $q = 1$ and $\arg q = 0$. So these two types of sewing are closely related. In the main body of this paper, we will use \tilde{S}_q to deal with the propagation of (partial) conformal blocks. But in the introduction we stick to S_q .

Now we state the sewing-factorization theorem for a C_2 -cofinite and rational VOA \mathbb{V} . Let $\mathcal{T}_\mathfrak{X}^*(\mathbb{W}_\bullet \otimes \mathbb{M} \otimes \mathbb{M}')$ be the space of conformal blocks associated to \mathfrak{X} and $\mathbb{W}_\bullet \otimes \mathbb{M} \otimes \mathbb{M}'$, which is finite-dimensional [AN03, DGT22]. Likewise, let $\mathcal{T}_{S_q\mathfrak{X}}^*(\mathbb{W}_\bullet)$ be the space of conformal blocks associated \mathfrak{X} and \mathbb{W}_\bullet . Let \mathcal{E} be a set of representatives of equivalence classes of irreducible grading restricted \mathbb{V} -modules, which is a finite set.

Theorem 0.1.2 (Sewing-factorization theorem, cf. [Gui23a, Thm. 12.1]). Choose $q \in \mathcal{D}_{r\rho}^\times = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : 0 < |z| < r\rho\}$. Then we have a well-defined linear map

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{S}_q : \bigoplus_{\mathbb{M} \in \mathcal{E}} \mathcal{T}_\mathfrak{X}^*(\mathbb{W}_\bullet \otimes \mathbb{M} \otimes \mathbb{M}') &\rightarrow \mathcal{T}_{S_q\mathfrak{X}}^*(\mathbb{W}_\bullet) \\ \bigoplus_{\mathbb{M} \in \mathcal{E}} \psi_\mathbb{M} &\mapsto \sum_{\mathbb{M} \in \mathcal{E}} S_q\psi_\mathbb{M} \end{aligned} \quad (0.1.6)$$

By “well-defined” we mean that $S_q\psi_\mathbb{M}(w_\bullet)$ converges absolutely at q for every $w_\bullet \in \mathbb{W}_\bullet$, and that the linear functional $S_q\psi_\mathbb{M} : \mathbb{W}_\bullet \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a conformal block (i.e., is an element of $\mathcal{T}_{S_q\mathfrak{X}}^*(\mathbb{W}_\bullet)$).

Moreover, \mathfrak{S}_q is an isomorphism of vector spaces. In particular, we have

$$\sum_{\mathbb{M} \in \mathcal{E}} \dim \mathcal{T}_\mathfrak{X}^*(\mathbb{W}_\bullet \otimes \mathbb{M} \otimes \mathbb{M}') = \dim \mathcal{T}_{S_q\mathfrak{X}}^*(\mathbb{W}_\bullet) \quad (0.1.7)$$

Remark 0.1.3. (0.1.7) is due to [DGT22, Thm. 7.0.1]. See the introduction of [DGT22] for a brief review of the history of the proof of (0.1.7). The rest of Thm. 0.1.2 (namely, the well-definedness and the injectivity of the linear map \mathfrak{S}_q) is due to [Gui23a, Thm. 12.1] and does not require \mathbb{V} to be rational.

Formula (0.1.7) is commonly referred to as the **factorization property** in the literature of the algebro-geometric approach to conformal blocks (cf. [TUY89, BFM91, NT05]). It gives an efficient way of computing the dimensions of spaces of conformal blocks by reducing the genus and the number of marked points on each component. Also, a version of Thm. 0.1.2 was proved in [DGT22, Thm. 8.5.1] for “infinitesimally small q ”.

0.2 Sewing-factorization beyond rationality

As pointed out in the introduction of [HLZ14], from the viewpoint of the representation theory of VOAs, it is unnatural to restrict attention to rational VOAs. In fact, most

of the proof of the sewing-factorization theorem does not rely on the rationality of \mathbb{V} , i.e., it does not require the grading-restricted \mathbb{V} -modules to be completely reducible. The assumption of rationality appears to be more of a technical convenience than an essential requirement of the proof. Moreover, there are important C_2 -cofinite irrational VOAs, such as the triplet \mathcal{W} -algebras [AM08], their tensor products, and their subalgebras fixed by finite solvable automorphism groups [Miy15]. Thus, it is natural to consider generalizing the sewing-factorization theorem to C_2 -cofinite VOAs that are not necessarily rational.

So now we assume that \mathbb{V} is C_2 -cofinite but not necessarily rational. By Rem. 0.1.3, \mathfrak{S}_q is still well-defined and is injective. But \mathfrak{S}_q is not necessarily surjective. Thus we only have “ \leq ” in (0.1.7). For instance, if we let \mathbb{M} be a grading-restricted \mathbb{V} -module which is not completely reducible, and if we choose $\psi \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}}^*(\mathbb{W}_{\bullet} \otimes \mathbb{M} \otimes \mathbb{M}')$, then $S_q\psi$ is an element of $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}}^*(\mathbb{W}_{\bullet})$ which is not necessarily in the range of \mathfrak{S}_q . Thus, a preliminary step to understanding the sewing-factorization property is to answer the following question:

Question 0.2.1. *Is $\mathcal{T}_{S_q\mathfrak{X}}^*(\mathbb{W}_{\bullet})$ spanned by elements of the form $S_q\psi$ where $\psi \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}}^*(\mathbb{W}_{\bullet} \otimes \mathbb{M} \otimes \mathbb{M}')$ and \mathbb{M} is a grading-restricted module?*

The answer is known in the low genus cases:

Case 1. If \mathfrak{X} is the disjoint union of $\mathfrak{P}_1 = (\mathbb{P}^1; 0, z_1, \infty)$ and $\mathfrak{P}_2 = (\mathbb{P}^1; 0, z_2, \infty)$ (where $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C}$ are non-zero) and if the sewing is along the point 0 of \mathfrak{P}_1 and ∞ of \mathfrak{P}_2 (so that $S_q\mathfrak{X}$ is a sphere), then Question 0.2.1 is answered *affirmatively* by [HLZ14, HLZ12a]–[HLZ12g].

Case 2. If \mathfrak{X} is $(\mathbb{P}^1; 0, z, \infty)$ where $z \neq 0$, and if the sewing is along 0, ∞ (so that $S_q\mathfrak{X}$ is a torus), then the answer to Question 0.2.1 is *negative*, as suggested by the replacement of traces with pseudo-traces in the study of the modular invariance of genus 1 conformal blocks in [Miy04, AN13].

It is surprising that the answer to Question 0.2.1 depends on the type of the sewing: In Case 1, the sewing is disjoint, and in Case 2, the sewing is a self-sewing (cf. Fig. 0.1.1). Worse still, the pseudo-trace construction in Case 2 seems to lack a geometric meaning. On the other hand, [Gui21b], though focusing mainly on the rational case, suggests that the genus 0 conformal blocks of permutation-twisted $\mathbb{V}^{\otimes N}$ -modules (which are not necessarily of the form $\mathbb{W}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{W}_N$ or a direct sum of such modules !!) should correspond to higher genus conformal blocks of untwisted \mathbb{V} -modules via a branched covering of \mathbb{P}^1 . This correspondence gives us a hint on how to generalize the sewing-factorization property in Case 1 to the *disjoint sewing* of higher genus surfaces. Motivated by these observations, we list below some requirements that, in our opinion, the C_2 -cofinite but irrational (i.e. non-necessarily rational) version of sewing-factorization theorem should satisfy.

- R1. It should be easy to see why the rational version (i.e. Thm. 0.1.2) is a special case of this version.
- R2. This version should generalize both Case 1 (Huang-Lepowsky-Zhang’s vertex tensor category theory) and Case 2 (Miyamoto’s pseudo-trace theory). In particular, it should give the pseudo-trace construction in [Miy04] or [AN13] a geometric explanation.

- R3. Self-sewing should not be considered. Only disjoint sewing is allowed. To compensate, one should also consider disjoint sewing along several pairs of points (cf. Fig. 0.3.1).
- R4. One should generally consider a grading-restricted $\mathbb{V}^{\otimes N}$ -module which is not necessarily **tensor-factorizable** (cf. [Gui21b]), i.e., not necessarily a direct sum of those of the form $\mathbb{W}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{W}_N$ where each \mathbb{W}_i is a grading-restricted \mathbb{V} -module. (This consideration is closely related to the pseudo-trace mentioned in Case 2.)
- R5. This version should be compatible with the permutation-twisted/untwisted correspondence in [Gui21b]. More precisely: The translation of the permutation-twisted version of genus 0 sewing-factorization theorem as in [HLZ14, HLZ12a]-[HLZ12g] to the higher genus untwisted case via the construction in [Gui21b] should be a special case of this version.

The sewing-factorization theorem proposed below fulfills all these requirements, except that it is not immediately obvious how this theorem gives a geometric interpretation of the pseudo-trace construction. We plan to discuss this last difficulty in a separate paper.

0.3 The sewing-factorization theorem for C_2 -cofinite VOAs

Fix an $(N + M)$ -pointed compact Riemann surface and an $(K + M)$ -pointed one

$$\mathfrak{X} = (y'_1, \dots, y'_M | C_1 | x_1, \dots, x_N) \quad \mathfrak{Y} = (y''_1, \dots, y''_M | C_2 | \varkappa_1, \dots, \varkappa_K) \quad (0.3.1)$$

Assume that each component of C_1 (resp. C_2) intersects x_1, \dots, x_N (resp. $\varkappa_1, \dots, \varkappa_K$). We choose local coordinates $\eta_i, \mu_k, \xi_j, \varpi_j$ at each $x_i, \varkappa_k, y'_j, y''_j$ respectively. The reason we write y'_\bullet and y''_\bullet on the left of C_1, C_2 is that we regard them as “outgoing marked points”. Those written respectively on the right of C_1, C_2 are regarded as “incoming marked points”.

Let \mathbb{V} be C_2 -cofinite. Associate a grading-restricted $\mathbb{V}^{\otimes N}$ -module \mathbb{W} to the marked points x_1, \dots, x_N . Associate a grading-restricted $\mathbb{V}^{\otimes K}$ -module \mathbb{M} to the marked points $\varkappa_1, \dots, \varkappa_K$.

Theorem 0.3.1 (Cf. Thm. 3.5.5). *There exist uniquely (up to equivalences) a grading restricted $\mathbb{V}^{\otimes M}$ -module $\square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ and a conformal block $\mathfrak{I} \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}}^*(\mathbb{W} \otimes \square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}))$ (so $\mathfrak{I} : \mathbb{W} \otimes \square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a linear functional “invariant under the action of \mathbb{V} ”) satisfying the following condition: For every grading restricted $\mathbb{V}^{\otimes M}$ -module \mathbb{X} and every $\Gamma \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}}^*(\mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{X})$ there is a unique morphism $T : \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ such that $\Gamma = \mathfrak{I} \circ (\mathbf{1} \otimes T)$.*

Similarly, such $\square_{\mathfrak{Y}}(\mathbb{M})$ and $\mathfrak{I} \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{Y}}^(\mathbb{M} \otimes \square_{\mathfrak{Y}}(\mathbb{M}))$ exist uniquely (up to equivalences) for \mathfrak{Y} .*

We call $(\square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}), \mathfrak{I})$ (or simply call $\square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$) the **dual fusion product** associated to \mathfrak{X} and \mathbb{W} . Its contragredient module is denoted by $\boxtimes_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ and called the **fusion product** associated to \mathfrak{X} and \mathbb{W} . As an immediate consequence of Thm. 0.3.1, we have

$$\dim \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathbb{V}^{\otimes M}}(\mathbb{X}, \square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})) = \dim \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}}^*(\mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{X}) \quad (0.3.2)$$

For each $1 \leq j \leq M$, choose neighborhoods W'_j of y'_j and W''_j of y''_j on which ξ_j and ϖ_j are defined respectively. We assume that there exist $r_j, \rho_j > 0$ such that

$$\xi_j(W'_j) = \mathcal{D}_{r_j} \quad \varpi_j(W''_j) = \mathcal{D}_{\rho_j} \quad (0.3.3)$$

Note that $\xi_j(y'_j) = \varpi_j(y''_j) = 0$.

For each j , choose $q_j \in \mathbb{C}$ satisfying

$$0 < |q_j| < r_j \rho_j \quad (0.3.4)$$

Remove small discs centered at y'_j, y''_j respectively, and glue the remaining part by the rule that $p'_j \in W'_j$ and $p''_j \in W''_j$ are identified iff

$$\xi_j(p'_j) \varpi_j(p''_j) = q_j \quad (0.3.5)$$

By performing this gluing construction for all $1 \leq j \leq M$ we obtain a new pointed surface

$$\mathfrak{X} \#_{q_\bullet} \mathfrak{Y} = (\mathcal{C}_{q_\bullet} | x_1, \dots, x_N, \varkappa_1, \dots, \varkappa_K) \quad (0.3.6)$$

with local coordinates $\eta_1, \dots, \eta_N, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_K$. See Figure 0.3.1 for example.

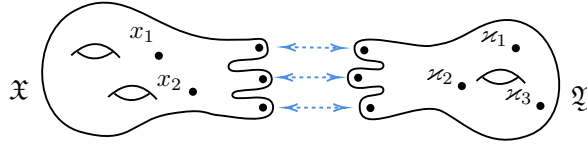


Figure 0.3.1 An example of $\mathfrak{X} \#_{q_\bullet} \mathfrak{Y}$ where $N = 2, K = 3, M = 3$. $\mathfrak{X} \#_{q_\bullet} \mathfrak{Y}$ has genus 5

Write $Y(1 \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbf{c} \otimes \dots \otimes 1, z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} L_j(n) z^{-n-2}$ where the conformal vector $\mathbf{c} \in \mathbb{V}(2)$ is at the j -th tensor component of $1 \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbf{c} \otimes \dots \otimes 1$.

Theorem 0.3.2 (Sewing-factorization). *There is a well-defined linear map*

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_{q_\bullet} : \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{V} \otimes M}(\boxtimes_{\mathfrak{Y}}(\mathbb{M}), \boxtimes_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})) &\rightarrow \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X} \#_{q_\bullet} \mathfrak{Y}}^*(\mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{M}) \\ T &\mapsto \mathcal{S}_{q_\bullet}((\mathfrak{I} \circ T) \otimes \mathfrak{I}) \end{aligned} \quad (0.3.7)$$

By “well-defined” we mean that for each $w \in \mathbb{W}, m \in \mathbb{M}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{S}_{q_\bullet}((\mathfrak{I} \circ T) \otimes \mathfrak{I})(w \otimes m) &:= \mathfrak{I}(w \otimes T(-)) \cdot \overline{\mathfrak{I}(m \otimes q_1^{L_1(0)} \dots q_M^{L_M(0)} -)} \\ &= \sum_{\alpha} \mathfrak{I}(w \otimes T \check{e}_{\alpha}) \cdot \mathfrak{I}(m \otimes q_1^{L_1(0)} \dots q_M^{L_M(0)} e_{\alpha}) \end{aligned} \quad (0.3.8)$$

(where $\{e_{\alpha}\}$ is a homogeneous basis of $\boxtimes_{\mathfrak{Y}}(\mathbb{M})$ and $\{\check{e}_{\alpha}\}$ is its dual basis), as a formal series of q_1, \dots, q_M and $\log q_1, \dots, \log q_M$, converges absolutely (in an appropriate sense) to a conformal block associated to $\mathfrak{X} \#_{q_\bullet} \mathfrak{Y}$ and $\mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{M}$.

Moreover, Ψ_{q_\bullet} is an isomorphism of (finite-dimensional) vector spaces.

Thm. 0.3.2 can be stated in the following equivalent way, thanks to Thm. 0.3.1.

Corollary 0.3.3 (Sewing-factorization). *There is a well-defined isomorphism of vector spaces*

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{q_\bullet} : \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}}^*(\mathbb{W} \otimes \boxtimes_{\mathfrak{Y}}(\mathbb{M})) &\rightarrow \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X} \#_{q_\bullet} \mathfrak{Y}}^*(\mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{M}) \\ \psi &\mapsto \mathcal{S}_{q_\bullet}(\psi \otimes \mathbb{1}) \end{aligned} \quad (0.3.9)$$

where, for each $w \in \mathbb{W}, m \in \mathbb{M}$,

$$\mathcal{S}_{q_\bullet}(\psi \otimes \mathbb{1})(w \otimes m) = \psi(w \otimes -) \cdot \overline{\mathbb{1}(m \otimes q_1^{L_1(0)} \cdots q_M^{L_M(0)} -)} \quad (0.3.10)$$

0.4 Self-sewing regained; the factorization formula

Although we have only considered disjoint sewing in Sec. 0.3, we can still prove a sewing-factorization theorem for any type of sewing by transforming it to a disjoint sewing as in Fig. 0.4.1.

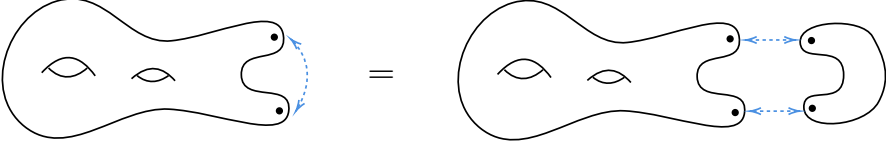


Figure 0.4.1 Transforming self-sewing to disjoint sewing

Let \mathbb{V} be C_2 -cofinite. Let $\mathfrak{X} = (y', y''; \xi, \varpi | C | x_1, \dots, x_N; \eta_1, \dots, \eta_N)$ be as in Sec. 0.1. We have moved the pair of points y', y'' to the left of C to indicate that they may be viewed as “outgoing points”. For each $0 < |q| < r\rho$, $\mathcal{S}_q \mathfrak{X}$ is as in Sec. 0.1. Associate a grading-restricted $\mathbb{V}^{\otimes N}$ -module \mathbb{W} to the marked points x_1, \dots, x_N .

Let ζ be the standard coordinate of \mathbb{C} . Let

$$\Omega = (\infty, 0; 1/\zeta, \zeta | \mathbb{P}^1 | 1; \zeta - 1) \quad (0.4.1)$$

be a 3-pointed sphere with marked points $\infty, 0, 1$ (where $\infty, 0$ are the outgoing ones) and local coordinates $1/\zeta, \zeta, \zeta - 1$. Associate \mathbb{V} to the incoming point 1. By Thm. 0.3.1, we have a dual fusion product $(\boxtimes_{\Omega}(\mathbb{V}), \mathbb{1})$ where $\boxtimes_{\Omega}(\mathbb{V})$ is a grading-restricted $\mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{V}$ -module, and the linear functional $\mathbb{1} : \mathbb{V} \otimes \boxtimes_{\Omega}(\mathbb{V}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a conformal block (i.e. $\mathbb{1} \in \mathcal{T}_{\Omega}^*(\mathbb{V} \otimes \boxtimes_{\Omega}(\mathbb{V}))$). Recall that $\boxtimes_{\Omega}(\mathbb{V})$ is the contragredient module of $\boxtimes_{\Omega}(\mathbb{V})$.

Let $\mathfrak{X} \#_{q_1, q_2} \Omega$ denote the sewing of \mathfrak{X} and Ω along the pairs of points $(y', 0)$ and (y'', ∞) with parameters $q_1, q_2 \in \mathbb{C}$ satisfying $q_1 q_2 = q$. Then \mathfrak{X}_{q_1, q_2} is almost equal to $\mathcal{S}_q \mathfrak{X}$ except that \mathfrak{X}_{q_1, q_2} has an extra marked point. Associate \mathbb{V} to this extra point. Then by the propagation of conformal blocks (2.5.25) (cf. [Zhu94, FBZ04, Cod19, DGT21, Gui22b]), we have a canonical isomorphism $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{S}_q \mathfrak{X}}^*(\mathbb{W}) \simeq \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X} \#_{q_\bullet} \Omega}^*(\mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{V})$. Thus, Cor. 0.3.3 implies:

Corollary 0.4.1 (Sewing-factorization). *There is a well-defined isomorphism of vector spaces*

$$\mathfrak{S}_q : \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}}^*(\mathbb{W} \otimes \boxtimes_{\Omega}(\mathbb{V})) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{S}_q \mathfrak{X}}^*(\mathbb{W}) \quad (0.4.2)$$

such that for every $w \in \mathbb{W}$, the following converges absolutely (in an appropriate sense) to a conformal block $\mathfrak{S}_q \psi$ associated to $\mathcal{S}_q \mathfrak{X}$ and \mathbb{W} :

$$\mathfrak{S}_q \psi(w) = \psi(w \otimes -) \cdot \overline{\mathbb{1}(1 \otimes q^{L_1(0)} -)} \quad (0.4.3)$$

Remark 0.4.2. If \mathbb{V} is C_2 -cofinite and rational, using the universal property in Thm. 3.5.5, it is not hard to see that

$$\boxtimes_{\Omega}(\mathbb{V}) = \bigoplus_{\mathbb{M} \in \mathcal{E}} \mathbb{M}' \otimes \mathbb{M} \quad (0.4.4)$$

where \mathcal{E} is a set of representatives of equivalence classes of irreducible \mathbb{V} -modules, and

$$\begin{aligned} \Upsilon: \mathbb{V} \otimes \left(\bigoplus_{\mathbb{M} \in \mathcal{E}} \mathbb{M}' \otimes \mathbb{M} \right) &\rightarrow \mathbb{C} \\ v \otimes m' \otimes m &\mapsto \langle Y(v, 1)m', m \rangle \end{aligned} \quad (0.4.5)$$

satisfies $\Upsilon(1 \otimes m' \otimes m) = \langle m', m \rangle$ if $m \in \mathbb{M} \in \mathcal{E}$ and $m' \in \mathbb{M}'$. Then (0.4.3) equals (0.1.6).

We emphasize that the **factorization formula**

$$\dim \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}}^*(\mathbb{W} \otimes \boxtimes_{\Omega}(\mathbb{V})) = \dim \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{S}_q \mathfrak{X}}^*(\mathbb{W}) \quad (0.4.6)$$

implied by Cor. 0.4.1 generalizes (0.1.7) and computes the dimensions of spaces of conformal blocks of $\mathcal{S}_q \mathfrak{X}$ in terms of those of \mathfrak{X} .

0.5 Construction of the dual fusion product $\boxtimes_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$

Choose integers $N \geq 1, M \geq 0$. Consider an (M, N) -pointed compact Riemann surface with local coordinates

$$\mathfrak{X} = (y_1, \dots, y_M; \theta_1, \dots, \theta_M | C | x_1, \dots, x_N; \eta_1, \dots, \eta_N) \quad (0.5.1)$$

Namely, x_{\bullet}, y_{\star} are distinct marked points of the compact Riemann surface C . We view x_{\bullet} as the incoming points and y_{\star} as the outgoing points. We assume that each component of C intersects $\{x_1, \dots, x_N\}$. Each η_i resp. θ_j is a local coordinate of C at x_i resp. y_j .

Let \mathbb{V} be C_2 -cofinite, and let \mathbb{W} be a grading-restricted $\mathbb{V}^{\otimes N}$ -module. Write

$$Y_i(v, z) = Y(1 \otimes \dots \otimes v \otimes \dots \otimes 1, z) \quad (0.5.2)$$

if $v \in \mathbb{V}$ is in the i -th component of $1 \otimes \dots \otimes v \otimes \dots \otimes 1$. The goal of this paper is to construct the dual fusion product $\boxtimes_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ (which is a grading restricted $\mathbb{V}^{\otimes M}$ -module) and prove Thm. 0.3.1 (=Thm. 3.5.5).

Our definition of $\boxtimes_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ as a vector space is due to Liang Kong and Hao Zheng [KZ19]: We set

$$\boxtimes_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) = \varinjlim_{a_1, \dots, a_M \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^*(\mathbb{W})$$

where $(\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^*(\mathbb{W}))_{a_1, \dots, a_M \in \mathbb{N}}$ is an increasing system of subspaces of \mathbb{W}^* described as follows. For each grading-restricted $\mathbb{V}^{\otimes M}$ -module \mathbb{M} and each $a_1, \dots, a_M \in \mathbb{N}$, if we let

$$\Omega_{a_{\star}}(\mathbb{M}) = \{m \in \mathbb{M} : Y_j(v)_k m = 0 \ \forall 1 \leq j \leq M, \text{ homogeneous } v \in \mathbb{V}, k \geq \text{wt}(v) + a_j\}$$

then for each conformal block $\omega : \mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ associated to \mathfrak{X} and each $m \in \Omega_{a_*}(\mathbb{M})$, $\omega(- \otimes m) : \mathbb{W} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a linear functional. We expect that all such linear functionals form the space $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_*}^*(\mathbb{W}) = \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^*(\mathbb{W})$. So we define $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_*}^*(\mathbb{W})$ to be the set of linear functionals $\phi : \mathbb{W} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ satisfying an “invariance condition” that is strong enough and is satisfied by all linear functionals of the form $\omega(- \otimes m)$. Such a linear functional is called a **partial conformal block of multi-level** a_1, \dots, a_M associated to \mathfrak{X} and \mathbb{W} , because it is a conformal block when $M = 0$. Roughly speaking, this invariance condition says that the actions of $Y_i(v, z)$ on \mathbb{W} , for all $1 \leq i \leq N$, can be extended holomorphically to the same holomorphic section on $C - \{x_\bullet, y_\bullet\}$ which has the desired order of poles (determined by a_j) at each y_j . We refer the readers to Def. 2.1.7 for the precise definition which involves the sheaf $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_*} = \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}$ on C (cf. Def. 2.1.3), a generalization of the vertex algebra bundles in [FBZ04, Ch. 6].

$\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, 0, \dots, 0}$ and $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, 0, \dots, 0}^*(\mathbb{W})$ were introduced in [NT05, Sec. 7.2] and [DGT22, Sec. 6.2] to study the factorization property for conformal blocks of C_2 -cofinite and rational VOAs. When a_1, \dots, a_M are not necessarily equal to 0 but C has genus 0, $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_*}^*(\mathbb{W})$, or rather its (pre-)dual space $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_*}(\mathbb{W})$, has appeared much earlier:

Example 0.5.1. Let ζ be the standard coordinate of \mathbb{C} . Choose $z \in \mathbb{C}^\times = \mathbb{C} - \{0\}$. Assume that \mathfrak{X} is the 3-pointed sphere

$$\mathfrak{P}_z = (\infty; 1/\zeta|\mathbb{P}^1|z, 0; \zeta - z, \zeta) \quad (0.5.3)$$

with incoming points $z, 0$ and outgoing one ∞ . Choose grading-restricted \mathbb{V} -modules $\mathbb{W}_1, \mathbb{W}_2$. Then $\mathbb{W}_1 \otimes \mathbb{W}_2$ is a grading-restricted $\mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{V}$ -module. In the language of the vertex tensor category theory by Huang-Lepowsky [HL95a, HL95b, HL95c, Hua95] and Huang-Lepowsky-Zhang [HLZ14, HLZ12a]-[HLZ12g], $\boxtimes_{\mathfrak{P}_z}(\mathbb{W}_1 \otimes \mathbb{W}_2)$ is equal to the $P(z)$ dual fusion (tensor) product $\mathbb{W}_1 \boxtimes_{P(z)} \mathbb{W}_2$ in the category of grading-restricted \mathbb{V} -modules. Moreover, $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{P}_z, a}^*(\mathbb{W}_1 \otimes \mathbb{W}_2)$ is the set of all $\lambda \in (\mathbb{W}_1 \otimes \mathbb{W}_2)^*$ satisfying the $P(z)$ -compatibility condition (cf. [HLZ12c, Sec. 5.2] the paragraph after Rem. 5.33) and satisfying that for each homogeneous $v \in \mathbb{V}$,

$$Y'_{P(z)}(v)_k \cdot \lambda = 0 \quad \forall k \geq \text{wt}(v) + a \quad (0.5.4)$$

where $Y'_{P(z)}(v, z) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} Y'_{P(z)}(v)_k z^{-k-1}$ is defined in [HLZ12c, Def. 5.3]. (Note that the notation Y' defined in Def. 1.1.4 and used extensively in Ch. B has a different meaning and, in particular, satisfies an *upper* truncation property.)

Example 0.5.2. Let \mathfrak{X} be $\Omega = (0.4.1)$ and $\mathbb{W} = \mathbb{V}$. Then $\boxtimes_{\Omega}(\mathbb{V}) = \varinjlim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{T}_{\Omega, n, n}^*(\mathbb{V})$. Let

$$\tilde{\Omega}_n(\mathbb{V}) = \text{Span}_{\mathbb{C}} \{ \text{Res}_{z=0} z^{-2n-2} Y((1+z)^{L(0)+n} u, z) v dz : u, v \in \mathbb{V} \} \quad (0.5.5)$$

Then the (pre-)dual space $\mathcal{T}_{\Omega, n, n}(\mathbb{V})$ of $\mathcal{T}_{\Omega, n, n}^*(\mathbb{V})$, denoted by $\tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V})$, is equal to

$$\mathcal{T}_{\Omega, n, n}(\mathbb{V}) = \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V}) = \mathbb{V} / \tilde{\Omega}_n(\mathbb{V}) \quad (0.5.6)$$

When $n = 0$, $\tilde{A}_0(\mathbb{V})$ (as a vector space) is equal to the Zhu algebra $A(\mathbb{V}) = A_0(\mathbb{V})$ introduced by Zhu in [Zhu96]. (That $\mathcal{T}_{\Omega, 0, 0}(\mathbb{V})$ equals $A(\mathbb{V})$ was shown in [NT05, Prop. 7.2.2 and A.2.7].) In general, we have

$$A_n(\mathbb{V}) = \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V}) / \{ L(0)v + L(-1)v : v \in \mathbb{V} \} \quad (0.5.7)$$

where $A_n(\mathbb{V})$ is the level n Zhu algebra introduced by Dong-Li-Mason in [DLM98]. See Ch. B for details.

Next, we explain how to define a weak $\mathbb{V}^{\otimes M}$ -module structure on $\boxtimes_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$. We need to define $Y_j(v)_n = Y(1 \otimes \cdots \otimes v \otimes \cdots \otimes 1)_n$ on $\boxtimes_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ for each $v \in \mathbb{V}$, show that Y_j satisfies the Jacobi identity in the definition of weak VOA modules, and show that Y_j commutes with Y_k if $j \neq k$. This task is one of the most important and non-trivial steps towards our ultimate goal of proving the sewing-factorization theorem. It clearly has its counterpart in the vertex tensor category theory by Huang-Lepowsky and Huang-Lepowsky-Zhang, cf. [HLZ12c, Ch. 6]. But it also plays a role similar to that of constructing an $A(\mathbb{V})^{\otimes M}$ -module structure on $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X},0,\dots,0}(\mathbb{W})$ in the proof of the factorization property for conformal blocks of C_2 -cofinite and rational VOAs, cf. [NT05, Sec. 7.2] and [DGT22, Sec. 6].

[NT05, DGT22, KZ19] all use some universal algebra of \mathbb{V} to treat this problem. In our paper, instead of using any associative algebra of \mathbb{V} (either the universal algebra or the higher level Zhu algebras), we carry out this task by using the (single and double) propagations of partial conformal blocks, which is similar to the methods in [Zhu94] and especially in [Gui22b]. One may view our method as an analytic-geometric and higher-genus version of Huang-Lepowsky-Zhang's approach in [HLZ12c]. (Note that Nagatomo-Tsuchiya's approach also uses (single and double) propagations. See for example [NT05, Sec. 5.5], some arguments of which are used in the proof of [NT05, Prop. 7.7.2].) In Ch. B, we will show that the algebra structure of $A_n(\mathbb{V})$ can be constructed naturally from the module structure of $\boxtimes_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$.

To explain our method, we first consider the case that \mathfrak{X} is $\Omega = (0.4.1)$. Then \mathbb{W} is a \mathbb{V} -module and is associated to the incoming marked point 1. We need to define $Y_+(v, z) = Y(v \otimes 1, z)$ and $Y_-(v, z) = Y(1 \otimes v, z)$ if $v \in \mathbb{V}$, where the vertex operations Y_+ and Y_- are associated to the outgoing marked points ∞ and 0 respectively. Choose any $\phi \in \boxtimes_{\Omega}(\mathbb{W})$, which is a linear functional $\mathbb{W} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. Using the strong residue theorem 2.5.5, one can show that for each $w \in \mathbb{W}$, the formal Laurent series

$$\langle \phi, Y_{\mathbb{W}}(v, z-1)w \rangle \quad (0.5.8)$$

can be extended to a holomorphic function $\imath\phi(v, w)$ on $\mathbb{C}^{\times} - \{1\} = \mathbb{C} - \{0, 1\}$ with finite poles at 0, 1, ∞ . Clearly $\imath\phi(v, w)$ is bilinear with respect to v, w . Choose circles C_-, C_+ centered at 0 with radii < 0 and > 0 respectively. Then

$$\langle Y_-(v)_n \phi, w \rangle = \oint_{C_-} \imath\phi(v, w) \cdot z^n dz \quad \langle Y'_+(v)_n \phi, w \rangle = \oint_{C_+} \imath\phi(v, w) \cdot z^n dz$$

where $Y'_+(v, z) = \sum_n Y'_+(v)_n z^{-n-1} = Y_+(e^{zL(1)}(-z^{-2})^{L(0)}v, z^{-1})$. Now, if $v_1, v_2 \in \mathbb{V}$, then the expressions

$$\imath\phi(v_1, Y_{\mathbb{W}}(v_2, z_2-1)w)_{z_1} \quad (\text{when } |z_2-1| \text{ is small}) \quad (0.5.9a)$$

$$\imath\phi(Y(v_2, z_2-z_1)v_1, w)_{z_1} \quad (\text{when } |z_2-z_1| \text{ is small}) \quad (0.5.9b)$$

can be extended to the same holomorphic function $\imath^2\phi(v_2, v_1, w)$ on $\text{Conf}^2(\mathbb{C}^{\times} - \{1\}) = \{(z_1, z_2) : z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C}^{\times} - \{1\}, z_1 \neq z_2\}$. By calculating some contour integrals of

$\lambda^2\phi(v_2, v_1, w)$, one can show that $Y_{\pm}(v)_n\phi$ belongs to $\boxtimes_{\Omega}(\mathbb{W})$, that Y_- and Y_+ satisfy the Jacobi identity, and that Y_- commutes with Y_+ .

For a general \mathfrak{X} , the idea is the same, except that one needs more effort to prove that (0.5.8) can be extended to a global holomorphic section of a suitable holomorphic vector bundle (of possibly infinite rank) on $C - \{x_{\bullet}, y_{\star}\}$, and that (0.5.9) can be extended to a global holomorphic section on $\text{Conf}^2(C - \{x_{\bullet}, y_{\star}\})$. These processes are called the **propagations of partial conformal blocks** and will be studied systematically in Ch. 2.

We end this introduction with a few remarks.

Remark 0.5.3. In this section, we have assumed that \mathbb{V} is C_2 -cofinite for simplicity. But $\boxtimes_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ can be constructed without assuming that \mathbb{V} is C_2 -cofinite. (Therefore, our geometric interpretation of $A_n(\mathbb{V})$ is not restricted to C_2 -cofinite VOAs.) In the main body of this paper, we only assume that $\mathbb{V} = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{V}(n)$ with $\dim \mathbb{V}(n) < +\infty$. We consider a vector space \mathbb{W} with mutually commuting vertex operations Y_1, \dots, Y_N such that (\mathbb{W}, Y_i) is a weak \mathbb{V} -module for each i . Then $(\mathbb{W}, Y_1, \dots, Y_N)$ is called a **weak $\mathbb{V}^{\times N}$ -module**. Similar to admissible (i.e. \mathbb{N} -gradable) \mathbb{V} -modules, an admissible (i.e. \mathbb{N}^N -gradable) $\mathbb{V}^{\times N}$ -module is a weak $\mathbb{V}^{\times N}$ -module \mathbb{W} with \mathbb{N}^N -grading $\mathbb{W} = \bigoplus_{n_1, \dots, n_N \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{W}(n_1, \dots, n_N)$ compatible with the vertex operations Y_1, \dots, Y_N . See Def. 1.2.3. If a grading can be chosen such that each $\mathbb{W}(n_1, \dots, n_N)$ has finite dimension, we call \mathbb{W} a **finitely-admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times N}$ -module**. We shall study the propagation of partial conformal blocks for finitely-admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times N}$ -modules. This finite-dimension condition allows one to sew conformal blocks. (As in [Gui22b], we understand propagation as a sewing construction (cf. Fig. 2.4.1) combined with an analytic continuation.) And we shall prove that $\boxtimes_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ is a weak $\mathbb{V}^{\times M}$ -module. The relationship between $\mathbb{V}^{\times M}$ -modules and $\mathbb{V}^{\otimes M}$ -modules is clarified in Ch. A.

Remark 0.5.4. We have fixed local coordinates η_{\bullet} and θ_{\star} at the incoming points x_{\bullet} and the outgoing points y_{\star} respectively. But $\boxtimes_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ can be realized in a coordinate-free way with the help of Huang's change-of-coordinate formulas [Hua97]. The independence of θ_{\star} can be realized easily using the universal property in Thm. 0.3.1. Thus, we shall fix θ_{\star} and define $\boxtimes_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ as a set of linear functionals on $\mathscr{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$, a coordinate-free version of \mathbb{W} . $\mathscr{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ is a vector bundle over a single point such that for each choice of η_{\bullet} we have a trivialization $\mathcal{U}(\eta_{\bullet}) : \mathscr{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{W}$, and that the transition functions are given by the exponentials of certain Virasoro operators. See Def. 2.1.4 for details. The readers should notice that $\mathscr{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ *relies on the choice of grading of \mathbb{W}* .

In part II of this series, we will study the connections on sheaves of conformal blocks associated to C_2 -cofinite VOAs and holomorphic families of compact Riemann surfaces. We will address several convergence issues concerning conformal blocks. In part III we will prove the sewing-factorization theorem.

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We are grateful to Liang Kong and Hao Zheng for many enlightening conversations. In particular, our definition of the vector space $\boxtimes_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ (the dual fusion product) is due to them [KZ19]. We would also like to thank Angela Gibney, Yi-Zhi Huang, and Robert McRae for helpful discussions.

0.A Notations

- $\mathbb{N} = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} : n \geq 0\}$, $\mathbb{Z}_+ = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} : n \geq 1\}$.
- $\delta_{i,j}$ is the Kronecker symbol, which means $\delta_{i,j} = 0$ if $i \neq j$ and $\delta_{i,j} = 1$ if $i = j$.
- All neighborhoods are open. The closure of a subset E is denoted by E^{cl} .
- All vector spaces are over \mathbb{C} .
- If X is set and $Y \subset X$ is a subset, then $X - Y$ denotes $\{x \in X : x \notin Y\}$. And

$$\text{Conf}^n(X) = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in X^n : x_i \neq x_j \text{ if } i \neq j\} \quad (0.A.1)$$

- If $r > 0$, then $\mathcal{D}_r := \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < r\}$ is the open disc with radius r and $\mathcal{D}_r^\times := \mathcal{D}_r - \{0\}$. When there are several discs, we write

$$\mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet} = \mathcal{D}_{r_1} \times \dots \times \mathcal{D}_{r_N} \quad \mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet}^\times = \mathcal{D}_{r_1}^\times \times \dots \times \mathcal{D}_{r_N}^\times \quad (0.A.2)$$

- If \mathcal{F} is a sheaf on the topological space X , then \mathcal{F}_x denotes the stalk of \mathcal{F} at $x \in X$ and $H^q(X, \mathcal{F})$ denotes the q -th sheaf cohomology group of X . In particular, $H^0(X, \mathcal{F}) = \mathcal{F}(U)$.
- If X is a complex manifold, then \mathcal{O}_X denotes the structure sheaf of X . $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ denotes the stalk of \mathcal{O}_X at x and $\mathfrak{m}_{X,x} = \{f \in \mathcal{O}_{X,x} : f(x) = 0\}$ is the maximal ideal of $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$. Then

$$(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}/\mathfrak{m}_{X,x}) \simeq \mathbb{C}.$$

If \mathcal{F} is an \mathcal{O}_X -module and $x \in X$ then \mathcal{F}_x

$$\mathcal{F}|_x = \frac{\mathcal{F}_x}{\mathfrak{m}_{X,x} \cdot \mathcal{F}_x} \simeq \mathcal{F}_x \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X,x}} (\mathcal{O}_{X,x}/\mathfrak{m}_{X,x}) \quad (0.A.3)$$

is the fiber of \mathcal{F} at x , which is a vector space. The residue class of $s \in \mathcal{F}$ in $\mathcal{F}|_x$ is denoted by $s(x)$ or $s|_x$:

$$s(x) \equiv s|_x \in \mathcal{F}|_x \quad (0.A.4)$$

Equivalently,

$$s(x) = s \otimes 1 \in \mathcal{F}_x \otimes (\mathcal{O}_{X,x}/\mathfrak{m}_{X,x}) \quad (0.A.5)$$

- If \mathcal{E} is an \mathcal{O}_X -module (for example, a holomorphic vector bundle of finite rank on a complex manifold X), then \mathcal{E}^\vee and $\mathcal{E}^* = \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{O}_X)$ both denote the **dual sheaf** of \mathcal{E} , which is the dual bundle of \mathcal{E} when \mathcal{E} is a vector bundle. Then for each open $U \subset X$,

$$\phi \in \mathcal{E}^*(U) \iff \phi : \mathcal{E}|_U \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_U \text{ is an } \mathcal{O}_U\text{-module morphism} \quad (0.A.6)$$

Similarly, if V is a vector space, then V^\vee and V^* both denote the dual vector space of V .

If \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{F} are \mathcal{O}_X -modules, then $\mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{F}$ is often written as $\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{F}$ for short. (Note that when \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F} are vector bundles, then $\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{F}$ is their tensor product bundle.)

- Let \mathcal{E} be an \mathcal{O}_X -module. Let $\phi \in \mathcal{E}^*(X)$, i.e. ϕ is a \mathcal{O}_X -morphism $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$. For each $x \in X$, let

$$\phi(x) \equiv \phi|_x := \phi \otimes \mathbf{1} : \mathcal{E}_x \otimes (\mathcal{O}_{X,x}/\mathfrak{m}_{X,x}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X,x} \otimes (\mathcal{O}_{X,x}/\mathfrak{m}_{X,x}) \simeq \mathbb{C} \quad (0.A.7)$$

Thus $\phi(x)$ is a linear functional on $\mathcal{E}|_x$. Equivalently, $\phi(x)$ is defined by descending $\phi : \mathcal{E}_x \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ to $\mathcal{E}_x/\mathfrak{m}_{X,x}\mathcal{E}_x \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$.

- If X is a complex manifold, and S is a divisor on X , then for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $\mathcal{O}_X(kS)$ is the \mathcal{O}_X -submodule of $\mathcal{O}|_{X \setminus S}$ consisting of sections of $\mathcal{O}|_{X \setminus S}$ with poles of order $\leq k$ at S . Denote

$$\mathcal{O}_X(\bullet S) := \varinjlim_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{O}_X(kS).$$

If \mathcal{E} is an \mathcal{O}_X -module, we set

$$\mathcal{E}(kS) = \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(kS) \quad \mathcal{E}(\bullet S) = \varinjlim_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{E}(kS)$$

If \mathcal{E} is locally free (i.e. a vector bundle), then the sections of $\mathcal{E}(\bullet S)$ can be viewed as sections of $\mathcal{E}|_{X \setminus S}$ with finite poles at S .

- If $\pi : X \rightarrow Y$ is a holomorphic map between complex manifolds and \mathcal{E} is an \mathcal{O}_X -module, then $\pi_*(\mathcal{E})$ denotes the pushforward of \mathcal{E} . If \mathcal{F} is an \mathcal{O}_Y -module, then $\pi^*(\mathcal{F}) = \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{O}_X$ denotes the pullback of \mathcal{F} . Moreover, suppose \mathcal{F} is a holomorphic vector bundle over Y , whose trivialization on $U \subset Y$ is

$$f : \mathcal{F}|_U \xrightarrow{\cong} F \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}_U,$$

where F is a vector space. Then the pullback $\pi^*\mathcal{F}$ has a natural vector bundle structure, whose trivialization on $\pi^{-1}(U) \subset X$ is

$$\pi^*f : \pi^*(\mathcal{F})|_{\pi^{-1}(U)} \xrightarrow{\cong} F \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\pi^{-1}(U)}.$$

- Suppose W is a vector space and z is a formal variable. Then

$$\begin{aligned} W[z] &:= \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^N w_n z^n : w_n \in W, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\} \\ W[[z]] &:= \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} w_n z^n : w_n \in W \right\} \\ W((z)) &:= \left\{ \sum_{n=-N}^{\infty} w_n z^n : w_n \in W, N \in \mathbb{N} \right\} \\ W[[z^{\pm 1}]] &:= \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} w_n z^n : w_n \in W \right\} \\ W((z, w)) &:= \left\{ \sum_{k, l \geq N} a_{k, l} z^k w^l : a_{k, l} \in W, N \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

For each $w = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} w_n z^n \in W[[z^{\pm 1}]]$,

$$\text{Res}_{z=0} w dz := w_{-1}.$$

If \mathbb{W} is a commutative ring, then so is $W((z, w))$.

- We use frequently the symbol

$$n_{\bullet} = (n_1, \dots, n_N). \quad (0.A.8)$$

- Let X is a complex manifold. Choose a formal power series

$$f = \sum_{n_{\bullet} \in \mathbb{N}^N} a_{n_{\bullet}} \cdot z_1^{n_1} \cdots z_N^{n_N} \in \mathcal{O}(X)[[z_1, \dots, z_N]]$$

where each $a_{\bullet} \in \mathcal{O}(X)$. Let Ω be an open subset of \mathbb{C}^N . We say that

$$f \text{ converges absolutely and locally uniform (a.l.u.) on } X \times \Omega \quad (0.A.9)$$

if for every compact subsets $K \subset X$ and $\Gamma \subset \Omega$ we have

$$\sup_{x \in K, z_{\bullet} \in \Gamma} \sum_{n_{\bullet} \in \mathbb{N}^N} |a_{n_{\bullet}}(x)| \cdot |z_1^{n_1} \cdots z_N^{n_N}| < +\infty$$

1 Vertex operator algebras and conformal blocks

1.1 Vertex operator algebras and their modules

Let $\mathbb{V} = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{V}(n)$ be an \mathbb{N} -graded vector space over \mathbb{C} satisfying $\dim \mathbb{V}(n) < +\infty$. Assume that there exists a linear map

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{V} &\rightarrow (\text{End}(\mathbb{V}))[[z^{\pm 1}]] \\ u &\rightarrow Y(u, z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} Y(u)_n z^{-n-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Definition 1.1.1. (\mathbb{V}, Y) is called a **vertex operator algebra (VOA)**, if

- (a) **Lower truncation:** For each $u, v \in \mathbb{V}$, $Y(u, z)v \in \mathbb{V}((z))$.
- (b) **Vacuum vector:** There exists a vector $\mathbf{1} \in \mathbb{V}(0)$, called **vacuum vector**, such that $Y(\mathbf{1}, z) = \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{V}}$.
- (c) **Creation property:** For each $u \in \mathbb{V}$, $Y(u, z)\mathbf{1} = u + \bullet z + \bullet z^2 + \cdots$, where each \bullet is in \mathbb{V} .
- (d) **Jacobi identity:** For any $u, v \in \mathbb{V}$ and $m, n, h \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{l \in \mathbb{N}} \binom{m}{l} Y(Y(u)_{n+l} \cdot v)_{m+h-l} \\ &= \sum_{l \in \mathbb{N}} (-1)^l \binom{n}{l} Y(u)_{m+n-l} Y(v)_{h+l} - \sum_{l \in \mathbb{N}} (-1)^{l+n} \binom{n}{l} Y(v)_{n+h-l} Y(u)_{m+l}. \end{aligned}$$

- (e) There exists a vector $\mathbf{c} \in \mathbb{V}$, called **conformal vector**, such that $L(n) := Y(\mathbf{c})_{n+1}(n \in \mathbb{Z})$ satisfy the Virasoro relation:

$$[L(m), L(n)] = (m - n)L(m + n) + \frac{1}{12}(m^3 - m)\delta_{m, -n}c.$$

Here $c \in \mathbb{C}$ is called the **central charge** of \mathbb{V} .

- (f) $v \in \mathbb{V}(n)$ if and only if $L(0)v = nv$. In this case, we say v is **homogeneous**. n is called the **conformal weight** of v and will be denoted as $\text{wt}(v)$. $L(0)$ is called the **energy operator**.

- (g) For each $u \in \mathbb{V}$,

$$\frac{d}{dz}Y(u, z) = Y(L(-1)u, z).$$

Moreover, $Y(u, z)$ is called the **vertex operator** and each $Y(u)_n$ is called a mode of $Y(u, z)$.

We say \mathbb{V} is C_2 -**cofinite** if $\dim \mathbb{V}/C_2(\mathbb{V}) < \infty$, where $C_2(\mathbb{V}) = \text{Span}\{Y(u)_{-2}v : u, v \in \mathbb{V}\}$.

We list some basic facts which will be used in our article. Their proofs are easy and can be found in any VOA textbooks, such as [FHL93].

Fact 1. $L(0)\mathbf{c} = 2\mathbf{c}$, $L(1)\mathbf{c} = 0$, $L(2)\mathbf{c} = \frac{c}{2}\mathbf{1}$, $L(n)\mathbf{c} = 0 (n \geq 2)$. So $\mathbf{c} \in \mathbb{V}(2)$.

Fact 2. We have the grading property $[L(0), Y(u)_n] = Y(L(0)u)_n - (n + 1)Y(u)_n$, which implies

$$Y(v)_m \mathbb{V}(n) \subset \mathbb{V}(n + \text{wt}(v) - m - 1)$$

for homogeneous $v \in \mathbb{V}$. In particular, $L(n)$ lowers the conformal weight by n .

Fact 3. $\text{Res}_{z=0} Y(u, z)z^n dz = Y(u)_n$.

Fact 4. Let $\mathbb{V}_1, \mathbb{V}_2$ be VOAs with conformal vectors $\mathbf{c}_1, \mathbf{c}_2$. Then $\mathbb{V}_1 \otimes \mathbb{V}_2$ is a VOA with conformal vector $\mathbf{c}_1 \otimes \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{1} \otimes \mathbf{c}_2$ and vertex operator

$$Y_{\mathbb{V}_1 \otimes \mathbb{V}_2}(v_1 \otimes v_2, z) = Y_{\mathbb{V}_1}(v_1, z) \otimes Y_{\mathbb{V}_2}(v_2, z),$$

or equivalently,

$$Y_{\mathbb{V}_1 \otimes \mathbb{V}_2}(v_1 \otimes v_2)_k = \sum_{k_1 + k_2 = k-1} Y_{\mathbb{V}_1}(v_1)_{k_1} \otimes Y_{\mathbb{V}_2}(v_2)_{k_2}. \quad (1.1.1)$$

By lower truncation property, the summation here is finite when the vertex operator acts on a fixed vector $u_1 \otimes u_2$. We call $\mathbb{V}_1 \otimes \mathbb{V}_2$ the **tensor product VOA** of \mathbb{V}_1 and \mathbb{V}_2 . In particular, if \mathbb{V} is a VOA, then $\mathbb{V}^{\otimes N}$ is a VOA for $N \in \mathbb{N}$.

We recall the notion of weak modules and admissible modules. Let \mathbb{W} be a vector space over \mathbb{C} with a linear map

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{V} &\rightarrow (\text{End } \mathbb{W})[[z^{\pm 1}]] \\ u &\mapsto Y_{\mathbb{W}}(u, z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} Y_{\mathbb{W}}(u)_n z^{-n-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Definition 1.1.2. We say $(\mathbb{W}, Y_{\mathbb{W}})$ is a **weak \mathbb{V} -module** if it satisfies:

- (a) **Lower truncation:** For each $u \in \mathbb{V}, w \in \mathbb{W}, Y_{\mathbb{W}}(u, z)w \in \mathbb{W}((z))$.
- (b) **Vacuum:** $Y_{\mathbb{W}}(\mathbf{1}, z) = \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{W}}$.
- (c) **Jacobi identity:** For any $u, v \in \mathbb{V}$ and $m, n, h \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{l \in \mathbb{N}} \binom{m}{l} Y_{\mathbb{W}}(Y(u)_{n+l} \cdot v)_{m+h-l} \\ &= \sum_{l \in \mathbb{N}} (-1)^l \binom{n}{l} Y_{\mathbb{W}}(u)_{m+n-l} Y_{\mathbb{W}}(v)_{h+l} - \sum_{l \in \mathbb{N}} (-1)^{l+n} \binom{n}{l} Y_{\mathbb{W}}(v)_{n+h-l} Y_{\mathbb{W}}(u)_{m+l}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.1.2)$$

Set $L(n) = Y_{\mathbb{W}}(\mathbf{c})_{n+1}$ for a weak \mathbb{V} -module \mathbb{W} .

A weak \mathbb{V} -module \mathbb{W} is called an **admissible module** if there exists a diagonalizable operator $\tilde{L}(0)$ on \mathbb{W} with eigenvalues in \mathbb{N} , satisfying the grading property

$$[\tilde{L}(0), Y_{\mathbb{W}}(u)_n] = Y_{\mathbb{W}}(L(0)u)_n - (n+1)Y_{\mathbb{W}}(u)_n \quad (1.1.3)$$

We fix grading $\mathbb{W} = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{W}(n)$ where

$$\mathbb{W}(n) = \{w \in \mathbb{W} : \tilde{L}(0)w = nw\} \quad (1.1.4)$$

Moreover, if each eigenspace of $\tilde{L}(0)$ is finite dimensional, then \mathbb{W} is called a **finitely-admissible module**.

Definition 1.1.3. Given an admissible \mathbb{V} -module $\mathbb{W} = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{W}(n)$, one can define its contragredient module \mathbb{W}' as follows. As a graded vector space,

$$\mathbb{W}' = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{W}(n)^*. \quad (1.1.5)$$

The vertex operator $Y_{\mathbb{W}'}$ is defined by

$$\langle Y_{\mathbb{W}'}(v, z)w', w \rangle = \langle w', Y_{\mathbb{W}}(e^{zL(1)}(-z^{-2})^{L(0)}v, z^{-1})w \rangle \quad (1.1.6)$$

for each $v \in \mathbb{V}, w \in \mathbb{W}, w' \in \mathbb{W}'$. Define $\tilde{L}(0)$ on \mathbb{W}' by setting $\tilde{L}(0)w = nw$ for $w \in \mathbb{W}(n)^*$. Then \mathbb{W}' becomes an admissible \mathbb{V} -module. We call $(\mathbb{W}', Y_{\mathbb{W}'})$ the **contragredient module** of \mathbb{W} .

If \mathbb{W} is furthermore finitely admissible, then so is \mathbb{W}' .

Definition 1.1.4. Suppose $(\mathbb{W}, Y_{\mathbb{W}})$ is weak \mathbb{V} -module. Define $Y'_{\mathbb{W}}(v, z) \in \text{End}(\mathbb{W})[[z^{\pm 1}]]$ and $Y'_{\mathbb{W}}(v)_k \in \text{End}(\mathbb{W})$ by

$$Y'_{\mathbb{W}}(v, z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} Y'_{\mathbb{W}}(v)_n \cdot z^{-n-1} = Y_{\mathbb{W}}(e^{zL(1)}(-z^{-2})^{L(0)}v, z^{-1}) \quad (1.1.7)$$

If v is homogeneous, it is easy to compute that

$$Y'_{\mathbb{W}}(v)_n = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{(-1)^{\text{wt}(v)}}{k!} Y_{\mathbb{W}}(L(1)^k v)_{-n-k-2+\text{wt}(v)} \quad (1.1.8)$$

By (1.1.6), if \mathbb{W} is admissible, then $Y'_{\mathbb{W}'}(v)_n$ is the transpose of $Y_{\mathbb{W}}(v)_n$.

1.2 Admissible $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ -modules

Let $\mathbb{V}_1, \dots, \mathbb{V}_N$ be VOAs. In this section, we introduce the notion of finitely-admissible $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ -modules, which is convenient for proving many analytic properties of conformal blocks. See Thm. A.2.6 for a relationship between such modules and grading-restricted generalized $\mathbb{V}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{V}_N$ -modules when $\mathbb{V}_1, \dots, \mathbb{V}_N$ are C_2 -cofinite.

Definition 1.2.1. Suppose \mathbb{W} is a weak \mathbb{V}_i -module with vertex operator $Y_{\mathbb{W},i}$ (or Y_i for short if the context is clear) for each $1 \leq i \leq N$. Moreover, if $v \in \mathbb{V}_i$, we set

$$Y_{\mathbb{W},i}(v, z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} Y_{\mathbb{W},i}(v)_n z^{-n-1}$$

and $L_i(n) := Y_i(\mathbf{c})_{n+1}$. \mathbb{W} is called a **weak $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ -module** if $[Y_i(u)_m, Y_j(v)_n] = 0$ for all $1 \leq i \neq j \leq N$ and $m, n \in \mathbb{N}, u \in \mathbb{V}_i, v \in \mathbb{V}_j$. In particular, if $i \neq j$, then $L_i(m)$ and $L_j(n)$ commute with each other.

If \mathbb{M} is also a weak $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ -module, then a linear map $T : \mathbb{W} \rightarrow \mathbb{M}$ intertwining the actions of $\mathbb{V}_1, \dots, \mathbb{V}_N$ is called a **(homo)morphism of weak $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ -modules**. All such maps form a vector space $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N}(\mathbb{W}, \mathbb{M})$.

Definition 1.2.2. If \mathbb{M} is a weak $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ -module and $\mathbb{E} \subset \mathbb{M}$ is a subset, then we say \mathbb{E} **generates** \mathbb{M} if \mathbb{M} is spanned by

$$\begin{aligned} \{ & Y_{j_1}(u_1)_{n_1} \cdots Y_{j_k}(u_k)_{n_k} w : k \in \mathbb{Z}_+, 1 \leq j_1, \dots, j_k \leq N, \\ & u_1 \in \mathbb{V}_{j_1}, \dots, u_k \in \mathbb{V}_{j_k}, n_1, \dots, n_k \in \mathbb{Z}, w \in \mathbb{E} \} \end{aligned} \quad (1.2.1)$$

Moreover, if \mathbb{E} is finite, we say that \mathbb{M} is **finitely generated**.

Definition 1.2.3. Let $\mathbb{V}_1, \dots, \mathbb{V}_N$ be VOAs and \mathbb{W} be a weak $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ -module. We say that \mathbb{W} is an **admissible $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ -module** if there exist simultaneously diagonalizable (and hence commuting) operators $\tilde{L}_j(0) (1 \leq j \leq N)$ on \mathbb{W} with eigenvalues in \mathbb{N} such that for each $1 \leq i, j \leq N$ we have

$$[\tilde{L}_j(0), Y_i(v)_n] = \delta_{i,j} (Y_i(L(0)v)_n - (n+1)Y_i(v)_n) \quad (1.2.2a)$$

Then we have

$$[\tilde{L}(0), Y_i(v)_n] = Y_i(L(0)v)_n - (n+1)Y_i(v)_n \quad (1.2.2b)$$

if we define

$$\tilde{L}(0) := \tilde{L}_1(0) + \cdots + \tilde{L}_N(0) \quad (1.2.3)$$

Set

$$\mathbb{W}(n_\bullet) \equiv \mathbb{W}(n_1, \dots, n_N) = \{w \in \mathbb{W} : \tilde{L}_j(0)w = n_j w \quad (\forall 1 \leq j \leq N)\} \quad (1.2.4a)$$

$$\mathbb{W}(n) = \bigoplus_{n_1 + \cdots + n_N = n} \mathbb{W}(n_1, \dots, n_N) = \{w \in \mathbb{W} : \tilde{L}(0)w = nw\} \quad (1.2.4b)$$

$$\mathbb{W}^{\leq n} = \bigoplus_{k \leq n} \mathbb{W}(k), \quad \mathbb{V}^{\leq n} = \bigoplus_{k \leq n} \mathbb{V}(k) \quad (1.2.4c)$$

Then we have \mathbb{N} -grading and \mathbb{N}^N -grading

$$\mathbb{W} = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{W}(n) = \bigoplus_{n_{\bullet} \in \mathbb{N}^N} \mathbb{W}(n_{\bullet}) \quad (1.2.5)$$

A vector $w \in \mathbb{W}$ is called $\tilde{L}_{\bullet}(0)$ -**homogeneous** (or simply **homogenous**) if it belongs to $\mathbb{W}(n_{\bullet})$ for some $n_{\bullet} \in \mathbb{N}^N$. If $w \in \mathbb{W}$, we write

$$\widetilde{\text{wt}}_j(w) = n_j \quad \text{if } \tilde{L}_j(0)w = n_j w \quad (1.2.6a)$$

$$\widetilde{\text{wt}}(w) = n \quad \text{if } \tilde{L}(0)w = nw \quad (1.2.6b)$$

Definition 1.2.4. Let \mathbb{W} be an admissible $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ -module. If each $\mathbb{W}(n)$ is finite dimensional (equivalently, if each $\mathbb{W}(n_1, \dots, n_N)$ is finite dimensional), then \mathbb{W} is called a **finitely admissible $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ -module**.

Example 1.2.5. (1) An admissible (resp. finitely admissible) $\mathbb{V}^{\times 1}$ -module is equivalent to an admissible (resp. finitely admissible) \mathbb{V} -module defined in Definition 1.1.2.

(2) Suppose \mathbb{W}_i is an admissible (resp. finitely admissible) \mathbb{V}_i -module for each $1 \leq i \leq N$. Then $\mathbb{W}_{\bullet} = \mathbb{W}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{W}_N$ is naturally an admissible (resp. finitely admissible) $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ -module if we define $\tilde{L}_i(0)$ on \mathbb{W}_{\bullet} to be $1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \tilde{L}_i(0) \otimes \cdots \otimes 1$ where $\tilde{L}_i(0)$ is at the i -th component.

(3) Let \mathbb{W} be an admissible $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ -module. Define a graded vector space

$$\mathbb{W}' = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{W}(n)^* = \bigoplus_{n_1, \dots, n_N} \mathbb{W}(n_1, \dots, n_N)^* \quad (1.2.7)$$

For each $1 \leq j \leq N$, define $Y_{\mathbb{W}', j} : \mathbb{V}_j \otimes \mathbb{W}' \rightarrow \mathbb{W}'((z))$ by

$$\langle Y_{\mathbb{W}', j}(v_j, z)w', w \rangle = \langle w', Y_{\mathbb{W}, j}(e^{zL(1)}(-z^{-2})^{L(0)}v_j, z^{-1})w \rangle \quad (1.2.8)$$

for each $v \in \mathbb{V}_j, w \in \mathbb{W}, w' \in \mathbb{W}'$. Then \mathbb{W}' , together with all $Y_{\mathbb{W}', j}$ and all $\tilde{L}_j(0)$ (where $1 \leq j \leq N$), is an admissible $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ -module if the $\tilde{L}_j(0)$ acting on each $\mathbb{W}(n)^*$ is defined to be the transpose of $\tilde{L}_j(0)$ acting on $\mathbb{W}(n)$. We call \mathbb{W}' the **contragredient module** of \mathbb{W} .

Convention 1.2.6. Unless otherwise stated, the grading operators of $\mathbb{W}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{W}_N$ and \mathbb{W}' are always defined as in Exp. 1.2.5. The grading operator of \mathbb{V} is set to be $\tilde{L}(0) = L(0)$.

Remark 1.2.7. Suppose that $\mathbb{W} = \bigoplus_{k=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{W}_k$ where each \mathbb{W}_k is a finitely-admissible $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ -module with grading operators $\tilde{L}_1^k(0), \dots, \tilde{L}_N^k(0)$, then \mathbb{W} is a finitely admissible $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ -module since we can define its grading operators $\tilde{L}_1(0), \dots, \tilde{L}_N(0)$ to be

$$\tilde{L}_i(0)w = (k + \tilde{L}_i^k(0))w \quad \text{if } w \in \mathbb{W}_k \quad (1.2.9)$$

1.3 Change of coordinate

In order to give the definition of conformal blocks, we recall the change of coordinate formula discovered by [Hua97]. Let $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}}$ be the structure sheaf of complex plane \mathbb{C} and $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C},0}$ be its stalk at 0. Define $\mathbb{G} = \{\rho \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C},0} : \rho(0) = 0, \rho'(0) \neq 0\}$. Then \mathbb{G} becomes a group if we define the multiplication $\rho_1 \cdot \rho_2$ to be their composition $\rho_1 \circ \rho_2$.

Notice that for each $\rho \in \mathbb{G}$, there exists unique $c_1, c_2, \dots \in \mathbb{C}$, such that

$$\rho(z) = \rho'(0) \cdot \exp\left(\sum_{n>0} c_n z^{n+1} \partial_z\right) z. \quad (1.3.1)$$

Now, choose an admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times N}$ -module \mathbb{W} . Define $\mathcal{U}_j(\rho) \in \text{End}(\mathbb{W}) (1 \leq j \leq N)$ to be

$$\mathcal{U}_j(\rho) = \rho'(0)^{\tilde{L}_j(0)} \cdot \exp\left(\sum_{n>0} c_n L_j(n)\right) \quad (1.3.2)$$

which is a finite sum when acting on each vector $w \in \mathbb{W}$. Since

$$[\tilde{L}_j(0), L_j(n)] = -nL_j(n),$$

$L_j(n)$ lowers $\tilde{L}_j(0)$ -weights, and hence lowers $\tilde{L}(0)$ -weights. So (1.3.2) actually defines $\mathcal{U}_j(\rho) \in \text{End}(\mathbb{W}^{\leq n})$. Moreover, $\mathcal{U}_i(\rho_1)$ commutes with $\mathcal{U}_j(\rho_2)$ for $i \neq j$ and $\rho_1, \rho_2 \in \mathbb{G}$, since each operator in $\{\tilde{L}_i(0), L_i(n) : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ commutes with each one in $\{\tilde{L}_j(0), L_j(n) : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ if $i \neq j$.

Theorem 1.3.1. *For a fixed admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times N}$ -module \mathbb{W} , \mathcal{U}_j gives a representation of \mathbb{G} on \mathbb{W} for each $1 \leq j \leq N$, i.e., $\mathcal{U}_j(\rho_1 \circ \rho_2) = \mathcal{U}_j(\rho_1)\mathcal{U}_j(\rho_2)$ for $\rho_1, \rho_2 \in \mathbb{G}$. In particular, $\mathcal{U}_j(\rho)$ is invertible for each $\rho \in \mathbb{G}$.*

Proof. One may view \mathbb{W} as an admissible \mathbb{V} -module defined by $Y_{\mathbb{W},i}$. Then this theorem follows from [Hua97, Sec. 4.2]. See also [FBZ04, Ch. 6] or [Gui23b, Sec. 10]. \square

Suppose X is a complex manifold and $\rho : X \rightarrow \mathbb{G}, x \mapsto \rho_x$ is a function.

Definition 1.3.2. ρ is called a **holomorphic family of transformations** if for each $x \in X$, there exists a neighborhood V of x and a neighborhood U of 0, such that $(z, y) \in U \times V \mapsto \rho_y(z)$ is a holomorphic function on $U \times V$.

If ρ is a holomorphic family of transformations, then the coefficients c_0, c_1, c_2, \dots given by (1.3.1) depend holomorphically on $x \in X$. Therefore, (1.3.2) gives an isomorphism of \mathcal{O}_X -modules

$$\mathcal{U}_j(\rho) : \mathbb{W}^{\leq n} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}_X \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{W}^{\leq n} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}_X \quad (1.3.3)$$

sending each $\mathbb{W}^{\leq n}$ -valued function w to the section $x \mapsto \mathcal{U}_j(\rho_x)w(x)$. When $N = 1$ so that \mathbb{W} is an admissible \mathbb{V} -module, we write $\mathcal{U}_1(\rho)$ as $\mathcal{U}(\rho)$.

Example 1.3.3. Suppose \mathbb{W} is an admissible \mathbb{V} -module, $X = \mathbb{C}^{\times}$ and $z \in \mathbb{C}^{\times}$. Set γ_z as

$$\gamma_z(t) = \frac{1}{z+t} - \frac{1}{z}.$$

Then $\gamma = \gamma_z$ is a holomorphic family of transformations and it is easy to compute

$$\mathcal{U}(\gamma_z) = e^{zL(1)}(-z^{-2})^{\tilde{L}(0)}. \quad (1.3.4)$$

It is easy to see $\gamma_z(z t) = z^{-1} \gamma_1(t)$. Thus

$$\mathcal{U}(\gamma_z) z^{\tilde{L}(0)} = z^{-\tilde{L}(0)} \mathcal{U}(\gamma_1). \quad (1.3.5)$$

1.4 Sheaves of VOAs for compact Riemann surfaces

Let \mathbb{V} be a VOA and C be a compact Riemann surface. We recall the construction of the sheaf \mathcal{V}_C associated to \mathbb{V} and C .

Let U, V be open subsets of C with univalent (i.e., injective and holomorphic) functions $\eta \in \mathcal{O}(U), \mu \in \mathcal{O}(V)$. Define a holomorphic family of transformations $\varrho(\eta|\mu) : U \cap V \rightarrow \mathbb{G}, p \mapsto \varrho(\eta|\mu)_p$, where $\varrho(\eta|\mu)_p(z) = \eta \circ \mu^{-1}(z + \mu(p)) - \eta(p)$. Equivalently,

$$\eta - \eta(p) = \varrho(\eta|\mu)_p(\mu - \mu(p)) \quad (1.4.1)$$

and for univalent functions $\eta_i \in \mathcal{O}(U_i) (i = 1, 2, 3)$,

$$\varrho(\eta_3|\eta_1) = \varrho(\eta_3|\eta_2) \varrho(\eta_2|\eta_1) \quad (1.4.2)$$

on $U_1 \cap U_2 \cap U_3$. By (1.3.3), we have an isomorphism of $\mathcal{O}_{U \cap V}$ -modules:

$$\mathcal{U}(\varrho(\eta|\mu)) : \mathbb{V}^{\leq n} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}_{U \cap V} \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{V}^{\leq n} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}_{U \cap V}.$$

By Thm. 1.3.1 and (1.4.2), we have the cocycle condition

$$\mathcal{U}(\varrho(\eta_3|\eta_1)) = \mathcal{U}(\varrho(\eta_3|\eta_2)) \mathcal{U}(\varrho(\eta_2|\eta_1)).$$

This allows us to define a locally free \mathcal{O}_C -module (i.e. a finite rank holomorphic vector bundle) $\mathcal{V}_C^{\leq n}$, such that the transition functions are given by $\mathcal{U}(\varrho(\eta|\mu))$. Thus, for any open subset $U \subset C$ with a univalent function $\eta \in \mathcal{O}(U)$, we have a trivialization

$$\mathcal{U}_\varrho(\eta) : \mathcal{V}_C^{\leq n}|_U \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{V}^{\leq n} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}_U. \quad (1.4.3)$$

Moreover, if $V \subset C$ is another open subset with a univalent function $\mu \in \mathcal{O}(V)$, then we have transition function

$$\mathcal{U}_\varrho(\eta) \mathcal{U}_\varrho(\mu)^{-1} = \mathcal{U}(\varrho(\eta|\mu))$$

on $U \cap V$. The **sheaf of VOA** \mathcal{V}_C is the \mathcal{O}_C -module defined by $\mathcal{V}_C = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{V}_C^{\leq n}$, or more precisely,

$$\mathcal{V}_C = \varinjlim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{V}_C^{\leq n}.$$

Example 1.4.1. Let ζ be the standard coordinate of \mathbb{C}^\times . Then for each $z \in \mathbb{C}^\times$,

$$\varrho(1/\zeta|\zeta)_z = \varrho(\zeta|1/\zeta)_{1/z} = \gamma_z.$$

By Exp. 1.3.3,

$$(\mathcal{U}_\varrho(1/\zeta) \mathcal{U}_\varrho(\zeta)^{-1})_z = \mathcal{U}(\varrho(1/\zeta|\zeta)_z) = \mathcal{U}(\gamma_z) = e^{zL(1)}(-z^{-2})^{L(0)}.$$

1.5 Conformal blocks for compact Riemann surfaces

Definition 1.5.1. $\mathfrak{X} = (C|_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N}; \eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_N)$ is called an N -pointed compact Riemann surface with local coordinates if

- (1) x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N are distinct marked points on the compact Riemann surface C , and each connected component of C contains one of these points.
- (2) For each $1 \leq i \leq N$, η_i is a **local coordinate** near x_i , i.e., a univalent function on a neighborhood U_i of x_i satisfying $\eta_i(x_i) = 0$.

Forgetting the local coordinates, we call $(C|_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N})$ an N -pointed compact Riemann surface.

Fix an N -pointed compact Riemann surface with local coordinates $\mathfrak{X} = (C|_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N}; \eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_N)$. Let \mathbb{W} be a weak $\mathbb{V}^{\times N}$ -module. Let us recall the definition of the space of conformal block $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}}^*(\mathbb{W})$ (cf. [FBZ04, Ch. 9]).

Write

$$S_{\mathfrak{X}} = x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_N$$

and let ω_C be the cotangent sheaf of C . For each \mathcal{O}_C -module \mathcal{E} , set

$$\mathcal{E}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}}) = \varinjlim_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{E}(k S_{\mathfrak{X}}).$$

More precisely, sections of $\mathcal{E}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}})$ are meromorphic sections of \mathcal{E} whose only possible poles are at x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N . By tensoring with the identity map of ω_{U_i} with (1.4.3), we have the sheaf $\mathcal{V}_C \otimes \omega_C(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}})$ whose trivialization on the neighborhood U_i of x_i is:

$$\mathcal{U}_{\rho}(\eta_i) : \mathcal{V}_C|_{U_i} \otimes \omega_{U_i}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{V} \otimes_C \omega_{U_i}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}}).$$

where $\mathcal{U}_{\rho}(\eta_i)$ is short for $\mathcal{U}_{\rho}(\eta_i) \otimes \mathbf{1}$. This allows us to define the i -th residue action of each section $\sigma \in H^0(U_i, \mathcal{V}_C \otimes \omega_C(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}}))$ on \mathbb{W} :

$$\sigma *_i w := \text{Res}_{\eta_i=0} Y_i(\mathcal{U}_{\rho}(\eta_i)\sigma, \eta_i)w. \quad (1.5.1a)$$

The residue action of $\sigma \in H^0(C, \mathcal{V}_C \otimes \omega_C(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}}))$ on $w \in \mathbb{W}$ is defined by

$$\sigma \cdot w = \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma *_i w. \quad (1.5.1b)$$

Definition 1.5.2. The space of coinvariants $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ is defined by

$$\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) = \frac{\mathbb{W}}{H^0(C, \mathcal{V}_C \otimes \omega_C(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}})) \cdot \mathbb{W}},$$

where $H^0(C, \mathcal{V}_C \otimes \omega_C(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}})) \cdot \mathbb{W}$ is the subspace of \mathbb{W} spanned by $\{\sigma \cdot w : \sigma \in H^0(C, \mathcal{V}_C \otimes \omega_C(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}})), w \in \mathbb{W}\}$.

The space of conformal blocks $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}}^*(\mathbb{W})$ is defined to be the dual space of $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$. Therefore, elements in $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}}^*(\mathbb{W})$, called **conformal blocks** are linear functionals $\phi : \mathbb{W} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ that vanish on $H^0(C, \mathcal{V}_C \otimes \omega_C(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}})) \cdot \mathbb{W}$.

The above definition of conformal blocks depend on the choice of local coordinates. See Def. 2.1.7 for a coordinate-free definition.

1.6 Sheaves of VOAs for families of compact Riemann surfaces

Definition 1.6.1. $\mathfrak{X} = (\pi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{B})$ is called a **family of compact Riemann surfaces** if $\pi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ is a surjective proper submersion between complex manifolds, and if each fiber $\mathcal{C}_b = f^{-1}(b)$ is a compact Riemann surface.

Fix a family of compact Riemann surfaces $\mathfrak{X} = (\pi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{B})$. We recall the definition of the sheaf of VOAs on \mathfrak{X} . (See [Gui23a, Sec. 5] for details.) Let U and V be open subsets of \mathcal{C} . $\eta : U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ and $\mu : V \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ are holomorphic functions, which are univalent on each fiber of U and V . This is equivalent to saying that (η, π) and (μ, π) are biholomorphic maps from U, V to open subsets of $\mathbb{C} \times \mathcal{B}$. Define a holomorphic family of transformation $\varrho(\eta|\mu) : U \cap V \rightarrow \mathbb{G}$ by

$$\varrho(\eta|\mu)_p(z) = \eta \circ (\mu, \pi)^{-1}(z + \mu(p), \pi(p)) - \eta(p).$$

That this family is holomorphic is clear from the definition. An equivalent but more transparent definition is

$$\eta - \eta(p)|_{(U \cap V)_{\pi(p)}} = \varrho(\eta|\mu)_p(\mu - \mu(p)|_{(U \cap V)_{\pi(p)}}).$$

For functions $\eta_i \in \mathcal{O}(U_i)$ ($i = 1, 2, 3$) univalent on each fiber, we have

$$\varrho(\eta_3|\eta_1) = \varrho(\eta_3|\eta_2)\varrho(\eta_2|\eta_1)$$

on $U_1 \cap U_2 \cap U_3$. Similar to Subsec. 1.4, we can define an $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}}$ -module (i.e. a finite rank holomorphic vector bundle) $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}}^{\leq n}$ such that the transition functions are given by $\mathcal{U}(\varrho(\eta|\mu))$. More precisely, if $U \subset \mathcal{C}$ is an open subset with $\eta \in \mathcal{O}(U)$ univalent on each fiber, then we have a trivialization

$$\mathcal{U}_{\varrho}(\eta) : \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}}^{\leq n}|_U \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{V}^{\leq n} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}_U$$

such that the transition function is given by

$$\mathcal{U}_{\varrho}(\eta)\mathcal{U}_{\varrho}(\mu)^{-1} = \mathcal{U}(\varrho(\eta|\mu)).$$

The sheaf of VOA $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ is defined by

$$\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}} = \varinjlim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}}^{\leq n},$$

which is a possible infinite-rank locally free $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}}$ -module (i.e. vector bundle).

1.7 Conformal blocks for families of compact Riemann surfaces

Definition 1.7.1. We call

$$\mathfrak{X} = (\pi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}|\varsigma_{\bullet}; \eta_{\bullet}) = (\pi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}|\varsigma_1, \dots, \varsigma_N; \eta_1, \dots, \eta_N) \quad (1.7.1)$$

a **family of N -pointed compact Riemann surfaces with local coordinates** if

- (1) $\pi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ is a family of compact Riemann surfaces.

(2) For each i , $\varsigma_i : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is a **section**, namely, a holomorphic map satisfying $\pi \circ \varsigma_i = \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{B}}$. Moreover, we assume:

(a) $\varsigma_i(\mathcal{B}) \cap \varsigma_j(\mathcal{B}) = \emptyset$ if $i \neq j$.

(b) For each $b \in \mathcal{B}$, each connected component of \mathcal{C}_b contains $\varsigma_i(b)$ for some $1 \leq i \leq N$.

(3) η_1, \dots, η_N are **local coordinates** at $\varsigma_1(\mathcal{B}), \dots, \varsigma_N(\mathcal{B})$. Namely, for each i , there exists a neighborhood U_i of $\varsigma_i(\mathcal{B})$ such that $\eta_i \in \mathcal{O}(U_i)$, and that η_i restricts to a univalent function on $U_i \cap \mathcal{C}_b$ and satisfies $\eta_i(\varsigma_i(b)) = 0$ for each $b \in \mathcal{B}$. (Equivalently, (η_i, π) is a biholomorphism from U_i to a neighborhood of $\{0\} \times \mathcal{B}$ in $\mathbb{C} \times \mathcal{B}$ sending $\varsigma_i(\mathcal{B})$ to $\{0\} \times \mathcal{B}$.)

If the local coordinates are forgotten, then $(\pi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{B} |_{\varsigma_1, \dots, \varsigma_N})$ is called a **family of N -pointed compact Riemann surfaces**. Define the following divisor of \mathcal{C}

$$S_{\mathfrak{X}} = \varsigma_1(\mathcal{B}) + \dots + \varsigma_N(\mathcal{B}) \quad (1.7.2)$$

Remark 1.7.2. Suppose $\mathfrak{X} = (\pi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{B} |_{\varsigma_1, \dots, \varsigma_N}; \eta_1, \dots, \eta_N)$ is a family of N -pointed compact Riemann surfaces with local coordinates.

(1) If we choose \mathcal{B} as a point (viewed as a 0-dimensional manifold), then \mathfrak{X} is exactly an N -pointed compact Riemann surface with local coordinates.

(2) For each $b \in \mathcal{B}$, each fiber

$$\mathfrak{X}_b := (\mathcal{C}_b |_{\varsigma_1(b)}, \dots, \varsigma_N(b); \eta_1|_{\mathcal{C}_b}, \dots, \eta_N|_{\mathcal{C}_b})$$

is an N -pointed compact Riemann surface with local coordinates.

(3) Define **relative tangent bundle** $\Theta_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}$ as the subbundle of $\Theta_{\mathcal{C}}$ containing sections of $\Theta_{\mathcal{C}}$ killed by $d\pi : \Theta_{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \Theta_{\mathcal{B}}$. The **relative dualizing sheaf** $\omega_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}$ is defined as the dual bundle of $\Theta_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}$. If U is an open subset of \mathcal{C} , then the sections of $\omega_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}(U)$ are of the form $f d\eta$, where $f \in \mathcal{O}(U)$ and $\eta \in \mathcal{O}(U)$ is univalent on each fiber of U . If $\mu \in \mathcal{O}(U)$ is another function univalent on each fiber, then we have transformation rule

$$f d\eta = f \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial \mu} d\mu. \quad (1.7.3)$$

Moreover, we have natural equivalences

$$\Theta_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}|_{\mathcal{C}_b} \simeq \Theta_{\mathcal{C}_b}, \quad \omega_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}|_{\mathcal{C}_b} \simeq \omega_{\mathcal{C}_b}.$$

Fix an N -pointed family $\mathfrak{X} = (\pi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{B} |_{\varsigma_{\bullet}}; \eta_{\bullet})$ and an admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times N}$ -module \mathbb{W} . Recall that $\pi_*(\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}}))$ is the direct image sheaf of $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}})$. So each

$$\sigma \in \pi_*(\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}}))(V) = (\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}}))(\pi^{-1}(V))$$

is a meromorphic section of $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}$ on $\pi^{-1}(V)$ with possible poles only at $S_{\mathfrak{X}}$. We define the residue action of $\pi_*(\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}}))$ on $\mathbb{W} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}}$ as follows. Since (η_i, π) is a biholomorphism from U_i to $(\eta_i, \pi)(U_i)$, we have two obvious equivalences

$$(\eta_i, \pi)_* \equiv ((\eta_i, \pi)^{-1})^* : \mathcal{O}_{U_i} \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{O}_{(\eta_i, \pi)(U_i)} \quad (1.7.4a)$$

$$(\eta_i, \pi)_* \equiv ((\eta_i, \pi)^{-1})^* : \omega_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}|_{U_i} \xrightarrow{\cong} \omega_{(\eta_i, \pi)(U_i)/\pi(U_i)}, \quad (1.7.4b)$$

where $\omega_{(\eta_i, \pi)(U_i)/\pi(U_i)}$ is the relative dualizing sheaf associated to the family $(\eta_i, \pi)(U_i) \rightarrow \pi(U_i)$ inherited from the projection $\mathbb{C} \times \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$. We have the following **pushforward** maps, all denoted by $\mathcal{V}_{\varrho}(\eta_i)$ by abuse of notation:

$$\mathcal{V}_{\varrho}(\eta_i) = (\mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{W}} \otimes (1.7.4a)) \circ \mathcal{U}_{\varrho}(\eta_i) : \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}}|_{U_i} \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{W} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}_{(\eta_i, \pi)(U_i)}, \quad (1.7.5a)$$

$$\mathcal{V}_{\varrho}(\eta_i) = (1.7.5a) \otimes (1.7.4b) : \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}|_{U_i} \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{W} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \omega_{(\eta_i, \pi)(U_i)/\pi(U_i)}, \quad (1.7.5b)$$

$$\mathcal{V}_{\varrho}(\eta_i) : \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}})|_{U_i} \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{W} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \omega_{(\eta_i, \pi)(U_i)/\pi(U_i)}(\bullet \{0\} \times \mathcal{B}). \quad (1.7.5c)$$

Let z be the standard coordinate of \mathbb{C} . If $w \in \mathbb{W} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}(V)$, the i -th residue action of σ on w is defined by

$$\sigma *_i w = \text{Res}_{z=0} Y_i(\mathcal{V}_{\varrho}(\eta_i)\sigma, z)w, \quad (1.7.6a)$$

and the action of σ on $w \in \mathbb{W} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}(V)$ is defined by

$$\sigma \cdot w = \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma *_i w. \quad (1.7.6b)$$

Definition 1.7.3. The $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}}$ -module

$$\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) = \frac{\mathbb{W} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}}}{\pi_*(\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}})) \cdot (\mathbb{W} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}})}$$

is called the **sheaf of coinvariants**, whose dual $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}}$ -module $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}}^*(\mathbb{W})$ is called the **sheaf of conformal blocks**. The global sections of $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}}^*(\mathbb{W})$ are called **conformal blocks** associated to \mathfrak{X} and \mathbb{W} .

2 Sewing and propagation of partial conformal blocks

2.1 Partial conformal blocks for compact Riemann surfaces

Definition 2.1.1. An (M, N) -pointed compact Riemann surface is an $(N + M)$ -pointed compact Riemann surface

$$\mathfrak{X} = (y_{\star}|C|x_{\bullet}) = (y_1, \dots, y_M|C|x_1, \dots, x_N)$$

where the marked points are split into two groups. Those points x_{\bullet} on the right are called **incoming points**, and those points y_{\star} on the left are called **outgoing points**. Suppose that for each j a local coordinate θ_j at y_j is defined. We call

$$\mathfrak{X} = (y_{\star}; \theta_{\star}|C|x_{\bullet}) = (y_1, \dots, y_M; \theta_1, \dots, \theta_M|C|x_1, \dots, x_N)$$

an (M, N) -pointed compact Riemann surface (with outgoing local coordinates). Set

$$S_{\mathfrak{X}} = x_1 + \dots + x_N, \quad D_{\mathfrak{X}} = y_1 + \dots + y_M. \quad (2.1.1)$$

Assumption 2.1.2. Unless otherwise stated, we assume that each connected component of C contains at least one of the incoming marked points x_\bullet (but not just one of x_\bullet, y_\bullet).

This assumption ensures that certain cohomology groups vanish, cf. (2.2.5).

Definition 2.1.3. For each $a_1, \dots, a_M \in \mathbb{N}$, define

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\leq n} &= \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_\bullet}^{\leq n} := \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}}^{\leq n}(- (L(0)D_{\mathfrak{X}} + a_1 y_1 + \dots + a_M y_M)) \\ \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M} &= \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_\bullet} := \varinjlim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\leq n}\end{aligned}$$

using the data of \mathfrak{X}, \mathbb{V} . More precisely, $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_\bullet}^{\leq n}$ is a locally free \mathcal{O}_C -submodule of $\mathcal{V}_C^{\leq n}$ described as follows: outside y_1, \dots, y_M , it is exactly $\mathcal{V}_C^{\leq n}$; for each $1 \leq j \leq M$, if W_j is a neighborhood of y_j on which θ_j is defined (and univalent), and if $W_j \cap \{y_1, \dots, y_M\} = \{y_j\}$, then $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_\bullet}^{\leq n}|_{W_j}$ is generated by

$$\mathcal{U}_\varrho(\theta_j)^{-1} \theta_j^{a_j + L(0)} v \quad (2.1.2)$$

for homogeneous vectors $v \in \mathbb{V}^{\leq n}$.

Definition 2.1.4. Choose an admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times N}$ -module \mathbb{W} , which is associated to the incoming marked points x_1, \dots, x_N . Define a vector bundle $\mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ over a point pt (whose structure sheaf is \mathbb{C}) as follows. For each set of local coordinates η_1, \dots, η_N at the incoming marked points x_1, \dots, x_N , we have a trivialization (i.e. an isomorphism of vector spaces)

$$\mathcal{U}(\eta_\bullet) : \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{W}$$

satisfying that if there is another set of local coordinates μ_1, \dots, μ_N at x_1, \dots, x_N , then the transition function is

$$\mathcal{U}(\eta_\bullet) \mathcal{U}(\mu_\bullet)^{-1} = \mathcal{U}_1(\eta_1 \circ \mu_1^{-1}) \cdots \mathcal{U}_N(\eta_N \circ \mu_N^{-1}) \quad (2.1.3)$$

Notice that $\mathcal{U}_i(\dots)$ commutes with $\mathcal{U}_j(\dots)$ if $i \neq j$.

Definition 2.1.5. Define a linear action of $H^0(C, \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M} \otimes \omega_C(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}}))$ on $\mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ (called the **residue action**) as follows. Choose $\sigma \in H^0(C, \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M} \otimes \omega_C(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}}))$ and $\mathbf{w} \in \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$. Choose a set of coordinates η_\bullet at x_\bullet . Then

$$\sigma *_i \mathbf{w} = \mathcal{U}(\eta_\bullet)^{-1} (\sigma *_i \mathcal{U}(\eta_\bullet) \mathbf{w}) \quad (2.1.4a)$$

$$\sigma \cdot \mathbf{w} = \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma *_i \mathbf{w} \quad (2.1.4b)$$

Here $\mathcal{U}(\eta_\bullet) \mathbf{w}$ is an element of \mathbb{W} , and $\sigma *_i \mathcal{U}(\eta_\bullet) \mathbf{w}$ is defined by (1.5.1a).

Remark 2.1.6. The above definition of $\sigma *_i \mathbf{w}$ is independent of the choice of η_\bullet . This was proved in [FBZ04, Thm. 6.5.4] (see also [Gui23a, Thm. 3.2]), as a consequence of Huang's change of coordinate Theorem [Hua97] (see also [Gui23b, Sec. 10]).

Definition 2.1.7 (Cf. [KZ19]). Similar to the definition of conformal blocks, we define

$$\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}(\mathbb{W}) = \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_\star}(\mathbb{W}) = \frac{\mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})}{H^0(C, \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M} \otimes \omega_C(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}})) \cdot \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})} \quad (2.1.5)$$

Then $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}(\mathbb{W})$ is called a **truncated \mathfrak{X} -fusion product** of the admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times N}$ -module \mathbb{W} . Its dual space $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^*(\mathbb{W})$ is called a **truncated dual \mathfrak{X} -fusion product** of \mathbb{W} . Moreover, when $a'_j \leq a_j$ for each $1 \leq j \leq M$, there is a natural injective linear map $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a'_1, \dots, a'_M}^*(\mathbb{W}) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^*(\mathbb{W})$. Define the **dual \mathfrak{X} -fusion product** of \mathbb{W} to be

$$\square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) = \varinjlim_{a_1, \dots, a_M \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^*(\mathbb{W}). \quad (2.1.6)$$

Elements in $\square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$, called **partial conformal blocks**, are linear functionals $\phi : \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ vanishing on $H^0(C, \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M} \otimes \omega_C(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}})) \cdot \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ for some a_1, \dots, a_M .

If $M = 0$, we call ϕ a **conformal block**, and write $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^*(\mathbb{W})$ as $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}}^*(\mathbb{W})$.

We remark that $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, 0, \dots, 0}$ and $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, 0, \dots, 0}(\mathbb{W})$ have already been considered in [NT05, Sec. 7.2] and [DGT22, Sec. 6.2].

2.2 Partial conformal blocks for families of compact Riemann surfaces

Definition 2.2.1. A family of (M, N) -pointed compact Riemann surfaces (with outgoing local coordinates) is an $(M + N)$ -pointed family

$$\mathfrak{X} = (\tau_\star; \theta_\star | \pi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{B} | \varsigma_\bullet) = (\tau_1, \dots, \tau_M; \theta_1, \dots, \theta_M | \pi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{B} | \varsigma_1, \dots, \varsigma_N)$$

where $\tau_\star, \varsigma_\bullet$ are sections and each θ_j is a local coordinate at $\tau_j(\mathcal{B})$. (Recall Def. 1.7.1.) We call ς_\bullet the **incoming (families of) marked points** and τ_\star the **outgoing (families of) marked points**. Define divisors of \mathcal{C} :

$$S_{\mathfrak{X}} = \varsigma_1(\mathcal{B}) + \dots + \varsigma_N(\mathcal{B}), \quad D_{\mathfrak{X}} = \tau_1(\mathcal{B}) + \dots + \tau_M(\mathcal{B}). \quad (2.2.1)$$

Assumption 2.2.2. Unless otherwise stated, we assume that for each $b \in \mathcal{B}$, each connected component of \mathcal{C}_b contains at least one of the incoming marked points $\varsigma_\bullet(b)$.

Definition 2.2.3. For each $a_1, \dots, a_M \in \mathbb{N}$, define

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\leq n} &= \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_\star}^{\leq n} := \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}}^{\leq n}(- (L(0)D_{\mathfrak{X}} + a_1\tau_1 + \dots + a_M\tau_M)), \\ \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M} &= \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_\star} := \varinjlim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\leq n}. \end{aligned}$$

More precisely, $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\leq n}$ is a locally free $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}}$ -submodule of $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}}^{\leq n}$ described as follows: outside $\tau_1(\mathcal{B}), \dots, \tau_M(\mathcal{B})$, it is exactly $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}}^{\leq n}$; for each $1 \leq j \leq M$, let W_j be a neighborhood of $\tau_j(\mathcal{B})$ on which θ_j is defined such that W_j intersects only $\tau_j(\mathcal{B})$ among $\tau_1(\mathcal{B}), \dots, \tau_M(\mathcal{B})$, then $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\leq n}|_{W_j}$ is generated by

$$\mathcal{U}_{\varrho}(\theta_j)^{-1} \theta_j^{a_j + L(0)} v$$

for homogeneous $v \in \mathbb{V}^{\leq n}$.

Definition 2.2.4 (Definition of $\mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$). Choose an admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times N}$ -modules \mathbb{W} , which is associated to the incoming marked points $\varsigma_1, \dots, \varsigma_N$. Choose an open subset $V \subset \mathcal{B}$ small enough such that the restricted family

$$\mathfrak{X}_V := \left(\tau_1|_V, \dots, \tau_M|_V \mid \pi : \mathcal{C}_V \rightarrow V \mid \varsigma_1|_V, \dots, \varsigma_N|_V \right) \quad (2.2.2)$$

where $\mathcal{C}_V = \pi^{-1}(V)$

admits local coordinates η_1, \dots, η_N at $\varsigma_1(V), \dots, \varsigma_N(V)$. If there is another set of local coordinates μ_1, \dots, μ_N at $\varsigma_1(V), \dots, \varsigma_N(V)$ respectively, then we have a family of transformations $(\eta_i|\mu_i) : V \rightarrow \mathbb{G}$ such that

$$(\eta_i|\mu_i)_b \circ \mu_i|_{\mathcal{C}_b} = \eta_i|_{\mathcal{C}_b}$$

for each $b \in V$. By (1.3.3), we have an isomorphism of \mathcal{O}_V -modules

$$\mathcal{U}_i(\eta_i|\mu_i) : \mathbb{W} \otimes \mathcal{O}_V \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{W} \otimes \mathcal{O}_V.$$

Set

$$\mathcal{U}(\eta_{\bullet}|\mu_{\bullet}) := \mathcal{U}_1(\eta_1|\mu_1) \cdots \mathcal{U}_N(\eta_N|\mu_N) : \mathbb{W} \otimes \mathcal{O}_V \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{W} \otimes \mathcal{O}_V.$$

By Thm. 1.3.1 and the fact that $\mathcal{U}_i(\rho_1)$ commutes with $\mathcal{U}_j(\rho_2)$ for $i \neq j$, $\mathcal{U}(\eta_{\bullet}|\mu_{\bullet})$ satisfies the cocycle condition, and so we can define a locally free $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}}$ -module

$$\mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$$

with a trivialization

$$\mathcal{U}(\eta_{\bullet}) : \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})|_V \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{W} \otimes \mathcal{O}_V$$

for each set of local coordinates η_{\bullet} at $\varsigma_1(V), \dots, \varsigma_N(V)$. The transition function of $\mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ is given by

$$\mathcal{U}(\eta_{\bullet})\mathcal{U}(\mu_{\bullet})^{-1} = \mathcal{U}(\eta_{\bullet}|\mu_{\bullet}).$$

2.2.1 Restriction to fibers

For each $b \in \mathcal{B}$, the fiber

$$\mathfrak{X}_b = (\tau_1(b), \dots, \tau_M(b); \theta_1|_{W_1 \cap \mathcal{C}_b}, \dots, \theta_M|_{W_M \cap \mathcal{C}_b} |_{\mathcal{C}_b} |_{\varsigma_1(b)}, \dots, \varsigma_N(b))$$

is an (M, N) -pointed compact Riemann surface with outgoing local coordinates. Here we assume $\varsigma_1(b), \dots, \varsigma_N(b)$ are incoming marked points and $\tau_1(b), \dots, \tau_M(b)$ are outgoing marked points. Define divisors of fibers

$$S_{\mathfrak{X}}(b) = S_{\mathfrak{X}_b} = \varsigma_1(b) + \dots + \varsigma_N(b), \quad D_{\mathfrak{X}}(b) = D_{\mathfrak{X}_b} = \tau_1(b) + \dots + \tau_M(b)$$

Remark 2.2.5. By comparing the transition functions, it is easy to see that for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $a_1, \dots, a_M \in \mathbb{N}$ and $b \in \mathcal{B}$, there is a natural isomorphism of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}_b}$ -modules

$$\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\leq n} |_{\mathcal{C}_b} \simeq \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}_b, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\leq n}, \quad (2.2.3a)$$

and a natural isomorphism of vector spaces

$$\mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})|_b \simeq \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}_b}(\mathbb{W}). \quad (2.2.3b)$$

Therefore, we have

$$\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\leq n} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}})|_{\mathcal{C}_b} \simeq \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}_b, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\leq n} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}_b}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}}(b)). \quad (2.2.3c)$$

Proposition 2.2.6. *Let $n, a_1, \dots, a_M \in \mathbb{N}$. For each $b \in \mathcal{B}$, there exists $k_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $k \geq k_0$ there is an isomorphism of vector spaces*

$$\pi_* \left(\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\leq n} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}(k S_{\mathfrak{X}}) \right) \Big|_b \simeq H^0(\mathcal{C}_b, \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}_b, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\leq n} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}_b}(k S_{\mathfrak{X}}(b))) \quad (2.2.3d)$$

(recall the notation (0.A.3)) defined by the natural restriction map

$$\pi_* \left(\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\leq n} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}(k S_{\mathfrak{X}}) \right)_b \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{C}_b, \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}_b, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\leq n} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}_b}(k S_{\mathfrak{X}}(b))) \quad (2.2.4)$$

In particular, (2.2.4) is surjective.

Proof. Since the map $\pi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ is open, $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}}$ is $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}}$ -flat by [Fis76, Sec. 3.20]. Since we have Asmp. 2.1.2, by Serre's vanishing theorem (cf. [Huy05, Prop. 5.2.7] or [BS76, Thm. IV.2.1]), there exists $k_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $k \geq k_0$ we have

$$H^1(\mathcal{C}_b, \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}_b, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\leq n} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}_b}(k S_{\mathfrak{X}}(b))) = 0. \quad (2.2.5)$$

Therefore, by the base change property for flat families of complex analytic spaces, the restriction map (2.2.4) defines an isomorphism (2.2.3d), cf. [BS76, Cor. III.3.9]. (One can also appeal to Grauert's base change theorem [GPR94, Thm. III.4.7] or [BS76, Thm. III.4.12]. See the proof of [Gui23a, Thm. 5.5] about how to use this theorem.) \square

Corollary 2.2.7. *Let $a_1, \dots, a_M \in \mathbb{N}$. Let V be any Stein open subset of \mathcal{B} . Then for each $b \in V$, the elements of $\pi_* (\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}}))(V)$ generate the $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}, b}$ -module $\pi_* (\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}}))_b$ (the stalk). Thus, their restrictions to \mathcal{C}_b form the vector space $H^0(\mathcal{C}_b, \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}_b, a_1, \dots, a_M} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}_b}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}}(b)))$.*

Proof. The first conclusion follows from Cartan's theorem A (applied to each $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}}$ -module $\pi_* (\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\leq n} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}(k S_{\mathfrak{X}}))$, which is coherent by Grauert's direct image theorem [GR84, Sec. 10.4]). The second conclusion follows from Prop. 2.2.6. \square

2.2.2 Sheaves of partial conformal blocks

We assume the isomorphisms (2.2.3).

Definition 2.2.8. Define an $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}}$ -linear action of $\pi_* (\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}}))$ on $\mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ (called **residue action**) as follows. Choose any $V \subset \mathcal{B}$ small enough such that there are local coordinates η_1, \dots, η_N at $\varsigma_1(V), \dots, \varsigma_N(V)$. For each section $\sigma \in \pi_* (\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}}))(V) = H^0(\mathcal{C}_V, \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}}))$ and $\mathbf{w} \in H^0(V, \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}))$, we have $\mathcal{U}(\bullet)\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{W} \otimes \mathcal{O}(V)$. Since $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}})$ is a subsheaf of $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}})$,

we can regard σ as an element in $\pi_*(\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}}))(V)$, and the residue action of σ on $\mathcal{U}(\eta_{\bullet})\mathbf{w}$ is defined (1.7.6). The residue actions of σ on \mathbf{w} are defined by

$$\sigma *_i \mathbf{w} := \mathcal{U}(\eta_{\bullet})^{-1}(\sigma *_i \mathcal{U}(\eta_{\bullet})\mathbf{w}) \in H^0(V, \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})) \quad (2.2.6a)$$

$$\sigma \cdot \mathbf{w} = \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma *_i \mathbf{w} \quad (2.2.6b)$$

where $\sigma *_i \mathcal{U}(\eta_{\bullet})\mathbf{w}$ is defined by (1.7.6a).

Remark 2.2.9. When restricted to each fiber \mathcal{C}_b , using the natural equivalences (2.2.3), we have (recall notation (0.A.4))

$$(\sigma *_i \mathbf{w})(b) = \sigma(b) *_i \mathbf{w}(b) \quad (2.2.7)$$

where $\sigma(b) \in (2.2.3d)$, $\mathbf{w}(b)$, $(\sigma *_i \mathbf{w})(b) \in (2.2.3b)$, and the RHS of (2.2.7) is defined by (2.1.4a), which is independent of the choice of η_{\bullet} due to Rem. 2.1.6. Therefore, the definition of residue actions in (2.2.6) is also independent of the choice of η_{\bullet} .

Definition 2.2.10. Define the **truncated \mathfrak{X} -fusion product** (of multi-level a_*)

$$\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}(\mathbb{W}) = \frac{\mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})}{\pi_*(\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}})) \cdot \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})}$$

where the denominator

$$\mathcal{J} = \pi_*(\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}})) \cdot \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) \quad (2.2.8a)$$

is the sheafification of the presheaf \mathcal{J}^{pre} associating to each open $V \subset \mathcal{B}$ the $\mathcal{O}(V)$ -module

$$\mathcal{J}^{\text{pre}}(V) = \pi_*(\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}}))(V) \cdot \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})(V) \quad (2.2.8b)$$

The dual sheaf is denoted by

$$\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^*(\mathbb{W}) = (\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}(\mathbb{W}))^*$$

and called the **truncated dual \mathfrak{X} -fusion product**. Following Subsec. 2.1, we can define the dual \mathfrak{X} -fusion product $\square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$, which is an $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}}$ -module. Global sections of $\square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ are called **partial conformal blocks associated to \mathfrak{X} and \mathbb{W}** .

Remark 2.2.11. Recall notation (0.A.6). Then we know that the following are equivalent:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi &\in \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^*(\mathbb{W})(\mathcal{B}) \\ \Leftrightarrow \phi &\text{ is an } \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}}\text{-module morphism } \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}} \text{ vanishing on } \mathcal{J} \\ \Leftrightarrow \phi &\text{ is an } \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}}\text{-module morphism } \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}} \text{ vanishing on } \mathcal{J}^{\text{pre}} \end{aligned} \quad (2.2.9)$$

We call such ϕ a **partial conformal block associated to \mathfrak{X} , \mathbb{W} with multi-level a_1, \dots, a_M** .

One should keep in mind that outgoing marked points and local coordinates are only used to define the sheaf $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}$. When there are no outgoing marked points and local coordinates, i.e., $M = 0$, $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}$ is exactly the sheaf of VOA $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ and dual fusion products are exactly conformal blocks.

For the convenience of discussion, we define

$$J(b) = H^0(\mathcal{C}_b, \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}_b, a_1, \dots, a_M} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}_b}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}}(b))) \cdot \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}_b}(\mathbb{W}) \quad (2.2.10)$$

2.2.3 Basic properties of partial conformal blocks

Proposition 2.2.12. *For each $b \in \mathcal{B}$, the evaluation map*

$$\mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})_b \rightarrow \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})|_b \simeq \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}_b}(\mathbb{W}), \quad w \mapsto w(b) \quad (2.2.11)$$

descends to an isomorphism of vector spaces

$$\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}(\mathbb{W})|_b \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}_b, a_1, \dots, a_M}(\mathbb{W}).$$

Proof. Write $\mathfrak{m}_b = \mathfrak{m}_{\mathcal{B}, b}$. Recall that $\mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})_b / \mathfrak{m}_{\mathcal{B}, b} \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})_b = \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})|_b$. Then $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}(\mathbb{W})_b = \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})_b / \mathcal{I}_b$ where \mathcal{I}_b is the stalk of \mathcal{I} at b , and hence

$$\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}(\mathbb{W})|_b = \frac{\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}(\mathbb{W})_b}{\mathfrak{m}_b \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}(\mathbb{W})_b} = \frac{\mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})_b}{\mathcal{I}_b + \mathfrak{m}_b \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})_b}.$$

Clearly (2.2.11) has kernel $\mathfrak{m}_b \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})_b$. Since (2.2.4) is surjective (Prop. 2.2.6), (2.2.11) restricts to a surjective map

$$\mathcal{I}_b \twoheadrightarrow J(b) \quad (2.2.12)$$

and hence descends to a surjective map $(\mathcal{I}_b + \mathfrak{m}_b \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})_b) / \mathfrak{m}_b \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})_b \twoheadrightarrow J(b)$. We thus have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \frac{\mathcal{I}_b + \mathfrak{m}_b \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})_b}{\mathfrak{m}_b \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})_b} & \longrightarrow & \frac{\mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})_b}{\mathfrak{m}_b \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})_b} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}(\mathbb{W})|_b & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \simeq & & \downarrow & & \\ J(b) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}_b}(\mathbb{W}) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}_b, a_1, \dots, a_M}(\mathbb{W}) & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

where the horizontal lines are exact sequences. By Five Lemma, the third vertical arrow is an isomorphism. \square

Remark 2.2.13. Let $\phi : \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}}$ be a homomorphism of \mathcal{O}_V -modules. For each $b \in \mathcal{B}$, we have the restriction

$$\phi|_b = \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}_b}(\mathbb{W}) \simeq \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})|_b \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad (2.2.13)$$

defined by (0.A.7). On the one hand, we may ask whether ϕ is a partial conformal block of \mathfrak{X} with multi-level a_* ; namely, whether ϕ vanishes on $\mathcal{I}(V)$ for all open $V \subset \mathcal{B}$ (equivalently, vanishes on $\mathcal{I}^{\text{pre}}(V)$ for all V). On the other hand, one may ask whether for each b , $\phi|_b$ is a partial conformal block of \mathfrak{X}_b with multi-level a_* , i.e. whether the linear map (2.2.13) vanishes on $J(b) = (2.2.10)$. This is affirmed by the following proposition.

Proposition 2.2.14. *Let $\phi : \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}}$ be an $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}}$ -module morphism. Then $\phi \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^*(\mathbb{W})(\mathcal{B})$ if and only if $\phi|_b \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}_b, a_1, \dots, a_M}^*(\mathbb{W})$ for each $b \in \mathcal{B}$.*

Thus, whether or not ϕ is a partial conformal block for the family \mathfrak{X} can be checked fiberwisely.

Proof. Suppose that for each $b \in \mathcal{B}$, we have $\phi|_b \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}_b, a_1, \dots, a_M}^*(\mathbb{W})$, i.e. the linear map $\phi|_b : \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}_b}(\mathbb{W}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ vanishes on $J(b)$. Then for each open $V \subset \mathcal{B}$ and each $\sigma \in \mathcal{J}^{\text{pre}}(V)$, ϕ vanishes on σ because for each $b \in V$ we have $\sigma(b) \in J(b)$ and hence $\phi(\sigma)|_b = \phi|_b(\sigma|_b) = 0$. This proves “ \Leftarrow ”. That “ \Rightarrow ” is true follows from the surjectivity of (2.2.12). \square

Proposition 2.2.15. *Let $\Phi : \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}}$ be an $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}}$ -module morphism. Suppose that each connected component of \mathcal{B} contains a non-empty open subset V such that the restriction $\Phi|_V : \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}_V}(\mathbb{W}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_V$ is a partial conformal block for $\mathfrak{X}_V, \mathbb{W}$ with multi-level a_{\star} . Then Φ is a partial conformal block for \mathfrak{X} and \mathbb{W} with multi-level a_{\star} .*

Proof. It suffices to assume that \mathcal{B} is connected. Fix a non-empty open subset V such that $\Phi|_V \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^*(\mathbb{W})(V)$.

First assume \mathcal{B} is Stein. By Prop. 2.2.14, it suffices to show $\Phi|_b \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}_b, a_1, \dots, a_M}^*(\mathbb{W})$ for each $b \in \mathcal{B}$. For each $b \in \mathcal{B}$ and $\sigma_b \in J(b)$, by Cor. 2.2.7, we can find $\sigma \in \mathcal{J}^{\text{pre}}(\mathcal{B})$ whose restriction to b is σ_b . Note that $\Phi(\sigma) \in \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{B})$. By Prop. 2.2.14 (applied to the restricted family \mathfrak{X}_V), $\Phi(\sigma)|_t = \Phi|_t(\sigma_t)$ equals 0 for all $t \in V$. Since \mathcal{B} is connected, we have $\Phi(\sigma) = 0$ by complex analysis. So $\Phi|_b(\sigma_b) = \Phi(\sigma)|_b = 0$. This finishes the proof.

For the general case, let A be the set of all $b \in \mathcal{B}$ such that b has a neighborhood U such that $\Phi|_U$ is a partial conformal block with multi-level a_{\star} . Then A is non-empty and open. For any $b \in \mathcal{B} - A$, let U be a connected Stein neighborhood of b . By the previous paragraph, $\Phi|_U$ is a partial conformal block if U has a non-empty open subset \tilde{U} such that $\Phi|_{\tilde{U}}$ is a partial conformal block with multi-level a_{\star} . Thus U must be disjoint from A . This proves that $\mathcal{B} - A$ is open. So $\mathcal{B} = A$ and we are done. \square

2.3 Sewing partial conformal blocks

2.3.1 Sewing a Riemann surface \tilde{C} along several pairs of points

Choose an $(M, N + 2R)$ -pointed compact Riemann surface (recall Def. 2.1.1)

$$\tilde{\mathfrak{X}} = (y_1, \dots, y_M; \theta_1, \dots, \theta_M | \tilde{C} | x_1, \dots, x_N \| \varsigma'_1, \dots, \varsigma'_R, \varsigma''_1, \dots, \varsigma''_R) \quad (2.3.1)$$

where each θ_i is a local coordinate at y_i .¹ We will *not* assume Asmp. 2.1.2. Instead, we shall assume the weaker Asmp. 2.3.2.

We assume $\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}$ has local coordinates ξ_1, \dots, ξ_R at $\varsigma'_1, \dots, \varsigma'_R$ and $\varpi_1, \dots, \varpi_R$ at $\varsigma''_1, \dots, \varsigma''_R$. Moreover, we assume $\xi_1, \dots, \xi_R, \varpi_1, \dots, \varpi_R$ are defined on open neighborhoods $V'_1, \dots, V'_R, V''_1, \dots, V''_R$, with biholomorphisms

$$\xi_i : V'_i \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{D}_{r_i} \quad \varpi_i : V''_i \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{D}_{\rho_i} \quad (2.3.2)$$

for some $r_i, \rho_i > 0$.

Assumption 2.3.1. We assume that $y_1, \dots, y_M, x_1, \dots, x_M, V'_1, \dots, V'_R, V''_1, \dots, V''_R$ are mutually disjoint.

¹The double vertical line $\|$ in (2.3.1) emphasizes that the points after it are for sewing. We will sometimes write it as a single vertical line or a comma.

We can sew $\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}$ along the pairs of points $\varsigma'_i, \varsigma''_i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq R$ to get a family of (M, N) -pointed nodal curves

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{X} &= (y_1, \dots, y_M; \theta_1, \dots, \theta_M | \pi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{B} | x_1, \dots, x_N) \\ \text{where } \mathcal{B} &= \mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet \rho_\bullet} = \mathcal{D}_{r_1 \rho_1} \times \dots \times \mathcal{D}_{r_R \rho_R} \end{aligned} \quad (2.3.3)$$

If $b_\bullet = (b_1, \dots, b_R) \in \mathcal{B}$ satisfies $b_1 \cdots b_R \neq 0$, then the fiber \mathfrak{X}_{b_\bullet} is obtained by removing the closed disks

$$F'_{i,b_\bullet} = \left\{ p'_i \in V'_i : |\xi_i(p'_i)| \leq \frac{|b_i|}{\rho_i} \right\} \quad F''_{i,b_\bullet} = \left\{ p''_i \in V''_i : |\varpi_i(p''_i)| \leq \frac{|b_i|}{r_i} \right\} \quad (2.3.4)$$

and gluing $V'_i - F'_{i,b_\bullet}$ and $V''_i - F''_{i,b_\bullet}$ (for all i) by the rule

$$p'_i \in V'_i - F'_{i,b_\bullet} \text{ is identified with } p''_i \in V''_i - F''_{i,b_\bullet} \iff \xi_i(p'_i) \varpi_i(p''_i) = b_i \quad (2.3.5)$$

This gives \mathcal{C}_{b_\bullet} which, together with the marked points y_\star, x_\bullet (which remain after sewing) and the local coordinates of $\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}$, forms the pointed surface \mathfrak{X}_{b_\bullet} . Letting $b_i \rightarrow 0$ for some i , we get the pointed nodal curve \mathfrak{X}_{b_\bullet} if $b_1 \cdots b_R = 0$.

Assumption 2.3.2. For each $b_\bullet = (b_1, \dots, b_R) \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $b_1 \cdots b_R \neq 0$, each connected component of $\mathcal{C}_{b_\bullet} = \pi^{-1}(b_\bullet)$ intersects $\{x_1, \dots, x_N\}$. In other words, we assume that \mathfrak{X}_{b_\bullet} satisfies Asmp. 2.1.2

2.3.2 Details of the sewing construction

Let us describe the construction of the family \mathfrak{X} in details. The general construction can be found in [Gui23a, Sec. 3]. We make the identifications

$$\begin{aligned} V'_i &= \mathcal{D}_{r_i} & \text{via } \xi_i \\ V''_i &= \mathcal{D}_{\rho_i} & \text{via } \varpi_i \end{aligned} \quad (2.3.6)$$

The ξ_i and ϖ_i become the standard coordinate of \mathbb{C} (i.e. the identity maps):

$$\xi_i : \mathcal{D}_{r_i} \xrightarrow{=} \mathcal{D}_{r_i} \quad \varpi_i : \mathcal{D}_{\rho_i} \xrightarrow{=} \mathcal{D}_{\rho_i}$$

We shall freely switch the orders of Cartesian products. Define

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet} &:= \mathcal{D}_{r_1} \times \dots \times \mathcal{D}_{r_M} & \mathcal{D}_{\rho_\bullet} &:= \mathcal{D}_{\rho_1} \times \dots \times \mathcal{D}_{\rho_M} \\ q_i &= \xi_i \varpi_i : \mathcal{D}_{r_i} \times \mathcal{D}_{\rho_i} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{r_i \rho_i} & (z, w) &\mapsto zw \end{aligned}$$

Define also W_i and its open subsets W'_i, W''_i by

$$W_i = \mathcal{D}_{r_i} \times \mathcal{D}_{\rho_i} \times \prod_{j \neq i} \mathcal{D}_{r_j \rho_j} \quad (2.3.7a)$$

$$W'_i = \mathcal{D}_{r_i}^\times \times \mathcal{D}_{\rho_i} \times \prod_{j \neq i} \mathcal{D}_{r_j \rho_j} \quad (2.3.7b)$$

$$W''_i = \mathcal{D}_{r_i} \times \mathcal{D}_{\rho_i}^\times \times \prod_{j \neq i} \mathcal{D}_{r_j \rho_j} \quad (2.3.7c)$$

Then we can extend ξ_i, ϖ_i, q_i constantly to

$$\xi_i : W_i \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{r_i} \quad (z, w, *) \mapsto z \quad (2.3.8a)$$

$$\varpi_i : W_i \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\rho_i} \quad (z, w, *) \mapsto w \quad (2.3.8b)$$

$$q_i : W_i \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{r_i \rho_i} \quad (z, w, *) \mapsto zw \quad (2.3.8c)$$

Then we have open holomorphic embeddings

$$(\xi_i, \varpi_i, 1) : W_i \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{D}_{r_i} \times \mathcal{D}_{\rho_i} \times \prod_{j \neq i} \mathcal{D}_{r_j \rho_j} \quad (2.3.9a)$$

$$(\xi_i, q_i, 1) : W'_i \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{r_i} \times \mathcal{D}_{r_i \rho_i} \times \prod_{j \neq i} \mathcal{D}_{r_j \rho_j} \simeq \mathcal{D}_{r_i} \times \mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet \rho_\bullet} \quad (2.3.9b)$$

$$(\varpi_i, q_i, 1) : W''_i \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\rho_i} \times \mathcal{D}_{r_i \rho_i} \times \prod_{j \neq i} \mathcal{D}_{r_j \rho_j} \simeq \mathcal{D}_{\rho_i} \times \mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet \rho_\bullet} \quad (2.3.9c)$$

The image of (2.3.9b) resp. (2.3.9c) is precisely the subset of all $(z_i, b_1, \dots, b_R) \in \mathcal{D}_{r_i} \times \mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet \rho_\bullet}$ resp. $(w_i, b_1, \dots, b_R) \in \mathcal{D}_{\rho_i} \times \mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet \rho_\bullet}$ satisfying

$$\frac{|b_i|}{\rho_i} < |z_i| < r_i \quad \text{resp.} \quad \frac{|b_i|}{r_i} < |w_i| < \rho_i.$$

So closed subsets $F'_i \subset \mathcal{D}_{r_i} \times \mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet \rho_\bullet}$ and $F''_i \subset \mathcal{D}_{\rho_i} \times \mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet \rho_\bullet}$ can be chosen such that we have biholomorphisms

$$(\xi_i, q_i, 1) : W'_i \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{D}_{r_i} \times \mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet \rho_\bullet} - F'_i \quad (2.3.10a)$$

$$(\varpi_i, q_i, 1) : W''_i \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{D}_{\rho_i} \times \mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet \rho_\bullet} - F''_i \quad (2.3.10b)$$

By the identifications (2.3.6), we can write the above maps as

$$(\xi_i, q_i, 1) : W'_i \xrightarrow{\cong} V'_i \times \mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet \rho_\bullet} - F'_i \subset \tilde{C} \times \mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet \rho_\bullet} \quad (2.3.11a)$$

$$(\varpi_i, q_i, 1) : W''_i \xrightarrow{\cong} V''_i \times \mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet \rho_\bullet} - F''_i \subset \tilde{C} \times \mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet \rho_\bullet} \quad (2.3.11b)$$

In particular, we view F'_i and F''_i as closed subsets of $\tilde{C} \times \mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet \rho_\bullet}$.

The complex manifold \mathcal{C} is defined by

$$\mathcal{C} = (W_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup W_R) \bigsqcup (\tilde{C} \times \mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet \rho_\bullet} - \bigcup_{i=1}^R (F'_i \cup F''_i)) / \sim \quad (2.3.12)$$

Here, the equivalence \sim is defined by identifying each subsets W'_i, W''_i of W_i with the corresponding open subsets of $\tilde{C} \times \mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet \rho_\bullet} - \bigcup_{i=1}^R (F'_i \cup F''_i)$ via the biholomorphisms (2.3.11).

$\pi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ is defined as follows. The projection

$$\tilde{C} \times \mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet \rho_\bullet} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet \rho_\bullet} = \mathcal{B}$$

agrees with

$$q_i : W_i = \mathcal{D}_{r_i} \times \mathcal{D}_{\rho_i} \times \prod_{j \neq i} \mathcal{D}_{r_j \rho_j} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet \rho_\bullet} = \mathcal{B}$$

when restricted to W'_i and W''_i . These two maps give a well-defined surjective holomorphic map $\pi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$.

Extend x_i, y_j constantly to $\mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet, \rho_\bullet} = \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{C}} \times \mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet, \rho_\bullet}$, whose image is disjoint from F'_i and F''_i for $1 \leq i \leq R$. So x_i, y_i can be extended to sections of $\pi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$. The local coordinate θ_j of $\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}$ at y_j extend constantly to that of \mathfrak{X} , also denoted by θ_j . (If a local coordinate η_i of $\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}$ at x_i is chosen, we can also extend it constantly to one η_i on \mathfrak{X} .) This completes the definition of (2.3.3).

Remark 2.3.3. We warn the readers that \mathfrak{X} is NOT a family of compact Riemann surfaces. When $b_1 \cdots b_R = 0$, the fiber \mathcal{C}_{b_\bullet} of $b_\bullet = (b_1, \dots, b_R)$ is not a compact Riemann surface, but a **nodal curve**. (See [Gui23a, Sec. 2], or see [ACG11, Ch. 10] for a relatively complete story about families of nodal curves.) We will not consider such fibers in this article.

Definition 2.3.4. The set

$$\Sigma = \{x \in \mathcal{C} : \pi \text{ is not a submersion at } x\}$$

is called the **critical locus** of \mathfrak{X} . In other words, x belongs to Σ iff x is not a smooth point of the fiber $\mathcal{C}_{\pi(x)}$. Write

$$W = \bigsqcup_{i=1}^R W_i \quad W' = \bigsqcup_{i=1}^R W'_i \quad W'' = \bigsqcup_{i=1}^R W''_i \quad (2.3.13)$$

It is not hard to see that π is a submersion outside W , and for each i we have

$$W_i \cap \Sigma = (\{0\} \times \{0\}) \times \prod_{j \neq i} \mathcal{D}_{r_j \rho_j} \subset \mathcal{D}_{r_i} \times \mathcal{D}_{\rho_i} \times \prod_{j \neq i} \mathcal{D}_{r_j \rho_j} \quad (2.3.14)$$

Thus, we have

$$\Sigma = W - (W' \cup W'') = \bigsqcup_{i=1}^R (W_i - (W'_i \cup W''_i)) \quad (2.3.15)$$

It is clear that the **discriminant locus** $\Delta = \pi(\Sigma)$ satisfies

$$\Delta \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \pi(\Sigma) = \{(b_1, \dots, b_R) \in \mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet, \rho_\bullet} : b_1 \cdots b_R = 0\} = \mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet, \rho_\bullet} - \mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet, \rho_\bullet}^\times \quad (2.3.16)$$

2.3.3 The sheaf $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}$

Since $\mathfrak{X} = (2.3.3)$ is not a smooth family, the definition of $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_\star}$ in Sec. 2.2 does not apply to the current situation. Let us explain how to define this sheaf. The idea is similar to that in [DGT21, DGT22]. We follow the approach in [Gui23a, Sec. 5].

Define

$$\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M} = \varinjlim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\leq n}$$

where each $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\leq n}$ is an $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}}$ -module defined as follows. Since $\pi : \mathcal{C} - \Sigma \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ is a submersion, the sheaf $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X} - \Sigma, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\leq n}$ is defined as in Def. 2.2.3. Then $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\leq n}$ is

an \mathcal{O}_C -submodule of $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}-\Sigma, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\leq n}$ which agrees with $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}-\Sigma, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\leq n}$ outside Σ . To define $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\leq n}$ near Σ , it suffices to describe its restriction to each W_i . Recall $W_i - \Sigma = W'_i \cup W''_i$ by (2.3.15).

Definition 2.3.5. $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\leq n}|_{W_i}$ is the (automatically free) \mathcal{O}_W -submodule of $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}-\Sigma, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\leq n}|_{W_i-\Sigma}$ generated by the sections whose restrictions to W'_i and W''_i are

$$\mathcal{U}_\varrho(\xi_i)^{-1}(\xi_i^{L(0)}v) \quad \text{resp.} \quad \mathcal{U}_\varrho(\varpi_i)^{-1}(\varpi_i^{L(0)}\mathcal{U}(\gamma_1)v) \quad (2.3.17)$$

where ξ_i, ϖ_i are defined by (2.3.8) and $v \in \mathbb{V}^{\leq n}$. This is well-defined (i.e. the two expressions in (2.3.17) agrees on $W'_i \cap W''_i$). See [Gui23a] Sec. 5, especially Lemma 5.2.

Let us recall the definition of the **relative dualizing sheaf** $\omega_{C/B}$ which is similar to that of $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_\star}^{\leq n}$. When restricted to $C - \Sigma$, $\omega_{C/B}$ is equal to the usual cotangent sheaf defined before. When restricted to each W_i , $\omega_{C/B}|_{W_i}$ is generated freely by the sections whose restrictions to W'_i and W''_i are

$$\xi_i^{-1}d\xi_i \quad \text{resp.} \quad -\varpi_i^{-1}d\varpi_i. \quad (2.3.18)$$

Again, this definition is well-defined, since the above two expressions agree on $W'_i \cap W''_i$ by an easy computation of change of coordinates (recall (2.3.8)) using (1.7.3).

Proposition 2.3.6. *Prop. 2.2.6 and Cor. 2.2.7 hold verbatim for the family $\mathfrak{X} = (2.3.3)$ defined by sewing $\tilde{\mathfrak{X}} = (2.3.1)$ as in Subsec. 2.3.1, except that we assume that the point b is not inside the discriminant locus $\Delta = \pi(\Sigma)$.*

Proof. The smooth family $\mathfrak{X}_{B-\Delta}$ satisfies Asmp. 2.1.2 (cf. Asmp. 2.3.2). Therefore, applying Prop. 2.2.6 to the family $\mathfrak{X}_{B-\Delta}$, together with same argument as the proof of Cor. 2.2.7 (using Grauert's direct image theorem and Cartan's theorem A), proves our goal. \square

2.3.4 Normalized sewing

Associate an admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times N}$ -module \mathbb{W} to x_1, \dots, x_N of $\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}$. Recall (cf. Subsec. 2.3.1) that the local coordinates ξ_\bullet at ς'_\bullet and ϖ_\bullet at ς''_\bullet are fixed, but the local coordinates for x_\bullet are not fixed. Recall that the sheaf $\mathcal{W}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}}(\mathbb{W})$ is defined in Sec. 2.1.

Associate a *finitely* admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times R}$ -module \mathbb{M} to $\varsigma'_1, \dots, \varsigma'_R$ and the contragredient module \mathbb{M}' to $\varsigma''_1, \dots, \varsigma''_R$. We identify the vector spaces (recall Def. 2.1.4)

$$\mathcal{W}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}}(\mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{M} \otimes \mathbb{M}') = \mathcal{W}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}}(\mathbb{W}) \otimes \mathbb{M} \otimes \mathbb{M}' \quad (2.3.19)$$

such that, for each set of local coordinates η_\bullet at x_\bullet , the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{W}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}}(\mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{M} \otimes \mathbb{M}') & \xrightarrow{=} & \mathcal{W}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}}(\mathbb{W}) \otimes \mathbb{M} \otimes \mathbb{M}' \\ & \searrow \mathcal{U}(\eta_\bullet, \xi_\bullet, \varpi_\bullet) & \swarrow \mathcal{U}(\eta_\bullet) \otimes 1 \\ & \mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{M} \otimes \mathbb{M}' & \end{array}$$

This is possible, since it is not hard to see that the map $(\mathcal{U}(\eta_\bullet) \otimes 1)^{-1} \mathcal{U}(\eta_\bullet, \xi_\bullet, \varpi_\bullet)$ is independent of the choice of η_\bullet .

Recall the notation (1.2.4). For each $n_\bullet \in \mathbb{N}^R$, let $\{m(n_\bullet, a) : a \in \mathfrak{A}_{n_\bullet}\}$ be a basis of $\mathbb{M}(n_\bullet)$ and $\{\check{m}(n_\bullet, a) : a \in \mathfrak{A}_{n_\bullet}\}$ be the dual basis of $\mathbb{M}(n_\bullet)^*$. Note that \mathfrak{A}_{n_\bullet} is a finite set since \mathbb{M} is finitely admissible. Define

$$q_\bullet^{\check{L} \cdot (0)} \blacktriangleright \otimes \blacktriangleleft = \sum_{n_\bullet \in \mathbb{N}^R} \sum_{a \in \mathfrak{A}_{n_\bullet}} q_1^{n_1} \cdots q_R^{n_R} \cdot m(n_\bullet, a) \otimes \check{m}(n_\bullet, a) \in (\mathbb{M} \otimes \mathbb{M}')[[q_1, \dots, q_R]].$$

For any partial conformal block

$$\psi : \mathscr{W}_{\check{\mathfrak{X}}}(\mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{M} \otimes \mathbb{M}') = \mathscr{W}_{\check{\mathfrak{X}}}(\mathbb{W}) \otimes \mathbb{M} \otimes \mathbb{M}' \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

associated to $\check{\mathfrak{X}}$ and the admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times(N+2R)}$ -module $\mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{M} \otimes \mathbb{M}'$ of multi-level a_1, \dots, a_M , we define a \mathbb{C} -linear map

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathcal{S}}\psi : \mathscr{W}_{\check{\mathfrak{X}}}(\mathbb{W}) &\rightarrow \mathbb{C}[[q_1, \dots, q_R]] \\ w &\mapsto \tilde{\mathcal{S}}\psi(w) = \psi(w \otimes q_\bullet^{\check{L} \cdot (0)} \blacktriangleright \otimes \blacktriangleleft) \end{aligned} \quad (2.3.20)$$

$\tilde{\mathcal{S}}\psi$ is called the **normalized sewing of ψ** .

Definition 2.3.7. We say $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}\psi$ **converges a.l.u. on \mathcal{B}** if for each $w \in \mathscr{W}_{\check{\mathfrak{X}}}(\mathbb{W})$, $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}\psi(w)$ converges a.l.u. on $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet \rho_\bullet}$. (Recall Notation (0.A.9).) In this case, we have

$$\tilde{\mathcal{S}}\psi(w) \in \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{B}). \quad (2.3.21)$$

2.3.5 The sewing of a partial conformal block is a partial conformal block

We continue our discussion from the previous subsection. The $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}}$ -module $\mathscr{W}_{\check{\mathfrak{X}}}(\mathbb{W})$ is defined in the same way as in Def. 2.2.4. As mentioned before Rem. 2.3.3, if local coordinates η_1, \dots, η_N of $\check{\mathfrak{X}}$ at x_1, \dots, x_N are picked, then each η_i can be extended constantly to local coordinate of \mathfrak{X} at the section x_i , also denoted by η_i . Thus, we can make the identification

$$\mathscr{W}_{\check{\mathfrak{X}}}(\mathbb{W}) = \mathscr{W}_{\check{\mathfrak{X}}}(\mathbb{W}) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}} \quad (2.3.22)$$

such that for each choice of η_\bullet , the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathscr{W}_{\check{\mathfrak{X}}}(\mathbb{W}) & \xrightarrow{=} & \mathscr{W}_{\check{\mathfrak{X}}}(\mathbb{W}) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}} \\ \searrow \mathcal{U}(\eta_\bullet) & & \swarrow \mathcal{U}(\eta_\bullet) \otimes 1 \\ & \mathbb{W} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}} & \end{array}$$

This is possible, since the lower left map $\mathcal{U}(\eta_\bullet)$ composed with the inverse $(\mathcal{U}(\eta_\bullet) \otimes 1)^{-1}$ of the lower right map is independent of the choice of η_\bullet .

Remark 2.3.8. With abuse of notations, we also denote $\tilde{S}\psi \otimes 1$ by $\tilde{S}\psi$. Thus, in view of (2.3.20), we have an \mathcal{O}_B -module morphism

$$\tilde{S}\psi : \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) = \mathcal{W}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}}(\mathbb{W}) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}_B \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[[q_1, \dots, q_R]] \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}_B \quad (2.3.23)$$

Thus, if $\tilde{S}\psi$ converges a.l.u. on \mathcal{B} , by (2.3.21), the above morphism becomes

$$\tilde{S}\psi : \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_B \quad (2.3.24)$$

Recall that we are assuming Asmp. 2.3.2. Also, recall Rem. 2.2.11.

Theorem 2.3.9. *Suppose that $\tilde{S}\psi$ converges a.l.u. on \mathcal{B} . Then the morphism $\tilde{S}\psi : \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_B$ is a partial conformal block of multi-level a_1, \dots, a_M outside the discriminant locus Δ , i.e.*

$$\tilde{S}\psi|_{\mathcal{B}-\Delta} \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}_{\mathcal{B}-\Delta}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^*(\mathbb{W})$$

Equivalently (cf. Prop. 2.2.14), $\tilde{S}\psi|_b \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}_b, a_*}^*(\mathbb{W})$ for each $b \in \mathcal{B} - \Delta$.

To prove Thm. 2.3.9, we need the following analogue of [Gui23a, Thm. 10.3]. Recall (2.2.8) for the meanings of the notations \mathcal{J} , \mathcal{J}^{pre} .

Proposition 2.3.10. *Suppose $\psi \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}(\mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{M} \otimes \mathbb{M}')$. Then $\tilde{S}\psi$ vanishes on*

$$\mathcal{J}^{\text{pre}}(\mathcal{B}) = H^0(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}/B}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}})) \cdot \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})(\mathcal{B}).$$

The proof is similar to [Gui23a, Thm. 10.4]. So we omit some details to make the proof not extremely long. To explain the ideas, we assume $R = 2$ in the proof for simplicity.

Proof. Step 1. We claim that for each unital commutative \mathbb{C} -algebra A , for each $u \in \mathbb{V}$, and $f \in A[[\xi_1, \varpi_1, q_2]]$, the following two elements of $(\mathbb{M} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{M}' \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} A)[[q_1, q_2]]$ are equal:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Res}_{\xi_1=0} Y_{\mathbb{M},j}(\xi_1^{L(0)} u, \xi_1) q_{\bullet}^{\tilde{L}\bullet(0)} \triangleright \otimes \triangleleft \cdot f(\xi_1, \frac{q_1}{\xi_1}, q_2) \frac{d\xi_1}{\xi_1} \\ & = \text{Res}_{\varpi_1=0} q_{\bullet}^{\tilde{L}\bullet(0)} \triangleright \otimes Y_{\mathbb{M}',j}(\varpi_1^{L(0)} \mathcal{U}(\gamma_1) u, \varpi_1) \triangleleft \cdot f(\frac{q_1}{\varpi_1}, \varpi_1, q_2) \frac{d\varpi_1}{\varpi_1} \end{aligned} \quad (2.3.25)$$

See [Gui23a, (10.2,10.3)] for the meaning of the expressions $T \triangleright \otimes \triangleleft$ and $\triangleright \otimes T \triangleleft$ (which equals $T^t \triangleright \otimes \triangleleft$ where T^t is the transpose of T) if T is a linear operator. Recall $\mathcal{U}(\gamma_1) = e^{L(1)}(-1)^{L(0)}$ (cf. (1.3.4)).

The proof is similar to [Gui23a, Lem. 10.2]. First, one may simplify discussions by evaluating the two sides (2.3.25) with $\mathbf{m}' \otimes \mathbf{m}$ for each $\mathbf{m} \in \mathbb{M}$, $\mathbf{m}' \in \mathbb{M}'$ to get elements of $A[[q_1, q_2]]$. As in [Gui23a, (10.13)], one proves

$$Y_{\mathbb{M},1}(\xi_1^{L(0)} u, \xi_1) q_{\bullet}^{\tilde{L}\bullet(0)} \triangleright \otimes \triangleleft = q_{\bullet}^{\tilde{L}\bullet(0)} \triangleright \otimes Y_{\mathbb{M}',1}((q_1/\xi_1)^{L(0)} \mathcal{U}(\gamma_1) u, q_1/\xi_1) \triangleleft \quad (2.3.26)$$

as elements of $(\mathbb{M} \otimes \mathbb{M}')[[\xi_1^{\pm 1}, q_1^{\pm 1}, q_2^{\pm 1}]]$. In other words,

$$\langle \mathbf{m}', Y_{\mathbb{M},1}(\xi_1^{L(0)} u, \xi_1) q_{\bullet}^{\tilde{L}\bullet(0)} \mathbf{m} \rangle = \langle Y_{\mathbb{M}',1}((q_1/\xi_1)^{L(0)} \mathcal{U}(\gamma_1) u, q_1/\xi_1) q_{\bullet}^{\tilde{L}\bullet(0)} \mathbf{m}', \mathbf{m} \rangle \quad (2.3.27)$$

which follows from (1.2.8) and (1.3.5), as indicated in the formulas before (10.13) of [Gui23a].

Now, we define an element of $(\mathbb{M} \otimes \mathbb{M}')[[\xi_1^{\pm 1}, \varpi_1^{\pm 1}, q_2^{\pm 1}]]$ to be

$$C(\xi_1, \varpi_1, q_2) = Y_{\mathbb{M},1}(\xi_1^{L(0)} u, \xi_1)(\xi_1 \varpi_1)^{\tilde{L}_1(0)} q_2^{\tilde{L}_2(0)} \blacktriangleright \otimes \blacktriangleleft \quad (2.3.28a)$$

By (2.3.26), we have

$$C(\xi_1, \varpi_1, q_2) = (\xi_1 \varpi_1)^{\tilde{L}_1(0)} q_2^{\tilde{L}_2(0)} \blacktriangleright \otimes Y_{\mathbb{M}',1}(\varpi_1^{L(0)} \mathcal{U}(\gamma_1) u, \varpi_1) \blacktriangleleft \quad (2.3.28b)$$

Set $D = f \cdot C$. As shown in the proof of [Gui23a, Lem. 10.2], we have the general fact about series:

$$\text{Res}_{\xi_1=0} D(\xi_1, \frac{q_1}{\xi_1}, q_2) \frac{d\xi_1}{\xi_1} = \text{Res}_{\varpi_1=0} D(\frac{q_1}{\varpi_1}, \varpi_1, q_2) \frac{d\varpi_1}{\varpi_1} \quad (2.3.29)$$

This proves (2.3.25). If we exchange 1 and 2, a similar description holds true.

Step 2. Define divisors of \mathcal{C} and $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$:

$$S_{\mathfrak{X}} = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i(\mathcal{B}) \quad S_{\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}} = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i \quad T_{\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}} = \sum_j \varsigma'_j + \sum_j \varsigma''_j$$

Choose $v \in H^0(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X},a_1,\dots,a_M} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}}))$. We claim that we have a formal power series expansion

$$v = \sum_{m,n \in \mathbb{N}} v_{m,n} q_1^m q_2^n, \quad (2.3.30)$$

where $v_{m,n} \in H^0(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}, \mathcal{V}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{X}},a_1,\dots,a_M} \otimes \omega_{\tilde{\mathcal{C}}}(\bullet(S_{\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}} + T_{\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}}))$.

Choose any precompact open subset $U \subset \tilde{\mathcal{C}}$ disjoint from $\varsigma'_1, \varsigma'_2, \varsigma''_1, \varsigma''_2$. We can find small enough $0 < \epsilon < r, 0 < \lambda < \rho$ such that $U \times \mathcal{D}_{\epsilon\lambda} \subset \mathcal{C}$ is disjoint from the sewing parts. This means the restriction of $\pi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ to $U \times \mathcal{D}_{\epsilon\lambda}$ equals $\tilde{\pi} : \tilde{\mathcal{C}} \times \mathcal{D}_{r\rho} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{r\rho}$. The section $v|_{U \times \mathcal{D}_{\epsilon\lambda}}$ of $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X},a_1,\dots,a_M} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}})$ can be regarded as a section of $\mathcal{V}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{X}} \times \mathcal{D}_{r\rho}} \otimes \omega_{\tilde{\mathcal{C}} \times \mathcal{D}_{r\rho}/\mathcal{D}_{r\rho}}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}})$. By taking power series expansion at $q_{\bullet} = 0$, $v|_{U \times \mathcal{D}_{\epsilon\lambda}}$ can be regarded as an element in $(\mathcal{V}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{X}},a_1,\dots,a_M} \otimes \omega_{\tilde{\mathcal{C}}}(\bullet(S_{\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}} + T_{\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}})))(U)[[q_1, q_2]]$. This defines (2.3.30) where $v_{m,n} \in H^0(\tilde{\mathcal{C}} - \{\varsigma'_1, \varsigma'_2, \varsigma''_1, \varsigma''_2\}, \mathcal{V}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{X}},a_1,\dots,a_M} \otimes \omega_{\tilde{\mathcal{C}}}(\bullet(S_{\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}} + T_{\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}}))$.

Recall by (2.3.7) that

$$W_1 = \mathcal{D}_{r_1} \times \mathcal{D}_{\rho_1} \times \mathcal{D}_{r_2\rho_2} \quad W'_1 = \mathcal{D}_{r_1}^{\times} \times \mathcal{D}_{\rho_1} \times \mathcal{D}_{r_2\rho_2} \quad W''_1 = \mathcal{D}_{r_1} \times \mathcal{D}_{\rho_1}^{\times} \times \mathcal{D}_{r_2\rho_2}$$

and that exchanging the subscripts 1, 2 above gives the description of W_2, W'_2, W''_2 . By the description of $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X},a_1,\dots,a_M}$ and $\omega_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}$ on W in (2.3.17), (2.3.18), $v|_{W_1 - \Sigma}$ is a sum of sections whose restrictions to W'_1 resp. W''_1 under the trivializations $\mathcal{U}_{\varrho}(\xi_1)$ resp. $\mathcal{U}_{\varrho}(\varpi_1)$ are

$$f(\xi_1, \frac{q_1}{\xi_1}, q_2) \xi_1^{L(0)} u \cdot \frac{d\xi_1}{\xi_1} \quad \text{resp.} \quad -f(\frac{q_1}{\varpi_1}, \varpi_1, q_2) \varpi_1^{L(0)} \mathcal{U}(\gamma_1) u \cdot \frac{d\varpi_1}{\varpi_1} \quad (2.3.31)$$

where $u \in \mathbb{V}$ and $f = f(\xi_1, \varpi_1, q_2) \in \mathcal{O}(W_1)$. Exchanging the roles of 1, 2 gives the description of $v|_{W_2-\Sigma}$. This shows that the $v_{m,n}$ in (2.3.30) has poles of orders at most $m+1$ (resp. $n+1$) at $\varsigma'_1, \varsigma''_1$ (resp. $\varsigma'_2, \varsigma''_2$). This completes the construction of (2.3.30).

Step 3. By setting $A = \mathbb{C}$ in (2.3.25) and using the fact that $v|_{W_1-\Sigma}$ is a finite sum of vectors of the form (2.3.31), we have the following equation of elements in $(\mathbb{M} \otimes \mathbb{M}')[[q_1, q_2]]$:

$$\sum_{m,n \in \mathbb{N}} (v_{m,n} \cdot q_{\bullet}^{\tilde{L}_{\bullet}(0)} \blacktriangleright \otimes \blacktriangleleft + q_{\bullet}^{\tilde{L}_{\bullet}(0)} \blacktriangleright \otimes v_{m,n} \cdot \blacktriangleleft) q_1^m q_2^n = 0, \quad (2.3.32)$$

where the residue action of $v_{m,n}$ on \mathbb{M} and \mathbb{M}' are as in (1.5.1) using local coordinates $\xi_1, \xi_2, \varpi_1, \varpi_2$.

On the other hand, since $\psi \in \mathcal{T}_{\tilde{x}, a_{\star}}^*(\mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{M} \otimes \mathbb{M}')$, for each $w \in \mathbb{W}$, considered as a constant section of $\mathbb{W} \otimes \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{B})$, the element $A_{m,n} \in \mathbb{C}[[q_1, q_2]]$ defined by

$$A_{m,n} := \psi((v_{m,n} \cdot w) \otimes (q_{\bullet}^{\tilde{L}_{\bullet}(0)} \blacktriangleright \otimes \blacktriangleleft)) + \psi(w \otimes (v_{m,n} \cdot q_{\bullet}^{\tilde{L}_{\bullet}(0)} \blacktriangleright \otimes \blacktriangleleft)) + \psi(w \otimes (q_{\bullet}^{\tilde{L}_{\bullet}(0)} \blacktriangleright \otimes v_{m,n} \cdot \blacktriangleleft))$$

equals 0. By (2.3.30) and (2.3.32), we have

$$0 = \sum_{m,n \in \mathbb{N}} A_{m,n} q_1^m q_2^n = \sum_{m,n} \psi((v_{m,n} \cdot w) \otimes (q_{\bullet}^{\tilde{L}_{\bullet}(0)} \blacktriangleright \otimes \blacktriangleleft)) q_1^m q_2^n = \tilde{\mathcal{S}}\psi(v \cdot w),$$

which proves $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}\psi$ vanishes on $\mathcal{J}^{\text{pre}}(\mathcal{B})$. \square

Proof of Thm. 2.3.9. Choose any $b \in \mathcal{B} - \Delta$. Since $\mathcal{W}_{\tilde{x}}(\mathbb{W}) \simeq \mathbb{W} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}}$ via $\mathcal{U}(\eta_{\bullet})$, $\mathcal{W}_{\tilde{x}}(\mathbb{W})(\mathcal{B})$ generates the fiber $\mathcal{W}_{\tilde{x}}(\mathbb{W})|_b \simeq \mathcal{W}_{\tilde{x}_b}(\mathbb{W})$. This fact, together with Prop. 2.3.6 and Cor. 2.2.7, shows that $\mathcal{J}^{\text{pre}}(\mathcal{B})$ generates $J(b) = (2.2.10)$. Thus, since $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}\psi$ vanishes on $\mathcal{J}^{\text{pre}}(\mathcal{B})$ by Prop. 2.3.10, $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}\psi|_b$ vanishes on $J(b)$. So $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}\psi|_b \in \mathcal{T}_{\tilde{x}_b, a_{\star}}^*(\mathbb{W})$. \square

2.4 The main example of sewing related to propagation

Let $\mathfrak{C} = (y_1, \dots, y_M; \theta_1, \dots, \theta_M | C | x_1, \dots, x_N)$ be an (M, N) -pointed compact Riemann surface with outgoing local coordinates. Assume we have local coordinates η_1, \dots, η_N defined on mutually disjoint neighborhoods V_1, \dots, V_N of x_1, \dots, x_N . Moreover, we choose $r_1, \dots, r_N > 0$ and assume that

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_i(V_i) &= \mathcal{D}_{r_i} & \text{for each } 1 \leq i \leq M \\ y_1, \dots, y_M, V_1, \dots, V_N & \text{are mutually disjoint} \end{aligned}$$

We let

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{P}_1 &= (\mathbb{P}^1 | 0, 1, \infty) & \mathfrak{P}_2 = \dots = \mathfrak{P}_N &= (\mathbb{P}^1 | 0, \infty) \\ \tilde{\mathfrak{X}} &= \mathfrak{C} \sqcup \mathfrak{P}_1 \sqcup \mathfrak{P}_2 \sqcup \dots \sqcup \mathfrak{P}_N \end{aligned}$$

where all marked points except y_1, \dots, y_M are incoming marked points. We will write $0, \infty$ as $0_i, \infty_i$ if we want to emphasize that they are the corresponding points in \mathfrak{P}_i . Let ζ be the standard coordinate of \mathbb{C} . Then \mathfrak{P}_1 is equipped with local coordinates $\zeta, \zeta -$

$1, 1/\zeta$ and $\mathfrak{P}_2, \dots, \mathfrak{P}_N$ are equipped with $\zeta, 1/\zeta$. Then each incoming marked point of $\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}$ is equipped with a local coordinate.

We sew $\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}$ along N pairs of points $(x_1, \infty_1), \dots, (x_N, \infty_N)$ using local coordinates $(\eta_1, 1/\zeta), \dots, (\eta_N, 1/\zeta)$ (cf. Fig. 2.4.1) to get a family \mathfrak{X} with base \mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet} .

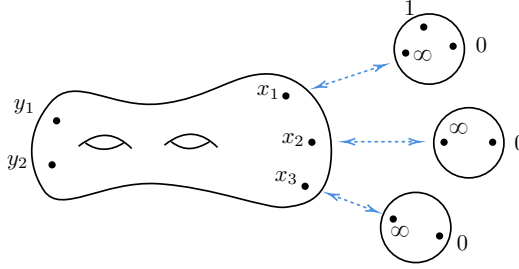


Figure 2.4.1

Remark 2.4.1. Let us visualize this sewing construction on each smooth fiber. Choose

$$b_\bullet = (b_1, \dots, b_N) \in \mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet}^\times \equiv \mathcal{D}_{r_1}^\times \times \dots \times \mathcal{D}_{r_N}^\times = \mathcal{B} - \Delta$$

The fiber \mathfrak{X}_{b_\bullet} is obtained by discarding small discs around $x_1, \dots, x_N \in \mathfrak{C}$ and $\infty_1 \in \mathfrak{P}_1, \dots, \infty_N \in \mathfrak{P}_N$, and filling the N holes of \mathfrak{C} using the remaining parts of $\mathfrak{P}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{P}_N$ by identifying each $\gamma_i \in \mathfrak{P}_i$ outside the discarded part with the point $p_i = \eta_i^{-1}(b_i \gamma_i)$ of \mathfrak{C} (since $\eta_i(p_i) \cdot 1/\zeta(\gamma_i) = b_i$, cf. (2.3.5)). The N holes of \mathfrak{C} have been filled. So \mathfrak{X}_{b_\bullet} as a Riemann surface is equivalent to C . The original $x_i \in \mathfrak{C}$ is discarded, and $0_i \in \mathfrak{P}_i$ becomes the point x_i on C . The original $1 \in \mathfrak{P}_1$ becomes $\eta_1^{-1}(b_1)$ on C .

The local coordinates at the marked points $y_1, \dots, y_M, \eta_1^{-1}(b_1), x_1, \dots, x_N$ of \mathfrak{X}_{b_\bullet} are

$$\theta_j \text{ at } y_j \quad b_1^{-1} \eta_1 - 1 \text{ at } \eta_1^{-1}(b_1) \quad b_i^{-1} \eta_i \text{ at } x_i \quad (2.4.1)$$

Remark 2.4.2. According to the above remark, when restricted to $\mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet}^\times$, we have

$$\mathfrak{X}_{\mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet}^\times} = (y_1, \dots, y_M; \theta_1, \dots, \theta_M | \pi : C \times \mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet}^\times \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet}^\times | \mu, x_1, \dots, x_N),$$

where π is the projection onto the \mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet} -component, $x_1, \dots, x_N, y_1, \dots, y_M$ are sections sending $b_\bullet = (b_1, \dots, b_N)$ to $(x_1, b_\bullet), \dots, (x_N, b_\bullet), (y_1, b_\bullet), \dots, (y_M, b_\bullet)$, and μ sends b_\bullet to $(\eta_1^{-1}(b_1), b_\bullet)$. The local coordinates can be determined fiberwisely by (2.4.1).

Choose a *finitely* admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times N}$ -module \mathbb{W} with contragredient module \mathbb{W}' . Note that $\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}$ has incoming marked points $x_1, \dots, x_N, \infty_N, 0_1, \dots, 0_N, 1, \infty_1, \dots, \infty_N$ where the 1 in the middle belongs to \mathfrak{P}_1 . We associate:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{W} & \text{ to the set of points } x_1, \dots, x_N \\ \mathbb{W} & \text{ to the set of points } 0_1, \dots, 0_N \\ \mathbb{V} & \text{ to the point } 1 \\ \mathbb{W}' & \text{ to the set of points } \infty_1, \dots, \infty_N \end{aligned} \quad (2.4.2)$$

Identify (where all \otimes are over \mathbb{C})

$$\begin{aligned}\mathscr{W}_{\mathfrak{C}}(\mathbb{W}) &= \mathbb{W}, & \mathscr{W}_{\mathfrak{P}_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup \mathfrak{P}_N}(\mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W}') &= \mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W}' \\ \mathscr{W}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}}(\mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W}') &= \mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W}' \\ \mathscr{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W}) &= \mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet}}\end{aligned}$$

via the trivializations defined by the chosen local coordinates.

Let $\phi : \mathbb{W} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be an element of $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{C}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^*(\mathbb{W})$, and let

$$\begin{aligned}\omega : \mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W}' &\rightarrow \mathbb{C} \\ w \otimes u \otimes w' &\mapsto \langle Y_1(u, 1)w, w' \rangle = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \langle Y_1(u)_n w, w' \rangle\end{aligned}\tag{2.4.3}$$

which is a conformal block associated to $\mathfrak{P}_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup \mathfrak{P}_N$. Then $\psi := \phi \otimes \omega$ is a partial conformal block for $\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}$ of multi-level a_1, \dots, a_M and its normalized sewing equals

$$\tilde{\mathcal{S}}\psi(u \otimes w) = q_2^{\widetilde{\text{wt}}_2(w)} \dots q_N^{\widetilde{\text{wt}}_N(w)} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} q_1^{\text{wt}(u) + \widetilde{\text{wt}}_1(w) - n - 1} \phi(Y_1(u)_n w)\tag{2.4.4}$$

if the vectors are homogeneous. (Note that $\widetilde{\text{wt}}_1(Y_1(u)_n w) = \text{wt}(u) + \widetilde{\text{wt}}_1(w) - n - 1$.) The a.l.u. convergence of (2.4.4) on \mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet} is clearly equivalent to the absolute convergence of

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} q_1^{\text{wt}(u) + \widetilde{\text{wt}}_1(w) - n - 1} \phi(Y_1(u)_n w)\tag{2.4.5}$$

on $|q_1| < r_1$. By Thm. 2.3.9, we immediately conclude:

Proposition 2.4.3. *If (2.4.5) convergences absolutely on $|q_1| < r_1$ for all u and w , then $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}\psi|_{\mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet}^\times} \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}_{\mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet}^\times}}^*(\mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W})$. Equivalently, $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}\psi|_{q_\bullet=b}$ belongs to $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}_{b, a_\star}}^*(\mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W})$ for each $b \in \mathcal{D}_{r_\bullet}^\times$.*

The local coordinates in (2.4.1) are not directly applicable to propagation. We define \mathfrak{Y} to be the same as \mathfrak{X}_{b_\bullet} as (M, N) -pointed surface but with different local coordinates:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathfrak{Y}_{b_1} &= (y_1, \dots, y_M; \theta_1, \dots, \theta_M | C | \eta_1^{-1}(b_1), x_1, \dots, x_N) \\ \text{local coordinates:} & \quad \theta_j \text{ at } y_j \quad \eta_1 - b_1 \text{ at } \eta_1^{-1}(b_1) \quad \eta_i \text{ at } x_i\end{aligned}\tag{2.4.6}$$

Then by Prop. 2.4.3 and (2.1.3), under the identification $\mathscr{W}_{\mathfrak{Y}_{b_1}}(\mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W}) = \mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W}$ via the trivialization defined by the local coordinates of \mathfrak{Y}_{b_1} we have:

Corollary 2.4.4. *Suppose that for each $u \in \mathbb{V}, w \in \mathbb{W}$,*

$$\imath\phi(u \otimes w) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} q_1^{-n-1} \phi(Y_1(u)_n w)\tag{2.4.7}$$

converges absolutely when $0 < |q_1| < r_1$. Choose $b_1 \in \mathcal{D}_{r_1}^\times$. Then $\imath\phi|_{q_1=b_1} : \mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ belongs to $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{Y}_{b_1, a_\star}}^(\mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W})$.*

2.5 Propagation of partial conformal blocks

In order to give a module structure on dual fusion products, we introduce propagation of dual fusion products. Fix a family of (M, N) -pointed compact Riemann surfaces with outgoing local coordinates $\mathfrak{X} = (\tau_1, \dots, \tau_M; \theta_1, \dots, \theta_N | \pi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{B} | \varsigma_1, \dots, \varsigma_N)$ with divisors defined as (2.2.1). Recall Asmp. 2.2.2.

Definition 2.5.1. Define

$$\wr \mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C} \times_{\mathcal{B}} (\mathcal{C} - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}) \quad \wr \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{C} - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}$$

The **propagated family** of \mathfrak{X} is an $(M, N + 1)$ -pointed family

$$\wr \mathfrak{X} = (\wr \tau_1, \dots, \wr \tau_M; \wr \theta_1, \dots, \wr \theta_N | \wr \pi : \wr \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \wr \mathcal{B} | \wr \sigma, \wr \varsigma_1, \dots, \wr \varsigma_N),$$

defined to be the pullback of \mathfrak{X} along $\pi : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ together with an extra incoming section

$$\wr \sigma : \wr \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \wr \mathcal{C}, x \mapsto (x, x) \quad \text{is the diagonal map}$$

Let pr_1, pr_2 be respectively the projection of $\wr \mathcal{C}$ onto the first component \mathcal{C} and the second one \mathcal{B} . Then

$$\wr \pi = \text{pr}_2 : \wr \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \wr \mathcal{B} \tag{2.5.1a}$$

$$\wr \tau_j : \wr \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \wr \mathcal{C}, x \mapsto (\tau_j(\pi(x)), x) \quad \wr \varsigma_i : \wr \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \wr \mathcal{C}, x \mapsto (\varsigma_i(\pi(x)), x) \tag{2.5.1b}$$

$$\wr \theta_j = \theta_j \circ \text{pr}_1 \tag{2.5.1c}$$

Remark 2.5.2. Note that if $F : \mathcal{B}' \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ and $G : \mathcal{B}'' \rightarrow \mathcal{B}'$ are holomorphic maps, then the pullback of the family \mathfrak{X} along $G \circ F$ is equal to the pullback along G of the pullback along F of \mathfrak{X} . Thus, from the fact that $\wr \mathfrak{X}$ is a pullback of \mathfrak{X} (together with an extra incoming section) and that \mathfrak{X}_b is the pullback of \mathfrak{X} along $\{b\} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{B}$ for each $b \in \mathcal{B}$, one easily sees that

$$(\wr \mathfrak{X})_{\mathcal{C}_b - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}} = \wr (\mathfrak{X}_b) \tag{2.5.2}$$

where $(\wr \mathfrak{X})_{\mathcal{C}_b - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}}$ is the pullback of $\wr \mathfrak{X}$ along $\mathcal{C}_b - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C} - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}$, i.e. the restriction of $\wr \mathfrak{X}$ to $\mathcal{C}_b - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}$.

Now suppose \mathbb{W} is a *finitely* admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times N}$ -module. Associate \mathbb{W} to $\varsigma_1, \dots, \varsigma_N$ in \mathfrak{X} and associate $\mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W}$ (which is a finitely admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times N}$ -module) to $\sigma, \wr \varsigma_1, \dots, \wr \varsigma_N$ in $\wr \mathfrak{X}$.

Proposition 2.5.3. For each $a_1, \dots, a_M \in \mathbb{N}$, there is a canonical isomorphism of $\mathcal{O}_{\wr \mathcal{B}}$ -modules:

$$\Psi_{\mathfrak{X}} : \mathscr{W}_{\wr \mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W}) \xrightarrow{\simeq} (\mathscr{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}}} \pi^* \mathscr{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}))|_{\mathcal{C} - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}} \tag{2.5.3}$$

satisfying the following fact: For every open subset $U \subset \mathcal{C} - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}$, every $\mu \in \mathcal{O}(U)$ univalent on each fiber $U_b = U \cap \pi^{-1}(b)$ (where $b \in \mathcal{B}$), and every local coordinates η_1, \dots, η_N of \mathfrak{X} at $\varsigma_1, \dots, \varsigma_N$, if we define the local coordinates of $\wr \mathfrak{X}$ at the incoming sections $\sigma, \wr \varsigma_1, \dots, \wr \varsigma_N$ to be $\Delta\mu, \wr \eta_1, \dots, \wr \eta_N$ where

$$\Delta\mu(x, y) = \mu(x) - \mu(y) \quad \forall (x, y) \in U \times_{\mathcal{B}} U \tag{2.5.4a}$$

$$\wr \eta_i = \eta_i \circ \text{pr}_1 \quad \text{is the pullback of } \eta_i \quad (2.5.4b)$$

then the following diagram commutes.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W})|_U & \xrightarrow[\simeq]{\Psi_{\mathfrak{X}}} & \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}}} \pi^* \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})|_U \\ & \searrow \mathcal{U}(\Delta\mu, \wr \eta_{\bullet}) & \swarrow \mathcal{U}_{\varrho}(\mu) \otimes \pi^* \mathcal{U}(\eta_{\bullet}) \\ & \mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}_U & \end{array} \quad (2.5.5)$$

Proof. Outside $D_{\mathfrak{X}}$, the sheaves $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_{\star}}$ and $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ are equals. So this proposition follows from [Gui22b, Prop. 6.2]. \square

Our main result in this section is parallel to [Gui22b, Thm. 7.1]. To prove this result, we first recall the following **strong residue theorem** for \mathfrak{X} , cf. [Gui22b, Thm. A.1].

Setting 2.5.4. Assume that \mathfrak{X} is equipped with local coordinates η_1, \dots, η_N at incoming marked points $\varsigma_1(\mathcal{B}), \dots, \varsigma_N(\mathcal{B})$. For each $j = 1, \dots, N$, choose a neighborhood $U_j \subset \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{B}}$ of $\varsigma_j(\mathcal{B})$ on which a local coordinate η_j is defined, and assume that U_j intersects only $\varsigma_j(\mathcal{B})$ among $\varsigma_1(\mathcal{B}), \dots, \varsigma_N(\mathcal{B}), \tau_1(\mathcal{B}), \dots, \tau_M(\mathcal{B})$.

$$\text{Identify } U_j = (\eta_j, \pi)(U_j) \subset \mathbb{C} \times \mathcal{B} \text{ via the biholomorphism } (\eta_j, \pi) \quad (2.5.6)$$

so that U_j becomes a neighborhood of $\{0\} \times \mathcal{B}$. Set

$$U_j^{\circ} := U_j - S_{\mathfrak{X}} = U_j - (\{0\} \times \mathcal{B}) \quad (2.5.7)$$

which is a subset of $\mathbb{C}^{\times} \times \mathcal{B}$. Let z be the standard coordinate of \mathbb{C} .

Theorem 2.5.5 (Strong residue theorem). Let \mathcal{E} be a holomorphic vector bundle of finite rank and \mathcal{E}^{\vee} be its dual vector bundle. Assume Setting 2.5.4. Assume that for each $1 \leq j \leq N$ we have trivialization

$$\mathcal{E}|_{U_j} \simeq E_j \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}_{U_j} \quad (2.5.8)$$

where E_j is finite dimensional vector space, and write the corresponding dual trivialization as

$$\mathcal{E}^{\vee}|_{U_j} \simeq E_j^{\vee} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}_{U_j}. \quad (2.5.9)$$

Identify $\mathcal{E}|_{U_j}, \mathcal{E}^{\vee}|_{U_j}$ with the above trivializations. Consider

$$s_j = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} e_{j,n} \cdot z^n \in (E_j \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{B}))((z)) \quad (2.5.10)$$

where $e_{j,n} \in E_j \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{B})$. For each $b \in \mathcal{B}$, if $\nu_b \in H^0(\mathcal{C}_b, \mathcal{E}^{\vee}|_{\mathcal{C}_b} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}_b}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}}(b)))$ whose series expansion in $U_{j,b} = U_j \cap \mathcal{C}_b$ is

$$\nu_b|_{U_{j,b}}(z) = \sum_n \phi_{j,n} z^n dz$$

where $\phi_{j,n} \in E_j^{\vee}$, we define the j -th residue pairing to be

$$\text{Res}_j \langle s_j, \nu_b \rangle = \text{Res}_{z=0} \left\langle \sum_n e_{j,n}(b) z^n, \sum_n \phi_{j,n} z^n \right\rangle dz \quad (2.5.11)$$

Then for arbitrary s_1, \dots, s_N as in (2.5.10), the following are equivalent:

- (1) There exists $s \in H^0(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{E}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}}))$ whose series expansion at $\varsigma_j(\mathcal{B})$ is s_j for $1 \leq j \leq N$. Namely if we view $s|_{U_j}$ as $s|_{U_j}(b, z)$, then its series expansion at $z = 0$ is (2.5.10).
- (2) For any $b \in \mathcal{B}$ and any $\nu_b \in H^0(\mathcal{C}_b, \mathcal{E}^\vee|_{\mathcal{C}_b} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}_b}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}}(b)))$,

$$\sum_{j=1}^N \text{Res}_j \langle s_j, \nu_b \rangle = 0.$$

Recall (2.5.4) for the notations $\Delta\mu$ and $\imath\eta_\bullet$.

Theorem 2.5.6. Let \mathbb{W} be a finitely admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times N}$ -module. Let $\phi : \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}}$ be a partial conformal block associated to \mathfrak{X} and \mathbb{W} of multi-level a_1, \dots, a_M . Then there is a unique $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}-S_{\mathfrak{X}}}$ -module morphism

$$\imath\phi : \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}}} \pi^* \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})|_{\mathcal{C}-S_{\mathfrak{X}}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}-S_{\mathfrak{X}}} \quad (2.5.12a)$$

whose restriction (cf. the identification (2.5.3)) to $\imath\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{C} - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}$:

$$\imath\phi : \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\imath\mathcal{B}} \quad (2.5.12b)$$

satisfies the following property:

“Choose any open subset $V \subset \mathcal{B}$ such that for each j the restricted family \mathfrak{X}_V has local coordinate η_j at $\varsigma_j(V)$, and choose a neighborhood U_j of $\varsigma_j(V)$ on which η_j is defined such that U_j intersects only $\varsigma_j(V)$ among $\varsigma_1(V), \dots, \varsigma_N(V), \tau_1(V), \dots, \tau_M(V)$.

$$\text{Identify} \quad U_j = (\eta_j, \pi)(U_j) \quad \text{via } (\eta_j, \pi) \quad (2.5.13a)$$

so that U_j is a neighborhood of $\{0\} \times V$ in $\mathcal{C} \times V$. Let

$$U_j^\circ := U_j - S_{\mathfrak{X}} = U_j - (\{0\} \times V) \quad (2.5.13b)$$

which is a subset of $\mathcal{C}^\times \times V$. Let z be the standard coordinate of \mathcal{C} .

$$\text{Identify} \quad \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})|_V = \mathbb{W} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}_V \quad \text{via } \mathcal{U}(\eta_\bullet) \quad (2.5.13c)$$

$$\text{Identify} \quad \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W})|_{U_j^\circ} = \mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}_{U_j^\circ} \quad \text{via } \mathcal{U}(\Delta\eta_j, \imath\eta_\bullet). \quad (2.5.13d)$$

For each $u \in \mathbb{V}, w \in \mathbb{W}$, consider w as a constant section of $\mathbb{W} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}(U_j^\circ)$ and $u \otimes w$ as a constant section of $\mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}(U_j^\circ)$. Then the following identity holds in $\mathcal{O}(V)[[z^{\pm 1}]]$:

$$\imath\phi(u \otimes w) = \phi(Y_j(u, z)w). \quad (2.5.14)$$

Here $Y_j(u, z)w = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} Y_j(u)_n w \cdot z^{-n-1}$ is an element in $\mathbb{W}((z))$ and $\imath\phi(u \otimes w) \in \mathcal{O}(U_j^\circ)$ is regarded as an element of $\mathcal{O}(V)[[z^{\pm 1}]]$ by taking Laurent series expansion.”

Moreover, we have $\imath\phi \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^*(\mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W})$.

For each $u \otimes w \in \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}}} \pi^* \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})|_{\mathcal{C}-S_{\mathfrak{X}}}$, we shall also write

$$\imath\phi(u, w) = \imath\phi(u \otimes w). \quad (2.5.15)$$

This theorem can be proved in a similar way as that of [Gui22b, Thm. 7.1], except that one should pay special attention to the outgoing sections $D_{\mathfrak{X}}$. We include a proof below for the readers convenience.

Proof. Step 1. We show that if V, U_\bullet are chosen and a morphism $\phi|_V : \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})|_V \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_V$ satisfies (2.5.14) (for all v and w) for a set of local coordinates η_\bullet , then it satisfies (2.5.14) for any other one η'_\bullet at $\varsigma_\bullet(V)$. Indeed, (2.5.14) is equivalent to that for each $\nu \in H^0(U_j^\circ, \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}}))$

$$\text{Res}_{\eta_j=0} \wr \phi(\nu \otimes w) = \phi(\nu *_j w) \quad (2.5.16)$$

where the action $\nu *_j w$ is defined as in (1.7.6a) and (2.2.6a) and is independent of the choice of η_j due to Rem. 2.2.9.

Step 2. Clearly $\wr \phi$ is determined by its restriction to $\wr \mathcal{B}$. We prove the uniqueness of the restricted propagation. Note that

$$\wr \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{C} - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}} = \bigcup_{b \in \mathcal{B}} \mathcal{C}_b - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}} \quad (2.5.17)$$

Thus, for two possible propagation $\wr_1 \phi, \wr_2 \phi$ of ϕ , it suffices to show that their restrictions to $\mathcal{C}_b - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}$ are equal for each $b \in \mathcal{B}$. By (2.5.2), this is equivalent to showing that $\wr_1 \phi, \wr_2 \phi$ are equal when restricted to the propagation $\wr(\mathfrak{X}_b)$ of \mathfrak{X}_b . Let Ω be the set of all $x \in \mathcal{C}_b - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}$ on a neighborhood of which $\wr_1 \phi$ agrees with $\wr_2 \phi$. Then Ω is open and intersects any connected component of \mathcal{C}_b by (2.5.14) and Asmp. 2.2.2. If Γ is a connected open subset of $\mathcal{C}_b - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}$ intersecting Ω such that the restriction $\mathcal{W}_{\wr(\mathfrak{X}_b)}(\mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W})|_\Gamma$ is equivalent to $\mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}_\Gamma$, then by the fact that holomorphic functions on a connected Riemann surface are determined by their values on any non-empty open subset, we have $\Gamma \subset \Omega$. So Ω is closed, and hence must be $\mathcal{C}_b - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}$. This proves the uniqueness.

Step 3. Now we prove the existence of propagation. If we can construct $\wr \phi|_V$ for all open $V \subset \mathcal{B}$ satisfying the conditions as stated in this proposition, then by the uniqueness proved in Step 2, we may glue all these $\wr \phi|_V$ together to get $\wr \phi$. Thus, we assume without loss of generality that $\mathcal{B} = V$ and choose U_\bullet, η_\bullet as stated in this proposition.

By (2.5.13c), we have

$$\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_\star} \otimes \pi^* \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) = \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_\star} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{W}. \quad (2.5.18)$$

By Prop. 2.5.3, we make identification

$$\mathcal{W}_{\wr \mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W}) = (\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_\star}|_{\mathcal{C} - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}}) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{W} \quad (2.5.19)$$

By the commutative diagram (2.5.5), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{W}_{\wr \mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W})|_{U_j^\circ} &= (\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_\star}|_{U_j^\circ}) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{W} \stackrel{\cong}{=} \mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{U_j^\circ} \\ \cong &: \text{both via (2.5.13d) and via } \mathcal{U}_\varrho(\eta_j) \otimes 1 \end{aligned} \quad (2.5.20)$$

For each $k \in \mathbb{N}$, let $\mathcal{E} = (\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_\star}^{\leq k})^\vee$ be the dual bundle of $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_\star}^{\leq k}$. Then the identification

$$\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_\star}^{\leq k}|_{U_j} = \mathbb{V}^{\leq k} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}_{U_j} \quad \text{via } \mathcal{U}_\varrho(\eta_j) \quad (2.5.21)$$

is compatible with identification (2.5.9) in Thm. 2.5.5 if we choose the E_j in Thm. 2.5.5 to be $(\mathbb{V}^{\leq k})^\vee$. Choose $w \in \mathbb{W}$ and let $e_{j,n} \in (\mathbb{V}^{\leq k})^\vee \otimes \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{B})$ be determined by

$$e_{j,n} : u \in \mathbb{V}^{\leq k} \mapsto \phi(Y_j(u)_{-n-1}w) \in \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{B}). \quad (2.5.22)$$

Define $s_j = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} e_{j,n} z^n$ for $1 \leq j \leq N$. By the compatibility of the identifications (2.5.20) and (2.5.21), for each $\nu_b \in H^0(\mathcal{C}_b, \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}_b, a_\star} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}_b}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}}(b)))$, the j -th residue pairing defined in Thm. 2.5.5 equals

$$\text{Res}_j \langle s_j, \nu_b \rangle = \langle \phi|_b, \nu_b *_j w \rangle$$

where w is considered as a section of $\mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}_b}(\mathbb{W}) = \mathbb{W}$. Since $\phi|_b$ vanishes on $H^0(\mathcal{C}_b, \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}_b, a_\star} \otimes \omega_{\mathcal{C}_b}(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}}(b))) \cdot \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}_b}(\mathbb{W})$ for each $b \in \mathcal{B}$ due to Prop. 2.2.14, we see that

$$\sum_{j=1}^N \text{Res}_j \langle s_j, \nu_b \rangle = \sum_{j=1}^N \langle \phi|_b, \sigma *_j w \rangle = 0,$$

which implies that s_1, \dots, s_N satisfy (2) in Thm. 2.5.5. So there exists $s \in H^0(\mathcal{C}, (\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_\star}^{\leq k})^\vee(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}}))$ as in (1) of Thm. 2.5.5. Its restriction to $\mathcal{C} - S_{\mathfrak{X}}$ defines an $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}-S_{\mathfrak{X}}}$ -module morphism $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_\star}^{\leq k}|_{\mathcal{C}-S_{\mathfrak{X}}-D_{\mathfrak{X}}} \otimes w \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}-S_{\mathfrak{X}}-D_{\mathfrak{X}}}$. Since these morphisms are compatible for different k and w , we can extend them $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}-S_{\mathfrak{X}}}$ -linearly to a morphism $\imath\phi : (\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_\star}|_{\mathcal{C}-S_{\mathfrak{X}}}) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}-S_{\mathfrak{X}}}$, which satisfies (2.5.14).

Step 4. Finally, we prove that $\imath\phi$ is a partial conformal block. By (2.5.17) and Prop. 2.2.14, it suffices to check that $\imath\phi|_{\mathcal{C}_b-S_{\mathfrak{X}}-D_{\mathfrak{X}}}$ is a partial conformal block of multi-level a_\star associated to the family (2.5.2). Thus, by focusing on \mathfrak{X}_b and its propagation $\imath(\mathfrak{X}_b) = (2.5.2)$, we may replace \mathfrak{X} with \mathfrak{X}_b so that \mathfrak{X} is a single pointed surface. By shrinking U_j , we may assume that $\eta_j(U_j) = \mathcal{D}_{r_j}$ for some $r_j > 0$. Since the LHS of (2.5.14) is a holomorphic function on the punctured disc $U_j^\circ = \mathcal{D}_{r_j}^\times$, the RHS of (2.5.14) converges absolutely on $\mathcal{D}_{r_j}^\times$. Thus, by Cor. 2.4.4 and Prop. 2.2.14, we have $\imath\phi \in \mathcal{T}_{(\imath\mathfrak{X})_{U_j^\circ, a_1, \dots, a_M}}^*(\mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W})$ for each j . Hence $\imath\phi \in \mathcal{T}_{\imath\mathfrak{X}, a_\star}^*(\mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W})$ by Prop. 2.2.15. \square

Recall Def. 1.2.2.

Corollary 2.5.7. Choose $a_1, \dots, a_M \in \mathbb{N}$.

$$\mathfrak{X} = (y_1, \dots, y_M; \theta_1, \dots, \theta_M | C | x_1, \dots, x_N, z_1, \dots, z_L)$$

be an $(M, N + L)$ -pointed compact Riemann surface with outgoing local coordinates and

$$S_{\mathfrak{X}} = x_1 + \dots + x_N + z_1 + \dots + z_L, \quad D_{\mathfrak{X}} = y_1 + \dots + y_M.$$

We assume $x_1, \dots, x_N, z_1, \dots, z_L$ are incoming marked points and y_1, \dots, y_M are outgoing ones. Instead of Asmp. 2.1.2, we assume a stronger condition:

$$\text{Each connected component of } C \text{ contains at least one of } x_1, \dots, x_N. \quad (2.5.23)$$

Choose local coordinates $\eta_1, \dots, \eta_N, \varpi_1, \dots, \varpi_L$ at $x_1, \dots, x_N, z_1, \dots, z_L$. Associate a finitely admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times N}$ -module \mathbb{W} to x_1, \dots, x_N and a finitely admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times L}$ -module \mathbb{M} to z_1, \dots, z_L .

$$\text{Identify} \quad \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{M}) = \mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{M} \quad \text{via } \mathcal{U}(\eta_\bullet, \varpi_\bullet).$$

Suppose that \mathbb{E} is a generating subset of \mathbb{M} . Then any partial conformal block $\phi \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_\star}^*(\mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{M})$ is determined by its values on $\mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{E}$.

Proof. By induction on the k in (1.2.1), it suffices to show that if $\phi \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_\star}^*(\mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{M})$ vanishes on $\mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{E}$, then ϕ vanishes on $\mathbb{W} \otimes Y_j(u)_n \mathbb{E}$ for each $u \in \mathbb{V}$, $1 \leq j \leq L$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. As in (2.5.19), we make identification

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{M}) &= (\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M} \otimes \pi^* \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{M}))|_{C-S_{\mathfrak{X}}-D_{\mathfrak{X}}} \\ &= \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}|_{C-S_{\mathfrak{X}}-D_{\mathfrak{X}}} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{M}. \end{aligned}$$

via Prop. 2.5.3. By (2.5.23), the connected component C_j of C containing z_j contains one of x_1, \dots, x_N , say x_1 . For each $w \in \mathbb{W}$, $m \in \mathbb{E}$, in $\mathbb{C}((z))$ we have

$$\phi(Y_1(u, z)w \otimes m) = 0, \quad \forall u \in \mathbb{V}.$$

Thus, by (2.5.14), the $\imath\phi : \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{M}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C-S_{\mathfrak{X}}-D_{\mathfrak{X}}}$ vanishes on a neighborhood of x_1 . As in the proof-Step 2 of Thm. 2.5.6, the set Ω of $x \in C_j - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}$ on a neighborhood of which $\imath\phi$ vanishes is an open and closed subset. So $\Omega = C_j - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}$, i.e., $\imath\phi$ vanishes on $C_j - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}$. Therefore, by (2.5.14), in $\mathbb{C}((z))$ we have

$$\phi(w \otimes Y_j(u, z)m) = 0,$$

which finishes the proof. \square

Corollary 2.5.8. Let $a_1, \dots, a_M \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $\mathfrak{X} = (y_1, \dots, y_M; \theta_1, \dots, \theta_M | C | x_1, \dots, x_N)$ be an (M, N) -pointed compact Riemann surface with outgoing local coordinates. Associate a finitely admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times N}$ -module \mathbb{W} to x_1, \dots, x_N and let $\phi \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^*(\mathbb{W})$. Identify

$$\mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W}) = (\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M} |_{C-S_{\mathfrak{X}}-D_{\mathfrak{X}}}) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$$

by Prop. 2.5.3. Then for each $x \in C - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}$, $\imath\phi|_x$ is the unique linear map $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}|_x \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ which belongs to $\mathcal{T}_{(\imath\mathfrak{X})_x, a_\star}^*(\mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W})$ and satisfies

$$\imath\phi|_x(1 \otimes w) = \phi(w) \tag{2.5.24}$$

for each $w \in \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$. Thus, we have a linear isomorphism

$$\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_\star}^*(\mathbb{W}) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{T}_{(\imath\mathfrak{X})_x, a_\star}^*(\mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W}) \quad \phi \mapsto \imath\phi|_x \tag{2.5.25}$$

Proof. By Assumption 2.1.2, each connected component of $(\imath\mathfrak{X})_x$ contains one of the incoming marked points x_1, \dots, x_N . Thus $(\imath\mathfrak{X})_x$ satisfies (2.5.23) if we set $L = 1$, $z_1 = x$. Note that 1 generates \mathbb{V} as a finitely admissible \mathbb{V} -module. Thus, the uniqueness statement in the corollary follows from Cor. 2.5.7.

We claim that $\imath\phi(1 \otimes w) = \phi(w)$ holds as a holomorphic function on $C - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}$. By (2.5.14), this relation holds on punctured disks around x_1, \dots, x_N . So it holds on $C - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}$ by complex analysis.

Clearly (2.5.25) is injective. For each $\psi \in \mathcal{T}_{(\imath\mathfrak{X})_x, a_\star}^*(\mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W})$, if we let $\phi : \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be $\phi(w) = \psi(1 \otimes w)$ for each $w \in \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$, then $\psi = \imath\phi|_x$. So (2.5.25) is surjective. \square

2.6 Double propagation

Fix an (M, N) -pointed compact Riemann surface with outgoing local coordinates $\mathfrak{X} = (y_1, \dots, y_M; \theta_1, \dots, \theta_M | C | x_1, \dots, x_N)$. Here we assume x_1, \dots, x_N are incoming marked points and y_1, \dots, y_M are outgoing marked points as usual. Choose neighborhoods W_1, \dots, W_M of y_1, \dots, y_M , on which the local coordinates $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_M$ are defined. $S_{\mathfrak{X}}$ and $D_{\mathfrak{X}}$ are defined in (2.1.1).

Definition 2.6.1. The **double propagation** $\imath^2 \mathfrak{X}$ of \mathfrak{X} is defined by $\imath(\imath \mathfrak{X})$, where $\imath \mathfrak{X}$ is the propagated family of \mathfrak{X} . It is a family of $(M, N + 2)$ -pointed compact Riemann surfaces.

Remark 2.6.2. Recall the notation (0.A.1). We can write $\imath^2 \mathfrak{X}$ in details as

$$\begin{aligned} \imath^2 \mathfrak{X} = & (\imath^2 y_1, \dots, \imath^2 y_M; \imath^2 \theta_1, \dots, \imath^2 \theta_M | \\ & \imath^2 \pi : C \times \text{Conf}^2(C - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}) \rightarrow \text{Conf}^2(C - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}) | \\ & \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \imath^2 x_1, \dots, \imath^2 x_N) \end{aligned} \quad (2.6.1)$$

where $\imath^2 \pi$ is the projection onto the second component. The sections

$$\imath^2 x_i, \imath^2 y_j, \sigma_k : \text{Conf}^2(C - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}) \rightarrow C \times \text{Conf}^2(C - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}})$$

are defined by

$$\imath^2 x_i(z_1, z_2) = (x_i, z_1, z_2) \quad (2.6.2a)$$

$$\imath^2 y_j(z_1, z_2) = (y_j, z_1, z_2) \quad (2.6.2b)$$

$$\sigma_k(z_1, z_2) = (z_k, z_1, z_2) \quad (2.6.2c)$$

$\imath^2 y_{\bullet}$ are the outgoing sections, and $\sigma_{\bullet}, \imath^2 x_{\bullet}$ are the incoming sections.

$$\imath^2 \theta_j = \theta_j \circ \text{pr}_1 \quad (2.6.2d)$$

(where $\text{pr}_1 : C \times \text{Conf}^2(C - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}) \rightarrow C$ is the projection onto the first component) is the local coordinate of $\imath^2 \mathfrak{X}$ at $y_j \times \text{Conf}^2(C - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}})$.

Remark 2.6.3. Suppose that the local coordinates η_1, \dots, η_N at the incoming marked points x_1, \dots, x_N are chosen. Then the local coordinates of $\imath^2 \mathfrak{X}$ at the incoming marked points $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \imath^2 x_1, \dots, \imath^2 x_N$ can be described as follows. The local coordinates at $x_i \times \text{Conf}^2(C - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}})$ are defined by

$$\imath^2 \eta_i = \eta_i \circ \text{pr}_1 \quad (2.6.3a)$$

Suppose V is an open subset of $C - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}$, which admits a univalent function $\mu \in \mathcal{O}(V)$. Then the local coordinate $\Delta_k \mu$ of the restricted family $(\imath^2 \mathfrak{X})_V$ at $\sigma_k(V)$ is defined by

$$\Delta_k \mu(x, z_1, z_2) = \mu(x) - \mu(z_k), \quad k = 1, 2 \quad (2.6.3b)$$

whenever this expression is definable. Thus, $\Delta_1 \mu, \Delta_2 \mu, \imath^2 \eta_1, \dots, \imath^2 \eta_N$ are the local coordinates associated respectively to $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \imath^2 x_1, \dots, \imath^2 x_N$, written for simplicity as

$$(\Delta_{\bullet} \mu, \imath^2 \eta_{\bullet}) := (\Delta_1 \mu, \Delta_2 \mu, \imath^2 \eta_1, \dots, \imath^2 \eta_N)$$

For each a_1, \dots, a_M , define an infinite-rank locally free \mathcal{O}_{C^2} -module

$$\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\boxtimes 2} := \mathrm{pr}_1^* \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M} \otimes \mathrm{pr}_2^* \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}$$

where $\mathrm{pr}_i : C^2 \rightarrow C$ is the projection onto the i -th component. If $V \subset C - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}$ is an open subset and $\mu \in \mathcal{O}(V)$ is univalent, then we have a trivialization

$$\mathrm{pr}_i^* \mathcal{U}_e(\mu) : \mathrm{pr}_i^* \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M} \big|_{\mathrm{pr}_i^{-1}(V)} \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{V} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathrm{pr}_i^{-1}(V)} \quad (2.6.4)$$

Choose a finitely admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times N}$ -module \mathbb{W} . Associate \mathbb{W} to x_1, \dots, x_N of \mathfrak{X} and $\mathbb{V}^{\otimes 2} \otimes \mathbb{W}$ (which is finitely admissible) to $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \imath^2 x_1, \dots, \imath^2 x_N$. The following proposition is analogous to Prop. 2.5.3.

Proposition 2.6.4. *We have a canonical isomorphism of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathrm{Conf}^2(C - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}})}$ -modules*

$$\mathcal{W}_{\imath^2 \mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{V}^{\otimes 2} \otimes \mathbb{W}) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\boxtimes 2} \big|_{\mathrm{Conf}^2(C - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}})} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$$

such that for any two disjoint open subsets $V_1, V_2 \subset C - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}$, any univalent $\mu_1 \in \mathcal{O}(V_1), \mu_2 \in \mathcal{O}(V_2)$, and any local coordinates η_{\bullet} at the incoming marked points x_{\bullet} , the restriction of this isomorphism to $V_1 \times V_2$ makes the following diagram commutes.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{W}_{\imath^2 \mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{V}^{\otimes 2} \otimes \mathbb{W}) \big|_{V_1 \times V_2} & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\boxtimes 2} \big|_{V_1 \times V_2} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) \\ & \searrow \mathcal{U}(\Delta_{\bullet}, \mu_{\bullet}, \imath^2 \eta_{\bullet}) & \swarrow \mathrm{pr}_1^* \mathcal{U}_e(\mu_1) \otimes \mathrm{pr}_2^* \mathcal{U}_e(\mu_2) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{U}(\eta_{\bullet}) \\ & \mathbb{V}^{\otimes 2} \otimes \mathbb{W} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}_{V_1 \times V_2} & \end{array}$$

Proof. The proof is similar to Prop. 2.5.3 and is exactly the same as [Gui22b, Prop. 8.1]. So we omit the proof. \square

Choose $a_1, \dots, a_M \in \mathbb{N}$. Choose

$$\phi \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^*(\mathbb{W}).$$

By Thm. 2.5.6, we have double propagation

$$\imath^2 \phi = \imath(\imath \phi) \in \mathcal{T}_{\imath^2 \mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^*(\mathbb{V}^{\otimes 2} \otimes \mathbb{W})$$

By Prop. 2.6.4, we can view $\imath^2 \phi$ as an $\mathcal{O}_{\mathrm{Conf}^2(C - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}})}$ -module morphism

$$\imath^2 \phi : \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\boxtimes 2} \big|_{\mathrm{Conf}^2(C - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}})} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathrm{Conf}^2(C - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}})}. \quad (2.6.5)$$

Our main result in this section is parallel to Thm. 8.2 in [Gui22b] and is significant for the construction of \mathbb{V} -module structures of dual tensor products. Before describing this result, we introduce some notations.

For each open subsets $V_1, V_2 \subset C - D_{\mathfrak{X}}$ (not necessarily disjoint), we write

$$\mathrm{Conf}(V_{\bullet} - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}) = (V_1 \times V_2) \cap \mathrm{Conf}^2(C - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}) \quad (2.6.6a)$$

If $v_i \in \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}(V_i)$ ($i = 1, 2$) and $w \in \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}_{\bullet})$, write

$$\imath^2 \phi(v_1, v_2, w) = \imath^2 \phi(\text{pr}_1^* v_1 \otimes \text{pr}_2^* v_2 |_{\text{Conf}(V_{\bullet} - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}})} \otimes w) \quad (2.6.6b)$$

which is an element of $\mathcal{O}(\text{Conf}(V_{\bullet} - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}))$. Here, v_2 is for the first propagation, and v_1 is for the second one. (We are following the rule that the section for the last propagation is written on the leftmost side.) We use the following two symbols

$$\imath^2 \phi(v_1, v_2, w)|_{p_1, p_2} \equiv \imath(\imath \phi(v_1, v_2, w)|_{p_2})|_{p_1} \quad (2.6.6c)$$

to denote the value of the holomorphic function $\imath^2 \phi(v_1, v_2, w)$ at $(p_1, p_2) \in \text{Conf}(V_{\bullet} - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}})$.

Theorem 2.6.5. *For each $1 \leq i \leq N$, choose a local coordinate η_i at x_i defined on a neighborhood $U_i \subset C - D_{\mathfrak{X}}$ of x_i . Let V_1, V_2 be non-necessarily disjoint open subsets of $C - D_{\mathfrak{X}}$. Choose univalent functions $\mu_k \in \mathcal{O}(V_k)$ for $k = 1, 2$. Identify*

$$\mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) = \mathbb{W} \quad \text{via } \mathcal{U}(\eta_{\bullet}) \quad (2.6.7a)$$

$$\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}|_{V_k} = \mathbb{V} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}_{V_k} \quad \text{via } \mathcal{U}_{\varrho}(\mu_k) \quad (2.6.7b)$$

(Note that $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_{\bullet}}$ equals $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ outside $D_{\mathfrak{X}}$.) Choose $v_k \in \mathbb{V} \otimes \mathcal{O}(V_k)$. Choose $w \in \mathbb{W}$ and $(p_1, p_2) \in \text{Conf}(V_{\bullet} - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}})$. The following are true.

- (1) Suppose that $V_1 = U_i$ (where $1 \leq i \leq N$), that V_1 contains only p_1, x_i among p_1, p_2, x_{\bullet} , that $\mu_1 = \eta_i$, and that V_1 contains the closed disc with center x_i and radius $|\eta_i(p_1)|$ under the coordinate η_i . Then

$$\imath^2 \phi(v_1, v_2, w)|_{p_1, p_2} = \imath \phi(v_2, Y_i(v_1, z)w)|_{p_2}|_{z=\eta_i(p_1)}$$

where the series of z on the RHS converges absolutely to the LHS, and v_1 is considered as an element of $\mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{C}((z))$ by taking power series expansion with respect to $z = \eta_i$ at x_i .

- (2) Suppose that $V_1 = V_2$, that V_2 contains only p_1, p_2 among p_1, p_2, x_{\bullet} , that $\mu_1 = \mu_2$, and that V_2 contains the closed disc with center p_2 and radius $|\mu_2(p_1) - \mu_2(p_2)|$ under the coordinate μ_2 . Then

$$\imath^2 \phi(v_1, v_2, w_{\bullet})|_{p_1, p_2} = \imath \phi(Y(v_1, z)v_2, w)|_{p_2}|_{z=\mu_2(p_1)-\mu_2(p_2)}$$

where the series of z on the RHS converges absolutely to the LHS, and v_1 is considered as an element of $\mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{C}((z))$ by taking power series expansion with respect to $z = \mu_2 - \mu_2(p_2)$ at p_2 .

- (3) $\imath^2 \phi(\mathbf{1}, v_2, w)|_{p_1, p_2} = \imath \phi(v_2, w)|_{p_2}$.
- (4) $\imath^2 \phi(v_1, v_2, w)|_{p_1, p_2} = \imath^2 \phi(v_2, v_1, w)|_{p_2, p_1}$.

Notice that by (2.5.24) we have

$$\imath \phi(\mathbf{1}, w)|_{p_2} = \phi(w) \quad (2.6.8)$$

Proof. When v_1, v_2 are constant sections, (1) and (2) follow from Thm. 2.5.6. The general case follows immediately. (3) follows from Cor. 2.5.8 by considering the partial conformal block $\imath\phi|_{p_2}$ associated to $(\imath\mathfrak{X})_{p_2}$ and $\mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W}$. To prove (4), consider the two partial conformal blocks of multi-level a_\star associated to $(\imath^2\mathfrak{X})_{p_1, p_2}$ defined by

$$(v_1, v_2, w) \mapsto \imath^2\phi(v_1, v_2, w)|_{p_1, p_2} \quad (v_1, v_2, w) \mapsto \imath^2\phi(v_2, v_1, w)|_{p_2, p_1} \\ (\text{where } v_1, v_2 \in \mathbb{V}, w \in \mathbb{W})$$

(Note that the second one belongs to $\mathcal{T}_{(\imath^2\mathfrak{X})_{p_1, p_2}}^*(\mathbb{V}^{\otimes 2} \otimes \mathbb{W})$ because the linear functional $(v_2, v_1, w) \mapsto \imath^2\phi(v_2, v_1, w)|_{p_2, p_1}$ belongs to $\mathcal{T}_{(\imath^2\mathfrak{X})_{p_2, p_1}}^*(\mathbb{V}^{\otimes 2} \otimes \mathbb{W})$.) By (3) and (2.6.8), they are equal when $v_1 = v_2 = \mathbf{1}$. By Cor. 2.5.7, they are equal for all v_1, v_2 . \square

Let $\text{Conf}^2(C - S_{\mathfrak{X}}) = \{(x, y) \in C - S_{\mathfrak{X}} : x \neq y\}$. With the help of Thm. 2.6.5-(4), we show:

Proposition 2.6.6. *The morphism $\imath^2\phi$ in (2.6.5) can be extended (necessarily uniquely) to an $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Conf}^2(C - S_{\mathfrak{X}})}$ -module morphism*

$$\imath^2\phi : \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\boxtimes 2}|_{\text{Conf}^2(C - S_{\mathfrak{X}})} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\text{Conf}^2(C - S_{\mathfrak{X}})}. \quad (2.6.9)$$

Proof. It suffices to prove that for any open sets $V_1, V_2 \subset C - S_{\mathfrak{X}}$ and any $v_i \in \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}(V_i)$ (where $(i = 1, 2)$), the holomorphic function

$$f = \imath^2\phi(v_1, v_2, w) \quad (2.6.10)$$

on $(V_1 - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}) \times (V_2 - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}) - \Gamma$ extends to a holomorphic function on $(V_1 - S_{\mathfrak{X}}) \times (V_2 - S_{\mathfrak{X}}) - \Gamma$ where $\Gamma = \{(x, x) : x \in C\}$.

By (2.5.12a) of Thm. 2.5.6 (applied to the family $\imath\mathfrak{X}$), f is holomorphic on $(V_1 - S_{\mathfrak{X}}) \times (V_2 - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}) - \Gamma$. By Thm. 2.6.5-(4) and (2.5.12a), f is holomorphic on $(V_1 - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}) \times (V_2 - S_{\mathfrak{X}}) - \Gamma$. Thus f is holomorphic on $(V_1 - S_{\mathfrak{X}}) \times (V_2 - S_{\mathfrak{X}}) - \Gamma - Y$ where $Y = \{(y_i, y_j) : 1 \leq i, j \leq M\}$. Since every closed complex submanifold of codimension at least 2 is a removable singularity (cf. e.g. [GR84, Thm. 7.1.2]), f is holomorphic on $(V_1 - S_{\mathfrak{X}}) \times (V_2 - S_{\mathfrak{X}}) - \Gamma$. \square

3 Dual fusion products

Throughout this chapter, we assume the following setting.

Setting 3.0.1. Fix an (M, N) -pointed compact Riemann surface with outgoing local coordinates $\mathfrak{X} = (y_1, \dots, y_M; \theta_1, \dots, \theta_M | C | x_1, \dots, x_N)$ with incoming marked points x_1, \dots, x_N and outgoing ones y_1, \dots, y_M satisfying Asmp. 2.1.2. Choose neighborhoods W_1, \dots, W_M of y_1, \dots, y_M , on which the local coordinates $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_M$ are defined. We assume that

$$W_1, \dots, W_M, x_1, \dots, x_N \text{ are mutually disjoint.} \quad (3.0.1)$$

$S_{\mathfrak{X}}$ and $D_{\mathfrak{X}}$ are defined in (2.1.1). Associate a finitely admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times N}$ -module \mathbb{W} to x_1, \dots, x_N .

3.1 $\square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ is a weak $\mathbb{V}^{\times M}$ -module

Recall Def. 2.1.7. Choose any $\phi \in \square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$. Then there exist a_1, \dots, a_M such that $\phi \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^*(\mathbb{W})$. Fix $w \in \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$. By Thm. 2.5.6 (and recall (2.5.15)), we have a morphism of $\mathcal{O}_{C-S_{\mathfrak{X}}}$ -modules:

$$\imath\phi(-, w) : \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}|_{C-S_{\mathfrak{X}}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C-S_{\mathfrak{X}}}. \quad (3.1.1)$$

Recall that $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_{\star}}$ is a subsheaf of $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}} = \mathcal{V}_C$ and that we have trivialization

$$\mathcal{U}_{\varrho}(\theta_j) : \mathcal{V}_C|_{W_j} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{V} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}_{W_j} \quad (3.1.2)$$

Define $Y_j(\cdot)_n : \mathbb{V} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) \rightarrow \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})^*$ by

$$\boxed{\langle Y_j(v)_n \phi, w \rangle = \text{Res}_{\theta_j=0} \imath\phi(\mathcal{U}_{\varrho}(\theta_j)^{-1}v, w) \theta_j^n d\theta_j} \quad (3.1.3)$$

for each $v \in \mathbb{V} \subset \mathbb{V} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}(W_j)$, $w \in \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$, and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Proposition 3.1.1. *Let $\phi \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^*(\mathbb{W})$. Then for each homogeneous $v \in \mathbb{V}$ we have*

$$Y_j(v)_n \phi = 0 \quad \text{if } n \geq \text{wt}(v) + a_j \quad (3.1.4)$$

Thus $Y_j(v, z)\phi$ belongs to $\mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})^*((z))$ if we write

$$Y_j(v, z)\phi = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} Y_j(v)_n \phi \cdot z^{-n-1}$$

A converse of this proposition is given by Cor. 3.2.3.

Proof. Choose any homogeneous vector $v \in \mathbb{V}$. By (2.1.2), $\theta_j^{\text{wt}(v)+a_j} \mathcal{U}_{\varrho}(\theta_j)^{-1}v$ belongs to $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_{\star}}(W_j)$. Thus, by (3.1.1), $\imath\phi(\mathcal{U}_{\varrho}(\theta_j)^{-1}v, w) \theta_j^{\text{wt}(v)+a_j}$ has removable singularity at y_j (i.e. at $\theta_j = 0$). This proves (3.1.4). \square

By Prop. 2.6.6, we have the double propagation

$$\imath^2\phi(w) : \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\boxtimes 2}|_{\text{Conf}^2(C-S_{\mathfrak{X}})} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\text{Conf}^2(C-S_{\mathfrak{X}})} \quad (3.1.5)$$

where $w \in \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ is chosen. This morphism restricts to

$$\imath^2\phi(w) : \mathcal{V}_{C-S_{\mathfrak{X}}-D_{\mathfrak{X}}}^{\boxtimes 2} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\text{Conf}^2(C-S_{\mathfrak{X}}-D_{\mathfrak{X}})}. \quad (3.1.6)$$

Remark 3.1.2. For each open subset $V \subset C$ and each $v \in \mathcal{V}_C(V)$, $w \in \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$, $\imath\phi(v, w)$ is understood as

$$\imath\phi(v|_{V-S_{\mathfrak{X}}-D_{\mathfrak{X}}}, w) \in \mathcal{O}(V-S_{\mathfrak{X}}-D_{\mathfrak{X}}) \quad (3.1.7a)$$

which has finite poles at y_1, \dots, y_M by (3.1.1) (cf. the proof of Prop. 3.1.1). Similarly, if $V_1, V_2 \subset C$ are open, for each $u \in \mathcal{V}_C(V_1)$, $v \in \mathcal{V}_C(V_2)$, $\imath^2\phi(u, v, w)$ is understood to be

$$\imath^2\phi(u|_{V_1-S_{\mathfrak{X}}-D_{\mathfrak{X}}}, v|_{V_2-S_{\mathfrak{X}}-D_{\mathfrak{X}}}, w) \in \mathcal{O}(\text{Conf}(V_{\bullet}-S_{\mathfrak{X}}-D_{\mathfrak{X}})) \quad (3.1.7b)$$

(recall (2.6.6a) for the notation), which has finite poles at y_1, \dots, y_M by (3.1.5).

Note that by the uniqueness part of Thm. 2.5.6, the expressions $\imath\phi(v, w)$ and $\imath^2\phi(u, v, w)$ are independent of the choice of a_1, \dots, a_M satisfying that ϕ belongs to $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_{\star}}^*(\mathbb{W})$.

Proposition 3.1.3. *For any homogeneous $v \in \mathbb{V}$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $\phi \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_j, \dots, a_M}^*(\mathbb{W})$, we have*

$$Y_j(v)_n \phi \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a'_j, \dots, a_M}^*(\mathbb{W}) \quad \text{where } a'_j = a_j + \max\{0, \text{wt}(v) - n - 1\}$$

In particular, for each $v \in \mathbb{V}$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$Y_j(v)_n : \Box_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) \rightarrow \Box_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$$

Proof. Step 1. Fix $w \in \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$. Fix $1 \leq j \leq M$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, and $v \in \mathbb{V}$. Then $\mathcal{U}_{\varrho}(\theta_j)^{-1}v \in \mathcal{V}_C(W_j)$. For each $u \in \mathcal{V}_C(W)$ where $W \subset C - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}$ is open, note that $f = \imath^2 \phi(u, \mathcal{U}_{\varrho}(\theta_j)^{-1}v, w) \in \mathcal{O}((W \times W_j) \cap \text{Conf}^2(C))$. Define

$$\psi(u) = \text{Res}_{\theta_j=0} \imath^2 \phi(u, \mathcal{U}_{\varrho}(\theta_j)^{-1}v, w) \theta_j^n d\theta_j \in \mathcal{O}(W) \quad (3.1.8)$$

where θ_j and Res are for the second variable of f . Recall that \mathcal{V}_C equals $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a'_j, \dots, a_M}$ outside y_{\star} . So ψ is an $\mathcal{O}_{C-S_{\mathfrak{X}}-D_{\mathfrak{X}}}$ -module morphism $\mathcal{V}_{a_1, \dots, a'_j, \dots, a_M}|_{C-S_{\mathfrak{X}}-D_{\mathfrak{X}}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C-S_{\mathfrak{X}}-D_{\mathfrak{X}}}$. Let us prove that this morphism has removable singularity at y_1, \dots, y_M . Namely, we show

$$\text{Claim: } \psi \text{ is an } \mathcal{O}_{C-S_{\mathfrak{X}}}\text{-module morphism } \mathcal{V}_{a_1, \dots, a'_j, \dots, a_M}|_{C-S_{\mathfrak{X}}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C-S_{\mathfrak{X}}} \quad (3.1.9)$$

Suppose that the claim is proved. Our goal is to prove that for each $\sigma \in H^0(C, \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a'_j, \dots, a_M} \otimes \omega_C(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}}))$, $Y_j(v)_n \phi$ vanishes on the vector $\sigma \cdot w$ of $\mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ defined in Def. 2.1.5. Let ψ also denote the $\mathcal{O}_{C-S_{\mathfrak{X}}}$ -module morphism

$$\psi \otimes \mathbf{1} : \mathcal{V}_{a_1, \dots, a'_j, \dots, a_M}|_{C-S_{\mathfrak{X}}} \otimes \omega_{C-S_{\mathfrak{X}}} \rightarrow \omega_{C-S_{\mathfrak{X}}}$$

So $\psi(\sigma) \in \omega_{C-S_{\mathfrak{X}}}(C - S_{\mathfrak{X}})$. By Residue Theorem/Stokes Theorem,

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \text{Res}_{x_i} \psi(\sigma) = 0.$$

For each $1 \leq i \leq N$, choose a local coordinate η_i at x_i , and assume that η_i is defined on a neighborhood U_i containing only x_i among all the incoming and outgoing marked points. Identify $\mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) = \mathbb{W}$ via $\mathcal{U}(\eta_{\bullet})$. Notice that if $u \in \mathcal{V}_C(U_i)$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(u) &\stackrel{(3.1.8)}{\underset{\text{Thm. 2.6.5-(1)}}{=}} \text{Res}_{\theta_j=0} \imath \phi(\mathcal{U}_{\varrho}(\theta_j)^{-1}v, Y_i(\mathcal{U}_{\varrho}(\eta_i)u, \eta_i)w) \theta_j^n d\theta_j \\ &\stackrel{(3.1.3)}{=} \langle Y_j(v)_n \phi, Y_i(\mathcal{U}_{\varrho}(\eta_i)u, \eta_i)w \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (3.1.10)$$

From this one concludes (recalling (1.5.1))

$$\text{Res}_{x_i} \psi(\sigma) = \text{Res}_{\eta_i=0} \langle Y_j(v)_n \phi, Y_i(\mathcal{U}_{\varrho}(\eta_i)\sigma, \eta_i)w \rangle = \langle Y_j(v)_n \phi, \sigma *_{\eta_i} w \rangle$$

and hence $\langle Y_j(v)_n \phi, \sigma \cdot w \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^N \langle Y_j(v)_n \phi, \sigma *_{\eta_i} w \rangle = 0$. This finishes the proof of the proposition.

Step 2. Let us prove the claim in Step 1. First, let $i \neq j$ and choose a neighborhood W of y_i . By Prop. 2.6.6, if $u \in \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a'_j, \dots, a_M}(W)$ then $\imath^2 \phi(u, \mathcal{U}_\theta(\theta_j)^{-1} \theta_j^{a_j + L(0)} v, w)$ is holomorphic on $(W \times W_j) \cap \text{Conf}^2(C)$, and hence $\psi(u)$ has removable singularities at y_i . This proves that ψ is an $\mathcal{O}_{C-S_{\mathfrak{X}}-y_j}$ -module morphism $\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a'_j, \dots, a_M}|_{C-S_{\mathfrak{X}}-y_j} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C-S_{\mathfrak{X}}-y_j}$.

It remains to show that the morphism ψ has removable singularity at y_j . Identify

$$\mathcal{V}_C|_{W_j} = \mathbb{V} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}_{W_j} \quad \text{via } \mathcal{U}_\theta(\theta_j) \quad (3.1.11a)$$

$$W_j = \theta_j(W_j) \quad \text{via } \theta_j \quad (3.1.11b)$$

Let z, ζ both denote the standard coordinates of \mathbb{C} , which are equivalent to θ_j . In the following, when discussing two-variable meromorphic functions, we let ζ (resp. z) be the first (resp. second) complex variable.

To complete the proof of the claim, it suffices to show that for each homogeneous $u \in \mathbb{V}$, considered as a constant section of $\mathcal{V}_C(W_j)$, the holomorphic function $\psi(u) = \phi(u)(\zeta)$ on $W_j - \{y_j\}$ has poles of order at most $\text{wt}(u) + a'_j$ at y_j . Set $f = f(\zeta, z)$ to be

$$f = \imath^2 \phi(u, v, w) \in \mathcal{O}(\text{Conf}^2(W_j - \{y_j\})).$$

where ζ is for u and z is for v . By Prop. 2.6.6,

$$\zeta^{a_j + \text{wt}(u)} z^{a_j + \text{wt}(v)} f(\zeta, z) \in \mathcal{O}(\text{Conf}^2(W_j)). \quad (3.1.12)$$

Choose anticlockwise circles C_1, C_2, C_3 in W_j surrounding y_j with radii $r_1 < r_2 < r_3$. For each $z \in C_2$, choose a circle $C(z)$ centered at z with radius less than $r_3 - r_2$ and $r_2 - r_1$. Let $m \in \mathbb{Z}$. By Cauchy's theorem/Residue theorem,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Res}_{\zeta=0} \zeta^m \psi(u) d\zeta &= \oint_{C_3} \oint_{C_2} \zeta^m z^n f(\zeta, z) \frac{dz}{2\pi i} \frac{d\zeta}{2\pi i} = \oint_{C_2} \oint_{C_3} \zeta^m z^n f(\zeta, z) \frac{d\zeta}{2\pi i} \frac{dz}{2\pi i} \\ &= \oint_{C_2} \oint_{C_1} \zeta^m z^n f(\zeta, z) \frac{d\zeta}{2\pi i} \frac{dz}{2\pi i} + \oint_{C_2} \oint_{C(z)} \zeta^m z^n f(\zeta, z) \frac{d\zeta}{2\pi i} \frac{dz}{2\pi i}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.1.13)$$

For fixed $z \in C_2$, by (3.1.12), $\zeta^{a_j + \text{wt}(u)} f(\zeta, z)$ has removable singularity at $\zeta = 0$ when z is away from 0. So the first term on the RHS of (3.1.13) equals 0 whenever $m \geq a_j + \text{wt}(u)$. By Thm. 2.6.5-(2), the second term equals

$$\begin{aligned} &\oint_{C_2} \oint_{C(z)} \zeta^m z^n f(\zeta, z) \frac{d\zeta}{2\pi i} \frac{dz}{2\pi i} = \oint_{C_2} \oint_{C(z)} \zeta^m z^n \imath^2 \phi(u, v, w) \frac{d\zeta}{2\pi i} \frac{dz}{2\pi i} \\ &= \oint_{C_2} \oint_{C(z)} \zeta^m z^n \imath \phi(Y(u, \zeta - z)v, w) \frac{d\zeta}{2\pi i} \frac{dz}{2\pi i} \\ &= \sum_{l \in \mathbb{N}} \binom{m}{l} \oint_{C_2} \oint_{C(z)} (\zeta - z)^l z^{m+n-l} \imath \phi(Y(u, \zeta - z)v, w) \frac{d\zeta}{2\pi i} \frac{dz}{2\pi i} \\ &= \sum_{l \in \mathbb{N}} \binom{m}{l} \oint_{C_2} z^{m+n-l} \imath \phi(Y(u)_l v, w) \frac{dz}{2\pi i} = \sum_{l \in \mathbb{N}} \binom{m}{l} \langle Y(Y(u)_l v)_{m+n-l} \phi, w \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (3.1.14)$$

By (3.1.4), (3.1.14) equals 0 whenever

$$m + n - l \geq \text{wt}(Y(u)_l v) + a_j = \text{wt}(u) + \text{wt}(v) - l - 1 + a_j,$$

and hence when

$$m \geq \text{wt}(u) + \text{wt}(v) + a_j - n - 1.$$

In conclusion, when $m \geq a_j + \text{wt}(u) + \max\{0, \text{wt}(v) - n - 1\} = \text{wt}(u) + a'_j$, (3.1.13) equals 0. This finishes the proof of our claim. \square

Prop. 3.1.1 and 3.1.3 tell us $(\boxtimes_{\mathbb{X}}(\mathbb{W}), Y_j)$ is a **linear representation** of \mathbb{V} in the following sense.

Definition 3.1.4. Let \mathbb{X} be a vector space and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{V} &\rightarrow (\text{End}(\mathbb{X}))[[z^{\pm 1}]] \\ u &\mapsto Y_{\mathbb{X}}(u, z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} Y_{\mathbb{X}}(u)_n z^{-n-1} \end{aligned}$$

be a linear map. If for each $v \in \mathbb{V}$ and $w \in \mathbb{X}$,

$$Y_{\mathbb{X}}(v, z)w \in \mathbb{X}((z)),$$

then we call $(\mathbb{X}, Y_{\mathbb{X}})$ (or simply \mathbb{X}) a **linear representation** \mathbb{V} .

To prove that $(\boxtimes_{\mathbb{X}}(\mathbb{W}), Y_j)$ is a weak \mathbb{V} -module for each $1 \leq j \leq M$ we need the following criterion. Let \mathbb{X}° be a subspace of the dual space \mathbb{X}^* . We say that \mathbb{X}° is a **dense subspace** of \mathbb{X}^* , if the only vector $w \in \mathbb{X}$ satisfying $\langle w', w \rangle = 0$ for all $w' \in \mathbb{X}^{\circ}$ is 0.

Proposition 3.1.5. Let \mathbb{X} be a linear representation of \mathbb{V} with $Y_{\mathbb{X}}(\mathbf{1}, z) = \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{X}}$. Let \mathbb{X}^* be a dense subspace \mathbb{X}° . Assume that for each $u, v \in \mathbb{V}$, $w \in \mathbb{X}$, $w' \in \mathbb{X}^{\circ}$, there exists $\epsilon > 0$ and $f = f(\zeta, z) \in \mathcal{O}(\text{Conf}^2(\mathcal{D}_{\epsilon}^{\times}))$, such that for any $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $z \in \mathcal{D}_{\epsilon}^{\times}$, the LHS of the following (as Laurent series of z) converge absolutely to the RHS:

$$\langle Y_{\mathbb{X}}(v, z) Y_{\mathbb{X}}(u)_n w, w' \rangle = \text{Res}_{\zeta=0} f(\zeta, z) \zeta^n d\zeta, \quad (3.1.15a)$$

$$\langle Y_{\mathbb{X}}(Y(u)_n v, z) w, w' \rangle = \text{Res}_{\zeta-z=0} f(\zeta, z) (\zeta - z)^n d\zeta, \quad (3.1.15b)$$

and for any $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $\zeta \in \mathcal{D}_{\epsilon}^{\times}$, the LHS of the following converges absolutely to the RHS:

$$\langle Y_{\mathbb{X}}(u, \zeta) Y_{\mathbb{X}}(v)_n w, w' \rangle = \text{Res}_{z=0} f(\zeta, z) z^n dz. \quad (3.1.15c)$$

Then $(\mathbb{X}, Y_{\mathbb{X}})$ is a weak \mathbb{V} -module.

Proof. Choose anticlockwise circles C_1, C_2, C_3 in $\mathcal{D}_{\epsilon}^{\times}$ surrounding 0 with radii $r_1 < r_2 < r_3$. For each $z \in C_2$, choose a circle $C(z)$ centered at z with radius less than $r_3 - r_2$ and $r_2 - r_1$. Choose $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$. By Cauchy's theorem in complex analysis, we have $P(z) = Q(z) - R(z)$, where

$$P(z) = \oint_{C(z)} f(\zeta, z) \zeta^m (\zeta - z)^n \frac{d\zeta}{2\pi i},$$

$$Q(z) = \oint_{C_3} f(\zeta, z) \zeta^m (\zeta - z)^n \frac{d\zeta}{2\pi i},$$

$$R(z) = \oint_{C_1} f(\zeta, z) \zeta^m (\zeta - z)^n \frac{d\zeta}{2\pi i}.$$

By (3.1.15b), we can compute

$$\begin{aligned}
P(z) &= \oint_{C(z)} f(\zeta, z) \sum_{l \in \mathbb{N}} \binom{m}{l} z^{m-l} (\zeta - z)^{n+l} \frac{d\zeta}{2\pi i} \\
&\stackrel{(3.1.15b)}{=} \sum_{l \in \mathbb{N}} \binom{m}{l} z^{m-l} \langle Y_{\mathbb{X}}(Y(u)_{n+l}v, z)w, w' \rangle.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.1.16}$$

where the RHS converges absolutely. Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned}
R(z) &= \oint_{C_1} f(\zeta, z) \sum_{l \in \mathbb{N}} (-1)^{n-l} \binom{n}{l} z^{n-l} \zeta^{m+l} \frac{d\zeta}{2\pi i} \\
&\stackrel{(3.1.15a)}{=} \sum_{l \in \mathbb{N}} (-1)^{n-l} \binom{n}{l} z^{n-l} \langle Y_{\mathbb{X}}(v, z)Y_{\mathbb{X}}(u)_{m+l}w, w' \rangle.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.1.17}$$

Since $P(z) = Q(z) - R(z)$ holds for all $z \in C_2$, for each $h \in \mathbb{Z}$ we have

$$\oint_{C_2} P(z) z^h \frac{dz}{2\pi i} = \oint_{C_2} Q(z) z^h \frac{dz}{2\pi i} - \oint_{C_2} R(z) z^h \frac{dz}{2\pi i}. \tag{3.1.18}$$

We compute

$$\begin{aligned}
&\oint_{C_2} Q(z) z^h \frac{dz}{2\pi i} = \oint_{C_2} \oint_{C_3} \zeta^m f(\zeta, z) (\zeta - z)^n z^h \frac{d\zeta}{2\pi i} \frac{dz}{2\pi i} \\
&= \oint_{C_3} \oint_{C_2} \zeta^m f(\zeta, z) (\zeta - z)^n z^h \frac{dz}{2\pi i} \frac{d\zeta}{2\pi i} \\
&= \sum_{l \in \mathbb{N}} \oint_{C_3} \oint_{C_2} \zeta^{m+n-l} \cdot (-1)^l \binom{n}{l} f(\zeta, z) z^{h+l} \frac{dz}{2\pi i} \frac{d\zeta}{2\pi i} \\
&\stackrel{(3.1.15c)}{=} \sum_{l \in \mathbb{N}} (-1)^l \binom{n}{l} \langle Y_{\mathbb{X}}(u)_{m+n-l}Y_{\mathbb{X}}(v)_{h+l}w, w' \rangle
\end{aligned} \tag{3.1.19}$$

Substituting (3.1.16), (3.1.17), and (3.1.19) into (3.1.18), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{l \in \mathbb{N}} \binom{m}{l} \langle Y_{\mathbb{X}}(Y(u)_{n+l}v)_{m+h-l}w, w' \rangle \\
&= \sum_{l \in \mathbb{N}} (-1)^l \binom{n}{l} \langle Y_{\mathbb{X}}(u)_{m+n-l}Y_{\mathbb{X}}(v)_{h+l}w, w' \rangle \\
&\quad - \sum_{l \in \mathbb{N}} (-1)^{n-l} \binom{n}{l} \langle Y_{\mathbb{X}}(v)_{n+h-l}Y_{\mathbb{X}}(u)_{m+l}w, w' \rangle.
\end{aligned}$$

Since \mathbb{X}° is dense in \mathbb{X}^* , the Jacobi identity (1.1.2) holds for $Y_{\mathbb{X}}$. This, together with the assumption $Y_{\mathbb{X}}(\mathbf{1}, z) = \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{X}}$, proves that \mathbb{X} is a weak module. \square

Lemma 3.1.6. Choose $\phi \in \square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Choose $v \in \mathbb{V}$. Identify $W_j = \theta_j(W_j)$ via θ_j so that θ_j becomes the standard coordinate z . Then for each section $u \in \mathcal{V}_{C-S_{\mathfrak{X}}-D_{\mathfrak{X}}}$ and $w \in \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$,

$$\imath(Y_j(v)_n \phi)(u, w) = \text{Res}_{z=0} \imath^2 \phi(u, \mathcal{U}_{\theta}(\theta_j)^{-1}v, w) z^n dz \quad (3.1.20)$$

where z is for the second variable of $\imath^2 \phi(u, \mathcal{U}_{\theta}(\theta_j)^{-1}v, w)$.

Proof. When u is defined on a neighborhood U_i of x_i on which η_i is defined,

$$\begin{aligned} \imath(Y_j(v)_n \phi)(u, w) &\stackrel{(2.5.14)}{=} (Y_j(v)_n \phi)(Y_i(\mathcal{U}_{\theta}(\eta_i)u, \eta_i)w) \\ &\stackrel{(3.1.3)}{=} \text{Res}_{z=0} \imath \phi(\mathcal{U}_{\theta}(\theta_j)^{-1}v, Y_i(\mathcal{U}_{\theta}(\eta_i)u, \eta_i)w) z^n dz \\ &\stackrel{\text{Thm. 2.6.5-(1)}}{=} \text{Res}_{z=0} \imath^2 \phi(u, \mathcal{U}_{\theta}(\theta_j)^{-1}v, w) z^n dz. \end{aligned}$$

(Note that in the above derivation, we have exchanged the order of $\text{Res}_{z=0}$ and the infinite sum in the Laurent series about the variable η_i . This is legitimate because $\imath^2 \phi(u, \mathcal{U}_{\theta}(\theta_j)^{-1}v, w)$ is holomorphic, or alternatively because of Thm. 2.5.6.) So, in this case, (3.1.20) holds on $U_i - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}$. As in Proof-Step 2 of Thm. 2.5.6, one shows that if Ω denotes the set of all $x \in C - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}$ satisfying that there is a neighborhood W of x such that (3.1.20) holds for all $u \in \mathcal{V}_C(W)$, then Ω is both open and closed in $C - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}$ and is intersecting U_1, \dots, U_N ; one thus concludes $\Omega = C - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}}$ thanks to Asmp. 2.1.2. \square

Corollary 3.1.7. Choose $\phi \in \square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ and $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Assume the identifications (3.1.11). Choose $u, v \in \mathbb{V}$, considered as constant sections of $\mathbb{V} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}(W_j)$. Choose any $w \in \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$. Then

$$\langle Y_j(u)_m Y_j(v)_n \phi, w \rangle = \text{Res}_{\zeta=0} \text{Res}_{z=0} \imath^2 \phi(u, v, w) \zeta^m z^n dz d\zeta. \quad (3.1.21)$$

Here $\imath^2 \phi(u, v, w)$ is considered as a holomorphic function $\imath^2 \phi(u, v, w)(\zeta, z)$ on $\text{Conf}^2(W_j - \{y_j\})$, and the variables ζ and z are for u, v respectively.

Proof. In (3.1.20), set $u = u \in \mathcal{V}_C(W_j)$. Apply $\text{Res}_{\zeta=0}(-)d\zeta$ to (3.1.20) and use (3.1.3). \square

Lemma 3.1.8. For each $1 \leq j \leq M$, $(\square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}), Y_j)$ is a weak \mathbb{V} -module.

Proof. By Prop. 3.1.1 and 3.1.3, $(\square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}), Y_j)$ is a linear representation of \mathbb{V} . We shall check that $\mathbb{X} = \square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ and $Y_{\mathbb{X}} = Y_j$ satisfy the conditions in Prop. 3.1.5.

The natural linear map $\mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) \rightarrow \square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})^*$ clearly has dense range \mathfrak{X}° . Moreover, by Cor. 2.5.8, for each $\mathfrak{w} \in \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$, $\imath \phi(\mathbf{1}, \mathfrak{w})$ is a constant function with value $\phi(\mathfrak{w})$. So

$$\langle Y_j(\mathbf{1})_n \phi, \mathfrak{w} \rangle = \text{Res}_{\theta_j=0} \imath \phi(\mathbf{1}, \mathfrak{w}) \theta_j^n d\theta_j = \phi(\mathfrak{w}) \delta_{n, -1}$$

which proves $Y_j(\mathbf{1}, z) = \mathbf{1}_{\square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})}$.

Assume the identifications (3.1.11). Choose $u, v \in \mathbb{V}$, $\phi \in \square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$, $\mathfrak{w} \in \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$. Choose $\epsilon > 0$ such that $\mathcal{D}_\epsilon \subset W_j$ and let ζ, z be standard coordinates of W_j , which are equivalent to θ_j . Let $f \in \mathcal{O}(\text{Conf}^2(\mathcal{D}_\epsilon^\times))$ be

$$f(\zeta, z) = \imath^2 \phi(u, v, \mathfrak{w})(\zeta, z).$$

Then by Cor. 3.1.7 and Thm. 2.6.5-(4), (3.1.15a) and (3.1.15c) hold for $w = \phi$ and w' the corresponding vector of \mathfrak{W} in $\mathbb{X}^* = \square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})^*$ and for all n . To verify (3.1.15b), we compute

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Res}_{z=0} \text{Res}_{\zeta-z=0} f(\zeta, z) \cdot (\zeta - z)^n z^m d\zeta dz \\
&= \text{Res}_{z=0} \text{Res}_{\zeta-z=0} \imath^2 \phi(u, v, \mathfrak{w})(\zeta, z) \cdot (\zeta - z)^n z^m d\zeta dz \\
&\stackrel{\text{Thm. 2.6.5-(2)}}{=} \text{Res}_{z=0} \text{Res}_{\zeta-z=0} \imath \phi(Y(u, \zeta - z)v, \mathfrak{w})(\zeta, z) \cdot (\zeta - z)^n z^m d\zeta dz \\
&= \text{Res}_{z=0} \imath \phi(Y(u)_n v, \mathfrak{w})(z) \cdot z^m dz \\
&= \langle Y_j(Y(u)_n v)_m \phi, \mathfrak{w} \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

This finishes the proof. \square

Theorem 3.1.9. $(\square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}), Y_1, \dots, Y_M)$ is a weak $\mathbb{V}^{\times M}$ -module.

Proof. For each $1 \leq j \leq M$, assume the identifications (3.1.11). Since we have proved Lemma 3.1.8, it remains to show that Y_i commutes with Y_j for $i \neq j$. Let ζ, z be respectively the standard coordinate of W_i and W_j . Choose $u, v \in \mathbb{V}$, considered as constant sections of $\mathcal{V}_C(W_i), \mathcal{V}_C(W_j)$ respectively. Choose $w \in \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$. Then by Lem. 3.1.6,

$$\imath(Y_j(v)_n \phi)(u, w) = \text{Res}_{z=0} \imath^2 \phi(u, v, w) z^n dz.$$

Apply $\text{Res}_{\zeta=0}(-)d\zeta$ to both sides. Then, by (3.1.3), we have

$$\langle Y_i(u)_m Y_j(v)_n \phi, w \rangle = \text{Res}_{\zeta=0} \text{Res}_{z=0} \imath^2 \phi(u, v, w)(\zeta, z) \cdot \zeta^m z^n dz d\zeta. \quad (3.1.22)$$

Similarly, we have

$$\langle Y_j(v)_n Y_i(u)_m \phi, w \rangle = \text{Res}_{z=0} \text{Res}_{\zeta=0} \imath^2 \phi(v, u, w)(z, \zeta) \cdot \zeta^m z^n d\zeta dz.$$

The above two expressions are equal by Thm. 2.6.5-(4). Therefore $Y_i(u)_m$ commutes with $Y_j(v)_n$. \square

Recall Def. A.2.1 for the definition of generalized modules.

Corollary 3.1.10. Suppose that for each $a_1, \dots, a_M \in \mathbb{N}$, $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^*(\mathbb{W})$ is finite-dimensional. Then $\square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ is a generalized $\mathbb{V}^{\otimes M}$ -module.

Proof. By Thm. 3.1.9 and Cor. A.2.4 (together with Prop. 3.1.3). \square

3.2 The canonical conformal block \mathfrak{J} associated to $\square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$

Recall Setting 3.0.1 in which a finitely admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times N}$ -module \mathbb{W} is associated to x_1, \dots, x_N , and the local coordinates $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_M$ are associated to the outgoing marked points. Associate the weak $\mathbb{V}^{\times M}$ -module $\square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ (cf. Thm. 3.1.9) to y_1, \dots, y_M , and view \mathfrak{X} as an $(M + N)$ -pointed surface.

Theorem 3.2.1. Choose local coordinates η_1, \dots, η_N of C at x_1, \dots, x_N . Define a linear map

$$\mathfrak{J} : \mathbb{W} \otimes \square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad w \otimes \phi \mapsto \phi(\mathcal{U}(\eta_{\bullet})^{-1} w). \quad (3.2.1)$$

Then we have $\mathfrak{J} \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}}^*(\mathbb{W} \otimes \square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}))$ in the sense of Def. 1.5.2.

We call \mathfrak{I} the **canonical conformal block associated to** $\square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ (more precisely, associated to \mathfrak{X} and $\mathbb{W} \otimes \square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$).

Proof. Identify $\mathscr{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ with \mathbb{W} via $\mathcal{U}(\eta_{\bullet})$. Choose any $\phi \in \square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ and $w \in \mathbb{W}$. Denote the tensor product of $\imath\phi(\cdot, w) : \mathcal{V}_{C-S_{\mathfrak{X}}-D_{\mathfrak{X}}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C-S_{\mathfrak{X}}-D_{\mathfrak{X}}}$ and $\mathbf{1} : \omega_{C-S_{\mathfrak{X}}-D_{\mathfrak{X}}} \rightarrow \omega_{C-S_{\mathfrak{X}}-D_{\mathfrak{X}}}$ also by

$$\imath\phi(\cdot, w) : \mathcal{V}_C \otimes \omega_C|_{C-S_{\mathfrak{X}}-D_{\mathfrak{X}}} \rightarrow \omega_{C-S_{\mathfrak{X}}-D_{\mathfrak{X}}}$$

Choose $\sigma \in H^0(C, \mathcal{V}_C \otimes \omega_C(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}} + \bullet D_{\mathfrak{X}}))$. Recall notations (1.5.1). Then for each $1 \leq i \leq N$,

$$\phi(\sigma *_i w) \stackrel{(1.5.1a)}{=} \text{Res}_{x_i} \phi(Y_i(\mathcal{U}_{\varrho}(\eta_i)\sigma, \eta_i)w) \stackrel{(2.5.14)}{=} \text{Res}_{x_i} \imath\phi(\sigma, w). \quad (3.2.2)$$

For each $1 \leq j \leq M$,

$$(\sigma *_j \phi)(w) \stackrel{(1.5.1a)}{=} \langle \text{Res}_{y_j} Y_j(\mathcal{U}_{\varrho}(\theta_j)\sigma, \theta_j)\phi, w \rangle \stackrel{(3.1.3)}{=} \text{Res}_{y_j} \imath\phi(\sigma, w). \quad (3.2.3)$$

Therefore, by residue theorem/Stokes theorem and that $\imath\phi(\sigma, w) \in \omega_C(C - S_{\mathfrak{X}} - D_{\mathfrak{X}})$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{I}(\sigma \cdot (w \otimes \phi)) &= \sum_{i=1}^N \mathfrak{I}((\sigma *_i w) \otimes \phi) + \sum_{j=1}^M \mathfrak{I}(w \otimes (\sigma *_j \phi)) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N \phi(\sigma *_i w) + \sum_{j=1}^M (\sigma *_j \phi)(w) = \sum_{i=1}^N \text{Res}_{x_i} \imath\phi(\sigma, w) + \sum_{j=1}^M \text{Res}_{y_j} \imath\phi(\sigma, w) \end{aligned}$$

equals zero. □

Remark 3.2.2. From the above proof, it is clear that Thm. 3.2.1 is equivalent to that for each $\sigma \in H^0(C, \mathcal{V}_C \otimes \omega_C(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}} + \bullet D_{\mathfrak{X}}))$, $\phi \in \square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$, and $w \in \mathscr{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$, we have

$$\sum_{j=1}^M (\sigma *_j \phi)(w) = - \sum_{i=1}^N \phi(\sigma *_i w) \quad (3.2.4)$$

Using this formula, one easily shows the following converse of Prop. 3.1.1:

Corollary 3.2.3. Let $\phi \in \square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ and $a_1, \dots, a_M \in \mathbb{N}$. Suppose that ϕ satisfies (3.1.4) for each $1 \leq j \leq M$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, and homogeneous $v \in \mathbb{V}$. Then $\phi \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^*(\mathbb{W})$.

Proof. Choose any $\sigma \in H^0(C, \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_{\star}} \otimes \omega_C(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}}))$ and $w \in \mathscr{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$. By (3.1.4), $(\sigma *_j \phi)(w)$ (which can be computed by the middle of (3.2.3)) equals 0. So the RHS of (3.2.4) equals 0. This proves that ϕ vanishes on $\sigma \cdot w$. So ϕ belongs to $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^*(\mathbb{W})$. □

Remark 3.2.4. Let \mathbb{X} be an admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times M}$ -module. Then we clearly have a linear isomorphism (the partial trivialization)

$$\mathcal{U}(\cdot, \theta_{\star}) : \mathscr{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{X}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathscr{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) \otimes \mathbb{X} \quad (3.2.5)$$

such that for each local coordinates η_1, \dots, η_N of x_1, \dots, x_N , the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{X}) & \xrightarrow[\simeq]{\mathcal{U}(\cdot, \theta_*)} & \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) \otimes \mathbb{X} \\ & \searrow \mathcal{U}(\eta_\bullet, \theta_*) \quad \swarrow \mathcal{U}(\eta_\bullet) \otimes 1 & \\ & \mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{X} & \end{array} \quad (3.2.6)$$

commutes. We identify the two sides of (3.2.5) via $\mathcal{U}(\cdot, \theta_*)$.

Now, assume that $\square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ is an admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times M}$ -module. (This is true when \mathbb{V} is C_2 -cofinite and \mathbb{W} is finitely-generated; see Thm. 3.5.4). Then by Thm. 3.2.1, the linear map

$$\mathfrak{J} : \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) \otimes \square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad w \otimes \phi \mapsto \phi(w) \quad (3.2.7)$$

belongs to $\mathcal{S}_{\mathfrak{X}}^*(\mathbb{W} \otimes \square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}))$ in the sense of Def. 2.1.7. We also call this \mathfrak{J} the **canonical conformal block associated to** $\square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$.

3.3 Universal property of $(\square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}), \mathfrak{J})$

Definition 3.3.1. A **weakly-admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times M}$ -module** \mathbb{M} is a weak $\mathbb{V}^{\times M}$ -module satisfying that for each $m \in \mathbb{M}$ there exist $a_1, \dots, a_M \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for each homogeneous $v \in \mathbb{V}$ and each $1 \leq j \leq M$ we have

$$Y_j(v)_n m = 0 \quad \text{if } n \geq \text{wt}(v) + a_j \quad (3.3.1)$$

Example 3.3.2. By (1.2.2a), every admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times M}$ -module is weakly-admissible. By Prop. 3.1.1 and Thm. 3.1.9, $\square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ is a weakly-admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times M}$ -module.

The goal of this section is to prove Thm. 3.3.5. For that purpose, we need an explicit method of computing (3.1.3) in terms of the residue action of some global meromorphic section of $\mathcal{V}_C \otimes \omega_C$. Recall W_1, \dots, W_M in Setting 3.0.1.

Lemma 3.3.3. Choose $b_1, \dots, b_M \in \mathbb{Z}$. Choose $E \in \mathbb{N}$. Then there exists $T \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for each $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $v \in \mathbb{V}^{\leq E}$, $1 \leq j \leq M$, there exists $\sigma \in H^0(C, \mathcal{V}_C^{\leq E} \otimes \omega_C(TS_{\mathfrak{X}} + \bullet D_{\mathfrak{X}}))$ satisfying

$$\mathcal{U}_{\varrho}(\theta_j)\sigma|_{W_j} \equiv v \cdot \theta_j^n d\theta_j \quad \text{mod} \quad H^0(W_j, \mathbb{V}^{\leq E} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \omega_C(-b_j y_j)) \quad (3.3.2a)$$

$$\mathcal{U}_{\varrho}(\theta_k)\sigma|_{W_k} \equiv 0 \quad \text{mod} \quad H^0(W_k, \mathbb{V}^{\leq E} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \omega_C(-b_k y_k)) \quad (\forall k \neq j) \quad (3.3.2b)$$

The following Mittag-Leffler type argument is standard and has appeared in [AN03, KZ19, DGT22]. We follow the proof of [Gui23a, Thm. 12.1].

Proof. It suffices to assume $n < b_j$, since the case $n \geq b_j$ is trivial if we set $\sigma = 0$. Define divisor $\Delta = -\sum_{k=1}^M b_k y_k$. By Asmp. 2.1.2 and Serre's vanishing theorem (cf. [Huy05, Prop. 5.2.7] or [BS76, Thm. IV.2.1]), there exists $T \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $t \geq T$,

$$H^1(C, \mathcal{V}_C^{\leq E} \otimes \omega_C(tS_{\mathfrak{X}} + \Delta)) = 0 \quad (3.3.3)$$

Fix $1 \leq j \leq M$. Define $\Delta' = -ny_j - \sum_{k \neq j} b_k y_k$. Then $\Delta' \geq \Delta$. Consider the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_C^{\leq E} \otimes \omega_C(TS_{\mathfrak{X}} + \Delta) \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_C^{\leq E} \otimes \omega_C(TS_{\mathfrak{X}} + \Delta') \rightarrow \mathcal{G} \rightarrow 0$$

where \mathcal{G} is the quotient sheaf of the previous two sheaves, which is an \mathcal{O}_C -module with support in y_j . By (3.3.3), we have a long sequence

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow H^0(C, \mathcal{V}_C^{\leq E} \otimes \omega_C(TS_{\mathfrak{X}} + \Delta)) &\rightarrow H^0(C, \mathcal{V}_C^{\leq E} \otimes \omega_C(TS_{\mathfrak{X}} + \Delta')) \\ \rightarrow H^0(C, \mathcal{G}) &\rightarrow 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.3.4)$$

Define $\beta \in H^0(C, \mathcal{G})$ to be (the equivalence class of) $\mathcal{U}_\varrho(\theta_j)^{-1}v \cdot \theta_j^n d\theta_j$ on W_j and 0 on $C - \{y_j\}$. Then any lift $\sigma \in H^0(C, \mathcal{V}_C^{\leq E} \otimes \omega_C(TS_{\mathfrak{X}} + \Delta'))$ of β satisfies (3.3.2). \square

Proposition 3.3.4. *Let $a_1, \dots, a_M \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $E \in \mathbb{N}$ and $b_1 = a_1 + E, \dots, b_M = a_M + E$. Choose $T \in \mathbb{N}$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $v \in \mathbb{V}^{\leq E}$, $1 \leq j \leq M$, and σ be as in Lem. 3.3.3. Then for each $\phi \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_\star}^*(\mathbb{W})$ and $w \in \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ we have*

$$\langle Y_j(v)_n \phi, w \rangle = - \sum_{i=1}^N \phi(\sigma *_i w) \quad (3.3.5)$$

Proof. By (3.2.3) and (3.2.4), the RHS of (3.3.5) equals $\sum_{k=1}^M \langle \text{Res}_{y_k} Y_k(\mathcal{U}_\varrho(\theta_k)\sigma, \theta_k) \phi, w \rangle$. Using (3.3.2) and (3.1.4), one finds that this expression equals the LHS of (3.3.5). \square

Theorem 3.3.5 (Universal property). *Choose local coordinates η_1, \dots, η_N of C at x_1, \dots, x_N . Then for each weakly-admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times M}$ -module \mathbb{M} and each $\Gamma \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}}^*(\mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{M})$ (recall Def. 1.5.2), there exists a unique $T \in \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{V}^{\times M}}(\mathbb{M}, \square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}))$ such that the following diagram commutes:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{M} & & \\ \downarrow \scriptstyle 1 \otimes T & \searrow \scriptstyle \Gamma & \\ \mathbb{W} \otimes \square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) & \searrow \scriptstyle \mathfrak{I} & \mathbb{C} \end{array} \quad (3.3.6)$$

Remark 3.3.6. As in Sec. 3.2, when considering $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}}^*(\mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{M})$, we are assigning \mathbb{M} to the marked points y_1, \dots, y_M . So the \mathfrak{X} in $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}}^*(\mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{M})$ has $N + M$ (incoming) marked points.

Proof. By (3.2.1), the only element $\phi \in \square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ annihilated by $\mathfrak{I}(w \otimes \cdot)$ for all $w \in \mathbb{W}$ is 0. So T must be unique. Let us prove the existence of T . Identify $\mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ with \mathbb{W} via $\mathcal{U}(\eta_\bullet)$.

Define a linear map $T : \mathbb{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{W}^*$ such that for each $m \in \mathbb{M}$,

$$T(m) : \mathbb{W} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad w \mapsto \Gamma(w \otimes m)$$

Let us prove that $T(\mathbb{M}) \subset \square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$. Choose any $m \in \mathbb{M}$. Choose $a_1, \dots, a_M \in \mathbb{N}$ satisfying (3.3.1). Choose $\sigma \in H^0(C, \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_\star} \otimes \omega_C(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}}))$ and $w \in \mathbb{W}$. Since Γ is a conformal block associated to \mathfrak{X} and $\mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{M}$, Γ vanishes on $\sigma \cdot (w \otimes m) = \sigma \cdot w \otimes m + w \otimes \sigma \cdot m$. (Note that we are also viewing σ as an element of $H^0(C, \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}} \otimes \omega_C(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}} + \bullet D_{\mathfrak{X}}))$.) So

$$T(m)(\sigma \cdot w) = \sum_{k=1}^M \Gamma((\sigma *_k m) \otimes w) = - \sum_{i=1}^N \Gamma(m \otimes (\sigma *_i w)) \quad (3.3.7)$$

By (3.3.1) and the local expression of σ near y_1, \dots, y_M , we have $\sigma *_k m = 0$ and hence (3.3.7) = 0. This proves $T(m) \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_\star}^*(\mathbb{W}) \subset \square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$.

We now prove that T is a weak $\mathbb{V}^{\times M}$ -module morphism. Choose any $E \in \mathbb{N}$, $v \in \mathbb{V}^{\leq E}$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $1 \leq j \leq M$. Let $\phi = T(m)$, and let σ be as in Lem. 3.3.3. Then

$$\langle Y_j(v)_n(T(m)), w \rangle \stackrel{(3.3.5)}{=} - \sum_{i=1}^N \langle T(m), \sigma *_i w \rangle = \text{the RHS of (3.3.7)}$$

Using (3.3.2) and (3.3.1), one finds that the middle of (3.3.7) equals

$$\Gamma(Y_j(v)_n m \otimes w) = \langle T(Y_j(v)_n m), w \rangle$$

This proves that T intertwines the actions of $Y_j(u)_n$. □

Remark 3.3.7. It is clear that the pair $(\Box_{\mathbb{X}}(\mathbb{W}), \mathbb{J})$ is uniquely determined by the universal property in Thm. 3.3.5. Namely, if \mathbb{X} is a weakly-admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times M}$ -module, $\mathbb{J} \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{X}}^*(\mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{X})$, and (\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{J}) satisfies the same property as $(\Box_{\mathbb{X}}(\mathbb{W}), \mathbb{J})$ in Thm. 3.3.5, then there is a (necessarily unique) isomorphism $\Phi : \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \Box_{\mathbb{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ such that $\mathbb{J} = \mathbb{J} \circ (1 \otimes \Phi)$.

Corollary 3.3.8. Choose local coordinates η_1, \dots, η_N of C at x_1, \dots, x_N . Then for each weakly-admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times M}$ -module \mathbb{M} , we have an isomorphism of vector spaces

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{V}^{\times M}}(\mathbb{M}, \Box_{\mathbb{X}}(\mathbb{W})) &\xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{X}}^*(\mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{M}) \\ T &\mapsto \mathbb{J} \circ (1 \otimes T) \end{aligned} \tag{3.3.8}$$

Proof. Immediate from Thm. 3.3.5. □

3.4 C_2 -cofiniteness implies $\dim \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^*(\mathbb{W}) < +\infty$

In the remaining part of this chapter, we assume that \mathbb{V} is C_2 -cofinite. Notice Thm. A.2.6 for many equivalent descriptions of grading-restricted $\mathbb{V}^{\otimes N}$ -modules. By Cor. 3.1.10, in order to show that $\Box_{\mathbb{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ is a generalized $\mathbb{V}^{\otimes M}$ -module, we need to show that each $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{X}, a_*}^*(\mathbb{W})$ is finite-dimensional. For that purpose, we need a preparatory result:

Lemma 3.4.1. Let $\mathbb{V}_1, \dots, \mathbb{V}_N$ be C_2 -cofinite, and let $\mathbb{E} \subset \mathbb{V}_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbb{V}_N$ be the finite subset of homogeneous vectors in Thm. A.2.5. Let \mathbb{W} be a finitely-generated admissible $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \dots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ -module. Then for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists $\nu(n) \in \mathbb{N}$ such that any $\tilde{L}_{\bullet}(0)$ -homogeneous vector $w \in \mathbb{W}$ satisfying $\widetilde{\text{wt}}(w) > \nu(n)$ is a finite sum of vectors of the form $Y_i(u_i)_{-l} w^{\circ}$ where $1 \leq i \leq N$, $u = u_1 \otimes \dots \otimes u_N \in \mathbb{E}$, $l > n$.

Recall Def. 1.2.3 for the meanings of $\widetilde{\text{wt}}$ and $\widetilde{\text{wt}}_i$ and homogeneous vectors.

Proof. By Thm. A.2.6, \mathbb{W} is a finitely-generated weak $\mathbb{V}_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbb{V}_N$ -module. It suffices to consider the case that \mathbb{W} is generated by a single homogeneous vector w_0 . Let T be the set of vectors of the form (A.2.6) satisfying $n_k \leq nN - N + 1$. So T is a finite subset of \mathbb{W} . Set $\nu(n) = \max\{\widetilde{\text{wt}}(w_1) : w_1 \in T\}$. If $w \in \mathbb{W}$ is homogeneous and $\widetilde{\text{wt}}(w) > \nu(n)$, then we can also write w as a sum of nonzero homogeneous vectors of the form (A.2.6) whose $\tilde{L}_{\bullet}(0)$ -weights are equal to $\widetilde{\text{wt}}_{\bullet}(w)$, but now n_k must be greater than $nN - N + 1$. So w is

a sum of vectors of the form $Y_{\mathbb{W}}(u)_{-K}w_2$ where $u = u_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes u_N \in \mathbb{E}$, $K > nN - N + 1$ and w_2 is homogeneous. Note that

$$Y_{\mathbb{W}}(u)_{-K}w_2 = \sum_{k_1 + \cdots + k_N = K - 1 + N} Y_1(u_1)_{-k_1} \cdots Y_N(u_N)_{-k_N} w_2.$$

For each (k_1, \dots, k_N) satisfying $\sum_{i=1}^N k_i = K - 1 + N$, there exists $1 \leq i \leq N$ such that

$$k_i \geq \frac{K - 1 + N}{N} > n.$$

This finishes the proof if we let $l = k_i$. □

In the following, we set $\mathbb{V}_1 = \cdots = \mathbb{V}_N = \mathbb{V}$ and fix $\mathbb{E} \subset \mathbb{V}^{\otimes N}$ as in Lem. 3.4.1.

Theorem 3.4.2. *Let \mathbb{V} be a C_2 -cofinite VOA. Let \mathbb{W} be a finitely-generated admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times N}$ -module. Then for each $a_1, \dots, a_M \in \mathbb{N}$, $\mathcal{I}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}(\mathbb{W})$ is finite dimensional.*

The proof of this theorem is similar to the proof that the spaces of conformal blocks have finite dimensions [AN03, KZ19, DGT22]. We include a proof for the readers' convenience. Our approach follows [Gui23a, Thm. 7.4]. Recall $\mathbb{W}(n) = (1.2.4b)$. Then

$$\mathbb{W}^{\leq n} = \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{N}, k \leq n} \mathbb{W}(k) \quad (\text{cf. (1.2.4c)})$$

is finite-dimensional by Thm. A.2.6. In the following proof, we assume:

Setting 3.4.3. In addition to Setting 3.0.1, we choose local coordinates η_1, \dots, η_N of C at x_1, \dots, x_N defined on neighborhoods U_1, \dots, U_N . Assume that U_1, \dots, U_N and y_1, \dots, y_M are mutually disjoint. Identify $\mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) = \mathbb{W}$ via $\mathcal{U}(\eta_{\bullet})$. Then $\mathcal{I}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}(\mathbb{W}) = \mathbb{W}/\mathcal{J}$ where

$$\mathcal{J} = H^0(C, \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M} \otimes \omega_C(\bullet S_{\mathfrak{X}})) \cdot \mathbb{W}$$

Proof. Let $E = \max\{\text{wt}(v) : v \in \mathbb{E}\}$. By Asmp. 2.1.2 and Serre's vanishing theorem (cf. [Huy05, Prop. 5.2.7] or [BS76, Thm. IV.2.1]), there exists $k_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$H^1(C, \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\leq E} \otimes \omega_C(k S_{\mathfrak{X}})) = 0 \quad (3.4.1)$$

for all $k \geq k_0$. Fix an arbitrary $k \in \mathbb{N}$ satisfying $k \geq E + k_0$. We shall prove that for any $n > \nu(k)$, any vector of $\mathbb{W}(n)$ is a finite sum of elements of $\mathbb{W}^{\leq n-1} \bmod \mathcal{J}$. If this claim is true, then $\mathbb{W}^{\leq \nu(k)} \rightarrow \mathbb{W}/\mathcal{J}$ is surjective, and hence \mathbb{W}/\mathcal{J} is finite-dimensional.

Choose $w \in \mathbb{W}(n)$. By Lem. 3.4.1, w is a sum of vectors of the form $Y_i(u_i)_{-l}w^{\circ}$, where $1 \leq i \leq N$, $u = u_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes u_N \in \mathbb{E}$, and $l > k$. Then, since $\text{wt}(u_i) \geq 0$, we have

$$\widetilde{\text{wt}}(w^{\circ}) \stackrel{(1.2.2b)}{=} n - \text{wt}(u_i) - l + 1 \leq n - k \leq n - E - k_0 \quad (3.4.2)$$

It suffices to show that each $Y_i(u_i)_{-l}w^{\circ}$ is a sum of elements of $\mathbb{W}^{\leq n-1} \bmod \mathcal{J}$. Thus we may assume for simplicity that $w = Y_i(u_i)_{-l}w^{\circ}$ for some i . From now on the i is fixed.

Consider the short exact sequence of \mathcal{O}_C -modules

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\leq E} \otimes \omega_C(k_0 S_{\mathfrak{X}}) \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\leq E} \otimes \omega_C(l S_{\mathfrak{X}}) \rightarrow \mathcal{G} \rightarrow 0 \quad (3.4.3)$$

where \mathcal{G} is the quotient of the previous two sheaves. (Note that the support of \mathcal{G} is a subset of $\{x_1, \dots, x_N\}$.) By (3.4.1), we have an exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow H^0(C, \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\leq E} \otimes \omega_C(k_0 S_{\mathfrak{X}})) &\rightarrow H^0(C, \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\leq E} \otimes \omega_C(l S_{\mathfrak{X}})) \\ \rightarrow H^0(C, \mathcal{G}) &\rightarrow 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.4.4)$$

Define an element $\sigma \in H^0(C, \mathcal{G})$ as follows. $\mathcal{U}_{\varrho}(\eta_i)\sigma|_{U_i}$ is the equivalence class represented by $u_i \cdot \eta_i^{-l} d\eta_i$, and $\sigma|_{C-\{x_i\}} = 0$. This makes σ a well-defined global section of \mathcal{G} .

By the exactness of (3.4.4), we can find a lift $\hat{\sigma} \in H^0(C, \mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{X}, a_1, \dots, a_M}^{\leq E} \otimes \omega_C(l S_{\mathfrak{X}}))$ of σ and find some $v_j \in \mathbb{V}^{\leq E} \otimes \mathcal{O}_C(k_0 S_{\mathfrak{X}})(U_j)$ for each $1 \leq j \leq N$ such that

$$\mathcal{U}_{\varrho}(\eta_i)\hat{\sigma}|_{U_i} = u_i \cdot \eta_i^{-l} d\eta_i + v_i \cdot d\eta_i \quad (3.4.5a)$$

$$\mathcal{U}_{\varrho}(\eta_j)\hat{\sigma}|_{U_j} = v_j \cdot d\eta_j \quad (\text{if } j \neq i) \quad (3.4.5b)$$

It follows that $\hat{\sigma} \cdot w^\circ \in \mathcal{J}$ equals $w + w_\Delta$ where

$$w_\Delta = \sum_{j=1}^N (\mathcal{U}_{\varrho}(\eta_j)^{-1} v_j d\eta_j) *_i w^\circ = \sum_{j=1}^N \text{Res}_{\eta_j=0} Y_j(v_j, \eta_j) w^\circ d\eta_j.$$

Thus $w = -w_\Delta \pmod{\mathcal{J}}$. Note that for each $1 \leq j \leq N$, residue action of $\mathcal{U}_{\varrho}(\eta_j)^{-1} v_j d\eta_j$ on w° increases the $\tilde{L}(0)$ -weight by at most $E + k_0 - 1$. By (3.4.2), $w_\Delta \in \mathbb{W}^{\leq n-1}$. So our proof is complete. \square

3.5 C_2 -cofiniteness implies that $\boxtimes_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ is a grading-restricted $\mathbb{V}^{\otimes M}$ -module

Definition 3.5.1. Let \mathbb{U} be a VOA. A generalized \mathbb{U} -module \mathbb{M} is called of **finite-length** (cf. [Hua09, Def. 1.2]) if there is a chain of generalized submodules $0 = \mathbb{M}_0 \subset \mathbb{M}_1 \subset \dots \subset \mathbb{M}_l = \mathbb{M}$ where $\mathbb{M}_i/\mathbb{M}_{i-1}$ is an irreducible (generalized) \mathbb{U} -module (i.e. a generalized \mathbb{U} -module such that 0 and $\mathbb{M}_i/\mathbb{M}_{i-1}$ are the only \mathbb{U} -invariant subspaces).

Remark 3.5.2. If \mathbb{U} is C_2 -cofinite, then a generalized \mathbb{U} -module is finitely-generated iff it is grading-restricted (cf. Thm. A.2.6), iff it is of finite length (by [Hua09, Prop. 4.2]).

Lemma 3.5.3. Let \mathbb{U} be a C_2 -cofinite VOA. Let \mathbb{M} be a generalized \mathbb{U} -module. Suppose that each projective object \mathbb{P} in the category of finite-length generalized \mathbb{U} -modules satisfies

$$\dim \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{U}}(\mathbb{P}, \mathbb{M}) < +\infty.$$

Then \mathbb{M} is of finite length.

We prove this lemma by mimicking the proof of [Hua09, Thm. 4.5].

Proof. Let \mathcal{S} be the set of finite-length (equivalently, finitely-generated) generalized \mathbb{U} -submodules of \mathbb{M} . Our goal is to show that $\mathbb{M} \in \mathcal{S}$.

Assume that $\mathbb{M} \notin \mathcal{S}$. Then we have a chain in \mathcal{S} :

$$0 = \mathbb{M}_0 \subsetneq \mathbb{M}_1 \subsetneq \mathbb{M}_2 \subsetneq \cdots$$

which can have infinite length since each \mathbb{M}_i cannot be \mathbb{M} . For each $i \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, $\mathbb{M}_i/\mathbb{M}_{i-1} \in \mathcal{S}$ since $\mathbb{M}_i \in \mathcal{S}$. Therefore, we can find a generalized \mathbb{U} -submodule $\mathbb{K}_i \subsetneq \mathbb{M}_i$ such that $\mathbb{M}_{i-1} \subset \mathbb{K}_i$ and $(\mathbb{M}_i/\mathbb{M}_{i-1})/(\mathbb{K}_i/\mathbb{M}_{i-1}) \simeq \mathbb{M}_i/\mathbb{K}_i$ is an irreducible (generalized) \mathbb{U} -module. Since \mathbb{U} is C_2 -cofinite, there are only finitely many equivalence classes of irreducible \mathbb{U} -modules (which are grading-restricted by Thm. A.2.6), cf. [Hua09, Prop. 4.2] or the end of [Gui23a, Sec. 12]. This implies that infinitely many irreducible \mathbb{U} -modules $\mathbb{M}_i/\mathbb{K}_i$ for $i \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ are isomorphic. Let $\{\mathbb{M}_i/\mathbb{K}_i\}_{i \in B}$ be an infinite set whose members are isomorphic to a nonzero irreducible \mathbb{U} -module \mathbb{X} .

By [Hua09, Thm. 3.23], there exists a projective cover (\mathbb{P}, p) of \mathbb{X} in the category of finite-length generalized \mathbb{U} -modules. So there exists a morphism $p_i \in \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{U}}(\mathbb{P}, \mathbb{M}_i)$ such that the following diagram commutes and the horizontal line is exact:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & \mathbb{P} & & & & \\ & & \downarrow p_i & \searrow p & & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{K}_i & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{M}_i & \xrightarrow{\pi_i} & \mathbb{X} \longrightarrow 0 \end{array} \quad (3.5.1)$$

Since $p = \pi_i \circ p_i$ is surjective, $p_i(\mathbb{P})$ does not lie inside \mathbb{K}_i , and $p_i \neq 0$.

Since $\dim \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{U}}(\mathbb{P}, \mathbb{M}) < +\infty$ and B is infinite, $\{p_i\}_{i \in B}$ must be linearly dependent. So there exist $k \geq 1$, $i_1 < \cdots < i_k < i_{k+1}$ in B , and $\lambda_{i_1}, \dots, \lambda_{i_k} \in \mathbb{C}$ such that

$$p_{i_{k+1}} = \lambda_{i_1} p_{i_1} + \cdots + \lambda_{i_k} p_{i_k}$$

Then $p_{i_{k+1}}(\mathbb{P})$ is inside \mathbb{M}_{i_k} , and hence inside $\mathbb{K}_{i_{k+1}}$. This gives a contradiction. \square

Recall Thm. A.2.6.

Theorem 3.5.4. *Assume that \mathbb{V} is C_2 -cofinite. Let \mathbb{W} be a finitely-generated admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times N}$ -module. Then $\square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ is a finitely-generated admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times M}$ -module.*

Proof. By Cor. 3.1.10 and Thm. 3.4.2, $\square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ is a generalized $\mathbb{V}^{\otimes M}$ -module. If \mathbb{P} is a finite-length generalized $\mathbb{V}^{\otimes M}$ -module, then by Cor. 3.3.8, the vector space $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{V}^{\otimes M}}(\mathbb{P}, \square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}))$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}}^*(\mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{P})$, which has finite dimension by Thm. 3.3.5. (Recall that a conformal block is a partial conformal block associated to a pointed surface with no outgoing marked points.) Therefore, by Lem. 3.5.3, $\square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ is a grading-restricted generalized $\mathbb{V}^{\otimes M}$ -module, equivalently (Thm. A.2.6), a finitely-generated admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times M}$ -module. \square

In the following, we assume the setting of Rem. 3.2.4. Then under the identification

$$\mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W} \otimes \square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})) = \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) \otimes \square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) \quad \text{via } \mathcal{U}(\cdot, \theta_*) \quad (3.5.2)$$

each element of $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}}^*(\mathbb{W} \otimes \square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}))$ (in particular, \mathfrak{I}) is a linear functional on $\mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) \otimes \square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$. The same is true if $\square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ is replaced by any admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times M}$ -module.

Theorem 3.5.5 (Universal property). Assume that \mathbb{V} is C_2 -cofinite. Then for each finitely-generated admissible $\mathbb{V}^{\times M}$ -module \mathbb{M} and each $\Gamma \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{X}}^*(\mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{M})$, there exists a unique $T \in \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{V}^{\times M}}(\mathbb{M}, \square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}))$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) \otimes \mathbb{M} & & \\
 \downarrow 1 \otimes T & \searrow \Gamma & \\
 \mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) \otimes \square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) & \xrightarrow{1} & \mathbb{C}
 \end{array} \quad (3.5.3)$$

Proof. The current setting is valid by Thm. 3.5.4. Then what we shall proof follows immediately from Thm. 3.3.5 if we identify $\mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) \otimes \mathbb{M}$ with $\mathbb{W} \otimes \mathbb{M}$ and $\mathcal{W}_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W}) \otimes \square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ with $\mathbb{W} \otimes \square_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathbb{W})$ via $\mathcal{U}(\eta_{\bullet}) \otimes 1$, thanks to the commutative diagram (3.2.6). \square

A Modules of $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ and $\mathbb{V}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{V}_N$

Let $\mathbb{V}_1, \dots, \mathbb{V}_N$ be VOAs. In this chapter, we do NOT assume that each graded subspace $\mathbb{V}_i(n)$ of $\mathbb{V}_i = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{V}_i(n)$ is finite-dimensional.

A.1 Admissible (i.e. \mathbb{N}^N -gradable) and \mathbb{N} -gradable modules

Definition A.1.1. A weak $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ -module $(\mathbb{W}, Y_1, \dots, Y_N)$ (cf. Def. 1.2.1) is called an **\mathbb{N} -gradable $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ -module** if there is a diagonalizable linear operator $\tilde{L}(0)$ on \mathbb{W} with eigenvalues in \mathbb{N} such that for all $1 \leq i \leq N$, $v_i \in \mathbb{V}_i$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have

$$[\tilde{L}(0), Y_i(v_i)_n] = Y_i(L(0)v_i)_n - (n+1)Y_i(v_i)_n. \quad (\text{A.1.1})$$

We let

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbb{W}(n) &= \{w \in \mathbb{W} : \tilde{L}(0)w = nw\} \\
 \mathbb{W}' &= \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{W}(n)^*
 \end{aligned}$$

A vector w in \mathbb{W} resp. \mathbb{W}' is call **$\tilde{L}(0)$ -homogeneous**, or simply **homogeneous**, if it belongs to $\mathbb{W}(n)$ resp. $\mathbb{W}(n)^*$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Example A.1.2. If \mathbb{W} is an admissible $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ -module, then \mathbb{W} is an \mathbb{N} -gradable $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ -module if $\tilde{L}(0)$ is defined by (1.2.3).

Example A.1.3. If $N = 1$, a weak \mathbb{V} -module \mathbb{W} is admissible iff it is \mathbb{N} -gradable.

A.1.1 Main result

Let \mathbb{W} be an \mathbb{N} -gradable $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ -module with grading operator $\tilde{L}(0)$. For each $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, $v_1 \in \mathbb{V}_1, \dots, v_N \in \mathbb{V}_N$, $w \in \mathbb{W}$, define

$$Y_{\mathbb{W}}(v_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes v_N)_k w = \sum_{k_1 + \cdots + k_N = k+1-N} Y_1(v_1)_{k_1} \cdots Y_N(v_N)_{k_N} w \quad (\text{A.1.2a})$$

It is not hard to show that the RHS is finite sum. Let

$$Y_{\mathbb{W}}(v_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes v_N, z) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} Y_{\mathbb{W}}(v_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes v_N)_k z^{-k-1}. \quad (\text{A.1.2b})$$

Theorem A.1.4. (A.1.2) defines a 1-1 correspondence between the following notions:

- (a) \mathbb{N} -gradable $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ -modules.
- (b) Admissible (i.e. \mathbb{N} -gradable) $\mathbb{V}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{V}_N$ -modules.

More precisely, let $(\mathbb{W}, Y_1, \dots, Y_N)$ be an \mathbb{N} -gradable $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ -module with grading operator $\tilde{L}(0)$. Then $(\mathbb{W}, Y_{\mathbb{W}})$, together with $\tilde{L}(0)$ defined by (1.2.3), is an admissible $\mathbb{V}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{V}_N$ -module. Moreover, every admissible $\mathbb{V}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{V}_N$ -module (with suitable $\tilde{L}(0)$) can be realized in this way.

Note that in (b) we are treating $\mathbb{V}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{V}_N$ as a single VOA. Clearly (b) \Rightarrow (a) by setting $Y_i(v, z) = Y_{\mathbb{W}}(\mathbf{1} \otimes \cdots \otimes v \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbf{1}, z)$ (where v is at the i -th tensor component). So we shall only prove (a) \Rightarrow (b).

Corollary A.1.5. Let \mathbb{W} be a weak $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ -module. Suppose that \mathbb{W} is spanned by some weak $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ -submodules which are \mathbb{N} -gradable. Then \mathbb{W} is a weak $\mathbb{V}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{V}_N$ -module.

Proof. The only thing to check is the Jacobi identity for $Y_{\mathbb{W}}$. By Thm. A.1.4, the Jacobi identity holds when $Y_{\mathbb{W}}$ is acting on each \mathbb{N} -gradable weak $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ -submodule. \square

Our ultimate interest is not in weak or admissible $\mathbb{V}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{V}_N$ -modules, but in generalized modules or even grading-restricted (generalized) modules of $\mathbb{V}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{V}_N$ which are extensively studied in the literature. This will be discussed in the next section.

A.1.2 Another perspective on $Y_{\mathbb{W}}$

Let \mathbb{W} be an \mathbb{N} -gradable $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ -module. For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, define the canonical projection

$$P_n : \overline{\mathbb{W}} = \coprod_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{W}(n) \rightarrow \mathbb{W}(n) = \{w \in \mathbb{W} : \tilde{L}(0)w = nw\} \quad (\text{A.1.3})$$

Then for each $v \in \mathbb{V}_i$, $1 \leq i \leq N$, and $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $P_n Y_i(v, z) P_m$ is an element of $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{W}(m), \mathbb{W}(n))[z^{\pm 1}]$ since, when v is homogeneous,

$$P_n Y_i(v, z) P_m = z^{n-m-\text{wt}v} \cdot P_n Y_i(v)_{-n+m+\text{wt}v-1} P_m$$

From this, it is easy to see that for each homogeneous $w \in \mathbb{W}$, $w' \in \mathbb{W}'$ and homogeneous $v_1 \in \mathbb{V}_1, \dots, v_N \in \mathbb{V}_N$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle w', Y_1(v_1, z_1) \cdots Y_N(v_N, z_N) w \rangle \\ & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{k_1, \dots, k_N} \langle w', Y_1(v_1)_{k_1} \cdots Y_N(v_N)_{k_N} w \rangle z_1^{-k_1-1} \cdots z_N^{-k_N-1} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.1.4a})$$

$$= \sum_{n_1, \dots, n_N \in \mathbb{N}} \langle w', P_{n_1} Y_1(v_1, z_1) P_{n_2} Y_2(v_2, z_2) \cdots P_{n_N} Y_N(v_N, z_N) w \rangle \quad (\text{A.1.4b})$$

holds in $\mathbb{C}[[z_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, z_N^{\pm 1}]]$. Moreover, on any open subset of \mathbb{C}^N , the a.l.u. convergence of (A.1.4a) is equivalent to that of (A.1.4b).² (Here, the mutual commutativity of Y_1, \dots, Y_N is not needed.)

Remark A.1.6. From (A.1.4b), we know that the powers of z_N in (A.1.4) are bounded from below, and the powers of z_1 are bounded from above. From (A.1.4a) and that Y_1, \dots, Y_N mutually commute, we know that for each permutation σ of $1, \dots, N$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle w', Y_1(v_1, z_1) \cdots Y_N(v_N, z_N) w \rangle \\ &= \langle w', Y_{\sigma(1)}(v_{\sigma(1)}, z_{\sigma(1)}) \cdots Y_{\sigma(N)}(v_{\sigma(N)}, z_{\sigma(N)}) w \rangle \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.1.5})$$

These two facts together imply immediately that

$$\langle w', Y_1(v_1, z_1) \cdots Y_N(v_N, z_N) w \rangle \in \mathbb{C}[z_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, z_N^{\pm 1}] \quad (\text{A.1.6})$$

and that (A.1.4b) has only finitely many non-zero summands (so there is no convergence issue in (A.1.4b)). Let $Y_{\mathbb{W}}$ be defined by (A.1.2). Then in $\mathbb{C}[z^{\pm 1}]$ we clearly have

$$\langle w', Y_{\mathbb{W}}(v_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes v_N, z) w \rangle = \langle w', Y_1(v_1, z_1) \cdots Y_N(v_N, z_N) w \rangle \Big|_{z_1 = \dots = z_N = z}. \quad (\text{A.1.7})$$

A.1.3 Some convergence properties

Assume the setting of Subsec. A.1.1. To prove that $Y_{\mathbb{W}}$ satisfies Jacobi identity, we need the following convergence lemmas to ensure that taking residues commutes with certain infinite sums. Assume $N = 2$, which is sufficient for the proof of Thm. A.1.4 by induction. The first lemma is proved in a similar way as [FHL93, Prop. 3.5.1]:

Lemma A.1.7. *For each $w \in \mathbb{W}$, $w' \in \mathbb{W}'$, $u_1, v_1 \in \mathbb{V}_1$, $u_2, v_2 \in \mathbb{V}_2$, the sums*

$$\sum_{n_1, n_2, n_3 \in \mathbb{N}} \langle w', Y_1(u_1, z_1) P_{n_1} Y_2(u_2, \tilde{z}_1) P_{n_2} Y_1(v_1, z_2) P_{n_3} Y_2(v_2, \tilde{z}_2) w \rangle \quad (\text{A.1.8a})$$

$$\sum_{n_1, n_2, n_3 \in \mathbb{N}} \langle w', Y_1(v_1, z_2) P_{n_1} Y_2(v_2, \tilde{z}_2) P_{n_2} Y_1(u_1, z_1) P_{n_3} Y_2(u_2, \tilde{z}_1) w \rangle \quad (\text{A.1.8b})$$

$$\sum_{n_1, n_2, n_3 \in \mathbb{N}} \langle w', Y_1(u_1, z_1) P_{n_1} Y_1(v_1, z_2) P_{n_2} Y_2(u_2, \tilde{z}_1) P_{n_3} Y_2(v_2, \tilde{z}_2) w \rangle \quad (\text{A.1.8c})$$

converge a.l.u. on $\Omega_1, \Omega_2, \Omega_1$ respectively where

$$\Omega_1 = \{(z_1, \tilde{z}_1, z_2, \tilde{z}_2) \in \mathbb{C}^4 : 0 < |z_2| < |z_1|, 0 < |\tilde{z}_2| < |\tilde{z}_1|\} \quad (\text{A.1.9a})$$

$$\Omega_2 = \{(z_1, \tilde{z}_1, z_2, \tilde{z}_2) \in \mathbb{C}^4 : 0 < |z_1| < |z_2|, 0 < |\tilde{z}_1| < |\tilde{z}_2|\} \quad (\text{A.1.9b})$$

and can be extended to the same holomorphic function φ on

$$\Omega = \{(z_1, \tilde{z}_1, z_2, \tilde{z}_2) \in (\mathbb{C}^\times)^4 : z_1 \neq z_2, \tilde{z}_1 \neq \tilde{z}_2\} \quad (\text{A.1.10})$$

such that $(z_1 - z_2)^T (\tilde{z}_1 - \tilde{z}_2)^T \varphi$ is holomorphic on $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^4$ for some $T \in \mathbb{N}$ independent of w, w' .

²We warn the readers that these two a.l.u. convergences are NOT a priori equivalent when some v_i is not homogeneous since, in that case, not all summands in (A.1.4b) are monomials of z_1, \dots, z_N . See [Gui23b, Subsec. 7.3] for a detailed explanation.

Proof. Step 1. It suffices to assume that $u_1, v_1, u_2, v_2, w, w'$ are homogeneous. Then, as in (A.1.4), we can also understand (A.1.8a) as

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle w', Y_1(u_1, z_1) Y_2(u_2, \tilde{z}_1) Y_1(v_1, z_2) Y_2(v_2, \tilde{z}_2) w \rangle \\ &= \sum_{k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4 \in \mathbb{N}} \langle w', Y_1(u_1)_{k_1} Y_2(u_2)_{k_2} Y_1(v_1)_{k_3} Y_2(v_2)_{k_4} w \rangle \\ & \quad \cdot z_1^{-k_1-1} \tilde{z}_1^{-k_2-1} z_2^{-k_3-1} \tilde{z}_2^{-k_4-1} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.1.11})$$

On any open subset of \mathbb{C}^4 the a.l.u. convergences of (A.1.8a) and (A.1.11) are equivalent. (A.1.8b) and (A.1.8c) can be understood in a similar way. Then it follows immediately that (A.1.8a) and (A.1.8c) are equal as elements of $\mathbb{C}[[z_1^{\pm 1}, \tilde{z}_1^{\pm 1}, z_2^{\pm 1}, \tilde{z}_2^{\pm 1}]]$ (and hence as holomorphic functions whenever the a.l.u. convergence holds) because Y_1 and Y_2 commute.

Step 2. By the locality of vertex operators Y_1, Y_2 , we can choose $T \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$(z_1 - z_2)^T [Y_1(u_1, z_1), Y_1(v_1, z_2)] = 0, \quad (\tilde{z}_1 - \tilde{z}_2)^T [Y_2(u_2, \tilde{z}_1), Y_2(v_2, \tilde{z}_2)] = 0 \quad (\text{A.1.12})$$

as elements in $\text{End}(\mathbb{W})[[z_1^{\pm 1}, z_2^{\pm 1}]]$ and $\text{End}(\mathbb{W})[[\tilde{z}_1^{\pm 1}, \tilde{z}_2^{\pm 1}]]$. Let $f(z_1, \tilde{z}_1, z_2, \tilde{z}_2) = (\text{A.1.8a})$ and $g(z_1, \tilde{z}_1, z_2, \tilde{z}_2) = (\text{A.1.8b})$. Define

$$\psi(z_1, \tilde{z}_1, z_2, \tilde{z}_2) = (z_1 - z_2)^T (\tilde{z}_1 - \tilde{z}_2)^T f(z_1, \tilde{z}_1, z_2, \tilde{z}_2) \quad (\text{A.1.13})$$

viewed as an element in the $\mathbb{C}[z_1^{\pm 1}, \tilde{z}_1^{\pm 1}, z_2^{\pm 1}, \tilde{z}_2^{\pm 1}]$ -module $\mathbb{C}[[z_1^{\pm 1}, \tilde{z}_1^{\pm 1}, z_2^{\pm 1}, \tilde{z}_2^{\pm 1}]]$. Then (A.1.12) and the commutativity of Y_1 and Y_2 imply that

$$\psi = (z_1 - z_2)^T (\tilde{z}_1 - \tilde{z}_2)^T g(z_1, \tilde{z}_1, z_2, \tilde{z}_2)$$

By (A.1.1), the powers of \tilde{z}_2 (resp. z_1) in (A.1.8a) are bounded from below (resp. above), and the same is true for z_2 (resp. \tilde{z}_1) since we can exchange the first two vertex operators and the second two in (A.1.8a). This implies that f belongs to the ring $\mathbb{C}((z_1^{-1}, \tilde{z}_1^{-1}, z_2, \tilde{z}_2))$, and so does ψ . Similarly, g belongs to $\mathbb{C}((z_1, \tilde{z}_1, z_2^{-1}, \tilde{z}_2^{-1}))$, and so does ψ . Therefore

$$\psi(z_1, \tilde{z}_1, z_2, \tilde{z}_2) \in \mathbb{C}[z_1^{\pm 1}, \tilde{z}_1^{\pm 1}, z_2^{\pm 1}, \tilde{z}_2^{\pm 1}].$$

Step 3. Now (A.1.13) can be viewed as a relation in the ring $R = \mathbb{C}((z_1^{-1}, \tilde{z}_1^{-1}, z_2, \tilde{z}_2))$. In this ring, $(z_1 - z_2)^T$ and $(\tilde{z}_1 - \tilde{z}_2)^T$ have inverses

$$(z_1 - z_2)^{-T} = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} \binom{-T}{j} (-1)^j z_1^{-T-j} z_2^j \quad (\text{A.1.14})$$

$$(\tilde{z}_1 - \tilde{z}_2)^{-T} = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} \binom{-T}{j} (-1)^j \tilde{z}_1^{-T-j} \tilde{z}_2^j \quad (\text{A.1.15})$$

Therefore, in R we have $f = (\text{A.1.14}) \cdot (\text{A.1.15}) \cdot \psi$. Clearly (A.1.14) and (A.1.15) converge a.l.u. on Ω_1 . So does f because ψ is a Laurent polynomial. Since the RHS of (A.1.14) and

(A.1.15) converge a.l.u. on Ω_1 to the LHS as holomorphic functions, f as a formal Laurent series of $z_1, z_2, \tilde{z}_1, \tilde{z}_2$ converges a.l.u. on Ω_1 to φ . Here

$$\varphi = (z_1 - z_2)^{-T}(\tilde{z}_1 - \tilde{z}_2)^{-T}\psi \in \mathcal{O}(\Omega)$$

Therefore, by Step 1, (A.1.8a) converges a.l.u. on Ω_1 to φ . Similarly, (A.1.8b) converges a.l.u. on Ω_2 to φ . \square

The following lemma is well-known when $\mathbb{W}(n_2)$ is finite-dimensional. Without assuming the finite-dimensionality, the proof is more subtle.

Lemma A.1.8. *In Lem. A.1.7, fix any $n_2 \in \mathbb{N}$. Then*

$$\sum_{n_1, n_3 \in \mathbb{N}} \langle w', Y_1(u_1, z_1) P_{n_1} Y_1(v_1, z_2) P_{n_2} Y_2(u_2, \tilde{z}_1) P_{n_3} Y_2(v_2, \tilde{z}_2) w \rangle \quad (\text{A.1.16a})$$

$$\sum_{n_1, n_3 \in \mathbb{N}} \langle w', Y_1(P_{n_1} Y(u_1, z_1 - z_2) v_1, z_2) P_{n_2} Y_2(P_{n_3} Y(u_2, \tilde{z}_1 - \tilde{z}_2) v_2, \tilde{z}_2) w \rangle \quad (\text{A.1.16b})$$

converge a.l.u. on Ω_1, Ω_3 respectively where

$$\Omega_3 = \{(z_1, \tilde{z}_1, z_2, \tilde{z}_2) \in \mathbb{C}^4 : 0 < |z_1 - z_2| < |z_2|, 0 < |\tilde{z}_1 - \tilde{z}_2| < |\tilde{z}_2|\} \quad (\text{A.1.17})$$

and can be extended to the same holomorphic function ω_{n_2} on Ω .

Proof. Step 1. It suffices to assume that all the vectors are homogeneous. (A.1.1) implies that (A.1.16a) belongs to $\mathbb{C}((z_1^{-1}, \tilde{z}_1^{-1}, z_2, \tilde{z}_2))$, and that

$$\sum_{n_1, n_3 \in \mathbb{N}} \langle w', Y_1(v_1, z_2) P_{n_1} Y_1(u_1, z_1) P_{n_2} Y_2(v_2, \tilde{z}_2) P_{n_3} Y_2(u_2, \tilde{z}_1) w \rangle \quad (\text{A.1.18a})$$

belongs to $\mathbb{C}((z_1, \tilde{z}_1, z_2^{-1}, \tilde{z}_2^{-1}))$. By (A.1.12), when multiplied by $(z_1 - z_2)^T(\tilde{z}_1 - \tilde{z}_2)^T$, (A.1.16a) and (A.1.18a) are equal as elements of the $\mathbb{C}[z_1^{\pm 1}, \tilde{z}_1^{\pm 1}, z_2^{\pm 1}, \tilde{z}_2^{\pm 1}]$ -module $\mathbb{C}[[z_1^{\pm 1}, \tilde{z}_1^{\pm 1}, z_2^{\pm 1}, \tilde{z}_2^{\pm 1}]]$. So this element must be in $\mathbb{C}[z_1^{\pm 1}, \tilde{z}_1^{\pm 1}, z_2^{\pm 1}, \tilde{z}_2^{\pm 1}]$. Using this fact, one shows as in the proof of Lem. A.1.7 that (A.1.16a) and (A.1.18a) converge a.l.u. on Ω_1, Ω_2 respectively to the same function $\omega_{n_2} \in \mathcal{O}(\Omega)$. A similar argument shows that

$$\sum_{n_1, n_3 \in \mathbb{N}} \langle w', Y_1(v_1, z_2) P_{n_1} Y_1(u_1, z_1) P_{n_2} Y_2(u_2, \tilde{z}_1) P_{n_3} Y_2(v_2, \tilde{z}_2) w \rangle \quad (\text{A.1.18b})$$

$$\sum_{n_1, n_3 \in \mathbb{N}} \langle w', Y_1(u_1, z_1) P_{n_1} Y_1(v_1, z_2) P_{n_2} Y_2(v_2, \tilde{z}_2) P_{n_3} Y_2(u_2, \tilde{z}_1) w \rangle \quad (\text{A.1.18c})$$

converge a.l.u. on $\{|z_1| < |z_2|, |\tilde{z}_1| > |\tilde{z}_2|\}$ and $\{|z_1| > |z_2|, |\tilde{z}_1| < |\tilde{z}_2|\}$ respectively to ω_{n_2} .

Step 2. It remains to show that (A.1.16b) converges a.l.u. on Ω_3 to ω_{n_3} . This is equivalent to showing that for each $r, \rho > 0$, (A.1.16b) converges a.l.u. to ω_{n_2} on the multi-annulus

$$\Omega_{3,r,\rho} = \{(z_1, \tilde{z}_1, z_2, \tilde{z}_2) \in \mathbb{C}^4 : 0 < |z_1 - z_2| < r < |z_2|, 0 < |\tilde{z}_1 - \tilde{z}_2| < \rho < |\tilde{z}_2|\} \quad (\text{A.1.19})$$

The advantage of working with holomorphic functions on $\Omega_{3,r,\rho}$ is that we can take Laurent series expansions with respect to the four variables $z_1 - z_2, z_2, \tilde{z}_1 - \tilde{z}_2, \tilde{z}_2$. By basic facts about Laurent series expansions of holomorphic functions on multi-annuli (cf. e.g. [Gui23b, Lem. 7.13]), the RHS of the following converges a.l.u. on $\Omega_{3,r,\rho}$ to the LHS:

$$\omega_{n_2} = \sum_{k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}} a_{k_1, k_2}(z_2, \tilde{z}_2) \cdot (z_1 - z_2)^{-k_1-1} (\tilde{z}_2 - \tilde{z}_2)^{-k_2-1}$$

where

$$a_{k_1, k_2} = \text{Res}_{z_1 - z_2 = 0} \text{Res}_{\tilde{z}_1 - \tilde{z}_2 = 0} \omega_{n_2}(z_1, \tilde{z}_1, z_2, \tilde{z}_2) \cdot (z_1 - z_2)^{k_1} (\tilde{z}_1 - \tilde{z}_2)^{k_2} d(\tilde{z}_1 - \tilde{z}_2) d(z_1 - z_2)$$

is a holomorphic function on $\Gamma_{r,\rho} = \{(z_2, \tilde{z}_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2 : |z_2| > r, |\tilde{z}_2| > \rho\}$. The proof will be completed if we can show that

$$a_{k_1, k_2}(z_2, \tilde{z}_2) = \langle w', Y_1(Y(u_1)_{k_1} v_1, z_2) P_{n_2} Y_2(Y(u_2)_{k_2} v_2, \tilde{z}_2) w \rangle \quad (\text{A.1.20})$$

Step 3. We fix $(z_2, \tilde{z}_2) \in \Gamma_{r,\rho}$ and verify (A.1.20). Choose circles $C_{-1}, C_1, \tilde{C}_{-1}, \tilde{C}_1$ in \mathbb{C} with center 0 and radii $< |z_2|, > |z_2|, < |\tilde{z}_2|, > |\tilde{z}_2|$ respectively. Then

$$\begin{aligned} & a_{k_1, k_2}(z_2, \tilde{z}_2) \\ &= \sum_{i,j=-1,1} (-1)^{i+j} \oint_{C_i} \oint_{\tilde{C}_j} \omega_{n_2}(z_1, \tilde{z}_1, z_2, \tilde{z}_2) \cdot (z_1 - z_2)^{k_1} (\tilde{z}_1 - \tilde{z}_2)^{k_2} \frac{d\tilde{z}_1}{2\pi i} \frac{dz_1}{2\pi i} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.1.21})$$

by residue theorem. The four summands in (A.1.21) can be computed by (A.1.16a) and (A.1.18): By the fact that contour integrals commute with a.l.u. convergent series of holomorphic functions, (A.1.18b) implies that

$$\begin{aligned} & \oint_{C_{-1}} \oint_{C_1} \omega_{n_2}(z_1, \tilde{z}_1, z_2, \tilde{z}_2) \cdot (z_1 - z_2)^{k_1} (\tilde{z}_1 - \tilde{z}_2)^{k_2} \frac{d\tilde{z}_1}{2\pi i} \frac{dz_1}{2\pi i} \\ &= \sum_{l_1, l_2 \in \mathbb{N}} \binom{k_1}{l_1} \binom{k_2}{l_2} \oint_{C_{-1}} \oint_{C_1} \omega_{n_2} z_1^{l_1} (-z_2)^{k_1-l_1} \tilde{z}_1^{k_2-l_2} (-\tilde{z}_2)^{l_2} \frac{d\tilde{z}_1}{2\pi i} \frac{dz_1}{2\pi i} \\ &= \sum_{l_1, l_2 \in \mathbb{N}} \binom{k_1}{l_1} \binom{k_2}{l_2} \sum_{n_1, n_3 \in \mathbb{N}} (-z_2)^{k_1-l_1} (-\tilde{z}_2)^{l_2} \\ & \quad \cdot \langle w', Y_1(v_1, z_2) P_{n_1} Y_1(u_1)_{l_1} P_{n_2} Y_2(u_2)_{k_2-l_2} P_{n_3} Y_2(v_2, \tilde{z}_2) w \rangle \\ &= \sum_{l_1, l_2 \in \mathbb{N}} \binom{k_1}{l_1} \binom{k_2}{l_2} (-z_2)^{k_1-l_1} (-\tilde{z}_2)^{l_2} \\ & \quad \cdot \langle w', Y_1(v_1, z_2) Y_1(u_1)_{l_1} P_{n_2} Y_2(u_2)_{k_2-l_2} Y_2(v_2, \tilde{z}_2) w \rangle \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.1.22})$$

where the last term is a finite sum by (A.1.1). The other three integrals in (A.1.21) can be calculated in the same way. This computes the LHS of (A.1.20).

By the Jacobi identity (1.1.2) for Y_i (where $i = 1, 2$), for each $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, and homogeneous $u, v \in \mathbb{V}$, we have in $\text{End}_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathbb{W})[z^{\pm 1}]$ that

$$\begin{aligned} & P_m Y_i(Y(u)_k v, z) P_n \\ &= \sum_{l \in \mathbb{N}} \binom{k}{l} (-z)^l P_m Y_i(u)_{k-l} Y_i(v, z) P_n - \sum_{l \in \mathbb{N}} \binom{k}{l} (-z)^{k-l} P_m Y_i(v, z) Y_i(u)_l P_n \end{aligned}$$

from which one easily computes the RHS of (A.1.20) and finds that it equals the LHS. \square

A.1.4 Proof of Thm. A.1.4

Proof of Thm. A.1.4. By induction on N , it suffices assume $N = 2$. Clearly, $Y_{\mathbb{W}}(\mathbf{1} \otimes \mathbf{1}, z) = \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{W}}$ and $Y_{\mathbb{W}}$ satisfies the lower truncation property. Moreover, it is easy to show

$$[\tilde{L}(0), Y_{\mathbb{W}}(u_1 \otimes u_2, z)] = Y_{\mathbb{W}}(L(0)(u_1 \otimes u_2), z) + z \partial_z Y_{\mathbb{W}}(u_1 \otimes u_2, z). \quad (\text{A.1.23})$$

using (A.1.1). So it remains to check the Jacobi identity (1.1.2) for $Y_{\mathbb{W}}$. Let $u_1, v_1 \in \mathbb{V}_1, u_2, v_2 \in \mathbb{V}_2$ be homogeneous and

$$A(z) = Y_{\mathbb{W}}(u_1 \otimes u_2, z), \quad B(z) = Y_{\mathbb{W}}(v_1 \otimes v_2, z).$$

Our goal is to prove

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{l \in \mathbb{N}} \binom{m}{l} (A_{n+l} B)_{m+k-l} \\ &= \sum_{l \in \mathbb{N}} (-1)^l \binom{n}{l} A_{m+n-l} B_{k+l} - \sum_{l \in \mathbb{N}} (-1)^{n+l} \binom{n}{l} B_{n+k-l} A_{m+l}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.1.24a})$$

for each $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ where, for each $k, l \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$(A_k B)_l = Y_{\mathbb{W}}(Y(u_1 \otimes u_2)_k(v_1 \otimes v_2))_l \quad (\text{A.1.24b})$$

Step 1. Choose homogeneous $w \in \mathbb{W}, w' \in \mathbb{W}'$. By Subsec. A.1.2, for $z \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle w', A(z)w \rangle &= \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \langle w', Y_1(u_1, z) P_n Y_2(u_2, z) w \rangle \\ \langle w', B(z)w \rangle &= \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \langle w', Y_1(v_1, z) P_n Y_2(v_2, z) w \rangle \end{aligned}$$

where the RHS contain only finitely many non-zero summands. Let $\Omega = (\text{A.1.10})$ and

$$\varphi = \varphi(z_1, \tilde{z}_1, z_2, \tilde{z}_2) \in \mathcal{O}(\Omega)$$

be defined by Lem. A.1.7. Let

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma &= \text{Conf}^2(\mathbb{C}^\times) \\ \Gamma_1 &= \{(z_1, z_2) \in \mathbb{C}^\times \times \mathbb{C}^\times : 0 < |z_2| < |z_1|\}, \\ \Gamma_2 &= \{(z_1, z_2) \in \mathbb{C}^\times \times \mathbb{C}^\times : 0 < |z_1| < |z_2|\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Gamma_3 = \{(z_1, z_2) \in \mathbb{C}^\times \times \mathbb{C}^\times : 0 < |z_1 - z_2| < |z_2|\}$$

$$f(z_1, z_2) = \varphi(z_1, z_1, z_2, z_2)$$

Then $f \in \mathcal{O}(\Gamma)$. By Lem. A.1.7, the RHS of the following converge a.l.u. on the given region to the LHS:

$$f = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \langle w', A(z_1) P_n B(z_2) w \rangle \quad \text{on } \Gamma_1 \quad (\text{A.1.25a})$$

$$f = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \langle w', B(z_2) P_n A(z_1) w \rangle \quad \text{on } \Gamma_2 \quad (\text{A.1.25b})$$

$$f = \sum_{n_1, n_2, n_3 \in \mathbb{N}} \langle w', Y_1(u_1, z_1) P_{n_1} Y_1(v_1, z_2) P_{n_2} Y_2(u_2, z_1) P_{n_3} Y_2(v_2, z_2) w \rangle \quad \text{on } \Gamma_1 \quad (\text{A.1.25c})$$

Step 2. Recall the function $\omega_{n_2} \in \mathcal{O}(\Omega)$ in Lem. A.1.8. Define $g_{n_2} \in \mathcal{O}(\Gamma)$ by

$$g_{n_2}(z_1, z_2) = \omega_{n_2}(z_1, z_1, z_2, z_2)$$

Our goal in this step is to show that the RHS of the following converges a.l.u. to the LHS:

$$f(z_1, z_2) = \sum_{n_2 \in \mathbb{N}} g_{n_2}(z_1, z_2) \quad \text{on } \Gamma \quad (\text{A.1.26})$$

We already know that this is true on Γ_1 due to (A.1.25c). To extend (A.1.26) from Γ_1 to Γ , we follow the proof of [Gui23b, Thm. 8.4].

Consider the functions $F \in \mathcal{O}(\Gamma \times \mathbb{C}^\times)$ and $G_{n_2} \in \mathcal{O}(\Gamma)$ defined by

$$F(z_1, z_2, q) = q^{\text{wt}(u_2) + \text{wt}(v_2) + \widetilde{\text{wt}}(w_2)} \varphi(z_1, qz_1, z_2, qz_2)$$

$$G_{n_2}(z_1, z_2) = \text{Res}_{q=0} F(z_1, z_2, q) q^{-n_2-1} dq$$

By complex analysis, the RHS of the following converges a.l.u. on $\Gamma \times \mathbb{C}^\times$ to the LHS:

$$F(z_1, z_2, q) = \sum_{n_2 \in \mathbb{Z}} G_{n_2}(z_1, z_2) q^{n_2}$$

Note that $f(z_1, z_2) = F(z_1, z_2, 1)$. So (A.1.26) is true if we can prove that G_{n_2} equals g_{n_2} on Γ . (Here, we set $g_{n_2} = 0$ if $n_2 < 0$.)

By the uniqueness of analytic continuation, it suffices to show that $G_{n_2} = g_{n_2}$ on Γ_1 . Fix $(z_1, z_2) \in \Gamma_1$. By (A.1.8c) and (A.1.1), we have

$$F(z_1, z_2, q) = \sum_{n_1, n_2, n_3 \in \mathbb{N}} \langle w', Y_1(u_1, z_1) P_{n_1} Y_1(v_1, z_2) P_{n_2} q^{\tilde{0}} Y_2(u_2, z_1) P_{n_3} Y_2(v_2, z_2) w \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{n_1, n_2, n_3 \in \mathbb{N}} q^{n_2} \langle w', Y_1(u_1, z_1) P_{n_1} Y_1(v_1, z_2) P_{n_2} Y_2(u_2, z_1) P_{n_3} Y_2(v_2, z_2) w \rangle$$

which, by (A.1.16a), equals $\sum_{n_2 \in \mathbb{N}} g_{n_2}(z_1, z_2) q^{n_2}$. This finishes the proof of (A.1.26).

Step 3. Let us compute

$$h_k(z_2) := \text{Res}_{z_1=z_2} (z_1 - z_2)^k f(z_1, z_2) dz_1 = \oint_{C(z_2)} (z_1 - z_2)^k f(z_1, z_2) \frac{dz_1}{2\pi i}$$

where $C(z_2)$ is any circle centered at z_2 with radius $< |z_2|$. By (A.1.26), the sum of (A.1.16b) over all $n_2 \in \mathbb{N}$ converges a.l.u. on Γ_3 to f if we set $\tilde{z}_1 = z_1, \tilde{z}_2 = z_2$. Therefore, by the fact that contour integrals commute with a.l.u. convergent series (A.1.26) and (A.1.16b), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& h_k(z_2) \\
&= \sum_{n_2 \in \mathbb{N}} \sum_{n_1, n_3 \in \mathbb{N}} \oint_{C(z_2)} (z_1 - z_2)^k \langle w', Y_1(P_{n_1} Y(u_1, z_1 - z_2) v_1, z_2) \\
&\quad \cdot P_{n_2} Y_2(P_{n_3} Y(u_2, z_1 - z_2) v_2, z_2) w \rangle \frac{dz_1}{2\pi i} \\
&= \sum_{n_2 \in \mathbb{N}} \sum_{n_1, n_3 \in \mathbb{N}} \sum_{\substack{k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z} \\ k = k_1 + k_2 + 1}} \langle w', Y_1(P_{n_1} Y(u_1)_{k_1} v_1, z_2) P_{n_2} Y_2(P_{n_3} Y(u_2)_{k_2} v_2, z_2) w \rangle \\
&= \sum_{n_2 \in \mathbb{N}} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} \langle w', Y_1(Y(u_1)_m v_1, z_2) \cdot P_{n_2} Y_2(Y(u_2)_{k-1-m} v_2, z_2) w \rangle \\
&= \langle w', Y_{\mathbb{W}}(Y(u_1 \otimes u_2)_k (v_1 \otimes v_2), z_2) w \rangle
\end{aligned} \tag{A.1.27}$$

where the second last expression has finitely many nonzero summands (cf. Rem. A.1.6).

Step 4. By complex analysis, the RHS of the following converges a.l.u. to the LHS:

$$f = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} h_k(z_2) \cdot (z_1 - z_2)^{-k-1} \quad \text{on } \Gamma_3 \tag{A.1.28}$$

For each $z_2 \in \mathbb{C}^\times$, if we let C_-, C_+ be circles centered at 0 with radii $< |z_2|$ and $> |z_2|$ respectively, then for each $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \oint_{C(z_2)} f(z_1, z_2) z_1^m (z_1 - z_2)^n \frac{dz_1}{2\pi i} \\
&= \oint_{C_+} f(z_1, z_2) z_1^m (z_1 - z_2)^n \frac{dz_1}{2\pi i} - \oint_{C_-} f(z_1, z_2) z_1^m (z_1 - z_2)^n \frac{dz_1}{2\pi i}
\end{aligned}$$

These three integrals can be computed respectively by (A.1.28), (A.1.25a), (A.1.25b) in the same way as (3.1.16) and (3.1.17): we get

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{l \in \mathbb{N}} \binom{m}{l} z_2^{m-l} h_{n+l}(z_2) \\
&= \sum_{l \in \mathbb{N}} (-z_2)^l \binom{n}{l} \langle w', A_{m+n-l} B(z_2) w \rangle - \sum_{l \in \mathbb{N}} \binom{n}{l} (-z_2)^{n-l} \langle w', B(z_2) A_{m+l} w \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

Substitute (A.1.27) into the LHS, multiply both sides by z_2^h , and apply $\text{Res}_{z_2=0}(\cdot) dz_2$. Then we get (A.1.24). \square

A.2 Generalized $\mathbb{V}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{V}_N$ -modules

Let \mathbb{U} be a VOA whose eigenspaces of $L(0)$ are not necessarily finite-dimensional. Recall the following definitions from [Hua09].

Definition A.2.1. A weak \mathbb{U} -module \mathbb{W} is called a **generalized \mathbb{U} -module** if \mathbb{W} is spanned by the generalized eigenvectors of $L(0)$, or equivalently, if we have a decomposition

$$\mathbb{W} = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{C}} \mathbb{W}_{[n]} \quad (\text{A.2.1})$$

where $\mathbb{W}_{[n]}$ is the subspace of generalized eigenvectors of $L(0)$ with eigenvalue $n \in \mathbb{C}$, i.e. $\mathbb{W}_{[n]}$ is the set of all $w \in \mathbb{W}$ satisfying $(L(0) - n)^k w = 0$ for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ (possibly depending on n and w).

A generalized \mathbb{U} -module \mathbb{W} is called a **grading-restricted (generalized) module** if $\mathbb{W}_{[n]} = 0$ when $\Re(n)$ is sufficiently negative, and if each $\mathbb{W}_{[n]}$ is finite-dimensional.

Applying the above definitions to the case $\mathbb{U} = \mathbb{V}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{V}_N$, one wants to know whether a weak $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ -module is a generalized module or even a grading-restricted module of $\mathbb{V}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{V}_N$. This is a main goal of this section.

A.2.1 General results

For each $1 \leq i \leq N, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and each homogeneous $v_i \in \mathbb{V}_i$, we call $Y_i(v_i)_n$ a **raising operator** resp. **lowering operator** if the **degree of vertex operator**

$$\deg(Y_i(v_i)_n) := \text{wt}(v_i) - n - 1 \quad (\text{A.2.2})$$

is ≥ 0 resp. ≤ 0 .

Remark A.2.2. Let \mathbb{W} be a weak $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ -module. For each $s_1, \dots, s_N \in \mathbb{C}$, define

$$\mathbb{W}_{[s_1, \dots, s_N]} = \{w \in \mathbb{W} : \forall 1 \leq i \leq N, \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \text{ such that } (L_i(0) - s_i)^k w = 0\} \quad (\text{A.2.3})$$

Then by Jacobi identity (1.1.2), for each $1 \leq i, j \leq N$ we have

$$[L_j(0), Y_i(v_i)_n] = \delta_{i,j} (Y_i(L(0)v_i)_n - (n+1)Y_i(v_i)_n) \quad (\text{A.2.4a})$$

$$[L(0), Y_i(v_i)_n] = Y_i(L(0)v_i)_n - (n+1)Y_i(v_i)_n \quad (\text{A.2.4b})$$

where $L(0) := L_1(0) + \cdots + L_N(0)$. Let $\mathbb{W}_{[s]}$ be the generalized eigenspace of $L(0)$ with eigenvalue s . Thus, if $Y_i(v_i)_n$ has degree $d_i = \text{wt}(v_i) - n - 1$, then

$$Y_i(v_i)_n \mathbb{W}_{[s_1, \dots, s_i, \dots, s_N]} \subset \mathbb{W}_{[s_1, \dots, s_i + d_i, \dots, s_N]}, \quad Y_i(v_i)_n \mathbb{W}_{[s]} \subset \mathbb{W}_{[s + d_i]} \quad (\text{A.2.5})$$

Lemma A.2.3. Let \mathfrak{A} be the subalgebra of $\text{End}(\mathbb{W})$ generated by all $Y_i(v_i)_n$ where $1 \leq i \leq N, v_i \in \mathbb{V}_i, n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let \mathfrak{A}_+ resp. \mathfrak{A}_- be the unital subalgebra generated by all raising operators resp. lowering operators. Then $\mathfrak{A} = \text{Span}_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathfrak{A}_+ \cdot \mathfrak{A}_-)$.

Proof. One needs to show that a product of $k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ vertex operators can be written as a linear combination of those in $\mathfrak{A}_+ \cdot \mathfrak{A}_-$. This follows easily by induction on k and by the formula for $[Y_i(v_i)_m, Y_j(v_j)_n]$ implied by the Jacobi identity. \square

The following criterion on generalized $\mathbb{V}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{V}_N$ -modules can be applied to dual fusion products. (See Cor. 3.1.10.)

Proposition A.2.4. *Let \mathbb{W} be a weak $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ -module generated by elements of $\{\mathcal{T}_\alpha : \alpha \in \mathcal{A}\}$ where each \mathcal{T}_α is a finite-dimensional subspace invariant under the action of every lowering operator $Y_i(v_i)_n$ (where $1 \leq i \leq N, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $v_i \in \mathbb{V}_i$ is homogeneous). Then \mathbb{W} is a generalized $\mathbb{V}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{V}_N$ -module.*

Proof. Since \mathcal{T}_α is finite-dimensional and invariant under $L_1(0), \dots, L_N(0)$, by linear algebra, \mathcal{T}_α is spanned by common generalized eigenvectors of $L_1(0), \dots, L_N(0)$. Thus, there is a finite set $E \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ such that

$$\mathcal{T}_\alpha = \bigoplus_{(s_1, \dots, s_N) \in E + \mathbb{N}^N} (\mathcal{T}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{W}_{[s_1, \dots, s_N]})$$

and that any two elements of E do not differ by an element of \mathbb{Z}^N .

Let $\mathcal{W}_\alpha = \mathfrak{A} \cdot \mathcal{T}_\alpha$. By Lem. A.2.3, we have $\mathcal{W}_\alpha = \mathfrak{A}_+ \cdot \mathcal{T}_\alpha$. Thus, by (A.2.5),

$$\mathcal{W}_\alpha = \bigoplus_{(s_1, \dots, s_N) \in E + \mathbb{N}^N} \mathcal{W}_{\alpha, [s_1, \dots, s_N]}$$

where $\mathcal{W}_{\alpha, [s_1, \dots, s_N]} = \mathcal{W}_\alpha \cap \mathbb{W}_{[s_1, \dots, s_N]}$. For each $1 \leq i \leq N$, define a linear operator $\tilde{L}_i(0)$ on \mathcal{W}_α satisfying for each $\mathbf{e} = (e_1, \dots, e_N) \in E$ that

$$\tilde{L}_i(0) = s_i - e_i \quad \text{on } \mathcal{W}_{\alpha, [s_1, \dots, s_N]} \text{ if } (s_1, \dots, s_N) \in \mathbf{e} + \mathbb{N}^N$$

Then $\tilde{L}_1(0), \dots, \tilde{L}_N(0)$ make \mathcal{W}_α an admissible $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ -module. By assumption, $\mathbb{W} = \text{Span}_\alpha \mathcal{W}_\alpha$. Therefore, by Cor. A.1.5, \mathbb{W} is a weak $\mathbb{V}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{V}_N$ -module. Since each \mathcal{W}_α is spanned by generalized eigenvectors of $L(0) = L_1(0) + \cdots + L_N(0)$, so is \mathbb{W} . So \mathbb{W} is a generalized $\mathbb{V}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{V}_N$ -module. \square

A.2.2 The C_2 -cofinite case

The following theorem follows immediately from [Miy04, Lem. 2.4] and the fact that a tensor product of C_2 -cofinite VOAs is C_2 -cofinite. It shows, in particular, that if \mathbb{V} is a C_2 -cofinite VOA then each graded subspace $\mathbb{V}(n)$ is finite-dimensional.

Theorem A.2.5. *Let $\mathbb{V}_1, \dots, \mathbb{V}_N$ be C_2 -cofinite. Then there exists a finite subset $\mathbb{E} \subset \mathbb{V}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{V}_N$ such that any weak $\mathbb{V}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{V}_N$ -module \mathbb{W} generated by a vector w_0 is spanned by*

$$Y_{\mathbb{W}}(v_k)_{-n_k} Y_{\mathbb{W}}(v_{k-1})_{-n_{k-1}} \cdots Y_{\mathbb{W}}(v_1)_{-n_1} w_0 \quad (\text{A.2.6})$$

where $k \in \mathbb{N}, v_1, \dots, v_k \in \mathbb{E}$ and $n_1 < n_2 < \cdots < n_k$. Moreover, \mathbb{E} can be chosen as a subset whose elements are of the form $u_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes u_N$, where u_1, \dots, u_N are homogeneous.

Theorem A.2.6. *Assume that $\mathbb{V}_1, \dots, \mathbb{V}_N$ are C_2 -cofinite. Then the following statements for \mathbb{W} are equivalent:*

- (a) \mathbb{W} is a finitely-generated admissible $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ -module.

- (b) \mathbb{W} is a finitely-generated finitely-admissible $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ -module.
- (c) \mathbb{W} is a finitely-generated admissible $\mathbb{V}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{V}_N$ -module.
- (d) \mathbb{W} is a finitely-generated finitely-admissible $\mathbb{V}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{V}_N$ -module.
- (e) \mathbb{W} is a finitely-generated generalized $\mathbb{V}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{V}_N$ -module.
- (f) \mathbb{W} is a grading-restricted (generalized) $\mathbb{V}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{V}_N$ -module.

Proof. (e,f) \Rightarrow (b): Assume (e,f). Then there exists a finite subset $F \subset \mathbb{C}$ such that the finite-dimensional subspace $\mathcal{T} = \bigoplus_{t \in F} \mathbb{W}_{[t]}$ generates \mathbb{W} . Since \mathbb{W} is grading-restricted, we can extend F to a larger finite set such that if $t \in F, n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\mathbb{W}_{[t-n]} \neq 0$ then $t - n \in F$. Thus \mathcal{T} is invariant under \mathfrak{A}_- . As in the proof of Prop. A.2.4, we can find a finite subset $E \subset \mathbb{C}^N$, any two elements of which do not differ by an element of \mathbb{Z}^N , such that

$$\mathcal{T} = \bigoplus_{(s_1, \dots, s_N) \in E + \mathbb{N}^N} (\mathcal{T} \cap \mathbb{W}_{[s_1, \dots, s_N]})$$

By Lem. A.2.3, $\mathbb{W} = \mathfrak{A}_+ \mathcal{T}$. So

$$\mathbb{W} = \bigoplus_{(s_1, \dots, s_N) \in E + \mathbb{N}^N} \mathbb{W}_{[s_1, \dots, s_N]}$$

and by Thm. A.2.5 and (A.2.5), each $\mathbb{W}_{[s_1, \dots, s_N]}$ is finite-dimensional. For each $1 \leq i \leq N$, define a linear operator $\tilde{L}_i(0)$ on \mathbb{W} satisfying for each $\mathbf{e} = (e_1, \dots, e_N) \in E$ that

$$\tilde{L}_i(0) = s_i - e_i \quad \text{on } \mathbb{W}_{[s_1, \dots, s_N]} \text{ if } (s_1, \dots, s_N) \in \mathbf{e} + \mathbb{N}^N$$

Then $\tilde{L}_1(0), \dots, \tilde{L}_N(0)$ make \mathbb{W} a finitely admissible $\mathbb{V}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{V}_N$ -module.

(b) \Rightarrow (a): Obvious.

(a) \Rightarrow (c): Immediate from Thm. A.1.4.

It remains to show that (c,d,e,f) are equivalent. Note that if they are equivalent whenever $N = 1$, then they are equivalent for any N by considering $\mathbb{U} = \mathbb{V}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{V}_N$ as a single VOA. Thus, in the following, we assume $N = 1$ and write $\mathbb{V}_1 = \mathbb{V}$.

(e) \Rightarrow (f): By (A.2.5) and Thm. A.2.5. (f) \Rightarrow (e): By [Hua09, Prop. 4.3], (f) implies that \mathbb{W} has finite length, and hence is finitely-generated.

(e,f) \Rightarrow (d): Apply (e,f) \Rightarrow (b) to the case $N = 1$.

(d) \Rightarrow (c): Obvious.

(c) \Rightarrow (e): Assume (c). By Thm. A.2.5 and (1.2.2a), \mathbb{W} is a finitely-admissible \mathbb{V} -module. Thus, by (A.2.5), \mathbb{W} is spanned by some finitely-dimensional $L(0)$ -invariant subspace. So \mathbb{W} is spanned by generalized eigenvectors of $L(0)$. This proves (e). \square

B A geometric construction of higher level Zhu algebras

In this chapter, we fix a VOA \mathbb{V} and $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Our goal is to show that the higher level Zhu algebra $A_n(\mathbb{V})$ (originally introduced in [Zhu96, DLM98]) can be constructed in a natural way from dual fusion products and propagation of partial conformal blocks. (That

$A_0(\mathbb{V})$ can be realized from dual fusion products was indicated by [NT05, Prop. 7.2.2 and A.2.7].) We want to impress upon the audience that many computations about $A_n(\mathbb{V})$ in the literature have geometric meanings, and that these geometric interpretations can be formulated in a precise way. (In particular, the algebra structure of $A_n(\mathbb{V})$ is implied by the module structures of dual fusion products.) It would be interesting to see if some other associative algebras and/or their modules related to \mathbb{V} (e.g. the $A_m(\mathbb{V})$ - $A_n(\mathbb{V})$ bi-module $A_{m,n}(\mathbb{V})$ constructed by Dong-Jiang [DJ08], the associative algebras $A^n(\mathbb{V})$ and $A^\infty(\mathbb{V})$ defined by Huang in [Hua20]) can also be given geometric meanings in terms of the dual fusion products.

The results of this chapter are not used elsewhere in this article.

B.1 Preliminary

Throughout this chapter, we let ζ denote the standard coordinate of \mathbb{C} , and fix a $(2, 1)$ -pointed compact Riemann surface with local coordinates

$$\Omega = (\infty, 0; 1/\zeta, \zeta \mid \mathbb{P}^1 \mid 1; \zeta - 1) \quad (\text{B.1.1})$$

where 1 is the incoming point (with local coordinate $\zeta - 1$) and $\infty, 0$ are the outgoing ones (with local coordinates $1/\zeta, \zeta$ respectively). Associate the vacuum module \mathbb{V} to the incoming marked point 1, and identify

$$\mathcal{W}_\Omega(\mathbb{V}) = \mathbb{V} \quad \text{via } \mathcal{U}(\zeta)$$

By Thm. 3.1.9, $(\boxtimes_\Omega(\mathbb{V}), Y_+, Y_-)$ is a weak $\mathbb{V} \times \mathbb{V}$ -module where Y_+ is the vertex operator for the marked point ∞ and Y_- is for 0. Write the Virasoro operators as

$$L_+(k) = Y_+(\mathbf{c})_{k+1} \quad L_-(k) = Y_-(\mathbf{c})_{k+1} \quad (\text{B.1.2})$$

Recall Def. 1.1.4 for the meaning of Y' .

The residue actions $*_+ = *_\infty$ and $*_- = *_0$ of $H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{V}_{\Omega,n,n} \otimes \omega_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\bullet 1))$ on \mathbb{V} are defined as in (1.5.1a) (cf. Def. 2.1.5). The following lemma is helpful for the computation of these actions.

Lemma B.1.1. *Let*

$$f = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} f_k \zeta^k \quad \in \mathbb{C}((\zeta)) \quad (\text{B.1.3a})$$

$$g = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} g_k \zeta^k \quad \in \mathbb{C}((\zeta^{-1})) \quad (\text{B.1.3b})$$

be respectively sections of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\bullet 0 + \bullet \infty)$ on a neighborhood U_+ of ∞ and a neighborhood U_- of 0 such that $0 \notin U_+$ and $\infty \notin U_-$. Let $v \in \mathbb{V}$. Let

$$\begin{aligned} \tau &= g \cdot \mathcal{U}_\varrho(\zeta)^{-1} v d\zeta && \in H^0(U_+, \mathcal{V}_\Omega \otimes \omega_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\bullet \infty)) \\ \sigma &= f \cdot \mathcal{U}_\varrho(\zeta)^{-1} v d\zeta && \in H^0(U_-, \mathcal{V}_\Omega \otimes \omega_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\bullet 0)) \end{aligned}$$

Let (\mathbb{W}, Y_+, Y_-) be a weak $\mathbb{V} \times \mathbb{V}$ -module associated to $0, \infty$. Then for each $w \in \mathbb{W}$,

$$\tau *_+ w = - \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} g_k Y'_+(v)_k w \quad (\text{B.1.4a})$$

$$\sigma *_- w = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} f_k Y_-(v)_k w \quad (\text{B.1.4b})$$

Proof. (B.1.4b) is obvious. $\mathcal{U}_\varrho(1/\zeta)\tau$, as a \mathbb{V} -valued holomorphic 1-form, equals

$$\mathcal{U}_\varrho(1/\zeta)\tau = g \cdot e^{\zeta L_1}(-\zeta^{-2})^{L_0} v d\zeta$$

thanks to Exp. 1.4.1. From this, one easily computes that

$$\tau *_+ w = \text{Res}_{1/\zeta=0} Y_+(\mathcal{U}_\varrho(1/\zeta)\tau, 1/\zeta)w$$

equals the RHS of (B.1.4a). \square

B.2 Construction of $A_n(\mathbb{V})$ from the dual fusion product $\boxtimes_\Omega(\mathbb{V})$

The goal of this section is to prove Thm. B.2.9.

B.2.1 $\tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V})$, $A_n(\mathbb{V})$, and the multiplications \diamond_L, \diamond_R

Definition B.2.1. Define a vector space

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V}) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{T}_{\Omega, n, n}(\mathbb{V}) \stackrel{(2.1.5)}{=} \frac{\mathbb{V}}{H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{V}_{\Omega, n, n} \otimes \omega_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\bullet 1))} \cdot \mathbb{V} \\ \text{so } \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V})^* &= \mathcal{T}_{\Omega, n, n}^*(\mathbb{V}) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.2.1})$$

Define bilinear maps $\diamond_L, \diamond_R : \mathbb{V} \times \mathbb{V} \rightarrow \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V})^{**}$ such that for each $\phi \in \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V})^*$ and homogeneous $u, v \in \mathbb{V}$,

$$\langle \phi, u \diamond_L v \rangle = \langle Y'_+(u)_{\text{wt}u-1} \cdot \phi, v \rangle, \quad (\text{B.2.2a})$$

$$\langle \phi, u \diamond_R v \rangle = \langle Y_-(v)_{\text{wt}v-1} \cdot \phi, u \rangle. \quad (\text{B.2.2b})$$

Notice that by Prop. 3.1.3 and (1.1.8),

$$Y'_+(u)_{\text{wt}u-1} \cdot \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V})^* \subset \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V})^* \quad Y_-(v)_{\text{wt}v-1} \cdot \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V})^* \subset \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V})^* \quad (\text{B.2.3})$$

Example B.2.2. For each $\phi \in \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V})^*$ we have

$$\langle \phi, \mathbf{1} \diamond_L v \rangle = \langle \phi, v \diamond_R \mathbf{1} \rangle = \langle \phi, v \rangle \quad (\text{B.2.4})$$

$$\langle \phi, \mathbf{c} \diamond_L v \rangle = \langle L_+(0)\phi, v \rangle \quad \langle \phi, v \diamond_R \mathbf{c} \rangle = \langle L_-(0)\phi, v \rangle \quad (\text{B.2.5})$$

Lemma B.2.3. \diamond_L, \diamond_R are bilinear maps $\mathbb{V} \times \mathbb{V} \rightarrow \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V})$.

Proof. By Prop. 3.3.4, the RHS of (B.2.2a) can be written as $\phi(m)$ for some $m \in \mathbb{V}$ independent of ϕ . This shows that $u \diamond_L v$ equals the equivalence class of m in $\tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V})$. A similar thing can be said about $u \diamond_R v$. \square

Proposition B.2.4. \diamond_L and \diamond_R descend to bilinear maps

$$\diamond_L : \mathbb{V} \times \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V}) \rightarrow \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V}) \quad \diamond_R : \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V}) \times \mathbb{V} \rightarrow \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V}) \quad (\text{B.2.6})$$

Moreover, if $u, v, w \in \mathbb{V}$, then the following relation holds in $\tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V})$:

$$(u \diamond_L v) \diamond_R w = u \diamond_L (v \diamond_R w) \quad (\text{B.2.7})$$

Proof. By (B.2.2) and (B.2.3), if v belongs to the denominator of the RHS of (B.2.1) (equivalently, if v is killed by every $\phi \in \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V})^*$), then so does $u \diamond_L v$ and $v \diamond_R u$ for every $u \in \mathbb{V}$. Thus, (B.2.6) follows immediately from Lem. B.2.3. Since Y'_+ and Y_- commute by Thm. 3.1.9, for each $\phi \in \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V})^*$ and each homogeneous $u, v, w \in \mathbb{V}$, (B.2.2) implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \phi, (u \diamond_L v) \diamond_R w \rangle &= \langle Y_-(w)_{\text{wt}w-1} \cdot \phi, u \diamond_L v \rangle = \langle Y'_+(u)_{\text{wt}u-1} \cdot Y_-(w)_{\text{wt}w-1} \cdot \phi, v \rangle \\ &= \langle Y_-(w)_{\text{wt}w-1} \cdot Y'_+(u)_{\text{wt}u-1} \cdot \phi, v \rangle = \langle Y'_+(u)_{\text{wt}u-1} \cdot \phi, v \diamond_R w \rangle = \langle \phi, u \diamond_L (v \diamond_R w) \rangle \end{aligned}$$

□

If one can show that $\diamond_L = \diamond_R$, then these two bilinear maps descend to $\diamond : \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V}) \times \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V}) \rightarrow \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V})$. Unfortunately, \diamond_L and \diamond_R are in general not equal unless when $n = 0$. To get equal maps, one needs to pass to a quotient $A_n(\mathbb{V})$ of $\tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V})$.

Definition B.2.5. Define

$$Z_n(\mathbb{V}) = \{ \mathbf{c} \diamond_L v - v \diamond_R \mathbf{c} : v \in \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V}) \} \subset \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V}) \quad (\text{B.2.8a})$$

$$A_n(\mathbb{V}) = \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V}) / Z_n(\mathbb{V}) \quad (\text{B.2.8b})$$

Thus, by Exp. B.2.2, the dual space of $A_n(\mathbb{V})$ is

$$A_n(\mathbb{V})^* = \{ \phi \in \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V})^* : L_+(0)\phi = L_-(0)\phi \} \quad (\text{B.2.9})$$

Lemma B.2.6. \diamond_L and \diamond_R descend to bilinear maps

$$\diamond_L : \mathbb{V} \times A_n(\mathbb{V}) \rightarrow A_n(\mathbb{V}) \quad \diamond_R : A_n(\mathbb{V}) \times \mathbb{V} \rightarrow A_n(\mathbb{V}) \quad (\text{B.2.10})$$

Proof. We need to show that if $v \in \mathbb{V}$ is homogeneous, then $v \diamond_L -$ and $- \diamond_R v$ send $Z_n(\mathbb{V})$ into $Z_n(\mathbb{V})$. It suffices to prove

$$Y'_+(v)_{\text{wt}v-1} \cdot A_n(\mathbb{V})^* \subset A_n(\mathbb{V})^* \quad Y_-(v)_{\text{wt}v-1} \cdot A_n(\mathbb{V})^* \subset A_n(\mathbb{V})^* \quad (\text{B.2.11})$$

Choose $\phi \in \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V})^*$ killed by $L_+(0) - L_-(0)$. Then the formula

$$[L_{\pm}(0), Y_-(v)_{\text{wt}v-1}] = [Y_{\pm}(\mathbf{c})_1, Y_-(v)_{\text{wt}v-1}] = 0$$

implied by (A.2.4a) shows that $Y_-(v)_{\text{wt}v-1}\phi$ is also killed by $L_+(0) - L_-(0)$. This proves the second relation in (B.2.11). A similar argument together with (1.1.8) proves the first relation in (B.2.11). □

Proposition B.2.7. We have $Z_0(\mathbb{V}) = 0$, and hence $A_0(\mathbb{V}) = \tilde{A}_0(\mathbb{V})$.

Theorem B.2.8. For each $u, v \in \mathbb{V}$, the equivalence classes of $u \diamond_L v$ and $u \diamond_R v$ in $A_n(\mathbb{V})$ are equal. Thus (by Lem. B.2.6), \diamond_L and \diamond_R descend to the same bilinear map

$$\diamond : A_n(\mathbb{V}) \times A_n(\mathbb{V}) \rightarrow A_n(\mathbb{V}) \quad (\text{B.2.12})$$

We defer the proofs of Prop. B.2.7 and Thm. B.2.8 to the next subsection.

Theorem B.2.9. $A_n(\mathbb{V})$ is an associative algebra if we let the map \diamond in Thm. B.2.8 be the multiplication. The equivalence class of $\mathbf{1}$ in $A_n(\mathbb{V})$ is the unit. The equivalence class of \mathbf{c} in $A_n(\mathbb{V})$ is a central element.

Proof. The associativity of \diamond follows from Prop. B.2.4. That $\mathbf{1}$ is the unity in $A_n(\mathbb{V})$ follows from (B.2.4). That \mathbf{c} is central in $A_n(\mathbb{V})$ follows from (B.2.8). \square

B.2.2 Proofs of Prop. B.2.7 and Thm. B.2.8

Lemma B.2.10. Let $v \in \mathbb{V}$. Then the relation $v \diamond_L \mathbf{1} = \mathbf{1} \diamond_R v$ holds in $\tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V})$.

Proof. By (B.2.2), it suffices to show that for each $\phi \in \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V})^*$ we have

$$-\langle Y'_+(v)_k \cdot \phi, \mathbf{1} \rangle + \langle Y_-(v)_k \cdot \phi, \mathbf{1} \rangle = 0 \quad (\text{B.2.13})$$

where $k = \text{wt}v - 1$. Indeed, we shall prove (B.2.13) for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let $\sigma = \mathcal{U}_\varrho(\zeta)^{-1}v \cdot \zeta^k d\zeta$ which is in $H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{Y}_{\mathbb{P}^1} \otimes \omega_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\bullet 0 + \bullet \infty))$. By (B.1.4), the LHS of (B.2.13) equals $\langle \sigma *_+ \phi, \mathbf{1} \rangle + \langle \sigma *_- \phi, \mathbf{1} \rangle$, and hence equals $-\langle \phi, \sigma \cdot \mathbf{1} \rangle$ by Rem. 3.2.2. And $\sigma \cdot \mathbf{1} = \sum_{l \in \mathbb{N}} \binom{k}{l} Y(v)_l \mathbf{1} = 0$. \square

Note that if we set $v = \mathbf{c}$ in (B.2.13), we get for all $\phi \in \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V})^*$ that

$$\langle L_+(0)\phi, \mathbf{1} \rangle = \langle L_-(0)\phi, \mathbf{1} \rangle \quad (\text{B.2.14})$$

Proposition B.2.11. Choose $v \in \mathbb{V}$ and $\phi \in \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V})^*$. The following relation holds in $\mathbb{C}[z^{\pm 1}]$:

$$\langle Y'_+(v, z)\phi, \mathbf{1} \rangle = \langle Y_-(v, z)\phi, \mathbf{1} \rangle \quad (\text{B.2.15})$$

Its value at $z = 1$ is

$$\langle Y_-(v, 1)\phi, \mathbf{1} \rangle = \phi(v) \quad (\text{B.2.16})$$

Proof. By (B.2.13), (B.2.15) holds in $\mathbb{C}[[z^{\pm 1}]]$. The RHS of (B.2.15) belongs to $\mathbb{C}((z))$ by the lower-truncation property for the weak $\mathbb{V} \times \mathbb{V}$ -module $\boxtimes_{\Omega}(\mathbb{V})$. Similarly, the LHS of (B.2.15) belongs to $\mathbb{C}((z^{-1}))$ by the “upper truncation property” (cf. (1.1.8)). So (B.2.15) $\in \mathbb{C}[z^{\pm 1}]$. For each $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, by (3.1.3) we have

$$\langle Y_-(v)_k \phi, \mathbf{1} \rangle = \text{Res}_{z=0} \imath \phi(\mathcal{U}_\varrho(\zeta)^{-1}v, \mathbf{1}) z^k dz$$

Therefore, $\imath \phi(\mathcal{U}_\varrho(\zeta)^{-1}v, \mathbf{1})$, a priori an element of $\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{C}^\times - 1)$ (cf. Thm. 2.5.6), is a Laurent polynomial of the standard complex variable z and is equal to (B.2.15). By (2.5.14), in $\mathbb{C}[[z - 1]]$ we have (by taking the Laurent series expansion of the LHS at $z = 1$)

$$\imath \phi(\mathcal{U}_\varrho(\zeta)^{-1}v, \mathbf{1})_z = \phi(Y(v, z - 1)\mathbf{1}) \quad (\text{B.2.17})$$

The RHS equals $\phi(e^{(z-1)L(-1)}v)$, which is $\phi(v)$ when $z = 1$. This proves (B.2.16). \square

Formula (B.2.16) is useful because it looks similar to $\langle w', Y_{\mathbb{W}}(\cdot, 1)w \rangle$. (See also Rem. B.3.3.) Thus, many computations about $\langle w', Y_{\mathbb{W}}(v, 1)w \rangle$ can be straightforwardly generalized to $\phi(v)$, as shown in the proof of:

Proposition B.2.12. *Choose any $\phi \in \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V})^*$. Then ϕ belongs to $A_n(\mathbb{V})^*$ if and only if for each homogeneous $v \in \mathbb{V}$ we have*

$$\langle Y_-(v, z)\phi, \mathbf{1} \rangle = z^{-\text{wt}v} \cdot \phi(v) \quad (\text{B.2.18})$$

Proof. Choose $\phi \in \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V})^*$. Since Y_+ commutes with Y_- , we have in $\mathbb{C}[[z^{\pm 1}]]$ that

$$\begin{aligned} (z\partial_z + \text{wt}v) \langle Y_-(v, z)\phi, \mathbf{1} \rangle &\stackrel{(\text{A.2.4})}{=} \langle [L_-(0), Y_-(v, z)]\phi, \mathbf{1} \rangle \\ &\stackrel{(\text{B.2.14})}{=} \langle (L_+(0)Y_-(v, z) - Y_-(v, z)L_-(0))\phi, \mathbf{1} \rangle = \langle Y_-(v, z)(L_+(0) - L_-(0))\phi, \mathbf{1} \rangle \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.2.19})$$

which, by Prop. B.2.11, is an element of $\mathbb{C}[[z^{\pm 1}]]$.

Suppose $\phi \in A_n(\mathbb{V})^*$. Then $L_+(0)\phi = L_-(0)\phi$, and hence (B.2.19) is 0. So $z^{\text{wt}v} \langle Y_-(v, z)\phi, \mathbf{1} \rangle$ is constant over z . Thus (B.2.18) follows from (B.2.16).

Conversely, suppose that (B.2.18) is true. Then $z^{\text{wt}v} \langle Y_-(v, z)\phi, \mathbf{1} \rangle$ is constant over z , and hence (B.2.19) equals 0. Thus, by (B.2.16),

$$\langle (L_+(0) - L_-(0))\phi, v \rangle = \langle Y_-(v, 1)(L_+(0) - L_-(0))\phi, \mathbf{1} \rangle = 0$$

So $L_+(0)\phi - L_-(0)\phi = 0$, i.e., $\phi \in A_n(\mathbb{V})^*$. □

Proof of Prop. B.2.7. It suffices to prove $\tilde{A}_0(\mathbb{V})^* = A_0(\mathbb{V})^*$. Choose any $\phi \in \tilde{A}_0(\mathbb{V})^* = \mathcal{T}_{\Omega, 0, 0}^*(\mathbb{V})$. By Prop. 3.1.1 and (1.1.8), we know that $z^{\text{wt}v} \langle Y_-(v, z)\phi, \mathbf{1} \rangle$ is in $\mathbb{C}[[z]]$ and $z^{\text{wt}v} \langle Y'_+(v, z)\phi, \mathbf{1} \rangle$ is in $\mathbb{C}[[z^{-1}]]$. So $z^{\text{wt}v} \langle Y'_+(v, z)\phi, \mathbf{1} \rangle$ is a constant, which together with (B.2.16) implies (B.2.18). So $\phi \in A_0(\mathbb{V})^*$ by Prop. B.2.12. □

Proof of Thm. B.2.8. Choose any homogeneous vectors $u, v \in \mathbb{V}$. For each $\phi \in A(\mathbb{V})^*$,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \phi, \mathbf{1} \diamond_R v \rangle &= \langle Y_-(v)_{\text{wt}v-1}\phi, \mathbf{1} \rangle = \text{Res}_{z=0} \langle Y_-(v, z)\phi, \mathbf{1} \rangle \cdot z^{\text{wt}v-1} dz \\ &\stackrel{(\text{B.2.18})}{=} \text{Res}_{z=0} z^{-1} \phi(v) dz = \phi(v). \end{aligned}$$

So in $A_n(\mathbb{V})$ we have $\mathbf{1} \diamond_R v = v$, and hence $v \diamond_L \mathbf{1} = v$ by Lem. B.2.10. The same can be said about u . Thus, by Prop. B.2.4, in $A_n(\mathbb{V})$ we have

$$u \diamond_L v = u \diamond_L (\mathbf{1} \diamond_R v) = (u \diamond_L \mathbf{1}) \diamond_R v = u \diamond_R v.$$

□

B.3 Modules of \mathbb{V} and $A_n(\mathbb{V})$

One advantage of $A_n(\mathbb{V})$ is that its representations are closely related to those of \mathbb{V} (cf. [Zhu96, DLM98]). In this article, we will not explore a systematic relationship between \mathbb{V} -modules and $A_n(\mathbb{V})$ -modules. But we will reprove (or reinterpret) some classical results in order to give the readers an impression that such topics can be neatly dealt with using the machinery of dual fusion products.

Definition B.3.1. For each weak \mathbb{V} -module \mathbb{W} , let

$$\Omega_n(\mathbb{W}) = \{w \in \mathbb{W} : Y(v)_k w = 0 \ \forall \text{ homogeneous } v \in \mathbb{V}, k \in \mathbb{Z}, k \geq \text{wt}(v) + n\}$$

Remark B.3.2. Using Jacobi identity, it is easy to see that for each homogeneous $v \in \mathbb{V}$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$Y(v)_k \Omega_n(\mathbb{W}) \subset \Omega_{n'}(\mathbb{W}) \quad \text{where } n' = n + \max\{0, \text{wt} v - k - 1\} \quad (\text{B.3.1})$$

In particular, $\Omega_n(\mathbb{W})$ is invariant under $Y_{\mathbb{W}}(v)_{\text{wt} v - 1}$. Moreover, if \mathbb{W} is an admissible \mathbb{V} -module, the bracket relation (1.1.3) implies that $\Omega_n(\mathbb{W})$ is $\tilde{L}(0)$ -invariant. So

$$\Omega_n(\mathbb{W}) = \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \Omega_n(\mathbb{W}) \cap \mathbb{W}(k)$$

Remark B.3.3. Suppose that \mathbb{W} is an admissible \mathbb{V} -module. Associate $\mathbb{V}, \mathbb{W}', \mathbb{W}$ to the marked points $1, \infty, 0$ respectively. Identify $\mathscr{W}_{\Omega}(\mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W}' \otimes \mathbb{W})$ with $\mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W}' \otimes \mathbb{W}$ via $\mathcal{U}(\zeta - 1, 1/\zeta, \zeta)$. Then the linear functional

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{\mathbb{W}} : \mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W}' \otimes \mathbb{W} &\rightarrow \mathbb{C} \\ \omega_{\mathbb{W}}(v \otimes w' \otimes w) &= \langle w', Y(v, 1)w \rangle = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \langle w', Y(v)_k w \rangle \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.3.2})$$

belongs to $\mathscr{T}_{\Omega}^*(\mathbb{V} \otimes \mathbb{W}' \otimes \mathbb{W})$. Thus, by Thm. 3.3.5, there is a unique weak $\mathbb{V} \times \mathbb{V}$ -module morphism

$$\begin{aligned} T_{\mathbb{W}} : \mathbb{W}' \otimes \mathbb{W} &\rightarrow \boxtimes_{\Omega}(\mathbb{V}) \\ \langle T_{\mathbb{W}}(w' \otimes w), v \rangle &= \langle w', Y(v, 1)w \rangle \quad (\forall v \in \mathbb{V}) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.3.3})$$

Theorem B.3.4. Let \mathbb{W} be an admissible \mathbb{V} -module with grading operator $\tilde{L}(0)$. Then there is a (necessarily unique) representation o of $A_n(\mathbb{V})$ on $\Omega_n(\mathbb{W})$ satisfying that for each homogeneous $v \in \mathbb{V}$ and $w \in \Omega_n(\mathbb{W})$,

$$o(v)w = Y_{\mathbb{W}}(v)_{\text{wt} v - 1} \cdot w \quad (\text{B.3.4})$$

It was proved in [DLM98] that the same conclusion holds if \mathbb{W} is only assumed to be a weak \mathbb{V} -module. We do not know how to prove this fact in our setting.

Proof. Define linear map $o : \mathbb{V} \rightarrow \text{End}(\Omega_n(\mathbb{W}))$ by (B.3.4). We first show that o descends to a linear map $A_n(\mathbb{V}) \rightarrow \text{End}(\Omega_n(\mathbb{W}))$. Choose any homogeneous $w \in \Omega_n(\mathbb{W})$. Then $o(v)w$ also has weight $\text{wt} w$ by (1.1.3). Therefore, for each homogeneous $w' \in \mathbb{W}'$, $\langle o(v)w, w' \rangle$ is zero if $\widetilde{\text{wt}} w' \neq \widetilde{\text{wt}} w$. Assume $\widetilde{\text{wt}} w' = \widetilde{\text{wt}} w$. Then by (1.1.3) we have

$$\langle w', o(v)w \rangle = \langle w', Y(v, 1)w \rangle = \langle T_{\mathbb{W}}(w' \otimes w), v \rangle \quad (\text{B.3.5})$$

If $u \in \mathbb{V}$ is homogeneous and $k \geq \text{wt}(u) + n$, then $w' \otimes w$ is annihilated by $Y_-(u)_k = 1 \otimes Y(u)_k$, and hence $T_{\mathbb{W}}(w' \otimes w)$ is annihilated by $Y_-(u)_k$. For each homogeneous $v \in \mathbb{V}$,

$$\langle Y_+(u)_k T_{\mathbb{W}}(w' \otimes w), v \rangle = \langle Y(u)_k w', Y(v, 1)w \rangle = \langle Y(u)_k w', Y(v)_s w \rangle$$

where s is such that $\text{wt}u - k = \text{wt}v - s$. Since $w \in \Omega_n(\mathbb{W})$, we have $Y(v)_s w = 0$. So the above expression is zero. Thus $T_{\mathbb{W}}(w' \otimes w) \in \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V})^*$ by Cor. 3.2.3. Moreover, for each $w \in \mathbb{W}$, $w' \in \mathbb{W}'$ and homogeneous $v \in \mathbb{V}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle L_+(0)T_{\mathbb{W}}(w' \otimes w), v \rangle &= \langle T_{\mathbb{W}}(L(0)w' \otimes w), v \rangle = \langle w', L(0)Y(v)_{\text{wt}v-1}w \rangle \\ &= \langle w', Y(v)_{\text{wt}v-1}L(0)w \rangle = \langle T_{\mathbb{W}}(w' \otimes L(0)w), v \rangle = \langle L_-(0)T_{\mathbb{W}}(w' \otimes w), v \rangle \end{aligned}$$

So $T_{\mathbb{W}}(w' \otimes w) \in A_n(\mathbb{V})^*$ by (B.2.9). This proves that o descends to $A_n(\mathbb{V})$.

Choose any $u, v \in \mathbb{V}$. Choose homogeneous $w \in \mathbb{W}$, $w' \in \mathbb{W}'$. Clearly $\langle w', o(u)o(v)w' \rangle$ and $\langle w', o(u \diamond v)w \rangle$ are both 0 if $\text{wt}w' \neq \text{wt}w$. Assume $\text{wt}w' = \text{wt}w$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \langle w', o(u \diamond v)w \rangle &\stackrel{(B.3.5)}{=} \langle T_{\mathbb{W}}(w' \otimes w), u \diamond_R v \rangle \stackrel{(B.2.2b)}{=} \langle Y_-(v)_{\text{wt}v-1}T_{\mathbb{W}}(w' \otimes w), u \rangle \\ &= \langle T_{\mathbb{W}}Y_-(v)_{\text{wt}v-1}(w' \otimes w), u \rangle = \langle T_{\mathbb{W}}(w' \otimes Y(v)_{\text{wt}v-1}w), u \rangle \\ &= \langle T_{\mathbb{W}}(w' \otimes o(v)w), u \rangle \stackrel{(B.3.5)}{=} \langle w', o(u)o(v)w \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

This proves $o(u \diamond v) = o(u)o(v)$. □

Now we consider the other direction.

Definition B.3.5. Let us define a contravariant functor Γ_n from the category of (left) $A_n(\mathbb{V})$ -module to the category of weak \mathbb{V} -modules as follows. Let

$$\mathcal{T}_{\Omega, \infty, n}^*(\mathbb{V}) = \varinjlim_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{T}_{\Omega, k, n}^*(\mathbb{V})$$

For each (left) $A_n(\mathbb{V})$ -module \mathbb{E} we associate a weak \mathbb{V} -module

$$\Gamma_n(\mathbb{E}) = \text{Hom}_{o(\mathbb{V})}(\mathbb{E}, \mathcal{T}_{\Omega, \infty, n}^*(\mathbb{V})) \quad (\text{B.3.6})$$

whose elements are all the linear maps $F : \mathbb{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_{\Omega, \infty, n}^*(\mathbb{V})$ satisfying

$$F \cdot o(v) = Y_-(v)_{\text{wt}v-1} \cdot F \quad (\text{B.3.7})$$

for each homogeneous $v \in \mathbb{V}$. By Thm. 3.1.9 and Prop. 3.1.3, $\Gamma_n(\mathbb{E})$ is a weak \mathbb{V} -module if for each $v \in \mathbb{V}$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ we define the action of $Y(v)_k$ on F to be $Y_+(v)_k \cdot F$. We denote this module by $(\Gamma_n(\mathbb{E}), Y_+)$, or simply $\Gamma_n(\mathbb{E})$ for short.

Remark B.3.6. Let \mathbb{W} be an admissible \mathbb{V} -module. Let \mathbb{E} be a (left) $A_n(\mathbb{V})$ -module. Let $\varphi : \mathbb{E} \rightarrow \Omega_n(\mathbb{W})$ be a (left) $A_n(\mathbb{V})$ -module morphism. Then φ induces naturally a weak \mathbb{V} -module morphism $\tilde{\varphi} : \mathbb{W}' \rightarrow \Gamma_n(\mathbb{E})$ defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\varphi} : \mathbb{W}' &\rightarrow \text{Hom}_{o(\mathbb{V})}(\mathbb{E}, \mathcal{T}_{\Omega, \infty, n}^*(\mathbb{V})) \\ w' &\mapsto (e \in \mathbb{E} \mapsto T_{\mathbb{W}}(w' \otimes \varphi(e))) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.3.8})$$

On the other hand, Dong-Li-Mason constructed in [DLM98] an admissible \mathbb{V} -module $\overline{M}_n(\mathbb{E})$ for each $A_n(\mathbb{V})$ -module \mathbb{E} , and showed that each morphism $\varphi : \mathbb{E} \rightarrow \Omega_n(\mathbb{W})$ induces naturally a weak \mathbb{V} -module morphism $\overline{\varphi} : \overline{M}_n(\mathbb{E}) \rightarrow \mathbb{W}$ satisfying certain good properties. $\overline{M}_n(\mathbb{E})$ was constructed by means of induced representations with respect to certain universal algebras. It is reasonable to guess that the contragredient of $\overline{M}_n(\mathbb{E})$ is related to $\Gamma_n(\mathbb{E})$, and that some dual of $\square_{\Omega}(\mathbb{V})$ (e.g. $\varprojlim_{k, l \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{T}_{\Omega, k, l}(\mathbb{V})$) is related to a universal algebra of \mathbb{V} . We hope to study this topic in future work.

B.4 Comparison with the classical construction

In this section, we show that our $A_n(\mathbb{V})$ agrees with the one in [DLM98]. Our discussion begins with the following observation.

Remark B.4.1. Let σ, τ be as in Lem. B.1.1. Then it is not hard to see that

$$\tau \in H^0(U_+, \mathcal{V}_{\Omega, n, n} \otimes \omega_{\mathbb{P}^1}) \iff g_k = 0 \text{ for every } k > \text{wt}v - n - 2 \quad (\text{B.4.1a})$$

$$\sigma \in H^0(U_-, \mathcal{V}_{\Omega, n, n} \otimes \omega_{\mathbb{P}^1}) \iff f_k = 0 \text{ for every } k < \text{wt}v + n \quad (\text{B.4.1b})$$

Proposition B.4.2. $H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{V}_{\Omega, n, n} \otimes \omega_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\bullet 1)) \cdot \mathbb{V}$ equals $\tilde{O}_n(\mathbb{V})$ where

$$\tilde{O}_n(\mathbb{V}) = \text{Span}_{\mathbb{C}} \{ \text{Res}_{z=0} z^{-2n-2} Y((1+z)^{L(0)+n} u, z) v dz : u, v \in \mathbb{V} \} \quad (\text{B.4.2})$$

In other words, we have $\tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V}) = \mathbb{V} / \tilde{O}_n(\mathbb{V})$.

Proof. Recall that ζ is the standard coordinate of \mathbb{C} . Unlike before, we let $z = \zeta - 1$, which is not standard. For each homogeneous $u \in \mathbb{V}$, define a section of $\mathcal{V}_{\Omega} \otimes \omega_{\mathbb{P}^1}$ on $\mathbb{C}^\times - \{1\}$:

$$\sigma = \mathcal{U}_\varrho(\zeta)^{-1} (\zeta - 1)^{-2n-2} \zeta^{\text{wt}u+n} u d\zeta \quad (\text{B.4.3})$$

By Rem. B.4.1, σ belongs to $H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{V}_{\Omega, n, n} \otimes \omega_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\bullet 1))$. Clearly

$$\sigma \cdot v = \text{Res}_{z=0} z^{-2n-2} Y((1+z)^{\text{wt}u+n} u, z) v dz \quad (\text{B.4.4})$$

for each $v \in \mathbb{V}$. This proves $\tilde{O}_n(\mathbb{V}) \subset H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{V}_{\Omega, n, n} \otimes \omega_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\bullet 1)) \cdot \mathbb{V}$.

On the other hand, by Rem. B.4.1, $H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{V}_{\Omega, n, n} \otimes \omega_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\bullet 1))$ is spanned by

$$\sigma = \mathcal{U}_\varrho(\zeta)^{-1} f \cdot \zeta^{\text{wt}u+n} u d\zeta$$

for some homogeneous $u \in \mathbb{V}$ and $f \in H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(\bullet 1 + \bullet \infty))$ such that

$$f_k = 0 \quad \text{for every } k > -2n - 2 \quad (\text{B.4.5})$$

if $f = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} f_k \zeta^k$ is the series expansion of f at ∞ . So f is a linear combination of $\{(\zeta - 1)^k : k \leq -2n - 2\}$.

Thus, to prove $H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{V}_{\Omega, n, n} \otimes \omega_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\bullet 1)) \cdot \mathbb{V} \subset \tilde{O}_n(\mathbb{V})$, it suffices to prove $\sigma \cdot v \in \tilde{O}_n(\mathbb{V})$ for all $v \in \mathbb{V}$ and all such σ . By linearity, it suffices to assume $f = (\zeta - 1)^k$ where $k \leq -2n - 2$. Namely, it suffices to prove

$$\text{Res}_{z=0} z^k Y((1+z)^{\text{wt}u+n} u, z) v dz \in \tilde{O}_n(\mathbb{V})$$

But this can be proved in a similar way as [Zhu96, Lem. 2.1.2], as pointed out in the proof of [DLM98, Lem. 2.1]. \square

Proposition B.4.3. Let $u, v \in \mathbb{V}$ be homogeneous. Then in $\tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V})$ we have

$$u \diamond_L v = \text{Res}_{z=0} \sum_{m=0}^n (-1)^m \binom{m+n}{n} \frac{(1+z)^{\text{wt}(u)+n}}{z^{m+n+1}} Y(u, z) v dz \quad (\text{B.4.6a})$$

$$u \diamond_R v = \text{Res}_{z=0} \sum_{m=0}^n (-1)^n \binom{m+n}{n} \frac{(1+z)^{\text{wt}(v)+m-1}}{z^{m+n+1}} Y(v, z) u dz \quad (\text{B.4.6b})$$

Proof. Let U_- and U_+ be open discs centered at 0 and ∞ respectively and disjoint from 1. Choose any $\phi \in \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V})$. By Rem. 3.2.2 and Prop. 3.1.1, $\langle \phi, u \diamond_R v \rangle = \langle Y_-(v)_{\text{wt}v-1} \phi, u \rangle$ equals $\langle \phi, \sigma \cdot u \rangle$ where $\sigma \in H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{V}_{\mathbb{P}^1} \otimes \omega_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\bullet 1 + \bullet \infty + \bullet 0))$ satisfies

$$\sigma|_{U_+} \equiv 0 \quad \text{mod} \quad H^0(U_+, \mathcal{V}_{\Omega, n, n} \otimes \omega_{\mathbb{P}^1}) \quad (\text{B.4.7a})$$

$$\sigma|_{U_-} \equiv -\mathcal{U}_\varrho(\zeta)^{-1} \zeta^{\text{wt}v-1} \cdot v d\zeta \quad \text{mod} \quad H^0(U_-, \mathcal{V}_{\Omega, n, n} \otimes \omega_{\mathbb{P}^1}) \quad (\text{B.4.7b})$$

With the help of Lem. B.1.1, we also have that $\langle \phi, u \diamond_L v \rangle = \langle Y'_+(u)_{\text{wt}u-1} \phi, v \rangle$ equals $\langle \phi, \tau \cdot v \rangle$ where $\tau \in H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{V}_{\mathbb{P}^1} \otimes \omega_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\bullet 1 + \bullet \infty + \bullet 0))$ satisfies

$$\tau|_{U_+} \equiv \mathcal{U}_\varrho(\zeta)^{-1} \zeta^{\text{wt}u-1} \cdot u d\zeta \quad \text{mod} \quad H^0(U_+, \mathcal{V}_{\Omega, n, n} \otimes \omega_{\mathbb{P}^1}) \quad (\text{B.4.8a})$$

$$\tau|_{U_-} \equiv 0 \quad \text{mod} \quad H^0(U_-, \mathcal{V}_{\Omega, n, n} \otimes \omega_{\mathbb{P}^1}) \quad (\text{B.4.8b})$$

Using Rem. B.4.1, one checks that the following σ and τ satisfy the desired conditions:

$$\sigma = \mathcal{U}_\varrho(\zeta)^{-1} \cdot \sum_{m=0}^n (-1)^n \binom{m+n}{n} \frac{\zeta^{\text{wt}(v)+m-1}}{(\zeta-1)^{m+n+1}} \cdot v d\zeta \quad (\text{B.4.9a})$$

$$\tau = \mathcal{U}_\varrho(\zeta)^{-1} \cdot \sum_{m=0}^n (-1)^m \binom{m+n}{n} \frac{\zeta^{\text{wt}(u)+n}}{(\zeta-1)^{m+n+1}} \cdot u d\zeta \quad (\text{B.4.9b})$$

(To check (B.4.7b) and (B.4.8a), one also needs the binomial formula in [DLM98, Prop. 5.2].) $\sigma \cdot u$ and $\tau \cdot v$ are clearly equal to the RHS of (B.4.6b) and (B.4.6a) respectively. \square

Remark B.4.4. In [DLM98], the RHS of (B.4.6a) is given as the definition of the multiplication operation \diamond of $A_n(\mathbb{V})$. The RHS of (B.4.6b) appears in [DLM98, Lem. 2.1-(ii)].

Proposition B.4.5. *For each $v \in \mathbb{V}$, the following relation holds in $\tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V})$:*

$$\mathbf{c} \diamond_L v - v \diamond_R \mathbf{c} = (L(0) + L(-1))v \quad (\text{B.4.10})$$

Thus $A_n(\mathbb{V}) = \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V}) / \{(L(0) + L(-1))v : v \in \mathbb{V}\}$.

Proof. We know that $Z_n(\mathbb{V})$ is spanned by all $\mathbf{c} \diamond_L v - v \diamond_R \mathbf{c}$. Choose any $\phi \in \tilde{A}_n(\mathbb{V})^*$. Then

$$\langle \phi, \mathbf{c} \diamond_L v - v \diamond_R \mathbf{c} \rangle = \langle (Y_+(\mathbf{c})_1 - Y_-(\mathbf{c})_1) \phi, v \rangle$$

equals $-\langle \sigma *_+ \phi + \sigma *_- \phi, v \rangle$ where $\sigma \in H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{V}_{\mathbb{P}^1} \otimes \omega_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\bullet \infty + \bullet 0))$ is defined by $\sigma = \mathcal{U}_\varrho(\zeta)^{-1} \mathbf{c} \cdot \zeta d\zeta$ (recall Lem. B.1.1). So it equals $\langle \phi, \sigma \cdot v \rangle$ by Rem. 3.2.2. Clearly $\sigma \cdot v = (L(0) + L(-1))v$. \square

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