

QUASICONFORMAL TEICHMÜLLER THEORY AS AN ANALYTICAL FOUNDATION FOR TWO-DIMENSIONAL CONFORMAL FIELD THEORY

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ABSTRACT. The functorial mathematical definition of conformal field theory was first formulated approximately 30 years ago. The underlying geometric category is based on the moduli space of Riemann surfaces with parametrized boundary components and the sewing operation. We survey the recent and careful study of these objects, which has led to significant connections with quasiconformal Teichmüller theory and geometric function theory.

In particular we propose that the natural analytic setting for conformal field theory is the moduli space of Riemann surfaces with so-called Weil-Petersson class parametrizations. A collection of rigorous analytic results is advanced here as evidence. This class of parametrizations has the required regularity for CFT on one hand, and on the other hand are natural and of interest in their own right in geometric function theory.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Introduction. Two-dimensional *conformal field theory* (CFT) models a wide range of physical phenomena. Its mathematical structures connect to many branches of mathematics, including complex geometry and analysis, representation theory, algebraic geometry, topology, and stochastic analysis. There are several mathematical notions of CFT, each of which is relevant to probing the particular mathematical structures one is interested in. Without attempting any overview of this vast subject, we first highlight some early literature, and then explain the purpose of this review.

The conformal symmetry group in two-dimensional quantum field theory goes back to at least the Thirring model from 1958, although this was perhaps not fully recognized immediately. The role of conformal symmetry was expanded upon in the 1960's and appeared in string theory in the 1970's. At the same time in string theory the moduli space of Riemann surfaces also appeared via the world sheets of strings. The rich algebraic structure of CFT led to solvable models in physics. The development of CFT as an independent field was in part due to the seminal work of A. A. Belavin, A. M. Polyakov, and A. B. Zamolodchikov [7] from 1984 and the development by R. E. Borcherds [13] and I. B. Frenkel, J. Lepowsky and A. Meurman [16] of vertex operator algebras in mathematics. Geometric formulations of CFT were developed by 1987 based on the complex analytic geometry of the moduli space of Riemann surfaces. See for example [17, 59, 60, 68] and references therein. G. Segal [59, 60] and M. Kontsevich sketched a mathematically rigorous axiomatic definition of CFT, highlighting the geometric operation of sewing Riemann surfaces using boundary parametrizations and the algebraic structure this produces (see Section 2). A very similar approach using surface with punctures and local coordinates was developed by C. Vafa [68].

We will be concerned here with the functorial definition of G. Segal [60] and the ongoing program to rigorously construct CFTs from vertex operator algebras (VOAs) carried out by Y.-Z. Huang and others (see for example [23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29]). Of particular interest are the related notions of (*holomorphic*) *modular functors* and (*holomorphic*) *weakly conformal field theories* formulated by Segal [60]. These objects encode the rich mathematical structure of chiral CFT, and their construction is

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the first step in constructing full CFTs from VOAs. See [27] for further explanations and an overview of the mathematical development of CFT. Moreover Segal's definition of CFT involves holomorphicity properties of infinite-dimensional moduli spaces and the sewing operation, which need to be established rigorously. As a consequence, we have decided to focus here on pinpointing the correct analytic and geometric setting for these infinite-dimensional moduli spaces, and clarifying the connections of the problems arising in this context with quasiconformal Teichmüller theory.

We should also briefly explain the context of this paper within the existing literature. Many topological and geometric questions in CFT can be investigated without dealing with the infinite-dimensional spaces. For instance, as was mentioned in [68, page 198]: “*The infinite-dimensional space [just mentioned] may at first sight seem too complicated to deal with. But it turns out that all topological questions about it can be reduced to questions about a finite-dimensional space $\tilde{P}(g, n)$ which is the moduli of Riemann surfaces with ordered punctures and a choice of a non-vanishing tangent vector at each point.*” Furthermore, numerous rigorous mathematical works have studied $\tilde{P}(g, n)$ from the point of view of topology, algebraic geometry, category theory and Teichmüller theory and have made far reaching conclusions.

Nevertheless, many deep problems of CFT involve the infinite-dimensional moduli spaces, see e.g. [23, 25, 27] and reference therein. To our knowledge, apart from the work of the authors [44, 45, 48] and that of Y.-Z. Huang [25] in genus zero and K. Barron [5, 6] in the genus zero super case, neither the analytic structure of these infinite-dimensional moduli spaces, nor even their point-set topology, have been rigorously defined or studied. The success of the construction program of CFTs from VOAs in genus zero and one, and the profound new discoveries that it entailed, makes the infinite-dimensional moduli spaces both unavoidable and of great continued interest in the higher genus case. Its study motivates the introduction of quasiconformal Teichmüller spaces into CFT, and has influenced our own work which brings together tools and ideas from CFT, geometric function theory, Teichmüller theory and hard analysis.

The analytic structure of these infinite-dimensional moduli spaces depends on the class or boundary parametrizations used. There is a subtle interplay between the regularity of the parametrization, regularity of the boundary curve, and the function spaces used to model the moduli spaces.

Our work shows that the so-called Weil-Petersson class boundary parametrizations provide the correct analytic setting for conformal field theory. Furthermore, using the larger class of quasisymmetric boundary parametrizations (equivalently, quasiconformally extendible conformal maps in the puncture picture) draws a clear connection between the moduli space appearing in CFT and quasiconformal Teichmüller space. This leads to significant insight into the moduli space appearing in CFT, which can be exploited to resolve many longstanding analytic and geometric conjectures.

The original and ongoing motivation for our work is threefold. The first is that the definitions of *holomorphic modular functors* and *weakly conformal field theories* themselves rely on a number of analytic and geometric conjectures. We have recently rigorously formulated and proved some of these conjectures with the help of quasiconformal Teichmüller theory. In doing so, we have several aims. One is to develop a natural and useful analytic foundation for these definitions on which further geometric structures can be defined and studied. Another is to contribute to the program of constructing CFT from vertex operator algebras. Completion of the higher-genus theory not only requires these rigorous definitions, but also certain analytic results which can only be addressed within the quasiconformal Teichmüller setting. A third is the use of ideas from CFT to obtain new results which are of interest in Teichmüller theory and geometric function theory. More generally the aim is to uncover and make explicit the deep connections between these fields.

We conclude this section with some observations. Ten years ago we showed that the rigged moduli space is a quotient of Teichmüller space by a discrete group. Thus the rigged moduli space has been studied in Teichmüller theory, in a different form, for decades before it appeared in conformal field

theory. This has tremendous implications for both fields beyond the resolution of analytic issues. Simply translating some of the ideas from one field to the other, leads to significant insights in both fields. Many of the analytic issues in CFT have already been resolved; at worst, the setting for their resolution is now in place. Moreover the insights arising from the interconnection between Teichmüller theory and CFT are of utmost importance in solving certain problems in CFT, e.g. sewing properties of meromorphic functions on moduli spaces (see Y.-Z. Huang’s article in this proceedings) and a description of the determinant line bundle (see Section 5). We hope that this paper will entice researchers in CFT and Teichmüller theory to explore the rich connections between these fields.

1.2. Organization of the paper. In Section 2, we sketch the definition of two-dimensional conformal field theory and related notions and extract the analytic requirements of these definitions. We only provide a very general overview; the reader can consult [60] for more on this question. We also define the rigged moduli space, and introduce the question of which choice of riggings, which is the theme of this paper. In Section 3 we outline the basic ideas and results of quasiconformal Teichmüller theory. In Section 4 we sketch our results (in various combinations of authorship) on the correspondence between Teichmüller space and the rigged moduli space. We also define the sewing operation and outline our results on holomorphicity. Finally, we define the Weil-Petersson class Teichmüller space in genus g with n boundary curves. In Section 5 we define the decompositions of Fourier series which appear in the definition of conformal field theory, and define the determinant line bundle. We discuss our results on these decompositions in the context of quasisymmetric riggings, our results on the jump formula for quasidisks and Weil-Petersson class quasidisks, and how they show that the decompositions hold in the case of quasisymmetric riggings. Finally, we give some new results that outline the connection of the operator π (one operator through which the determinant line bundle can be defined) to the Grunsky operator in geometric function theory, and illustrate the relevance of the Weil-Petersson class for the determinant line bundle. In the final section we review the case for quasisymmetric or Weil-Petersson class riggings.

2. CONFORMAL FIELD THEORY

2.1. Notation. Let $\hat{\mathbb{C}}$ be the Riemann sphere, $\mathbb{D} = \mathbb{D}^+ = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z| < 1\}$, and $\mathbb{D}^- = \hat{\mathbb{C}} \setminus \overline{\mathbb{D}}$. For $r, s \in \mathbb{R}_+$ with $r < s$, let $\mathbb{A}_r^s = \{z \mid r < |z| < s\}$.

2.2. The rigged moduli space of CFT. In this section we give a definition of the moduli space of rigged Riemann surfaces arising in CFT [60, 68]. We then give a preliminary discussion on the ramifications of different choices of analytic categories in this definition. Throughout this section, the term “conformal” denotes one-to-one holomorphic maps (as opposed to locally one-to-one).

A Riemann surface is a complex manifold of complex-dimension one. Let g, k, l be positive integers. We say that a Riemann surface Σ is of type (g, k, l) if it has g handles, the boundary contains k punctures and has l borders homeomorphic to the circle, and no other boundary points. Although punctures and borders are not distinguishable topologically, they are distinguishable holomorphically: for example, by Liouville’s theorem the sphere with one puncture is homeomorphic but not biholomorphic to the disk.

Furthermore the term “border” has a precise meaning [1]. For our purposes, it suffices to say that the Riemann surface has a double, and its boundary is an analytic curve in the double. Let $\partial_i \Sigma$ be a border homeomorphic to \mathbb{S}^1 . A “collar chart” is a biholomorphism $\zeta_i : A_i \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_1^r$ where $r > 1$ and A_i is an open set in Σ bounded on one side by $\partial_i \Sigma$ and on the other by a simple closed analytic curve in Σ homotopic to $\partial_i \Sigma$. We furthermore require that the chart has a homeomorphic extension to $\partial_i \Sigma$ such that $\zeta_i(\partial_i \Sigma) = \mathbb{S}^1$. By Schwarz reflection the chart has a conformal extension to an open neighbourhood of the boundary curve $\partial_i \Sigma$ in the double. We will not have use for the double except in this definition; however, the extension to the boundary curve $\partial_i \Sigma$ will be used frequently without comment.

Definition 2.1. Let Σ be a Riemann surface.

- (1) Σ is a *bordered Riemann surface of type (g, n)* if it is of type $(g, 0, n)$. Such surfaces will be denoted Σ^B .

- (2) Σ is a *punctured Riemann surface of type (g, n)* if it is of type $(g, n, 0)$. Such surfaces will be denoted Σ^P and the punctures by p_1, \dots, p_n .
- (3) A connected component of the boundary of a bordered Riemann surface Σ^B is called a *boundary curve*. Denote the boundary curves by $\partial_i \Sigma^B$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$. Note that each boundary curve is homeomorphic to \mathbb{S}^1 . For a punctured surface, $\partial_i \Sigma^P = p_i$.

We will often treat the punctures of a Riemann surface as points in the Riemann surface, and similarly for the borders.

Remark 2.2. Every class of mappings considered in this paper has a unique continuous extension to the punctures or borders (whichever is relevant). This is an important technical point, but we will not repeat it in each special case.

There are two basic models of the rigged moduli space: as a collection of punctured Riemann surfaces with specified conformal maps onto neighborhoods of the punctures [68], or as a collection of bordered Riemann surfaces with boundary parametrizations [60]. We will refer to these as the puncture and border model respectively. In both cases, we will call the extra data (conformal maps or parametrizations) “riggings”. For now we will purposefully not specify the analytic category of the riggings.

Puncture model. Fix a punctured Riemann surface Σ^P of type (g, n) with punctures, p_1, \dots, p_n . Let \mathcal{A}^P denote a class of maps $f : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that $f(0) = 0$ and f is conformal.

Definition 2.3 (Rigging, puncture model). The class of riggings $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{A}^P, \Sigma^P)$ is the collection of n -tuples of conformal maps (f_1, \dots, f_n) such that (1) $f_i : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \Sigma^P$ is conformal, (2) $f_i(0) = p_i$, (3) the closures of the images do not overlap, (4) there are local biholomorphic coordinates ζ_i on an open neighbourhood of the closure of $f_i(\mathbb{D})$ such that $\zeta_i(p_i) = 0$ and $\zeta_i \circ f_i \in \mathcal{A}^P$.

Remark 2.4. For all the classes \mathcal{A}^P considered in this paper, if there is one normalized biholomorphic coordinate ζ_i at p_i such that $\zeta_i \circ f_i \in \mathcal{A}^P$, then every normalized biholomorphic coordinate defined on an open neighbourhood of $f_i(\mathbb{D})$ has this property. This is an important technical point, but we will take it for granted here.

Definition 2.5 (Rigged moduli space, puncture model). The $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{A}^P, \Sigma^P)$ -rigged moduli space of punctured Riemann surfaces is

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}^P(\mathcal{A}^P) = \{(\Sigma_1^P, f)\} / \sim$$

where Σ_1^P is a punctured Riemann surface, $f = (f_1, \dots, f_n) \in \mathcal{R}(\mathcal{A}^P, \Sigma^P)$, and $(\Sigma_1^P, f) \sim (\Sigma_2^P, g)$ if and only if there is a conformal bijection $\sigma : \Sigma_1^P \rightarrow \Sigma_2^P$ such that $g_i = \sigma \circ f_i$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$.

Remark 2.6. The condition that f_i are defined on the unit disk \mathbb{D} might conceivably be relaxed, e.g. one might consider germs of conformal maps at 0. Similarly, the condition that the closures of the domains do not intersect can be relaxed.

Border model: Let Σ^B be a bordered Riemann surface of type (g, n) . Let \mathcal{A}^B be a class of orientation preserving homeomorphisms $\phi : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$.

Definition 2.7 (Rigging, border model). The class of riggings $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{A}^B, \Sigma^B)$ is the collection of n -tuples of maps (ϕ_1, \dots, ϕ_n) such that (1) $\phi_i : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \partial_i \Sigma^B$ and (2) there is a collar chart ζ_i of each boundary curve $\partial_i \Sigma$ such that $\zeta_i \circ \phi_i \in \mathcal{A}^B$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$.

With respect to the orientation of $\partial_i \Sigma$ induced from Σ and the standard orientation of \mathbb{S}^1 , ϕ_i is orientation reversing. While mathematically this choice is arbitrary and of no importance, the choice we made is to match certain conventions in Teichmüller theory. In [45] the opposite choice was made by using collar charts onto annuli \mathbb{A}_r^1 .

Remark 2.8. Again, for all the choices of \mathcal{A}^B considered in this paper, if $\zeta_i \circ \phi_i \in \mathcal{A}^B$ for one collar chart, then it is in \mathcal{A}^B for all of them.

Definition 2.9 (Rigged moduli space, border model). The rigged moduli space of bordered Riemann surfaces is

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}^B(\mathcal{A}^B) = \{(\Sigma_1^B, \phi)\} / \sim$$

where Σ_1^B is a bordered Riemann surface, $\phi = (\phi_1, \dots, \phi_n) \in \mathcal{R}(\mathcal{A}^B, \Sigma^B)$, and $(\Sigma_1^B, \phi) \sim (\Sigma_2^B, \psi)$ if and only if there is a conformal bijection $\sigma : \Sigma_1^B \rightarrow \Sigma_2^B$ such that $\psi_i = \sigma \circ \phi_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$.

The question is, what are \mathcal{A}^P and \mathcal{A}^B ? This is a deep analytic question. The temptation to dismiss it is easily dispelled if one reflects on the analogous example of Fourier series. L^2 spaces allow the unfettered expression of the linear algebraic structure of Fourier series. Other choices of regularity of the functions (say, piecewise- C^1 or smooth) lead to theorems which bury simple algebraic ideas in a tangle of qualifications. On the other hand, the cost of choosing the setting in which the theorems have simple expressions is that the proofs get harder and the definitions more subtle, so that the work is done at the beginning. Our work is very much of this nature.

In the next section, we sketch the definition of conformal field theory, and then discuss the analytic conditions necessary for the realization of an example.

2.3. Definition of Conformal Field theory. We give very brief outlines of the definitions of CFT, weakly CFT and modular functor as originally given in Segal [60], with commentary on the analyticity requirements. See also [21, 24, 27]. We follow the expositions in [27, 60].

Recall from Subsection 2.2 that a rigged moduli space (border model) element is a conformal equivalence class of Riemann surfaces with parametrized boundary components. In addition to the ordering of the boundary components we now assign an element of $\{+, -\}$ to each boundary component and refer to this choice as the orientation. Moreover, we allow Riemann surfaces to be disconnected. In this subsection we temporarily use the term ‘‘rigged moduli space’’ in this generalized setting; in the remainder of the paper we will assume the Riemann surfaces are connected.

Let \mathcal{C} be the category defined as follows. The objects are finite ordered sets of copies of the unit circle \mathbb{S}^1 . Morphisms are elements of the rigged moduli space where the copies of \mathbb{S}^1 in the domain (codomain) parametrize the negatively (positively) oriented boundary components. Composition of morphisms is via the sewing operation as defined in Subsection 4.4. Let \mathcal{T} be the tensor category of complete locally convex topological complex vector spaces with nondegenerate bilinear forms. Morphisms are trace-class operators. A *conformal field theory* is a projective functor from \mathcal{C} to \mathcal{T} satisfying a number of axioms, see e.g. [27]. Chiral CFT refers to the holomorphic and antiholomorphic parts of CFT. Mathematically this is formalized below in the more general notion of a holomorphic weakly conformal field theory.

If Φ denotes a finite set of labels, let \mathcal{S}_Φ be the category whose objects are rigged moduli space elements where each boundary component of the Riemann surfaces is assigned a label from Φ . Morphisms are given by the sewing operation. A *holomorphic modular functor* is a holomorphic functor E from \mathcal{S}_Φ to the category of finite-dimensional vector spaces.

Given a holomorphic modular functor we can extend the category \mathcal{C} to a category \mathcal{C}_E where the morphisms are now pairs $([\Sigma, \phi], E([\Sigma, \phi]))$ where $[\Sigma, \phi]$ is a rigged moduli space element and $E([\Sigma, \phi])$ is the vector space specified by the modular functor. A *holomorphic weakly conformal field theory* is a functor U from \mathcal{C}_E to \mathcal{T} satisfying axioms analogous to those in the definition of a CFT. Full CFTs can be constructed from holomorphic weakly conformal field theories.

To make the definitions of a holomorphic modular functor and a holomorphic weakly conformal field theory rigorous, a number of holomorphicity requirements must be addressed, and these justify the relevance of quasiconformal Teichmüller in this context. It is crucial to understand that these requirements are hidden in the abstractness of the term ‘‘holomorphic functor’’. Explicitly they are:

- (1) The rigged moduli space is an infinite-dimensional complex manifold.
- (2) The sewing operation is holomorphic.
- (3) The vector spaces $E([\Sigma, \phi])$ form a holomorphic vector bundle over the rigged moduli space and the sewing operation is also holomorphic on the bundle level.
- (4) The determinant line bundle (see Section 5.1) is a one-dimensional example of a modular functor.
- (5) $U([\Sigma, \phi], E([\Sigma, \phi]))$ depends holomorphically on $([\Sigma, \phi], E([\Sigma, \phi]))$.

Items (1), (2) and (4) are not assumptions but are facts that must be proven prior to making the above definitions. Items (3) and (5) must be addressed in the construction of examples of holomorphic modular functors and holomorphic weakly conformal field theories.

To the authors' knowledge the notions of a holomorphic modular functor and a holomorphic weakly conformal field theory for genus greater than zero have never been studied in detail due to these infinite-dimensional holomorphicity issues involving boundary parametrizations. The results under review in this article address items (1) and (2) and more generally provide a natural analytic setting that enables rigorous study of these objects. Forthcoming papers will address item (4).

Remark 2.10. The original terminology of [60] is *modular functor* and *weakly conformal field theory*. Other authors have added the word “holomorphic” to make an important distinction from various notions of *topological modular functor* that have appeared in the literature (see for example [2, 4, 69]). To add to the confusion, the term “complex-analytic modular functor” (used in [4] and by others) is based on the finite-dimensional moduli space $\tilde{P}(g, n)$ mentioned in Section 1.

2.4. Which class of riggings? We now return to the question of what analytic conditions to place on the riggings.

For any choice of \mathcal{A}^P , there is a corresponding \mathcal{A}^B which makes the rigged moduli spaces of border and puncture type identical. Thus there is only one analytic condition to be chosen, but which one? Some choices in the literature are:

- (1) \mathcal{A}^B consists of analytic diffeomorphisms of \mathbb{S}^1 , and \mathcal{A}^P consists of maps which are conformal on \mathbb{D} holomorphic on some open neighbourhood of the closure of \mathbb{D} ;
- (2) \mathcal{A}^B consists of diffeomorphisms of \mathbb{S}^1 and \mathcal{A}^P consists of maps which are conformal on \mathbb{D} and extend diffeomorphically to the closure of \mathbb{D} ;
- (3) \mathcal{A}^P consists of quasimetric homeomorphisms of \mathbb{S}^1 and \mathcal{A}^B consists of conformal maps of \mathbb{D} with quasiconformal extensions to an open neighbourhood of the closure of \mathbb{D} ;
- (4) \mathcal{A}^P consists of Weil-Petersson class quasimetric maps, and \mathcal{A}^B consists of Weil-Petersson class quasiconformally extendible conformal maps.

We will explain the terms “quasimetric”, “quasiconformal”, and “WP-class” ahead. The first two choices are the most common in conformal field theory. The last two appear in Teichmüller theory, but in the context of conformal field theory/rigged moduli space, they appear almost exclusively in our own work. Many authors have suggested a connection between string theory and the universal Teichmüller space $T(\mathbb{D})$ (defined ahead); furthermore, there is a direct connection to representations of the Virasoro algebra since $T(\mathbb{D})$ can be identified with quasimetrics of the circle modulo Möbius maps of the circle. Quasimetrics and quasiconformal extendible maps frequently appear in those contexts. A (somewhat dated) review of some of the literature in this direction can be found in [40]. More recent references include [42, 62].

The WP-class quasimetrics are the correct analytic choice for the formulation of CFT. The quasimetrics are nevertheless an important class because that choice results in a link between quasiconformal Teichmüller theory and conformal field theory. The implications of these choices will be reviewed at the end of this paper, but we give a brief overview now.

If one chooses \mathcal{A}^P to be the quasimetrics, then (as we will see) the rigged moduli space is, up to a discrete group action, equal to the Teichmüller space of bordered surfaces. This choice is sufficient to endow the rigged moduli space with a (Banach manifold) complex structure, prove holomorphicity of sewing, and give holomorphic structures to some vector bundles over the rigged moduli space, but not the determinant line bundle. On the other hand, if one chooses \mathcal{A}^P to be the WP-class quasimetrics, then we can identify the rigged moduli space (up to a discrete group action) with the WP-class Teichmüller space. This choice is sufficient to endow the rigged moduli space with a (Hilbert manifold) complex structure, prove holomorphicity of sewing (currently work in progress by the authors), give holomorphic structure to vector bundles including the determinant line, and show the existence of sections (equivalently, determinants of certain operators) of the determinant line bundle.

The remainder of the paper is dedicated to a careful exposition of these statements.

3. QUASICONFORMAL MAPPINGS AND TEICHMÜLLER THEORY

Here we collect in a concise way some of the ideas of quasiconformal Teichmüller theory.

3.1. Differentials, quasiconformal mappings and the Beltrami equation. Quasiconformal Teichmüller theory was introduced by L. Bers [9, 10, 11]. Here we shall review some basic concepts from this theory which are crucial in the applications to CFT.

Definition 3.1. A *Beltrami differential* on Σ is a $(-1, 1)$ differential ω , i.e., a differential given in a local biholomorphic coordinate z by $\mu(z)d\bar{z}/dz$, such that μ is Lebesgue-measurable in every choice of coordinate and $\|\mu\|_\infty < 1$. The expression $\|\mu\|_\infty$ is well-defined, since μ transforms under a local biholomorphic change of parameter $w = g(z)$ according to the rule $\tilde{\mu}(g(z))\overline{g'(z)}g'(z)^{-1} = \mu(z)$ and thus $|\tilde{\mu}(g(z))| = |\mu(z)|$.

Denote the space of Beltrami differentials on Σ by $L^\infty_{(-1,1)}(\Sigma)_1$. The importance of the Beltrami differentials stems from the following fundamental partial differential equation in geometric function theory and Teichmüller theory.

Definition 3.2. Let Σ be a Riemann surface. The *Beltrami equation* is the differential equation given in local coordinates by $\bar{\partial}f = \omega\partial f$ where ω is a Beltrami differential.

In this connection, we have the important theorem, see e.g. [3]:

Theorem 3.3. *Given any Beltrami differential on a Riemann surface Σ , there exists a homeomorphism $f : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma_1$, onto a Riemann surface Σ_1 , which is absolutely continuous on lines and is a solution of the Beltrami equation almost everywhere. This solution is unique in the sense that given any other solution $\tilde{f} : \Sigma \rightarrow \tilde{\Sigma}_1$, there exists a biholomorphism $g : \Sigma_1 \rightarrow \tilde{\Sigma}_1$ such that $g \circ f = \tilde{f}$.*

The condition “absolutely continuous on lines” means that if f is written in local coordinates, in any closed rectangle in \mathbb{C} , f is absolutely continuous on almost every vertical and horizontal line. In particular, the partial derivatives exist almost everywhere and the statement that f satisfies the Beltrami equation is meaningful. It can be further shown that f is differentiable almost everywhere.

If $\|\omega\|_\infty = 0$, then f must be a biholomorphism.

Definition 3.4. The solutions of the Beltrami equation are called *quasiconformal mappings*.

If $f : X \rightarrow X_1$ is quasiconformal then, in terms of a local parameter z ,

$$\mu(f) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} / \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}$$

is called the *complex dilation* of f .

Although there are various equivalent definitions of quasiconformal mappings, for the purposes of this paper we will use Definition 3.4.

Given a Beltrami differential and the corresponding quasiconformal solution to the Beltrami equation $f : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma_1$, one can pull back the complex structure on Σ_1 to obtain a new complex structure on Σ . Thus, one can regard a Beltrami differential as a change of the complex structure on Σ .

3.2. Quasisymmetric maps and conformal welding. In this section we define the quasisymmetries of the circle. Quasisymmetries play a central role in Teichmüller theory [34, 36]. They arise as boundary values of quasiconformal maps. Recall the notation from Section 2.1.

Definition 3.5. An orientation-preserving homeomorphism h of \mathbb{S}^1 is called a *quasisymmetric mapping*, if there is a constant $k > 0$, such that for every α and every β not equal to a multiple of 2π , the inequality

$$\frac{1}{k} \leq \left| \frac{h(e^{i(\alpha+\beta)}) - h(e^{i\alpha})}{h(e^{i\alpha}) - h(e^{i(\alpha-\beta)})} \right| \leq k$$

holds. Let $\text{QS}(\mathbb{S}^1)$ be the set of quasisymmetric maps from \mathbb{S}^1 to \mathbb{S}^1 .

A useful property of quasisymmetries is the following:

Theorem 3.6. *The set of quasisymmetries form a group under composition, see e.g. [34].*

The following theorem, due to A. Beurling and L. Ahlfors [12] explains the importance of quasymmetric mappings in Teichmüller theory, see also [35, II.7].

Theorem 3.7. *A homeomorphism $h : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$ is quasymmetric if and only if there exists a quasiconformal map of the unit disk \mathbb{D} with boundary values h .*

Note that not every quasisyymetry is a diffeomorphism. Finally, the following theorem (see [34, III.1.4]) describes the classical conformal welding of disks.

Theorem 3.8. *If $h : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$ is quasymmetric then there exists conformal maps F and G from \mathbb{D}^+ and \mathbb{D}^- into complementary Jordan domains Ω^+ and Ω^- of $\hat{\mathbb{C}}$, with quasiconformal extensions to $\hat{\mathbb{C}}$ such that $(G^{-1} \circ F)|_{\mathbb{S}^1} = h$. Moreover, the Jordan curve separating Ω^+ and Ω^- is a quasicircle. F and G are determined uniquely up to simultaneous post-composition with a Möbius transformation.*

This theorem is originally due to A. Pfluger [41], and is now standard in Teichmüller theory [34]. It follows easily from the existence and uniqueness of solutions to the Beltrami equation. One also sees that in the case that h is a diffeomorphism, F and G in the theorem extend diffeomorphically to an open neighbourhood of the closure of the disk. The conformal welding theorem in the case of diffeomorphisms was also proved independently, some twenty-five years later, by A. A. Kirillov [30], but he is sometimes (inaccurately) attributed as the originator of the theorem.

3.3. Teichmüller space. We summarize here some of the basics of quasiconformal Teichmüller theory. A comprehensive treatment can be found for example in the books [34] and [36]. Although we restrict our attention to bordered surfaces of type (g, n) and punctured surfaces of type (g, n) to simplify our presentation, the theory applies to the Teichmüller space of any Riemann surface covered by the disk. The reader should be aware that most of the definitions and theorems hold in this general case, after a suitable treatment of the boundary and homotopies rel boundary.

Let Σ be a fixed base Riemann surface of border or puncture type (g, n) . Consider the set of triples (Σ, f_1, Σ_1) where Σ_1 is a Riemann surface, and $f_1 : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma_1$ is a quasiconformal mapping. We say that

$$(\Sigma, f_1, \Sigma_1) \sim_T (\Sigma, f_2, \Sigma_2)$$

if there exists a biholomorphism $\sigma : \Sigma_1 \rightarrow \Sigma_2$ such that $f_2^{-1} \circ \sigma \circ f_1$ is isotopic to the identity ‘rel $\partial\Sigma$ ’. Recall that the term ‘rel $\partial\Sigma$ ’ means that the isotopy is constant on punctures or borders $\partial\Sigma$; in particular it is the identity there.

Definition 3.9. The Teichmüller space of a Riemann surface Σ is

$$T(\Sigma) = \{(\Sigma, f_1, \Sigma_1)\} / \sim_T .$$

By Theorem 3.3 there is a map $\Phi_\Sigma : L_{(-1,1)}^\infty(\Sigma)_1 \rightarrow T(\Sigma)$ from the space of Beltrami differentials to the Teichmüller space, given by mapping a Beltrami differential $\mu d\bar{z}/dz$ to the corresponding quasiconformal solution of the Beltrami equation. The map Φ_Σ is called the *fundamental projection*.

A basic characterising theorem for the Teichmüller spaces is the following:

Theorem 3.10. *If Σ^P is a punctured surface of type (g, n) with $2g - 2 + n > 0$, then $T(\Sigma^P)$ is a $3g - 3 + n$ -dimensional complex manifold. In the case of a bordered surface Σ^B , $T(\Sigma^B)$ is an infinite-dimensional manifold with complex structure modeled on a complex Banach space.*

In fact, the latter claim holds for the Teichmüller space of any surface covered by the disk, by a theorem of Bers [9]. The more difficult border case follows from this general theorem.

There are two main constructions of the complex structure on Teichmüller space [34, 36]. One is through the Bers embedding of the Teichmüller space (by Schwarzian derivatives) into a space of invariant quadratic differentials on the disk. This is a global map onto an open subset of a Banach space. The other is by proving the existence of local holomorphic sections of the fundamental projection Φ (e.g. using the Ahlfors-Weill or Douady-Earle reflection), and thus a complex structure is obtained from the space of Beltrami differentials. This is much more delicate, since in some sense it must be

shown that the sections are transverse to the Teichmüller equivalence relation; it is closely related to the theory of so-called *harmonic Beltrami differentials* (which model the tangent space at any point). The two complex structures are equivalent.

The following two facts regarding this complex structure are essential for our purposes.

Theorem 3.11. *The fundamental projection $\Phi_\Sigma : L_{(-1,1)}^\infty(\Sigma)_1 \rightarrow T(\Sigma)$ is holomorphic and possesses local holomorphic sections through every point.*

An important special case is the Teichmüller space of the disk.

Definition 3.12. The *universal Teichmüller space* is the space $T(\mathbb{D}^+)$.

The disk \mathbb{D}^+ is often replaced with \mathbb{D}^- or the upper half plane. Nearly all Riemann surfaces are given by a quotient of the disk by a Fuchsian group. It is possible to model Teichmüller spaces of such surfaces as spaces of invariant Beltrami differentials or quadratic differentials. The universal Teichmüller space gets its name from the fact that it contains as open subsets the Teichmüller spaces of all Riemann surfaces covered by \mathbb{D}^+ . We mention in passing that it has been suggested that the universal Teichmüller space might serve as a basis for a non-perturbative formulation of closed bosonic string theory (see [20] and [40] for an overview and references).

We will see ahead that the Teichmüller space and the rigged moduli space are nearly the same. This “conformal field theoretic” view of Teichmüller theory is in some sense very different from the Fuchsian group picture; however, classical Teichmüller theory, together with our results, says that they are two models of the same space. It is therefore of great interest to investigate the relation between the algebraic structures obtained from the two pictures. To our knowledge there are no results concerning this relation in the literature.

3.4. Riemann moduli spaces. The *Riemann moduli space* $\mathcal{M}(\Sigma)$ of a Riemann surface Σ is the space of conformal equivalence classes of Riemann surfaces with the same topological type as Σ . To understand the complex structure on the moduli space, it is necessary to study its universal cover which is the Teichmüller space $T(\Sigma)$. The Teichmüller modular group $\text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ acts holomorphically, and properly discontinuously on $T(\Sigma)$. In the case of punctured surfaces the modular group is the mapping class group which is finitely generated by Dehn twists. The quotient $T(\Sigma)/\text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ is the moduli space, and this exhibits $\mathcal{M}(\Sigma)$ as an orbifold with complex structure inherited from its universal cover $T(\Sigma)$.

4. TEICHMÜLLER SPACE/RIGGED MODULI SPACE CORRESPONDENCE

If one assumes that the riggings are in the class of quasiconformally extendible mappings / quasisymmetries, then Radnell and Schippers showed in [45] that the quasiconformal Teichmüller space is, up to a discrete group action, the rigged moduli space. In this section we explain this connection, and some of its consequences for conformal field theory. We also define the Weil-Petersson class rigged moduli and Teichmüller spaces.

4.1. Spaces of riggings and their complex structures. We describe three classes of riggings in both the border and puncture model.

4.1.1. Analytic Riggings. We say that $\psi : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$ is an analytic diffeomorphism if it is the restriction to \mathbb{S}^1 of a biholomorphism of an open neighbourhood of \mathbb{S}^1 to an open neighbourhood of \mathbb{S}^1 . Denote the set of such maps by $A(\mathbb{S}^1)$.

The corresponding set of riggings in the puncture model is the set $A(\mathbb{D})$ of one-to-one holomorphic maps from \mathbb{D} to \mathbb{C} taking 0 to 0 and with a holomorphic one-to-one extension to a disk of radius $r > 1$.

For a punctured Riemann surface of type (g, n) , the corresponding space of riggings $\mathcal{R}(A(\mathbb{D}), \Sigma^P)$ can be given the structure of a complex (LB)-space, which is an inductive limit of Banach spaces [25, Appendix B]. The corresponding moduli space can be given a complex structure [44], but this infinite-dimensional structure can not be related to the Teichmüller space of bordered surfaces and this limits the connections between CFT and geometric function theory in general.

4.1.2. *Quasisymmetric and quasiconformally-extendible riggings.* In this section, we consider the class of riggings $\mathcal{R}(\text{QS}(\mathbb{S}^1), \Sigma^B)$ for a bordered surface Σ^B , and the corresponding puncture model. We now describe the equivalent class of riggings in the puncture model.

Definition 4.1. Let \mathcal{O}^{qc} be the set of injective holomorphic maps $\phi : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that $\phi(0) = 0$ and ϕ extends quasiconformally to an open neighborhood of $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$ (and thus to all of \mathbb{C}).

The set \mathcal{O}^{qc} can be identified with an open subset of a Banach space. Define

$$A_1^\infty(\mathbb{D}) = \{\phi(z) : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \mid \phi \text{ holomorphic, } \|\phi\|_{1,\infty} = \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} (1 - |z|^2) |\phi(z)| < \infty\}.$$

This is a Banach space with the norm given in the definition. Following [46] based on results of L.-P. Teo [67] we now define an embedding of \mathcal{O}^{qc} into a Banach space:

$$\begin{aligned} \chi : \mathcal{O}^{\text{qc}} &\longrightarrow A_1^\infty(\mathbb{D}) \oplus \mathbb{C} \\ f &\longmapsto \left(\frac{f''}{f'}, f'(0) \right). \end{aligned}$$

The Banach space direct-sum norm on $A_1^\infty(\mathbb{D}) \oplus \mathbb{C}$ is defined by $\|(\phi, c)\| = \|\phi\|_{1,\infty} + |c|$.

Theorem 4.2 ([46, Theorem 3.1]). *χ is one-to-one, and the image is open. In particular, $A_1^\infty(\mathbb{D}) \oplus \mathbb{C}$ induces a complex Banach manifold structure on \mathcal{O}^{qc} via χ .*

Two of the authors showed that \mathcal{O}^{qc} -type riggings forms a Banach manifold.

Theorem 4.3 ([46]). *Let Σ^P be a punctured Riemann surface of type (g, n) . $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{O}^{\text{qc}}, \Sigma^P)$ is a complex Banach manifold locally modeled on \mathcal{O}^{qc} .*

The following generalization of Theorem 3.7 for boundary curves of a Riemann surface holds. It is based on the conformal welding theorem (Theorem 3.8). Using Definition 2.7 and Remark 2.7 the notion of a quasisymmetric map from \mathbb{S}^1 to $\partial_i \Sigma^B$ is well defined.

Theorem 4.4 ([45]). *Let Σ^B be a bordered Riemann surface, with boundary curve $\partial_i \Sigma$ homeomorphic to \mathbb{S}^1 . A map $h : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \partial_i \Sigma^B$ is a quasisymmetry if and only if h has a quasiconformal extension to a map from an annulus \mathbb{A}_1^r to a collar of $\partial_i \Sigma^B$.*

From this it can be shown that the puncture model and border model of the rigged moduli spaces are bijective as sets (Theorem 4.25). In fact, they are biholomorphic.

4.1.3. *WP-class quasisymmetries.* We first define this class of riggings in the puncture picture. The Weil-Petersson class quasisymmetries of the circle were introduced independently by H. Guo [19], G. Cui [14] and L. Takhtajan and L.-P. Teo [66]. In brief, they arise from an attempt to model the Teichmüller space on L^2 Beltrami differentials (note that the differentials must be both L^2 and L^∞ bounded). More background is given in Section 4.3 ahead.

The Bergman space is the Hilbert space

$$A_1^2(\mathbb{D}) = \left\{ \phi \in \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{D}) : \|\phi\|_2^2 = \iint_{\mathbb{D}} |\phi|^2 dA < \infty \right\}$$

which is a vector subspace of $A_1^\infty(\mathbb{D})$. The inclusion map from $A_1^2(\mathbb{D})$ to $A_1^\infty(\mathbb{D})$ is bounded [66, Chapter II Lemma 1.3].

Definition 4.5. Let

$$\mathcal{O}_{\text{WP}}^{\text{qc}} = \{f \in \mathcal{O}^{\text{qc}} : f''/f' \in A_1^2(\mathbb{D})\}.$$

We call elements of this space WP-class quasiconformally extendible maps of \mathbb{D} .

Theorem 4.6. [49, Theorem 2.3] *The inclusion map from $A_1^2(\mathbb{D}) \rightarrow A_1^\infty(\mathbb{D})$ is continuous. Furthermore $\chi(\mathcal{O}_{\text{WP}}^{\text{qc}})$ is an open subset of the Hilbert space $A_1^2(\mathbb{D}) \oplus \mathbb{C}$ and thus $\mathcal{O}_{\text{WP}}^{\text{qc}}$ inherits a Hilbert manifold structure. The inclusion map $\iota : \mathcal{O}_{\text{WP}}^{\text{qc}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^{\text{qc}}$ is holomorphic.*

Remark 4.7. Although the inclusion map is continuous, the topology of $\mathcal{O}_{\text{WP}}^{\text{qc}}$ is not the relative topology inherited from \mathcal{O}^{qc} .

We now define the space of corresponding riggings in the border picture which we denote by $\text{QS}_{\text{WP}}(\mathbb{S}^1)$. Recall Section 2.1 and Definition 3.5. Briefly, a map $h : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$ is in $\text{QS}_{\text{WP}}(\mathbb{S}^1)$ if the corresponding welding maps (see Theorem 3.8) are in $\mathcal{O}_{\text{WP}}^{\text{qc}}$. For $h \in \text{QS}(\mathbb{S}^1)$ let $w_\mu(h) : \mathbb{D}^- \rightarrow \mathbb{D}^-$ be a quasiconformal extension of h with dilatation μ (such an extension exists by the Ahlfors-Beurling extension theorem). Furthermore, let $w^\mu : \hat{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{C}}$ be the quasiconformal map with dilatation μ on \mathbb{D}^- and 0 on \mathbb{D}^+ , with normalization $w^\mu(0) = 0$, $w^{\mu'}(0) = 1$ and $w^\mu(\infty) = \infty$ and set

$$F(h) = w^\mu|_{\mathbb{D}^+}.$$

It is a standard fact that $F(h)$ is independent of the choice of extension w_μ .

Definition 4.8. We define the subset $\text{QS}_{\text{WP}}(\mathbb{S}^1)$ of $\text{QS}(\mathbb{S}^1)$ by

$$\text{QS}_{\text{WP}}(\mathbb{S}^1) = \{h \in \text{QS}(\mathbb{S}^1) : F(h) \in \mathcal{O}_{\text{WP}}^{\text{qc}}\},$$

and call elements of $\text{QS}_{\text{WP}}(\mathbb{S}^1)$ Weil-Petersson (or WP)-class quasisymmetries

The WP-class quasisymmetries can also be characterized in terms of the existence of quasiconformal extensions with L^2 Beltrami differentials with respect to the hyperbolic metric.

Theorem 4.9 ([14, 19, 66]). *Let $\phi \in \text{QS}(\mathbb{S}^1)$. The following statements are equivalent: (1) $\phi \in \text{QS}_{\text{WP}}(\mathbb{S}^1)$; (2) ϕ has a quasiconformal extension to \mathbb{D}^- (or \mathbb{D}^+) with Beltrami differential μ satisfying*

$$(4.1) \quad \iint_{\mathbb{D}^-} \frac{|\mu(\zeta)|^2}{(1-|\zeta|^2)^2} dA_\zeta < \infty;$$

(3) $F(\phi)$ has a quasiconformal extension with Beltrami differential satisfying (4.1).

Finally, we mention the following result which seems to be proven for the first time by G. Cui [14].

Theorem 4.10. *The WP-class quasisymmetries $\text{QS}_{\text{WP}}(\mathbb{S}^1)$ are a topological group under composition.*

Remark 4.11. The quasisymmetries do not form a topological group; composition on the left is continuous but composition on the right is not [34].

The authors showed that many of these results extend to bordered surfaces of type (g, n) . One such result is the following.

Theorem 4.12. [49] *Let Σ^P be a punctured Riemann surface of type (g, n) . $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{O}_{\text{WP}}^{\text{qc}}, \Sigma^P)$ is a Hilbert manifold locally modelled on $\mathcal{O}_{\text{WP}}^{\text{qc}}$.*

The chain of containments for the riggings is as follows:

$$\mathbb{A}(\mathbb{S}^1) \subsetneq \text{QS}_{\text{WP}}(\mathbb{S}^1) \subsetneq \text{QS}(\mathbb{S}^1) \subsetneq \text{Homeo}(\mathbb{S}^1)$$

which implies that

$$\mathcal{R}(\mathbb{A}(\mathbb{S}^1), \Sigma^B) \subsetneq \mathcal{R}(\text{QS}_{\text{WP}}(\mathbb{S}^1), \Sigma^B) \subsetneq \mathcal{R}(\text{QS}(\mathbb{S}^1), \Sigma^B)$$

and similarly for the puncture model of rigged moduli space.

4.2. The CFT rigged moduli space is Teichmüller space. Two of the authors [45] showed that the rigged moduli space $\widetilde{M}^B(\Sigma^B)$ introduced by CFT is in fact equal to the classical $T^B(\Sigma^B)$ quotiented by a holomorphic discrete group action. We strongly emphasize that this is only true when quasisymmetric parametrizations are used. There is no Teichmüller space of bordered surfaces based on diffeomorphisms or analytic parametrizations in the literature.

The basic idea is the following. Let Σ^B be the fixed bordered base surface for the Teichmüller space $T^B(\Sigma^B)$. Now fix a base parametrization $\tau = (\tau_1, \dots, \tau_n)$, where $\tau_i : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \partial_i \Sigma$ are quasisymmetric. Take any $[\Sigma^B, f, \Sigma_1^B] \in T^B(\Sigma^B)$. The composition $\tau \circ f|_{\partial \Sigma}$ is a parametrization of Σ_1^B . Because f is quasiconformal its boundary values are quasisymmetric and so $f \circ \tau|_{\mathbb{S}^1}$ is again quasisymmetric.

In order to forget the data of the marking maps in Teichmüller space we need to quotient by a certain mapping class group. Define $\text{PModI}(\Sigma^B)$ to be the group of equivalence classes of quasiconformal maps

from Σ^B which are the identity on $\partial\Sigma^B$. Two such quasiconformal maps are equivalent if they are homotopic via a homotopy which is constant on the boundary. The mapping class group acts on the Teichmüller space via composition: for $[\rho] \in \text{PModI}(\Sigma^B)$, $[\rho][\Sigma^B, f, \Sigma_1^B] = [\Sigma^B, f \circ \rho^{-1}, \Sigma_1^B]$.

After taking the quotient by $\text{PModI}(\Sigma^B)$, the information of the marking map on the boundary which remains is precisely the data of the parametrization.

Theorem 4.13. [45, Theorems 5.2, 5.3] *The mapping class group $\text{PModI}(\Sigma^B)$ acts properly discontinuously and fixed-point freely by biholomorphisms on $T^B(\Sigma^B)$. The quotient is $\widetilde{M}^B(\Sigma^B)$, and so this rigged moduli space inherits the structure of an infinite-dimensional complex Banach manifold from $T^B(\Sigma^B)$.*

It will be shown ahead that the puncture model of rigged moduli space is bijective to the border model, (Theorem 4.25), so it also inherits a complex Banach manifold structure. Finally, we observe the following consequence of the Theorem 4.13 for Teichmüller theory.

Theorem 4.14 ([47]). *Let Σ^B be a bordered Riemann surface of type (g, n) and let Σ^P be a punctured surface of type (g, n) obtained by sewing on n punctured disks. The Teichmüller space $T(\Sigma^B)$ is a holomorphic fiber space over the (finite-dimensional) base $T(\Sigma^P)$. The fibre over any point $[\Sigma^P, f_1, \Sigma_1^P] \in T(\Sigma^P)$ is $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{O}^{\text{qc}}, \Sigma_1^P)$. Furthermore, the complex structure of $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{O}^{\text{qc}}, \Sigma_1^P)$ agrees with the restriction of the complex structure of the total space $T(\Sigma^B)$.*

We will describe the operation of sewing on caps in detail in Section 4.4 ahead. Theorem 4.14 is a consequence of the correspondence and the conformal field theoretic idea of rigging. The holomorphicity of the fibration and its agreement with the complex structure of $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{O}^{\text{qc}}, \Sigma_1^P)$ is non-trivial and is based on a method of constructing coordinates on the rigged moduli space via Gardiner-Schiffer variation in Radnell's thesis [44].

4.3. Weil-Petersson class Teichmüller space. On finite-dimensional Teichmüller spaces (those of finite genus punctured Riemann surfaces), the so-called Weil-Petersson pairing of Beltrami differentials defines a Riemannian metric which is automatically well-defined. On infinite-dimensional Teichmüller spaces, this pairing is not finite in general, as was observed by S. Nag and A. Verjovsky [38]. G. Cui [14], H. Guo [19], and L. Takhtajan and L.-P. Teo [66] independently defined a subset of the universal Teichmüller space on which the Weil-Petersson pairing is finite. Furthermore, it is a Hilbert manifold. We will not discuss the Weil-Petersson metric in this paper, except to mention in passing that it is of significant interest in Teichmüller theory.

The Weil-Petersson Teichmüller space has attracted a great deal of attention [15, 18, 22, 33, 65, 66, 70]. Up until recently, the only example of Teichmüller spaces with convergent Weil-Petersson pairing, aside from the finite dimensional Teichmüller spaces, was the Weil-Petersson universal Teichmüller space. In a series of papers [48, 49, 50, 51] the authors defined a Weil-Petersson Teichmüller space of bordered surfaces of type (g, n) , based on the fiber structure on Teichmüller space derived from the rigged moduli space (Theorem 4.14). M. Yanagishita independently gave a definition which includes these surfaces, based on the Bers embedding of $L^2 \cap L^\infty$ Beltrami differentials into an open subset of the quadratic differentials, using the Fuchsian group point of view [71]. By results of [50], these must be the same space. These complex structures are also very likely equivalent, as they are in the classical L^∞ case by Theorem 4.14, but this has not yet been demonstrated. We also described the tangent space in terms of infinitesimal Beltrami differentials [51].

We now define the Weil-Petersson class Teichmüller space.

Definition 4.15. Let Σ^B be a bordered Riemann surface of type (g, n) . The Weil-Petersson class Teichmüller space is

$$T_{\text{WP}}(\Sigma^B) = \{\Sigma^B, f, \Sigma_1^B\} / \sim$$

where $f : \Sigma^B \rightarrow \Sigma_1^B$ is a quasiconformal map whose boundary values are WP-class quasisymmetries, and two elements are equivalent $(\Sigma^B, f_1, \Sigma_1^B) \sim (\Sigma^B, f_2, \Sigma_2^B)$ if and only if there is a biholomorphism $\sigma : \Sigma_1^B \rightarrow \Sigma_2^B$ such that $f_2^{-1} \circ \sigma \circ f_1$ is homotopic to the identity rel boundary.

Weil-Petersson class quasisympmetries between borders of Riemann surfaces are defined using collar charts and ideal boundaries. For details see [48]. We have

Theorem 4.16 ([50]). *Let Σ^B and Σ_1^B be bordered Riemann surfaces of type (g, n) . Let $f : \Sigma^B \rightarrow \Sigma_1^B$ be a quasiconformal map whose boundary values are WP-class quasisympmetries. There is a quasiconformal map $F : \Sigma^B \rightarrow \Sigma_1^B$ which is homotopic to f rel boundary and has hyperbolically L^2 Beltrami differential in the sense of equation (4.1).*

In particular, any $[\Sigma, f_1, \Sigma_1^B] \in T_{\text{WP}}(\Sigma^B)$ has a representative with hyperbolically L^2 Beltrami differential.

Thus our definition of the Weil-Petersson class Teichmüller space agrees with the definition of Yanagishita [71].

Theorem 4.17 ([48]). *Let Σ^B be a bordered surface of type (g, n) . The Weil-Petersson class Teichmüller space is a complex Hilbert manifold.*

Remark 4.18. We also showed that the tangent space is modelled by so-called L^2 harmonic Beltrami differentials, and therefore the Weil-Petersson pairing of Beltrami differentials (which defines a Hermitian metric) is finite [51].

The space $T_{\text{WP}}(\Sigma^B)$ is a cover of the rigged moduli space. We define the mapping class group action on $T_{\text{WP}}(\Sigma^B)$ as in Section 4.2, but restricting to WP-class quasiconformal maps.

Theorem 4.19 ([48]). *The mapping class groups acts properly discontinuously and fixed-point freely by biholomorphisms on $T_{\text{WP}}(\Sigma^B)$. The quotient is $\widetilde{M}^B(\Sigma^B)$, and so the rigged moduli space $\mathcal{R}(\text{QS}_{\text{WP}}, \Sigma^B)$, inherits the structure of an infinite-dimensional complex Hilbert manifold from $T_{\text{WP}}(\Sigma^B)$. The same holds for $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{O}_{\text{WP}}^{\text{qc}}, \Sigma^P)$.*

4.4. The sewing operation. The central geometric operation in CFT is the *sewing operation* which is materialised when two rigged Riemann surfaces are joined along a boundary curve by using the riggings. The algebraic structure of CFT is encoded geometrically by the sewing operation as a map between rigged moduli spaces. Define $J : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$ by $J(z) = 1/z$.

Definition 4.20. The sewing operation between the rigged Riemann surfaces (Σ_1^B, ψ^1) and (Σ_2^B, ψ^2) is defined as follows: For boundary curves $\partial_i \Sigma_1^B$ and $\partial_j \Sigma_2^B$, for fixed i and j , define $\Sigma_1^B \#_{ij} \Sigma_2^B = (\Sigma_1^B \sqcup \Sigma_2^B) / \sim$, where two boundary points $p_1 \in \partial_i \Sigma_1^B$ and $p_2 \in \partial_j \Sigma_2^B$ are equivalent if and only if $p_2 = (\psi_j^2 \circ J \circ (\psi_i^1)^{-1})(p_1)$. The role of the reciprocal is to produce an orientation reversing map.

There is a natural way to make $\Sigma_1^B \#_{ij} \Sigma_2^B$ into a topological space. If ψ_i^1 and ψ_j^2 are analytic parametrizations then $\Sigma_1^B \#_{ij} \Sigma_2^B$ becomes a Riemann surface in a standard way using ψ_1 and ψ_2 to produce charts on the seam. See for example L. Ahlfors and D. Sario [1, Section II.3D]. However this can be done in much greater generality using quasisympmetric parametrizations.

Conformal welding (Theorem 3.8) was previously used by two of the authors to sew Riemann surfaces using quasisympmetric boundary identifications.

Theorem 4.21. [45, Section 3] *If ψ^1 and ψ^2 are quasisympmetric riggings then $\Sigma_1^B \#_{ij} \Sigma_2^B$ has a unique complex structure such that the inclusions of Σ_1^B and Σ_2^B are holomorphic.*

A useful special case is the sewing of caps onto a bordered surface Σ^B of type (g, n) to obtain a punctured surface of type (g, n) . The punctured disk $\overline{\mathbb{D}}_0 = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid 0 < |z| \leq 1\}$ will be considered as a bordered Riemann surface whose boundary is parametrized by $z \mapsto 1/z$.

Let $\tau = (\tau_1, \dots, \tau_n)$ be a quasisympmetric rigging of Σ^B . At each boundary curve $\partial_i \Sigma^B$ we sew in the punctured disk $\overline{\mathbb{D}}_0$ using τ_i as described above. We denote the simultaneous sewing by $\Sigma^B \#_{\tau} (\overline{\mathbb{D}}_0)^n$ and let $\Sigma^P = \Sigma^B \#_{\tau} (\overline{\mathbb{D}}_0)^n$ be the resultant punctured surface. The images of the punctured disks in Σ^P will be called *caps*. We can remember the rigging data by defining a homeomorphism $\tilde{\tau} : \overline{\mathbb{D}}_0 \rightarrow \Sigma^P$ by

$$\tilde{\tau}(z) = \begin{cases} z, & z \in \mathbb{D}_0 \\ \tau(z), & z \in \mathbb{S}^1 \end{cases}$$

Note that $\tilde{\tau}$ is holomorphic on \mathbb{D} and thus defines a rigging in the puncture model.

Remark 4.22. Conversely, given a puncture type rigging $f_i : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \Sigma^P$, $f_i|_{\mathbb{S}^1}$ is a border-type rigging of $\Sigma^P \setminus \text{caps}$.

Definition 4.23. For any class of parametrization for which sewing is defined we let $\mathcal{E} : \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}^B(\Sigma^B) \rightarrow \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}^P(\Sigma^P)$ be given by $\mathcal{E}(\Sigma^B, \tau) = (\Sigma^P, \tilde{\tau})$. The inverse of this map is defined by cutting out the image of the disk using the rigging and remembering the rigging on the boundary \mathbb{S}^1 .

It is straightforward to check that \mathcal{E} and its inverse are well defined maps on moduli space.

After sewing using a quasisymmetric parametrization, the seam in the new punctured surface is a highly irregular curve known as a quasicircle. Curves usually called ‘‘fractal’’ are quasicircles. For the purpose of this paper, we define a quasicircle as follows.

Definition 4.24. A quasidisk in a compact Riemann surface Σ is an open connected subset Ω of Σ such that there is a local biholomorphic coordinate $\zeta : U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ so that U contains the closure of Ω and $\zeta(\Omega) = f(\mathbb{D})$ for some $f \in \mathcal{O}^{\text{qc}}$. A quasicircle is the boundary of a quasidisk. If the corresponding f is in $\mathcal{O}_{\text{WP}}^{\text{qc}}$, we refer to it as a WP-class quasicircle.

In punctured Riemann surfaces we do not alter the definition and apply it as though the puncture is filled in (if necessary one can refer to punctured quasidisks with the obvious meaning). The complement of a quasidisk in the Riemann sphere is also a quasidisk. In the case of Weil-Petersson class riggings, the boundary curve is more regular, in fact rectifiable [52].

Theorem 4.25. *The map \mathcal{E} defines bijections between the border and puncture models of the moduli space for each the three different classes of parametrizations, analytic, quasisymmetric and WP-class quasisymmetric.*

It is straightforward to check that the sewing operation gives a well-defined map between moduli spaces. Working on the Teichmüller space level, the holomorphicity of the sewing operation follows quite naturally.

Theorem 4.26 ([45]). *The sewing operation on the quasisymmetrically rigged moduli space of bordered surfaces is holomorphic. Similarly, the sewing operation on \mathcal{O}^{qc} -rigged punctured moduli space is holomorphic.*

Work in progress by the authors indicates that sewing is a holomorphic operation in Weil-Petersson class Teichmüller space.

5. ANALYTIC SETTING FOR THE DETERMINANT LINE BUNDLE

The central charge (or conformal anomaly) plays an important role in the physics, algebra and geometry of CFT. Geometrically it is encoded by the determinant line bundle over the rigged moduli space. See [25, 60].

The determinant line bundle arises from decompositions of functions on the boundaries of the Riemann surfaces into Fourier series with positive and negative parts. Typically, the determinant line bundle is defined using analytic riggings. In fact, quasisymmetric mappings are exactly the largest class of riggings for which these decompositions are defined. The determinant line bundle itself requires restricting to WP-class quasisymmetric riggings, and these mappings arise quite naturally from the definition of the determinant line bundle. We will see this in the next few sections.

In Section 5.1, we define the relevant spaces of decompositions of Fourier series. One of our main contributions is our recognition of the role of the Dirichlet spaces. In Section 5.2, we outline some of our results on the jump formula in the setting of quasicircles and WP-class quasicircles. This is a key tool for investigating the decompositions in the puncture setting. In Section 5.3, we describe the Segal-Wilson universal Grassmannian, which by results of S. Nag and D. Sullivan [37] can be seen as a generalization of the classical period map for compact surfaces to the case of the disk. We also describe the relation of the projections described in Section 5.1 to the Grunsky operator, a classical

construction in geometric function theory. We show that the quasisymmetries are the largest class of riggings preserving the $H^{1/2}$ space of the boundary of a Riemann surface, and that the Fredholm property of the operator defining the determinant lines requires the use of quasisymmetric riggings and the existence of holomorphic sections of the determinant line bundle requires the WP-class riggings.

5.1. Decompositions of Fourier series and the determinant line bundle. We will decompose Fourier series of functions on $\partial_i \Sigma^B$ into positive and negative parts. The Fourier series themselves are obtained by pulling back the boundary values to the circle \mathbb{S}^1 . We first define the analytic class of the boundary values.

Definition 5.1. Let Σ^B be a bordered Riemann surface of type (g, n) . Denote the complex Sobolev space $H^{1/2}(\partial_i \Sigma^B)$ by $\mathcal{H}(\partial_i \Sigma^B)$.

This can be defined precisely and conformally invariantly using the definition of border [1], or by considering the boundary as an analytic curve in the double of Σ^B . So the statement that $h \in \mathcal{H}(\partial_i \Sigma^B)$ is equivalent to the condition that for a fixed collar chart ζ_i of each boundary $\partial_i \Sigma$, the function $h \circ \zeta_i^{-1}$ is in $H^{1/2}(\mathbb{S}^1)$ (and this characterization is independent of ζ_i).

Remark 5.2 (On this choice of function space). The space $\mathcal{H}(\partial_i \Sigma^B)$ is the largest function space on the boundary for which the determinant line bundle arising from decompositions can be defined. See Huang [25, Corollary D.3.2., Theorem D.3.3.]. We will return to this point ahead.

If we restrict to the circle, we get a familiar special case in classical complex analysis. Namely, $\mathcal{H}(\mathbb{S}^1)$ is the set of functions $h : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ in $L^2(\mathbb{S}^1)$ such that the Fourier series $h(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h_n e^{in\theta}$ satisfies

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |n| |h_n|^2 < \infty.$$

The subset of real-valued elements of $\mathcal{H}(\mathbb{S}^1)$ (equivalently, those such that $h_n = \overline{h_{-n}}$ for all n) is denoted by $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}(\mathbb{S}^1)$.

Let $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{D}^{\pm})$ denote the Dirichlet spaces of \mathbb{D}^{\pm} . These spaces consist of the holomorphic functions on \mathbb{D}^{\pm} with finite Dirichlet energy, that is,

$$\iint_{\mathbb{D}^{\pm}} |h'|^2 dA < \infty.$$

We will assume that elements of $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{D}^-)$ are holomorphic at ∞ and vanish there. It is a classical fact that one has

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{D}^+) &= \left\{ h \in \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{S}^1) : h = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h_n e^{in\theta} \right\} \\ \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{D}^-) &= \left\{ h \in \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{S}^1) : h = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} h_n e^{in\theta} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

by replacing $e^{i\theta}$ with z . In this section, we will use the convention that the constant term always belongs in $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{D}^+)$. Thus we have the canonical decomposition

$$(5.1) \quad \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{S}^1) = \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{D}^+) \oplus \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{D}^-),$$

and therefore, from now on we do not comment on the restriction or extension to simplify notation. Let $P(\mathbb{D}^{\pm}) : \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{S}^1) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{D}^{\pm})$ denote the projection onto the components.

Given a function g , define the composition map \mathcal{C}_g by $\mathcal{C}_g(h) = h \circ g$ in any appropriate setting. We have the following result.

Theorem 5.3. *Let Σ^B be a bordered Riemann surface of type (g, n) and let $\phi = (\phi_1, \dots, \phi_n) \in \mathcal{R}(\text{QS}(\mathbb{S}^1), \Sigma^B)$. For each i , the map $\mathcal{C}_{\phi_i} : \mathcal{H}(\partial_i \Sigma) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{S}^1)$ is a bounded isomorphism.*

Proof. This follows from the characterization in terms of collar charts ζ_i and [52, Theorem 2.2], together with the conformal invariance of Dirichlet space. \square

Remark 5.4. Theorem 5.16 ahead is almost enough in place of [52, Theorem 2.2], but it does not control the constant term; this is more delicate and requires a Poincaré inequality.

We examine the decompositions of the Fourier series on the boundary. Let $(\Sigma^B, (\phi_1, \dots, \phi_n))$ be a rigged bordered surface. Using the decomposition (5.1) we can make sense of Fourier series for functions on the boundary as follows:

Definition 5.5. For any boundary curve $\partial_i \Sigma^B$, define

$$F_{\pm}(\partial_i \Sigma^B) = \{h \in \mathcal{H}(\partial_i \Sigma^B) : h \circ \phi_i \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{D}^{\mp})\}.$$

Here “F” stands for “Fourier series”. In other words, we use the riggings to enable the definition of a Fourier series for functions on the boundary, and then we obtain decompositions of those Fourier series into plus or minus parts. Recall that by construction, all our boundary parametrizations are negatively oriented, and this explains the \mp in the definition of F_{\pm} . In CFT it is customary to use both positively and negatively oriented boundary parametrizations, but in studying the analytic issues we can ignore this extra data and its effect on where the constants appear in F_{\pm} .

From our results outlined above we have the following result.

Theorem 5.6. *The projection operators*

$$P(\partial_i \Sigma^B)_{\pm} : \mathcal{H}(\partial_i \Sigma^B) \longrightarrow F_{\pm}(\partial_i \Sigma^B)$$

are bounded and given by

$$P(\partial_i \Sigma^B)_{\pm} = \mathcal{C}_{\phi_i^{-1}} \circ P(\mathbb{D}^{\mp}) \circ \mathcal{C}_{\phi_i}.$$

The formula for the operators is more or less obvious. However an analytic proof requires among other things the boundedness of the composition operator \mathcal{C}_{ϕ_i} on the space $\mathcal{H}(\partial_i \Sigma)$ (see Theorem 5.3).

Define the Dirichlet space of holomorphic functions on Σ^B to be

$$\mathcal{D}(\Sigma^B) = \left\{ h : \Sigma^B \rightarrow \mathbb{C} : h \text{ holomorphic and } \iint_{\Sigma^B} dh \wedge \overline{dh} < \infty \right\}.$$

The determinant line bundle will be defined using the operator

$$\begin{aligned} \pi : \mathcal{D}(\Sigma^B) &\longrightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^n F_{+}(\partial_i \Sigma^B) \\ g &\longmapsto (P(\partial_1 \Sigma^B)_{+}(g|_{\partial_1 \Sigma^B}), \dots, P(\partial_n \Sigma^B)_{+}(g|_{\partial_n \Sigma^B})) \end{aligned}$$

Next we define the determinant line (see [25, Appendix D] for details).

Definition 5.7. The determinant line associated to the rigged Riemann surface (Σ^B, ϕ) is the line

$$\text{Det}(\pi) = \text{Det}(\ker(\pi))^* \otimes \text{Det}(\text{coker}(\pi)).$$

where Det of a k -dimensional vector space is its k th exterior power. These lines should be \mathbb{Z}_2 graded but this is not important for our current discussions.

Remark 5.8. In [27, Appendix D], Huang defines the operator π on holomorphic functions with smooth extensions to $\partial \Sigma^B$, and then in Proposition D.3.3. extends it to the completion of these functions in the Sobolev space $H^s(\Sigma^B)$ for all $s \geq 1$. It can be shown, that for $s = 1$ this is precisely $\mathcal{D}(\Sigma^B)$. Thus we have a very satisfying connection with classical function theory. Note also that $\mathcal{D}(\Sigma^B)$ is manifestly conformally invariant.

The boundary values of elements of $\mathcal{D}(\Sigma^B)$ are in $H^{1/2}(\partial_i \Sigma^B)$ for all i . In fact, up to topological obstructions, $H^{1/2}(\partial \Sigma^B)$ is exactly the boundary values of the complex harmonic Dirichlet space.

Definition 5.7 requires that π is Fredholm, which holds for quasisymmetric riggings. See Theorem 5.22 for the case of genus zero and one boundary curve. For analytic boundary parametrizations this is shown in [27, Theorem D.3.3].

In the analytic case, the determinant lines form a holomorphic line bundle.

Theorem 5.9. *The determinant lines form a holomorphic line bundle over the rigged moduli space $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}^B(A(\mathbb{S}^1))$.*

Previously this has only been studied in the case of analytic riggings. In genus-zero this was proved first by Huang [25] and in higher-genus by Radnell [44]. As well as the issues pointed out in Section 2.3, how to define the determinant line over a rigged moduli space element is non-trivial. In genus-zero (and one), there are obvious canonical representatives of each conformal equivalence class of surface, but in higher-genus the universal Teichmüller curve must be used, and the det line bundle should be thought of as lying over this space. The case of WP-class riggings is under consideration by the authors. We conjecture that the determinant line bundle is a holomorphic line bundle in this case.

5.2. The Plemelj-Sokhotski jump formula. The decompositions in the previous section are closely related to the Plemelj-Sokhotski jump formula. Furthermore, Huang [25] showed that the cokernel of π can be computed in genus zero through the use of the jump formula (note that this is interesting only if one carries the constants through). Radnell [44] showed that these techniques extend to higher genus, with explicit computations in genus one.

In a sense, extending to higher genus is a topological rather than an analytic problem - the analytic issues arise already in genus zero. The remainder of this section will therefore only deal with the genus zero case. We will touch on the issue of higher genus briefly in Section 5.3.

Roughly, the jump formula says that for a reasonable function h on a reasonably regular Jordan curve Γ , if one forms the Cauchy integral

$$h_{\pm}(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{h(\zeta)}{z - \zeta} d\zeta, \quad \text{for } z \in \Omega^{\pm},$$

where Ω^+/Ω^- are the bounded/unbounded components of the complement of Γ , and h_{\pm} has domain Ω^{\pm} , then the resulting holomorphic functions h_{\pm} satisfy

$$(h_+ - h_-)|_{\Gamma} = h.$$

For this to make sense, the regularity of the curve and of h must be such that there is a sensible notion of boundary values of the holomorphic functions, or at least of the decomposition. It is also desirable that the Cauchy integral is a bounded operator. Thus there are three interrelated analytic choices to be made: (1) the class of functions on the curve; (2) the class of holomorphic functions on the domains; and (3) the regularity of the curve. We have chosen the class of the functions on the curve to be in the Sobolev $H^{1/2}$ space based on results of Y.-Z. Huang [25]. The regularity of the curve is determined by the class of border-type riggings. In this section and the next, we will show that with this choice, the natural class of functions is the Dirichlet space and the riggings are quasisymmetries. On the other hand, the perfect correspondence between the three choices can be seen as further evidence of the naturality of Huang's choice.

If one sews on caps using quasisymmetric riggings, then the resulting seam is a quasicircle in the Riemann surface (in this section, a sphere). Thus, we must extend the formula to quasicircles, or at the very least to WP-class quasicircles. Schippers and Staubach extended the Plemelj-Sokhotski decomposition to quasicircles in the sphere [57], using a limiting integral (however the jump in terms of the limiting values though likely has not been proven). In the case of WP-class quasicircles, we showed that the curve is rectifiable and the jump formula holds for the ordinary Cauchy integral [52]. We outline these results here.

Let Γ be a quasicircle in the sphere not containing 0 or ∞ , and let Ω^+ and Ω^- be the bounded and unbounded components of the complement respectively.

Definition 5.10. The harmonic Dirichlet space $\mathcal{D}(\Omega^\pm)_{\text{harm}}$ is the set of all complex-valued harmonic functions h on Ω^\pm such that

$$\iint_{\Omega^\pm} \left(\left| \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} \right|^2 + \left| \frac{\partial h}{\partial \bar{z}} \right|^2 \right) dA_z < \infty$$

where dA_z denotes Lebesgue measure with respect to z . On Ω^- we adopt the convention that $h(1/z)$ is harmonic in a neighbourhood of 0. The Dirichlet space $\mathcal{D}(\Omega^\pm)$ is those elements of $\mathcal{D}(\Omega^\pm)_{\text{harm}}$ which are holomorphic. These spaces of functions are conformally invariant.

We endow $\mathcal{D}(\Omega^+)_{\text{harm}}$ with the norm

$$\|h\|^2 = |h(0)|^2 + \iint_{\Omega^\pm} \left(\left| \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} \right|^2 + \left| \frac{\partial h}{\partial \bar{z}} \right|^2 \right) dA_z < \infty$$

and similarly for $\mathcal{D}(\Omega^-)_{\text{harm}}$, except that we replace $h(0)$ with $h(\infty)$. We give $\mathcal{D}(\Omega^\pm)$ the restriction of this norm.

We obtain boundary values of such functions in the following way. Fixing a point in Ω^+ (say 0), consider the set of hyperbolic geodesics γ_θ emanating from 0 (equivalently, orthogonal curves to the level curves of Green's function with singularity at 0). Each such geodesic terminates at a unique point on the boundary. For any $h \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega^+)_{\text{harm}}$ the limit of h along such a ray exists for almost every ray [39, 58]. This is independent of the choice of singular point. In fact this can be done for any Jordan curve. Call this set of boundary values $\mathcal{H}(\Gamma)$. Conversely, any element of $\mathcal{H}(\Gamma)$ has a unique harmonic extension with finite Dirichlet energy. We endow $\mathcal{H}(\Gamma)$ with the norm inherited from $\mathcal{D}(\Omega^+)_{\text{harm}}$. The set of boundary values of $\mathcal{D}(\Omega^+)_{\text{harm}}$ obtained as above is identical with the space $\mathcal{H}(\Gamma)$ in the sense of Definition 5.1, if we identify Ω^+ with the Riemann surface.

Note however that this can be done by extending instead to Ω^- . Given $h \in \mathcal{H}(\Gamma)$, let h_{Ω^\pm} denote the unique harmonic extensions to Ω^\pm . For quasicircles, we have

Theorem 5.11 ([57]). *Let Γ be a quasicircle not containing 0 or ∞ . There is a constant C depending only on Γ such that for any $h \in \mathcal{H}(\Gamma)$*

$$(5.2) \quad \frac{1}{C} \|h_{\Omega^-}\| \leq \|h_{\Omega^+}\| \leq C \|h_{\Omega^-}\|.$$

Conversely, if Γ is a Jordan curve not containing 0 and ∞ such that the estimate (5.2) holds for some C , then Γ is a quasicircle.

Thus we will not distinguish between the norms obtained from Ω^+ and Ω^- .

Remark 5.12. In the case of WP-class riggings, the boundary values exist in a much stronger sense [52]. The boundary values are in a certain Besov space, which is norm equivalent to $\mathcal{H}(\Gamma)$, by Theorem 2.9 in [52].

In connection to the boundedness of the operator C_F the following theorem will be useful.

Theorem 5.13. *Let Ω and D be quasidisks. If $F : \Omega \rightarrow D$ is a conformal bijection then $C_F : \mathcal{H}(\partial D) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(\partial \Omega)$ is a bounded isomorphism.*

Proof. If we choose the norm obtained from the harmonic extensions to the inside, then this follows immediately from the conformal invariance of the Dirichlet integral. The claim thus follows for equivalent choices of norm. \square

We can now turn to the jump decomposition. General quasicircles are not rectifiable, so the Cauchy integral does not make sense on them directly. Given a quasicircle Γ , let $f : \mathbb{D}^+ \rightarrow \Omega^+$ and $g : \mathbb{D}^- \rightarrow \Omega^-$ be conformal maps. Let γ_r denote the circle $|w| = r$ traced counterclockwise. We define for $h \in \mathcal{H}(\Gamma)$

and $z \notin \Gamma$

$$\begin{aligned}
 J(\Gamma)h(z) &= \lim_{r \nearrow 1} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{f(\gamma_r)} \frac{h(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta \\
 (5.3) \qquad &= \lim_{r \searrow 1} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{g(\gamma_r)} \frac{h(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta.
 \end{aligned}$$

It is not obvious that one gets the same result using the maps f and g .

Theorem 5.14 ([58]). *The limits (5.3) exist, are equal, and are independent of the choice of conformal map f or g . Furthermore, for any $h \in \mathcal{H}(\Gamma)$ the restrictions of $J(\Gamma)h$ to Ω^\pm are in $\mathcal{D}(\Omega^\pm)$ respectively.*

Finally, the map

$$\begin{aligned}
 K : \mathcal{H}(\Gamma) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{D}(\Omega^+) \oplus \mathcal{D}(\Omega^-) \\
 h &\longmapsto (J(\Gamma)h|_{\Omega^+}, -J(\Gamma)h|_{\Omega^-})
 \end{aligned}$$

is a bounded isomorphism.

Denote the associated projection operators by

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(\Omega^\pm) : \mathcal{H}(\Gamma) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{D}(\Omega^\pm) \\
 h &\longmapsto \pm J(\Gamma)h|_{\Omega^\pm}.
 \end{aligned}$$

In the case of general quasicircles, it is as yet unknown whether

$$h(z) = P(\Omega^+)h(z) + P(\Omega^-)h(z)$$

for z on the boundary in some reasonable limiting sense (see [58] for a specific conjecture). For WP-class quasicircles, we have the following result:

Theorem 5.15 ([52]). *Let Γ be a WP-class quasicircle. For any $h \in \mathcal{H}(\Gamma)$, the boundary values of $h_\pm(z) = \pm P(\Omega^\pm)h(z)$ exist almost everywhere in a certain Besov space, and*

$$h(z) = h_+(z) - h_-(z)$$

for almost all $z \in \Gamma$.

The boundary values are defined non-tangentially, and the jump agrees with h almost everywhere.

5.3. Segal-Wilson Grassmannian and Grunsky operators. Work of A. A. Kirillov and D. V. Yuri'ev [31, 32] in the differentiable case, further developed by S. Nag and D. Sullivan [37], resulted in a representation of the set of quasisymmetries of the circle modulo Möbius transformations of the circle by a collection of polarizing subspaces in an infinite-dimensional Siegel disk. The group $\text{QS}(\mathbb{S}^1)/\text{Möb}(\mathbb{S}^1)$ can be canonically identified with the universal Teichmüller space $T(\mathbb{D})$, so this representation is analogous in some ways to the classical period mapping of Riemann surfaces. Furthermore, it is an example of the Segal-Wilson universal Grassmannian, and thus relates to the determinant line bundle. We refer to this as the KYNS period mapping, following Takhtajan and Teo [66].

Takhtajan and Teo [66] showed that this is a holomorphic map into the set of bounded operators on ℓ^2 , and that the restriction to the WP-class universal Teichmüller space is an inclusion of the latter into the Segal-Wilson universal Grassmannian, and is also a holomorphic mapping of Hilbert manifolds. They also gave an explicit form for the period map in terms of so-called Grunsky operators, which are an important construction in geometric function theory relating to univalence and quasiconformal extendibility (see e.g. [43]). Furthermore, they showed that a determinant of a certain operator related to the Grunsky matrix is a Kähler potential for the Weil-Petersson metric. On the other hand, work of the authors [53, 58] shows that the Grunsky operator relates to the jump decomposition and to the operator π (work in progress) whose determinant line bundle we are concerned with.

We therefore review some of the material on the Segal-Wilson Grassmannian and the Grunsky operator. We then place it in the context of the operator π and the Dirichlet space $\mathcal{D}(\Sigma)$ of a Riemann surface, and relate it to the choice of the analytic class of riggings. In the next section, we also indicate how this relates to the problem of characterizing the cokernel of π .

Let \mathcal{V} be an infinite-dimensional separable complex Hilbert space and let

$$\mathcal{V} = V_+ \oplus V_-$$

be its decomposition into the direct sum of infinite-dimensional closed subspaces V_+ and V_- . The *Segal-Wilson universal Grassmannian* $\text{Gr}(\mathcal{V})$ [61] is defined as the set of closed subspaces W of \mathcal{V} satisfying the following conditions.

- (1) The orthogonal projection $\text{pr}_+ : W \rightarrow V_+$ is a Fredholm operator.
- (2) The orthogonal projection $\text{pr}_- : W \rightarrow V_-$ is a Hilbert-Schmidt operator.

Equivalently, $W \in \text{Gr}(\mathcal{V})$, if W is the image of an operator $T : V_+ \rightarrow W$ such that $\text{pr}_+ T$ is Fredholm and $\text{pr}_- T$ is Hilbert-Schmidt. The Segal-Wilson Grassmannian $\text{Gr}(\mathcal{V})$ is a Hilbert manifold modeled on the Hilbert space of Hilbert-Schmidt operators from V_+ to V_- .

As discussed in Subsection 5.2, we have the natural decomposition $\mathcal{H}(\mathbb{S}^1) = \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{D}^+) \oplus \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{D}^-)$. From here on, we shall denote the elements of the Dirichlet space $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{D}^\pm)$ that vanish at the origin or at infinity, and the elements of $\mathcal{H}(\mathbb{S}^1)$ which have zero average value, by $\mathcal{D}_*(\mathbb{D}^\pm)$ and $\mathcal{H}_*(\mathbb{S}^1)$ respectively. The decomposition therefore continues to hold with these changes of notation. We then make the identifications $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{H}_*(\mathbb{S}^1)$ and $V_\pm = \mathcal{D}_*(\mathbb{D}^\mp)$.

The space $\mathcal{H}_*(\mathbb{S}^1)$ has a natural symplectic pairing, given by

$$(g, h) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{S}^1} g \cdot dh.$$

Given $h \in \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{S}^1)$ and an orientation-preserving homeomorphism ϕ we define

$$(5.4) \quad \hat{C}_\phi h = h \circ \phi - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{S}^1} h \circ \phi.$$

(The second term restores the average to zero after composition). We have the following theorem, formulated by Nag and Sullivan [37].

Theorem 5.16 ([37]). *Let $\phi : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$ be an orientation-preserving homeomorphism. \hat{C}_ϕ is bounded from $\mathcal{H}_*(\mathbb{S}^1)$ to $\mathcal{H}_*(\mathbb{S}^1)$ if and only if ϕ is a quasisymmetry. Furthermore, for any quasisymmetry, \hat{C}_ϕ is a symplectomorphism.*

We will show below that for each choice of WP-class quasisymmetry ϕ , $W = \hat{C}_\phi \mathcal{D}_*(\mathbb{D}^-)$ is an element of the universal Grassmannian. One can also relate the set of such subspaces to the set of Lagrangian decompositions $\mathcal{H}_*(\mathbb{S}^1) = W \oplus \overline{W}$. These decompositions are acted on by the group of symplectomorphisms. For details see [37, 66].

We can give the decomposition $W \oplus \overline{W}$ the following interpretation. From Theorem 3.8, consider the conformal welding decomposition $\phi = G^{-1} \circ F$ (suitably normalized), and let $\Omega^- = G(\mathbb{D}^-)$ be identified with a Riemann surface and F (restricted to the boundary) be identified with the rigging. In that case, the decomposition $\mathcal{H}_*(\mathbb{S}^1) = W \oplus \overline{W}$ is the pull-back of the decomposition $\mathcal{H}(\Gamma) = \mathcal{D}(\Omega^-) \oplus \overline{\mathcal{D}(\Omega^-)}$ under F (modulo constants). That is, it is the pull-back into holomorphic and anti-holomorphic parts of the decomposition of the complex harmonic Dirichlet space. This interpretation only becomes possible with our Plemelj-Sokhotski decomposition for quasicircles (at the very least for the WP-class quasicircles).

Theorem 5.16 above gives yet another reason that quasisymmetries are a natural choice of riggings:

Theorem 5.17. *Let Σ^B be a bordered Riemann surface of type (g, n) . The space $\mathcal{R}(\text{QS}(\mathbb{S}^1), \Sigma^B)$ is the largest class of riggings such that $\mathcal{C}_{\phi_i} \mathcal{H}(\partial_i \Sigma^B) \subseteq \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{S}^1)$ and \mathcal{C}_{ϕ_i} is bounded for all $i = 1, \dots, n$ and $\phi = (\phi_1, \dots, \phi_n) \in \mathcal{R}(\text{QS}(\mathbb{S}^1), \Sigma^B)$.*

Proof. By Theorem 5.3 any $\phi \in \mathcal{R}(\text{QS}(\mathbb{S}^1), \Sigma^B)$ has this property. Conversely fix a rigging $\phi = (\phi_1, \dots, \phi_n) \in \mathcal{R}(\text{QS}(\mathbb{S}^1), \Sigma^B)$. Now let $\psi = (\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n)$ be such that $\psi_i : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \partial_i \Sigma$ are orientation-preserving homeomorphisms, and \mathcal{C}_{ψ_i} have images in $\mathcal{H}(\mathbb{S}^1)$ and are bounded. Then $\mathcal{C}_{\phi_i^{-1} \circ \psi_i} : \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{S}^1) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{S}^1)$ is bounded, so $\hat{C}_{\phi_i^{-1} \circ \psi_i}$ is bounded. By Theorem 5.16 $\phi_i^{-1} \circ \psi_i$ is a quasisymmetry, which implies that $\psi_i = \phi_i \circ (\phi_i^{-1} \circ \psi_i) \in \mathcal{H}(\partial_i \Sigma^B)$. \square

Thus, if one accepts that $H^{1/2}(\partial_i \Sigma)$ is the correct set of boundary values following Y.-Z. Huang [25], one sees that the quasimorphisms are the set of possible riggings for which Fourier decompositions with bounded projections exist.

Next, we need a trivialization of the Dirichlet space over the moduli space of all quasidisks.

Theorem 5.18 ([58, 64]). *Let Ω^- be a quasidisk containing ∞ and not containing 0 in its closure. Choose $F \in \mathcal{O}^{\text{qc}}$ such that $\Omega^- = \hat{\mathbb{C}} \setminus \overline{F(\mathbb{D})}$. Then*

$$\mathbf{I}_F := P(\Omega^-) \mathcal{C}_F : \mathcal{D}_*(\mathbb{D}^-) \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}_*(\Omega^-)$$

is a bounded linear isomorphism.

The striking fact that this is an isomorphism was first proven by Y. Shen [64], where the operator was treated as acting on ℓ^2 . Schippers and Staubach [58] gave the isomorphism an interpretation in terms of projections and the Dirichlet space.

We now define the Grunsky operator.

Definition 5.19. The Grunsky operator associated to $F \in \mathcal{O}^{\text{qc}}$ is

$$\text{Gr}_F = P(\mathbb{D}^+) \mathcal{C}_F \mathbf{I}_F : \mathcal{D}_*(\mathbb{D}^-) \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}_*(\mathbb{D}^+).$$

What we give here requires that the projection $P(\Omega^-)$ is defined and bounded (Theorem 5.14), the solution of the Dirichlet problem on quasidisks with $\mathcal{H}(\Gamma)$ boundary data, the fact that boundary values exist and are contained in $\mathcal{H}(\Gamma)$, and boundedness of the composition operator \mathcal{C}_F [58]. In the case of Weil-Petersson class riggings these results were established by the authors in [52]. The Grunsky operator has several equivalent definitions, although a version of the formula restricted to polynomials is classical. An L^2 integral operator formulation is due to Bergman and Schiffer and is also often formulated on ℓ^2 [8, 63, 66]. After work this can be shown to be equivalent for quasicircles to the definition given here [58].

The Grunsky operator was shown to be Hilbert-Schmidt precisely for WP-class mappings F by Y. Shen [63] and L. Takhtajan and L.-P. Teo independently [66]. Takhtajan and Teo also gave the connection to the Segal-Wilson Grassmannian. In our setting we can give an explicit connection to the Dirichlet spaces of the domain Ω^- , where we treat (Ω^-, F) as a rigged surface.

Theorem 5.20. *Let ϕ be a WP-class quasimorphism, and (F, G) the corresponding welding maps such that $\phi = G^{-1} \circ F$, (we fix a normalization, say $F(0) = 0, F'(0) = 1, G(\infty) = \infty$). Set $W = \mathcal{C}_F \mathcal{D}_*(\Omega^-) = \hat{\mathcal{C}}_\phi \mathcal{D}_*(\mathbb{D}^-)$. We then have*

- (1) $\mathcal{C}_F \mathbf{I}_F : \mathcal{D}_*(\mathbb{D}^-) \rightarrow W$ is a bounded isomorphism;
- (2) $P(\mathbb{D}^-) \mathcal{C}_F \mathbf{I}_F = \text{Id}$;
- (3) $P(\mathbb{D}^+) \mathcal{C}_F \mathbf{I}_F = \text{Gr}_F$;
- (4) W is the graph of Gr_F in $\mathcal{H}_*(\mathbb{S}^1)$;
- (5) $\text{pr}_- = P(\mathbb{D}^+) : W \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_*(\mathbb{D}^+)$ is Hilbert-Schmidt;
- (6) $\text{pr}_+ = P(\mathbb{D}^-) : W \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_*(\mathbb{D}^-)$ is Fredholm.

Proof. The first claim follows from Theorem 5.18. The second claim appears in [58]. The third claim is the definition of Gr_F . The fourth claim follows from the previous three. The fifth claim follows from (3), the fact that $\mathcal{C}_F \mathbf{I}_F$ is invertible and the fact that Gr_F is Hilbert-Schmidt, since Hilbert-Schmidt operators form an ideal. The final claim follows in the same way from (2). \square

As a corollary, we have the following result. Recall that $\mathcal{H}_*(\mathbb{S}^1)$ is set of elements of $\mathcal{H}(\mathbb{S}^1)$ with zero average value. The *Shale group* or restricted general linear group corresponding to $\mathcal{H}_*(\mathbb{S}^1)$ is the set of invertible operators

$$(5.5) \quad \text{GL}_{\text{res}}(\mathcal{H}_*(\mathbb{S}^1)) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \text{GL}(\mathcal{H}(\mathbb{S}^1)) : b, c \text{ Hilbert-Schmidt} \right\}$$

where the block decomposition is with respect to $\mathcal{H}_*(\mathbb{S}^1) = \mathcal{D}_*(\mathbb{D}^+) \oplus \mathcal{D}_*(\mathbb{D}^-)$. This implies that a and d are Fredholm [27, Appendix D]. $\text{GL}_{\text{res}}(\mathcal{H}_*(\mathbb{S}^1))$ acts on the Segal-Wilson Grassmannian.

Theorem 5.21. *The composition operators \hat{C}_ϕ corresponding to WP-class quasisymmetries $\text{QS}_{\text{WP}}(\mathbb{S}^1)$ are the completion of the analytic diffeomorphisms in the Shale group $\text{GL}_{\text{res}}(\mathcal{H}_*(\mathbb{S}^1))$.*

Proof. Let $\phi \in \text{QS}(\mathbb{S}^1)$. The composition operator \hat{C}_ϕ has block decomposition

$$\hat{C}_\phi = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ \bar{b} & \bar{a} \end{pmatrix}$$

([66], see also [56]). By [27, Proposition D.5.3] the composition operators corresponding to analytic diffeomorphisms ϕ embed in $\text{GL}_{\text{res}}(\mathcal{H}_*(\mathbb{S}^1))$. By [56], a is invertible, and Takhtajan and Teo showed that the Grunsky operator is given by $\bar{b}a^{-1}$ [56, 66]. Since Hilbert-Schmidt operators form an ideal, \bar{b} and b are Hilbert-Schmidt if and only if the Grunsky operator is, which by Shen and Takhtajan-Teo holds if and only if $\phi \in \text{QS}_{\text{WP}}(\mathbb{S}^1)$. \square

The Grunsky operator and \mathbf{I}_F are closely related to the operator π defined in Section 5.1. We illustrate this in a very simple case, that of a Riemann surface biholomorphic to the disk. Let $F \in \mathcal{O}^{\text{qc}}$. We identify the Riemann surface Σ with the domain Ω^- as above, and let $F|_{\mathbb{S}^1}$ be the rigging. Equivalently, we consider the once-punctured Riemann sphere with puncture-type rigging F .

The following two results illustrate the connection (the second appears in [25, Appendix D] in the case of analytic rigging).

Theorem 5.22. *The operator π corresponding to the rigged Riemann surface (Ω^-, F) satisfies $\mathcal{C}_F \circ \pi \circ \mathbf{I}_F = \text{Id}$. In particular, π is a Fredholm operator with index equal to one.*

Proof. The first claim follows from $\pi = \mathcal{C}_{F^{-1}} \circ P(\mathbb{D}^-) \circ \mathcal{C}_F$, the definitions of \mathbf{I}_F and the identity $P(\mathbb{D}^-) \circ \mathcal{C}_F \circ P(\Omega^-) \circ \mathcal{C}_{F^{-1}} = \text{Id}$ [58]. The cokernel is trivial, since it is isomorphic to

$$F^+(\partial\Omega^-)/\text{Im}(\pi) = \mathcal{C}_{F^{-1}}\mathcal{D}_*(\mathbb{D}^-)/\text{Im}(\pi) \cong \mathcal{D}_*(\mathbb{D}^-)/\mathcal{C}_F\text{Im}(\pi).$$

But $\text{Im}(\mathcal{C}_F \circ \pi) = \text{Im}(\mathcal{C}_F \circ \pi \circ \mathbf{I}_F) = \mathcal{D}_*(\mathbb{D}^-)$ where the first equality holds because \mathbf{I}_F is an isomorphism, and the second follows from the fact that $\mathcal{C}_F \circ \pi \circ \mathbf{I}_F = \text{Id}$. The kernel is the space of constant functions, since for $h \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega^-)$ we have that $\pi h = 0$ if and only if $\mathcal{C}_{F^{-1}}P(\mathbb{D}^-)\mathcal{C}_F h = 0$ which is true if and only if $P(\mathbb{D}^-)\mathcal{C}_F h = 0$. This in turn holds if and only if $h \in \mathcal{D}_*(\Omega^+)$. By the uniqueness of the jump decomposition [58], h must be constant (since the constant function has the same jump as h). \square

Finally, we make a few remarks on the condition that the off-diagonal elements of $\text{GL}_{\text{res}}(\mathcal{H}_*(\mathbb{S}^1))$ are Hilbert-Schmidt, and its relation to the determinant line bundle. Details can be found in [27, Appendix D]. One can obtain sections of the determinant line bundle of π through the action of the central extension of $\text{GL}_{\text{res}}(\mathcal{H}_*(\mathbb{S}^1))$ on particular boundary curves of the Riemann surface. The central extension must have a section σ satisfying a cocycle condition. Denoting elements of $\text{GL}_{\text{res}}(\mathcal{H}_*(\mathbb{S}^1))$ by A_i and the elements of their block decompositions by a_i, b_i , etc., this cocycle condition takes the form

$$\sigma(A_1 A_2) = \det(a_1 a_2 a_3^{-1}) \sigma(A_3)$$

for $A_3 = A_1 A_2$, whenever a_3 is invertible [27, p 257]. Recall that a_3 is invertible for elements corresponding to composition by elements of $\text{QS}_{\text{WP}}(\mathbb{S}^1)$. Multiplying the block matrices, we have $a_3 = a_1 a_2 + b_1 c_2$ so $a_1 a_2 a_3^{-1} = I - b_1 c_2 a_3^{-1}$. Thus since trace-class operators form an ideal, $a_1 a_2 a_3^{-1}$ has a determinant if and only if $b_1 c_2$ is trace class, which occurs precisely when we require that the off-diagonal elements b_1 and c_2 are Hilbert-Schmidt. In other words, the existence of a section of the central extension of GL_{res} requires at a minimum the Hilbert-Schmidt condition on the off-diagonal elements.

Thus, we see that the natural analytic setting for conformal field theory is the WP-class rigged moduli space. However, this leads to the following interesting question. It appears that the determinant line bundle of π can be defined on the full quasiconformal rigged moduli space. However, the procedure above would only produce sections over leaves corresponding to perturbations of fixed elements of the rigged moduli space by WP-class quasisymmetries. Does this extension have meaning within conformal field theory, and what is its interpretation in Teichmüller theory?

5.4. Grunsky operator and determinant line bundle. As we have stressed throughout the paper, the analytic issues are independent of the genus and number of boundary curves. Nevertheless, one should demand that the techniques in the previous section ought to extend to higher genus g and number of boundary curves. In this section we briefly indicate our results in this direction.

The constructions in the previous section can be generalized considerably. Let Σ^P denote the Riemann sphere with n fixed punctures. Let $f = (f_1, \dots, f_n) \in \mathcal{O}^{\text{qc}}(\Sigma^P)$ and let Σ^B be the Riemann surface given by removing the closures of $\cup_i f_i(\mathbb{D})$ from Σ^P . The authors have shown that there is a natural generalization of the Grunsky operator and the isomorphism \mathbf{I}_f to maps

$$\mathbf{Gr}_f : \bigoplus^n \mathcal{D}_*(\mathbb{D}^-) \longrightarrow \bigoplus^n \mathcal{D}_*(\mathbb{D}^+)$$

and

$$\mathbf{I}_f : \bigoplus^n \mathcal{D}_*(\mathbb{D}^-) \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}(\Sigma^B).$$

Also, we consider the map

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C}_f : \mathcal{D}(\Sigma^B) &\longmapsto \bigoplus^n \mathcal{H}_*(\mathbb{S}^1) \\ h &\longmapsto (h \circ f_1|_{\mathbb{S}^1}, \dots, h \circ f_n|_{\mathbb{S}^1}). \end{aligned}$$

We then have the following result.

Theorem 5.23 ([53], [54]). *The following statements hold:*

- (1) \mathbf{I}_f is an isomorphism.
- (2) Denote the space of bounded linear symmetric operators from $\bigoplus^n \mathcal{D}_*(\mathbb{D}^-)$ to $\bigoplus^n \mathcal{D}_*(\mathbb{D}^+)$ by $\mathcal{B}(n)$. There is a holomorphic injective map from the Teichmüller space of bordered surfaces of type $(0, n)$ into $T(\Sigma^P) \oplus \mathcal{B}(n)$. The $\mathcal{B}(n)$ component of this map is given by \mathbf{Gr}_f .
- (3) $\mathcal{C}_f \mathcal{D}(\Sigma^B)$ is the graph of the Grunsky operator \mathbf{Gr}_f .

The image of \mathbf{Gr}_f is into the closed unit ball, and we conjecture that it maps into the open unit ball. That is, we map into $T(\Sigma^P)$ times a generalization of the Siegel disk. The map can be thought of as a generalization of the classical period map of Riemann surfaces; indeed, one can further apply the period map to $T(\Sigma^P)$ if desired. It is remarkable that an idea from conformal field theory, the rigged moduli space, makes it possible to realize a vast generalization of a very old and important idea in complex analysis (related to the existence of projective embeddings, line bundles over the surface, etc.) Conversely, a classical object, the Grunsky operator, sheds light on constructions in conformal field theory.

In the case of the Weil-Petersson class Teichmüller space, this map is into a space of Hilbert-Schmidt operators. It is obvious that a section of the determinant line bundle (in genus-zero) is easily constructed from this map (note however that one must put the constants back in; see [27]).

We would like to describe $\mathcal{C}_f \in \mathcal{D}(\Sigma^B)$ in the case of surfaces of higher genus, to obtain local trivializations for use in the construction of the determinant line bundle of π . We also need to describe the kernel and co-kernel of π as well as the sewing isomorphism for determinant lines. This requires the jump formula and Cauchy kernel on Riemann surfaces of higher genus; in the case of analytic riggings Radnell [44] successfully used these techniques to construct the determinant line bundle and sewing isomorphism, although an explicit description of the cokernel was unnecessary for genus greater than one.

Using results of H. Tietz it is possible to extend the isomorphism \mathbf{I}_f and the Grunsky operator to higher genus; see [55] (Reimer) for the case of tori with one boundary curve. Work in progress of the authors characterizes $\mathcal{D}(\Sigma)$ and the cokernel of π for Riemann surfaces of genus g with one boundary curve. One difficulty is dealing with the case that the punctures are Weierstrass points.

6. EPILOGUE: WHY WEIL-PETERSSON CLASS RIGGINGS?

Now with many results for context, we can make a case for quasisymmetric and WP-class riggings. Note that the theorems quoted in this section are in some sense collections of theorems, and not all of them belong to the authors of the present paper. Proper references have been given in the main text.

Why quasisymmetric riggings?

If we make the choice $\mathcal{R}(\text{QS}(\mathbb{S}^1), \Sigma^B)$ or equivalently $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{O}^{\text{qc}}, \Sigma^P)$ for riggings, we obtain the following advantages.

- (1) The rigged moduli space is a quotient of the Teichmüller space of the bordered surface (Theorem 4.13). Thus, we see the connection between conformal field theory and Teichmüller theory.
- (2) The rigged moduli space therefore inherits a complex Banach manifold structure, with respect to which sewing is holomorphic. (Theorems 4.13 and 4.26).
- (3) The quasisymmetries are the largest class of riggings preserving the $H^{1/2}$ space on the boundary (Theorem 5.17).
- (4) The Plemelj-Sokhotski decomposition holds on quasicircles, and the projections to the holomorphic functions inside and outside are bounded (Theorem 5.14). Thus, using quasisymmetric riggings presents no analytic obstacles to investigating decompositions on sewn surfaces.
- (5) One may describe the pull-back of holomorphic functions of finite Dirichlet energy (precisely the completion of analytic functions inside the $H^{1/2}$ space [25]) on a genus zero surface as the graph of a Grunsky operator 5.23. Thus, it permits the investigation of the decompositions using classical techniques.
- (6) Furthermore, through the lens of conformal field theory, one can see that the Grunsky operator can be used to extend the constructions of the classical period matrices for compact Riemann surfaces, to the case of non-compact surfaces.

The quasisymmetric setting is sufficient to get a well-defined theory of holomorphic vector bundles. In this paper, we have considered holomorphic functions of finite Dirichlet energy on a Riemann surface, which is a vector bundle over Teichmüller space; this generalizes readily to hyperbolically bounded holomorphic n -differentials. However, for the determinant line bundle, we require WP-class riggings.

Why Weil-Petersson class riggings? If we choose the riggings to be $\mathcal{R}(\text{QS}_{\text{WP}}(\mathbb{S}^1), \Sigma^B)$, or equivalently $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{O}_{\text{WP}}^{\text{qc}}, \Sigma^P)$, then we obtain the following advantages.

- (1) The rigged moduli space is a quotient of the Weil-Petersson class Teichmüller space by a discrete group action (Theorem 4.19).
- (2) The rigged moduli space is thus a complex Hilbert manifold (Theorem 4.17). *Conjecture:* the sewing operation is holomorphic with respect to this manifold structure.
- (3) The set of Weil-Petersson class maps of the circle $\text{QS}_{\text{WP}}(\mathbb{S}^1)$ is a topological group (Theorem 4.10), whereas $\text{QS}(\mathbb{S}^1)$ is not (Remark 4.11).
- (4) The Weil-Petersson class riggings are the completion of the analytic diffeomorphisms of the circle in $\text{GL}_{\text{res}}(\mathcal{H}_*(\mathbb{S}^1))$, so that the action of the central extension of $\text{GL}_{\text{res}}(\mathcal{H}_*(\mathbb{S}^1))$ produces sections of the determinant line bundle.
- (5) It is the largest class of riggings for which $pr_- = P(\mathbb{D}^+) : W \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_*(\mathbb{D}^+)$ is Hilbert-Schmidt in the Segal-Wilson universal Grassmannian.
- (6) The Cauchy integral is defined and the jump decomposition holds on seam created by sewing by a WP-class quasisymmetry [52].

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