Reviews in Mathematical Physics Vol. 30, No. 4 (2018) 1850010 (29 pages) © 2018 by the authors DOI: 10.1142/S0129055X18500101



Wedge-local observables for factorizing S-matrix with gap in the coupling constant*

Daniela Cadamuro

Mathematisches Institut, Universität Göttingen, Bunsenstrasse 3-5, D-37073 Göttingen, Germany daniela.cadamuro@tum.de

Yoh Tanimoto

Dipartimento di Matematica, Università di Roma "Tor Vergata", Via Della Ricerca Scientifica 1, 00133 Roma, Italy hoyt@mat.uniroma2.it

> Received 24 January 2017 Revised 8 December 2017 Accepted 24 January 2018 Published 9 March 2018

Dedicated to Karl-Henning Rehren on the occasion of his 60th birthday

In the bootstrap approach to integrable quantum field theories in the (1+1)-dimensional Minkowski space, one conjectures the two-particle S-matrix and tries to study local observables. We find a family of two-particle S-matrices parametrized by two positive numbers, which are separated from the free field or any other known S-matrix. We propose candidates for observables in wedge-shaped regions and prove their commutativity in the weak sense.

The sine-Gordon model is conjectured to be equivalent to the Thirring model, and its breather–breather S-matrix components (where the first breather corresponds to the scalar field of the sine-Gordon model) are closed under fusion. Yet, the residues of the poles in this breather–breather S-matrix have wrong signs and cannot be considered as a separate model. Our S-matrices differ from the breather–breather S-matrix in the sine-Gordon model by CDD factors which adjust the signs, so that this sector alone satisfies reasonable assumptions.

Keywords: Quantum field theory; quantum integrable models; sine-Gordon model; algebraic quantum field theory.

Mathematics Subject Classification 2010: 81T05, 81T40, 81U40

*© 2018 by the authors. This paper may reproduced, in its entirety, for non-commercial purposes.

1. Introduction

Recently there have been progresses in the construction of (1+1)-dimensional quantum field theories with factorizing S-matrices in the operator algebraic approach [16, 17, 14, 26, 10, 20, 19, 27, 1, 11, 2]. The basic idea is the following [23]: while pointlike local observables are hard to construct, observables localized in an infinitely extended wedge-shaped region might be tractable and have simple expressions. It has been first implemented for a scalar analytic factorizing S-matrix [17, 1, 2] and strictly local observables have been shown to exist using a quite indirect proof that relies on properties of the underlying modular operators (for double cones above the minimal size). In this construction, the input is the particle spectrum of the theory, together with the S-matrix with certain properties. Construction of observables in wedges has been extended to theories with several particle species by Lechner and Schützenhofer [19], including the O(N)-invariant nonlinear σ -models.

Recently, in [12, 13, 29], we further generalized this construction to scalar models with S-matrices which have poles in the physical strip. The poles in the S-matrix are believed to correspond to the presence of bound states (e.g., the Bullough– Dodd model). We also extended this construction to models with several particle species, where the S-matrix is "diagonal" in a certain sense. They include, e.g., the Z(N)-Ising model and the A_N -affine Toda field theories.

In this work, we extend this last mentioned class of S-matrices to a continuous family parametrized by two positive numbers. They differ from the S-matrix of the sine-Gordon model by a CDD factor. This has the same fusing table as that of two breathers in the sine-Gordon model.

The sine-Gordon model^a has been constructed by Park [21] and conjectured to be equivalent to the Thirring model in a certain sense (Coleman's equivalence). In [9] Benfatto, Falco and Mastropietro proved the equivalence between the sine-Gordon model with finite volume interaction and the Thirring model with a finite volume mass term. The Thirring model has been also constructed by the functional integral methods [8]. On the other hand, the sine-Gordon model has been expected to be integrable and its S-matrix has been conjectured [30]. Yet, in the rigorous constructions, the factorization of the S-matrix has not been proved (cf. [7], where the perturbative S-matrix with IR cutoff is shown to converge, yet its factorization has not been proved).

The conjectured S-matrix of the sine-Gordon model has been studied in the *form factor programme* [3, 4]. Certain matrix components of the pointlike local fields ("form factors") have been computed, yet the existence of the Wightman

^aIn some papers where the model was rigorously constructed, this model is called the "massless" sine-Gordon model. This refers to the fact that the Lagrangian $\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_{\mu}\phi)^2 + \frac{m_0^2}{\beta^2}\cos(\beta\phi)$ of the model does not contain the mass term in the standard form $m^2\phi^2$ in the kinetic part (even if such a term arise from the expansion of the interaction term). The resulting theory, however, is believed to obtain an isolated mass shell. The model corresponding to the Lagrangian with non-zero mass term has been first constructed and the existence of a bound state has been proved [15].

field is currently out of reach, because the expansion of the *n*-point functions in terms of form factors is not under control. Here, we are not dealing with the sine-Gordon model itself, but with a new model with the same fusion structure, that we have not considered before. It arises as a modification of the "breather–breather" S-matrix of the sine-Gordon model by the multiplication of a CDD factor. The coupling constant is restricted here to a certain range of values, where there are only two species of particles involved (two breathers). The breather sector for the S-matrix of the sine-Gordon model has been extensively studied in the form factor programme, see, e.g., [4] and references therein. Yet, the residues of the breather–breather model with solitons (the Thirring model). Instead of it, we modify the breather–breather–breather S-matrix by a CDD factor which corrects the sign. In this way, there is no obvious obstruction to relate directly (without adding solitons) these S-matrices with a local quantum field theory.^b

Indeed, we aim at a realization of this model associated with this new S-matrix in the operator-algebraic framework, i.e. the Haag–Kastler axioms. In this framework, we construct candidates for wedge-local observables by extending the construction carried out in [13], see also [18, Sec. 3] for a general overview. As mentioned before, this is a first step in the construction of strictly local observables, which would be recovered subsequently, following this program, by taking intersection of the algebras generated by observables in right and left wedges, and by using an abstract argument based on a certain phase space property called modular nuclearity. The question of strong commutativity of these wedge-local observables remains open also in this model.

With the presence of poles in the S-matrix, the construction of wedge-local observables must be studied in a case-by-case approach, in contrast to the homogeneous construction for the analytic S-matrices [19]. This is due to the idea that simple poles in the S-matrix correspond to the bound states in the model, therefore, the wedge-local observables must reflect such fusing processes. We do this by introducing the operators which we call the bound state operators. Furthermore, higher order poles bring further complications and we need the existence of what we call elementary particles. Our proof of wedge-locality is based on a number of properties of the two-particle scattering function, and there is actually a infinite family of examples satisfying them, therefore, we have correspondingly an infinite family of candidates for quantum field theories.

As our work proceeds case-by-case, we warn the reader that the properties of the S-matrix we assume are not generic. For example, any model whose S-matrix components of the elementary particle (the particle which generates the whole particle

^bLet us note that this does not mean that there is a classical Lagrangian corresponding to these S-matrices. Actually, the family cannot be connected to the free field in a natural way, therefore, it is difficult to relate our models to the free field by perturbation.

spectrum by fusing process) contain double or higher poles are beyond the reach of our present methods.

The paper is organized as follows. In Sec. 2, we will introduce the model and fix the input scattering data, including the properties of the S-matrix. In Sec. 3, we exhibit our general notation for multi-particle Fock space, partially following Lechner–Schützenhofer [19]. In Sec. 4, we introduce the bound state operators $\chi(f)$, $\chi'(g)$, we analyze their domains and symmetry properties as quadratic forms. In Sec. 5, we construct the fields $\tilde{\phi}(f)$ and $\tilde{\phi}'(g)$ and show the weak wedge-commutativity between the components for "elementary particles". In Sec. 6, we conclude our paper with some remarks.

2. The S-Matrix with Gap in the Coupling Constant

2.1. The factorizing S-matrix

The S-matrix describes the result of scattering in the asymptotic time. From physical requirements on quantum field theory, it follows that the S-matrix must satisfy several properties, but the most general ones are not enough to specify the S-matrix. In several models, the S-matrix is conjectured to be factorizing and additional properties are conjectured for specific models.

On the other hand, our goal is to construct Haag–Kastler nets having a given function as the two-particle scattering function. For this purpose, we also need that the given function satisfies certain properties. Yet, as we are not aiming at constructing models with Lagrangian, these properties might differ from those known in the literature. They are rather justified by the fact that we can construct wedgeobservables satisfying the weak commutativity, hence opening the possibility for the full Haag–Kastler net.

Our S-matrix is inspired by the sine-Gordon S-matrix and they differ only by an analytic factor, hence let us give a brief overview of the latter. In the conjectured integrable sine-Gordon model, the particle spectrum consists of a family of finitely many particles called *breathers* $\{b_\ell\}$ [4]. It is also conjectured that, the sine-Gordon model is equivalent to the Thirring model, where the breathers are the bound states of *soliton* and the *anti-soliton* (the anti-particle of the soliton).

In the sine-Gordon model, the number of breathers depends on the coupling constant $0 < \nu < 1$ in the expression of the Lagrangian [4]. We will consider the coupling constant in the interval $\frac{2}{3} < \nu < \frac{4}{5}$, and differently from the sine-Gordon model, we do not consider solitons and interpret that there are only two breathers b_1, b_2 , by taking the maximal analyticity (see below) in a strict sense.^c The masses of the breathers are given by $m_{b_{\ell}} = 2m \sin \frac{\ell \nu \pi}{2}$, where m > 0 and $\ell = 1, 2$. These particles are neutral and hence the charge conjugate of b_{ℓ} (denoted

^cIn the form factor programme [3], for a given $0 < \nu < 1$, there are K breathers, where K is the largest integer such that $K\nu < 1$. Especially, if $\frac{1}{2} < \nu < 1$, there is only one breather b_1 , differently from our case (we are indeed not considering the Thirring model).

with \bar{b}_{ℓ} in literature) is b_{ℓ} itself. The elastic two-particle scattering processes are characterized by a matrix-valued function with only non-zero components $S_{b_1b_1}^{SG}(\theta)$, $S_{b_2b_1}^{SG}(\theta)$, $S_{b_1b_2}^{SG}(\theta)$ and $S_{b_2b_2}^{SG}(\theta)$, where θ is the difference of the rapidities of the incoming particles.

Our new S-matrix has the same particle spectrum as the breather-breather sector of the sine-Gordon model, and admit components, $S_{b_1b_1}(\theta)$, $S_{b_2b_1}(\theta)$, $S_{b_1b_2}(\theta)$ and $S_{b_2b_2}(\theta)$, similarly to those of the sine-Gordon model. We will give explicit expressions for them in Sec. 2.2. The difference between $S_{b_kb_\ell}(\theta)$ and $S_{b_kb_\ell}^{SG}(\theta)$ is another analytic function called CDD factors.

The particles b_1, b_2 may form a bound state in a scattering process. We declare that the possible *fusing processes* are only of three types, $(b_1b_1) \rightarrow b_2$, $(b_1b_2) \rightarrow b_1$ and $(b_2b_1) \rightarrow b_1$. On the other hand, (b_2b_2) is not a fusion. The corresponding imaginary rapidities of the fusing particles are denoted by $\theta_{(b_1b_1)}^{b_2}$ for the first fusion, and $\theta_{(b_1b_2)}^{b_1}$, $\theta_{(b_2b_1)}^{b_1}$ for the second two types of fusion. Correspondingly, we do not specify the rapidity $\theta_{(b_2b_2)}$, since there is no fusion (b_2b_2) . The actual values will be given in Sec. 2.2.

In the same way as in [13], to these fusing processes there correspond the socalled *fusion angles*, which determine the position of the simple poles in the components $S_{b_1b_1}(\zeta)$, $S_{b_1b_2}(\zeta)$ and $S_{b_2b_1}(\zeta)$ in the *physical strip* $0 < \text{Im } \zeta < \pi$. Specifically, for the fusion $(b_1b_1) \rightarrow b_2$, $S_{b_1b_1}(\zeta)$ has a simple pole at $\zeta = i\theta_{b_1b_1}^{b_2}$, where

$$\theta_{b_1b_1}^{b_2} := \theta_{(b_1b_1)}^{b_2} + \theta_{(b_1b_1)}^{b_2} \left(= 2\theta_{(b_1b_1)}^{b_2} \right).$$

Similarly, $S_{b_1b_2}(\zeta)$, corresponding to the fusing process $(b_2b_1) \to b_1$, has a simple pole at $\zeta = i\theta_{b_1b_2}^{b_1}$, where

$$\theta_{b_1b_2}^{b_1} := \theta_{(b_1b_2)}^{b_1} + \theta_{(b_2b_1)}^{b_1},$$

and the same holds for the S-matrix component $S_{b_2b_1}(\zeta)$. We note that these fusing rules for the angles follow the mass parallelogram depicted in [13, Fig. 1]. In our construction, the poles in the component $S_{b_2b_2}(\zeta)$ do not matter. We will indeed introduce the additional concept of *elementary particle* in analogy with [13], and we assume the so-called "maximal analyticity" only for the elementary particle b_1 .

These angles correspond to *s*-channel poles and in the model under investigation they are explicitly given in Table 1. The S-matrix components $S_{b_1b_1}$, $S_{b_1b_2}$, $S_{b_2b_1}$ and $S_{b_2b_2}$ are meromorphic functions on \mathbb{C} , which we present below. In addition, we will introduce the matrix elements $\eta_{b_1b_1}^{b_2}$, $\eta_{b_2b_1}^{b_1}$ and $\eta_{b_1b_2}^{b_1}$ (there is no corresponding matrix element for (b_2b_2) , as this is not a fusion). In a general non-diagonal case, they formally diagonalize the above S-matrix components at the corresponding pole, and their eigenvalues correspond to the residues. They were also defined in [3] and more explicitly in [22, before Eq. (1.13)] (see also [6, Sec. 4.1.2] for models having the "breather sector") and here we adopt a slightly modified convention, as below.

2.2. Scattering data

The input which specifies the S-matrix of our model is the following.

- The coupling constant ν , which is a parameter such that $\frac{2}{3} < \nu < \frac{4}{5}$ and the mass parameter m > 0 which determines the masses of the breathers (see below). For the value of ν in the range above, we consider two breathers, b_1, b_2 . Indeed, K = 2 is the largest integer such that $K\nu < 2$.
- The S-matrix components: $S_{b_k b_\ell}(\zeta) = S_{b_k b_\ell}^{\text{SG}}(\zeta) S_{b_k b_\ell}^{\text{CDD}}(\zeta)$, where

$$S_{b_{1}b_{1}}^{SG}(\zeta) = \frac{\tan\frac{1}{2i}(\zeta + i\pi\nu)}{\tan\frac{1}{2i}(\zeta - i\pi\nu)},$$

$$S_{b_{1}b_{2}}^{SG}(\zeta) = S_{b_{2}b_{1}}^{SG}(\zeta) = \frac{\tan\frac{1}{2i}\left(\zeta + \frac{3i\pi\nu}{2}\right)}{\tan\frac{1}{2i}\left(\zeta - \frac{3i\pi\nu}{2}\right)} \cdot \frac{\tan\frac{1}{2i}\left(\zeta + \frac{i\pi\nu}{2}\right)}{\tan\frac{1}{2i}\left(\zeta - \frac{i\pi\nu}{2}\right)},$$

$$S_{b_{2}b_{2}}^{SG}(\zeta) = \frac{\tan\frac{1}{2i}(\zeta + 2i\pi\nu)}{\tan\frac{1}{2i}(\zeta - 2i\pi\nu)} \cdot \frac{\left(\tan\frac{1}{2i}\left(\zeta + i\pi\nu\right)\right)^{2}}{\left(\tan\frac{1}{2i}\left(\zeta - i\pi\nu\right)\right)^{2}},$$

are the breather–breather S-matrix components of the sine-Gordon model (see [4, 22]), and $S_{b_k b_\ell}^{\text{CDD}}$ are introduced as follows:

$$S_{b_{1}b_{1}}^{\text{CDD}}(\zeta) := \frac{\sinh \frac{1}{2}(\zeta - i\pi(\nu - \nu_{-}))}{\sinh \frac{1}{2}(\zeta + i\pi(\nu - \nu_{-}))} \cdot \frac{\sinh \frac{1}{2}(\zeta - i\pi(\nu + \nu_{+}))}{\sinh \frac{1}{2}(\zeta + i\pi(\nu + \nu_{+}))} \times \frac{\sinh \frac{1}{2}(\zeta - i\pi(1 - \nu + \nu_{-}))}{\sinh \frac{1}{2}(\zeta + i\pi(1 - \nu + \nu_{-}))} \cdot \frac{\sinh \frac{1}{2}(\zeta - i\pi(1 - \nu - \nu_{+}))}{\sinh \frac{1}{2}(\zeta + i\pi(1 - \nu - \nu_{+}))}, \quad (1)$$

and expecting the bootstrap equation (see condition (S6) below), we also define

$$S_{b_{1}b_{2}}^{\text{CDD}}(\zeta) = S_{b_{2}b_{1}}^{\text{CDD}}(\zeta)$$

$$:= S_{b_{1}b_{1}}^{\text{CDD}}\left(\zeta + i\theta_{(b_{1}b_{1})}^{b_{2}}\right)S_{b_{1}b_{1}}^{\text{CDD}}\left(\zeta - i\theta_{(b_{1}b_{1})}^{b_{2}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\sinh\frac{1}{2}\left(\zeta - i\pi\left(\frac{3}{2}\nu - \nu_{-}\right)\right)}{\sinh\frac{1}{2}\left(\zeta + i\pi\left(\frac{1}{2}\nu - \nu_{-}\right)\right)} \cdot \frac{\sinh\frac{1}{2}\left(\zeta - i\pi\left(\frac{3}{2}\nu + \nu_{+}\right)\right)}{\sinh\frac{1}{2}\left(\zeta + i\pi\left(\frac{1}{2}\nu + \nu_{+}\right)\right)}$$

Wedge-local observables for factorizing S-matrix

$$\times \frac{\sinh\frac{1}{2}\left(\zeta - i\pi\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\nu + \nu_{-}\right)\right)}{\sinh\frac{1}{2}\left(\zeta + i\pi\left(1 - \frac{3}{2}\nu + \nu_{-}\right)\right)} \cdot \frac{\sinh\frac{1}{2}\left(\zeta - i\pi\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\nu - \nu_{+}\right)\right)}{\sinh\frac{1}{2}\left(\zeta + i\pi\left(1 - \frac{3}{2}\nu - \nu_{+}\right)\right)} \\ \times \frac{\sinh\frac{1}{2}\left(\zeta - i\pi\left(\frac{1}{2}\nu - \nu_{-}\right)\right)}{\sinh\frac{1}{2}\left(\zeta + i\pi\left(\frac{3}{2}\nu - \nu_{-}\right)\right)} \cdot \frac{\sinh\frac{1}{2}\left(\zeta - i\pi\left(\frac{1}{2}\nu + \nu_{+}\right)\right)}{\sinh\frac{1}{2}\left(\zeta - i\pi\left(1 - \frac{3}{2}\nu + \nu_{-}\right)\right)} \\ \times \frac{\sinh\frac{1}{2}\left(\zeta - i\pi\left(1 - \frac{3}{2}\nu + \nu_{-}\right)\right)}{\sinh\frac{1}{2}\left(\zeta + i\pi\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\nu + \nu_{-}\right)\right)} \cdot \frac{\sinh\frac{1}{2}\left(\zeta - i\pi\left(1 - \frac{3}{2}\nu - \nu_{+}\right)\right)}{\sinh\frac{1}{2}\left(\zeta + i\pi\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\nu - \nu_{+}\right)\right)},$$

$$(\zeta) := S^{\text{CDD}}_{b_{1}b_{2}}\left(\zeta + i\theta^{b_{2}}_{(b_{1}b_{1})}\right)S^{\text{CDD}}_{b_{1}b_{1}}\left(\zeta - i\theta^{b_{2}}_{(b_{1}b_{1})}\right) \\ = S^{\text{CDD}}_{b_{1}b_{1}}\left(\zeta + i\theta^{b_{2}}_{b_{1}b_{1}}\right)S^{\text{CDD}}_{b_{1}b_{1}}\left(\zeta - i\theta^{b_{2}}_{b_{1}b_{1}}\left(\zeta - i\theta^{b_{2}}_{b_{1}b_{1}}\right).$$

We do not need an explicit expression for $S_{b_2b_2}^{\text{CDD}}$, and we omit computing it. The parameters ν_- and ν_+ satisfy the following set of conditions:

(i) $\nu_{-}, \nu_{+} > 0.$ (ii) $\nu_{-} \in \left(\frac{3}{2}\nu - 1, \frac{1}{2}\nu\right).$ (iii) $\nu_{+} \in (0, 1 - \nu).$ (iv) $1 - \nu = \nu_{-} + \nu_{+}.$

 $S_{b_2b_2}^{\text{CDD}}$

For $\frac{2}{3} < \nu < \frac{4}{5}$, there are such ν_{-}, ν_{+} . Indeed, by rewriting every condition (i)– (iii) only in terms of ν_{+} through (iv) which is equivalent to $\nu_{-} = 1 - \nu - \nu_{+}$, we obtain $0 < \nu_{+} < 1 - \nu$ and $1 - \frac{3}{2}\nu < \nu_{+} < 2 - \frac{5}{2}\nu$, which have always a non-trivial intersection for $\frac{2}{3} < \nu < \frac{4}{5}$ (on the other hand, in the interval $\frac{4}{5} < \nu < 1$ there is no such intersection).

Let us take such ν_-, ν_+ . (iv) is equivalent to $-(\frac{1}{2}\nu - \nu_-) = 1 - \frac{3}{2}\nu - \nu_+$, therefore, from (2) and $\sinh \frac{1}{2}(\zeta + 2\pi i) = -\sinh \frac{1}{2}\zeta$, we have

$$S_{b_{1}b_{2}}^{\text{CDD}}(\zeta) = S_{b_{2}b_{1}}^{\text{CDD}}(\zeta)$$

$$= \frac{\sinh \frac{1}{2} \left(\zeta - i\pi \left(\frac{3}{2}\nu - \nu_{-} \right) \right)}{\sinh \frac{1}{2} \left(\zeta + i\pi \left(\frac{1}{2}\nu - \nu_{-} \right) \right)} \cdot \frac{\sinh \frac{1}{2} \left(\zeta - i\pi \left(\frac{3}{2}\nu + \nu_{+} \right) \right)}{\sinh \frac{1}{2} \left(\zeta + i\pi \left(\frac{1}{2}\nu + \nu_{+} \right) \right)}$$

$$\times \frac{-1}{\sinh \frac{1}{2} \left(\zeta + i\pi \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}\nu + \nu_{-} \right) \right)} \cdot \frac{\sinh \frac{1}{2} \left(\zeta - i\pi \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\nu - \nu_{+} \right) \right)}{1}$$

$$\times \frac{1}{\sinh\frac{1}{2}\left(\zeta + i\pi\left(\frac{3}{2}\nu - \nu_{-}\right)\right)} \cdot \frac{\sinh\frac{1}{2}\left(\zeta - i\pi\left(\frac{1}{2}\nu + \nu_{+}\right)\right)}{1} \\ \times \frac{\sinh\frac{1}{2}\left(\zeta - i\pi\left(1 - \frac{3}{2}\nu + \nu_{-}\right)\right)}{\sinh\frac{1}{2}\left(\zeta + i\pi\left(1 - \frac{3}{2}\nu + \nu_{-}\right)\right)} \cdot \frac{\sinh\frac{1}{2}\left(\zeta - i\pi\left(1 - \frac{3}{2}\nu - \nu_{+}\right)\right)}{\sinh\frac{1}{2}\left(\zeta + i\pi\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\nu - \nu_{+}\right)\right)},$$

and it is straightforward to see that these S-matrix components have no pole in the physical strip $0 < \text{Im } \zeta < \pi$.

• There are only three possible fusing processes $(b_1b_1) \rightarrow b_2$, $(b_2b_1) \rightarrow b_1$ and $(b_1b_2) \rightarrow b_1$. Note that (b_2b_2) is not a fusion. The corresponding rapidities of particles $\theta_{(b_1b_1)}^{b_2}$, $\theta_{(b_1b_2)}^{b_1}$ and $\theta_{(b_2b_1)}^{b_1}$ are presented in the fusion table (Table 1). We define the fusion angles by $\theta_{\alpha\beta}^{\gamma} := \theta_{(\alpha\beta)}^{\gamma} + \theta_{(\beta\alpha)}^{\gamma}$ if $(\alpha\beta) \rightarrow \gamma$ is a two fusing process, where $\alpha, \beta, \gamma = b_1$ or b_2 .

The data collected above satisfy the following properties (in general, these properties involve the charge conjugation, but for breathers it is trivial, $\bar{b}_1 = b_1$ and $\bar{b}_2 = b_2$). In the following, $k, \ell = 1, 2$.

- (S1) Meromorphy. The functions $S_{b_k b_\ell}(\zeta)$ are meromorphic on \mathbb{C} .
- (S2) **Parity symmetry.** $S_{b_k b_\ell}(\zeta) = S_{b_\ell b_k}(\zeta).$
- (S3) Unitarity. $S_{b_k b_\ell}(\zeta)^{-1} = \overline{S_{b_\ell b_k}(\overline{\zeta})}.$
- (S4) Hermitian analyticity. $S_{b_k b_\ell}(\zeta) = S_{b_k b_\ell}(-\zeta)^{-1}$.
- (S5) Crossing symmetry. $S_{b_k b_\ell}(i\pi \zeta) = S_{b_\ell b_k}(\zeta).$
- (S6) Bootstrap equation. Let $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \mu = b_1$ or b_2 . If $(\alpha\beta) \to \gamma$ is a fusing process in Table 1, there holds

$$S_{\mu\gamma}(\zeta) = S_{\mu\alpha}(\zeta + i\theta^{\gamma}_{(\alpha\beta)})S_{\mu\beta}(\zeta - i\theta^{\gamma}_{(\beta\alpha)}).$$

- (S7) Value at zero. $S_{b_k b_k}(0) = -1$.
- (S8) **Regularity.** The components $S_{b_k b_\ell}$ have only finitely many zeros in the physical strip and there is $\kappa > 0$ such that $||S||_{\kappa} := \sup \{|S_{b_k b_\ell}(\zeta)| : \zeta \in \mathbb{R} + i(-\kappa,\kappa)\} < \infty$ (the value of κ depends on the parameters ν, ν_-, ν_+).

Processes	Rapidities of particles	Fusion angles
$(b_1b_1) \to b_2$	$\theta^{b_2}_{(b_1 b_1)} = \frac{\pi \nu}{2}$	$\theta^{b_2}_{b_1b_1}=\pi\nu$
$(b_2b_1) \to b_1, (b_1b_2) \to b_1$	$\theta_{(b_1b_2)}^{b_1} = \pi(1-\nu), \theta_{(b_2b_1)}^{b_1} = \frac{\pi\nu}{2}$	$\theta_{b_2b_1}^{b_1} = \theta_{b_1b_2}^{b_1} = \pi \left(1 - \frac{\nu}{2} \right)$
(b_2b_2) not a fusion		

Table 1. Fusions and angles.

- (S9) **Maximal analyticity (for** b_1).^d The component $S_{b_1b_1}(\zeta)$ has only two simple poles in the physical strip. They are at $i\theta_{b_1b_1}^{b_2} = i\pi\nu$ (called *s*channel pole) and $i\theta_{b_1b_1}^{\prime b_2} := i\pi - i\theta_{b_1b_1}^{b_2} = i\pi(1-\nu)$ (called *t*-channel pole, whose existence follows from crossing symmetry). Similarly, the component $S_{b_1b_2}(\zeta)$ has also only two simple poles, i.e. an *s*-channel pole at $i\theta_{b_1b_2}^{b_1} =$ $i\pi(1-\frac{\nu}{2})$ and a *t*-channel pole at $i\theta_{b_1b_2}^{\prime b_1} := i\pi - i\theta_{b_2b_1}^{b_1} = \frac{i\pi\nu}{2}$.
- (S10) No higher poles. $S_{b_1b_k}$ have no double or higher poles in the physical strip, k = 1, 2.
- (S11) Positive residue (for b_1). If $(b_1b_k) \rightarrow b_\ell$ is a fusing process, then

$$R_{b_1b_k}^{b_\ell} := \operatorname{Res}_{\zeta = i\theta_{b_1b_k}^{b_\ell}} S_{b_1b_k}(\zeta) \in i\mathbb{R}_+.$$

We note that while some of these properties are well known in the form factor programme, see e.g., [3, Sec. 2] and [6, Sec. 4], for the proof of weak-wedge commutativity we additionally require properties (S11) (see proof of Theorem 5.1 below) which is known for many models (e.g., [6, Sec. 4.1]), and (S7) (relevant for the relations among the residues and their signs, see proof of (S11) and comments before Eq. (4)) and the absence of double or higher order poles of the S-matrix components $S_{b_1b_k}$, k = 1, 2, in the physical strip as mentioned above.

We are currently not able to treat directly observables generating particles $b_k, k \neq 1$ from the vacuum. What we do is to try to construct observables generating the particle b_k from the vacuum and hope that they generate the whole Hilbert space. The assumption (S10) or an analogous assumptions exclude some S-matrices in the literature, e.g., see [6, Sec. 4.2.4].

Proof of the properties.

• (S1)–(S6) and (S8). These properties are already satisfied by the S-matrix with components $S_{\text{SG}b_kb_\ell}$ of the sine-Gordon model (and well-known in the literature). It is also straightforward to check that $S_{b_kb_\ell}^{\text{CDD}}(\zeta)$ satisfy (S1)–(S5) and (S8). As for (S6), we have by construction

$$S_{b_1b_2}^{\text{CDD}}(\zeta) = S_{b_1b_1}^{\text{CDD}}\left(\zeta + \frac{i\pi\nu}{2}\right)S_{b_1b_1}^{\text{CDD}}\left(\zeta - \frac{i\pi\nu}{2}\right).$$

By the properties mentioned above (in particular, hermitian analyticity), we have

$$S_{b_1b_1}^{\text{CDD}}(\zeta) = S_{b_1b_2}^{\text{CDD}}\left(\zeta + \frac{i\pi\nu}{2}\right) S_{b_1b_1}^{\text{CDD}}(\zeta - i\pi(1-\nu)).$$

Similarly, the bootstrap for b_2 can be satisfied by construction.

Therefore, the products $S_{b_k b_\ell}(\zeta) = S_{b_k b_\ell}^{\text{SG}}(\zeta) S_{b_k b_\ell}^{\text{CDD}}(\zeta)$ satisfy them as well.

^dWe call this "maximal analyticity" because each s-channel pole at $i\theta_{b_1b_k}^{b_l}$ has a corresponding entry $(b_1b_k) \to b_\ell$ in the fusion Table 1. It should be noted that this is required only for the S-matrix components containing b_1 , the "elementary particle" defined below.

- (S7). It is easy to see that $S_{b_k b_k}^{SG}(0) = -1$, while $S_{b_k b_k}^{CDD}(0) = 1$, therefore, we have $S_{b_k b_k}(0) = -1$.
- (S9). The expression of $S_{b_1b_k}^{\text{CDD}}(\zeta)$ does not have poles in the physical strip, so the pole structure of $S_{b_1b_k}(\zeta)$ is determined by $S_{b_1b_k}^{\text{SG}}(\zeta)$, which is easy to check (and known in the literature).
- (S10) This is clear from the explicit expressions of $S_{b_1b_k}^{\text{CDD}}(\zeta)$ and $S_{b_1b_k}^{\text{SG}}(\zeta)$.
- (S11) is violated in the sine-Gordon model, indeed

$$R^{\mathrm{SG}b_2}_{\ b_1b_1} := \operatorname{Res}_{\zeta = i\theta_{b_1b_1}^{b_2}} S^{\mathrm{SG}}_{b_1b_1}(\zeta) = 2i\tan(\pi\nu) \in -i\mathbb{R}_+,$$

for our range of $\nu \in (\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{5})$.

On the other hand, by counting the zeros on the imaginary line and by recalling that $S_{b_1b_1}^{\text{CDD}}(0) = 1$, we see that $S_{b_1b_1}^{\text{CDD}}(i\pi\nu) < 0$, hence we obtain $R_{b_1b_1}^{b_2} = \text{Res}_{\zeta=i\pi\nu}S_{b_1b_1}(\zeta) \in i\mathbb{R}_+$ as desired. From this, it follows that $R_{b_1b_2}^{b_1} \in i\mathbb{R}_+$ as well, since we will see below that $R_{b_1b_2}^{b_1} = R_{b_1b_1}^{b_2}$.

Remark 2.1. If $\nu < \frac{2}{3}$, then $S_{b_1b_2}$ has one more pair of simple poles and violates (S9). If $\frac{4}{5} < \nu$, combined with (ii) and (iv) $(1 - \frac{3}{2}\nu < \nu_+ < 2 - \frac{5}{2}\nu)$, it forces that $\nu_+ < 0$ and the condition (S11) fails.

The residues of $S_{b_1b_k}(\zeta)$ will play an important role, so we give them symbols.

$$\begin{aligned} R_{b_{1}b_{k}}^{b_{\ell}} &:= \operatorname{Res}_{\zeta = i\theta_{b_{1}b_{k}}^{b_{\ell}}} S_{b_{1}b_{k}}(\zeta), \quad R_{b_{1}b_{k}}^{\prime b_{\ell}} &:= \operatorname{Res}_{\zeta = i\theta_{b_{k}b_{1}}^{\prime b_{\ell}}} S_{b_{1}b_{k}}(\zeta) \\ R_{b_{k}b_{1}}^{b_{\ell}} &:= \operatorname{Res}_{\zeta = i\theta_{b_{k}b_{1}}^{b_{\ell}}} S_{b_{k}b_{1}}(\zeta), \quad R_{b_{k}b_{1}}^{\prime b_{\ell}} &:= \operatorname{Res}_{\zeta = i\theta_{b_{k}b_{1}}^{\prime b_{\ell}}} S_{b_{k}b_{1}}(\zeta) \end{aligned}$$

and it follows that $R_{b_1b_k}^{b_\ell} = R_{b_kb_1}^{b_\ell}$.

As before, we also introduce^e the symbols $\eta_{b_1b_1}^{b_2}$ and $\eta_{b_2b_1}^{b_1}$ by the following formula:

$$\eta_{b_1b_1}^{b_2} = i\sqrt{2\pi \left| R_{b_1b_1}^{b_2} \right|}, \quad \eta_{b_1b_2}^{b_1} = i\sqrt{2\pi \left| R_{b_1b_2}^{b_1} \right|}, \quad \eta_{b_2b_1}^{b_1} = i\sqrt{2\pi \left| R_{b_2b_1}^{b_1} \right|}. \tag{3}$$

Furthermore, by convention, we set to zero any residues and matrix elements of the above type which do *not* correspond to a fusion in Table 1. From the properties (S2)-(S7) of the S-matrix, there is a number of other properties of the fusion angles and of the residues that follow, and we refer for the proofs to [13, Sec. 2.1]. We would mention here only the following. The residue of the *t*-channel pole is related to the residue of the *s*-channel pole by $R_{b_1b_1}^{\prime b_2} = -R_{b_1b_1}^{b_2}$ and $R_{b_2b_1}^{\prime b_1} = -R_{b_1b_1}^{b_1}$ and $R_{b_2b_1}^{\prime b_1} = -R_{b_1b_2}^{b_1}$, and that by (S2), $R_{b_1b_2}^{b_1} = R_{b_2b_1}^{b_1}$. (S6) and (S7) imply that $R_{b_1b_1}^{b_2} = R_{b_1b_2}^{b_1}$. Furthermore,

^eWe use a slightly different convention from [22]: For a fusing process $(\alpha\beta) \rightarrow \gamma$, we have $\eta_{\alpha\beta}^{\gamma} = \sqrt{2\pi} \eta_{\alpha\beta}^{\gamma} (\text{Quella})$.

if $(b_1b_k) \rightarrow b_\ell$ is a fusing process, the fusion angles are also related by

$$\pi - \theta_{b_1 b_k}^{b_\ell} = \theta_{(b_1 b_\ell)}^{b_k}, \quad \theta_{(b_\ell b_1)}^{b_k} = \theta_{(b_k b_1)}^{b_\ell}.$$
(4)

From the equality $R_{b_1b_1}^{b_2} = R_{b_1b_2}^{b_1}$ and the parity $R_{b_1b_2}^{b_1} = R_{b_2b_1}^{b_1}$, it also holds that $\eta_{b_1b_1}^{b_2} = \eta_{b_1b_2}^{b_1} = \eta_{b_2b_1}^{b_1}$.

Particle spectrum. Given the mass parameter m > 0, we define the masses of the particles as

$$m_{b_1} = 2m\sin\frac{\nu\pi}{2}, \quad m_{b_2} = 2m\sin\frac{2\nu\pi}{2}.$$

They satisfy the following "fusion" rule:

$$m_{b_2} = m_{b_1} \cos \theta_{(b_1 b_1)}^{b_2} + m_{b_1} \cos \theta_{(b_1 b_1)}^{b_2}, \quad m_{b_1} = m_{b_1} \cos \theta_{(b_1 b_2)}^{b_1} + m_{b_2} \cos \theta_{(b_2 b_1)}^{b_1},$$
(5)

which are a particular case of [13, Eq. (1)].

As b_1 plays a special role in our methods, we call it an **elementary particle** as in [13, Sec. 2.1].

3. The Physical Hilbert Space

From the scattering data of Sec. 2.2, we construct basic mathematical structures for the wedge-observables in the quantum field theory on the S-symmetric Fock space. The construction can be thought of as a kind of deformation of a free field theory with the input given by the S-matrix. The single-particle Hilbert space accommodates the two species of particles:

$$\mathcal{H}_1 = \bigoplus_{k=1,2} \mathcal{H}_{1,b_k}, \quad \mathcal{H}_{1,b_k} = L^2(\mathbb{R}, d\theta).$$

An element $\Psi_1 \in \mathcal{H}_1$ can be identified as a vector valued function with components $\theta \mapsto \Psi_1^{b_k}(\theta)$. On the unsymmetrized *n*-particle space $\mathcal{H}_1^{\otimes n}$, there is a unitary representation D_n of the symmetric group \mathfrak{G}_n which, with $\boldsymbol{\theta} := (\theta_1, \ldots, \theta_n)$, acts as

$$(D_n(\tau_j)\Psi_n)^{\boldsymbol{b_k}}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = S_{b_{k_{j+1}}b_{k_j}}(\theta_{j+1} - \theta_j)\Psi_n^{b_{k_1}\cdots b_{k_{j+1}}b_{k_j}\cdots b_{k_n}}(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_{j+1}, \theta_j, \dots, \theta_n),$$

where $k_1, \ldots, k_n \in \{1, 2\}, \boldsymbol{\theta} := (\theta_1, \ldots, \theta_n), \boldsymbol{b_k} := (b_{k_1}, \ldots, b_{k_n}) \text{ and } \tau_j \in \mathfrak{G}_n \text{ is the transposition } (j, j+1) \rightarrow (j+1, j).$

The full Hilbert space \mathcal{H} is $\mathcal{H} := \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{H}_n$ with $\mathcal{H}_0 = \mathbb{C}\Omega$, where $\mathcal{H}_n = P_n \mathcal{H}_1^{\otimes n}$ and $P_n := \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{G}_n} D_n(\sigma)$ is an orthogonal projection. The elements of \mathcal{H} are L^2 sequences $\Psi = (\Psi_0, \Psi_1, \ldots)$, where Ψ_n are *S*-symmetric functions, namely invariant under the action of \mathfrak{G}_n . Finally, we denote by \mathcal{D} the linear hull (without closure) of $\{\mathcal{H}_n\}$.

There is a unitary representation U of the proper orthochronous Poincaré group $\mathcal{P}^{\uparrow}_{+}$ on \mathcal{H} which preserves each \mathcal{H}_n ,

$$U := \bigoplus_{n} U_{n}, \quad (U(a,\lambda)\Psi)_{n}^{\boldsymbol{b_{k}}}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) := \exp\left(i\sum_{l=1}^{n} p_{b_{k_{l}}}(\theta_{l}) \cdot a\right)\Psi_{n}^{\boldsymbol{b_{k}}}(\theta_{1}-\lambda,\ldots,\theta_{n}-\lambda),$$

where $p_{b_{k_l}}(\theta) = (m_{b_{k_l}} \cosh \theta, m_{b_{k_l}} \sinh \theta)$. Additionally, there is an antiunitary representation of the CPT operator on \mathcal{H} :

$$J := \bigoplus_{n} J_{n}, \quad (J\Psi)_{n}^{\boldsymbol{b}_{\boldsymbol{k}}}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) := \overline{\Psi_{n}^{b_{k_{n}}\dots b_{k_{1}}}(\theta_{n},\dots,\theta_{1})}.$$

We consider test functions with multi-components whose components are chosen as $g \in \bigoplus_{k=1}^{2} \mathscr{S}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ with $g_{b_k} \in \mathscr{S}(\mathbb{R}^2)$, and we adopt the following convention:

$$g_{b_k}^{\pm}(\theta) := \frac{1}{2\pi} \int d^2x \, g_{b_k}(x) e^{\pm i p_{b_k}(\theta) \cdot x}.$$

We note that^f if g_{b_k} is supported in $W_{\mathbf{R}}$, then $g_{b_k}^+(\theta)$ has a bounded analytic continuation in $\mathbb{R} + i(-\pi, 0)$ and $|g_{b_k}^+(\theta + i\lambda)|$ decays rapidly as $\theta \to \pm \infty$ in the strip for $\lambda \in (-\pi, 0)$. Moreover, $g_{b_k}^+(\theta - i\pi) = g_{b_k}^-(\theta)$.

There is a natural action of the proper Poincaré group on \mathbb{R}^2 and on the space of test functions, denoted by $g_{(a,\lambda)}$, and it is compatible with the action on the one-particle space:

$$(g_{(a,\lambda)})_{b_k}^{\pm} = U_1(a,\lambda)g_{b_k}^{\pm}.$$

The CPT transformation acts also on multi-components test functions, which we denote by j, as $g \mapsto g_j$, $(g_j)_{b_k}(x) := \overline{g_{b_k}(-x)}$, and this is again compatible with $J_1: (g_j)_{b_k}^{\pm}(\theta) = J_1 g_{b_k}^{\pm}(\theta) = \overline{g_{b_k}^{\pm}(\theta)}$.

Moreover, we introduce the complex conjugate of a multi-component test function by $(g^*)_{b_k}(x) := \overline{g_{b_k}(x)}$ and if $g = g^*$, then we say that g is real and it follows that $\overline{g_{b_k}^{\pm}(\overline{\zeta})} = g_{b_k}^{\mp}(\zeta)$ (cf. [19, Proposition 3.1]).

Zamolodchikov–Faddeev algebra

Similarly to [19], creators and annihilators $z_{b_k}^{\dagger}(\theta), z_{b_k}(\theta)$ are introduced in the *S*-symmetric Fock space \mathcal{H} . For $\varphi \in \mathcal{H}_1$, their actions on vectors $\Psi = (\Psi_n) \in \mathcal{D}$ are given by

$$\begin{aligned} (z(\varphi)\Psi)_n^{\boldsymbol{b_k}}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) &= \sqrt{n+1} \sum_{l=1,2} \int d\theta' \overline{\varphi^{b_l}(\theta')} \Psi_{n+1}^{b_l \boldsymbol{b_k}}(\theta',\boldsymbol{\theta}), \\ z^{\dagger}(\varphi) &= (z(\varphi))^* \end{aligned}$$

(see [19, Proposition 2.4]) and they formally fulfill the following Zamolodchikov– Faddeev algebra:

$$z_{b_k}^{\dagger}(\theta) z_{b_l}^{\dagger}(\theta') = S_{b_k b_l}(\theta - \theta') z_{b_l}^{\dagger}(\theta') z_{b_k}^{\dagger}(\theta),$$

^fOur convention of the Lorentz metric is $a \cdot b = a_0 b_0 - a_1 b_1$.

$$z_{b_k}(\theta)z_{b_l}(\theta') = S_{b_k b_l}(\theta - \theta')z_{b_l}(\theta')z_{b_k}(\theta),$$

$$z_{b_k}(\theta)z_{b_l}^{\dagger}(\theta') = S_{b_l b_k}(\theta' - \theta)z_{b_l}^{\dagger}(\theta')z_{b_k}(\theta) + \delta^{b_k b_l}\delta(\theta - \theta')\mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{H}}.$$

They are operator-valued distributions defined on \mathcal{D} and bounded on each *n*-particle space \mathcal{H}_n when smeared by a test function.

Let $f \in \bigoplus_{k=1,2} \mathscr{S}(\mathbb{R}^2)$, we define

$$\phi(f) := z^{\dagger}(f^+) + z(J_1f^-)$$

$$\left(= \sum_{k=1,2} \int d\theta \left(f_{b_k}^+(\theta) z_{b_k}^\dagger(\theta) + (J_1f^-)_{b_k}(\theta) z_{b_k}(\theta) \right) \right).$$

This multi-component quantum field^g is defined on the subspace \mathcal{D} of \mathcal{H} of vectors with finite particle number and the properties listed in [19, Proposition 3.1] are fulfilled, as long as the analyticity in the physical strip is not used. We also introduce ϕ' , the reflected field defined for $g \in \mathscr{S}(\mathbb{R}^2)$,

$$\phi'(g) := J\phi(g_j)J = z'^{\dagger}(g^+) + z'(J_1g^-),$$

where z', z'^{\dagger} are the reflected creators and annihilators $z'_{b_k}(\theta) := J z_{b_k}(\theta) J$ and $z'^{\dagger}_{b_k}(\theta) := J z^{\dagger}_{b_k}(\theta) J$.

For the class of two-particle S-matrices $S(\theta)$ with components which are not analytic in the physical strip $\theta \in \mathbb{R} + i(0,\pi)$, we have $[\phi(f), \phi'(g)] \neq 0$, namely, even weak commutativity fails for ϕ, ϕ' . The goal of the present paper is to find alternative wedge-observables for the S-matrix of the sine-Gordon model.

4. The Bound State Operator

We introduce an operator $\chi(f)$ similarly to [13], which we again call the "bound state operator". Its mathematical structure corresponds to our fusion table, which is same as the breather-breather fusing processes in the sine-Gordon model with two breathers. In this model, the "elementary particle" is b_1 , and we restrict ourselves to the case where f_{b_1} is the only non-zero component of a test function f.

4.1. Definitions and domains

We define $\chi(f)$ as an unbounded operator on the S-symmetric Fock space \mathcal{H} . Recall that for s < t, $H^2(\mathbb{S}_{s,t})$ is the Hardy space of analytic functions Ψ in $\mathbb{S}_{s,t} := \mathbb{R} + i(s,t)$ such that $\Psi(\theta + i\lambda)$ is $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ as a function of θ for each $\lambda \in (s,t)$ and their L^2 -norm is uniformly bounded for λ . For a multi-component test function f

^gIf the S-matrix $S(\zeta)$ were analytic in the physical strip, $\phi(f)$ could be considered as an observable localized in the standard left wedge $W_{\rm L}$ and if furthermore S is diagonal with additional regularity conditions, one would be able to obtain a Haag–Kastler net with minimal length [19, 2]. In contrast, our S-matrix has poles in the physical strip.

whose only non-zero component is f_{b_1} and is supported in W_L , its action on \mathcal{H}_1 is given as follows:

$$Dom(\chi_{1}(f)) := H^{2}\left(\mathbb{S}_{-\theta_{(b_{1}b_{1})}^{b_{1}},0}\right) \oplus H^{2}\left(\mathbb{S}_{-\theta_{(b_{2}b_{1})}^{b_{1}},0}\right)$$
$$(\chi_{1}(f)\xi)_{b_{k}}(\theta) := \begin{cases} -i\eta_{b_{1}b_{2}}^{b_{1}}f_{b_{1}}^{+}\left(\theta + i\theta_{(b_{1}b_{2})}^{b_{1}}\right)\xi_{b_{2}}\left(\theta - i\theta_{(b_{2}b_{1})}^{b_{1}}\right) & \text{if } k = 1, \\ -i\eta_{b_{1}b_{1}}^{b_{2}}f_{b_{1}}^{+}\left(\theta + i\theta_{(b_{1}b_{1})}^{b_{2}}\right)\xi_{b_{1}}\left(\theta - i\theta_{(b_{1}b_{1})}^{b_{2}}\right) & \text{if } k = 2, \end{cases}$$
(6)

where $\eta_{b_1b_1}^{b_2}$, $\eta_{b_1b_2}^{b_1}$ are the matrix elements introduced in Sec. 2.2, see Eq. (3). Actually, $\theta_{(b_2b_1)}^{b_1} = \theta_{(b_2b_1)}^{b_2} = \frac{\pi\nu}{2}$, hence $\text{Dom}(\chi_1(f)) = H^2 \left(\mathbb{S}_{-\frac{\pi\nu}{2},0} \right)^{\oplus 2}$, but we often keep the notation above for homogeneity.

The full operator $\chi(f)$ is the direct sum of its components $\chi_n(f)$ on \mathcal{H}_n :

$$\chi(f) = \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} \chi_n(f), \quad \chi_n(f) := n P_n(\chi_1(f) \otimes \mathbb{1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{1}) P_n.$$
(7)

Similarly, and as in [13], we introduce the reflected bound state operator $\chi'(g)$ for a test function g supported in the right wedge $W_{\rm R}$. Again, its one particle projection for g having only one non-zero component g_{b_1} is given by

$$Dom(\chi'_{1}(g)) := H^{2}\left(\mathbb{S}_{0,\theta^{b_{2}}_{(b_{1}b_{1})}}\right) \oplus H^{2}\left(\mathbb{S}_{0,\theta^{b_{1}}_{(b_{2}b_{1})}}\right)$$
$$(\chi'_{1}(g)\xi)_{b_{k}}(\theta) := \begin{cases} -i\eta^{b_{1}}_{b_{1}b_{2}}g^{+}_{b_{1}}\left(\theta - i\theta^{b_{1}}_{(b_{1}b_{2})}\right)\xi_{b_{2}}\left(\theta + i\theta^{b_{1}}_{(b_{2}b_{1})}\right) & \text{if } k = 1, \\\\ -i\eta^{b_{2}}_{b_{1}b_{1}}g^{+}_{b_{1}}\left(\theta - i\theta^{b_{2}}_{(b_{1}b_{1})}\right)\xi_{b_{1}}\left(\theta + i\theta^{b_{2}}_{(b_{1}b_{1})}\right) & \text{if } k = 2. \end{cases}$$

The full operator on \mathcal{H} is given by

$$\chi'(g) = \bigoplus_{n} \chi'_{n}(g), \quad \chi'_{n}(g) := n P_{n}(\mathbb{1} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbb{1} \otimes \chi'_{1}(g)) P_{n}.$$
(8)

This operator is related to χ by the CPT operator J:

$$\chi'(g) = J\chi(g_j)J.$$

To see this, let us consider the one-particle components. By recalling the expression (6),

$$(J\chi_{1}(g_{j})J\xi)_{b_{\ell}}(\theta) = \overline{(\chi_{1}(g_{j})J\xi)_{b_{\ell}}(\theta)}$$

= $\overline{-i\eta_{b_{1}b_{k}}^{b_{\ell}}(g_{j})_{b_{1}}^{+}(\theta + i\theta_{(b_{1}b_{k})}^{b_{\ell}})(J\xi)_{b_{k}}(\theta - i\theta_{(b_{k}b_{1})}^{b_{\ell}})}$
= $-i\eta_{b_{1}b_{k}}^{b_{\ell}}g_{b_{1}}^{+}(\theta - i\theta_{(b_{1}b_{k})}^{b_{\ell}})\xi_{b_{k}}(\theta + i\theta_{(b_{k}b_{1})}^{b_{\ell}})$
= $(\chi'(g)\xi)_{b_{\ell}}(\theta),$

where l = 1 or 2 and k = 2 or 1, respectively, and we used that $-i\eta_{\alpha\beta}^{\gamma} \in \mathbb{R}$. As J_n commutes with P_n , we have $\chi'_n(g) = J_n \chi_n(g_j) J_n$. Since the whole operators $\chi(g)$ and $\chi'(g)$ are defined as the direct sum, the desired equality follows.

We give some more explicit expressions of Eqs. (7) and (8) by applying them to a *n*-particle vector which we assume to be *S*-symmetric and in the domain of $\chi_1(f) \otimes \mathbb{1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{1}$ and of $\mathbb{1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{1} \otimes \chi'_1(g)$, respectively. We have, from (S6), (S2) and (S4) exactly as in [13, Sec. 3.2],

$$\begin{aligned} &(\chi(f)\Psi_{n})^{b_{k_{1}}\cdots b_{k_{n}}}(\theta_{1},\ldots,\theta_{n}) \\ &= -i\sum_{1\leq\ell\leq n,\ \alpha_{\ell}=b_{1},b_{2}}\eta_{b_{1}\alpha_{\ell}}^{b_{k_{\ell}}}\left(\prod_{1\leq j\leq\ell-1}S_{b_{1}b_{k_{j}}}\left(\theta_{\ell}-\theta_{j}+i\theta_{(b_{1}\alpha_{\ell})}^{b_{k_{\ell}}}\right)\right) \\ &\times f_{b_{1}}^{+}\left(\theta_{\ell}+i\theta_{(b_{1}\alpha_{\ell})}^{b_{k_{\ell}}}\right)\Psi_{n}^{b_{k_{1}}\ldots b_{k_{\ell-1}}\alpha_{\ell}b_{k_{\ell+1}}\ldots b_{k_{n}}}\left(\theta_{1},\ldots,\theta_{\ell-1},\theta_{\ell}-i\theta_{(\alpha_{\ell}b_{1})}^{b_{k_{\ell}}},\theta_{\ell+1},\ldots,\theta_{n}\right), \end{aligned}$$
(9)

where $k_1, \ldots, k_n = 1, 2$ and we applied our convention that $\eta_{\alpha\beta}^{\gamma} = 0$ if $(\alpha\beta) \to \gamma$ is not a fusion, and terms containing such $\eta_{\alpha\beta}^{\gamma}$ should be ignored (even if it contains expressions such as $\Psi(\ldots, \theta - i\theta_{(\beta\alpha)}^{\gamma}, \ldots)$ which can be meaningless, as it might be outside the domain of analyticity).

We have a similar expression for $\chi'(g)$:

$$\begin{aligned} &(\chi'(g)\Psi_{n})^{b_{k_{1}}\dots b_{k_{n}}}(\theta_{1},\dots,\theta_{n}) \\ &= -i\sum_{1\leq\ell\leq n,\ \alpha_{\ell}=b_{1},b_{2}}\eta_{b_{1}\alpha_{\ell}}^{b_{k_{\ell}}}\left(\prod_{\ell+1\leq j\leq n}S_{b_{k_{j}}b_{1}}(\theta_{j}-\theta_{\ell}+i\theta_{(b_{1}\alpha_{\ell})}^{b_{k_{\ell}}})\right) \\ &\times g_{b_{1}}^{+}\left(\theta_{\ell}-i\theta_{(b_{1}\alpha_{\ell})}^{b_{k_{\ell}}}\right)\Psi_{n}^{b_{k_{1}}\dots b_{k_{\ell-1}}\alpha_{\ell}b_{k_{\ell+1}}\dots b_{k_{n}}}\left(\theta_{1},\dots,\theta_{\ell-1},\theta_{\ell}+i\theta_{(\alpha_{\ell}b_{1})}^{b_{k_{\ell}}},\theta_{\ell+1},\dots,\theta_{n}\right). \end{aligned}$$

$$(10)$$

4.2. Some properties

We remark here on some of the properties of $\chi(f)$, noting that analogous properties hold by construction for $\chi'(g)$. For a multi-component real test function f whose only non-zero component is f_{b_1} which is real, we can prove that $\chi(f)$ is densely defined and symmetric.

By construction, $\chi_1(f)$ is densely defined. To show that $\chi_1(f)$ is symmetric, we take two vectors $\xi, \psi \in \text{Dom}(\chi_1(f))$ whose components have compact inverse Fourier transform. We can show that these vectors form a core for $\chi_1(f)$. By recalling that $\eta_{b_1 b_k}^{b_\ell} = 0$ unless $k = 1, \ell = 2$ or $k = 2, \ell = 1$, we compute on vectors ξ, ψ from the core:

$$\begin{split} \langle \psi, \chi_1(f)\xi \rangle &= -\sum_{k,\ell} i\eta_{b_1b_k}^{b_\ell} \int d\theta \,\overline{\psi^{b_\ell}(\theta)} f_{b_1}^+ \Big(\theta + i\theta_{(b_1b_k)}^{b_\ell}\Big) \xi^{b_k} \Big(\theta - i\theta_{(b_kb_1)}^{b_\ell}\Big) \\ &= -\sum_{k,\ell} i\eta_{b_1b_k}^{b_\ell} \int d\theta \,\overline{f_{b_1}^+ \Big(\theta + i\pi - i\theta_{(b_1b_k)}^{b_\ell}\Big)} \overline{\psi^{b_\ell}(\theta)} \xi^{b_k} \Big(\theta - i\theta_{(b_kb_1)}^{b_\ell}\Big) \\ &= -\sum_{k\ell} i\eta_{b_1b_k}^{b_\ell} \int d\theta \,\overline{f_{b_1}^+ \Big(\theta + i\pi - i\theta_{b_1b_k}^{b_\ell}\Big)} \psi^{b_\ell} \Big(\theta - i\theta_{(b_kb_1)}^{b_\ell}\Big)} \xi^{b_k}(\theta) \end{split}$$

$$= -\sum_{k\ell} i\eta_{b_1b_\ell}^{b_k} \int d\theta \,\overline{f_{b_1}^+ \left(\theta + i\theta_{(b_1b_\ell)}^{b_k}\right)} \psi^{b_\ell} \left(\theta - i\theta_{(b_\ell b_1)}^{b_k}\right)} \xi^{b_k}(\theta)$$
$$= \langle \chi_1(f)\psi, \xi \rangle,$$

where in the second equality we used the property $f^+(\theta + i\lambda) = \overline{f^+(i\pi - \theta - i\lambda)}$ explained at the end of Sec. 3. In the third equality, we used the Cauchy theorem and performed the shift $\theta \to \theta + i\theta^{b_{\ell}}_{(b_k b_1)}$, since the integrand is analytic, bounded and rapidly decreasing in the strip $\mathbb{R} + i(0,\pi)$ due to ξ, ψ being the Fourier transforms of compactly supported functions and the properties of f^+ . In the fourth equality we used the properties $\pi - \theta^{b_2}_{b_1 b_1} = \theta^{b_1}_{(b_1 b_2)}, \ \theta^{b_2}_{(b_1 b_1)} = \theta^{b_1}_{(b_2 b_1)}$ and $\eta^{b_2}_{b_1 b_1} = \eta^{b_1}_{b_1 b_2}$ from Sec. 2.2.

We can show that $\chi_n(f)$ is densely defined and symmetric by arguing as in [13, Proposition 3.1].

Furthermore, the operator $\chi(f)$ is covariant with respect to the action U of the Poincaré group $\mathcal{P}^{\uparrow}_{+}$ on \mathcal{H} that we introduced in Sec. 3 in the following sense. For a test function f supported in $W_{\rm L}$ and $(a, \lambda) \in \mathcal{P}^{\uparrow}_{+}$ such that $a \in W_{\rm L}$, we can show that $\operatorname{Ad} U(a, \lambda)(\chi(f)) \subset \chi(f_{(a,\lambda)})$. The key to the proof are the relations (5), see [13, Proposition 3.2] for details.

5. Weak Commutativity

We introduce the field

$$\tilde{\phi}(f) = \phi(f) + \chi(f)$$

and its reflected field $\tilde{\phi}'(g) = \phi'(g) + \chi'(g) = J\tilde{\phi}(g_j)J$ in a similar manner as in [13]. For f with support in W_L and such that $f^* = f$, the field $\tilde{\phi}(f)$ fulfills the properties listed in [13, Proposition 4.1], and a similar result also holds for the reflected field $\tilde{\phi}'(g)$. Regarding the domain of $\tilde{\phi}$, we note that, since the domain of $\chi(f)$ contains vectors with finite particle number and with certain analyticity and boundedness properties (see Sec. 4), its domain is included in the domain of $\phi(f)$, and therefore $\operatorname{Dom}(\tilde{\phi}(f)) = \operatorname{Dom}(\chi(f))$.

As already mentioned in [13], the field $\tilde{\phi}(f)$ has very subtle domain properties. In particular, because of the poles of S, after applying this operator to a vector (not the vacuum) in its domain, it generates a vector which is no longer in the domain of $\tilde{\phi}'(g)$. For this reason, products of the form $\tilde{\phi}(f)\tilde{\phi}'(g)$ and $\tilde{\phi}'(g)\tilde{\phi}(f)$ are not well defined, and we need to compute the commutator $[\tilde{\phi}(f), \tilde{\phi}'(g)]$ between arbitrary vectors Φ, Ψ from a suitable space (see below). Moreover, the commutator is smeared with test functions f, g with only non-zero components corresponding to b_1 .

We start by considering vectors $\Psi_n^{\boldsymbol{b_k}}$ in the domain discussed in Sec. 4.2. These vectors admit analytic continuation in the first variable, and actually a meromorphic continuation in each variable, to $\pm i \frac{\pi\nu}{2}$. We also note that for certain components $\Psi_n^{b_{k_1}\cdots b_{k_n}}(\theta_1,\ldots,\theta_n)$, specifically in the case where two of the indices are equal,

 $b_{k_i} = b_{k_\ell} = \alpha$, we can infer the existence of zeros by the following computation:

$$\Psi_{n}^{b_{k_{1}}\cdots\alpha\cdots\alpha\cdotsb_{k_{n}}}(\theta_{1},\ldots,\theta_{j},\ldots,\theta_{\ell},\ldots,\theta_{n})$$

$$=\left(\prod_{p=j+1}^{\ell-1}S_{b_{k_{p}}\alpha}(\theta_{p}-\theta_{j})S_{\alpha b_{k_{p}}}(\theta_{\ell}-\theta_{p})\right)S_{\alpha\alpha}(\theta_{\ell}-\theta_{j})$$

$$\times\Psi_{n}^{b_{k_{1}}\cdots\alpha\cdots\alpha\cdotsb_{k_{n}}}(\theta_{1},\ldots,\theta_{\ell},\ldots,\theta_{j},\ldots,\theta_{n}).$$

Hence, by (S7) and (S4), $\Psi_n^{\boldsymbol{b}_k}$ has a zero at $\theta_j - \theta_\ell = 0$. However, this does not imply existence of zeros for other components. Furthermore, in the proof of Theorem 5.1, we will encounter certain poles of S in the computation. Hence, we consider vectors from the following space:

$$\mathcal{D}_{0} := \begin{cases} \Psi_{n}^{\boldsymbol{b_{k}}} \text{ is analytic in } \mathbb{R}^{n} + i\left(-\frac{\pi\nu}{2}, \frac{\pi\nu}{2}\right)^{n}, \\ \Psi_{n}^{\boldsymbol{b_{k}}}(\boldsymbol{\theta} + i\boldsymbol{\lambda}) \in L^{2}(\mathbb{R}^{n}) \text{ for } \boldsymbol{\lambda} \in \left(-\frac{\pi\nu}{2}, \frac{\pi\nu}{2}\right)^{n}, \\ \Psi \in \mathcal{D} : \\ \text{ with a uniform bound and has a zero at } \theta_{j} - \theta_{\ell} = 0, \\ \pm i\pi(1-\nu), \pm i\pi\left(\frac{3\nu}{2}-1\right), \pm \frac{i\pi\nu}{2} \text{ for all } j, \ell \end{cases}, \quad (11)$$

where $k_j = 1, 2$. Note that $\mathcal{D}_0 \subset \text{Dom}(\widetilde{\phi}(f)) \cap \text{Dom}(\widetilde{\phi}'(g))$.

One can see that \mathcal{D}_0 is dense as follows: we take

$$C_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}) := \prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \prod_{1 \le j < k \le n} \frac{(\theta_k - \theta_j - i\lambda)(\theta_j - \theta_k - i\lambda)}{(\theta_k - \theta_j - 2\pi i)(\theta_j - \theta_k - 2\pi i)},$$
$$\Lambda = \left\{ 0, \pi(1 - \nu), \pi\left(\frac{3\nu}{2} - 1\right), \frac{\pi\nu}{2} \right\},$$

and consider the set

$$M_{C_n}P_n(\xi_1\otimes\cdots\otimes\xi_n),\xi_j\in \mathrm{Dom}(\chi_1(f))\cap\mathrm{Dom}(\chi_1'(g))\},$$

where M_{C_n} is the multiplication operator by the function C_n .

As C_n is symmetric and it has zeros at the poles of S, the set above is a subset of \mathcal{D}_0 . Furthermore, as M_{C_n} has a dense range and commutes with P_n , M_{C_n} maps a dense subset of $P_n \mathcal{H}_1^{\otimes n}$ to a dense subset of $P_n \mathcal{H}_1^{\otimes n}$. The set $\{P_n(\xi_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_n), \xi_j \in \text{Dom}(\chi_1(f)) \cap \text{Dom}(\chi'_1(g))\}$ is dense, therefore, so are its image $M_{C_n}(\text{Dom}(\widetilde{\phi}(f)) \cap \text{Dom}(\widetilde{\phi}'(g)))$ and \mathcal{D}_0 . Thanks to (S8), [29, Proposition E.7] and the properties of \mathcal{D}_0 , we can safely use analytic continuations in the proof of our main theorem.

Theorem 5.1. Let f and g be test functions supported in W_L and W_R , respectively, and with the property that $f = f^*$ and $g = g^*$. Furthermore, assume that f, g have components $f_{b_k} = 0$ and $g_{b_k} = 0$ for $k \neq 1$. Then, for each Φ, Ψ in \mathcal{D}_0 , we have

$$\langle \phi(f)\Phi, \phi'(g)\Psi \rangle = \langle \phi'(g)\Phi, \phi(f)\Psi \rangle.$$

Proof. As in our previous works, we may assume that the vectors Φ and Ψ are already S-symmetric. Furthermore, we recall that the domains of $\tilde{\phi}(f), \tilde{\phi}'(g)$ coincide with those of $\chi(f), \chi'(g)$, respectively, hence we have the following equalities as operators:

$$\widetilde{\phi}(f) = \phi(f) + \chi(f) = z^{\dagger}(f^{+}) + \chi(f) + z(J_{1}f^{-}),$$

$$\widetilde{\phi}'(g) = \phi'(g) + \chi'(g) = z'^{\dagger}(g^{+}) + \chi'(g) + z'(J_{1}g^{-}).$$

Therefore, the (weak) commutator $[\tilde{\phi}(f), \tilde{\phi}'(g)]$ expands into several terms that we will compute individually.

The commutator $[\phi(f), \phi'(g)]$

This commutator has been computed in [19] and then simplified in the case where S is diagonal in [13]. Here, we briefly recall its expression:

$$([\phi'(g),\phi(f)]\Psi_n)^{\boldsymbol{b_k}}(\theta_1,\ldots,\theta_n) = \int d\theta' \left(g_{b_1}^-(\theta')\left(\prod_{p=1}^n S_{b_1b_{k_p}}(\theta'-\theta_p)\right)f_{b_1}^+(\theta') - g_{b_1}^+(\theta')\left(\prod_{p=1}^n \overline{S_{b_1b_{k_p}}(\theta'-\theta_p)}\right)f_{b_1}^-(\theta')\right) \times (\Psi_n)^{\boldsymbol{b_k}}(\theta_1,\ldots,\theta_n).$$

By (S5) and the analytic properties of f^{\pm}, g^{\pm} explained in Sec. 3, the first term in the integrand is equal to the second term up to a shift of $+i\pi$ in θ' . Since S has some poles in the physical strip, we obtain residues from this difference.

We are considering test functions f, g whose only non-zero components correspond to b_1 . In this case, the factor $S_{b_1b_k}$ appearing in the expression of the commutator have exactly two simple poles at $\zeta = i\theta_{b_1b_k}^{b_{k'}}, i\theta_{b_1b_k'}^{\prime b_{k'}}$ with k = 1, k' = 2 and k = 2, k' = 1, as seen in the fusion table in Sec. 2.2.

With the notation $R_{b_1b_k}^{b_{k'}}, R_{b_1b_k}^{\prime b_{k'}}$ which are non-zero only for k = 1, k' = 2 and k = 2, k' = 1, by applying the Cauchy theorem, we get the contributions from the above-mentioned poles:

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} ([\phi'(g), \phi(f)] \Psi_n)^{\boldsymbol{b_k}} (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1,2} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n R^{b_k}_{b_1 b_{k_j}} g^-_{b_1} \Big(\theta_j + i\theta^{b_k}_{b_1 b_{k_j}} \Big) f^+_{b_1} \Big(\theta_j + i\theta^{b_k}_{b_1 b_{k_j}} \Big) \right)$$

$$\times \left(\prod_{\substack{p=1\\p \neq j}}^n S_{b_1 b_{k_p}} \Big(\theta_j + i\theta^{b_k}_{b_1 b_{k_j}} - \theta_p \Big) \right)$$

Wedge-local observables for factorizing S-matrix

$$+ \sum_{j=1}^{n} R_{b_{1}b_{k_{j}}}^{\prime b_{k}} g_{b_{1}}^{-} \left(\theta_{j} + i\theta_{b_{1}b_{k_{j}}}^{\prime b_{k}}\right) f_{b_{1}}^{+} \left(\theta_{j} + i\theta_{b_{1}b_{k_{j}}}^{\prime b_{k}}\right) \\ \times \left(\prod_{\substack{p=1\\p\neq j}}^{n} S_{b_{1}b_{k_{p}}} \left(\theta_{j} + i\theta_{b_{1}b_{k_{j}}}^{\prime b_{k}} - \theta_{p}\right)\right) \right) (\Psi_{n})^{b_{k_{1}}...b_{k_{n}}} (\theta_{1}, \ldots, \theta_{n}).$$

More explicitly, the possible terms from the above expression are given by the following.

$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{2\pi i} ([\phi'(g),\phi(f)]\Psi_{n})^{\boldsymbol{b}_{n}}(\theta_{1},\ldots,\theta_{n}) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{n} \delta_{b_{1}b_{k_{j}}} R_{b_{1}b_{1}}^{b_{2}} g_{b_{1}}^{-} \left(\theta_{j} + i\theta_{b_{1}b_{1}}^{b_{2}}\right) f_{b_{1}}^{+} \left(\theta_{j} + i\theta_{b_{1}b_{1}}^{b_{2}}\right) \\ &\times \left(\prod_{\substack{p=1\\p\neq j}}^{n} S_{b_{1}b_{k_{p}}} \left(\theta_{j} + i\theta_{b_{1}b_{2}}^{b_{2}} - \theta_{p}\right)\right) (\Psi_{n})^{b_{k_{1}}\ldots b_{1}\ldots b_{k_{n}}} (\theta_{1},\ldots,\theta_{j},\ldots,\theta_{n}) \quad (12a) \\ &+ \sum_{j=1}^{n} \delta_{b_{2}b_{k_{j}}} R_{b_{1}b_{2}}^{\prime b_{1}} g_{b_{1}}^{-} \left(\theta_{j} + i\theta_{b_{1}b_{2}}^{\prime b_{1}}\right) f_{b_{1}}^{+} \left(\theta_{j} + i\theta_{b_{1}b_{2}}^{\prime b_{1}}\right) \\ &\times \left(\prod_{\substack{p=1\\p\neq j}}^{n} S_{b_{1}b_{k_{p}}} \left(\theta_{j} + i\theta_{b_{1}b_{2}}^{\prime b_{1}} - \theta_{p}\right)\right) (\Psi_{n})^{b_{k_{1}}\ldots b_{2}\ldots b_{k_{n}}} (\theta_{1},\ldots,\theta_{j},\ldots,\theta_{n}) \quad (12b) \\ &+ \sum_{j=1}^{n} \delta_{b_{2}b_{k_{j}}} R_{b_{1}b_{2}}^{b_{1}} g_{b_{1}}^{-} \left(\theta_{j} + i\theta_{b_{1}b_{2}}^{b_{1}}\right) f_{b_{1}}^{+} \left(\theta_{j} + i\theta_{b_{1}b_{2}}^{b_{1}}\right) \\ &\times \left(\prod_{\substack{p=1\\p\neq j}}^{n} S_{b_{1}b_{k_{p}}} \left(\theta_{j} + i\theta_{b_{1}b_{2}}^{b_{1}} - \theta_{p}\right)\right) (\Psi_{n})^{b_{k_{1}}\ldots b_{2}\ldots b_{k_{n}}} (\theta_{1},\ldots,\theta_{j},\ldots,\theta_{n}) \quad (12c) \\ &+ \sum_{j=1}^{n} \delta_{b_{1}b_{k_{j}}} R_{b_{1}b_{1}}^{\prime b_{2}} g_{b_{1}}^{-} \left(\theta_{j} + i\theta_{b_{1}b_{2}}^{\prime b_{2}} - \theta_{p}\right)\right) (\Psi_{n})^{b_{k_{1}}\ldots b_{2}\ldots b_{k_{n}}} (\theta_{1},\ldots,\theta_{j},\ldots,\theta_{n}) \quad (12c) \end{split}$$

The commutator $[\chi(f), \chi'(g)]$

We compute this commutator between vectors Ψ , Φ with only *n*-particle components and with f, g having only non-zero components of type b_1 . Recall the expressions of $\chi(f)$ and $\chi'(g)$ in Sec. 4, where they are written as the sum of *n* operators acting on different variables, therefore, there are n^2 terms in each of the

scalar products $\langle \chi'(g)\Phi, \chi(f)\Psi \rangle$ and $\langle \chi(f)\Phi, \chi'(g)\Psi \rangle$. Of these, one can show that the n(n-1) terms in which the above-mentioned operators act on different variables give exactly the same contribution, exactly as in [13] (this time the operators $\chi_1(f)$ and $\chi'_1(g)$ are not positive, but $\chi(f) \otimes \mathbb{1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{1}$ and $\mathbb{1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{1} \otimes \chi'_1(g)$ are strongly commuting, hence we may consider their polar decomposition), which we denote by C, therefore, they cancel in the commutator and hence are irrelevant.

Following [13, p. 35], we exhibit the relevant parts ($\mathbf{k} := k_1, \ldots, k_n$ where each k_j can take 1, 2. Furthermore, if $k_j = 1$, then we put $k'_j = 2$ and if $k_j = 2$, then $k'_j = 1$):

$$\begin{split} \langle \chi'(g) \Phi, \chi(f) \Psi \rangle &- C \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{\substack{k \\ \alpha_{j}, \beta_{j} = 1, 2}} \int d\theta_{1} \dots d\theta_{n} \eta_{b_{1}b_{\alpha_{j}}}^{b_{k_{j}}} \\ &\times \left(\prod_{p=1}^{j-1} S_{b_{1}b_{k_{p}}} \left(\theta_{j} - \theta_{p} + i\theta_{(b_{1}b_{\alpha_{j}})}^{b_{k_{j}}} \right) \right) f_{b_{1}}^{+} \left(\theta_{j} + i\theta_{(b_{1}b_{\alpha_{j}})}^{b_{k_{j}}} \right) \\ &\times \left(\Psi_{n} \right)^{b_{k_{1}} \dots b_{\alpha_{j}} \dots b_{k_{n}}} \left(\theta_{1} - \dots, \theta_{j} - i\theta_{(b_{\alpha_{j}}b_{1})}^{b_{k_{j}}} \dots \theta_{n} \right) \eta_{b_{1}b_{\beta_{j}}}^{b_{k_{j}}} \\ &\times \left(\prod_{q=j+1}^{n} S_{b_{1}b_{k_{q}}} \left(\theta_{j} - \theta_{q} + i\theta_{(b_{1}b_{\beta_{j}})}^{b_{k_{j}}} \right) \right) \right) \\ &\times g_{b_{1}}^{+} \left(\theta_{j} + i\theta_{(b_{1}b_{\beta_{j}})}^{b_{k_{j}}} - i\pi \right) \overline{(\Phi_{n})^{b_{k_{1}} \dots b_{\beta_{j}} \dots b_{k_{n}}} \left(\theta_{1}, \dots, \theta_{j} + i\theta_{(b_{\beta_{j}}b_{1})}^{b_{k_{j}}}, \dots, \theta_{n} \right)} \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{k} \int d\theta_{1} \dots d\theta_{n} \eta_{b_{1}b_{k_{j}}}^{b_{k_{j}}} \\ &\times \left(\prod_{p=1}^{n} S_{b_{1}b_{k_{p}}} \left(\theta_{j} - \theta_{p} + i\theta_{(b_{1}b_{k_{j}})}^{b_{k_{j}}} \right) \right) f_{b_{1}}^{+} \left(\theta_{j} + i\theta_{(b_{1}b_{k_{j}})}^{b_{k_{j}}} \right) \\ &\times \left(\Psi_{n} \right)^{b_{k_{1}} \dots b_{k_{j}} \dots b_{k_{n}}} \left(\theta_{1} - \theta_{q} + i\theta_{(b_{1}b_{k_{j}})}^{b_{k_{j}}} \right) \right) \right) \\ &\times g_{b_{1}}^{h} \left(\theta_{j} + i\theta_{(b_{1}b_{k_{j}})}^{b_{k_{j}}} - i\pi \right) \overline{(\Phi_{n})^{b_{k_{1}} \dots b_{k_{j}} \dots b_{k_{n}}} \left(\theta_{1}, \dots, \theta_{j} + i\theta_{(b_{k_{j}b_{1})}, \dots, \theta_{n} \right)} \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{k} \int d\theta_{1} \dots d\theta_{n} \eta_{b_{1}b_{k_{j}}}^{b_{k_{j}}} \\ &\times \left(\prod_{q=j+1}^{j-1} S_{b_{1}b_{k_{p}}} \left(\theta_{j} - \theta_{p} + i\theta_{(b_{1}b_{k_{j}})}^{b_{k_{1}}} \right) \right) f_{b_{1}}^{+} \left(\theta_{j} + i\theta_{(b_{k_{j}b_{1})}, \dots, \theta_{n} \right)}$$

$$\times (\Psi_n)^{b_{k_1}\dots b_{k'_j}\dots b_{k_n}} (\theta_1,\dots,\theta_j,\dots,\theta_n) \eta_{b_1 b_{k'_j}}^{b_{k_j}} \\ \times \left(\prod_{q=j+1}^n S_{b_1 b_{k_q}} \left(\theta_j - \theta_q + i\theta_{b_{k'_j} b_1}^{b_{k_j}} \right) \right) \\ \times g_{b_1}^+ \left(\theta_j + i\theta_{b_1 b_{k'_j}}^{b_{k_j}} - i\pi \right) \overline{(\Phi_n)^{b_{k_1}\dots b_{k'_j}\dots b_{k_n}} (\theta_1,\dots,\theta_j,\dots,\theta_n)},$$

where we used (9) and (10), exploited that $\eta_{b_1b_1}^{b_2}, \eta_{b_1b_2}^{b_1}$ are the only non-zero combinations, then performed the shift $\theta_j \to \theta_j + i\theta_{(b_{k_j}, b_1)}^{b_k}$ in the third equality and used $\theta_{\alpha\beta}^{\gamma} = \theta_{(\alpha\beta)}^{\gamma} + \theta_{(\beta\alpha)}^{\gamma}$. This shift in θ_j is allowed by the analyticity and decay properties of f^+, g^+ at infinity in the strip, [12, Lemma B.2] and the property of $\Psi, \Phi \in \mathcal{D}_0$ explained before Theorem 5.1: more precisely, depending on whether $b_{k_p} = b_1$ or b_2 (respectively for b_{k_q}), $S_{b_1b_{k_p}}(\zeta)$ has a pole at $i\pi\nu$ and $i\pi(1-\nu)$, or at $i\frac{\pi\nu}{2}$ and $i(1-\frac{\pi\nu}{2})$, and there are no other poles by the assumptions (S9)(S10). As $\theta_j \to \theta_j + i\theta_{(b_{k_j}, b_1)}^{b_{k_j}} = \theta_j + i\frac{\pi\nu}{2}$ (this does not depend on b_{k_j} : see Table 1), the integral contour might move across the pole when $\theta_j \to \theta_j + i\pi(1-\nu), \theta_j \to \theta_j + i\pi(\frac{3\nu}{2}-1)$ or $\theta_j \to \theta_j + i\frac{\pi\nu}{2}$, depending on the combination of b_{k_p} and b_{k_j} . But these poles are cancelled by the zeros of $\Psi_n, \Phi_n \in \mathcal{D}_0$, hence the shift is legitimate and the result is L^1 (the integral is the inner product of two L^2 -functions).

Similarly, we can compute the other term $\langle \chi(f)\Phi, \chi'(g)\Psi \rangle$ in the commutator $[\chi(f), \chi'(g)]$ and obtain:

$$\begin{split} \langle \chi(f)\Phi,\chi'(g)\Psi\rangle &- C \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{n}\sum_{\substack{k\\\alpha_{j},\beta_{j}=1,2}}\int d\theta_{1}\dots d\theta_{n} \eta_{b_{1}b_{\alpha_{j}}}^{b_{k_{j}}}\overline{\left(\prod_{p=1}^{j-1}S_{b_{1}b_{k_{p}}}\left(\theta_{j}-\theta_{p}+i\theta_{(b_{1}b_{\alpha_{j}})}^{b_{k_{j}}}\right)\right)\right)} \\ &\times \overline{f_{b_{1}}^{+}\left(\theta_{j}+i\theta_{(b_{1}b_{\alpha_{j}})}^{b_{k_{j}}}\right)\left(\Phi_{n}\right)^{b_{k_{1}}\dots b_{\alpha_{j}}\dots b_{k_{n}}}\left(\theta_{1},\dots,\theta_{k}-i\theta_{(b_{\alpha_{j}}b_{1})}^{b_{k_{j}}},\dots,\theta_{n}\right)} \\ &\times \eta_{b_{1}b_{\beta_{j}}}^{b_{k_{j}}}\left(\prod_{q=j+1}^{n}S_{b_{k_{q}}b_{1}}\left(\theta_{q}-\theta_{j}+i\theta_{(b_{1}b_{\beta_{j}})}^{b_{k_{j}}}\right)\right)\right) \\ &\times g_{b_{1}}^{+}\left(\theta_{j}-i\theta_{(b_{1}b_{\beta_{j}})}^{b_{k_{j}}}\right)\left(\Psi_{n}\right)^{b_{k_{1}}\dots b_{\beta_{j}}\dots b_{k_{n}}}\left(\theta_{1},\dots,\theta_{j}+i\theta_{(b_{\beta_{j}}b_{1})}^{b_{k_{j}}},\dots,\theta_{n}\right) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{n}\sum_{k}\int d\theta_{1}\dots d\theta_{n} \eta_{b_{1}b_{k_{j}}}^{b_{k_{j}}}\left(\prod_{p=1}^{j-1}S_{b_{1}b_{k_{p}}}\left(\theta_{j}-\theta_{p}-i\theta_{b_{k_{j}}b_{1}}^{b_{k_{j}}}+i\pi\right)\right) \\ &\times f_{b_{1}}^{+}\left(\theta_{j}-i\theta_{b_{k_{j}}b_{1}}^{b_{k_{j}}}+i\pi\right)\overline{(\Phi_{n})^{b_{k_{1}}\dots b_{k_{j}}\dots b_{k_{n}}}}\left(\theta_{1},\dots,\theta_{j},\dots,\theta_{n}\right) \end{split}$$

$$\times \eta_{b_1 b_{k'_j}}^{b_{k_j}} \left(\prod_{q=j+1}^n S_{b_1 b_{k_q}} \left(\theta_j - \theta_q - i \theta_{b_1 b_{k'_j}}^{b_{k_j}} + i \pi \right) \right) g_{b_1}^+ \left(\theta_j - i \theta_{b_1 b_{k'_j}}^{b_{k_j}} \right)$$
$$\times \left(\Psi_n \right)^{b_{k_1} \dots b_{k'_j} \dots b_{k_n}} \left(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_j, \dots, \theta_n \right),$$

where we used (9), (10) and $\theta_{\alpha\beta}^{\gamma} = \theta_{(\alpha\beta)}^{\gamma} + \theta_{(\beta\alpha)}^{\gamma}$, we performed the shift $\theta_j \to \theta_j - i\theta_{(b_{k'_j}b_1)}^{b_{k_j}}$ and we used properties (S3)–(S5). As before, we can perform the shift in θ_j using the analyticity and decay properties of f^+, g^- at infinity in the strip, [12, Lemma B.2] and the zeros of the vectors $\Psi, \Phi \in \mathcal{D}_0$. This also guarantees the fact that the result is still L^1 .

Since there are only two types of fusing processes $(b_1b_1) \rightarrow b_2$ and $(b_1b_2) \rightarrow b_1$ in the model, the possible contributions to the expectation values above are

$$\langle \chi'(g)\Phi, \chi(f)\Psi \rangle - C = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \eta_{b_{1}b_{1}}^{b_{2}} \eta_{b_{1}b_{1}}^{b_{2}} \int d\theta_{1} \dots d\theta_{n} \prod_{p=1}^{j-1} S_{b_{1}b_{k_{p}}} \left(\theta_{j} - \theta_{p} + i\theta_{b_{1}b_{1}}^{b_{2}}\right) \times f_{b_{1}}^{+} \left(\theta_{j} + i\theta_{b_{1}b_{1}}^{b_{2}}\right) (\Psi_{n})^{b_{k_{1}}\dots b_{1}\dots b_{k_{n}}} (\theta_{1}, \dots, \theta_{j}, \dots, \theta_{n}) \times \prod_{q=j+1}^{n} S_{b_{1}b_{k_{q}}} \left(\theta_{j} - \theta_{q} + i\theta_{b_{1}b_{1}}^{b_{2}}\right) \times g_{b_{1}}^{+} \left(\theta_{j} + i\theta_{b_{1}b_{1}}^{b_{2}} - i\pi\right) \overline{(\Phi_{n})^{b_{k_{1}}\dots b_{1}\dots b_{k_{n}}}} \left(\theta_{j} - \theta_{p} + i\theta_{b_{1}b_{2}}^{b_{1}}\right) + \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \eta_{b_{1}b_{2}}^{b_{1}} \eta_{b_{1}b_{2}}^{b_{1}} \int d\theta_{1}\dots d\theta_{n} \prod_{p=1}^{j-1} S_{b_{1}b_{k_{p}}} \left(\theta_{j} - \theta_{p} + i\theta_{b_{1}b_{2}}^{b_{1}}\right) \times f_{b_{1}}^{+} \left(\theta_{j} + i\theta_{b_{1}b_{2}}^{b_{1}}\right) (\Psi_{n})^{b_{k_{1}}\dots b_{2}\dots b_{k_{n}}} \left(\theta_{1}, \dots, \theta_{j}, \dots, \theta_{n}\right) \times \prod_{q=j+1}^{n} S_{b_{1}b_{k_{q}}} \left(\theta_{j} - \theta_{q} + i\theta_{b_{2}b_{1}}^{b_{1}}\right) \times g_{b_{1}}^{+} \left(\theta_{j} + i\theta_{b_{1}b_{2}}^{b_{1}} - i\pi\right) \overline{(\Phi_{n})^{b_{k_{1}}\dots b_{2}\dots b_{k_{n}}} \left(\theta_{1}, \dots, \theta_{j}, \dots, \theta_{n}\right),$$
(13b)

and similarly,

$$\langle \chi(f)\Phi, \chi'(g)\Psi \rangle - C = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \eta_{b_{1}b_{1}}^{b_{2}} \eta_{b_{1}b_{1}}^{b_{2}} \int d\theta_{1} \dots d\theta_{n} \prod_{p=1}^{j-1} S_{b_{1}b_{k_{p}}} \left(\theta_{j} - \theta_{p} - i\theta_{b_{1}b_{1}}^{b_{2}} + i\pi\right) \times f_{b_{1}}^{+} \left(\theta_{j} - i\theta_{b_{1}b_{1}}^{b_{2}} + i\pi\right) \overline{(\Phi_{n})^{b_{k_{1}}\dots b_{1}\dots b_{k_{n}}} \left(\theta_{1}, \dots, \theta_{j}, \dots, \theta_{n}\right)} \times \prod_{q=j+1}^{n} S_{b_{1}b_{k_{q}}} \left(\theta_{j} - \theta_{q} - i\theta_{b_{1}b_{1}}^{b_{2}} + i\pi\right) g_{b_{1}}^{+} \left(\theta_{j} - i\theta_{b_{1}b_{1}}^{b_{2}}\right) \times (\Psi_{n})^{b_{k_{1}}\dots b_{k_{n}}} (\theta_{1}, \dots, \theta_{j}, \dots, \theta_{n})$$
(14a)

Wedge-local observables for factorizing S-matrix

$$+\sum_{j=1}^{n}\sum_{\boldsymbol{k}}\eta_{b_{1}b_{2}}^{b_{1}}\eta_{b_{1}b_{2}}^{b_{1}}\int d\theta_{1}\dots d\theta_{n}\prod_{p=1}^{j-1}S_{b_{1}b_{k_{p}}}\left(\theta_{j}-\theta_{p}-i\theta_{b_{2}b_{1}}^{b_{1}}+i\pi\right)$$

$$\times f_{b_{1}}^{+}\left(\theta_{j}-i\theta_{b_{2}b_{1}}^{b_{1}}+i\pi\right)\overline{(\Phi_{n})^{b_{k_{1}}\dots b_{2}\dots b_{k_{n}}}\left(\theta_{1},\dots,\theta_{j},\dots,\theta_{n}\right)}$$

$$\times\prod_{q=j+1}^{n}S_{b_{1}b_{k_{q}}}\left(\theta_{j}-\theta_{q}-i\theta_{b_{1}b_{2}}^{b_{1}}+i\pi\right)g_{b_{1}}^{+}\left(\theta_{j}-i\theta_{b_{1}b_{2}}^{b_{1}}\right)$$

$$\times (\Psi_{n})^{b_{k_{1}}\dots b_{2}\dots b_{k_{n}}}(\theta_{1},\dots,\theta_{j},\dots,\theta_{n}). \tag{14b}$$

Now, the commutator $[\phi'(g), \phi(f)]$ cancels the commutator $[\chi(f), \chi'(g)]$: more precisely, (12a) cancels (13a), (12b) cancels (14b), (12c) cancels (13b), (12d) cancels (14a). This uses the following properties:

- The properties of fusion angles and residues, such as $\theta_{b_1b_2}^{b_1} := \theta_{(b_1b_2)}^{b_1} + \theta_{(b_2b_1)}^{b_1}$, $\theta_{b_1b_1}^{\prime b_2} = \pi \theta_{b_1b_1}^{b_2}$, $\theta_{b_1b_2}^{\prime b_1} = \pi \theta_{b_2b_1}^{b_1}$, $R_{b_1b_1}^{\prime b_2} = -R_{b_1b_1}^{b_2}$ and $R_{b_2b_1}^{\prime b_1} = -R_{b_1b_2}^{b_1}$. Equation (3) and $R_{b_1b_1}^{b_2}$, $R_{b_1b_2}^{b_1} \in i\mathbb{R}_+$, hence $(\eta_{b_1b_1}^{b_2})^2 = -2\pi i R_{b_1b_1}^{b_2}$ and $(\eta_{b_1b_2}^{b_1})^2 = -2\pi i R_{b_1b_1}^{b_2}$.
- $-2\pi i R_{b_1 b_2}^{b_1}.$ $f_{b_1}^+(\theta + i\pi) = f_{b_1}^-(\theta), g_{b_1}^+(\theta i\pi) = g_{b_1}^-(\theta).$

Most of these properties are from Sec. 2.2.

The commutators $[\chi(f), z'(J_1g^-)]$ and $[z(J_1f^-), \chi'(g)]$

Using the expressions of $\chi(f)$ and $\chi'(g)$ in (9) and (10), we can also compute these commutators as in [13]. Noting that $\eta_{b_1b_1}^{b_2}, \eta_{b_1b_2}^{b_1}$ are the only possible non-zero combinations, we find

$$([\chi(f), z'(J_1g^{-})]\Psi_n)^{b_{k_1}...b_{k_{n-1}}}(\theta_1, ..., \theta_{n-1})$$

= $\sqrt{n} i \eta_{b_1 b_2}^{b_1} \int d\theta' g_{b_1}^{-}(\theta') f_{b_1}^{+} \left(\theta' + i\theta_{(b_1 b_2)}^{b_1}\right)$
 $\times (\Psi_n)^{b_2 b_{k_1}...b_{k_{n-1}}}(\theta' - i\theta_{(b_2 b_1)}^{b_1}, \theta_1, ..., \theta_{n-1}) \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n-1} S_{b_1 b_{k_j}}(\theta' - \theta_j)\right),$

which it can be rewritten by shifting $\theta' \to \theta' + i\theta^{b_1}_{(b_2b_1)}$ as follows

$$([\chi(f), z'(J_1g^{-})]\Psi_n)^{b_{k_1}\dots b_{k_{n-1}}}(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_{n-1})$$

$$= \sqrt{n} i\eta_{b_1b_2}^{b_1} \int d\theta' g_{b_1}^{-} \left(\theta' + i\theta_{(b_2b_1)}^{b_1}\right) f_{b_1}^{+} \left(\theta' + i\theta_{b_1b_2}^{b_1}\right)$$

$$\times (\Psi_n)^{b_2b_{k_1}\dots b_{k_{n-1}}}(\theta', \theta_1, \dots, \theta_{n-1}) \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n-1} S_{b_1b_{k_j}} \left(\theta' + i\theta_{(b_2b_1)}^{b_1} - \theta_j\right)\right). \quad (15)$$

For the shift in θ' , as it is based on an application of the Cauchy Theorem, it uses the analyticity and decay properties of f^+ , g^- at infinity in the strip, [12, Lemma B.2] and the fact that the poles of the S-factors in the product above are cancelled by the zeros of the vector $\Psi_n \in \mathcal{D}_0$. More precisely, for $b_{k_j} = b_1$, $S_{b_1b_1}(\zeta)$ has a pole at $\zeta = i\pi - i\theta_{b_1b_1}^{b_2} = i\pi(1-\nu)$. Noting that $\pi(1-\nu) < \theta_{(b_2b_1)}^{b_1} = \frac{\pi\nu}{2}$ for $\frac{2}{3} < \nu < \frac{4}{5}$, the zero of the factor C_n at $i\pi(1-\frac{3\nu}{2})$ becomes relevant here (see below (11)), while the pole at $\zeta = i\theta_{b_1b_1}^{b_2} = i\pi\nu$ is not reached by the shift by $\frac{i\pi\nu}{2}$ in θ' . The pole of $S_{b_1b_2}(\zeta)$ at $\zeta = i\frac{\pi\nu}{2} = i\theta_{(b_2b_1)}^{b_1}$ is cancelled by the zeros of Ψ_n arising from S-symmetry (see the observations above (11)), as in this case $b_{k_j} = b_2$, while the pole at $\zeta = i\pi(1-\frac{\nu}{2})$ is not reached by the shift by $\frac{i\pi\nu}{2}$ in θ' . There are no other poles by the assumptions (S9) and (S10). This also guarantees the fact that the result is still L^2 . Similarly, we have

$$([z(J_1f^-), \chi'(g)]\Psi_n)^{b_{k_1}\dots b_{k_{n-1}}}(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_{n-1})$$

$$= -\sqrt{n} i\eta_{b_1b_2}^{b_1} \int d\theta' f_{b_1}^-(\theta')g_{b_1}^+(\theta' - i\theta_{(b_1b_2)}^{b_1})$$

$$\times (\Psi_n)^{b_2b_{k_1}\dots b_{k_{n-1}}} \Big(\theta' + i\theta_{(b_2b_1)}^{b_1}, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_{n-1}\Big) \Bigg(\prod_{j=1}^{n-1} S_{b_{k_j}b_1}\Big(\theta_j - \theta' + i\theta_{(b_1b_2)}^{b_1}\Big) \Big),$$

and by shifting $\theta' \to \theta' - i\theta_{(b_2b_1)}^{b_1}$ we can rewrite this expression as

$$([z(J_{1}f^{-}), \chi'(g)]\Psi_{n})^{b_{k_{1}}...b_{k_{n-1}}}(\theta_{1}, ..., \theta_{n-1})$$

$$= -\sqrt{n} i\eta_{b_{1}b_{2}}^{b_{1}} \int d\theta' f_{b_{1}}^{-} \left(\theta' - i\theta_{(b_{2}b_{1})}^{b_{1}}\right) g_{b_{1}}^{+} \left(\theta' - i\theta_{b_{1}b_{2}}^{b_{1}}\right)$$

$$\times (\Psi_{n})^{b_{2}b_{k_{1}}...b_{k_{n-1}}}(\theta', \theta_{1}, ..., \theta_{n-1}) \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n-1} S_{b_{k_{j}}b_{1}}\left(\theta_{j} - \theta' + i\theta_{b_{1}b_{2}}^{b_{1}}\right)\right)$$

$$= -\sqrt{n} i\eta_{b_{2}b_{1}}^{b_{1}} \int d\theta' f_{b_{1}}^{+} \left(\theta' + i\pi - i\theta_{(b_{2}b_{1})}^{b_{1}}\right)$$

$$\times g_{b_{1}}^{-} \left(\theta' + i\pi - i\theta_{b_{1}b_{2}}^{b_{1}}\right)(\Psi_{n})^{b_{2}b_{k_{1}}...b_{k_{n-1}}}(\theta', \theta_{1}, ..., \theta_{n-1})$$

$$\times \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n-1} S_{b_{k_{j}}b_{1}}\left(\theta' - \theta_{j} + i\pi - i\theta_{b_{1}b_{2}}^{b_{1}}\right)\right), \qquad (16)$$

where we used the property of f^-, g^+ under π -translation and (S5). As before, the shift in θ' is allowed as the poles of the S-factors in the product above are cancelled by the zeros of $\Psi_n \in \mathcal{D}_0$. More precisely, $S_{b_2b_1}(\zeta)$ has a pole at $i\frac{\pi\nu}{2}$ and this is crossed as θ' is shifted by $i\pi(1-\frac{\nu}{2})$, hence the zero of the factor C_n at $i\pi(1-\nu)$ becomes relevant, while the pole at $\zeta = i\pi(1-\frac{\nu}{2})$ is cancelled by the zeros of Ψ_n arising from S-symmetry. The pole of $S_{b_1b_1}(\zeta)$ at $\zeta = i\pi(1-\nu)$ is crossed when θ' is not shifted, hence we need the zero of the factor C_n at $i\frac{\pi\nu}{2}$ to compensate it, while the pole at $\zeta = i\pi\nu$ is not reached by the shift. The commutators (15) and (16) cancel each other due to the property $\pi - \theta_{b_1 b_2}^{b_1} = \theta_{(b_2 b_1)}^{b_1}$ (see Eq. (4)).

The commutators $[z^{\dagger}(f^+), \chi'(g)]$ and $[\chi(f), z'^{\dagger}(g^+)]$

These commutators are the adjoints of the previous ones, therefore, they cancel weakly by the above computations. $\hfill \square$

This shows the weak-commutativity property of the fields $\tilde{\phi}(f)$ and $\tilde{\phi}'(g)$. While being already a major step towards the construction of the model in the algebraic setting, it would be important to obtain a proof of strong commutativity of these fields in order to construct the corresponding wedge-algebras and to prove the existence of strictly local observables through intersection of a shifted right and left wedge. The proof of strong commutativity is however a hard task because of the subtle domain properties of $\tilde{\phi}(f)$ as mentioned at the beginning of Sec. 5. We are in fact able to show that $\tilde{\phi}(f)$ is a symmetric quadratic form on a suitable domain of vectors, but it is not self-adjoint. Therefore, for the proof of strong commutativity, we would need not only to prove existence of self-adjoint extensions of the two fields, but also to select the ones that strongly commute. Some results in this direction are recently available in [28, 29] in the case of scalar S-matrices with bound states (e.g., the Bullough–Dodd model), but these techniques are hard to extend to more general S-matrices.

Remark 5.2. Our proof depends only on the properties summarized in Sec. 2.2 and not on the specific expressions of the S-matrix. This implies that our construction and the proof of weak commutativity work as well if one considers S-matrix such as

$$S_{b_k b_\ell}(\zeta) = S_{b_k b_\ell}^{\mathrm{SG}}(\zeta) \prod_{j=1}^N S_{b_k b_\ell}^{j,\mathrm{CDD}}(\zeta),$$

where $S_{b_k b_\ell}^{j,\text{CDD}}(\zeta)$ is a factor as in (1) with (possibly different) parameters $\nu_{j,\pm}$, and N is an odd number (this is necessary to maintain (S11)). Therefore, we have abundant candidates for integrable QFT with the fusion structure considered in this paper.

6. Concluding Remarks

We have investigated the construction of integrable models with bound states in a series of two papers [12, 13]. In the second paper, the construction methods introduced in [12] are extended to a class of models with several particle species and "diagonal" S-matrices with poles in the physical strip, which includes the Z(N)-Ising model and the affine-Toda field theories as examples. This construction is based on finding observables localized in unbounded wedge-shaped regions to avoid infinite series that characterize strictly local operators. These strictly local observables, with some regularity condition on S, should be recovered by taking intersection of the algebras generated by observables in right and left wedges (cf. [17, 2]).

Here we considered a model which arises as a deformation of the sine-Gordon model with a parameter ν which corresponds to a certain range of the coupling constant, $\frac{2}{3} < \nu < \frac{4}{5}$, with an additional CDD factor. As for the proof of weak wedge-locality, we need only some properties of the S-matrix components, and there are abundant examples, as we pointed out in Remark 5.2. As far as we know, that QFTs with such S-matrices have never appeared in the literature. It is an interesting problem to find (or exclude) a Lagrangian description of them (note that the CDD factors appearing here are necessary and our S-matrix cannot be considered as a perturbation of the sine-Gordon model in the sense of, e.g., [25]). In this respect, let us observe that we could find the sign-adjusting CDD factor only for the interval $\frac{2}{3} < \nu < \frac{4}{5}$, while $\nu = 1$ corresponds to the (doubled) Ising model. As there is a gap $\frac{4}{5} \leq \nu < 1$, this casts doubt that a naive perturbation argument should work.

The resulting theory describes two breathers b_1, b_2 subject to elastic scattering and with the property that they can also fuse to form a bound state (the fusing processes are $(b_1b_1) \rightarrow b_2, (b_1b_2) \rightarrow b_1$ and $(b_2b_1) \rightarrow b_1$). This model falls again into the class of "diagonal" S-matrices, and in this sense, it can be regarded as an extension of the previous techniques investigated in [13]. This fusion table is the same as the restriction of the table of the Thirring model [24, 3] to the breather-breather sector (note that it is called "the sine-Gordon model" in the literature in the form factor programme, e.g., [3], assuming the equivalence between them). Yet, the original breather-breather S-matrix of the Thirring model does not satisfy the positivity of residues (see Sec. 2.2), hence cannot be considered as a separate model. In this sense, the present paper highlights the really necessary properties of the S-matrix for wedge-locality and contains a new hint in the construction of interacting quantum field theories in the algebraic framework.

An interesting problem would be an extension of such a construction to integrable models with "non-diagonal" S-matrices, e.g., the Thirring model [3] or SU(N)-invariant S-matrices [5]. It would be interesting to show that weak wedgecommutativity holds at least for some of these models. They are currently under investigation. It should be noted that commutation relations of pointlike fields have not been proved for these models.^h Our methods represent a complementary way of proving existence of local observables, which may work if the S-matrix components concerning elementary particles (solitons in the case of the Thirring model) have only simple poles, yet here several analytic questions (such as the domains of unbounded operators and modular nuclearity) must be addressed.

On the other hand, there are some factorizing S-matrices which do not satisfy the assumption (S10) or an analogous assumption [6, Sec. 4.2.4]. Constructing observables for such models, or in more generally, observables generating particles with higher-poles in the S-matrix components is an interesting open problem.

^hMichael Karowski, private communication.

Range of ν	The residue of pole of $S^{SG}_{b_1b_1}$	Comment
$4/5 < \nu < 1$	$-i\mathbb{R}_+$	No adjusting CDD factor found
$2/3 < \nu < 4/5$	$-i\mathbb{R}_+$	Adjusting CDD factors found
$1/2 < \nu < 2/3$	$-i\mathbb{R}_+$	There are three breathers if one requires the maximal analyticity within breathers. No adjusting CDD factor found
$0 < \nu < 1/2$	$i\mathbb{R}_+$	There is a breather b_k for which Bes $S_k^{SG}(\ell) \in -i\mathbb{R}$
		$\zeta = i\theta_{b_1b_k}^{o_{k+1} \sim b_1b_k} \langle \varsigma \rangle \subset i = 1$

Table 2. Ranges of the coupling constant ν in the sine-Gordon model.

As we mentioned in Sec. 2.2, the S-matrix studied in the present paper is a deformation of the S-matrix of the sine-Gordon model in the range of the coupling constant $\frac{2}{3} < \nu < \frac{4}{5}$ by a CDD factor. The reason for the CDD factor is the following: while the fusion table of the breather-breather S-matrix is closed under fusions, these S-matrix components cannot be considered as a separate model because the residues of some poles in the physical strip are on $-i\mathbb{R}_+$ (see comment before Eq. (3), which is not compatible with our proof. We note that also in the proof of local commutativity theorem in the form factor programme [22] this property is used, therefore, it must be adjusted in some way. Varying the range of the coupling constant ν , the situation is as pictured in Table 2. In particular, as explained in Sec. 2.2, for $\frac{4}{5} < \nu < 1$ there are no values of ν_{-} and ν_{+} which fulfill the required conditions after Eq. (2), and our simplest form for a CDD factor does not work. For $\frac{1}{2} < \nu < \frac{2}{3}$, there are three breathers in the model (if we take the maximal analyticity literally), and both $S_{b_1b_1}^{SG}$ and $S_{b_2b_1}^{SG}$ have s-channel poles with residues in $-i\mathbb{R}_+$. We could not find a suitable CDD factor adjusting all the residues. Finally, in the range $0 < \nu < \frac{1}{2}$ there is an increasing number of breathers by maximal analyticity, and while $\operatorname{Res}_{\zeta=i\theta_{b_1b_1}^{b_2}} S_{b_1b_1}^{SG}(\zeta) \in i\mathbb{R}_+$, there are other Smatrix components whose residues are in $-i\dot{\mathbb{R}}_{+}^{\dagger}$. We could not find a suitable CDD factor for this range as well.

Finally, the domain of the operator $\chi(f)$ is considerably small. Indeed, one can show that even the one-particle component $\chi_1(f)$ is not self-adjoint, see [28]; moreover, the domains of $\chi_n(f)$ must be somehow enlarged compensating the factor C_n . We believe that these domain issues are fundamentally related with the complicated fusing processes of the models, hence deserve a separate study.

Acknowledgments

We thank Michael Karowski for informing us of the current status of the form factor programme. Y.T. thanks Sabina Alazzawi and Wojciech Dybalski for the discussion on the relations between Thirring and sine-Gordon models.

Y.T. is supported by the JSPS overseas fellowship.

References

- [1] S. Alazzawi, Deformations of quantum field theories and the construction of interacting models, Ph.D. thesis, Universität Wien (2014); http://arxiv.org/abs/1503.00897.
- [2] S. Alazzawi and G. Lechner, Inverse scattering and local observable algebras in integrable quantum field theories, *Comm. Math. Phys.* **354**(3) (2017) 913–956; https://arxiv.org/abs/1608.02359.
- [3] H. Babujian, A. Fring, M. Karowski and A. Zapletal, Exact form factors in integrable quantum field theories: The sine-Gordon model, *Nuclear Phys. B* 538(3) (1999) 535– 586; http://arxiv.org/abs/hep-th/9805185.
- [4] H. Babujian and M. Karowski, Sine-Gordon breather form factors and quantum field equations, J. Phys. A 35(43) (2002) 9081–9104; https://arxiv.org/abs/hepth/0204097.
- H. Babujian, A. Foerster and M. Karowski, The nested SU(N) off-shell Bethe ansatz and exact form factors, J. Phys. A 41(27) (2008) 275202, 21 pp.; https://arxiv.org/ abs/hep-th/0611012v1.
- [6] H. W. Braden, E. Corrigan, P. E. Dorey and R. Sasaki, Affine Toda field theory and exact S-matrices, Nuclear Phys. B 338(3) (1990) 689–746; https://doi.org/ 10.1016/0550-3213(90)90648-W.
- [7] D. Bahns and K. Rejzner, The quantum sine-Gordon model in perturbative AQFT, *Comm. Math. Phys.* 357(1) (2018) 421–446; https://arxiv.org/abs/1609.08530.
- [8] G. Benfatto, P. Falco and V. Mastropietro, Functional integral construction of the massive thirring model: Verification of axioms and massless limit, *Comm. Math. Phys.* 273(1) (2007) 67–118; https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-th/0606177.
- [9] G. Benfatto, P. Falco and V. Mastropietro, Massless sine-Gordon and massive Thirring models: Proof of the Coleman's equivalence, *Comm. Math. Phys.* 285 (2009) 713–762; https://arxiv.org/abs/0711.5010.
- [10] M. Bischoff and Y. Tanimoto, Construction of wedge-local nets of observables through Longo–Witten endomorphisms, II, Comm. Math. Phys. 317(3) (2013) 667–695; http://arxiv.org/abs/1111.1671.
- [11] M. Bischoff and Y. Tanimoto, Integrable QFT and Longo-Witten endomorphisms, Ann. Henri Poincaré 16(2) (2015) 569–608; http://arxiv.org/abs/1305.2171.
- [12] D. Cadamuro and Y. Tanimoto, Wedge-local fields in integrable models with bound states, Comm. Math. Phys. 340(2) (2015) 661–697; http://arxiv.org/abs/1502.01313.
- [13] D. Cadamuro and Y. Tanimoto, Wedge-local fields in integrable models with bound states II. Diagonal S-matrix, Ann. Henri Poincaré 18 (2017) 233–279; http://arxiv.org/abs/1601.07092.
- [14] W. Dybalski and Y. Tanimoto, Asymptotic completeness in a class of massless relativistic quantum field theories, *Comm. Math. Phys.* **305**(2) (2011) 427–440; http://arxiv.org/abs/1006.5430.
- [15] J. Fröhlich and E. Seiler, The massive Thirring–Schwinger model (QED₂): Convergence of perturbation theory and particle structure, *Helv. Phys. Acta.* 49(6) (1976) 889–924; http://dx.doi.org/10.5169/seals-114796.
- G. Lechner, Polarization-free quantum fields and interaction, Lett. Math. Phys. 64(2) (2003) 137–154; http://arxiv.org/abs/hep-th/0303062.
- [17] G. Lechner, Construction of quantum field theories with factorizing S-matrices, Comm. Math. Phys. 277(3) (2008) 821–860; http://arxiv.org/abs/math-ph/0601022.
- [18] G. Lechner, Algebraic constructive quantum field theory: Integrable models and deformation techniques, in Advances in Algebraic Quantum Field Theory (Springer International Publishing, 2015), pp. 397–448; https://arxiv.org/abs/1503.03822.

- [19] G. Lechner and C. Schützenhofer, Towards an operator-algebraic construction of integrable global gauge theories, Ann. Henri Poincaré 15(4) (2014) 645–678; http://arxiv.org/abs/1208.2366.
- [20] G. Lechner, J. Schlemmer and Y. Tanimoto, On the equivalence of two deformation schemes in quantum field theory, *Lett. Math. Phys.* 103(4) (2013) 421–437; http://arxiv.org/abs/1209.2547.
- [21] Y. M. Park, Massless quantum sine-Gordon equation in two spacetime dimensions: Correlation inequalities and infinite volume limit, J. Math. Phys. 18(12) (1977) 2423– 2426; https://doi.org.10.1063/1.523230.
- [22] T. Quella, Formfactors and locality in integrable models of quantum field theory in 1 + 1 dimensions (in German), Diploma thesis, Freie Universität Berlin (1999); http://www.thp.uni-koeln.de/~tquella/1999QuellaDiploma.pdf.
- [23] B. Schroer, Modular localization and the bootstrap-formfactor program, Nuclear Phys. B. 499(3) (1997) 547–568; http://arxiv.org/abs/hep-th/9702145.
- [24] F. A. Smirnov, Form Factors in Completely Integrable Models of Quantum Field Theory, Advanced Series in Mathematical Physics, Vol. 14 (World Scientific Publishing Co. Inc., 1992).
- [25] F. A. Smirnov and A. B. Zamolodchikov, On space of integrable quantum field theories (2016); https://arxiv.org/abs/1608.05499.
- [26] Y. Tanimoto, Construction of wedge-local nets of observables through Longo–Witten endomorphisms, Comm. Math. Phys. 314(2) (2012) 443–469; http://arxiv.org/abs/ 1107.2629.
- [27] Y. Tanimoto, Construction of two-dimensional quantum field models through Longo– Witten endomorphisms, Forum Math. Sigma, 2 (2014), e7, 31 pp.; http://arxiv. org/abs/1301.6090.
- [28] Y. Tanimoto, Self-adjointness of bound state operators in integrable quantum field theory (2015); http://arxiv.org/abs/1508.06402.
- [29] Y. Tanimoto, Bound state operators and wedge-locality in integrable quantum field theories, SIGMA Symmetry Integrability Geom. Methods Appl. 12(100) (2016), Paper No. A1. 39 pp.; https://arxiv.org/abs/1602.04696.
- [30] A. B. Zamolodchikov and Al. B. Zamolodchikov, Factorized S-matrices in two dimensions as the exact solutions of certain relativistic quantum field theory models, *Ann. Phys.* **120**(2) (1979) 253–291; https://doi.org/10.1016/0003-4916(79)90391-9.