

Lattice models from CFT on surfaces with holes I: Torus partition function via two lattice cells

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Abstract

We construct a one-parameter family of lattice models starting from a two-dimensional rational conformal field theory on a torus with a regular lattice of holes, each of which is equipped with a conformal boundary condition. The lattice model is obtained by cutting the surface into triangles with clipped-off edges using open channel factorisation. The parameter is given by the hole radius. At finite radius, high energy states are suppressed and the model is effectively finite. In the zero-radius limit, it recovers the CFT amplitude exactly. In the touching hole limit, one obtains a topological field theory.

If one chooses a special conformal boundary condition which we call “cloaking boundary condition”, then for each value of the radius the fusion category of topological line defects of the CFT is contained in the lattice model. The fact that the full topological symmetry of the initial CFT is realised exactly is a key feature of our lattice models.

We provide an explicit recursive procedure to evaluate the interaction vertex on arbitrary states. As an example, we study the lattice model obtained from the Ising CFT on a torus with one hole, decomposed into two lattice cells. We numerically compare the truncated lattice model to the CFT expression obtained from expanding the boundary state in terms of the hole radius and we find good agreement at intermediate values of the radius.

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1 Introduction and overview

The long-range behaviour of critical spin chains in one dimension or of critical statistical models in two dimensions is often captured by a two-dimensional conformal field theory (CFT). In this sense, CFTs describe universality classes of long-range critical behaviour. Given a spin chain or lattice model, it is a difficult problem to verify if it is critical, and an even harder problem to identify its universality class in the form of a continuum CFT.

An important invariant of a CFT, and of quantum field theory in any dimension for that matter, are its topological defects. In our situation of CFTs in $2d$, we are interested in topological line defects [1, 2]. Suppose there is a finite subset F of elementary topological line defects which closes under fusion, up to taking direct sums. If the CFT in question is unitary (or at least semisimple), the defects in F provide a finer invariant, namely a *fusion category* \mathcal{F} . Roughly speaking, \mathcal{F} captures at the same time the fusion rules of the line defects in F and the behaviour of their weight-zero junction fields [2]. The fusion category \mathcal{F} is often referred to as a *topological symmetry* of the CFT.

Topological symmetry is also realised in discrete models, and indeed often leads to criticality of the model in question. Conversely, identifying such a topological symmetry \mathcal{F} in a discrete model helps in determining the corresponding universal CFT. In fact, constructions of spin chains [3–6], string net and tensor network models [7–10] and statistical lattice models [11, 12] directly use \mathcal{F} as an input to define the model itself, and thereby ensure that it realises the topological symmetry \mathcal{F} .

An emblematic example is the golden chain [3], for which the topological symmetry is the Fibonacci category $\mathcal{F} = \text{Fib}$. The resulting universal CFT is the tricritical Ising CFT with $c = \frac{7}{10}$. This CFT indeed realises Fib in its topological line defects, but its actual topological symmetry is larger (consisting of six elementary defects, rather than just the two contained in Fib). The tricritical Ising CFT is, however, the smallest unitary CFT, in terms of central charge, which contains the topological symmetry Fib. In the same spirit, the Ising CFT of $c = \frac{1}{2}$ is the smallest unitary CFT with a \mathbb{Z}_2 -symmetry.

Note, however, that if there is one CFT C which contains \mathcal{F} in its topological symmetry, then there are infinitely many, as one can simply consider tensor products $C \otimes C'$ with any other CFT C' . Outside of the Virasoro minimal models, i.e. for $c \geq 1$, the topological defects (are believed to) always form a continuum, and very little is known about their properties in general. The typical situation is to look at subsets of the full topological symmetry, e.g. at those line defects which commute with a larger set of conserved currents than just the stress-energy tensor. This is the approach taken in rational conformal field theory.

The above discussion raises the following questions: Given a topological symmetry \mathcal{F} and a topological lattice model constructed from the data in \mathcal{F} , which of the infinitely many CFTs with \mathcal{F} as a sub-symmetry describes the universality class of that model? And how can one modify the construction to change the universality class to a different CFT containing \mathcal{F} ?

In this series of papers, we approach these problems from the opposite direction. Rather than starting from a topological symmetry, we start from the CFT itself and construct lattice models from the full data the CFT makes available. Concretely, we start from a rational CFT and produce a parameter-dependent lattice model with two key features:

1. The Boltzmann weights depend on a parameter that can be thought of as a high energy cutoff. In the high energy limit of that parameter, the lattice model *reproduces the CFT amplitude exactly*, even for a finite number of lattice cells. On the other hand, in the low energy limit, the model becomes topological.
2. The lattice model *realises the topological symmetry of the CFT* which preserves the

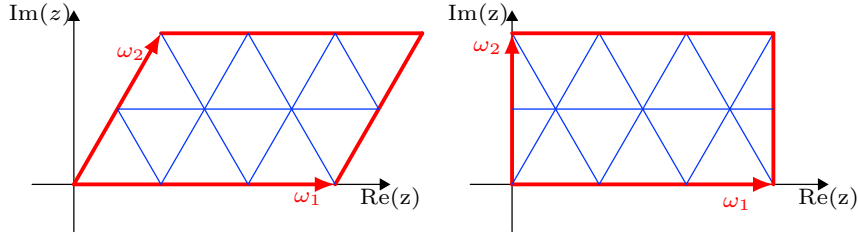


Figure 1: Two examples of decomposing a torus into $2MN$ equilateral triangles, here with $M = 2$, $N = 3$

rational chiral algebra. That is, at each value of the above parameter, the lattice model allows for topological line defects satisfying the same fusion relations as those of the rational CFT.

The lattice model initially has an infinite number of states at each site. However, for each finite value of the parameter, all but finitely many states are strongly suppressed.¹

In the remainder of the introduction, we outline the construction of these lattice models, the results of this paper, and the next steps in our program.

1.1 Construction of the lattice model

Fix a unitary rational CFT C which does allow for conformal boundary conditions. In particular, C has the same holomorphic and anti-holomorphic central charge c . We will comment on non-unitary and non-rational models in Section 1.4. Pick a value $d > 0$ (“the distance between lattice points”) and consider a complex torus with periods $\omega_1, \omega_2 \in \mathbb{C}$, which can be decomposed into equilateral triangles whose sides have length d . For example $\omega_1 = Nd$ and $\omega_2 = Mde^{\pi i/3}$ or $\omega_2 = i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}Md$ for $N, M \in \mathbb{N}$ (see Figure 1). Let

$$Z(\omega_1, \omega_2) \tag{1.1}$$

be the partition function of the CFT C on this torus. Now fix a radius $0 < R < \frac{d}{2}$ and cut out a hole of radius R at each vertex of the triangles. Choose a conformal boundary condition b for C and place it on each of the circular boundaries (see Figure 2 a). Write

$$Z_b(\omega_1, \omega_2; R) \tag{1.2}$$

for the amplitude of the CFT C on the torus with MN holes and boundary condition b on each boundary. In the limit $R \rightarrow 0$ (see Figure 2 b), one recovers the torus partition function,

$$Z(\omega_1, \omega_2) = \lim_{R \rightarrow 0} (a_1^b)^{-MN} R^{\frac{c}{6}MN} Z_b(\omega_1, \omega_2; R) , \tag{1.3}$$

see Section 5.2 for details on this limit and the normalisation factors. In the limit $R \rightarrow \frac{d}{2}$ (Figure 2 c), only open channel vacuum states propagate between the holes. If b is an elementary boundary condition there is a unique open channel vacuum state, and – up to a divergent factor $f(R)$ independent of b – the amplitude factorises into a product of disc amplitudes D_b (without field insertions):

$$Z_b(\omega_1, \omega_2; R) \sim f(R) (D_b)^{2MN} \quad \text{for } R \rightarrow \frac{d}{2} . \tag{1.4}$$

¹Actually, we produce a two-parameter family of models, all of which realise the topological symmetry exactly. Both parameters are energy cutoffs. One induces a dampening for high-energy modes, while the other is a strict cutoff to a finite number of states, see Section 2.3.

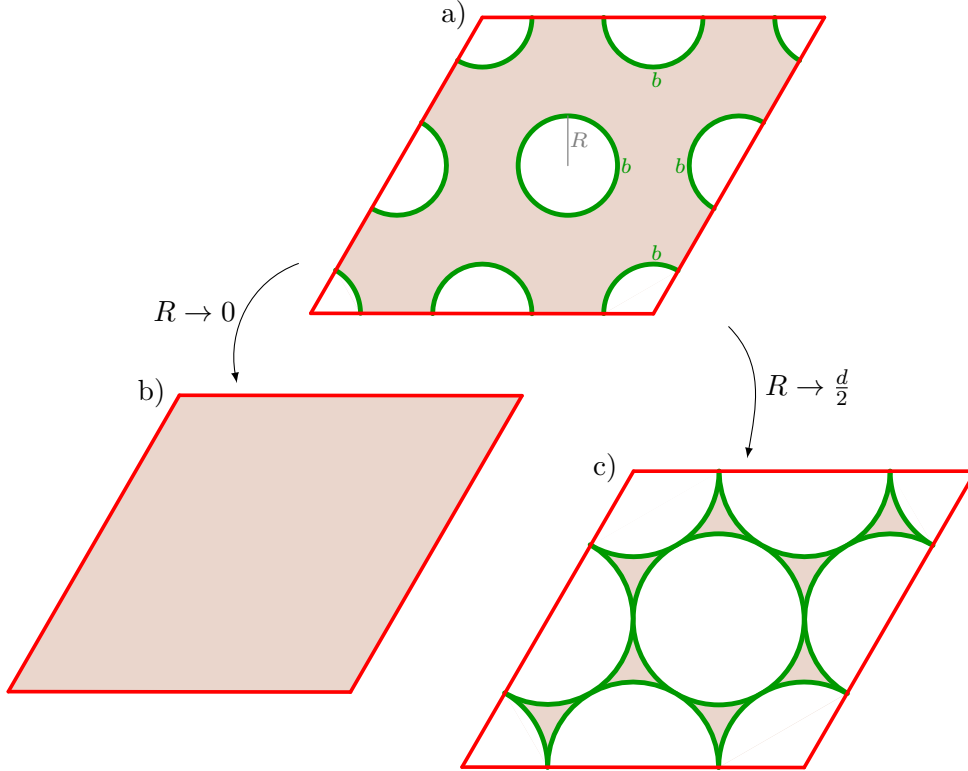


Figure 2: (a) The torus (with $M = N = 2$) with holes of radius R cut out and conformal boundary condition b at each hole. (b) The $R \rightarrow 0$ limit recovers the torus without holes. (c) In the $R \rightarrow \frac{d}{2}$ limit the surface decomposes into a product of triangles with curved boundaries (which are conformally equivalent to discs).

To obtain the lattice model, we fix a hole radius $0 < R < \frac{d}{2}$ and factorise the torus amplitude into $2MN$ clipped triangles by inserting a sum over intermediate states at each of the edges stretching between the holes (Figure 3 a). Let \mathcal{H}_{bb} be the space of open channel states on a strip with boundary condition b on either side, and let

$$T_R^b(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \quad (1.5)$$

be the amplitude of the clipped triangle for three states $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \in \mathcal{H}_{bb}$ (Figure 3 b). Denote by $\{\kappa_s\}_{s \in S}$ an orthonormal basis of \mathcal{H}_{bb} , indexed by the (countably infinite) set S . Summing over the full basis at each edge allows one to express the amplitude of the CFT C on the torus with MN holes via clipped triangles:

$$Z_b(\omega_1, \omega_2; R) = \sum_{\sigma \in S^{|E|}} \prod_{f \in F} T_R^b(\kappa_{\sigma(f_1)}, \kappa_{\sigma(f_2)}, \kappa_{\sigma(f_3)}) . \quad (1.6)$$

Here, E is the set of edges of the triangle decomposition of the torus (there are $3MN$ of them). The summation variable σ is an $|E|$ -tuple of indices of S , or, equivalently, a function $\sigma : E \rightarrow S$. The product ranges over the set F of triangles (“faces”, of which there are $2MN$). For each triangle f , its three edges are denoted f_1, f_2, f_3 , and the clipped triangle is evaluated at the basis vectors assigned to these edges, i.e. at $\kappa_{\sigma(f_i)}$, $i = 1, 2, 3$.

The lattice model is now obtained by a simple re-interpretation of (1.6). We replace the triangulation with the dual honeycomb lattice (Figure 4). The degrees of freedom of the lattice model sit on the edges and are given by S , so there is an infinite number of lattice spin states at each edge. The Boltzmann weights reside on the vertices and are given by

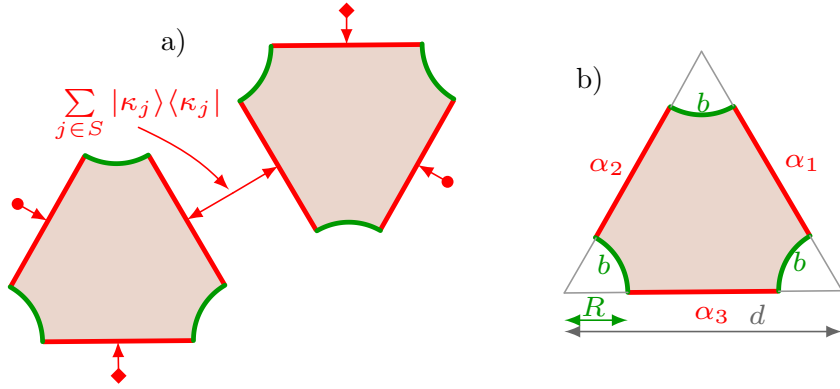


Figure 3: a) Inserting sums over intermediate states at all edges stretching between the holes. b) A clipped triangle with conformal boundary condition b on each of its three boundary components and states $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ inserted at the open channel state boundaries.

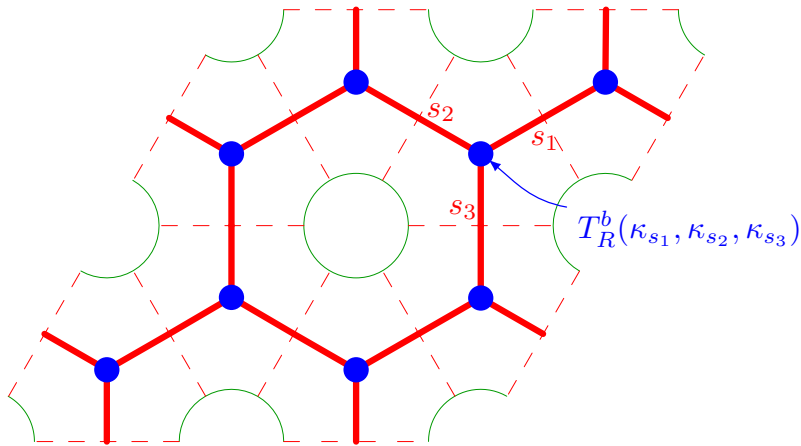


Figure 4: Lattice model on the dual honeycomb lattice. The edges carry lattice spins $s_1, s_2, s_3, \dots \in S$. The Boltzmann weights $T_R^b(\kappa_{s_1}, \kappa_{s_2}, \kappa_{s_3})$, etc., are attached to the vertices.

the value of T_R^b on the basis vectors indexed by the value of the spin on the adjacent edges. The partition function of this lattice model is given precisely by (1.6).

The limiting behaviours (1.3) and (1.4) show that this lattice model by construction has property 1) stated at the beginning. We now turn to property 2).

1.2 Topological symmetry and the cloaking boundary condition

Let us suppose further that the unitary rational CFT C has a diagonal modular invariant partition function, for example, C could be an A -series unitary Virasoro minimal model. We comment on non-diagonal models in Section 2. Let I be the finite set of irreducible representations of the chiral algebra (a rational vertex operator algebra). For diagonal models, I labels both, the elementary conformal boundary conditions [13] and the elementary topological line defects [1, 2]. We will refer to the collection of topological line defects as *topological symmetry* of the CFT C , even though they are typically not invertible under fusion.²

²In fact, topological line defects transparent to the holomorphic and anti-holomorphic copy of the chiral algebra define a fusion category D_C . For diagonal models, D_C is given by the category $\text{Rep}(V)$ of representations of the vertex operator algebra V describing the chiral symmetry.

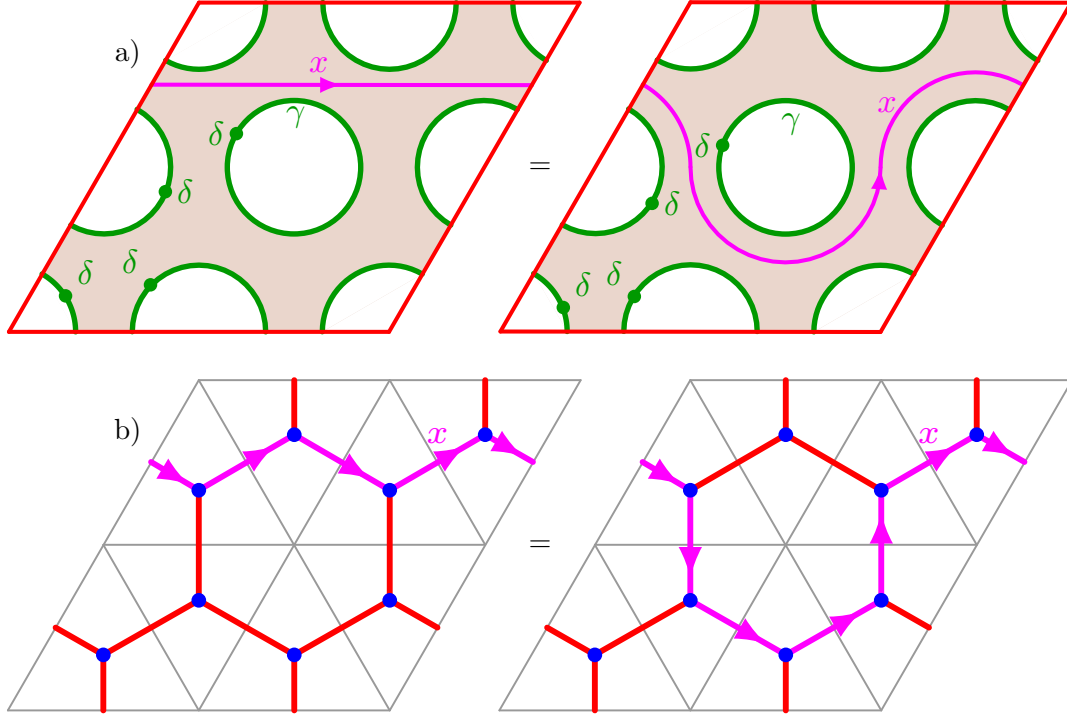


Figure 5: (a) Moving the line defect with topological defect condition $x \in I$ to the other side of a hole whose boundary is labelled by the cloaking boundary condition $\gamma(\delta)$ does not change the value of the CFT amplitude. (b) Representation of the identity in (a) in the lattice model.

If we pick an elementary conformal boundary condition b in the above construction, the resulting lattice model will not inherit the topological symmetry of the CFT C . However, there is a special superposition γ of boundary conditions and a weight-zero field insertion δ , such that a hole labelled in this way is transparent to all topological defects of C (Figure 5 a). This is described in detail in Section 2. We refer to the conformal boundary condition γ with field insertion δ as *cloaking boundary condition* (as it makes the hole invisible to the topological defects) and denote it by $\gamma(\delta)$.

To obtain a symmetric definition of the clipped triangle and of the interaction vertex, we need to take a sixth root of δ as in Figure 6 a. After gluing the triangles together via sums over intermediate states as in Figure 3 a, these insertions combine to one insertion of δ per boundary circle.

To give the lattice representation of a line defect x , we need a new set of edge spins and a new interaction vertex. Denote by $\mathcal{H}_{\gamma\gamma}^x$ the space of open channel states on a strip with boundary condition γ on either side and with a line defect x running parallel to the boundary. Let $\{\kappa_s^x\}_{s \in S^x}$ be an orthonormal basis of $\mathcal{H}_{\gamma\gamma}^x$, indexed by S^x . Then S^x is the set of edge spins on an edge carrying the defect x . The two clipped triangles defining the interaction vertex for two edges carrying a defect x and one edge without defect are given in Figure 6 b.

By construction, the lattice line defects are topological for each value of R (Figure 5 b) and they obey the same fusion rules as in the CFT C (in fact they define the same fusion category). In this sense, the lattice model realises the topological symmetry of the CFT C exactly for each value of R . This explains property 2 stated at the beginning of the introduction.

The cloaking boundary condition is special in another way. Write $|\gamma(\delta); R\rangle$ of the bound-

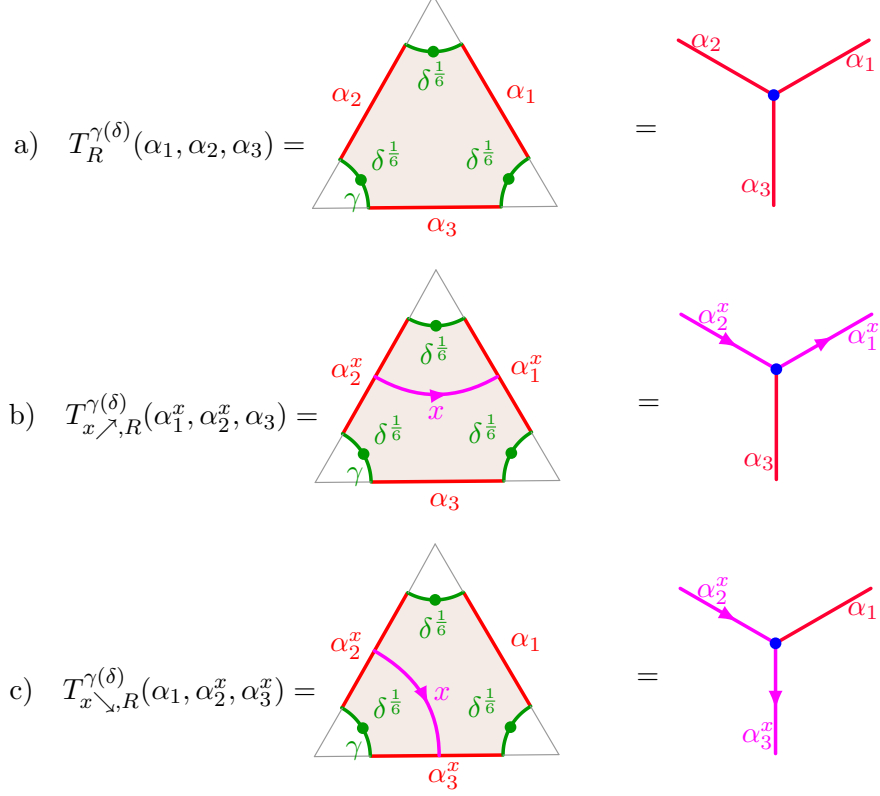


Figure 6: (a) The clipped triangle and the interaction vertex for the cloaking boundary condition $\gamma(\delta)$. The clipped triangle carries an insertion of $\delta^{\frac{1}{6}}$ on each of its three boundary components. (b,c) The two possible clipped triangles with a topological line defect labelled $x \in I$ passing through them, and the corresponding interaction vertices.

ary state for the conformal boundary condition γ placed on the boundary of a hole of radius R with insertion of δ . The insertion δ turns out to be such that the resulting weighted sum of Ishibashi states projects onto the vacuum Ishibashi state $|0\rangle$,

$$|\gamma(\delta); R\rangle = R^{L_0 + \bar{L}_0 - \frac{c}{6}} |0\rangle, \quad (1.7)$$

where we use the standard radius-one Ishibashi states (see Sections 5.1 for details). It is not hard to see that (1.7) is actually equivalent to the property of being transparent to all topological line defects (up to an overall constant which can multiply the right hand side).

We can now compare the leading contribution in the small- R expansion of the boundary state $|b; R\rangle$ of an elementary boundary condition b and of the cloaking boundary state $|\gamma(\delta); R\rangle$. Let h_{\min} be the lowest L_0 -weight above the vacuum in the closed channel spectrum of C , and let ϕ_{\min} be the leading summand in the corresponding Ishibashi state.³ Then

$$\begin{aligned} |b; R\rangle &= R^{-\frac{c}{6}} a_1^b \left(|0\rangle + R^{2h_{\min}} a_2^b |\phi_{\min}\rangle + (\text{higher powers of } R) \right), \\ |\gamma(\delta); R\rangle &= R^{-\frac{c}{6}} \left(|0\rangle + R^4 \frac{2}{c} L_{-2} \bar{L}_{-2} |0\rangle + (\text{higher powers of } R) \right), \end{aligned} \quad (1.8)$$

where $a_1^b, a_2^b \in \mathbb{C}$ are prefactors as dictated by the boundary state. Using this, one can write the first two leading terms in the small R -expansion of $Z_b(\omega_1, \omega_2; R)$ in (1.2) as follows.

³For Virasoro minimal models ϕ_{\min} is just the primary field of (L_0, \bar{L}_0) -weight (h_{\min}, h_{\min}) . For models with several fields of weight h_{\min} , ϕ_{\min} is an appropriate sum.

Let $\langle \phi(z) \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}$ be the (normalised) expectation value of $\phi(z)$ on the torus with periods ω_1, ω_2 , let Λ be the set of positions of the MN vertices on the torus, and abbreviate $g(R) = R^{-\frac{c}{6}MN} Z(\omega_1, \omega_2)$. Then, using (1.3),

$$\begin{aligned} Z_b(\omega_1, \omega_2; R) &= g(R)(a_1^b)^{MN} \left(\langle 1 \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2} + R^{2h_{\min}} a_2^b \sum_{z \in \Lambda} \langle \phi_{\min}(z) \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2} + \dots \right), \\ Z_{\gamma(\delta)}(\omega_1, \omega_2; R) &= g(R) \left(\langle 1 \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2} + R^4 \frac{2}{c} \sum_{z \in \Lambda} \langle T\bar{T}(z) \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2} + \dots \right). \end{aligned} \quad (1.9)$$

If we chose M, N large, the sum over Λ is well approximated by an integral over the torus T^2 of periods ω_1, ω_2 . Namely, with $d = |\omega_2|/N$ the area of a lattice cell is $\sqrt{3}d^2/2$ and we get

$$\sum_{z \in \Lambda} \phi(z) \approx \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}d^2} \int_{T^2} \phi(z) dz. \quad (1.10)$$

(In fact, for one-point functions in (1.9), the sum and integral are actually equal as the one-point functions are position-independent.) Therefore, the leading terms in the expansion (1.9) agree with those one obtains when perturbing the CFT C on T^2 by the fields

$$\begin{aligned} \text{bnd. cond. } b &: (\text{const}) \frac{R^2}{d^2} R^{2h_{\min}-2} \cdot \phi_{\min}(z), \\ \text{bnd. cond. } \gamma(\delta) &: (\text{const}) \frac{R^2}{d^2} R^2 \cdot T\bar{T}(z). \end{aligned} \quad (1.11)$$

Consider the torus of periods ω_1, ω_2 with a finer and finer lattice of holes, but such that the lattice cells keep their shape up to rescaling (i.e. R/d is constant). Then the radius R will become smaller and smaller. For $2h_{\min} < 2$ this will increase the strength of the perturbation by ϕ_{\min} in the first line, but it will decrease the strength of the perturbation by $T\bar{T}$ in the second line. From a more field theoretical perspective, for $2h_{\min} < 2$ the field $\phi_{\min}(z)$ creates a relevant perturbation which changes the IR-fixed point. On the other hand, $4 > 2$ and so $T\bar{T}(z)$ is irrelevant and preserves the IR-fixed point.

We take this as an indication that among the lattice models we construct, the one obtained from the cloaking boundary condition is the best candidate to reproduce the original CFT C in the continuum limit.

The observation that there seems to be a relation between being critical and preserving a topological symmetry has been made in the context of lattice models and tensor-network models e.g. in [9, 11, 12, 14].

1.3 Results in this paper

We start with a detailed discussion of the cloaking boundary condition $\gamma(\delta)$, see Section 2. We show how to construct this boundary condition both in diagonal and non-diagonal rational conformal field theories. In Section 3, we compute the $R \rightarrow \frac{d}{2}$ limit of the lattice model obtained from the interaction vertex $T_R^{\gamma(\delta)}$ in a diagonal unitary rational CFT C . It is given by a 2d state-sum TFT C_{top} which realises the topological symmetry of the original CFT C .

For the remainder of this paper, we focus on the complex-analytic aspects of the interaction vertex T_R^b . We will restrict ourselves to elementary boundary conditions b , leaving a closer investigation of the more involved vertex for the cloaking boundary condition for a future part of this series. The main new technical ingredient we present in this paper is an exact uniformisation formula for the clipped triangle at arbitrary $0 < R < \frac{d}{2}$ (Section 6.1). This makes it possible to evaluate T_R^b exactly for each triple of open channel states as an

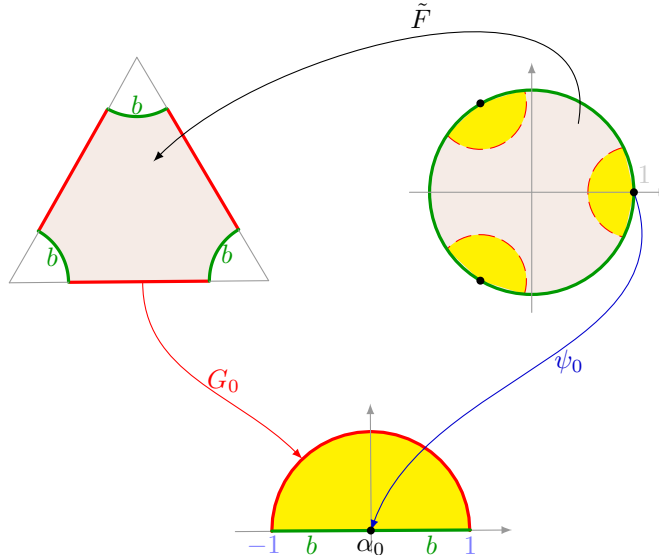


Figure 7: Uniformisation and local coordinates. The open channel states for the clipped triangle are described by gluing three half-discs with boundary fields α_j , $j = 0, \pm 1$ inserted at 0 via the maps G_j . The resulting surface is a disc and is uniformised by \tilde{F} . The disc has field insertions at $e^{2\pi ij/3}$ with local coordinate charts ψ_j .

explicit function of R . If one disregards the Liouville factor arising from the conformal anomaly, the dependence is only on R/d .

The open channel states are described by gluing half-discs with a boundary field insertion at 0 (with standard local coordinates) to the three open channel boundaries. The resulting surface is then mapped to the unit disc with boundary field insertions at $1, e^{\pm 2\pi i/3}$, but with complicated local coordinates expressed via exponential and hypergeometric functions (see Figure 7 and Section 6.1).

We describe the action of the coordinate transformation on descendant fields and give a recursion formula for the disc amplitudes of descendant fields. The first main result of this paper is an algorithm to reduce T_R^b on three arbitrary fields to the disc amplitude of the three corresponding primary fields (Section 6.3).

In order to get a lattice model that can be studied numerically, we fix a cutoff energy h_{\max} and truncate the sum over open channel states in Figure 3 a to those $s \in S$ where $\kappa_s \in \mathcal{H}_{bb}$ has L_0 weight $h_s \leq h_{\max}$. We stress that also this cutoff model still exactly realises the full topological symmetry of the CFT. This is explained in Section 2.3. The error of the truncated sum relative to the exact CFT expression decreases for $R \rightarrow \frac{d}{2}$, where the high energy states are more and more suppressed. But the truncated sum will be an increasingly worse approximation as $R \rightarrow 0$, where all open channel states contribute.

We study the Ising CFT for different values of the cutoff h_{\max} in the extreme case $M = N = 1$ in Figure 1 a where the torus has a single hole and is decomposed into two triangles. In order to do this, we need to address two problems:

1. The value of T_R^b on three primary fields is multiplied by a universal Liouville factor which arises from the conformal anomaly and depends only on the geometry. We do not compute the Liouville factor in this paper, and so we can only determine $Z_b(\omega_1, \omega_2; R)$ up to an R -dependent factor.
2. The CFT amplitude for a torus with a hole is not known exactly, and so the question arises to what we should compare our truncated expressions in order to judge its

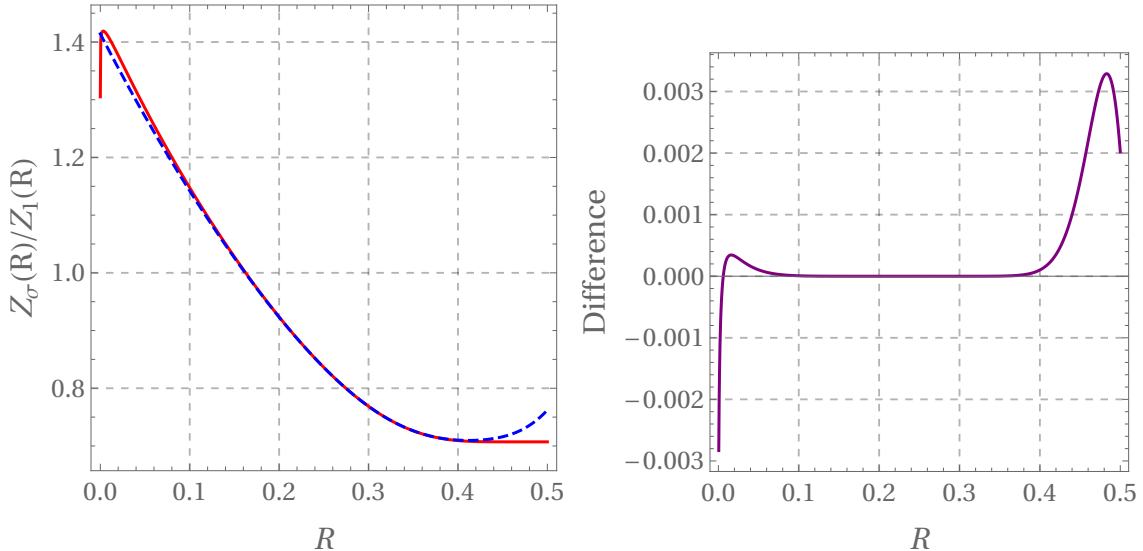


Figure 8: Results for the Ising CFT. (a) Z_σ/Z_1 in the two approximation schemes: the red solid curve gives the result for the open state sum truncated at $h_{\max} = 2$ and is exact at $R = \frac{1}{2}$, the blue dotted curve gives the ratio for the boundary state truncated at $\Delta_{\max} = 20$ and is exact at $R = 0$. (b) The difference of the results in the open and closed channel for $h_{\max} = 5$ and $\Delta_{\max} = 28$.

accuracy.

We dispense with problem 1 simply by looking at ratios of CFT amplitudes,

$$\frac{Z_b(\omega_1, \omega_2; R)}{Z_{b'}(\omega_1, \omega_2; R)}, \quad (1.12)$$

for two different conformal boundary conditions b, b' . The Liouville factor then cancels from this expression.

Problem 2 is more work. We give a second numerical approximation scheme for the partition function $Z_b(\omega_1, \omega_2; R)$ which becomes exact for $R \rightarrow 0$ but loses accuracy as $R \rightarrow \frac{d}{2}$. In a region for R where both schemes approximately agree, we believe that they are also a good approximation to the exact CFT amplitude.

The second approximation scheme works in the closed channel and truncates the boundary state at some cutoff energy Δ_{\max} . To compute the resulting CFT amplitude, we give a recursive formula to evaluate one-point functions of descendant fields on the torus, analogous to the procedures derived in [15, 16, 18], see Section 4.2.3. This explicit recursion formula is the second main result of our paper.

Combining all these ingredients, we can finally study the ratio (1.12) for the Ising CFT in the open and closed approximation schemes. We take $b = \sigma$, the free boundary condition, and $b' = \mathbf{1}$, the fixed spin-up boundary condition. The torus has a single hole of radius R , and we take $d = 1$, $M = N = 1$, and $\omega_1 = 1$, $\omega_2 = e^{\pi i/3}$. In Figure 8 we plot the ratio in both approximation schemes, as well as their difference. This shows good agreement in a surprisingly (for us) large region of R , even at the moderate truncation levels used in the open channel. More detailed numerical results are given in Section 8.2.

1.4 Next steps

In future parts of this series, we will derive the various structure constants and normalisations of disc amplitudes needed to compute $T_R^{\gamma(\delta)}$, the interaction vertex for the cloak-

ing boundary condition. If one restricts $T_R^{\gamma(\delta)}$ to only primary open channel states, the resulting expressions bear some resemblance to the tensor network approach to strange correlators [9, 21], and we intend to investigate this connection in the future.

While the cloaking boundary condition makes the computation of $T_R^{\gamma(\delta)}$ more involved, it actually makes the computation in the truncated boundary state approximation scheme much simpler as one only has to account for the vacuum Ishibashi state. This can be computed solely in terms of derivatives of the torus partition function (without field insertions). We will repeat the comparison of the two approximation schemes on the torus with one hole for the cloaking boundary condition in several minimal models.

Starting from a CFT C , our construction produces a two-parameter family of lattice models. The parameters are R , the size of the holes, and h_{\max} , the cutoff in the sum over open channel states. The lattice models are described by the correspondingly truncated set of edge spin states $S(h_{\max})$, and by the interaction vertex $T_R^{\gamma(\delta)}$ restricted to these edge states. As will be noted in Section 2.3, each model in this 2-parameter family realises the full topological symmetry of the initial CFT C .

Further parts of this series will be concerned with the investigation of the lattice models produced from this construction, in particular by studying transfer matrices for values $N > 1$. For simple rational CFTs, such as the Ising CFT, and small open channel cutoffs h_{\max} we will compare to well-established lattice constructions. In other cases, we will do numerical investigations.

Let us conclude the outline of this research program with some speculations about hoped-for properties of the parameter-dependent lattice model we construct from a given CFT. We aim to lend support to these ideas in future parts of this series.

Realise different CFTs with the same topological symmetry

The topological symmetry of a rational CFT C is described by a fusion category D_C . To be more precise $D_C = D_{C,V}$ consists of those topological line defects that commute with the holomorphic and anti-holomorphic copy of the rational VOA V in the space of bulk fields of C . So if $W \subset V$ is a sub-VOA, then more line defects may exist, $D_{C,W} \supset D_{C,V}$.

The assignment $C \mapsto D_C$ is many-to-one (it is not known if it is surjective). As a trivial example of this, take the holomorphic WZW CFT $(E_8)_1$. The diagonal modular invariant has a single sector $H := (E_8)_1 \boxtimes \overline{(E_8)_1}$, and its topological symmetry is just $D_H = \text{vect}$, the category of vector spaces. This means that H does not possess non-trivial elementary topological line defects which are transparent to the chiral and anti-chiral copy of the 248 weight-one currents of $(E_8)_1$. Then the product theories $C \otimes H^{\otimes n}$ all produce the same fusion category of topological symmetries,

$$D_C \cong D_{C \otimes H^{\otimes n}} . \quad (1.13)$$

On the other hand, in the context of tensor networks and strange correlators, one uses the fusion category D_C as input datum. It is then clear that these models have to be supplemented by additional data in order to produce the infinite tower of CFTs with the same topological symmetry. One may hope that including enough descendant fields in the vertex $T_R^{\gamma(\delta)}$ provides this missing information.

This leads us to expect the following picture: Let us take R to be the fundamental parameter of the lattice model because it has a clear geometric interpretation in the CFT. After fixing R , one can pick an open channel cutoff h_{\max} large enough to obtain a good approximation of the CFT amplitude. Since each of these models realises the topological symmetry of the CFT, one may expect that the lattice model is critical and defines a CFT in the continuum limit.

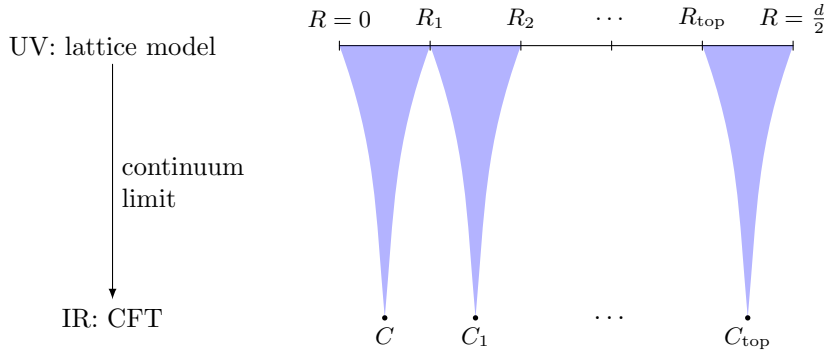


Figure 9: Highly speculative phase diagram for the dependence of the continuum limit (the IR CFT) on the parameter R in the UV theory (the lattice model).

For $R = 0$ and $h_{\max} = \infty$ one obtains the original CFT. One can then speculate that this stays the case up to some critical value R_1 , after which the universality class changes to another CFT C_1 . The CFT C_1 will then realise the topological symmetry of C , at least as part of its full symmetry, $D_{C,V} \subset D_{C_1,V_1}$. This behaviour could possibly repeat several times, leading to CFTs C_2, C_3, \dots in the continuum limit, up to some final transition at $R = R_{\text{top}}$ after which the model becomes the topological model C_{top} , see Figure 9. It may well happen, that $R_{\text{top}} = \frac{d}{2}$, this remains to be investigated.

As we will see in Section 3, the 2d TFT C_{top} obtained from a diagonal unitary rational CFT C has one vacuum state for each topological line defect of C . That is, the topological symmetry is maximally broken in the vacuum. It would be interesting to see if in the (hypothetical) chain of CFTs C_1, C_2, \dots the topological symmetry gets partially broken below some value of R , so that the number of vacuum states increases in with decreasing R , up to the maximum degeneracy present in C_{top} .

Related ideas on the behaviour of topological symmetries under RG-flow between continuum theories (rather than lattice and continuum theories) have recently been studied in [22, 23].

Lattice models for non-unitary and non-rational CFTs

For non-unitary rational CFTs, such as non-unitary minimal models, the main change is that the state of weight $(h, \bar{h}) = (0, 0)$ is no longer the vacuum of the theory, i.e. no longer the state of lowest energy. This modifies the $R \rightarrow \frac{d}{2}$ behaviour of the lattice model. Otherwise, the construction is unaffected, in particular the cloaking boundary condition exists just the same and the resulting lattice model still realises the topological symmetry of the CFT.

Now suppose the CFT in question is still unitary and has a discrete spectrum, but is no longer rational, i.e. it possesses an infinite number of sectors. In these theories, one can again write the lattice model in the same way for an elementary boundary condition b . However, when trying to construct the cloaking boundary condition, one encounters a problem: Consider, as an example, $su(2)_1$ which has $c = 1$, but take as chiral algebra only the Virasoro algebra, which is not rational at $c = 1$. The conformal boundary conditions and topological defects which respect the Virasoro algebra are known and parametrised by $SU(2)$ and $(SU(2) \times SU(2))/\mathbb{Z}_2$, respectively [24, 25]. One can try to take an integral over all boundary conditions, but this leads to a continuous spectrum in the open channel, and hence to a lattice model with an infinite number of spin states, irrespective of the cutoff. Looking at what happens if one considers the full chiral algebra of $su(2)_1$, which is rational, leads one to find finite subsets of topological defects which close under fusion [26] (finite subgroups of

($SU(2) \times SU(2)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ in this example). One can then build a “partially cloaking boundary condition” which is a finite superposition of elementary conformal boundary conditions but is invisible only to a finite subalgebra of topological defects.

The final class of non-rational CFTs we would like to discuss are logarithmic CFTs which are still finite in the sense that the corresponding vertex operator algebra is C_2 -cofinite (plus some further conditions). In particular, there are only a finite number of distinct irreducible representations. Such CFTs are increasingly well understood on surfaces with boundaries [27–29]. Again, the same construction for the lattice model applies if one picks a fixed conformal boundary condition for the holes. It is not clear to us if a cloaking boundary condition exists, but we expect that it is at least possible to construct partially cloaking boundaries as above.

Organisation of this paper

We start in Section 2 with the derivation of the cloaking boundary condition in diagonal and non-diagonal models, and we show that the topological symmetry of the CFT is still realised if an open-channel energy cutoff is introduced.

In Section 3 we compute the $R \rightarrow \frac{d}{2}$ (touching hole) limit of the lattice model and show that it results in a state sum 2d TFT whose topological line defects include those of the initial CFT.

In Section 4 we give a recursive formula to compute correlators of descendant bulk fields on the torus. This recursion is used in Section 5 to compute the closed channel approximation to the partition function of the torus with a hole as an expansion around $R = 0$.

Section 6 contains the computation of the interaction vertex and forms the technical core of this paper. We first describe the uniformisation of the clipped triangle to the unit disc, then give the transformation on descendant fields resulting from these coordinates, and finally provide a recursive procedure to evaluate the disc correlators. This is the input for Section 7, where the open channel approximation is computed via the truncated sum over open channel states.

In Section 8 we compare the two approximation schemes in the Ising CFT and find good agreement.

Finally, two appendices contain conventions and technical details on the analytic functions we use.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Sukhwinder Singh for many helpful discussions, for useful comments on a draft of this paper, and for collaboration in the early stages of this project. IR is partially supported by the Cluster of Excellence EXC 2121 “Quantum Universe” - 390833306.

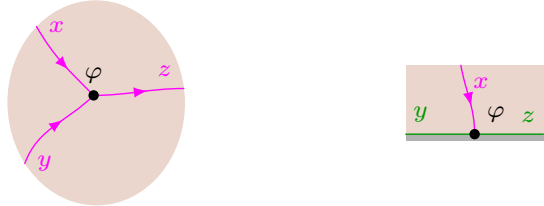
2 The cloaking boundary condition

In this section, we first give the details for the construction of the cloaking boundary condition both in diagonal and non-diagonal models. As a tool, we introduce a “cloaking line defect”. We also explain why truncating the open channel state spaces still leads to lattice models which realise the full topological symmetry of the initial CFT.

2.1 Diagonal models

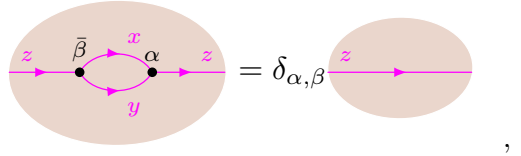
In this section, we assume that C is a rational CFT (not necessarily unitary) with diagonal modular invariant.⁴ Thus C has the same holomorphic and anti-holomorphic chiral algebra, given by a rational vertex operator algebra V . Let I be the set of distinct irreducible representations of V . We write $\mathbf{1} \in I$ for the vacuum representation.

For diagonal models, I labels both, the elementary conformal boundary conditions and elementary topological line defects (both preserving V) [1, 2, 13, 30]. The weight zero fields on junctions of line defects and on junctions of boundaries with line defects can be described in terms of Hom-spaces of the modular fusion category $\mathcal{M} = \text{Rep}(V)$. For example, $\varphi \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(x \otimes y, z)$ labels the weight-zero fields on a junction with incoming line defects x, y and outgoing line defect z , and also the junction of a line defect x joining boundary conditions y and z :

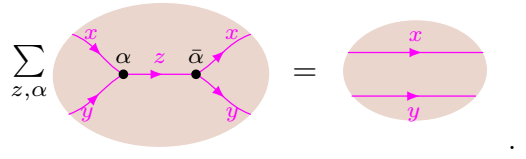


$$(2.1)$$

For each $x, y, z \in I$ such that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(x \otimes y, z) \neq \{0\}$ we choose a basis $\{\alpha\}$ in this hom space, as well as a dual basis $\{\bar{\alpha}\}$ in $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(z, x \otimes y)$, in the sense that $\alpha \circ \bar{\beta} = \delta_{\alpha, \beta} id_z$. In terms of line defects, this gives the identities



$$(2.2)$$



$$(2.3)$$

These and the following identities for topological line defects and conformal boundary conditions in rational CFT are derived in [2] using the 3d TFT approach, see also e.g. [22, 26, 31–36] for discussions on how to compute with topological line defects. We will need the following facts:

⁴There could be several distinct CFTs with diagonal modular invariant. To be precise, we mean the Cardy-case CFT, i.e. the CFT described by the Frobenius algebra $\mathbf{1}$ in the formalism of [30].

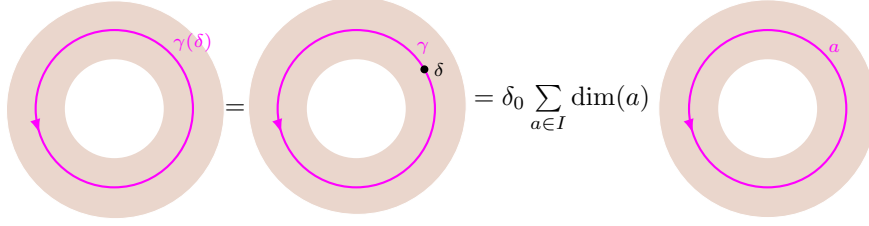


Figure 10: An annular region of the CFT surface with a cloaking defect loop $\gamma(\delta)$, and its definition in terms of the topological defect γ with insertion of the weight-zero field δ , as well as its expansion in terms of elementary defects.

1. A circular line defect labelled x evaluates to the quantum dimension $\dim(x)$ of x :

$$(2.4)$$

The quantum dimension is given by $\dim(x) = \frac{S_{\mathbf{1}x}}{S_{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}}}$, where S_{xy} is the modular S -matrix giving the transformation of characters under $\tau \mapsto -\frac{1}{\tau}$.

2. Fusing a line defect labelled $x \in I$ to the boundary condition labelled $\mathbf{1} \in I$ gives the boundary condition labelled x :

$$(2.5)$$

3. Locally fusing two line defects with opposite orientation incurs an extra quantum dimension factor as compared to (2.3):

$$(2.6)$$

We now come to the main ingredient, the *cloaking defect loop*, which we also call $\gamma(\delta)$ (we will see in a moment why this is consistent with Section 1.2). It is given by a circular defect labelled by the superposition $\bigoplus_{a \in I} a$ of all elementary defects and carries the weight-zero field insertion

$$\delta := \delta_0 \sum_{a \in I} \dim(a) 1_a, \quad (2.7)$$

where $\delta_0 \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ is a normalisation constant which will be fixed at the end of Section 5.1, and 1_a is the identity field on the defect a , see Figure 10.

Consider the situation where a cloaking defect loop wraps around some region of the surface that can contain boundary components, field insertions or higher genus parts, and

is marked “anything” in the identities below. We want to show that one can replace a defect line x passing just above the cloaking defect loop by the same defect line passing just below it without changing the CFT correlator:

$$(2.8)$$

The computation is exactly the same as used in Reshetikhin-Turaev TFT to show the handle-slide property of the Kirby colour, and as in string-net models when one wants to hide a puncture, see [37] (it is in this context that the qualifier “cloaking” appeared [38]). The details for showing (2.8) are:

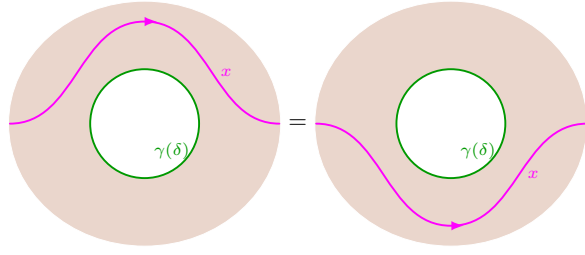
$$\begin{aligned} \text{l.h.s.} &\stackrel{(1)}{=} \delta_0 \sum_a \dim(a) && \stackrel{(2)}{=} \delta_0 \sum_{a,b,\alpha} \dim(a) && \stackrel{(3)}{=} \delta_0 \sum_b \dim(b) \sum_{a,\alpha} \frac{\dim(a)}{\dim(b)} && \stackrel{(4)}{=} \delta_0 \sum_b \dim(b) = \text{r.h.s.} \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

In step 1 we substituted the definition of the cloaking defect as in Figure 10. Step 2 is the identity (2.3). In step 3 we have multiplied by $\dim(b)/\dim(b)$ and deformed the defect lines. In step 4 we use (2.6).

To get the cloaking boundary condition, we simply fuse the cloaking defect to the boundary condition with label $\mathbf{1}$:

$$\begin{aligned} &= \delta_0 \sum_a \dim(a) && \stackrel{(*)}{=} \delta_0 \sum_a \dim(a) \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

where in (\star) we used (2.5). It now follows from (2.8) that the cloaking boundary condition commutes with all topological line defects. That is, for all $x \in I$ the following identity holds inside correlators (only the relevant portion of the surface is shown, the rest does not change):



(2.11)

2.2 Non-diagonal models

The above derivation of the cloaking boundary condition may seem specific to diagonal models because it uses that topological defects and conformal boundary conditions are labelled by the same set I . In this section, we want to briefly explain how – after one extra step – the same argument applies to non-diagonal models.

In the TFT-approach to CFT correlators [30], the diagonal model is described by the simple special symmetric Frobenius algebra $\mathbf{1} \in \mathcal{M}$. Let us denote the diagonal CFT by $C_{\mathbf{1}}$. All other CFTs which contain the holomorphic and anti-holomorphic symmetry V (and unique vacuum and non-degenerate two-point functions) are described by a choice of simple special symmetric Frobenius algebra $A \in \mathcal{M}$ [39, 40]. A useful interpretation is that every CFT with this chiral symmetry is a generalised orbifold of the diagonal model [41]. Denote the resulting CFT by C_A . A correlator of C_A is given by embedding a 3-valent network of A -defects in the surface and evaluating with $C_{\mathbf{1}}$.

Boundary conditions of C_A are labelled by A -modules in \mathcal{M} and topological defects by A - A -bimodules in \mathcal{M} [2]. The cloaking boundary condition for C_A is the induced module $\Gamma := A \otimes \gamma$, where $\gamma = \bigoplus_{a \in I} a$ is the cloaking boundary condition of $C_{\mathbf{1}}$. The weight-zero field insertion on the boundary is $\Delta := id_A \otimes \delta$. The computation in Figure 11 shows that $\Gamma(\Delta)$ commutes with all topological defects of C_A .

2.3 Topological symmetry with truncated state space

As explained in Section 1.2, the cloaking boundary condition produces a lattice model that realises the topological line defects of the original CFT (cf. Figure 5). A priori, this statement holds for the lattice model with the full infinite set of states indexed by a basis of the open channel state space of the CFT as in (1.6). In numerical computations, one needs to truncate this to a finite sum. In this section we show that the truncated model still carries the topological symmetry of the original CFT (though the truncated model may allow for additional topological defects). An extreme example of this will be given in the next section, where the model is truncated to only ground states, leading to a 2d TFT.

The first point to note is that by definition, topological defects are transparent to insertions of the stress tensor $T(z)$ or $\bar{T}(z)$. Thus we can still move topological defects freely on a surface with cloaking boundary conditions and with an arbitrary number of stress tensor insertions, e.g. as in Figure 5 but with additional insertion $T(z_i)$ and $\bar{T}(w_j)$, $i = 1, \dots, m$, $j = 1, \dots, n$. The topological invariance of the line defects is still preserved if we integrate over the insertion points z_i, w_j . In particular, we can integrate copies of T and \bar{T} along closely spaced contours parallel to the gluing edges where the sums over intermediate open states are inserted (cf. Figure 3). Each integral of $T + \bar{T}$ amounts to inserting an operator which acts as L_0 on the corresponding open state (up to an overall

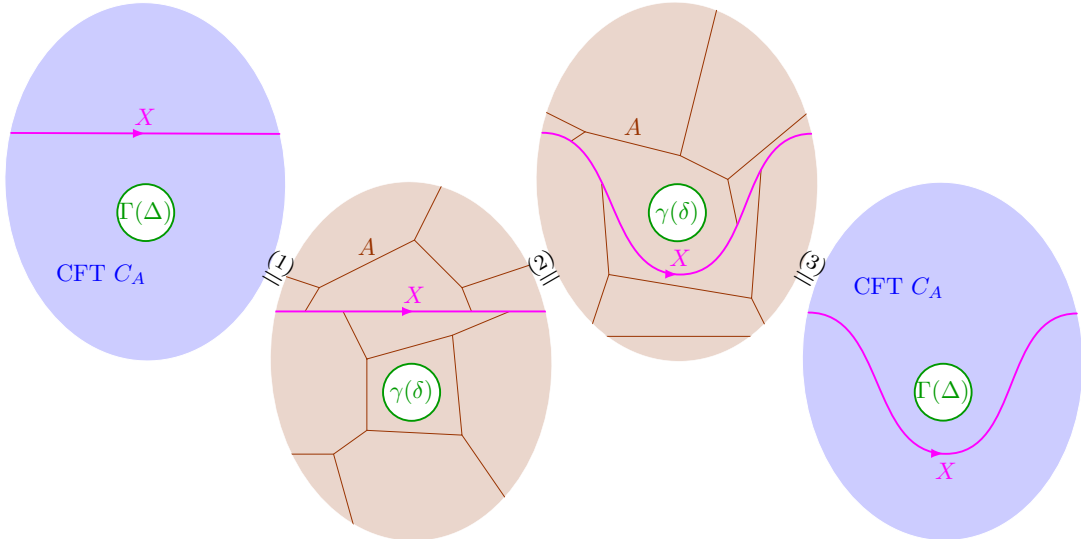


Figure 11: Moving a topological defect labelled by the A - A -bimodule X past the cloaking boundary condition $\Gamma(\Delta)$: steps 1 and 3 amount to the definition of correlators of the CFT C_A in terms of those of C_1 in the presence of a network of A -defects. In step 2 the cloaking boundary condition $\gamma(\delta)$ for C_1 is used to move the defect line X and a portion of the network of A -lines past the boundary.

factor). Altogether, on each edge of each clipped triangle we can insert an arbitrary number of copies of L_0 while still maintaining topological invariance of the topological defect lines, as well as the ability to move them past cloaking boundaries as in Figure 5.

The next step in the argument is that using polynomials in L_0 , one can approximate spectral projections to arbitrary precision. Thus, for each edge e of each clipped triangle, one can pick a separate projection P_e to part of the L_0 -spectrum of the open state space $\mathcal{H}_{\gamma\gamma}$ and still maintain invariance with respect to moving topological defect lines. We will restrict ourselves to the situation that we truncate $\mathcal{H}_{\gamma\gamma}$ at some L_0 -weight h_{\max} .

Altogether we arrive at the following lattice model: Let S index an L_0 -homogeneous ON-basis of $\mathcal{H}_{\gamma\gamma}$ as in (1.6), and denote by

$$S(h_{\max}) \subset S \tag{2.12}$$

the subset of basis vectors of L_0 -weight $\leq h_{\max}$. Similarly, let S^x index an L_0 -homogeneous basis of $\mathcal{H}_{\gamma\gamma}^{x+}$ as in Figure 12 (this determines a corresponding dual basis in $\mathcal{H}_{\gamma\gamma}^{x-}$), and $S^x(h_{\max}) \subset S^x$ the subset with L_0 -weight $\leq h_{\max}$.

In the depiction of the lattice model via vertices and edges as in Figure 5 (b), for the truncated model the states on an edge without line defect are now labelled by $S(h_{\max})$, and states on an edge carrying the line defect x are labelled by $S^x(h_{\max})$. Both these sets are finite so that at this point we have a finite lattice model. The interaction vertices are the same as before (cf. Figure 6), the only change is that the set of states has been restricted. For example, in the partition function (1.6), the σ -sum is now only over $\sigma \in S(h_{\max})^{|E|}$.

By construction, this model satisfies the topological invariance condition in Figure 5 (b) for any choice of h_{\max} . We thus have a two-parameter family of lattice models which realise the topological symmetry given by topological line defects of the original CFT: One parameter is the radius R of the holes, and the other is the cutoff energy h_{\max} in the open channel state space.

3 Topological field theory in the touching hole limit

In this section, we return to the initial assumption made in the introduction, namely that C is a diagonal unitary rational CFT. We will study the $R \rightarrow \frac{d}{2}$ limit of $Z_b(\omega_1, \omega_2; R)$ from (1.2). This limit contains a divergent Liouville factor independent of the boundary condition b . We will not treat this factor in the present paper and cancel it by considering the ratio

$$Y(R) := \frac{Z_{\gamma(\delta)}(\omega_1, \omega_2; R)}{\delta_0^{MN} Z_1(\omega_1, \omega_2; R)}. \quad (3.1)$$

The factor of δ_0 to the number of holes is included in the denominator to cancel the corresponding normalisation factor in δ in the numerator. The $R \rightarrow \frac{d}{2}$ limit of $Y(R)$ exists and we will explain in this section that it is given by evaluating a 2d state-sum TFT C_{top} . We will verify that C_{top} realises the topological symmetry of C .

3.1 State-sum TFT from the lattice model

In the $R \rightarrow \frac{d}{2}$ limit, only the weight-zero states in the open channel state spaces $\mathcal{H}_{\gamma\gamma}$ (for the numerator of $Y(R)$) and \mathcal{H}_{11} (for the denominator) contribute.⁵ For \mathcal{H}_{11} the subspace $(\mathcal{H}_{11})_0$ of weight-zero fields is one-dimensional and spanned by the identity field 1_1 on the 1-boundary. For the γ -boundary, we have

$$(\mathcal{H}_{\gamma\gamma})_0 = \text{span}\{1_a \mid a \in I\} = \bigoplus_{a \in I} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(a, a) =: A, \quad (3.2)$$

where 1_a is the identity field on the a -boundary (which is a summand in the superposition γ). For the second equality we used the description of weight-zero fields in terms of morphisms of \mathcal{M} as in Section 2.1.

The vertex $T_R^{\gamma(\delta)}(1_a, 1_b, 1_c)$ is non-zero only for $a = b = c$. Using the representation of the cloaking boundary condition via the cloaking defect in (2.10), one obtains:

$$T_R^{\gamma(\delta)}(1_a, 1_b, 1_c) = \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram of a triangle with a cloaking defect } \gamma \text{ and identity fields } 1_a, 1_b, 1_c \text{ on the boundaries.} \end{array} = \delta_{a=b=c} (\dim a)^{\frac{3}{2}} \delta_0^{\frac{1}{2}} T_R^1(1_1, 1_1, 1_1). \quad (3.3)$$

In the ratio $Y(R)$, the factor $\delta_0^{\frac{1}{2}} T_R^1(1_1, 1_1, 1_1)$ cancels, and the state-sum TFT C_{top} assigns the map

$$A^{\otimes 3} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}, \quad 1_a \otimes 1_b \otimes 1_c \longmapsto \delta_{a=b=c} (\dim a)^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad (3.4)$$

to a triangle. The value on an edge is an element in $A \otimes A$ which describes the sum over orthonormal states. It is given by:

$$(\mathcal{H}_{11})_0 : (S_{11})^{-\frac{1}{2}} 1_1 \otimes 1_1, \quad (\mathcal{H}_{\gamma\gamma})_0 : (S_{11})^{-\frac{1}{2}} \sum_{a \in I} \frac{1}{\dim a} 1_a \otimes 1_a. \quad (3.5)$$

⁵Here we use the unitarity assumption. The leading contribution will come from the V -representation of smallest L_0 -weight, which may be negative in non-unitary theories. The simplest example where this happens is the Lee-Yang minimal model.

The factor $(S_{11})^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ arises from the unnormalised disc-correlator (see Section 7.1), but in any case cancels from the ratio (3.1). The factor $(\dim a)^{-1}$ arises from the following identity for line defects passing through an edge of the triangulation,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Diagram 1} = \frac{1}{\dim a} \text{Diagram 2} + \sum_{z \neq 1} \sum_{\alpha} \frac{\dim z}{\dim a} \text{Diagram 3}
\end{aligned}
\tag{3.6}$$

where we used (2.6). In the $R \rightarrow \frac{d}{2}$ limit, only the first summand on the right hand side survives. Altogether, to an edge C_{top} assigns the copairing

$$b = \sum_{a \in I} \frac{1}{\dim a} 1_a \otimes 1_a \in A \otimes A . \tag{3.7}$$

We can use b to turn the map $A^{\otimes 3} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ into a map $A^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow A$ to obtain the multiplication μ on A . From b one can also read off the appropriate Frobenius counit $\varepsilon : A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. One finds

$$\mu(1_a \otimes 1_b) = \delta_{a,b} (\dim a)^{\frac{1}{2}} 1_a \quad , \quad \varepsilon(1_a) = (\dim a)^{\frac{1}{2}} . \tag{3.8}$$

This is a semisimple Frobenius algebra and it hence defines a state-sum TFT C_{top} [42, 43] (we will use the conventions in [44]). By construction, we have

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \frac{d}{2}} Y(R) = C_{\text{top}}(T^2) , \tag{3.9}$$

where $C_{\text{top}}(T^2)$ is the value of the TFT on a torus. The torus consists of $2MN$ triangles and $3MN$ edges. The multiplication forces all boundary labels to be the same, and we get

$$C_{\text{top}}(T^2) = \sum_{a \in I} (\dim a)^{\frac{3}{2} \cdot 2MN} (\dim a)^{-3MN} = |I| . \tag{3.10}$$

This is of course expected as evaluating a TFT on a torus gives the dimension of its state space. For a state sum TFT this is the centre of A , but A is already commutative, and $\dim(A) = |I|$.

3.2 TFT with defect lines

Next, we turn to the situation where the torus contains defect loops. As before, we need to determine the weight-zero part of the open channel state spaces, the interaction vertices, and the normalisation of the sum over intermediate states.

Write $\mathcal{H}_{ab}^{x,\pm}$ for the open channel states on a strip with boundary conditions a and b , depending on the orientation of x , see Figure 12. We have

$$(\mathcal{H}_{ab}^{x,+})_0 = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(a, x \otimes b) \quad , \quad (\mathcal{H}_{ab}^{x,-})_0 = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(x \otimes a, b) . \tag{3.11}$$

Recall the dual bases we had chosen for these spaces above (2.3). To keep track of the indices we write $\alpha_{xa}^b \in (\mathcal{H}_{ab}^{x,-})_0$ and $\bar{\alpha}_a^{xb} \in (\mathcal{H}_{ab}^{x,+})_0$. Similar to before, for the two clipped



Figure 12: Notation for the open channel state spaces in the presence of a line defect x for the two possible orientations of x .

triangles in Figure 6 b we compute

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{x \nearrow, R}^{\gamma(\delta)}(\beta_{xb}^a, \bar{\alpha}_a^{xb}, 1_b) &= \delta_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (\dim a)^{\frac{1}{6}} (\dim b)^{\frac{2}{6}} \\
 &= \delta_{\alpha, \beta} \delta_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (\dim a)^{\frac{7}{6}} (\dim b)^{\frac{2}{6}} T_R^1(1_1, 1_1, 1_1)
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.12}$$

and analogously

$$T_{x \searrow, R}^{\gamma(\delta)}(1_a, \bar{\alpha}_a^{xb}, \beta_{xb}^a) = \delta_{\alpha, \beta} \delta_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (\dim a)^{\frac{7}{6}} (\dim b)^{\frac{2}{6}} T_R^1(1_1, 1_1, 1_1) . \tag{3.13}$$

The weight-zero part of the sum over intermediate states is given by

$$(S_{11})^{-\frac{1}{2}} \sum_{a, b \in I} \frac{1}{\dim a} \alpha_{xb}^a \otimes \bar{\alpha}_a^{xb} \in (\mathcal{H}_{ab}^{x-})_0 \otimes (\mathcal{H}_{ab}^{x+})_0 . \tag{3.14}$$

The $(S_{11})^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ factor will again cancel as before, and the factor $(\dim a)^{-1}$ is obtained from

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Diagram 1: A horizontal strip with a line defect x. The top boundary is labeled 'a', the bottom boundary is labeled 'b', and the left and right boundaries are labeled '1'. The defect x is a horizontal line with an arrow pointing right.} \\
 &= \sum_{c, \alpha} \text{Diagram 2: Similar to Diagram 1, but with a loop labeled 'alpha' and 'alpha-bar' around the defect x. The top boundary is labeled 'a', the bottom boundary is labeled 'b', and the left and right boundaries are labeled '1'.} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\dim a} \sum_{\alpha} \text{Diagram 3: Similar to Diagram 2, but with a loop labeled 'alpha' and 'alpha-bar' around the defect x. The top boundary is labeled 'a', the bottom boundary is labeled 'b', and the left and right boundaries are labeled '1'.} \\
 &+ \sum_{c, \alpha} \sum_{z \neq 1, \beta} \frac{\dim z}{\dim c} \text{Diagram 4: Similar to Diagram 3, but with a loop labeled 'alpha' and 'alpha-bar' around the defect x, and a loop labeled 'beta' and 'beta-bar' around the defect x. The top boundary is labeled 'a', the bottom boundary is labeled 'b', and the left and right boundaries are labeled '1'.}
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.15}$$

where we first used (2.3) and then (2.6). The terms with $z \neq 1$ do not survive the $R \rightarrow \frac{d}{2}$ limit.

These data define particular line defects in the state sum TFT C_{top} we obtained above. To see this we use the state sum construction of 2d TFTs with line defects [44, Sec. 3]. Line defects in C_{top} are given by finite-dimensional A - A -bimodules M . The relevant bimodule for a line defect labelled $x \in I$ is

$$M_x = \bigoplus_{a, b \in I} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(x \otimes b, a) . \tag{3.16}$$

with left and right action obtained from the corresponding clipped triangles. For $y \in M_x$ one finds $1_a \cdot y \cdot 1_b = (\text{const}) \cdot id_a \circ y \circ (id_x \otimes id_b)$, where the identity morphisms project to the corresponding summand of M_x . Computing the proportionality constant involves identifying $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(a, x \otimes b)$ with $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(x \otimes b, a)^*$ using the copairing (3.14). We skip the details as we do not need the explicit factor here.

We can now verify that the line defects M_x , $x \in I$ of C_{top} satisfy the same fusion rules as the line defects x in the original CFT C : For $x, y \in I$

$$\begin{aligned}
M_x \otimes_A M_y &= \bigoplus_{a,b,c,d \in I} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(x \otimes b, a) \otimes_A \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(y \otimes d, c) \\
&\cong \bigoplus_{a,b,d \in I} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(x \otimes b, a) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(y \otimes d, b) \\
&\cong \bigoplus_{a,d \in I} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(x \otimes y \otimes d, a) \\
&\cong \bigoplus_{z \in I} N_{xy}^z \bigoplus_{a,d \in I} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(z \otimes d, a) = \bigoplus_{z \in I} N_{xy}^z M_z, \tag{3.17}
\end{aligned}$$

where N_{xy}^z are the fusion rules of \mathcal{M} .

Thus, C_{top} does indeed contain the topological symmetry of C . The full topological symmetry of C_{top} is A -bimod, the category of finite-dimensional A - A -bimodules, and we have

$$D_C \hookrightarrow D_{C_{\text{top}}} = A\text{-bimod} . \tag{3.18}$$

This is an embedding of fusion categories. However, if $\mathcal{M} \neq \text{vect}$, i.e. if $|I| > 1$, this embedding is neither full nor not essentially surjective. Indeed, not every bimodule is a direct sum of the M_x , and the M_x are not simple as A - A -bimodules. In particular we see that an elementary defect x for C is no longer an elementary defect for C_{top} .

This discussion lends some support to the speculative phase diagram in Figure 9. In the limit $R \rightarrow \frac{d}{2}$ we do indeed obtain a TFT C_{top} which realises the topological symmetry of C . We also saw that in general the topological symmetry of C_{top} is strictly larger than that of C . Note that when interpreted as a CFT, the vacuum of C_{top} is $|I|$ -fold degenerate, so that it is a superposition of $|I|$ many one-dimensional CFTs. The topological defects connect different summands in this superposition.

4 Torus correlation functions of descendant fields

In this and the next section, we describe the closed channel approximation scheme for the partition function of the torus with one hole. This scheme is significantly less complicated than the open channel one in Sections 6 and 7 and serves as our reference case. We will give the details in Section 5 after reviewing some preliminaries in this section.

We recall some basic definitions and properties of elliptic functions in Section 4.1. This is applied in Section 4.2 to obtain a recursive formula to express an n -point function of descendant fields as a linear differential equation acting on the n -point function of the corresponding primary fields. Applying this method to null-vectors results in a differential equation for correlators of primary fields.

4.1 Elliptic functions

Consider the complex torus $T^2 = \mathbb{C}/\Lambda$, where

$$\Lambda = \Lambda_{\omega_1, \omega_2} = \{ n\omega_1 + m\omega_2 \mid n, m \in \mathbb{Z} \} \tag{4.1}$$

is a lattice with primitive periods $\{\omega_1, \omega_2\}$ (the *lattice periods*). Giving a meromorphic function on T^2 is equivalent to giving a meromorphic function on \mathbb{C} which is periodic with respect to ω_1, ω_2 . Such functions are called *elliptic*. We will need the first two of Liouville's three theorems on elliptic functions. Let $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}} = \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$ be elliptic. Then:

1. If f has no poles, it is constant.
2. f only has finitely many poles modulo $\Lambda_{\omega_1, \omega_2}$ and the sum of their residues is zero:

$$\sum_{p \in P} \text{Res}_p(f) = 0. \quad (4.2)$$

Here, P is a choice of representatives for the poles of f modulo Λ .

4.1.1 Weierstrass functions

We introduce some special functions that we will use heavily in what follows. The elliptic Weierstrass \wp function is defined as

$$\wp(z; \Lambda) = \frac{1}{z^2} + \sum_{w \in \Lambda \setminus \{0\}} \left(\frac{1}{(z-w)^2} - \frac{1}{w^2} \right). \quad (4.3)$$

In a neighborhood of the origin, the Laurent series expansion of \wp is

$$\wp(z; \Lambda) = \frac{1}{z^2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k^{(0)} z^{2k}. \quad (4.4)$$

The coefficients $a_k^{(0)}$ are polynomials in the so-called *invariants* g_2 and g_3 of the torus and are given in Appendix A. Any derivative $\wp^{(n)}(z) \equiv \partial_z^n \wp(z)$ is elliptic, too.

The Weierstrass ζ function is defined through

$$\frac{d\zeta(z)}{dz} = -\wp(z), \quad \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left(\zeta(z) - \frac{1}{z} \right) = 0. \quad (4.5)$$

Integrating (4.3) term by term gives

$$\zeta(z; \Lambda) = \frac{1}{z} + \sum_{w \in \Lambda \setminus \{0\}} \left(\frac{1}{z-w} + \frac{1}{w} + \frac{z}{w^2} \right). \quad (4.6)$$

The function has a single first order pole on the torus and, hence, cannot be elliptic. However, it is quasi-periodic with

$$\zeta(z + \omega_i) = \zeta(z) + 2\eta_i. \quad (4.7)$$

where η_i denotes the ζ -values at half-periods,

$$\eta_i = \zeta(\omega_i/2). \quad (4.8)$$

Next, we have the Weierstrass σ function which is defined by

$$\frac{\sigma'(z)}{\sigma(z)} = \frac{d \log \sigma}{dz} = \zeta(z), \quad \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sigma(z)}{z} = 1. \quad (4.9)$$

Integrating (4.6) term by term gives

$$\sigma(z; \Lambda) = z \prod_{w \in \Lambda \setminus \{0\}} \left[\left(1 - \frac{z}{w} \right) \exp \left(\frac{z}{w} + \frac{z^2}{2w^2} \right) \right]. \quad (4.10)$$

The periodicity properties of the Weierstrass σ function are

$$\sigma(z + \omega_i) = -e^{2(z+\omega_i)\eta_i} \sigma(z). \quad (4.11)$$

4.1.2 Elliptic functions in terms of Weierstrass functions

Let $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}}$ be elliptic, and let $P = \{z_i \mid i = 1, \dots, n\}$ be representatives of its poles modulo Λ . Let r_i be the pole order at z_i and

$$f(z) = \frac{c_{i,r_i}}{(z - z_i)^{r_i}} + \dots + \frac{c_{i,2}}{(z - z_i)^2} + \frac{c_{i,1}}{z - z_i} + \mathcal{O}\left((z - z_i)^0\right) \quad (4.12)$$

the Laurent series around z_i . From the second Liouville theorem we know that $\sum_i c_{i,1} = 0$. We claim that

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= C + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(c_{i,1} \zeta(z - z_i) + c_{i,2} \wp(z - z_i) + \sum_{m=2}^{r_i-1} c_{i,m+1} \frac{\zeta^{(m)}(z - z_i)}{(-1)^m m!} \right) \\ &\equiv C + g(z) \end{aligned} \quad (4.13)$$

for some constant C . To see this, first note that the Laurent expansion around zero of the n -th derivative of the Weierstrass ζ function is

$$\frac{d^n \zeta(z)}{dz^n} \equiv \zeta^{(n)}(z) = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{z^{n+1}} + \mathcal{O}(z^0). \quad (4.14)$$

The sum in (4.13) is elliptic because $g(z + \omega_k) - g(z) = -2\eta_k \sum_i c_{i,1} = 0$, and by construction the difference $f(z) - g(z)$ has no poles. Hence by the first Liouville theorem, the difference is constant.

The constant C can be given in terms of the integral of f along one of the periods. Let

$$I_k := \int_u^{u+\omega_k} f(z) dz, \quad (4.15)$$

where the integration path is a straight line in \mathbb{C} , and where u is chosen such that the contour does not pass through any of the poles of f . We have the following integrals for the Weierstrass ζ and \wp functions:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_u^{u+\omega_k} \zeta(z - z_i) dz &= \log \sigma(\omega_k + u - z_i) - \log \sigma(u - z_i) \\ &\stackrel{(4.11)}{=} 2\eta_k \cdot (\omega_k + u - z_i) + i\pi, \end{aligned} \quad (4.16)$$

$$\int_u^{u+\omega_k} \wp(z - z_i) dz = -\zeta(\omega_k + u - z_i) + \zeta(u - z_i) \stackrel{(4.7)}{=} -2\eta_k, \quad (4.17)$$

$$\int_u^{u+\omega_k} \zeta^{(n)}(z - z_i) dz = 0. \quad \text{for } n > 1, \quad (4.18)$$

Using these and once more $\sum_i c_{i,1} = 0$, it follows that

$$\omega_k C = I_k + \sum_i 2\eta_k (c_{i,2} + z_i c_{i,1}). \quad (4.19)$$

4.2 Ward identities and descendant fields on the torus

We will later only need one-point functions on the torus, but one can treat n -point functions without much extra effort, and we describe this more general case now.

From here on we simplify notation slightly by no longer distinguishing between a point p on the torus T^2 and a choice of representative for p on \mathbb{C} .

4.2.1 Ward identity for primary fields on the torus

Here we review the effect of inserting a single copy of the stress tensor $T(z)$ in a correlator of Virasoro-primary fields on the torus. This has been derived in [15] (for general Riemann surfaces) from the Ansatz that an insertion of the stress tensor is the response of the unnormalised correlator to a point-deformation of the metric. We will take a different route here using complex analysis and the pole structure of correlators. The following can be regarded as a warm-up for the notationally more heavy case of torus correlators with arbitrary descendants.

Let $L \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$. We assume that the periods ω_1, ω_2 are of the form

$$\omega_1 = |\omega_1| = L \quad , \quad \text{im}(\omega_2) > 0 .$$

The local coordinates for field insertions $\phi(z)$ are implicitly taken to be the canonical ones for the complex plane (and hence we will defer the detailed discussion of the effect of local coordinates to Section 6.2 below).

Fix a CFT C and let ϕ_1, \dots, ϕ_N be Virasoro-primary fields. Let us write

$$\langle \phi_1(z_1) \cdots \phi_N(z_N) \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} \quad (4.20)$$

for the amplitude of C (the unnormalised correlator) on the torus with periods $\omega_1 = L$ and ω_2 and with field insertions $\phi_j(z_j)$. In particular, $\langle 1 \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}}$ is just the torus partition function $Z(\omega_1, \omega_2)$ of C . The correlator is then the normalised amplitude,

$$\langle \phi_1(z_1) \cdots \phi_N(z_N) \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2} = \frac{\langle \phi_1(z_1) \cdots \phi_N(z_N) \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}}}{\langle 1 \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}}} . \quad (4.21)$$

We want to express the amplitude

$$F(z) \equiv F(z, \{z_i\}; \omega_1, \omega_2) := \langle T(z) \phi_1(z_1) \cdots \phi_N(z_N) \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} \quad (4.22)$$

on the torus with periods ω_1, ω_2 in terms of the amplitude

$$P \equiv P(\{z_i\}; \omega_1, \omega_2) := \langle \phi_1(z_1) \cdots \phi_N(z_N) \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} \quad (4.23)$$

of just the primary fields.

We know that $F(z)$ is periodic with respect to ω_1, ω_2 , that its only poles are at z_1, \dots, z_N , and that these poles are of finite order. Thus $F(z)$ is an elliptic function. The pole structure of $F(z)$ is determined by the operator product expansion

$$T(z) \phi_i(z_i) = \frac{h_i \phi_i(z_i)}{(z - z_i)^2} + \frac{\partial_{z_i} \phi_i(z_i)}{z - z_i} + \mathcal{O}\left((z - z_i)^0\right) . \quad (4.24)$$

In terms of the notation introduced in (4.12), this means

$$c_{i,1} = \partial_{z_i} P \quad , \quad c_{i,2} = h_i P \quad (4.25)$$

for the coefficients of the poles appearing in F . By (4.13), the elliptic function F can be expressed in terms of Weierstrass functions as

$$\begin{aligned} F(z) &= C + \sum_{i=1}^N \left(c_{i,1} \zeta(z - z_i) + c_{i,2} \wp(z - z_i) \right) \\ &= C + \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\zeta(z - z_i) \partial_{z_i} + \wp(z - z_i) h_i \right) P . \end{aligned} \quad (4.26)$$

As in (4.19) we can express the constant as a contour integral. We will integrate along $[0, L]$, assuming that none of the z_i has imaginary part zero modulo Λ . We claim that

$$I_1 := \int_0^L F(z) dz = 2\pi i \frac{d}{d\omega_2} P. \quad (4.27)$$

To see this, we express the amplitude as a trace on the complex plane, namely⁶

$$\langle \dots \rangle_\tau^{\text{un}} = \text{Tr} \left[\dots q^{L_0 - \frac{c}{24}} \bar{q}^{\bar{L}_0 - \frac{c}{24}} \right], \quad (4.28)$$

where τ is in the upper half plane and $q = e^{2\pi i \tau}$. The trace is a sum over amplitudes on the complex plane with fields of an orthonormal basis inserted at 0 and ∞ . We use the conformal transformation $u = \exp(\frac{2\pi i}{L} z)$ from the torus to an annulus in the complex plane. Writing $\tilde{\phi}_i(u_i)$ for the transformed fields and $\tau = \omega_2/\omega_1$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \int_0^L dz \langle T(z) \phi_1(z_1) \dots \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} = -\frac{4\pi^2}{L} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint du \left\langle \left(u T^{\text{plane}}(u) - \frac{c}{24u} \right) \tilde{\phi}_1(u_1) \dots \right\rangle_\tau^{\text{un}} \\ &= -\frac{4\pi^2}{L} \left\langle \left(L_0 - \frac{c}{24} \right) \tilde{\phi}_1(u_1) \dots \right\rangle_\tau^{\text{un}} = \frac{2\pi i}{L} \frac{d}{d\tau} \left\langle \tilde{\phi}_1(u_1) \dots \right\rangle_\tau^{\text{un}}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.29)$$

and noting that $\frac{d}{d\tau} = L \frac{d}{d\omega_2}$ results in (4.27). Inserting (4.25) and (4.27) into (4.19) allows us to express the constant C in (4.26) as

$$C = \frac{1}{L} I_1 + \frac{1}{L} \sum_i 2\eta_1 \left(h_i P(\{z_i\}) + z_i \partial_{z_i} P(\{z_i\}) \right), \quad (4.30)$$

where $\eta_1 = \zeta(\omega_1/2) = \zeta(L/2)$ as in (4.8). Collecting all the terms gives the final Ward identity

$$\begin{aligned} &\langle T(z) \phi_1(z_1) \dots \phi_N(z_N) \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} \\ &= \frac{2\pi i}{L} \frac{d}{d\omega_2} \langle \phi_1(z_1) \dots \phi_N(z_N) \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\zeta(z - z_i) + \frac{2\eta_1}{L} z_i \right) \partial_{z_i} \langle \phi_1(z_1) \dots \phi_N(z_N) \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\wp(z - z_i) + \frac{2\eta_1}{L} \right) h_i \langle \phi_1(z_1) \dots \phi_N(z_N) \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.31)$$

For $\omega_1 = L = 1$, this is [15, Eq. (28)] (rewritten for unnormalised correlators).

4.2.2 Generic descendant correlators on the torus

Torus correlation functions of descendant fields can be computed with the recursive relations of [16–18]. In these references, the relations were derived from the perspective of vertex operators and mode expansions. Here we review the recursion from a complex-analytic point of view.

Let Φ_i , $i = 1, \dots, N$ be fields of the CFT C which are not necessary primary. Their OPE with the energy momentum tensor is given by

$$T(z) \Phi_i(z_i) = \sum_{k=-M_i}^{\infty} \frac{(L_{-k} \Phi_i)(z_i)}{(z - z_i)^{2-k}}, \quad (4.32)$$

⁶We do not treat Liouville factors in detail in this part of the series. But let us note that in this expression, the anomaly factor $|q|^{c/12}$ arises when changing the metric from the cylinder to the annulus.

where $M_i = \text{lvl}(\Phi_i)$ is the level of the descendant field Φ_i . The sum truncates at $-M_i$ because $L_n \Phi_i = 0$ for $n > M_i$, and so correlators will only involve of finite order poles. The correlators

$$\langle T(z) \Phi_1(z_1) \dots \Phi_N(z_N) \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} \quad (4.33)$$

are elliptic functions in z . Now consider an elliptic function $g(z)$ whose poles are allowed to coincide with the insertion points. Write the Laurant expansion of g around z_i as

$$g(z) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} g_{-n_i+m}^{(i)} (z - z_i)^{-n_i+m}. \quad (4.34)$$

The product

$$F(z) := g(z) \langle T(z) \Phi_1(z_1) \dots \Phi_N(z_N) \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} \quad (4.35)$$

is still an elliptic function. Its Laurent series around z_i is given in terms of (4.32) and (4.34) by

$$F(z) = \sum_{k=-M_i}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} g_{-n_i+m}^{(i)} \langle (L_{-k} \Phi_i)(z_i) \dots \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} (z - z_i)^{m+k-n_i-2}. \quad (4.36)$$

The residues can be extracted to be

$$\text{Res}_{z_i} F(z) = \sum_{m=0}^{M_i+n_i+1} g_{-n_i+m}^{(i)} \langle (L_{m-n_i-1} \Phi_i)(z_i) \dots \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}}. \quad (4.37)$$

Now assume that g has no poles other than possibly the insertion points. Then, from the second Liouville theorem, it follows that

$$0 = \sum_{i=1}^N \text{Res}_{z_i} F(z) = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{m=0}^{M_i+n_i+1} g_{-n_i+m}^{(i)} \langle (L_{m-n_i-1} \Phi_i)(z_i) \dots \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}}. \quad (4.38)$$

The latter equation relates the correlation function of different descendants with each other. These relations obviously depend on the choice of g .

Let us now make the first choice, namely,

$$g(z) = \wp^{(n)}(z - z_i) = \frac{d^n \wp(z - z_i)}{dz^n}, \quad n \geq 0. \quad (4.39)$$

It has only a single pole at $z = z_i$ of order $n+2$ with Laurent series that follows from (4.3),

$$g(z) = \frac{(-1)^n (n+1)!}{(z - z_i)^{2+n}} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k^{(n)} (z - z_i)^{2k+\epsilon}, \quad (4.40)$$

where $\epsilon = 1$ for odd n and $\epsilon = 0$ for even n , and $a_k^{(n)} = \frac{(2k+\epsilon+n)!}{(2k+\epsilon)!} a_{k+\frac{n+\epsilon}{2}}^{(0)}$. At any of the other insertion points $z_j \neq z_i$ we get an ordinary Taylor expansion

$$g(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\wp^{(n+k)}(z_j - z_i)}{k!} (z - z_j)^k. \quad (4.41)$$

Using these expansions in (4.38) we can write, for $n \geq 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(n+1)!}{(-1)^{n+1}} \langle (L_{-3-n} \Phi_i)(z_i) \dots \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} &= \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{M_i+1-\epsilon}{2}} a_k^{(n)} \langle (L_{2k+\epsilon-1} \Phi_i)(z_i) \dots \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} \\ &+ \sum_{j \neq i} \sum_{k=0}^{M_j+1} \frac{\wp^{(n+k)}(z_j - z_i)}{k!} \langle (L_{-1+k} \Phi_j)(z_j) \dots \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.42)$$

The total level of each term on the r.h.s. is lower than the one on the left. Hence, we can use it recursively to express a correlator of descendants with L_{-3-n} , $n \geq 0$, in terms of correlators of lower level that only consist of descendants that are built from L_{-2} and L_{-1} .

To compute a recursive algorithm for descendants with L_{-2} 's appearing we need to take a slightly different approach. Because L_{-2} appears in the constant part of the OPE (4.32), to extract it we need to multiply with an elliptic function with a simple pole. However, there is no elliptic function with a single simple pole, so there has to be at least one other simple pole. A choice for such a function is

$$g(z) = \zeta(z - z_0) - \zeta(z - z_i), \quad (4.43)$$

where z_0 is not one of the insertion points. Its Laurent expansion around z_i is given by

$$g(z) = -\frac{1}{z - z_i} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\zeta^{(n)}(z_i - z_0)}{n!} - \zeta_n \right) (z - z_i)^n, \quad (4.44)$$

where ζ_n are the Laurent coefficients of $\zeta(z)$ around $z = 0$.

$$\zeta(z) = \frac{1}{z} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \zeta_n z^n. \quad (4.45)$$

They are given by $\zeta_{2k} = 0$ and $\zeta_{2k+1} \equiv a_k^{(-1)} = -\frac{a_k^{(0)}}{2k+1}$ for $k \in \mathbb{N}$, see (4.4) and (4.5). At the other insertion points z_j , $j \neq i$, we get

$$g(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\zeta^{(n)}(z_j - z_0) - \zeta^{(n)}(z_j - z_i) \right) (z - z_i)^n. \quad (4.46)$$

Now using again (4.38), but with the extra point z_0 and $T(z) = (L_{-2}\mathbf{1})(z)$, we can write

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (L_{-2}\Phi_i)(z_i) \dots \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} &= \langle T(z_0) \dots \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} \\ &+ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n!} \zeta^{(n)}(z_i - z_0) - \zeta_n \right) \langle (L_{-1+n}\Phi_i)(z_i) \dots \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} \\ &+ \sum_{j \neq i} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta^{(n)}(z_j - z_0) - \zeta^{(n)}(z_j - z_i)}{n!} \langle (L_{-1+n}\Phi_j)(z_j) \dots \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.47)$$

To get rid of the supposedly z_0 dependence on the r.h.s. of this equation we integrate z_0 over the ω_1 cycle. For the integrals over the Weierstrass functions we use (4.16) – (4.18) and for the integral over the T insertion we can use (4.27), i.e. $\int_{z_0}^{z_0+L} dz \langle T(z) \dots \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} = 2\pi i \frac{d}{d\omega_2} \langle \dots \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}}$. Finally, this allows us to write

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (L_{-2}\Phi_i)(z_i) \dots \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} &= \frac{2\pi i}{L} \frac{d}{d\omega_2} \langle \dots \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} \\ &- \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \zeta_n \langle (L_{-1+n}\Phi_i)(z_i) \dots \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} \\ &- \sum_{j \neq i} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \zeta^{(n)}(z_j - z_i) \langle (L_{-1+n}\Phi_j)(z_j) \dots \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} \\ &+ \sum_j \frac{2\eta_1}{L} (h_{\Phi_j} + z_j \partial_{z_j}) \langle \Phi_1(z_1) \dots \Phi_N(z_N) \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.48)$$

Using this equation together with (4.42) recursively and the simple identity $(L_{-1}\Phi_i)(z_i) = \partial_{z_i}\Phi_i(z_i)$ allows one to write any correlator of descendant fields on the torus in term of a differential operator acting on the respective primary correlator on the torus. In the recursion it will generically occur that ω_2 derivatives of the Weierstrass functions and constants need to be evaluated, due to the first term on the r.h.s. of (4.48). The needed derivatives are given in Appendix A.

4.2.3 Recursion formula for one-point functions on the torus

For the applications in this paper, we only need to evaluate torus one-point functions. The above recursion simplifies in this case, and we state this simplified version here for later reference.

Due to translation invariance, $\langle(L_{-1}\Phi)(z)\rangle_{\omega_1,\omega_2}^{\text{un}} = \partial_z \langle\Phi(z)\rangle_{\omega_1,\omega_2}^{\text{un}} \equiv 0$. Thus, any one-point function is independent of the insertion point z , and we will no longer write out the z -dependence to get more compact expressions. However, it still depends on the periods of the torus. For $\langle L_{-m}\Phi\rangle_{\omega_1,\omega_2}^{\text{un}}$ with $m \geq 2$ we define $\epsilon = 1$ for even m and $\epsilon = 0$ for odd m . Then (4.42) and (4.48) result in

$$\begin{aligned} \langle L_{-m}\Phi\rangle_{\omega_1,\omega_2}^{\text{un}} &= \frac{(-1)^\epsilon}{(m-2)!} \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{M_\Phi+1-\epsilon}{2}} a_k^{(m-3)} \langle L_{-1+2k+\epsilon}\Phi\rangle_{\omega_1,\omega_2}^{\text{un}} \\ &\quad + \delta_{m,2} \left[\frac{2\pi i}{L} \frac{d}{d\omega_2} \langle\Phi\rangle_{\omega_1,\omega_2}^{\text{un}} + \frac{2\eta_1}{L} h_\Phi \langle\Phi\rangle_{\omega_1,\omega_2}^{\text{un}} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (4.49)$$

Note that due to the expansions of $\wp(z)$ in only even powers of z , the parity of the total holomorphic level is the same in each term. As a consequence, all descendants with odd total holomorphic level have to vanish. That is, for ϕ primary and $m_1, \dots, m_N \geq 0$,

$$\langle L_{-m_1} \cdots L_{-m_N} \phi \rangle_{\omega_1,\omega_2}^{\text{un}} = 0 \quad \text{if } m_1 + \cdots + m_N \text{ odd.} \quad (4.50)$$

Anti-holomorphic descendants can be computed from the complex conjugated version of the above recursive formula, i.e.

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \bar{L}_{-m}\Phi \rangle_{\omega_1,\omega_2}^{\text{un}} &= \frac{(-1)^\epsilon}{(m-2)!} \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{M_\Phi+1-\epsilon}{2}} \bar{a}_k^{(m-3)} \langle \bar{L}_{-1+2k+\epsilon}\Phi \rangle_{\omega_1,\omega_2}^{\text{un}} \\ &\quad + \delta_{m,2} \left[-\frac{2\pi i}{L} \frac{d}{d\bar{\omega}_2} \langle\Phi\rangle_{\omega_1,\omega_2}^{\text{un}} + \frac{2\bar{\eta}_1}{L} h_\Phi \langle\Phi\rangle_{\omega_1,\omega_2}^{\text{un}} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (4.51)$$

where the coefficients $\bar{a}_k^{(n)}$ are the expansion coefficients of the respective Weierstrass functions with complex conjugate period $\bar{\omega}_i = (\omega_i)^*$ and are given by the complex conjugate of $a_k^{(n)}$.

Let us give a few explicit examples for a primary field ϕ of conformal weight (h_ϕ, \bar{h}_ϕ) :

$$\begin{aligned} \langle L_{-2}\phi \rangle_{\omega_1,\omega_2}^{\text{un}} &= \frac{1}{L} (2\pi i \partial_{\omega_2} + 2\eta_1 h_\phi) \langle\phi\rangle_{\omega_1,\omega_2}^{\text{un}}, \\ \langle L_{-2}\bar{L}_{-2}\phi \rangle_{\omega_1,\omega_2}^{\text{un}} &= \frac{1}{L^2} (4\pi^2 \partial_{\omega_2} \partial_{\bar{\omega}_2} + 4\pi i (\bar{\eta}_1 \bar{h}_\phi \partial_{\omega_2} - \eta_1 h_\phi \partial_{\bar{\omega}_2}) + 4\bar{\eta}_1 \eta_1 h_\phi \bar{h}_\phi) \langle\phi\rangle_{\omega_1,\omega_2}^{\text{un}}, \\ \langle L_{-4}\phi \rangle_{\omega_1,\omega_2}^{\text{un}} &= \frac{g_2 h_\phi}{20} \langle\phi\rangle_{\omega_1,\omega_2}^{\text{un}}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.52)$$

where g_2 is the Weierstrass invariant (see Appendix A).

4.2.4 Primary correlation functions from null states

In a rational CFT the torus correlation functions of primary fields are solutions to modular differential equations that come from null vectors. In the state space, null vectors have been identified with zero, so that for each primary state ϕ one obtains a polynomial Q of Virasoro-modes that acts as zero on that state. Hence, also the corresponding primary field $\phi(z)$ becomes zero after acting with Q , i.e. $(Q\phi)(z) = 0$.

On the one hand, inserting $(Q\phi)(z)$ in a correlator gives zero. On the other hand, the above recursive algorithm expresses it as a modular differential operator on the correlator of the primary field $\langle \phi(z) \cdots \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}}$.

Example: Torus one-point function of the energy field in the Ising CFT

The Ising CFT is the simplest unitary minimal model. Its field content, modular S -matrix and bulk structure constants are given in Section 8.1. It, in particular, includes the energy field ϵ , a primary field with conformal weights $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$, with a holomorphic and anti-holomorphic null-state at level two.

The holomorphic null state is

$$\xi = \left(L_{-2} - \frac{3}{4} L_{-1}^2 \right) \epsilon. \quad (4.53)$$

Due to translation invariance on the torus, we can write

$$0 = \langle \xi \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} = \langle L_{-2} \epsilon \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} \stackrel{(4.52)}{=} \left(\frac{\eta_1}{\omega_1} + \frac{2\pi i}{\omega_1} \frac{d}{d\omega_2} \right) \langle \epsilon \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}}. \quad (4.54)$$

Here we note the identity of the Dedekind- η function (see e.g. [19, Eq. (5.6)])

$$\frac{\eta'(\tau)}{\eta(\tau)} = \frac{i\pi}{12} E_2(\tau) \equiv \frac{i}{2\pi} \zeta\left(\frac{1}{2}; \Lambda_\tau\right) = \frac{i}{2\pi} \eta_1(\Lambda_\tau) \quad (4.55)$$

where $E_2(\tau)$ is an Eisenstein series⁷ and Λ_τ is the lattice with periods $\omega_1 = 1$ and $\omega_2 = \tau$. Using the general scaling behaviour $\zeta(az, a\Lambda) = a^{-1} \zeta(z, \Lambda)$ and $\frac{d}{d\tau} = \omega_1 \frac{d}{d\omega_2}$ one obtains above differential equation. Hence

$$\langle \epsilon \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} = C_1 \eta\left(\frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1}\right), \quad (4.56)$$

is the solution to (4.54) with an integration constant C_1 that is independent of ω_2 but can still depend on $\omega_1, \bar{\omega}_1, \bar{\omega}_2$. If we also consider the anti-holomorphic null state at level two we obtain

$$\langle \epsilon \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} = C_2 \eta\left(\frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1}\right) \eta\left(-\frac{\bar{\omega}_2}{\bar{\omega}_1}\right), \quad (4.57)$$

where the integration constant C_2 can still depend on ω_1 and $\bar{\omega}_1$. To determine C_2 , first note the behaviour under rescaling $(\omega_1, \omega_2) \mapsto (\lambda\omega_1, \lambda\omega_2)$ for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^\times$:

$$\langle \epsilon \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} = \sqrt{\lambda \bar{\lambda}} \langle \epsilon \rangle_{\lambda\omega_1, \lambda\omega_2}^{\text{un}}, \quad (4.58)$$

where the prefactor arises from the transformation of ϵ which has weight $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$. This results in $C_2 = C_3 |\omega_1|^{-1}$ for some $C_3 \in \mathbb{C}$. Finally, to fix C_3 we look at the limit where only the

⁷In contrast to the Eisenstein series' E_{2k} for $k > 1$ which are holomorphic forms, E_2 is a so-called *almost holomorphic modular form* of weight 2 and level 1.

leading primary contributes to the torus amplitude (expressed as a trace). On the one hand, the asymptotic behaviour of $\langle \epsilon \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}}$ obtained from (4.57) is

$$\langle \epsilon \rangle_{\omega_1=2\pi, \frac{\omega_2}{i}=\beta \gg 1}^{\text{un}} \approx \frac{C_3}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{\beta}{12}}. \quad (4.59)$$

On the other hand, in this limit only the σ -channel contributes, resulting in the asymptotic behaviour

$$\langle \epsilon \rangle_{\omega_1=2\pi, \frac{\omega_2}{i}=\beta \gg 1}^{\text{un}} \approx C_{\epsilon\sigma}^{\sigma} e^{-\beta(\Delta_{\sigma}-\frac{1}{24})}. \quad (4.60)$$

Since $\Delta_{\sigma} = \frac{1}{8}$, the β -dependence matches. The OPE coefficients of the Ising CFT are given in (8.6): $C_{\epsilon\sigma}^{\sigma} = \frac{1}{2}$, and so $C_3 = \pi$. Altogether we now have

$$\langle \epsilon \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} = \frac{\pi}{|\omega_1|} \eta\left(\frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1}\right) \eta\left(-\frac{\bar{\omega}_2}{\bar{\omega}_1}\right), \quad (4.61)$$

in agreement with [20, Eqn. (3.13)].

5 The torus with a single hole: closed channel

In this section, we give the closed channel approximation scheme for the amplitude of the torus with one hole. We first briefly review the description of boundary states of a diagonal rational CFT at arbitrary radius R . Via the state-field correspondence, the boundary can be replaced by a torus one-point correlator which in turn can be evaluated order by order in R via the recursion obtained in Section 4.

5.1 Boundary states in diagonal rational CFTs

Let C be a diagonal rational CFT. The elementary boundary conditions for C were described in [13], and we state the result to fix our notation.

The closed channel state space of C is given by $\mathcal{H} = \bigoplus_{i \in I} M_i \otimes \bar{M}_i$, where I indexes the distinct irreducible representations M_i of the chiral algebra. In this section, we use the common notation in terms of ket-vectors $|\cdot\rangle$ when we talk about states. So let $|s(i)_n\rangle$ be a homogeneous orthonormal basis of the representation M_i , indexed by n . By homogeneous we mean that each $|s(i)_n\rangle$ is an L_0 -eigenvector. The *Ishibashi state* $|i\rangle$, $i \in I$, is given by [45]

$$|i\rangle = \sum_n |s(i)_n\rangle \otimes \overline{|s(i)_n\rangle}. \quad (5.1)$$

They are elements of $M_i \otimes \bar{M}_i$, or, to be precise, in the algebraic completion of that space, but we will ignore this point. The Ishibashi states satisfy the conformal invariance condition for a circular boundary of radius 1 on the complex plane:

$$L_m |i\rangle = \bar{L}_{-m} |i\rangle. \quad (5.2)$$

Example: Ishibashi states for the Virasoro algebra

If the chiral algebra is just the Virasoro algebra, we also write $|h\rangle$ for the Ishibashi state of the irreducible representation of lowest conformal weight h , and we abbreviate $|h\rangle \equiv |h\rangle \otimes |h\rangle \in M_h \otimes \bar{M}_h$. For the vacuum module M_0 , up to total level 4 the Ishibashi-state is

$$|0\rangle = |0\rangle + \frac{2}{c} L_{-2} \bar{L}_{-2} |0\rangle + \dots. \quad (5.3)$$

Here, terms of total level 6 or higher are indicated by “...”. If $h \neq 0$ and if there is no null state at level 2 in M_h , then up to total level 4 the Ishibashi state is given by

$$\begin{aligned} |h\rangle &= |h\rangle + \frac{1}{2h} L_{-1} \bar{L}_{-1} |h\rangle + \frac{1}{4h(1+2h)} L_{-1}^2 \bar{L}_{-1}^2 |h\rangle + X\bar{X} |h\rangle + \dots \\ &= |h\rangle + \frac{2+4h}{c+2(c-5)h+16h^2} L_{-2} \bar{L}_{-2} |h\rangle + (\text{der.}) + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (5.4)$$

In the third line, “der.” stands for terms up to level 4 which start with L_{-1} or \bar{L}_{-1} and which will vanish in the application below. The mode combination $X\bar{X}$ is given by

$$X\bar{X} = \frac{2+4h}{(c+2(c-5)h+16h^2)} \left(L_{-2} - \frac{3}{2+4h} L_{-1}^2 \right) \left(\bar{L}_{-2} - \frac{3}{2+4h} \bar{L}_{-1}^2 \right) \quad (5.5)$$

If M_h does have a level 2 null state, then this term is absent in $|h\rangle$ and up to total level 4 we have

$$|h\rangle = |h\rangle + (\text{der.}) + \dots \quad (\text{level 2 null state}) . \quad (5.6)$$

The elementary conformal boundary conditions $|k\rangle$ of C are labelled by irreducible representations $k \in I$ and are given as linear combinations of Ishibashi states:

$$|k\rangle = \sum_i \frac{S_{ki}}{\sqrt{S_{1i}}} |i\rangle . \quad (5.7)$$

Here, S is the modular S -matrix that describes the transformation of characters, and the specific linear combinations above are determined by a consistency condition on the annulus (the Cardy condition), we refer to [13] for details. All other conformal boundary conditions are non-negative integer linear combinations of these elementary ones.

To be more specific, the boundary state (5.7) describes the state seen by fields on the complex plane with the open unit removed and the unit circle as boundary. The expression for a boundary state describing a hole of radius $R > 0$ is given by

$$|k; R\rangle = R^{L_0 + \bar{L}_0 - \frac{c}{6}} |k\rangle . \quad (5.8)$$

The operator $R^{L_0 + \bar{L}_0}$ implements the rescaling from radius 1 to radius R . The factor $R^{-\frac{c}{6}}$ is a Liouville-factor which arises from the extrinsic curvature of the boundary [46].⁸

Let us write $h(i)_k$ for the L_0 -weight of the state $|s(i)_k\rangle$ of the ON-basis of M_i . Substituting the expression of Ishibashi states, the boundary state at radius R reads

$$|k; R\rangle = R^{-\frac{c}{6}} \sum_{i \in I} \frac{S_{ki}}{\sqrt{S_{1i}}} \sum_n R^{2h(i)_n} |s(i)_n\rangle \otimes \overline{|s(i)_n\rangle} . \quad (5.9)$$

As an aside, this shows that the normalisation factor δ_0 in the cloaking boundary condition (2.10) needs to be set to $\delta_0 = (S_{11})^{3/2}$ in order for its boundary state to produce the expansion (1.8): $|\gamma(\delta); R\rangle = R^{-\frac{c}{6}} (|0\rangle + \dots)$.

5.2 Torus with a hole via expansion of the boundary state

To compute the amplitude of a torus with periods ω_1, ω_2 and with a hole of radius R labelled by the conformal boundary condition $k \in I$, we use the state field correspondence. Namely,

⁸As another example, for a unit disc the curvature is opposite and the Liouville factor there is $R^{\frac{c}{6}}$. In this paper, however, the Liouville factors will not play a role as we will consider ratios of amplitudes, and these factors cancel.

we insert the field $V_{|k;R\rangle}(z)$ corresponding to the state (5.9) at $z = 0$ and use the recursion from Section 4.2.3 to compute the resulting amplitude.

Strictly speaking, $V_{|k;R\rangle}(z)$ is not a field as it contains contributions of arbitrarily high conformal weight. To be correct, and to be able to do the computation in practice, we include an energy-cutoff Δ_{\max} and only sum terms up to combined left/right conformal weight Δ_{\max} :

$$V_{|k;R\rangle,\Delta_{\max}}(z) = R^{-\frac{c}{6}} \sum_{i \in I} \frac{S_{ki}}{\sqrt{S_{1i}}} \sum_{\substack{n \\ 2h(i)_n \leq \Delta_{\max}}} R^{2h(i)_n} V_{|s(i)_n\rangle \otimes \overline{|s(i)_n\rangle}}(z). \quad (5.10)$$

Altogether, the amplitude of the torus with one hole and boundary condition k is given by

$$\begin{aligned} Z_k(\omega_1, \omega_2; R) &= \lim_{\Delta_{\max} \rightarrow \infty} \langle V_{|k;R\rangle,\Delta_{\max}}(0) \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} \\ &= R^{-\frac{c}{6}} \sum_i \sum_n \frac{S_{ki}}{\sqrt{S_{1i}}} R^{2h(i)_n} \langle V_{|s(i)_n\rangle \otimes \overline{|s(i)_n\rangle}}(0) \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} \\ &= R^{-\frac{c}{6}} \sum_{\Delta} C_{\Delta} R^{\Delta}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.11)$$

Here we use the notation (4.20) for torus amplitudes. The coefficients C_{Δ} of the resulting (fractional) power series in R can be computed order by order via the recursion relation in Section 4.2.3 (recall the convention $\omega_1 = |\omega_1| = L$ used there). The series is (expected to) converge for radius $R < |\omega_1|/2$, that is, up to the point where the boundary circle touches itself.

If we consider the ratio of two torus amplitudes, the Liouville-divergence cancels and the $R \rightarrow 0$ limit is finite. If we assume the CFT C to be in addition unitary, so that the lowest conformal weight is 0, the limit is

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow 0} \frac{Z_a(\omega_1, \omega_2; R)}{Z_b(\omega_1, \omega_2; R)} = \frac{S_{a1}}{S_{b1}}. \quad (5.12)$$

Example: Expansion of the torus amplitude up to fourth order

For the vacuum Ishibashi state, the primary contribution is given by the torus partition function $\langle \mathbf{1} \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} = Z(\tau, \bar{\tau})$ with $\tau = \omega_2/\omega_1$. From (5.3) and (4.52) with $h_1 = \bar{h}_1 = 0$ we read off

$$Z_{|0\rangle\rangle}(\omega_1, \omega_2; R) = R^{-\frac{c}{6}} \left(Z(\tau, \bar{\tau}) + \frac{2}{c} \frac{4\pi^2}{L^4} \partial_{\tau} \partial_{\bar{\tau}} Z(\tau, \bar{\tau}) R^4 + \mathcal{O}(R^8) \right), \quad (5.13)$$

where we used $\omega_1 \partial_{\omega_2} = \partial_{\tau}$ and $\omega_1 = L$.

Next, consider the Ishibashi state $|h\rangle\rangle$ with $h \neq 0$ such that M_h has no null state at level 2 as in (5.4), and denote the corresponding primary field by ϕ_h . Since summands of the form $L_{-1}(\dots)$ and $\bar{L}_{-1}(\dots)$ contribute zero to the torus amplitude, from (4.52) we get

$$Z_{|h\rangle\rangle}(\omega_1, \omega_2; R) = R^{-\frac{c}{6} + 2h} \left(\langle \phi_h \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} + \frac{2+4h}{c+2(c-5)h+16h^2} \left(\mathcal{D} \langle \phi_h \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} \right) R^4 + \mathcal{O}(R^8) \right) \quad (5.14)$$

with

$$\mathcal{D} \langle \phi_h \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} = \frac{1}{L^2} \left(4\pi^2 \partial_{\omega_2} \partial_{\bar{\omega}_2} + 4\pi i h (\bar{\eta}_1 \partial_{\omega_2} - \eta_1 \partial_{\bar{\omega}_2}) + 4\bar{\eta}_1 \eta_1 h^2 \right) \langle \phi_h \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}}. \quad (5.15)$$

Note that in case M_h has a null state at level 2, as e.g. in the Ising CFT, by (5.6) there will be no contribution from total level 4:

$$Z_{|h\rangle\rangle}(\omega_1, \omega_2; R) = R^{-\frac{c}{6} + 2h} \left(\langle \phi_h \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} + \mathcal{O}(R^8) \right) \quad (\text{level 2 null state}). \quad (5.16)$$

6 Correlation functions on the clipped triangle

In this section, we derive the main player of the lattice model constructed from a CFT, the interaction vertex T_R^b . We start by describing the uniformisation map for the clipped triangle and use it to express T_R^b as a disc correlator with deformed local coordinates at the field insertion points, see Figure 7. Then we give a recursive formula to evaluate correlators of descendant fields on the disc.

6.1 Uniformisation of the clipped triangle

The clipped triangle is parametrised by L , the distance of a corner of the equilateral triangle to its centre, and R , the radius of the clipping-circle at each corner. The sides of the unclipped triangle have length $d = \sqrt{3}L$. The clipped triangle is positioned in the complex plane as shown in Figure 13 (a). It will be convenient to express L, d, R in terms of an auxiliary parameter $t \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$:

$$\begin{aligned} L(t) &= 2\sqrt{\pi} \frac{\cosh(\pi t)}{\cosh^2(\pi t) - \frac{3}{4}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{7}{6})}{\Gamma(\frac{5}{6} - it) \Gamma(\frac{5}{6} + it)}, \\ d(t) &= \sqrt{3} L(t), \\ R(t) &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{1}{\cosh(\pi t)} L(t). \end{aligned} \quad (6.1)$$

see Appendix B.1 for details on this and the following expressions. For $t \rightarrow 0$ one obtains the finite value $L(0) = 8\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(\frac{7}{6})/\Gamma(\frac{5}{6})^2 \approx 10.32$, and for $t \rightarrow \infty$ one finds

$$L(t) = \frac{2\Gamma(\frac{7}{6})}{\sqrt{\pi} t^{2/3}} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{t^{7/3}}\right). \quad (6.2)$$

More important is the ratio $R/d = \frac{1}{2\cosh \pi t}$, which satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{R(t)}{d(t)} &\rightarrow 0 \quad \text{for } t \rightarrow \infty && \text{(small hole limit)}, \\ \frac{R(t)}{d(t)} &\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{for } t \rightarrow 0 && \text{(touching hole limit)}. \end{aligned} \quad (6.3)$$

Any other value for the ratio, $0 < \frac{R}{d} < \frac{1}{2}$, is realised for

$$t = \frac{\cosh^{-1}\left(\frac{d}{2R}\right)}{\pi}. \quad (6.4)$$

Next, we give the uniformisation map F for one segment of the clipped triangle as shown in Figure 13 (b). Let

$$S = \left\{ z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \text{Im}(z) \geq 0, -\frac{\pi}{3} \leq \text{Re}(z) \leq \frac{\pi}{3} \right\} \quad (6.5)$$

be a half-infinite strip. Then $F : S \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is defined as

$$F(z) = \frac{1}{i} \left(\frac{1}{i} \sin\left(\frac{3z}{2}\right) \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \frac{{}_2F_1\left(\frac{5}{12} + \frac{it}{2}, \frac{5}{12} - \frac{it}{2}, \frac{4}{3}; \left(\sin\frac{3z}{2}\right)^{-2}\right)}{{}_2F_1\left(\frac{1}{12} + \frac{it}{2}, \frac{1}{12} - \frac{it}{2}, \frac{2}{3}; \left(\sin\frac{3z}{2}\right)^{-2}\right)}. \quad (6.6)$$

We explain in Appendix B.1 how this function was obtained. The relatively simple expression in terms of t is the reason to use t as the fundamental parameter rather than any

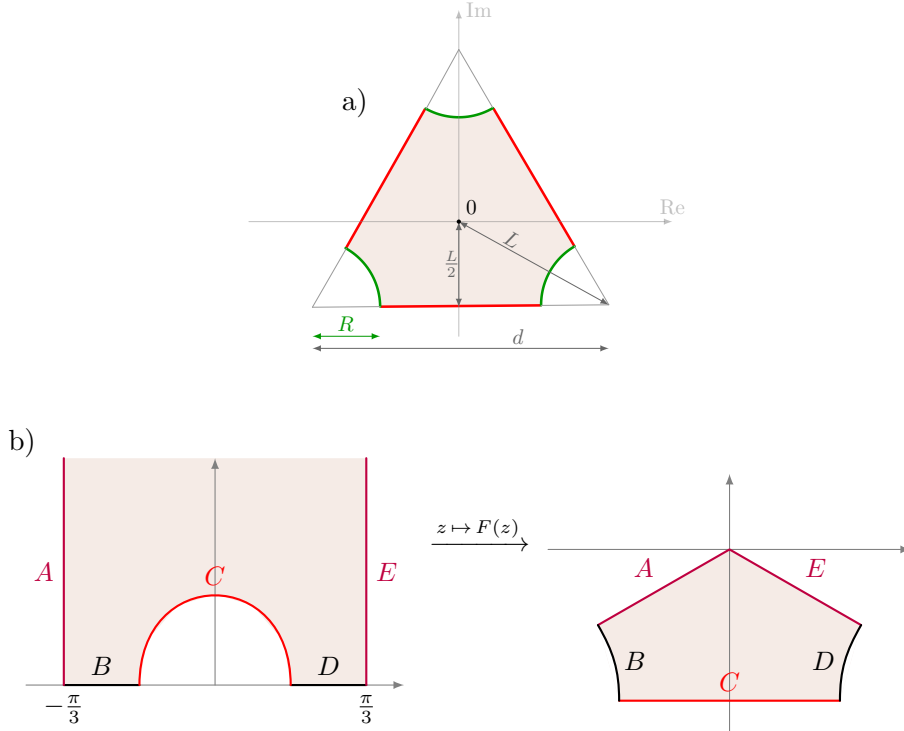


Figure 13: a) Parametrisation of the clipped triangle and its position in the complex plane. b) The uniformising map F ; the letters indicate which part of the domain is mapped to which part of the target.

of L, d, R . For $z = ir$ with $r > 0$, the argument of the fractional power $(\)^{-\frac{2}{3}}$ is real and positive, which is the reason to include the factor of i in this way. For r large enough, also $|\sin(\frac{3z}{2})| > 1$, so that the power series expressions for the hypergeometric functions converge. This selects the relevant branch of F , and the values on all of $S \setminus \{0\}$ are understood as analytic continuation from there. The function F is not one-to-one on all of $S \setminus \{0\}$, but it is a bijection between the shaded regions indicated in Figure 13 (b).⁹ The red curve in the domain S forming part of the boundary of the shaded region is the preimage under F of the horizontal state boundary of the clipped triangle (or rather the first preimage one encounters when moving in from $i\infty$). We do not know a closed expression for this curve, but we will also not need one. Note that as t varies from 0 to ∞ the ratio R/d takes all possible values from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 0. However, the hole radius $R(t)$ and hole distance $d(t)$ are fixed for specific values of t . Hence, if we want to choose some particular values for d_0 and R_0 we first need to do a global rescaling with $d(t)/d_0$.¹⁰

We will not work with three translated copies of the strip S to compute correlators for the clipped triangle, but with the closed unit disc D . Let \tilde{S} be the half-infinite strip given by

$$\tilde{S} = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \text{Im}(z) \geq 0, -\pi < \text{Re}(z) \leq \pi \} . \quad (6.7)$$

Then

$$H : D \rightarrow \tilde{S} \quad , \quad u \mapsto \frac{1}{i} \log(u) \quad (6.8)$$

⁹ We note that we cannot actually prove this bijectivity, but we have verified the properties of F numerically. More supporting evidence will be given in Appendix B.1.

¹⁰Due to the curved boundary, this will introduce a Liouville factor in the partition function as in (5.8). These factors will drop out in the ratios we consider.

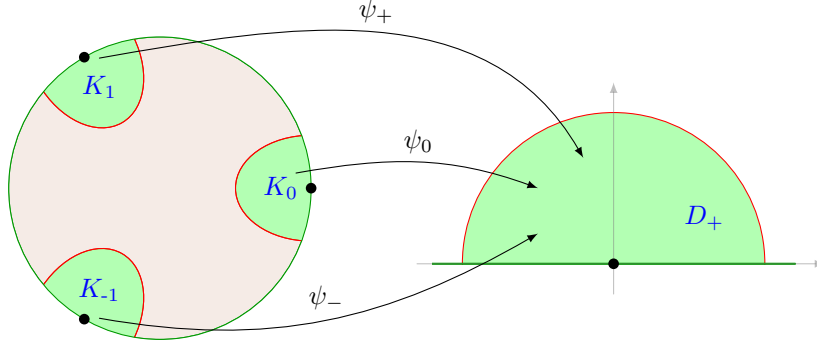


Figure 14: Closed unit disc D and the regions K_n , $n = 0, \pm 1$ mapped by ψ_n to the unit half-disc D_+ .

is a conformal bijection. If we restrict our attention to the wedge D_{\triangleleft} consisting of points $u \in D$ with $-\frac{\pi}{3} \leq \arg(u) \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$, then H gives a bijection between D_{\triangleleft} and S as in (6.5). Let $K_0 \subset D$ be the preimage of the area in S enclosed by the real axis and the curve C as in Figure 13 (b), see Figure 14.

As was the case for the curve C , we do not have an explicit description for K_0 , but is also not needed. For the other state boundaries of the clipped triangle, we obtain corresponding rotated copies of K_0 :

$$K_n := e^{2\pi in/3} K_0 \quad , \quad n \in \{0, \pm 1\} . \quad (6.9)$$

We define the holomorphic map

$$\tilde{F} : D \setminus (\bigcup_{i=n, \pm 1} K_n) \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad , \quad \tilde{F} = F \circ H . \quad (6.10)$$

It maps the red shaded area of the disc in Figure 14 to the clipped triangle. If we restrict \tilde{F} to the wedge D_{\triangleleft} , the image is a third of the clipped triangle as shown in the contour plot in Figure 15.

Next, we turn to the parametrisation of the three state boundaries that we will use to insert a complete sum over intermediate states in Section 7.1. These are the line segments of length $d - 2R$ with midpoints $-\frac{i}{2}Le^{2\pi in/3}$, $n = 0, \pm 1$, cf. Figure 16. The holomorphic map

$$G_n(w) = i \exp \left(\frac{1}{2it} \log \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}L \tanh(\pi t) + \frac{i}{2}L + e^{-2\pi in/3}w}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}L \tanh(\pi t) - \frac{i}{2}L - e^{-2\pi in/3}w} \right) \quad (6.11)$$

provides a bijection between a neighbourhood of the state boundary of the clipped triangle with midpoint $-\frac{i}{2}Le^{2\pi in/3}$, and a neighbourhood of the unit half circle in the upper half plane, see Figure 16. The expression for G_n is derived in Appendix B.2. Here we just note that the midpoint of the state boundary with index n gets mapped to the point i on the unit half-circle, $G_n(-\frac{i}{2}Le^{2\pi in/3}) = i$.

Write $\bar{\mathbb{H}} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \text{Im}(z) \geq 0\}$ for the upper half plane together with the real line, and $D_+ = D \cap \bar{\mathbb{H}}$ for the upper half of the closed unit disc. We define the conformal maps

$$\psi_n : K_n \rightarrow D_+ \quad , \quad \psi_n = G_n \circ F \circ H \quad , \quad n \in \{0, \pm 1\} . \quad (6.12)$$

The composition is well-defined in a neighbourhood of the arc separating K_n from the red-shaded inner part of the unit disc (Figure 14), and from there ψ_n is defined by analytic

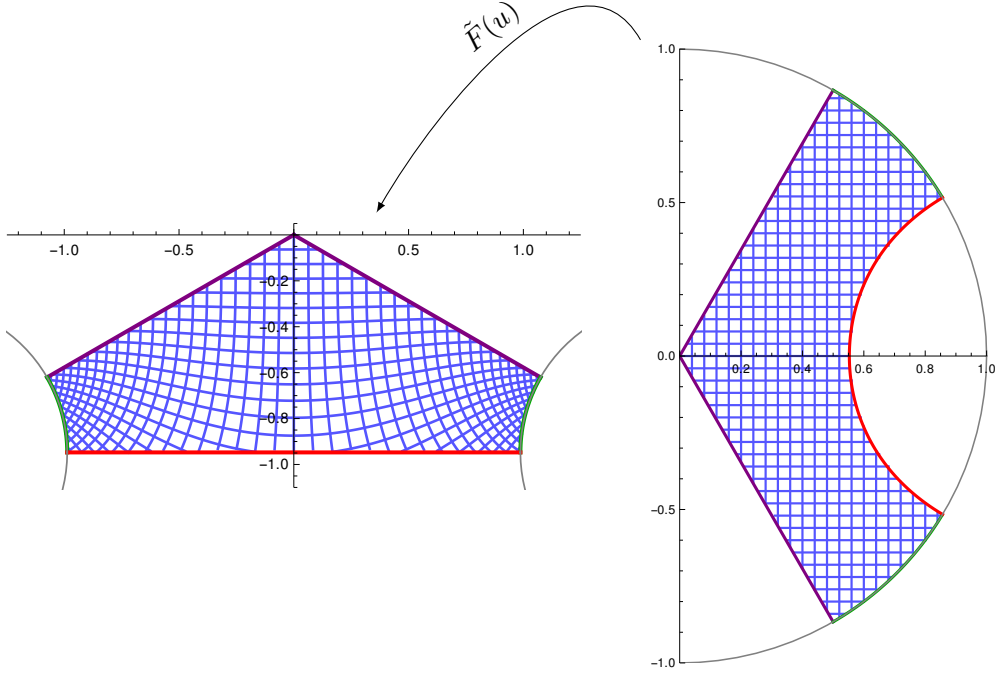


Figure 15: Contour plot for the uniformisation \tilde{F} between third of the unit circle to a third of the clipped triangle for $t = 0.5$.

continuation on all of K_n . Together with the abbreviations

$$s = \frac{1}{2i} \left(u^{\frac{3}{2}} - u^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right), \quad (6.13)$$

$$X = \exp \left(\frac{1}{2it} \log \left(\frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{6} + it) \Gamma(-it)}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{6} - it) \Gamma(it)} \right) \right), \quad (6.14)$$

the map ψ_0 can be written as (see Appendix B.2)

$$\psi_0(u) = X \frac{s}{2} \exp \left(\frac{1}{2it} \log \frac{{}_2F_1 \left(\frac{5}{12} + \frac{it}{2}, \frac{1}{12} + \frac{it}{2}, 1 + it; s^2 \right)}{{}_2F_1 \left(\frac{5}{12} - \frac{it}{2}, \frac{1}{12} - \frac{it}{2}, 1 - it; s^2 \right)} \right) \quad (6.15)$$

and $\psi_n(u)$ is given accordingly by $\psi_n(u) = \psi_0(e^{-\frac{2\pi in}{3}} u)$. The map ψ_0 is regular at $u = 1$ with $\psi_0(1) = 0$ and its power series expansion around 1 is

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\psi_0(u)}{iX} &= -\frac{3}{4}(u-1) + \frac{3}{8}(u-1)^2 - \frac{28t^2 + 43}{256(t^2 + 1)}(u-1)^3 \\ &\quad + \frac{3(4t^2 - 11)}{512(t^2 + 1)}(u-1)^4 + \mathcal{O}((u-1)^5). \end{aligned} \quad (6.16)$$

We see that ψ_0 is invertible in a neighbourhood of 1. Below we will need the inverse functions

$$\phi_n := \psi_n^{-1} : D_+ \rightarrow K_n. \quad (6.17)$$

The expansion of ψ_0 around $z = 0$ is given by

$$\phi_0(z) = 1 + \frac{4iz}{3X} + \frac{8}{9} \left(\frac{iz}{X} \right)^2 + \frac{68t^2 + 53}{81(t^2 + 1)} \left(\frac{iz}{X} \right)^3 + \frac{4(44t^2 + 29)}{243(t^2 + 1)} \left(\frac{iz}{X} \right)^4 + \mathcal{O}(z^5). \quad (6.18)$$

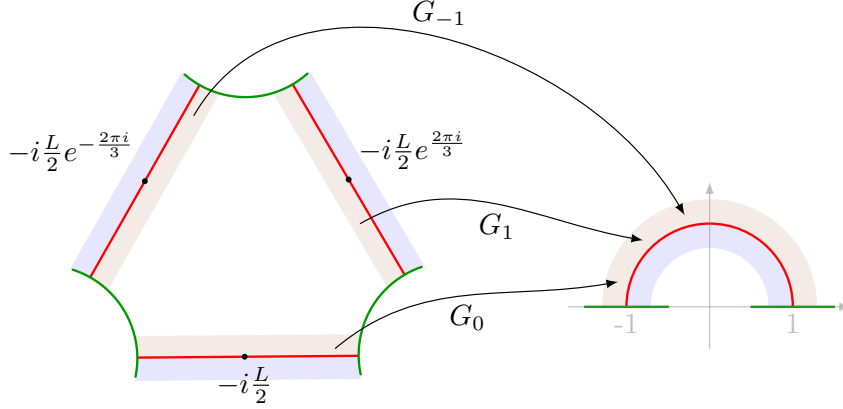


Figure 16: Conformal bijections between neighbourhoods of the three state boundaries and a neighbourhood of the unit half circle.

The maps to the other two insertion points at $e^{\pm \frac{2\pi i}{3}}$ are then given by

$$\phi_n(z) = e^{\frac{2\pi i n}{3}} \phi_0(z). \quad (6.19)$$

If we use the maps G_n to glue the three upper-half discs to the three state boundaries of the clipped triangle as in Figure 16, the resulting surface \tilde{D} has the topology of a closed disc. The various maps defined above provide a uniformisation of \tilde{D} , that is, a biholomorphic bijection $D \rightarrow \tilde{D}$. On the blue shaded area of the disc D it is given by \tilde{F} , see Figures 15 and 14, and on K_n it is given by ψ_n .

For $t \rightarrow 0$ (touching hole limit), the factor X in (6.14) diverges. Indeed, the limit of the $\log(\dots)$ -factor in the exponential is $-i\pi$ and we get

$$\log X(t) = \frac{\pi}{2t} + \mathcal{O}(1) \quad \text{for } t \rightarrow 0. \quad (6.20)$$

On the other hand, the local coordinate transformations have a well-defined limit for $t \rightarrow \infty$ (the small hole limit). Namely by comparing series expansions around $z = 0$, one finds

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2it} \log \left(\frac{{}_2F_1\left(\frac{5}{12} + \frac{it}{2}, \frac{1}{12} + \frac{it}{2}, 1 + it; z\right)}{{}_2F_1\left(\frac{5}{12} - \frac{it}{2}, \frac{1}{12} - \frac{it}{2}, 1 - it; z\right)} \right) = -\log \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{1-z}}{2} \right). \quad (6.21)$$

Furthermore, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} X(t) = 1$ and so

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \psi_0(u) = i \frac{1 - u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{1 + u^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \phi_0(z) = \left(\frac{1 + iz}{1 - iz} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}}. \quad (6.22)$$

6.2 Boundary fields with local coordinates

When working with general surfaces that are not embedded in the complex plane in some canonical way, it is not enough to specify the insertion point of a field, but one needs to give a small coordinate neighbourhood. Changing the local coordinates can then be traded for acting with Virasoro modes on the field inserted at that point. In this section, we review this formalism in the case of boundary fields as that is what we will need for the sum over intermediate states. More details on local coordinates for field insertions can be found e.g. in [47, Sec. 6.3.1], [48, Sec. 5.4] or [49, Sec. 5.1].

6.2.1 Local coordinates and transformations

Let Σ be a surface with boundary $\partial\Sigma$. In an approach which goes back to [51], the correlators on Σ are expressed in terms of conformal blocks on the doubled surface $\widehat{\Sigma}$, see e.g. [52] or [49, Sec. 6.1] for a more detailed discussion. The conformal double $\widehat{\Sigma}$ is a complex manifold of (real) dimension two without boundary, together with an anti-holomorphic involution ι . The surface on which the correlator is defined is recovered as the quotient

$$\Sigma = \widehat{\Sigma} / \langle \iota \rangle, \quad (6.23)$$

where $p \in \widehat{\Sigma}$ is identified with $\iota(p)$. The boundary of Σ consists precisely of the fixed points of ι . For example, if $\Sigma = D$ is the unit disc in the complex plane, $\widehat{\Sigma}$ can be taken to be the Riemann sphere $\widehat{\Sigma} = \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$ with $\iota(z) = 1/\bar{z}$. The fixed points of ι form precisely the unit circle. The orientation of Σ gives a preferred embedding of Σ into $\widehat{\Sigma}$, and we will often just think of the surface as a sub-manifold (with boundary) of the double. In our example we have $D \subset \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$.

Let b be a conformal boundary condition and \mathcal{H}_{bb} the space of boundary fields on a b -labelled boundary component. A boundary field insertion is a triple

$$\psi(p; \varphi), \quad (6.24)$$

where $\psi \in \mathcal{H}_{bb}$ is the field being inserted, $p \in \partial\Sigma$ is a point on the boundary of Σ , and $\varphi : U_0 \rightarrow \widehat{\Sigma}$ is an injective holomorphic map from a neighbourhood $U_0 \subset \mathbb{C}$ of 0 to $\widehat{\Sigma}$, such that $\varphi(0) = p$. In this sense, giving p is redundant, but it is useful to include the actual insertion point in the notation. For example, take $\Sigma = \overline{\mathbb{H}}$ the closed upper half plane and $\widehat{\Sigma} = \mathbb{C}$ with $\iota(z) = \bar{z}$. In the usual notation $\psi(s)$, $s \in \mathbb{R}$ for boundary fields, there is an implied canonical local coordinate given by $\varphi(z) = s + z$.

If one includes the transformation of local coordinates, correlators are actually *invariant* under conformal transformations, rather than just covariant. Namely, let Σ and Σ' be surfaces and $f : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma'$ be an (orientation preserving) conformal bijection. In more detail, this means that there is a biholomorphic map $\widehat{f} : \widehat{\Sigma} \rightarrow \widehat{\Sigma}'$ such that $\widehat{f} \circ \iota = \iota' \circ \widehat{f}$. Then we have the equality of correlators

$$\langle \psi_1(p_1; \varphi_1) \cdots \psi_n(p_n; \varphi_n) \rangle_{\Sigma} = \langle \psi_1(f(p_1); \widehat{f} \circ \varphi_1) \cdots \psi_n(f(p_n); \widehat{f} \circ \varphi_n) \rangle_{\Sigma'} \quad (6.25)$$

Note that the fields $\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n \in \mathcal{H}_{bb}$ being inserted have not changed, just the insertion points and local coordinates. We will see in a moment why that is not at odds with factors like $f'(p_1)^{h_{\psi_1}}$, etc., which one may have expected.

The equality in (6.25) only holds for normalised correlators. For unnormalised correlators, there is an additional Liouville factor which we will not treat here.

Next, we describe how deforming the local coordinates can be exchanged for acting with Virasoro modes on the field insertion. Here we follow [48, Sec. 5.4] and [49, Sec. 5.1]. Let U_0, \tilde{U}_0 be neighbourhoods of $0 \in \mathbb{C}$. Consider a boundary field $\psi(p; \varphi)$ with $\varphi : U_0 \rightarrow \widehat{\Sigma}$. Let $g : \tilde{U}_0 \rightarrow U_0$ be an injective holomorphic map with $g(0) = 0$. Then also $\tilde{\varphi} := \varphi \circ g : \tilde{U}_0 \rightarrow \widehat{\Sigma}$ is a local coordinate for a field insertion at $p \in \partial\Sigma$. We will now describe a field $\tilde{\psi} \in \mathcal{H}_{bb}$ such that the identity

$$\tilde{\psi}(p; \tilde{\varphi}) = \psi(p, \varphi) \quad (6.26)$$

holds in all correlators on Σ .

As a first step, one needs to solve the equation

$$v_0 \exp \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} v_j t^{j+1} \partial_t \right) t = g(t) \quad (6.27)$$

for the coefficients v_j order by order in t . For example, expanding g as $g(z) = a_1 z + a_2 z^2 + a_3 z^3 + \dots$ one finds

$$v_0 = a_1, \quad v_1 = \frac{a_2}{a_1}, \quad v_2 = \frac{a_3}{a_1} - \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}\right)^2, \quad \dots \quad (6.28)$$

In terms of the v_j one then defines the operator

$$\Gamma_g := v_0^{L_0} \exp\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} v_j L_j\right) = \exp\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{v_j}{v_0^j} L_j\right) v_0^{L_0}, \quad (6.29)$$

where the second expression is more convenient for our application. On any given vector of \mathcal{H}_{bb} , all but finitely many terms in the infinite sum and in the expansion of the exponential will act as zero. The transformed field $\tilde{\psi}$ is given by

$$\tilde{\psi} := \Gamma_g \psi. \quad (6.30)$$

Some simple examples for transformed fields and correlators that illustrate the above rule are given in Appendix C.

6.2.2 Local coordinates for the clipped triangle

Finally, we apply the local coordinate formalism to the clipped triangle in its uniformised form of the unit disc D with three field insertions as in Figure 14. Recall the maps $\phi_n : D_+ \rightarrow K_n$ from (6.17). For conformal boundary condition b , fields $\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_{-1} \in \mathcal{H}_{bb}$, and hole radius $R = R(t)$, the interaction vertex of the lattice model (or rather its normalised ratio) is given by¹¹

$$\frac{T_R^b(\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_{-1})}{T_R^b(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})} = \left\langle \alpha_1(e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}}; \phi_1) \alpha_0(1; \phi_0) \alpha_{-1}(e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{3}}; \phi_{-1}) \right\rangle_{D_b}. \quad (6.31)$$

Here we implicitly used the state-field correspondence, taking the same vector space \mathcal{H}_{bb} to describe states and fields, and expressed the vertex in terms of field labels.

To compute the correlator on the right hand side, we need to change the local coordinates to standard ones. The standard coordinate σ_s at the point $e^{2\pi i s}$ on the unit disc we will use is given by a simple rotation which makes the image of the real axis tangent to the boundary,

$$\sigma_s(z) := e^{2\pi i s}(1 + iz). \quad (6.32)$$

Then

$$\phi_n(z) = \sigma_{n/3} \circ g_n(z) \quad , \quad \text{with} \quad g_n(z) = \frac{1}{i} \left(e^{-\frac{2\pi i n}{3}} \phi_n(z) - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{i} (\phi_0(z) - 1). \quad (6.33)$$

From (6.18) the first few expansion coefficients can be read off to be

$$g_n(z) = \frac{4}{3X} z + \frac{8i}{9X^2} z^2 - \frac{68t^2 + 53}{81X^3(t^2 + 1)} z^3 - \frac{4i(44t^2 + 29)}{243X^4(t^2 + 1)} z^4 + \mathcal{O}(z^5), \quad (6.34)$$

¹¹Note the change in the order of the states in the interaction vertex (anti-clockwise, see Figure 6) and on the disc (clockwise). This change of ordering is made such that we have the familiar ordering of fields after transforming to the upper-half plane, from larger to smaller values on the real line. We stress that this is just a matter of notation. Since the insertion points are given, the order in which we write fields in a correlator is immaterial.

with X given in (6.14). The first few coefficients of the resulting vector in (6.27) are

$$\begin{aligned} v_0 &= \frac{4}{3X}, & v_1 &= \frac{2i}{3X}, \\ v_2 &= -\frac{5}{108X^2} \frac{1+4t^2}{1+t^2}, & v_3 &= \frac{5i}{324X^3} \frac{1+4t^2}{1+t^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (6.35)$$

Up to level -3 the coordinate change operator in (6.29) is given by¹²

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma &= \exp\left(\frac{v_1}{v_0}L_1 + \frac{v_2}{v_0^2}L_2 + \frac{v_3}{v_0^3}L_3 + \dots\right) \left(\frac{4}{3X}\right)^{L_0} \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{i}{2}L_1 - \frac{5}{192} \frac{1+4t^2}{1+t^2}L_2 - \frac{1}{8}L_1^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{5i}{384} \frac{1+4t^2}{1+t^2}L_1L_2 - \frac{i}{48}L_1^3 + \dots\right) \left(\frac{4}{3X}\right)^{L_0}. \end{aligned} \quad (6.36)$$

The action of Γ on a primary state $|h\rangle$ and its first few descendants is:

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma|h\rangle &= \left(\frac{4}{3X}\right)^h |h\rangle \\ \Gamma L_{-1}|h\rangle &= \left(\frac{4}{3X}\right)^{h+1} (L_{-1}|h\rangle + ih|h\rangle) \\ \Gamma(L_{-1})^2|h\rangle &= \left(\frac{4}{3X}\right)^{h+2} \left((L_{-1})^2|h\rangle + i(2h+1)L_{-1}|h\rangle - \frac{h(21+36t^2+32h(1+t^2))}{32(1+t^2)}|h\rangle\right) \\ \Gamma L_{-2}|h\rangle &= \left(\frac{4}{3X}\right)^{h+2} \left(L_{-2}|h\rangle + \frac{3}{2}iL_{-1}|h\rangle - \frac{5c(1+4t^2)+8h(41+56t^2)}{384(1+t^2)}|h\rangle\right) \end{aligned} \quad (6.37)$$

Altogether, in terms of the standard local coordinates σ_s on the disc, the ratio of interaction vertices reads

$$\frac{T_R^b(\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_{-1})}{T_R^b(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})} = \left\langle \tilde{\alpha}_1(e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}}; \sigma_{1/3}) \tilde{\alpha}_0(1; \sigma_0) \tilde{\alpha}_{-1}(e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{3}}; \sigma_{-1/3}) \right\rangle_{D_b}, \quad (6.38)$$

with the transformed fields given by

$$\tilde{\alpha}_n = \Gamma \alpha_n. \quad (6.39)$$

6.3 Correlation functions on the disc

In this section, we give a recursive formula to compute the disc correlators (6.38) which allows one to reduce correlators of descendant fields to those of the corresponding primaries. We proceed in three steps. First, we give the correlators of two and three boundary fields on the upper half plane in terms of structure constants as the reference case. Then we transform this result to the disc and, finally, we show how to move Virasoro modes between the insertion points on the disc.

¹²We observed that up to at least level 9, once one expands the exponential, apart from L_1 no odd modes of the Virasoro algebra appear in the ordering we use (neither individually nor as a factor in a product of L_n -modes). In the expression here this manifests itself in the absence of the L_3 -term. This requires non-trivial cancellations for which so far we have no conceptual explanation.

6.3.1 Correlators of primary fields on the disc

The boundary structure constants describe the contribution of primary fields in the operator product expansion of primary boundary fields. For a basis $\{\psi_i\}$ of primary fields in \mathcal{H}_{bb} and for $x > y$ we have

$$\psi_i(x)\psi_j(y) = \sum_k c_{ij}^{(b)k} (x-y)^{h_k-h_i-h_j} \psi_k(y) + (\text{descendant fields}) . \quad (6.40)$$

Here it is understood that for all fields one uses the standard local coordinates $\varphi_s(z) = s+z$ around an insertion point $s \in \mathbb{R}$. The normalised two and three point correlators on the closed upper half plane $\overline{\mathbb{H}}_b$ with boundary condition b are given by, for $r > s > t$,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \psi_i(r)\psi_j(s) \rangle_{\overline{\mathbb{H}}_b} &= c_{ij}^{(b)\mathbf{1}} (r-s)^{-h_i-h_j} , \\ \langle \psi_i(r)\psi_j(s)\psi_k(t) \rangle_{\overline{\mathbb{H}}_b} &= c_{ijk}^{(b)} (r-s)^{h_k-h_i-h_j} (r-t)^{h_j-h_i-h_k} (s-t)^{h_i-h_j-h_k} , \end{aligned} \quad (6.41)$$

where

$$c_{ijk}^{(b)} := \sum_l c_{jk}^{(b)l} c_{il}^{(b)\mathbf{1}} . \quad (6.42)$$

Since ψ_i, ψ_j are primary, the two-point correlator can be nonzero only if $h_i = h_j$.

Next, we use this result to compute boundary two- and three-point correlators on the disc with local coordinates σ_s from (6.32) at the insertion points. To move from the disc to the upper half plane we use the Möbius transformation

$$f : D \setminus \{-1\} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{H}} , \quad u \mapsto 2i \frac{1-u}{1+u} . \quad (6.43)$$

Let $\frac{1}{2} > r > s > t > -\frac{1}{2}$. For the two-point correlator one finds

$$\begin{aligned} &\langle \psi_i(e^{2\pi ir}; \sigma_r) \psi_j(e^{2\pi is}; \sigma_s) \rangle_{D_b} \\ &= \langle \psi_i(f(e^{2\pi ir}); f \circ \sigma_r) \psi_j(f(e^{2\pi is}); f \circ \sigma_s) \rangle_{\overline{\mathbb{H}}_b} \\ &= (\cos(\pi r))^{-2h_i} (\cos(\pi s))^{-2h_j} \langle \psi_i(2 \tan(\pi s)) \psi_j(2 \tan(\pi r)) \rangle_{\overline{\mathbb{H}}_b} \\ &= c_{ij}^{(b)\mathbf{1}} (2 \sin \pi(r-s))^{-2h_i} , \end{aligned} \quad (6.44)$$

where in the last step we used that $h_i = h_j$ if $c_{ij}^{(b)\mathbf{1}} \neq 0$. Analogously for the three-point correlator one computes

$$\begin{aligned} &\langle \psi_i(e^{2\pi ir}; \sigma_r) \psi_j(e^{2\pi is}; \sigma_s) \psi_k(e^{2\pi it}; \sigma_t) \rangle_{D_b} \\ &= c_{ijk}^{(b)} (2 \sin \pi(r-s))^{h_k-h_i-h_j} (2 \sin \pi(r-t))^{h_j-h_i-h_k} (2 \sin \pi(s-t))^{h_i-h_j-h_k} . \end{aligned} \quad (6.45)$$

6.3.2 Ward identities for descendant fields on the disc

We start by treating a subtlety in the action of Virasoro modes. Namely, for $\phi \in \mathcal{H}_{bb}$ (not necessarily primary), on the one hand one can consider the field $L_n \phi$ inserted at the point $p := e^{2\pi is}$ with local coordinate σ_s , i.e. $(L_n \phi)(p; \sigma_s)$. On the other hand, one can consider the operator $\widehat{L}_n(p)$ given by contour integration of T around p :

$$\widehat{L}_n(p)\phi(p; \sigma_s) := \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\gamma_p} (z-p)^{n+1} T(z; \varphi_z) \phi(p; \sigma_s) dz , \quad (6.46)$$

where γ_p is a small circular contour running anti-clockwise around p . Note that the z -integration leaves the unit disc D . Here we implicitly use that $\mathbb{C} \cup \infty$ is the conformal

double of D , and insertions of T outside of D are to be understood as insertions of \bar{T} inside D . We will use this identification frequently in the computations below, and we will only work with T , not \bar{T} .

The above two descendants of ϕ are related by

$$\widehat{L}_n(p)\phi(p; \sigma_s) = (ie^{2\pi is})^n (L_n\phi)(p; \sigma_s) , \quad (6.47)$$

and we will briefly sketch how to see this. The field $L_n\phi$ is given by a contour integral with respect to the standard local coordinates on \mathbb{C} as

$$(L_n\phi)(0; \varphi_0) := \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\gamma_0} u^{n+1} T(u; \varphi_u) \phi(0; \varphi_0) du . \quad (6.48)$$

Transforming with σ_s and setting $z = \sigma_s(u)$ gives $T(\sigma_s(u); \sigma_s \circ \varphi_u) = (ie^{2\pi is})^2 T(z; \varphi_z)$. Furthermore, $u = (z - p)/(ie^{2\pi is})$ and so $du = (ie^{2\pi is})^{-1} dz$. Collecting factors produces (6.47).

We can now proceed very similarly to the torus case to obtain relations between correlators of descendant fields. Let p_1, \dots, p_N be pairwise distinct points on the unit circle and $\phi_1, \dots, \phi_N \in \mathcal{H}_{bb}$. Consider a meromorphic function $\rho(z)$ that has singularities at most at $z \in \{p_1, \dots, p_N\}$. Let us make the particular choice

$$\rho(z) = \prod_{i=1}^N (z - p_i)^{a_i} \quad (6.49)$$

for $a_i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Contour deformation results in the following integral identity,

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \oint_{\gamma_{z_i}} \frac{dz}{2\pi i} \rho(z) \left\langle T(z) \phi_i(p_i) \prod_{j \neq i} \phi_j(p_j) \right\rangle_{D_b} = - \oint_{\gamma_\infty} \frac{dz}{2\pi i} \rho(z) \left\langle T(z) \prod_{j=1}^N \phi_j(p_j) \right\rangle_{D_b} , \quad (6.50)$$

Here the field insertions $\phi_i(p_i)$ are equipped with local coordinates σ_{s_i} , i.e. for $p_i = \sigma_{s_i}(0)$ we abbreviate $\phi_i(p_i) = \phi_i(p_i; \sigma_{s_i})$. The r.h.s. of (6.50) vanishes for $\sum_{i=1}^N a_i \leq 2$.

Denote by $\rho_i^{(n)}$ the coefficients of the Laurent expansion of $\rho(z)$ around p_i ,

$$\rho(z) = \sum_{n=a_i}^{\infty} \rho_i^{(n)} (z - p_i)^n . \quad (6.51)$$

for z close enough to p_i . Note that the expansion coefficients $\rho_i^{(n)}$ are some rational expressions that depend on all $p_j \neq p_i$ and a_j . Under the condition that $\sum a_i \leq 2$, we can now rewrite (6.50) as

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{n=a_i}^{\infty} \rho_i^{(n)} \left\langle \widehat{L}_{n-1}(p_i) \phi_i(p_i) \prod_{j \neq i} \phi_j(p_j) \right\rangle_{D_b} = 0 . \quad (6.52)$$

Note that even if not written explicitly, the sums over n do always terminate. Finally, one can use (6.47) to convert the \widehat{L}_n 's into L_n 's.

6.3.3 Explicit recursion relation

To compute the interaction vertex, we will need the disc correlator with insertion points at $p_n = e^{2\pi i n/3}$, $n = 0, \pm 1$ and local coordinates $\sigma_{n/3}$. We abbreviate, for $\phi_0, \phi_{\pm} \in \mathcal{H}_{bb}$,¹³

$$B_b(\phi_0, \phi_+, \phi_-) := \langle \phi_+(e^{2\pi i/3}; \sigma_{1/3}) \phi_0(1; \sigma_0) \phi_-(e^{-2\pi i/3}; \sigma_{-1/3}) \rangle_{D_b}. \quad (6.53)$$

For the basis $\{\psi_i\}$ of primary fields introduced in Section 6.3.1, we can read off from (6.45) that

$$B_b(\psi_i, \psi_j, \psi_k) = c_{jik}^{(b)} (\sqrt{3})^{-h_i - h_j - h_k}. \quad (6.54)$$

The function B_b is cyclically symmetric, and so it is enough to give a relation removing an L_{-m} mode from ϕ_0 . Let us abbreviate $\zeta = e^{2\pi i/3}$. We will apply (6.52) to the function $\rho(z) = (z-1)^{-m+1}(z-\zeta)(z-\bar{\zeta})$. For $m \geq 1$ this satisfies the asymptotic condition for $z \rightarrow \infty$. The first order poles at ζ and $\bar{\zeta}$ ensure that no L_{-1} modes appear at these insertions. The Laurent expansion of $\rho(z)$ around 1, ζ , and $\bar{\zeta}$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(z) &\stackrel{z \approx 1}{\cong} 3(z-1)^{-m+1} + 3(z-1)^{-m+2} + (z-1)^{-m+3} \\ &\stackrel{z \approx \zeta}{\cong} i^m 3^{-\frac{m}{2}+1} \zeta^{m-1} \left[(z-\zeta) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \binom{1-m}{k-1} i^k 3^{-\frac{k}{2}} \zeta^k \left(\frac{2-m-k}{k} - \bar{\zeta} \right) (z-\zeta)^{k+1} \right] \\ &\stackrel{z \approx \bar{\zeta}}{\cong} i^{-m} 3^{-\frac{m}{2}+1} \bar{\zeta}^{m-1} \left[(z-\bar{\zeta}) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \binom{1-m}{k-1} i^{-k} 3^{-\frac{k}{2}} \bar{\zeta}^k \left(\frac{2-m-k}{k} - \zeta \right) (z-\bar{\zeta})^{k+1} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (6.55)$$

The resulting recursion relation is, for $m \geq 1$ and $\phi_0, \phi_{\pm} \in \mathcal{H}_{bb}$,

$$B_b(L_{-m}\phi_0, \phi_+, \phi_-) = B_b(A_0\phi_0, \phi_+, \phi_-) + B_b(\phi_0, A_+\phi_+, \phi_-) + B_b(\phi_0, \phi_+, A_-\phi_-), \quad (6.56)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} A_0 &= -iL_{-m+1} + \frac{1}{3}L_{-m+2}, \\ A_+ &= -(-1)^m 3^{-\frac{m}{2}} \zeta^{m-1} \left[L_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \binom{1-m}{k-1} (-1)^k 3^{-\frac{k}{2}} \bar{\zeta}^k \left(\frac{2-m-k}{k} - \bar{\zeta} \right) L_k \right], \\ A_- &= -3^{-\frac{m}{2}} \bar{\zeta}^{m-1} \left[L_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \binom{1-m}{k-1} 3^{-\frac{k}{2}} \zeta^k \left(\frac{2-m-k}{k} - \zeta \right) L_k \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (6.57)$$

Here we used the relation (6.47) to convert contour integrals in \mathbb{C} to L_n -modes in the respective coordinates.

6.4 Computing the interaction vertex

Combining (6.38) with (6.39) and (6.53) we get the expression

$$\frac{T_R^b(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)}{T_R^b(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})} = B_b(\Gamma\alpha_1, \Gamma\alpha_2, \Gamma\alpha_3), \quad (6.58)$$

where $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \in \mathcal{H}_{bb}$ and Γ is given in (6.36).

¹³For the same reason as for the interaction vertex T_R^b (cf. Footnote 11) we use a different order of arguments between the tensor B_b and the disc correlator. The ordering convention for fields in the disc correlator is such that via the conformal transformation (6.43) one obtains the standard order on the upper half plane in (6.41), which is also the standard convention for the index ordering in OPE coefficients. This implies that there is a swap in the order of arguments between B_b and the OPE coefficient in (6.54).

Let us give a few concrete examples of evaluating (6.58). We start with the case where all α_i are taken from the vacuum module. The vacuum, respectively the identity, does transform trivially, $\Gamma\mathbf{1} = \mathbf{1}$, and $B_p(\Gamma\mathbf{1}, \Gamma\mathbf{1}, \Gamma\mathbf{1}) = B_p(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}) = 1$. The first excited state is $L_{-2}|\mathbf{1}\rangle$ which corresponds to $T = L_{-2}\mathbf{1}$. From (6.37) with $h = 0$ we read off the transformed state and obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{T_R^b(T, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})}{T_R^b(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})} &= \frac{16}{9X} \underbrace{B_b(L_{-2}\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})}_{=0} - \frac{5c}{216X^2} \frac{1+4t^2}{1+t^2} \underbrace{B_b(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})}_{=1} \\ &= -\frac{5c}{216X^2} \frac{1+4t^2}{1+t^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (6.59)$$

Our next example is $\alpha_1 = T = \alpha_2$ and $\alpha_3 = \mathbf{1}$. One obtains

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{T_R^b(T, T, \mathbf{1})}{T_R^b(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})} &= \frac{256}{81X^4} B_b(L_{-2}\mathbf{1}, L_{-2}\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}) + \frac{25c^2}{46656 X^4} \left(\frac{1+4t^2}{1+t^2} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{128c}{729X^4} + \frac{25c^2}{46656 X^4} \left(\frac{1+4t^2}{1+t^2} \right)^2. \end{aligned} \quad (6.60)$$

In the first step we used $B_b(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}) = 1$ and $B_b(L_{-2}\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}) = 0 = B_b(\mathbf{1}, L_{-2}\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$. For the second step we compute the remaining correlator with the recursive algorithm: All terms in A_0 and A_- vanish and in A_+ only $k = 2$ survives, so that we obtain

$$B_b(L_{-2}\mathbf{1}, L_{-2}\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}) = \left(-\frac{\zeta}{3} \right) \cdot \left(-\frac{\bar{\zeta}^2}{3} (-1 - \bar{\zeta}) \right) B_p(L_2 L_{-2}\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}) = \frac{c}{18}. \quad (6.61)$$

For completeness, we also give the result for $\alpha_i = T$, $i = 1, 2, 3$,

$$\frac{T_R^b(T, T, T)}{T_R^b(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})} = \frac{4096 c}{19683 X^6} - \frac{80 c^2 (1+4t^2)}{6561 (1+t^2) X^6} - \frac{125 c^3 (1+4t^2)^3}{10077696 (1+t^2)^3 X^6}. \quad (6.62)$$

As a final example we choose $\alpha_1 = L_{-1}\phi_1$, $\alpha_2 = \phi_2$ and $\alpha_3 = \phi_3$ for primary fields ϕ_i , $i = 1, 2, 3$. We obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{T_R^b(L_{-1}\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3)}{T_R^b(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})} &= \left(\frac{4}{3X} \right)^{h_1+h_2+h_3+1} \left(ih_1 B_b(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3) + \underbrace{B_b(L_{-1}\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3)}_{=(-ih_1 + \frac{h_3-h_2}{\sqrt{3}}) B_b(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3)} \right) \\ &= c_{213}^{(b)} (h_3 - h_2) \left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{27} X} \right)^{h_1+h_2+h_3+1}, \end{aligned} \quad (6.63)$$

where we used (6.37), (6.54) and (6.56).

The expressions for higher descendants become quite large and it is not illuminating to present them here. However, both the transformation as well as the recursive relation are straightforward to implement on a computer.

7 The torus with a single hole: open channel

By ‘‘open channel’’ we mean that we cut the torus with a single hole into two uniform pieces along the three shortest straight lines between the boundary. Each piece is a clipped triangle as discussed in the previous section. In this section, we describe how to carry out the sum over intermediate open states for general surfaces, and we then illustrate the procedure by computing the first subleading correction for the torus with one hole.

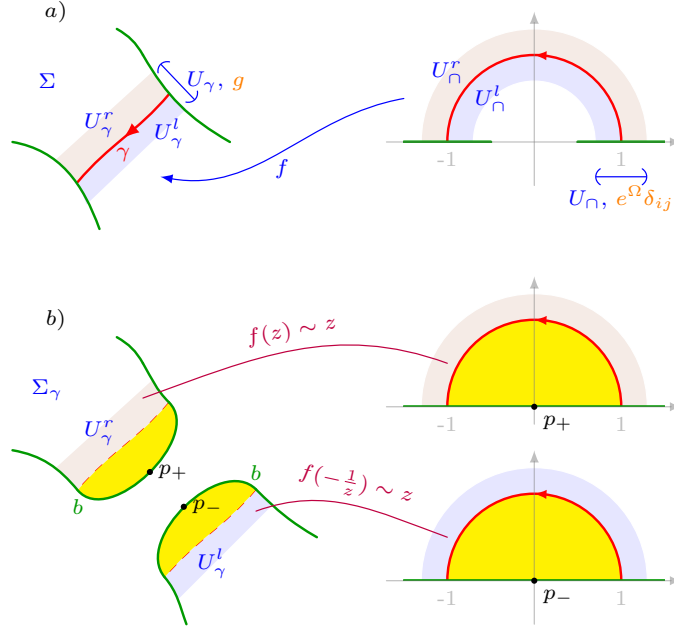


Figure 17: (a) The surface Σ and a parametrisation of a neighbourhood U_γ of the cutting curve γ . (b) The surface $\Sigma(\gamma)$ obtained by cutting Σ along γ and glueing in two half-discs where $z \in U_\gamma^r$ is identified with $f(z)$, resp. $f(-1/z)$ on the surface $\Sigma \setminus \gamma$.

7.1 Sum over intermediate states in the open channel

We would like to cut a surface Σ along a simple curve γ stretching between two boundary points and insert a complete sum over intermediate states without changing the value of the unnormalised correlator. We will use the state-field correspondence and glue half discs with a boundary field insertion at zero on the free boundary and sum over an appropriate basis of boundary fields. Since the sum over intermediate states involves unnormalised correlators, we need to keep track of the metric g on Σ , not just of its conformal class. As before, this dependence will cancel in the ratios we consider in the end.

As a first step, one needs to parametrise a neighbourhood U_γ of γ by giving a biholomorphic map $f : U_\cap \rightarrow U_\gamma$ of a neighbourhood $U_\cap \subset \mathbb{H}$ of the unit half-circle to U_γ , see Figure 17(a). We require that f preserves also the curve-orientation, where we take the unit half-circle to be oriented anticlockwise (from 1 to -1 in \mathbb{H}). The inverses of the maps G_n in Figure 16 are examples of such maps f . Removing γ from U_γ results in two open sets: U_γ^ℓ to the left of γ (looking along the curve) and U_γ^r to the right of γ . Analogously, $U_\cap^\ell = U_\cap \cap \{|z| < 1\}$ and $U_\cap^r = U_\cap \cap \{|z| > 1\}$. By restriction, f gives bijections $U_\cap^{\ell/r} \rightarrow U_\gamma^{\ell/r}$. Since f is conformal, the pullback metric f^*g on U_\cap is of the form

$$(f^*g)(z)_{ij} = e^{\Omega(z)}\delta_{ij}, \quad (7.1)$$

where $\Omega : U_\cap \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is smooth.

As before, let $D_+ = D \cap \mathbb{H}$ be the closed unit half disc. Pick a smooth extension $\Omega_\ell : D_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ of Ω from U_\cap^ℓ to D_+ . We need an analogous extension for the metric on U_\cap^r . To this end we map $\{|z| \geq 1\}$ to D_+ via $j : z \mapsto -1/z$ and extend the pullback metric $(f \circ j)^*g$ to D_+ , resulting in a function $\Omega_r : D_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Explicitly we have $\Omega_r(z) = \Omega(-1/z) - 4 \log |z|$ for suitable z with $|z| < 1$. We write

$$D_+(\Omega_{\ell/r}) \quad (7.2)$$

for the two half discs with their respective metrics.

We cut Σ along γ , that is, we consider $\Sigma \setminus \gamma$, and we glue in two copies of D_+ , one to each side of the cut. For the copy joined to U_γ^r we identify points of U_\cap^r (seen as a subset of $D_+ \cup U_\cap$) and U_γ^r via $z \sim f(z)$. For the copy joined to U_γ^ℓ we first map D_+ to $\{|z| \geq 1\}$ via j and then use f to identify points of U_\cap^ℓ and U_γ^ℓ , that is, $z \sim f(-1/z)$. This is illustrated in Figure 17 (b). We denote the cut surface with half discs glued to the cuts by $\Sigma(\gamma)$. By construction, $f|_{U_\cap^{\ell/r}}$ are isometries and the resulting metric on $\Sigma(\gamma)$ is again smooth. On each copy of D_+ we place a field insertion at 0 with standard local coordinates, and we denote the two resulting insertion points in $\Sigma(\gamma)$ by p^\pm .

Suppose the boundary condition on either end of the curve γ is b (which need not be elementary), and \mathcal{H}_{bb} is the space of boundary fields on b . Our next task is to find the correct bilinear pairing on \mathcal{H}_{bb} so that for an orthonormal basis κ_j , $j \in \mathbb{N}$ of \mathcal{H}_{bb} with respect to this pairing, we have the identity

$$\langle (\text{some fields}) \rangle_\Sigma^{\text{un}} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \langle (\text{some fields}) \kappa_j(p_+) \kappa_j(p_-) \rangle_{\Sigma(\gamma)}^{\text{un}}. \quad (7.3)$$

Here, ‘‘some fields’’ refers to field insertions that are the same on both sides of the equation. Note that we use the notation $\langle \dots \rangle_\Sigma^{\text{un}}$ also for non-connected Σ . In particular, $\Sigma(\gamma)$ can be non-connected, even if Σ was connected.

The pairing on \mathcal{H}_{bb} is uniquely fixed by applying the above procedure to the unit disc with γ a straight line from i to $-i$. Consider the bijections $\rho_{\pm 1} : \mathbb{H} \rightarrow D \setminus \{\mp 1\}$ given by

$$\rho_{\pm 1}(z) = \pm \frac{i - z}{i + z}, \quad (7.4)$$

which satisfy $\rho_{\pm 1}(0) = \pm 1$. We equip D with the two field insertions $\alpha(-1; \rho_{-1})$ and $\beta(1; \rho_{+1})$, for $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{H}_{bb}$. Since ρ_{+1} maps the unit half circle to the curve γ , preserving orientation, we can choose $f = \rho_{+1}$ for the parametrisation of a neighbourhood of $\gamma \subset D$. Let g be the metric on D such that $\rho_{\pm 1}|_{D_+} : D_+(\Omega_{\ell/r}) \rightarrow D$ become isometries (note that $f(-1/z) = \rho_{-1}(z)$). Explicitly, $g(u)_{ij} = e^{\Omega_g(u)} \delta_{ij}$ with $\Omega_g(u) = \Omega_+(\rho_+^{-1}(u)) + \log \frac{4}{|1+u|^4}$. With this choice of metric, the surface $D(\gamma)$ consists of two copies of D , both again with metric g . Altogether, (7.3) turns into

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \alpha(-1; \rho_{+1}) \beta(1; \rho_{+1}) \rangle_{D_b(g)}^{\text{un}} &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \langle \alpha(-1; \rho_{-1}) \beta(1; \rho_{+1}) \kappa_j(p_+) \kappa_j(p_-) \rangle_{D_b(g; \gamma)}^{\text{un}} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \langle \alpha(-1; \rho_{-1}) \kappa_j(1; \rho_{+1}) \rangle_{D_b(g)}^{\text{un}} \langle \kappa_j(-1; \rho_{-1}) \beta(1; \rho_{+1}) \rangle_{D_b(g)}^{\text{un}}, \end{aligned} \quad (7.5)$$

where all discs D carry metric g and boundary condition b . This shows that the pairing $\langle -, - \rangle_b : \mathcal{H}_{bb} \times \mathcal{H}_{bb} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ with respect to which the κ_j , $j \in \mathbb{N}$ have to be orthonormal is

$$(\alpha, \beta)_b := \langle \alpha(-1; \rho_{-1}) \beta(1; \rho_1) \rangle_{D_b(g)}^{\text{un}}. \quad (7.6)$$

A standard computation using contour integrals of the stress tensor shows that

$$(\alpha, L_m \beta)_b = (-1)^m (L_{-m} \alpha, \beta)_b, \quad m \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad (7.7)$$

where the sign $(-1)^m$ comes from the factor z^{m+1} in the integrand and the change of integration direction. This allows one to reduce the pairing of two arbitrary vectors to that

of Virasoro primaries. Let $\psi, \xi \in \mathcal{H}_{bb}$ be Virasoro-primary and recall the primary two-point correlator on the upper half plane from (6.41),

$$\langle \psi(x)\xi(0) \rangle_{\mathbb{H}_b} = c_{\psi\xi}^{(b)\mathbf{1}} x^{-h_\psi - h_\xi} . \quad (7.8)$$

For $\vartheta \in \mathbb{R}$ consider the local coordinate $\rho_{e^{i\vartheta}}(z) = e^{i\vartheta} \rho_1(z)$, with ρ_1 as in (7.4). For $\vartheta = \pi$ this is consistent with the definition of ρ_{-1} in (7.4). The normalised two-point correlator on the disc is given by, for $\vartheta \in (0, \pi)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \psi(e^{i\vartheta}; \rho_{e^{i\vartheta}})\xi(1; \rho_1) \rangle_{D_b} &= \langle \psi(\rho_1^{-1}(e^{i\vartheta}); \rho_1^{-1} \circ \rho_{e^{i\vartheta}})\xi(0; \varphi_0) \rangle_{\mathbb{H}_b} \\ &= (\cos \frac{\vartheta}{2})^{-2h_\psi} \langle \psi(\tan \frac{\vartheta}{2})\xi(0) \rangle_{\mathbb{H}_b} \\ &= c_{\psi\xi}^{(b)\mathbf{1}} (\sin \frac{\vartheta}{2})^{-2h_\psi} , \end{aligned} \quad (7.9)$$

where $\varphi_0(z) = z$ is the standard local coordinate on \mathbb{C} . For $\vartheta \rightarrow \pi$, and including the factor $\langle \mathbf{1} \rangle_{D_b(g)}^{\text{un}} = e^{AD} \langle \mathbf{1} \rangle_{D_b}^{\text{un}}$ to obtain the unnormalised correlator, altogether we obtain

$$(\psi, \xi)_b = c_{\psi\xi}^{(b)\mathbf{1}} e^{AD} \langle \mathbf{1} \rangle_{D_b}^{\text{un}} . \quad (7.10)$$

Here, e^{AD} is the Liouville factor for changing the metric to the flat standard metric on the unit disc. Note that choosing different extensions $\Omega_{\ell/r}$ of the metric in (7.2) affects the pairing (7.10) only through e^{AD} . This completes the definition of the pairing on \mathcal{H}_{bb} .

Orthonormal basis

First, consider the standard bi-linear pairing $(\cdot, \cdot)_2$ with $(\cdot, L_m \cdot)_2 = (L_{-m} \cdot, \cdot)_2$ instead of (7.7). A basis orthonormal w.r.t. $(\cdot, \cdot)_2$ can be constructed from real linear combinations of states at fixed descendant level in an irreducible lowest weight Virasoro-representation. Given such a basis, a basis \mathcal{B} orthonormal w.r.t. (7.6) is then obtained by simply multiplying every basis vector β with i^n , where $n = \text{lvl}(\beta)$ is the descendant level of β .

For example up to level 4 a basis orthonormal w.r.t. (7.6) in the vacuum representation is the union of

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}_{1,0} &= \{\mathbf{1}'\} , & \mathcal{B}_{1,2} &= \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{2}{c}} L_{-2} \mathbf{1}' \right\} , \\ \mathcal{B}_{1,3} &= \left\{ \frac{i}{\sqrt{2c}} L_{-3} \mathbf{1}' \right\} , & \mathcal{B}_{1,4} &= \left\{ \frac{L_{-4} \mathbf{1}}{\sqrt{5c}} , \frac{6L_{-4} \mathbf{1}' - 10L_{-2}^2 \mathbf{1}'}{\sqrt{10c(22+5c)}} \right\} , \end{aligned} \quad (7.11)$$

where

$$\mathbf{1}' = (e^{AD} \langle \mathbf{1} \rangle_{D_b}^{\text{un}})^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{1} \quad (7.12)$$

ensures the correct normalisation of the identity when inserted in (7.10).

In the open state space \mathcal{H}_{bb} there may be several primaries ψ_i , $i = 1, \dots, N$ of a given L_0 -weight h . Generically, the two-point structure constants $c_{i,j}^{(b)\mathbf{1}}$ are non-zero also for $i \neq j$. To produce an orthonormal basis of \mathcal{H}_{bb} one first has to give primaries ϕ_p , $p = 1, \dots, N$ which are orthonormal for the matrix $M_{ij} = e^{AD} \langle \mathbf{1} \rangle_{D_b}^{\text{un}} c_{i,j}^{(b)\mathbf{1}}$. Then up to level two, the orthonormal descendant of each ϕ_p are

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}_{p,0} &= \{\phi_p\} , & \mathcal{B}_{p,1} &= \left\{ \frac{i}{\sqrt{2h_p}} L_{-1} \phi_p \right\} , \\ \mathcal{B}_{p,2} &= \left\{ \frac{L_{-2} \phi_p}{\sqrt{\frac{c}{2} + 4h_p}} , \frac{6h_p L_{-2} \phi_p - \frac{c+8h_p}{2} L_{-1}^2 \phi_p}{\sqrt{h_p(c+8h_p)(c+2h_p+2h_p(8h_p-5))}} \right\} . \end{aligned} \quad (7.13)$$

Note that in case of a null state at level 2 the second state in $\mathcal{B}_{p,2}$ is absent.

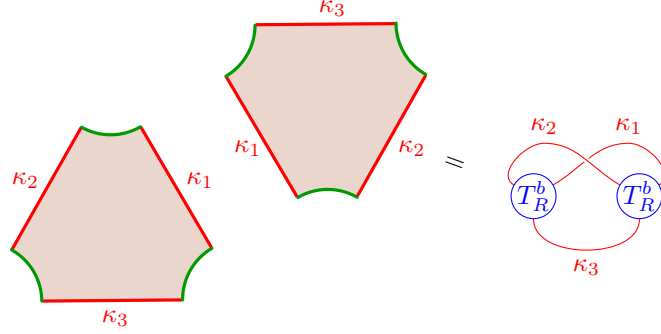


Figure 18: Visualisation of the contraction scheme for the one-hole partition function.

7.2 Computing the torus amplitude

We now have all the necessary tools at hand for the open channel computation of the ratio of two partition functions for the torus with one hole.

Before passing to ratios to cancel the Liouville factors, let us start by expressing the partition function itself as a sum over open states. Consider a torus with periods $\omega_1 = d$ and $\omega_2 = e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}} d$, and with a single hole of radius R with boundary condition b . After the choice of an orthonormal basis \mathcal{B}_b of boundary fields as in Section 7.1, it is given by

$$\begin{aligned} Z_b(R) &= \sum_{\kappa_1, \kappa_2, \kappa_3 \in \mathcal{B}_b} \left(T_R^b(\kappa_1, \kappa_2, \kappa_3) \right)^2 \\ &= \left(T_R^b(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}) \right)^2 \sum_{\kappa_1, \kappa_2, \kappa_3 \in \mathcal{B}_b} \left(B_b(\Gamma\kappa_1, \Gamma\kappa_2, \Gamma\kappa_3) \right)^2, \end{aligned} \quad (7.14)$$

where we used (6.58) to express the correlators on the clipped triangle $T_R^b(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ in terms of normalized correlators B_b on the disc. When we regard the correlators as three tensors, then the triple sum over intermediate open channel states can be regarded as a tensor contraction as indicated in Figure 18. Note that the contraction is such that the fields appear in the same order. The transformation Γ was discussed in Section 6.2 and is given explicitly for the first few levels in (6.36). A recursive algorithm to compute the disc correlators of any descendant is stated in Section 6.3.3. The vacuum amplitude $T_R^b(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$, which appears in the overall factor, is given by the product of the unnormalised disc correlator $\langle \mathbf{1} \rangle_{D_b}^{\text{un}}$ and a Liouville factor e^{A_T} arising from transforming the flat metric from the clipped triangle to the disc,

$$T_R^b(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}) = e^{A_T} \langle \mathbf{1} \rangle_{D_b}^{\text{un}}. \quad (7.15)$$

The unnormalised correlator $\langle \mathbf{1} \rangle_{D_b}^{\text{un}}$ is the partition function on the (flat) unit disc with boundary b . It is given by the overlap of the boundary state $|b\rangle$ with the vacuum,

$$\langle \mathbf{1} \rangle_{D_b}^{\text{un}} = \langle b|0\rangle \stackrel{(*)}{=} \frac{S_{b\mathbf{1}}}{\sqrt{S_{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}}}}, \quad (7.16)$$

where $\langle \cdot | \cdot \rangle$ is the standard pairing on the space of closed channel states. In $(*)$ we substituted the expression (5.7) for diagonal rational CFTs.

The Liouville factor e^{A_T} will be treated in a future part of this series. In the following, just two observations are needed. Firstly, it is independent of the choice of conformal boundary condition, and secondly, it cancels altogether in the ratio

$$\frac{Z_a(R)}{Z_b(R)} \quad (7.17)$$

for two conformal boundary conditions a, b . We now compute the leading and first sub-leading contribution to this ratio. The results of numerical computations of higher order contributions in the Ising example will be described in Section 8 below.

7.2.1 Leading contribution

In the limit $R \rightarrow d/2$, which is equivalent to $t \rightarrow 0$, the vacuum amplitude dominates the sum in (7.14). This can be seen from the explicit form of Γ in (6.36), where a state of L_0 -weight h contributes with a factor of $X(t)^{-h}$. In (6.20) we saw that for $t \rightarrow 0$, the function $X(t)$ behaves as $X(t) \sim \exp(\frac{\pi}{2t})$, and thus any state with non-zero conformal dimension is heavily suppressed in this limit. Therefore, only the (properly normalised) vacuum vector $\mathbf{1}'$ from (7.12) contributes to the limit. The sum (7.14) can thus be approximated as

$$Z_b(R) \approx T_R^b(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})^2 B_1(\mathbf{1}', \mathbf{1}', \mathbf{1}')^2 = \left(e^{A_T} \langle \mathbf{1} \rangle_{D_b}^{\text{un}} \right)^2 \left(e^{A_D} \langle \mathbf{1} \rangle_{D_b}^{\text{un}} \right)^{-3} = \frac{\mathcal{N}}{\langle \mathbf{1} \rangle_{D_b}^{\text{un}}}, \quad (7.18)$$

where in the second step we substituted (7.12) and (7.15), and $\mathcal{N} = e^{2A_T - 3A_D}$ is an overall normalization. In the ratio (7.17) the (divergent) Liouville factor cancels and we obtain

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \frac{d}{2}} \frac{Z_a(R)}{Z_b(R)} = \frac{\langle \mathbf{1} \rangle_{D_b}^{\text{un}}}{\langle \mathbf{1} \rangle_{D_a}^{\text{un}}} \stackrel{(*)}{=} \frac{S_{b\mathbf{1}}}{S_{a\mathbf{1}}}, \quad (7.19)$$

where $(*)$ holds for elementary boundary condition in diagonal rational theories, see (7.16). Note that this is precisely the inverse of the $R \rightarrow 0$ limit in (5.12).

7.2.2 First order corrections

For smaller radii R we can use the explicit expressions given in the last sections to compute corrections to (7.18). The results depend on the spectrum of boundary fields \mathcal{H}_{bb} and in particular on the conformal dimensions of its primaries. However, a universal contribution to Z_b will be the one from the vacuum representation whose first correction will originate from the insertion of the normalised energy momentum tensor $T' = (e^{A_D} \langle \mathbf{1} \rangle_{D_b}^{\text{un}})^{-1/2} \sqrt{2/c} L_{-2} \mathbf{1}$ (see (7.11)) for any one of the states α_i . Note that in diagonal rational unitary theories we can choose the Cardy boundary condition labelled by $\mathbf{1}$ whose spectrum only consists of the vacuum representation. In that case, from (6.59) one finds the leading correction to (7.18) to be

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1(R) &\approx T_R^1(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})^2 \left(B_1(\mathbf{1}', \mathbf{1}', \mathbf{1}')^2 + 3B_1(\Gamma T', \mathbf{1}', \mathbf{1}')^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{\mathcal{N}}{\langle \mathbf{1} \rangle_{D_1}^{\text{un}}} \left(1 + \frac{25c}{7776 X(t)^4} \left(\frac{1 + 4t^2}{1 + t^2} \right)^2 \right). \end{aligned} \quad (7.20)$$

In the more general case, when there will be contributions from non-vacuum primaries and their descendants, the first order correction comes from the lightest primary ξ for any two of the states α_i and is more dominant than the contribution from T as $R \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$ if $2h_\xi < 2 = h_T$. Let us assume this is the case for the boundary condition b . We take ξ to have OPE-coefficient $c_{\xi\xi}^{(b)\mathbf{1}} = 1$ and set $\xi' = (e^{A_D} \langle \mathbf{1} \rangle_{D_b}^{\text{un}})^{-1/2} \xi$ so that it is normalised with respect to the pairing (7.10). Then to first subleading order, (7.14) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} Z_b(R) &\approx T_R^b(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})^2 \left(B_b(\mathbf{1}', \mathbf{1}', \mathbf{1}')^2 + 3B_b(\Gamma \xi', \Gamma \xi', \mathbf{1}')^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{\mathcal{N}}{\langle \mathbf{1} \rangle_{D_b}^{\text{un}}} \left(1 + 3 \left(\frac{16}{27X(t)^2} \right)^{2h_\xi} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (7.21)$$

8 Comparison of both approximations in the Ising CFT

In this section, we compare the closed and open channel approximation schemes for the partition function of the one-holed torus developed in Sections 5 and 7, respectively. The example we study is the Ising CFT. We begin with reviewing the relevant defining data. Then we give the numerical results for the closed and open approximation and find good agreement for intermediate values of R .

8.1 The Ising CFT

Chiral data

The Ising CFT is the simplest non-trivial unitary conformal field theory. It has central charge $c = \frac{1}{2}$. There are three irreducible unitary lowest weight representations of the Virasoro algebra at that central charge:

label	h	character
$\mathbf{1}$	0	$\chi_{\mathbf{1}} = \chi_{1,1}^{3,4}$
σ	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\chi_{\sigma} = \chi_{1,2}^{3,4}$
ϵ	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\chi_{\epsilon} = \chi_{1,3}^{3,4}$

Here, h denotes the lowest L_0 -weight of the representation and the characters of the minimal model (x, y) are given by [50, Eq. (8.17)]

$$\chi_{r,s}^{x,y}(\tau) = \frac{1}{\eta(\tau)} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \left(q^{(2xy n + ry - sx)^2 / (4xy)} - q^{(2xy n + ry + sx)^2 / (4xy)} \right), \quad (8.1)$$

where $q = e^{2\pi i \tau}$. The modular S -matrix is

$$(S_{ij}) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \sqrt{2} & 1 \\ \sqrt{2} & 0 & -\sqrt{2} \\ 1 & -\sqrt{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{with } i, j \in \{\mathbf{1}, \sigma, \epsilon\}. \quad (8.2)$$

The fusion rules of the chiral Ising CFT are

$$\epsilon \times \epsilon = \mathbf{1}, \quad \epsilon \times \sigma = \sigma, \quad \sigma \times \sigma = \mathbf{1} + \epsilon. \quad (8.3)$$

These fix the fusion rule coefficients N_{ab}^c via $a \times b = \sum_c N_{ab}^c c$. For example, $N_{\sigma\sigma}^{\epsilon} = 1$ and $N_{\sigma\sigma}^{\sigma} = 0$.

Denote by M_a the Virasoro representation labelled by $a \in \{\mathbf{1}, \sigma, \epsilon\}$, and whose character $\chi_a = \text{tr}_{M_a} q^{L_0 - c/24}$ is as in the above table. By definition, the coefficients N_{ab}^c give the dimension of the space of conformal 3-point blocks on the sphere with insertions of M_a , M_b and M_c (unitary representations of the Virasoro algebra are self-dual).

Bulk theory

The bulk state space of the Ising CFT is

$$\mathcal{H} = M_{\mathbf{1}} \otimes \overline{M}_{\mathbf{1}} \oplus M_{\sigma} \otimes \overline{M}_{\sigma} \oplus M_{\epsilon} \otimes \overline{M}_{\epsilon}. \quad (8.4)$$

Correspondingly, the partition function is given by

$$Z(\tau, \bar{\tau}) = \chi_{\mathbf{1}}(\tau) \chi_{\mathbf{1}}(-\bar{\tau}) + \chi_{\sigma}(\tau) \chi_{\sigma}(-\bar{\tau}) + \chi_{\epsilon}(\tau) \chi_{\epsilon}(-\bar{\tau}). \quad (8.5)$$

We will denote the three primary bulk fields in \mathcal{H} by $\mathbf{1}$ (identity field), σ (spin field) and ϵ (energy field). The non-zero OPE-coefficients for these fields are (see e.g. [50, Sec. 12.3.3])

$$\begin{aligned} C_{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}}^1 &= 1, & C_{\epsilon\epsilon}^1 &= C_{\epsilon\mathbf{1}}^\epsilon = C_{\mathbf{1}\epsilon}^\epsilon = 1, \\ C_{\sigma\sigma}^\epsilon &= C_{\sigma\epsilon}^\sigma = C_{\epsilon\sigma}^\sigma = \frac{1}{2}, & C_{\sigma\sigma}^1 &= C_{\sigma\mathbf{1}}^\sigma = C_{\mathbf{1}\sigma}^\sigma = 1. \end{aligned} \quad (8.6)$$

Since $C_{a\sigma}^a = 0$ for all a , the torus one-point functions of the primary field σ vanishes. The torus one-point function of ϵ was already considered in Section 4.2.4. Altogether:

$$\langle \mathbf{1} \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} = Z \left(\frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1}, -\frac{\bar{\omega}_2}{\bar{\omega}_1} \right), \quad \langle \sigma \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} = 0, \quad \langle \epsilon \rangle_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^{\text{un}} = \frac{\pi}{|\omega_1|} \eta \left(\frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} \right) \eta \left(-\frac{\bar{\omega}_2}{\bar{\omega}_1} \right). \quad (8.7)$$

Boundary theory

The Ising CFT has three elementary conformal boundary conditions, labelled by $\mathbf{1}$ (fixed spin +), ϵ (fixed spin -), and σ (free). Their boundary states are

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathbf{1}\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |\mathbf{1}\rangle\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |\epsilon\rangle\rangle + 2^{-\frac{1}{4}} |\sigma\rangle\rangle, \\ |\epsilon\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |\mathbf{1}\rangle\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |\epsilon\rangle\rangle - 2^{-\frac{1}{4}} |\sigma\rangle\rangle, \\ |\sigma\rangle &= |\mathbf{1}\rangle\rangle - |\epsilon\rangle\rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (8.8)$$

The state space \mathcal{H}_{ab} of open channel states between boundaries a and b is given by $\mathcal{H}_{ab} = \bigoplus_c N_{ab}^c M_c$, see [13]. We will only use

$$\mathcal{H}_{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}} = M_{\mathbf{1}} \quad , \quad \mathcal{H}_{\sigma\sigma} = M_{\mathbf{1}} + M_\epsilon. \quad (8.9)$$

Correspondingly, the only boundary OPE coefficients we need are already fixed by the normalisation of boundary fields: $c_{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}}^{(\mathbf{1})\mathbf{1}} = 1$ and $c_{aa}^{(\sigma)\mathbf{1}} = 1$ for $a = \mathbf{1}, \epsilon$.

8.2 Comparison of both channels

We will now compare the approximate results in the open and closed channel in the Ising CFT. The approximation is necessary because the theoretical methods that we explained ultimately lead to a point where we need to solve recursive algorithms. This becomes harder and harder the higher the conformal dimensions (of descendants) that are involved. Therefore, in both channels, we introduce cutoffs. However, the two channels have complementary regimes in which the approximation can be trusted most. The closed channel approximation becomes exact for $R \rightarrow 0$, and the open channel approximation for $R \rightarrow \frac{d}{2}$.

Ultimately we will be interested in the open channel approximation because it is defined in terms of the interaction vertex of the lattice model we introduced in Section 1.1, or rather in terms of its truncated version discussed in Section 2.3 (but for elementary boundary conditions, not for the cloaking boundary condition). Comparing approximate results for the ratio between the one-hole partition functions in the open and closed channel will give an indication to which extend the truncated lattice model still provides a good approximation to the exact CFT result.

In what follows we will compute the ratio of the one-hole partition functions with boundary conditions σ and $\mathbf{1}$. The torus is chosen to have periods $\omega_1 = d = 1$ and $\omega_2 = e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}}$, and hence $\tau = e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}}$.

8.2.1 Closed channel

We start by discussing the first few orders in the approximation of the one-hole partition function explicitly. The general formula to compute it is (5.11). There will be no contribution from the σ -Ishibashi state because we saw in (8.7) that the corresponding primary one-point function vanishes. The first two orders for the **1**-Ishibashi state can be read off from (5.13) with $c = \frac{1}{2}$, and those for the ϵ -Ishibashi state from (5.16) with $h = \frac{1}{2}$. The two one-hole partition functions with elementary boundary conditions are then simply $Z_\sigma(R) = Z_{|1\rangle\rangle}(R) - Z_{|\epsilon\rangle\rangle}(R)$ and $Z_1(R) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}Z_{|1\rangle\rangle}(R) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}Z_{|\epsilon\rangle\rangle}(R)$. Altogether, up to total descendant level 4 we get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Z_\sigma(R)}{Z_1(R)} &= \frac{Z(\tau, \bar{\tau}) - \pi |\eta(\tau)|^2 R + 16\pi^2 \partial_\tau \partial_{\bar{\tau}} Z(\tau, \bar{\tau}) R^4 + \dots}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(Z(\tau, \bar{\tau}) + \pi |\eta(\tau)|^2 R + 16\pi^2 \partial_\tau \partial_{\bar{\tau}} Z(\tau, \bar{\tau}) R^4 + \dots \right)} \\ &= \sqrt{2} \left(1 - \frac{2\pi |\eta(\tau)|^2 R}{Z(\tau, \bar{\tau})} + \frac{2\pi^2 |\eta(\tau)|^4 R^2}{Z(\tau, \bar{\tau})^2} - \frac{2\pi^3 |\eta(\tau)|^6 R^3}{Z(\tau, \bar{\tau})^3} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{2\pi^4 |\eta(\tau)|^8 R^4}{Z(\tau, \bar{\tau})^4} + \dots \right). \end{aligned} \quad (8.10)$$

As a reminder, $\tau = e^{\frac{\pi i}{3}}$, $Z(\tau, \bar{\tau})$ is given by (8.5), and η is the Dedekind- η function.

Higher order contributions can be computed explicitly using the recursive algorithm discussed in Section 4.2.3. While the algebraic expressions quickly become cumbersome, since all parameters are fixed we can still give numerical values. For example, the numerical expansion for the one-hole partition function with the **1**-Ishibashi state up to level 31 is

$$\begin{aligned} R^{\frac{1}{12}} Z_{|1\rangle\rangle}(R) &\approx 1.89 + 16.4 R^4 + 3.57 \cdot 10^2 R^8 + 7.99 \cdot 10^2 R^{12} + 7.65 \cdot 10^4 R^{16} \\ &\quad + 1.27 \cdot 10^6 R^{20} + 1.40 \cdot 10^7 R^{24} + 3.39 \cdot 10^8 R^{28} + \mathcal{O}(R^{32}) \end{aligned} \quad (8.11)$$

and for the ϵ -Ishibashi we obtain

$$R^{-1 + \frac{1}{12}} Z_{|\epsilon\rangle\rangle}(R) \approx 2.01 + 8.65 \cdot 10^3 R^{12} + 3.16 \cdot 10^7 R^{24} + \mathcal{O}(R^{32}).. \quad (8.12)$$

As explained in Section 4.2.3, the one-point functions of odd holomorphic or odd anti-holomorphic descendants vanish, which explains why only powers R^{4k} , $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ appear in (8.11). In addition to the odd descendants, in (8.12) more terms vanish because of the modular differential equation from the null state.

The numerical results allow us to estimate the radius of convergence. A power series $\sum_n c_n (z - a)^n$ converges for $|z - a| < r$ with

$$r^{-1} = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|c_n|}. \quad (8.13)$$

The approximate non-zero numerical values for $\sqrt[4k]{|c_{4k}|}$ for the **1**-Ishibashi state for k from 1 to 7 are $\{2.014, 2.085, 1.745, 2.019, 2.019, 1.985, 2.017\}$ and in case of the ϵ -Ishibashi state we obtain $\sqrt[13]{c_{13}} \approx 2.008$ and $\sqrt[25]{c_{25}} \approx 1.995$. All of these numerical values do not show any strong deviation from the expected value $r = 1/2$ (touching hole limit) for the radius of convergence and, hence, support the claim that our theoretical framework and the numerics are correct and give a good approximation to one-hole torus partition functions.

We finally present plots of the approximation in Figure 19. It shows our results for the ratio $Z_\sigma(R)/Z_1(R)$ in the Ising CFT for different cutoffs Δ_{\max} in the $(L_0 + \bar{L}_0)$ -weight of the summands in the boundary state. The four plots show the behaviour expected from a convergent series.

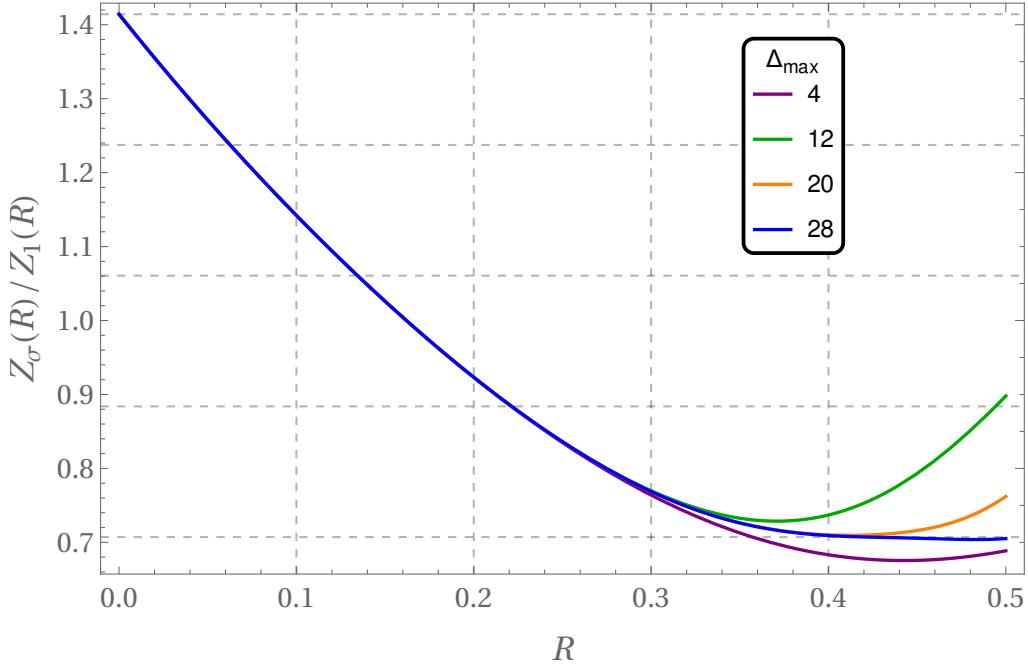


Figure 19: Results for the approximation in the closed channel for different values of the cutoff Δ_{\max} . From the open channel we know the exact result as $R \rightarrow 1/2$ to be $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$. One needs to go up to $\Delta_{\max} = 28$ to come close to this value.

8.2.2 Open channel

Now let us discuss the first few orders in an approximation of the one-hole partition function by introducing a cutoff in the open spectra, i.e. in (7.14) we only take basis vectors κ_i up to some specific conformal weight h_{\max} . For example if we choose $h_{\max} = \frac{1}{2}$ then only the vacuum and, in case of the σ boundary, ϵ can appear in the sums, cf. (8.9). Hence, in this approximation $Z_1(R)$ consist of the single term from the vacuum as in (7.18),

$$Z_1(R) \approx \mathcal{N} \sqrt{2}, \quad (8.14)$$

where we substituted $\langle \mathbf{1} \rangle_{D_1}^{\text{un}} = \sqrt{S_{11}}$ from (7.16) and the explicit value from (8.2).

The approximation of $Z_\sigma(R)$ also includes contributions from ϵ and is given by setting $h_\xi = \frac{1}{2}$ and $\langle \mathbf{1} \rangle_{D_\sigma}^{\text{un}} = S_{\sigma 1} / \sqrt{S_{11}} = 1$ in (7.21),

$$Z_\sigma(R) \approx \mathcal{N} \left(1 + \frac{16}{9X(t)^2} \right). \quad (8.15)$$

Altogether, the ratio is given by

$$\frac{Z_\sigma(R)}{Z_1(R)} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(1 + \frac{16}{9X(t)^2} \right). \quad (8.16)$$

Remember that $X(t)$ is given in (6.14) and $t = \frac{1}{\pi} \cosh^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{2R} \right)$.

If we instead choose $h_{\max} = 2$, then the basis vectors appearing in the sum are those of (7.11) and (7.13). The interaction vertex $T_R^b(\kappa_1, \kappa_2, \kappa_3)$ is then a three-tensor with dimension $2 \times 2 \times 2$ in case of the $b = \mathbf{1}$ and with dimension $4 \times 4 \times 4$ in case of $b = \sigma$. After contraction, the explicit expressions involve terms up to order $X(t)^{-12}$ and rational functions with

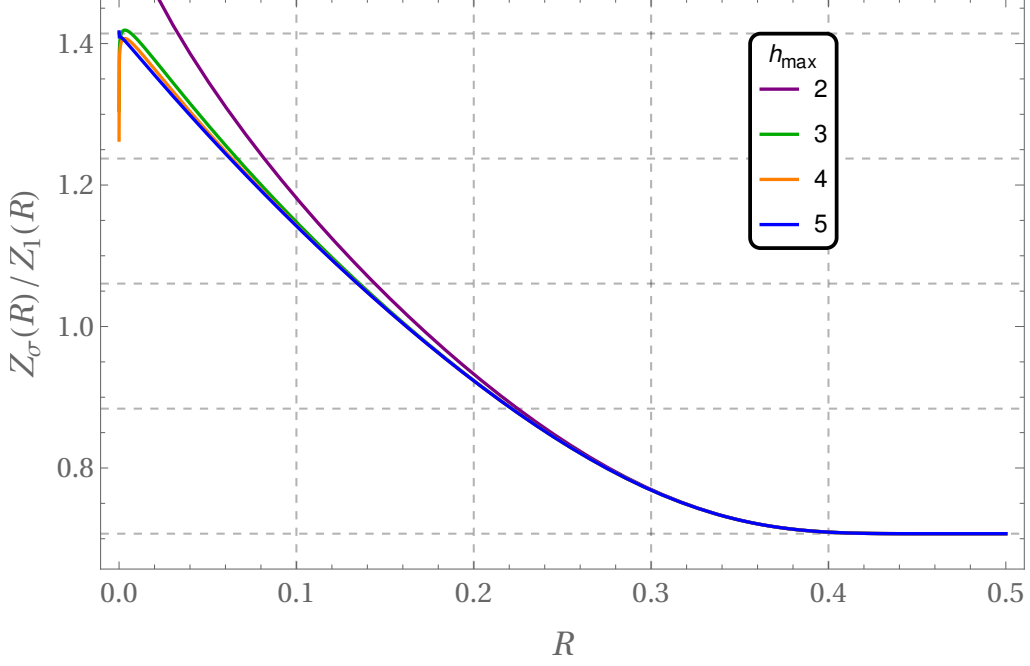


Figure 20: Results for the approximation in the open channel for different values of the cutoff h_{\max} . From the closed channel we know the exact result as $R \rightarrow 0$ to be $\sqrt{2}$. Already for small values of the cutoff we see very good agreement with this behaviour and the limit.

polynomials in t up to order 12:

$$\begin{aligned}
Z_1(R) &\approx \mathcal{N} \sqrt{2} \left(1 + \frac{25 (4t^2 + 1)^2}{15552 (t^2 + 1)^2 X^4} + \frac{(16784t^4 + 32968t^2 + 16409)^2}{725594112 (t^2 + 1)^4 X^8} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{(36t^2 + 41)^2 (22832t^4 + 44824t^2 + 22067)^2}{1253826625536 (t^2 + 1)^6 X^{12}} \right) \\
Z_\sigma(R) &\approx \mathcal{N} \left(1 + \frac{16}{9X^2} - \frac{7792t^4 + 16184t^2 + 8167}{15552 (t^2 + 1)^2 X^4} + \frac{37264t^4 + 77768t^2 + 40729}{26244 (t^2 + 1)^2 X^6} \right. \\
&\quad - \frac{16 (65960176t^6 + 258894064t^4 + 380541786t^2 + 248258959) t^2 + 970366351}{725594112 (t^2 + 1)^4 X^8} \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{100 (36t^2 + 41)^2}{531441 (t^2 + 1)^2 X^{10}} + \frac{(22832t^4 + 44824t^2 + 22067)^2 (36t^2 + 41)^2}{1253826625536 (t^2 + 1)^6 X^{12}} \right) \quad (8.17)
\end{aligned}$$

Note that higher cutoffs h_{\max} can still change the coefficients of X^{-n} for $n > 4$ e.g. due to high energy excitation along a single open channel.

We present the results for the ratio $Z_\sigma(R)/Z_1(R)$ for different cutoffs in Figure 20. Again the plots show the behaviour expected from a convergent series.

8.2.3 Comparison

The visualisation in Figure 19 and Figure 20 already show large similarities, that become more apparent the larger the cutoffs are. It seems that the error in the approximation scales much better with the cutoff in the open channel. Already for small cutoffs h_{\max} the results change very little, even close to $R = 0$. In the closed channel we see quite some changes close to $R = \frac{1}{2}$ up to cutoffs of $\Delta_{\max} = 28$.

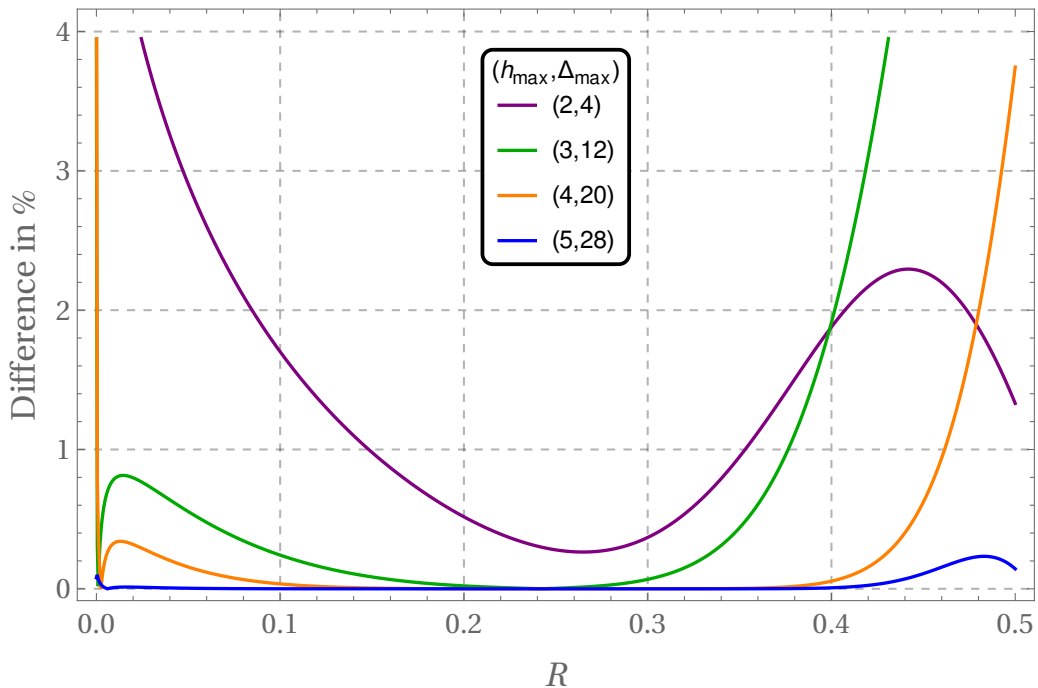


Figure 21: Difference in relation to the average (in %) of the approximations for increasing cutoffs in the closed and open channel. We can in particular see that the approximation in the open channel is very good already for rather small values of the cutoff h_{\max} .

A direct comparison of the two channels is given in Figure 21. It is apparent that the difference shrinks with increasing cutoffs. Note again that the behaviour closer to $R = 0$ correlates with the changes in h_{\max} whereas the behaviour closer to $R = 1/2$ does with the change in Δ_{\max} .

The good results and the apparent fast convergence in the open channel are quite promising. It seems not illusory that a lattice model defined in terms of the vertices we constructed in this paper – but for the cloaking boundary condition – will give a good approximation to the real N -hole partition function of the original two-dimensional conformal field theory and that a sensible thermodynamic/continuum limit of that model with potentially fine-tuned parameters R/d and h_{\max} can reproduce the Ising CFT.

We will investigate this in more detail in future parts of this series of papers.

A More on the Weierstrass functions

Invariants and expansion coefficient

The first two coefficients $a_k^{(0)}$ of \wp in (4.4) are $a_1^{(0)} = \frac{g_2}{20}$ and $a_2^{(0)} = \frac{g_3}{28}$ [53, Eq. 18.5.2] with the *invariants* [53, Eq. 18.1.1]

$$g_2 = 60 \sum_{w \in \Lambda \setminus \{0\}} \frac{1}{w^4}, \quad g_3 = 140 \sum_{w \in \Lambda \setminus \{0\}} \frac{1}{w^6}. \quad (\text{A.1})$$

All higher coefficients follow from the recursive formula [53, Eq. 18.5.3]

$$a_k^{(0)} = \frac{3}{(2k+3)(k-2)} \sum_{l=1}^{k-2} a_l^{(0)} a_{k-l-1}^{(0)}, \quad (\text{A.2})$$

and, hence, are polynomials in the invariants g_2 and g_3 .

Derivatives of Weierstrass functions

We can use the following identities for the derivatives of the Weierstrass functions

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\zeta(z)}{d\omega_2} &= -\frac{i}{2\pi} \left(\frac{\omega_1}{2} \left(\wp'(z) + 2\zeta(z)\wp(z) - \frac{g_2 z}{6} \right) + 2\eta_1 (\zeta(z) - z\wp(z)) \right), \\ \frac{d\wp(z)}{d\omega_2} &= \frac{i}{\pi} \left(\frac{\omega_1}{2} \left(2\wp(z)^2 + \zeta(z)\wp'(z) - \frac{g_2}{3} \right) - \eta_1 (2\wp(z) + z\wp'(z)) \right), \\ \frac{d\wp'(z)}{d\omega_2} &= \frac{i}{2\pi} \left(\frac{\omega_1}{2} (6\wp(z)\wp'(z) + 12\zeta(z)\wp(z)^2 - g_2\zeta(z)) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \eta_1 (6\wp'(z) + 12z\wp(z)^2 - g_2 z) \right), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.3})$$

where $\eta_i = \zeta(\omega_i/2)$ as in (4.8) and g_i are the Weierstrass invariants as before. This e.g. follows from [53, Eq. 18.6.19–24] together with $g_2(\Lambda_\tau) = \frac{4\pi^2}{3}E_4$, $g_3(\Lambda_\tau) = \frac{8\pi^2}{27}E_6$ and $\eta_1(\Lambda_\tau) = \frac{\pi^2}{6}E_2$, and [54]

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \partial_\tau E_4 = \frac{1}{3} (E_2 E_4 - E_6), \quad \frac{1}{2\pi i} \partial_\tau E_6 = (E_2 E_6 - E_4^2), \quad (\text{A.4})$$

where E_n is the n th Eisenstein series and Λ_τ is the lattice with periods $\omega_1 = 1$ and $\omega_2 = \tau$.¹⁴

To compute the descendant correlator recursively we also define

$$\begin{aligned} e_i &:= \wp(\omega_i/2) \\ f_i &:= \partial_z \wp(\omega_i/2) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.5})$$

and use the above identities to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\eta_1}{d\omega_2} &= -\frac{i}{2\pi} \left(\frac{\omega_1}{2} \left(f_1 - \frac{g_2 \omega_1}{12} \right) + 2\eta_1^2 \right), \\ \frac{de_1}{d\omega_2} &= \frac{i}{\pi} \left(\frac{\omega_1}{2} \left(2e_1^2 - \frac{g_2}{3} \right) - 2\eta_1 e_1 \right), \\ \frac{df_1}{d\omega_2} &= \frac{i}{2\pi} \left(\frac{\omega_1}{2} (6e_1 f_1 - g_2 \eta_1) - \eta_1 \left(6f_1 - \frac{\omega_1 g_2}{2} \right) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.6})$$

Finally, we also need the derivatives of the Weierstrass invariants which are given by

$$\frac{dg_2}{d\omega_2} = \frac{i}{2\pi} (6g_3 \omega_1 - 8g_2 \eta_1), \quad \frac{dg_3}{d\omega_2} = \frac{i}{2\pi} \left(\frac{g_2^2 \omega_1}{3} - 12g_3 \eta_1 \right), \quad (\text{A.7})$$

which follow directly from (A.4).

¹⁴The above expressions for the derivatives of the Weierstrass functions can also be found e.g. in the online documentation of Wolfram on elliptic functions, <https://functions.wolfram.com/EllipticFunctions/>.

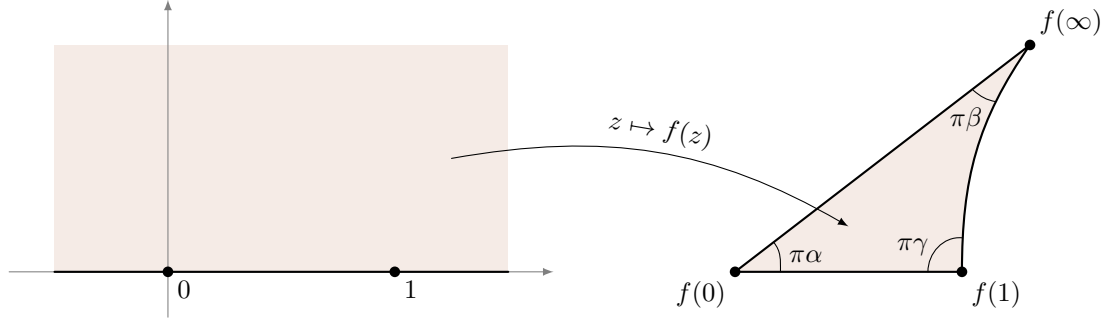


Figure 22: The function f maps the upper half plane to the interior of a curvilinear triangle with straight lines between the point $f(0)$ and $f(1)$ and $f(0)$ and $f(\infty) \equiv \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} f(z)$ and circle arc between the points $f(1)$ and $f(\infty)$.

B Uniformising maps

B.1 The map F for the clipped triangle

The conformal map F is an adaptation of the conformal mapping of domains which are bounded by a finite number of circular arcs as discussed in [55, Sec. V.7]. The map between the upper half plane and the interior of a curvilinear triangle with angles $\pi\alpha$, $\pi\beta$ and $\pi\gamma$ (see the right of Figure 22) is given by

$$f(z) = \frac{y_2(z)}{y_1(z)}, \quad (\text{B.1})$$

where y_1 and y_2 are linear independent solutions of the hypergeometric equation

$$z(1-z)y'' + (c - (a+b+1)z)y' - aby = 0, \quad (\text{B.2})$$

with

$$a = \frac{1 + \beta - \alpha - \gamma}{2}, \quad b = \frac{1 - \alpha - \beta - \gamma}{2}, \quad c = 1 - \alpha. \quad (\text{B.3})$$

Two independent solutions to the hypergeometric equation are [56, 9.153]

$$\begin{aligned} y_1(z) &= {}_2F_1(a, b, c; z) \quad \text{and} \\ y_2(z) &= z^{1-c} {}_2F_1(a-c+1, b-c+1, 2-c; z). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.4})$$

For our purpose we fix $\alpha = \frac{1}{3}$ and $\gamma = \frac{1}{2}$, s.t.

$$f(z) = z^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{{}_2F_1\left(\frac{5}{12} + \frac{\beta}{2}, \frac{5}{12} - \frac{\beta}{2}, \frac{4}{3}; z\right)}{{}_2F_1\left(\frac{1}{12} + \frac{\beta}{2}, \frac{1}{12} - \frac{\beta}{2}, \frac{2}{3}; z\right)}. \quad (\text{B.5})$$

It follows immediately that $f(z) = z^{\frac{1}{3}} + \mathcal{O}(z^{\frac{4}{3}})$ for an expansion around $z = 0$. For the expansion around $z = 1$ one can use [56, Eq. 9.131 (2)]

$$\begin{aligned} {}_2F_1(a, b, c; 1-z) &= \frac{\Gamma(c)\Gamma(c-a-b)}{\Gamma(c-a)\Gamma(c-b)} {}_2F_1(a, b, a+b-c+1; z) \\ &+ z^{c-a-b} \frac{\Gamma(c)\Gamma(a+b-c)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} {}_2F_1(c-a, c-b, c-a-b+1; z) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.6})$$

and some identities for the Γ -function to obtain

$$f(z) = \frac{2 \cos(\pi\beta) - \sqrt{3}}{\pi^{\frac{3}{2}}} \Gamma\left(\frac{7}{6}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{6} - \beta\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{6} + \beta\right) \\ + i \frac{2^{\frac{4}{3}} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)}{\sqrt{3}\pi (2 \cos(\pi\beta) + \sqrt{3})} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{7}{12} - \frac{\beta}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{7}{12} + \frac{\beta}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{12} - \frac{\beta}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{5}{12} + \frac{\beta}{2}\right)} \sqrt{z-1} + \mathcal{O}(z-1). \quad (\text{B.7})$$

The hypergeometric function has branch cut from 1 to $+\infty$, and $\sqrt{z-1}$ has branch cut from $z=1$ to $-\infty$ and is positive for $z > 1$. The above expansion is valid for z in the upper half plane. Note that the qualitative behaviour of f around $z=0, 1$ does not change for $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\beta \in i\mathbb{R}$ and, in particular, $f(1) \in \mathbb{R}^+$ and $f'(1) \in i\mathbb{R}^+$ in both cases.

We want to set $\beta \equiv it$ and claim that this will give the function we aim for. As a check, we will now verify that the line $z \in \mathbb{R}_{>1}$ is mapped onto a circle, and we compute centre and radius of that circle. To evaluate $f(z)$ for $z > 1$ we use the hypergeometric identity [56, Eq. 9.132 (2)]

$${}_2F_1(\alpha, \beta; \gamma; z) = \frac{\Gamma(\gamma) \Gamma(\beta - \alpha)}{\Gamma(\beta) \Gamma(\gamma - \alpha)} (-z)^{-\alpha} {}_2F_1\left(\alpha, \alpha + 1 - \gamma; \alpha + 1 - \beta; \frac{1}{z}\right) \\ + \frac{\Gamma(\gamma) \Gamma(\alpha - \beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha) \Gamma(\gamma - \beta)} (-z)^{-\beta} {}_2F_1\left(\beta, \beta + 1 - \gamma; \beta + 1 - \alpha; \frac{1}{z}\right) \quad (\text{B.8})$$

for $|\arg(z)| < \pi$ and $\alpha - \beta \notin \mathbb{Z}$. This allows us to rewrite f in (B.5) as

$$f(z) = e^{\frac{\pi i}{3}} \frac{a(t)U(z) + b(t)V(z)}{c(t)U(z) + d(t)V(z)}, \quad (\text{B.9})$$

with

$$a(t) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) \Gamma(it)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{12} + \frac{it}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{11}{12} + \frac{it}{2}\right)} = b(-t), \\ c(t) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \Gamma(it)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{12} + \frac{it}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{7}{12} + \frac{it}{2}\right)} = d(-t), \\ U(z) = (-z)^{\frac{it}{2}} {}_2F_1\left(\frac{5}{12} - \frac{it}{2}, \frac{1}{12} - \frac{it}{2}; 1 - it; \frac{1}{z}\right) \\ V(z) = (-z)^{\frac{-it}{2}} {}_2F_1\left(\frac{5}{12} + \frac{it}{2}, \frac{1}{12} + \frac{it}{2}; 1 + it; \frac{1}{z}\right). \quad (\text{B.10})$$

For $z > 1$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$, the relevant branch is $(-z)^{\pm it/2} = e^{\pm \pi t/2} e^{\pm \log(z)it/2}$ and one gets $V = e^{-\pi t} \bar{U}$. Hence, the function $z \mapsto \frac{U(z)}{V(z)}$ is of the form $\frac{U(z)}{V(z)} = e^{\pi t} e^{i\theta(z)}$ with $\theta(z) \in \mathbb{R}$, s.t. the half line $\{z \in \mathbb{R}, z > 1\}$ is mapped onto the circle of radius $e^{\pi t}$ with its center around the origin. This is followed in (B.9) by the Möbius transformation $w \mapsto \frac{a(t)w + b(t)}{c(t)w + d(t)}$. Möbius transformations map circles to circles,¹⁵ and we now review from [57, Sec. 2.9–2.15] how to obtain the transformation of radius and centre. Any circle on the complex plane can be represented by the equation

$$\frac{|z - \mu|}{|z - \nu|} = \lambda, \quad \text{with } \mu \neq \nu \text{ and } \lambda > 0. \quad (\text{B.11})$$

¹⁵Here circles include lines which are regarded as 'circles through infinity'.

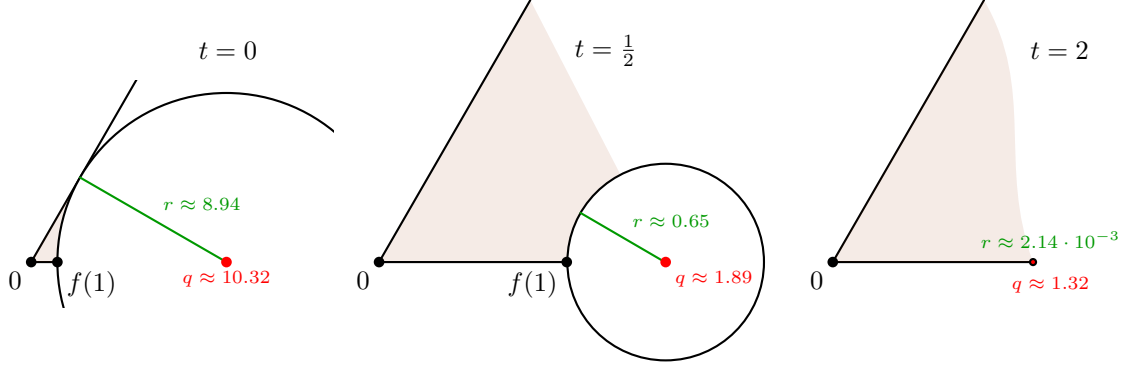


Figure 23: The image f for $\alpha = \frac{1}{3}$, $\gamma = \frac{1}{2}$ and different values of the $\beta = it$.

The points μ and ν are called inverse points, and for $\lambda = 1$ the latter equation gives a line. For example, the circle of radius r around the origin can be represented by $\mu = \lambda r$, $\nu = r/\lambda$ for any $\lambda > 0$ and $\lambda \neq 1$. The center q and the radius r of the circle (B.11) are given by

$$q = \frac{\mu - \lambda^2 \nu}{1 - \lambda^2} \quad \text{and} \quad r = \left| \frac{\lambda(\mu - \nu)}{1 - \lambda^2} \right|. \quad (\text{B.12})$$

Under a Möbius transformation

$$M(z) = \frac{az + b}{cz + d} \quad (\text{B.13})$$

a circle of inverse points μ and ν is mapped onto a circle with inverse point $M(\mu)$ and $M(\nu)$. It is then the solution to

$$\left| \frac{w - M(\mu)}{w - M(\nu)} \right| = \tilde{\lambda} = \lambda \left| \frac{\nu c + d}{\mu c + d} \right| \quad \text{if } \mu c + d \neq 0 \text{ and } \nu c + d \neq 0. \quad (\text{B.14})$$

Using these results one can compute that the circle with radius r around the origin gets mapped to a circle with centre q and radius \tilde{r} given by

$$q = \frac{M(\lambda r) - \tilde{\lambda}^2 M(r/\lambda)}{1 - \tilde{\lambda}^2} = \frac{b\bar{d} - a\bar{c}r^2}{|d|^2 - |c|^2 r^2}$$

$$\tilde{r} = \left| \frac{\tilde{\lambda}(M(\lambda r) - M(r/\lambda))}{1 - \tilde{\lambda}^2} \right| = \frac{|ad - bc|r}{||d|^2 - |c|^2 r^2|}. \quad (\text{B.15})$$

We can apply these formulas to f : Using $\bar{d}(t) = d(-t) = c(t)$ and $\bar{b}(t) = b(-t) = a(t)$ it follows that f maps $z > 1$ to the circle around

$$q = e^{\frac{\pi i}{3}} \frac{1}{1 - e^{2\pi t}} \left(\frac{b(t)}{d(t)} - \frac{a(t)}{c(t)} e^{2\pi t} \right)$$

$$= 2\sqrt{\pi} \frac{\cosh(\pi t)}{\cosh^2(\pi t) - \frac{3}{4}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{7}{6})}{\Gamma(\frac{5}{6} + it) \Gamma(\frac{5}{6} - it)} \equiv L(t) \quad (\text{B.16})$$

with a radius

$$\tilde{r} = \frac{\sqrt{3\pi}}{\cosh^2(\pi t) - \frac{3}{4}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{7}{6})}{\Gamma(\frac{5}{6} - it) \Gamma(\frac{5}{6} + it)} \equiv R(t), \quad (\text{B.17})$$

where $L(t)$ and $R(t)$ are as in (6.1). Since $f(1) + \tilde{r} = q$ we see that the circle indeed touches the image of $0 < z < 1$ and we obtain the situation illustrated in Figure 23.

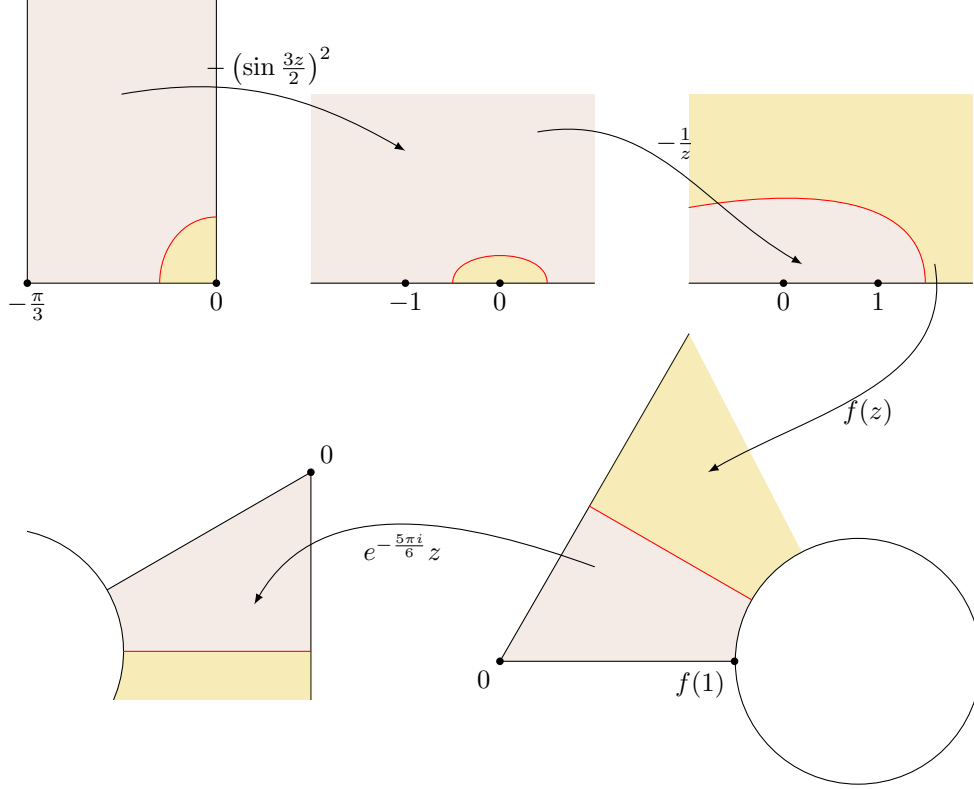


Figure 24: Visualisation of the steps for the map from the half strip with $\frac{\pi}{3} \leq \text{Re}(z) \leq 0$ to a sixth of sixth of the clipped triangle with a cut (red line) parallel to the real axis. Note that the exact form of the pre-image of the cut is not known, but also not needed.

We also want to check the asymptotic values: For $t = 0$ the center and the radius of the circle $f(z > 1)$ is given by

$$q = 8\sqrt{\pi} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{7}{6}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2} \quad , \quad \tilde{r} = 4\sqrt{3\pi} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{7}{6}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2} . \quad (\text{B.18})$$

Then $\frac{\tilde{r}}{q} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sin\frac{\pi}{3}$, i.e. the circle touches the line $f(z < 0)$ (see the left of Figure 23). For $t \rightarrow \infty$, $\tilde{r} \rightarrow 0$ and $q \rightarrow 0$. However the ratio also vanishes as

$$\left. \frac{\tilde{r}}{q} \right|_{t \gg 1} \sim \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} e^{-\pi t} . \quad (\text{B.19})$$

The above analysis indicates that, for $\beta = it$, f maps (part of) the upper half plane to a sixth of the clipped triangle. The 'radius of the hole' and the 'distance to the center of the triangle' depend on t and their ratio takes all values between 0, the vanishing holes limit, and $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, the touching holes limit.

Now, we use the result that $z = \sin(w)$ maps the half-strip $\{|\text{Re}(w)| < \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{Im}(w) > 0\}$ onto the upper half plane $\text{Im}(z) > 0$ [55, Sec. V.6]. Then, $\frac{1}{2} \sin\left(3w + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2} = -\left(\sin\frac{3w}{2}\right)^2$ maps the half-strip with $-\frac{\pi}{3} < \text{Re}(w) < 0$ onto the upper half plane with $-\frac{\pi}{3} \mapsto -1$ and $0 \mapsto 0$. We also use a rotation $e^{-\frac{5\pi i}{6}}$, such that state boundary, where we insert the sum over intermediate states, is parallel to the real axis. All of this is visualised in Figure 24.

Finally, with all the above evidence and numerical checks (see e.g. Figure 15), we claim that the function

$$F(z) = e^{-\frac{5\pi i}{6}} f\left(\left(\sin\frac{3z}{2}\right)^{-2}\right) , \quad (\text{B.20})$$

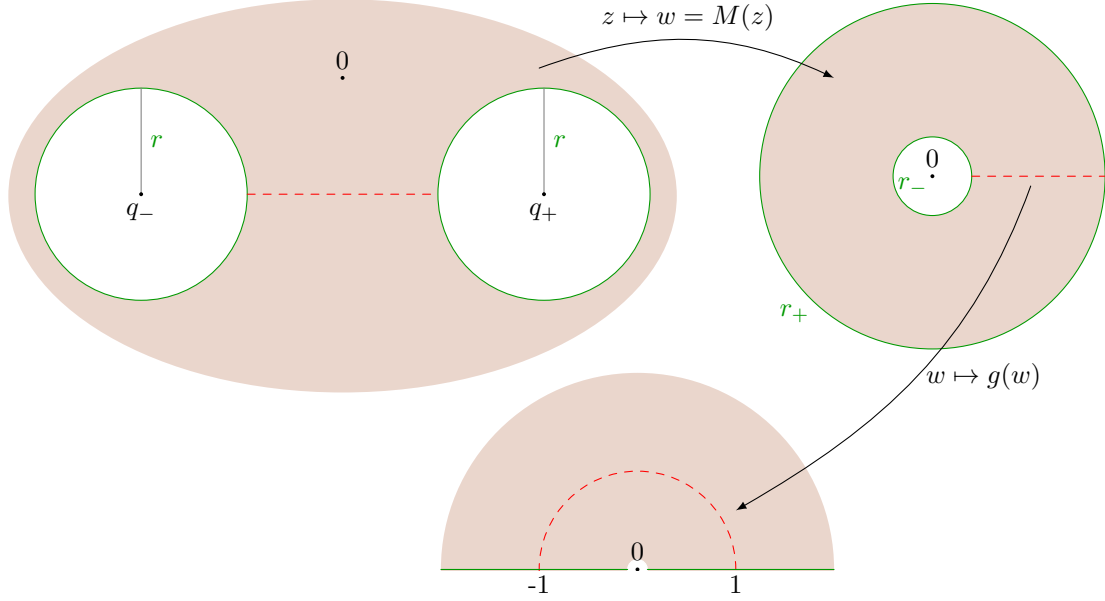


Figure 25: Visualisation of the steps to compute G which allows to parametrize the cut (red dotted line) between two holes by the upper unit circle.

as stated in (6.6), is the function we were looking for.

B.2 The maps G_0 and ψ_0

Consider two circles on the complex plane with centers at $q_{\pm} = \frac{d}{2}(\pm 1 - \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}})$ and radius $r < \frac{d}{2}$ as in Figure 25. They can be represented by the equations

$$\left| \frac{z - \mu_{\pm}}{z - \nu_{\pm}} \right| = \lambda, \quad (\text{B.21})$$

for $\lambda > 0$, $\lambda \neq 1$, with $\mu_{\pm} = q_{\pm} + \lambda r$ and $\nu_{\pm} = q_{\pm} + \frac{r}{\lambda}$. The Möbius transformation

$$M(z) = -\frac{z + \sqrt{\frac{d^2}{4} - r^2} + i\frac{d}{2\sqrt{3}}}{z - \sqrt{\frac{d^2}{4} - r^2} + i\frac{d}{2\sqrt{3}}} \quad (\text{B.22})$$

maps the two circles on circles around the origin with radii (using (B.12))

$$r_{\pm} = \frac{d \pm \sqrt{d^2 - 4r^2}}{2r}. \quad (\text{B.23})$$

We now use $\frac{\log(x \pm \sqrt{x^2 - 1})}{\log(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})} = \pm 1$, for $x > 1$, and $\cosh^{-1}(x) = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$ to obtain

$$i \exp\left(\frac{-i\pi \log(r_{\pm} e^{-i\varphi})}{2 \cosh^{-1}\left(\frac{d}{2r}\right)}\right) = \pm e^{\frac{-\pi\varphi}{2 \cosh^{-1}\left(\frac{d}{2r}\right)}}. \quad (\text{B.24})$$

This shows that

$$w \mapsto g(w) = i \exp\left(\frac{-i\pi \log w}{2 \cosh^{-1}\left(\frac{d}{2r}\right)}\right) \quad (\text{B.25})$$

maps the two circles onto the two lines on the real axis with

$$\exp\left(-\frac{\pi^2}{2 \cosh^{-1}\left(\frac{d}{2r}\right)}\right) \leq |x| \leq \exp\left(\frac{\pi^2}{2 \cosh^{-1}\left(\frac{d}{2r}\right)}\right), \quad (\text{B.26})$$

see Figure 25.

The line that connects the centers of the two original circles, which in particular includes the segment of the cut, also crosses the inverse points. First the Möbius transformations maps it onto the real line and the cut is mapped onto $r_- < x < r_+$. Then g maps this segment onto the upper unit half circle.

We now use the parametrisation of the hole distance and radius as in (6.1), s.t.

$$\begin{aligned} d &= \sqrt{3}L(t), & r &= R(t) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2 \cosh \pi t} L(t), \quad \text{and hence} \\ t &= \frac{\cosh^{-1}\left(\frac{d}{2r}\right)}{\pi}, & \frac{d^2}{4} - r^2 &= \frac{3}{4}L(t)^2 (\tanh \pi t)^2. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.27})$$

With this we get $g(w) = i \exp\left(\frac{1}{2it} \log w\right)$ and

$$M(z) = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}L(t) \tanh(\pi t) + i\frac{L(t)}{2} + z}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}L(t) \tanh(\pi t) - i\frac{L(t)}{2} - z}. \quad (\text{B.28})$$

Hence $g(M(z))$ reproduces the map G_0 in (6.11) which, by above considerations, obeys all the properties we were looking for. It maps the state boundary onto the unit circle, is well-defined in an open neighbourhood of the state boundary, and maps the boundary in that neighbourhood on the real axis.

To obtain the expression in (6.15) we use (B.8). This allows us to rewrite F in (6.6) as

$$F(z) = \frac{1}{i} \frac{a(t) \tilde{U}(z) + b(t) \tilde{V}(z)}{c(t) \tilde{U}(z) + d(t) \tilde{V}(z)} \quad (\text{B.29})$$

with a, b, c, d as in (B.10), and

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{U}(z) &= \left(\frac{\sin \frac{3z}{2}}{i}\right)^{-it} {}_2F_1\left(\frac{5}{12} - \frac{it}{2}, \frac{1}{12} - \frac{it}{2}; 1 - it; \left(\sin \frac{3z}{2}\right)^2\right) \\ \tilde{V}(z) &= \left(\frac{\sin \frac{3z}{2}}{i}\right)^{it} {}_2F_1\left(\frac{5}{12} + \frac{it}{2}, \frac{1}{12} + \frac{it}{2}; 1 + it; \left(\sin \frac{3z}{2}\right)^2\right). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.30})$$

With this, and using the abbreviation $\xi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}L \tanh(\pi t)$ the composition of the two maps is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_0(z) &= G_0(F(z)) = i \exp\left(\frac{1}{2it} \log\left(\frac{\xi + \frac{iL}{2} + \frac{1}{i} \frac{a(t)\tilde{U}(z)+b(t)\tilde{V}(z)}{c(t)\tilde{U}(z)+d(t)\tilde{V}(z)}}{\xi - \frac{iL}{2} - \frac{1}{i} \frac{a(t)\tilde{U}(z)+b(t)\tilde{V}(z)}{c(t)\tilde{U}(z)+d(t)\tilde{V}(z)}}\right)\right) \\ &= i \exp\left(\frac{1}{2it} \log\left(\frac{\left(\left(i\xi - \frac{L}{2}\right)c + a\right)\tilde{U} + \left(\left(i\xi - \frac{L}{2}\right)d + b\right)\tilde{V}}{\left(\left(i\xi + \frac{L}{2}\right)c - a\right)\tilde{U} + \left(\left(i\xi + \frac{L}{2}\right)d - b\right)\tilde{V}}\right)\right). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.31})$$

Now, one can show (using Gamma-function and hyperbolic identities) that

$$i\xi - \frac{L}{2} = -\frac{a}{c}, \quad \text{and} \quad i\xi + \frac{L}{2} = \frac{b}{d} \quad (\text{B.32})$$

such that we get ($s(z) = \sin \frac{3z}{2}$)

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_0(z) &= i \exp \left(\frac{1}{2it} \log \left(\frac{d(t) \tilde{V}(z)}{c(t) \tilde{U}(z)} \right) \right) \\ &= i \exp \left(\frac{1}{2it} \log \left(e^{2it \log \frac{s(z)}{2i}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{6} + it) \Gamma(-it)}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{6} - it) \Gamma(it)} \frac{{}_2F_1(\frac{5}{12} + \frac{it}{2}, \frac{1}{12} + \frac{it}{2}, 1 + it; s(z)^2)}{{}_2F_1(\frac{5}{12} - \frac{it}{2}, \frac{1}{12} - \frac{it}{2}, 1 - it; s(z)^2)} \right) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.33})$$

Finally, using the map from the disc to the cylinder, $z(u) = \frac{\log(u)}{i}$, s.t. $s(z(u)) = s$ from (6.13) above expression is exactly the one in (6.15).

C Example of transforming fields and correlators

In this appendix we give an example to illustrate how to work with local coordinates and their transformations as reviewed in Section 6.2.1.

Consider a Virasoro-primary ψ of conformal weight h and $\eta = L_{-1}\psi$. The transformed fields for a change of local coordinates $z \mapsto g(z)$ are (see (6.28) and (6.29))

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\psi} &= \Gamma_g \psi = (v_0)^{L_0} \psi = (g')^h \psi, \\ \tilde{\eta} &= \Gamma_g \eta = (v_0)^{L_0} (id + v_1 L_1) L_{-1} \psi = (g')^{h+1} \eta + h (g')^{h-1} g'' \psi, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C.1})$$

where all derivatives of g are taken at $z = 0$.

Next, we work through the example of a two-point correlator on the upper half plane. In terms of the canonical local coordinates on the upper half plane, we have, for $x > y \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \psi(x) \psi(y) \rangle &= (x - y)^{-2h}, \\ \langle \eta(x) \psi(y) \rangle &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \langle \psi(x) \psi(y) \rangle = -2h(x - y)^{-2h-1}, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C.2})$$

where we assume that ψ is normalised so that the leading coefficient is 1 in the first correlator. Recall that here the canonical local coordinates $\varphi_s(z) = s + z$ at $s = x$ and $s = y$ are implied in the notation.

Now assume further that $x, y > 0$ and apply the conformal bijection $f(z) = -1/z$. The canonical local coordinate φ_s transforms as

$$\tilde{\varphi}_s(z) = f \circ \varphi_s(z) = \frac{-1}{s+z} = \frac{-1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} + \frac{-1}{s+z} = \varphi_{-1/s} \circ g_s(z) \quad (\text{C.3})$$

with $g_s(z) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+z}$. Then $g_s(0) = 0$ as required and $g'_s(0) = s^{-2}$, $g''_s(0) = -2s^{-3}$. Consequently

$$\tilde{\psi}_s = s^{-2h} \psi, \quad \tilde{\eta}_s = s^{-2h-2} \eta - 2hs^{-2h-1} \psi. \quad (\text{C.4})$$

Using the conformal transformation f , we can now express the correlator $\langle \eta(x) \psi(y) \rangle$ in terms of correlators with insertions at $-\frac{1}{x}$ and $-\frac{1}{y}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \eta(x) \psi(y) \rangle &= \langle \eta(x; \varphi_x) \psi(y; \varphi_y) \rangle \\ &\stackrel{(6.25)}{=} \langle \eta(f(x); f \circ \varphi_x) \psi(f(y); f \circ \varphi_y) \rangle \\ &\stackrel{(C.3)}{=} \langle \eta(-\frac{1}{x}; \varphi_{-1/x} \circ g_x) \psi(-\frac{1}{y}; \varphi_{-1/y} \circ g_y) \rangle \\ &\stackrel{(6.26)}{=} \langle \tilde{\eta}_x(-\frac{1}{x}; \varphi_{-1/x}) \tilde{\psi}_y(-\frac{1}{y}; \varphi_{-1/y}) \rangle \\ &\stackrel{(C.4)}{=} x^{-2h-2} y^{-2h} \langle \eta(-\frac{1}{x}) \psi(-\frac{1}{y}) \rangle - 2hx^{-2h-1} y^{-2h} \langle \psi(-\frac{1}{x}) \psi(-\frac{1}{y}) \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C.5})$$

And while it is not immediately obvious, substituting (C.2) for the insertion points $-\frac{1}{x} > -\frac{1}{y}$ does indeed give $-2h(x - y)^{-2h-1}$, as required.

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