

CONFORMAL EMBEDDINGS AND SIMPLE CURRENT EXTENSIONS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we investigate the structure of intermediate vertex algebras associated with a maximal conformal embedding of a reductive Lie algebra in a semisimple Lie algebra of classical type.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Let \mathfrak{g} be a semisimple finite-dimensional complex Lie algebra and \mathfrak{k} a reductive subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} . The embedding $\mathfrak{k} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ is called conformal if the central charges of the Sugawara construction of the Virasoro algebra for the affinizations $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}, \widehat{\mathfrak{k}}$ are equal. Conformal embeddings were popular in physics literature in the mid 80's, due to their relevance for string compactifications. In particular, maximal conformal embeddings were classified in [SW], [AGO]. In the vertex algebra framework the

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definition can be rephrased as follows: the simple affine vertex algebras $V_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathfrak{k})$ and $V_1(\mathfrak{g})$ have the same Sugawara conformal vector for some multiindex \mathbf{k} of levels.

Recall that an irreducible module M over a vertex algebra V is called a *simple current* if for any irreducible V -module M_2 there exists a unique irreducible V -module M_3 such that the space of intertwiners $\begin{bmatrix} M_3 \\ M \ M_2 \end{bmatrix}$ is one-dimensional and $\begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \ M_2 \end{bmatrix} = \{0\}$ for any irreducible V -module S not isomorphic to M_3 . A simple current extension of V is a simple vertex operator algebra W containing V such that V and W have the same Sugawara conformal vector and there is grading $W = \sum_{a \in D} W^a$ of W by an abelian group D such that $W^0 = V$ and W^a is a simple current for V for any $a \in D$.

Our main result is the following theorem, which appears as Theorem 7.4 in the body of the paper.

Theorem 1.1. *Let $\mathfrak{k} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ be a maximal conformal embedding and \mathfrak{g} a simple classical Lie algebra. Assume that W is a simple vertex subalgebra of $V_1(\mathfrak{g})$ such that $V_{\mathfrak{j}}(\mathfrak{k}) \subset W$. Then either $W = V_1(\mathfrak{g})$ or W is a simple current extension of $V^{\mathfrak{j}}(\mathfrak{k})$. Moreover, all these extensions are explicitly described.*

As detailed in Remark 7.1, the theorem holds when \mathfrak{k} is a regular subalgebra of a simple Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} of exceptional type. We have not been able to settle the case when \mathfrak{k} is not regular. However Remark 7.2 leads us to think that the theorem is true in this case too:

Conjecture 1.1: *Theorem 1.1 holds for any conformal embedding $\mathfrak{k} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{g}$.*

A motivation for this paper comes from the following conjecture, which is a modified vertex algebra version of conjecture 1.2 in [X]:

Conjecture 1.2 (generalized Wall's conjecture for vertex algebras): *Suppose that B is a vertex operator algebra and $A \subset B$ is a vertex operator subalgebra. Assume that B decomposes into a direct sum of finitely many irreducible representations of A . Then the number of minimal (resp. maximal) vertex subalgebras between A and B is less than $C \cdot (\dim \text{End}_A(B))^{3/2}$, where C is a constant and $\text{End}_A(B)$ is the space of linear maps from B to itself which commute with the action of A .*

Consider the special case when A is the fixed point subalgebra of a simple vertex operator algebra D under a faithful action of a finite group G , and B is the fixed point subalgebra of D under a faithful action of a finite subgroup H of G . By the Galois correspondence (cf. [HMT], [KR]), the intermediate vertex subalgebras between A and B are in one to one correspondence with subgroups of G which contain H , and minimal/maximal vertex subalgebras correspond to maximal/minimal subgroups of G which contain H . So the minimal version of the above conjecture in this case states that the number of maximal subgroups of G which contain H is less than $C \cdot n^{\frac{3}{2}}$ where n is the number of double cosets of H in G . When H is trivial or a normal subgroup of G , this is a theorem of Liebeck, Pyber and Shalev [LPS]. It is believed that the constant C can be chosen to be 1.

At the time of this writing, the original 1961 conjecture of G.E. Wall (corresponding to bounding the number of maximal subgroups by $|G|$) seems to have been disproven. But the above conjecture is still open even for group cases when the subgroup H of G is not normal.

The maximal version of the above conjecture in the group case can be easily verified. For example when H is trivial the conjecture follows from the fact that the number of minimal subgroups of G is less than $|G|$, and this can be directly checked as follows: note that any minimal subgroup of G is a cyclic group of prime order, and so any two such minimal subgroups intersect only at identity. It follows that the number of minimal subgroups of G is less than $|G|$.

In Xu's paper [X], the above conjecture was tested for a special class of $A \subset B$ coming from conformal embeddings. In particular, in Theorem 3.14 of [X] all simple intermediate vertex algebras in these cases are listed. The proof in [X] is a mixture of techniques from the theory of subfactors and uses unbounded smeared vertex operators. The main theorem of this paper gives a vast generalization of Theorem 3.14 of [X] using very different methods.

Theorem 1.1 can be nicely illustrated by the case of the maximal conformal embedding $\mathfrak{g} \hookrightarrow so(\mathfrak{g})$. This example does not have the many technical complications of the general case, but it is enlightening in showing the ideas underlying the proof. We therefore refer the reader to Section 2 for an outline of proof in this special case.

A key tool in our treatment is given by the decomposition formulas found in [CKMP]. In that paper, starting from a conformal embedding $\mathfrak{k} \hookrightarrow so(\mathfrak{p})$ associated to an infinitesimal symmetric space $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$, we found explicit formulas expressing the decomposition of the basic module of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ in $\widehat{\mathfrak{k}}$ -irreducibles. Also, we provided a combinatorial interpretation of these decompositions in terms of the abelian subspaces of \mathfrak{p} that are stable with respect to the action of a Borel subalgebra of \mathfrak{k} .

In the present paper, we first generalize the results of [CKMP] to any conformal embedding in a classical simple Lie algebra. It is very convenient, in view of this generalization, to reformulate our previous result in the framework of affine vertex algebras rather than that of basic modules of affine Lie algebras. This is done in Theorem 6.1. The generalization to the classical case is given in Theorem 6.5. With this generalized result available, we proceed to prove Theorem 1.1 along the lines of the adjoint case.

A natural question left open by Theorem 1.1 is to analyze the structure of the simple current extensions, or, in other terms, to determine the abelian groups parametrizing the extensions. This is done in the last section, where we relate these groups to certain subgroups of the center of the connected simply connected Lie group corresponding to \mathfrak{k} (cf. Proposition 8.2). These subgroups turn out to be characterized by suitable integrality conditions: see Proposition 8.3 and Corollary 8.4.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we discuss the strategy of proof of Theorem 1.1 in the adjoint case. Section 3 is divided in several subsections. In the first three subsections we recall a few basic facts on vertex algebras and perform some calculations in the fermionic vertex algebra needed in what follows. In Section 3.4 we discuss the notion of conformal embedding from several points of view. In 3.5 we highlight the relationships of conformal embeddings with the finite decomposition property and we also apply results by Kac and Wakimoto to classify certain instances of finite decomposition at admissible rational non-integer levels. Section 4 contains the material we need about representations of vertex algebras, with special emphasis on fusion coefficients and simple currents. In Section 5 we collect all the results from the theory of symmetric pairs which will be used in

the derivation of the decomposition formulas. In Section 6 we state and prove the decomposition theorems, and in Section 7 we apply them to prove Theorem 1.1. Section 8 illustrates the final sentence of Theorem 1.1, yielding an explicit description of the groups parametrizing the simple currents extensions.

Notational conventions. Regarding Dynkin diagrams, we use the conventions for names and numberings of [K1], Chapter 4, Tables Fin, Aff 1-2.

We denote by \mathbb{N} the set of nonnegative integers.

2. THE ADJOINT CASE

In this section we sketch the proof of Theorem 1.1 in the case of the conformal embedding of a simple Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} in $so(\mathfrak{g})$. Precise definitions and references will be given in the next sections.

Let $V_k(\mathfrak{g})$ denote the simple affine vertex algebra of level $k \in \mathbb{N}$ (cf. 3.3). It is known that the irreducible $V_k(\mathfrak{g})$ -modules with highest weight $k\omega$ where ω is a minuscule fundamental weight of \mathfrak{g} are simple currents for $V_k(\mathfrak{g})$. We call them *special simple currents*. In this section we give an outline of proof of the following special case of Theorem 1.1.

Theorem 2.1. *Let \mathfrak{g} be a simple Lie algebra and let h^\vee be its dual Coxeter number. The only simple vertex operator algebras V such that $V_{h^\vee}(\mathfrak{g}) \subseteq V \subsetneq V_1(so(\mathfrak{g}))$ are simple currents extensions of $V_{h^\vee}(\mathfrak{g})$ whose factors are special simple currents.*

We identify $V_1(so(\mathfrak{g}))$ with the basic module $L(\tilde{\Lambda}_0)$, where $\tilde{\Lambda}_0$ is the 0-th fundamental weight for $so(\mathfrak{g})$. Next we realize $L(\tilde{\Lambda}_0)$ explicitly as the even part of the fermionic vertex algebra $F(\tilde{\mathfrak{g}})$ of $(\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}, (\cdot, \cdot))$ where $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ is \mathfrak{g} seen as an odd space and (\cdot, \cdot) is the Killing form on \mathfrak{g} (cf. 3.1). If $x \in \mathfrak{g}$, we let \bar{x} be the corresponding element of $F(\tilde{\mathfrak{g}})$.

If $X \in so(\mathfrak{g})$, set $\Theta(X) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \overline{X(x_i)} \bar{x}^i$: where $\{x_i\}$ is a basis of \mathfrak{g} and $\{\bar{x}^i\}$ its dual basis. In the identification $V_1(so(\mathfrak{g})) = L(\tilde{\Lambda}_0) \subset F(\tilde{\mathfrak{g}})$, an element X of $so(\mathfrak{g})$ is mapped to $\Theta(X)$.

Let \mathfrak{h} be a Cartan subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} . Choose a non-zero vector x_α in the root space \mathfrak{g}_α corresponding to the positive root α and consider $x_{-\alpha}$ such that $(x_\alpha, x_{-\alpha}) = 1$.

Let Λ_0 be the 0-th fundamental weight for $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$. According to [CKMP], as a representation of the derived algebra of $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$, we have

$$L(\tilde{\Lambda}_0) = \bigoplus_{I \in Ab_0} L(h^\vee \Lambda_0 + \langle I \rangle),$$

where Ab_0 is the set of even dimensional abelian ideals in a (suitable) Borel subalgebra \mathfrak{b} of \mathfrak{g} and $\langle I \rangle = \sum_{\mathfrak{g}_\alpha \subset I} \alpha$. Moreover, the highest vector of $L(h^\vee \Lambda_0 + \langle I \rangle)$ is given by

$$v_I =: \prod_{\mathfrak{g}_\alpha \subset I} \bar{x}_\alpha : .$$

Likewise, we introduce

$$v_{-I} =: \prod_{\mathfrak{g}_\alpha \subset I} \bar{x}_{-\alpha} : .$$

We identify $V_{h^\vee}(\mathfrak{g})$ with $L(h^\vee \Lambda_0)$, so, if V is a vertex algebra intermediate between $L(h^\vee \Lambda_0)$ and $L(\tilde{\Lambda}_0)$, then

$$V = \sum_{I \in Ab_V} L(h^\vee \Lambda_0 + \langle I \rangle)$$

with Ab_V a subset of Ab_0 .

Write $E_{\alpha,\alpha} \in gl(\mathfrak{g})$ for the linear transformation, diagonal in the given basis, such that $E_{\alpha,\alpha}(x_\alpha) = x_\alpha$, $E_{\alpha,\alpha}(x_\beta) = 0$ for $\beta \neq \alpha$, and $E_{\alpha,\alpha}(h) = 0$ for $h \in \mathfrak{h}$. A special case of formula (3.9) gives that,

$$(v_I)_{(2n-2)} v_{-I} = \sum_{\mathfrak{g}_\alpha \subset I} \Theta(E_{\alpha,\alpha} - E_{-\alpha,-\alpha}).$$

If $I \in Ab_V$ then $v_I \in V$. It is easy to check (see also [Ko, Remark 4.10]) that if $I \in Ab_0$, then there is a unique ideal $I^* \in Ab_0$ such that $\langle I^* \rangle = -w_0(\langle I \rangle)$. Here w_0 is the longest element of the Weyl group of \mathfrak{g} . The simplicity of V implies that, if $L(h^\vee \Lambda_0 + \langle I \rangle) \subset V$, then $L(h^\vee \Lambda_0 + \langle I^* \rangle) \subset V$ (see Lemma 4.1 below). Since $v_{-I} \in L(h^\vee \Lambda_0 + \langle I^* \rangle)$, we have that $v_{-I} \in V$. It follows that $\sum_{\mathfrak{g}_\alpha \subset I} \Theta(E_{\alpha,\alpha} - E_{-\alpha,-\alpha}) \in V$, so that V contains both $\Theta(ad(\mathfrak{g}))$ and $\sum_{\mathfrak{g}_\alpha \subset I} \Theta(E_{\alpha,\alpha} - E_{-\alpha,-\alpha})$. If $\sum_{\mathfrak{g}_\alpha \subset I} (E_{\alpha,\alpha} - E_{-\alpha,-\alpha}) \notin ad(\mathfrak{g})$, then, since the conformal embedding of $ad(\mathfrak{g})$ in $so(\mathfrak{g})$ is maximal, we have that $so(\mathfrak{g}) \subset V$, but then $V = V_1(\mathfrak{g})$. Otherwise, we have $\sum_{\mathfrak{g}_\alpha \subset I} (E_{\alpha,\alpha} - E_{-\alpha,-\alpha}) = ad(h)$ with $h \in \mathfrak{h}$. Since $ad(h) = \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta} \alpha(h) E_{\alpha,\alpha}$, there is a simple root α_i such that $\alpha_i \in I$ and this can be shown to imply that α_i has coefficient 1 in the highest root and I is the nilradical of the maximal parabolic corresponding to α_i . Thus $\langle I \rangle = h^\vee \omega_i$, and ω_i is a minuscule fundamental weight of \mathfrak{g} . But then $L(h^\vee(\Lambda_0 + \omega_i))$ is a special simple current.

3. VERTEX ALGEBRAS

For basic notions on the theory of vertex algebras we refer the reader to [K2] or [DK, §1]. We will be mainly consistent with notation used in the latter reference. In particular, we shall denote by $a \mapsto Y(a, z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} a_{(n)} z^{-n-1}$ the state-field correspondence, by T the translation operator and by $p(a)$ the parity of $a \in V$. For $a, b \in V$ we set $p(a, b) = (-1)^{p(a)p(b)}$.

A conformal (or Virasoro) element in a vertex algebra V is a vector ω in V , such that the associated field $Y(\omega, z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \omega_{(n)} z^{-n-1}$ has the following three properties:

- (1) $[\omega_\lambda \omega] = (T + 2\lambda)\omega + c \frac{\lambda^3}{12}$ for some $c \in \mathbb{C}$;
- (2) $\omega_{(1)}$ is diagonalizable;
- (3) $\omega_{(0)} = T$.

The number c is called the central charge of ω . Write $V = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{C}} V_n$ for the eigenspace decomposition of V with respect to $\omega_{(1)}$. If $v \in V_n$, then n is called the conformal weight of v and it is denoted by Δ_v . As shown in Proposition 1.15 of [DK]

$$(3.1) \quad \Delta_{a_{(n)}b} = \Delta_a + \Delta_b - n - 1, \quad \Delta_{T(a)} = \Delta_a + 1.$$

Recall that V_1/TV_0 acquires a natural structure of Lie algebra, with bracket defined by $[a + TV_0, b + TV_0] = a_{(0)}b + TV_0$. In particular, if $V_0 = \mathbb{C}|0\rangle$, then V_1 is a Lie algebra with bracket $[a, b] = a_{(0)}b$.

If A, B are subspaces of V , we define, following [BK, Remark 7.6]

$$(3.2) \quad A \cdot B = \text{Span}\{a_{(n)}b \mid a \in A, b \in B, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

Lemma 3.1. (a) *The product (3.2) and the vector space sum define on the set of all T -stable subspaces of V a structure of unital associative commutative ring \mathcal{A}_V .*

(b) *If V is a simple vertex algebra, then the ring \mathcal{A}_V is a domain.*

(c) *If V is a simple vertex algebra, and $a, b \in V$ are such that $b \neq 0$ and $Y(a, z)b = 0$, then $a = 0$.*

Proof. The subspace $\mathbb{C}|0\rangle$ is an identity element of \mathcal{A}_V by (1.23) and (1.24) of [DK]. The associativity of the product (3.2) follows from the Borcherds identity (see [DK, (1.28)]) and commutativity follows from the skewsymmetry (see [DK, (1.29)]), proving (a).

Claim (b) follows from (c). In order to prove (c), it is enough to show that, if $a, b \in V$, $b \neq 0$ and $Y(a, z)b = 0$, then $a = 0$. Consider the set $\text{Cent}(b) = \{a \in V \mid Y(a, z)b = 0\}$. We claim that $\text{Cent}(b)$ is an ideal of V . It is T -stable, since $Y(Ta, z) = \partial_z Y(a, z)$. Moreover by the Borcherds identity (cf. (1.28) of [DK]), letting $m \gg 0$, we find that if $x \in V$, $a \in \text{Cent}(b)$, then, for any $k, n \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$\sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} \binom{m}{j} (x_{(n+j)}a)_{(m+k-j)}b = 0$$

Choose N so that $x_{(h)}a = 0$ for $h > N$. An obvious induction on $t \geq 0$ shows that $(x_{(N-t)}a)_{(r)}b = 0$ for all $t \geq 0$ and all r . Hence $\text{Cent}(b)$ is a left ideal, and since it is T -stable it is a 2-sided ideal (by skewsymmetry). Since V is simple, we have either $\text{Cent}(b) = \{0\}$ or $\text{Cent}(b) = V$. In the latter case, from the skewsymmetry relation, we get that $Y(b, z) = 0$, which contradicts the assumption that $b \neq 0$. \square

3.1. The fermionic vertex algebra. If A is a vector space we write \bar{A} for the totally odd vector superspace such that $\bar{A}^0 = \{0\}$ and $\bar{A}^1 = A$. If $a \in A$, write \bar{a} to denote a seen as an element of \bar{A} . Assume that A is equipped with a nondegenerate symmetric bilinear form (\cdot, \cdot) . Then one can construct the Clifford Lie conformal algebra as

$$R^{Cl}(\bar{A}) = (\mathbb{C}[T] \otimes \bar{A}) \oplus \mathbb{C}K,$$

with the λ -bracket

$$(3.3) \quad [\bar{a}_\lambda \bar{b}] = (a, b)K \quad [\bar{a}_\lambda K] = [K_\lambda K] = 0, \quad a, b \in A,$$

and T acting on $\mathbb{C}[T] \otimes A$ by left multiplication and trivially on K . Let $V(\bar{A})$ be the universal enveloping vertex algebra of this Lie conformal algebra. The vertex algebra

$$F(\bar{A}) = V(\bar{A}) / : (K - 1)V(\bar{A}) :$$

is called the *fermionic vertex algebra*.

The fermionic vertex algebra has a Virasoro element:

$$(3.4) \quad \omega_{\bar{A}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum : T(\bar{x}_i) \bar{x}^i :,$$

where $\{x_i\}$ and $\{x^i\}$ is a pair of dual bases of A .

Remark 3.1. The vertex algebra $F(\bar{A})$ can be constructed explicitly as follows: consider $L(\bar{A}) = \sum_{r \in \frac{1}{2} + \mathbb{Z}} t^r \otimes A$ and set $L(\bar{A})^+ = \sum_{r > 0} t^r \otimes A$. Extend the form (\cdot, \cdot) to $L(\bar{A})$ by setting

$$(t^r \otimes a_1, t^s \otimes a_2) = \delta_{r,-s}(a_1, a_2).$$

Let $\text{Cliff}(L(\bar{A}))$ be the corresponding Clifford algebra. Then one can identify $F(\bar{A})$ and the Clifford module $\text{Cliff}(L(\bar{A})) / (\text{Cliff}(L(\bar{A}))L(\bar{A})^+)$. If $x \in A$, then the corresponding field is $Y(x, z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} x_{(n)} z^{-n-1}$ where $x_{(n)}$ is the operator given by the action of $t^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \otimes x$. (See [K2, 3.6]).

3.2. Some calculations in the fermionic vertex algebra. The goal of this section is to prove formula (3.8) in Proposition 3.6, which will be needed in the sequel.

Lemma 3.2. *If $x, y \in A$ are such that $(x, y) = 1$, then*

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} & [T^{n_1}(\bar{y})_\lambda : T^{n_1}(\bar{x})T^{n_2}(\bar{x}) \dots T^{n_k}(\bar{x}) :] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^k (-1)^{i+1} (-\lambda)^n \lambda^{n_i} : T^{n_1}(\bar{x})T^{n_2}(\bar{x}) \dots \widehat{T^{n_i}(\bar{x})} \dots T^{n_k}(\bar{x}) : . \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} & [: T^{n_1}(\bar{x})T^{n_2}(\bar{x}) \dots T^{n_k}(\bar{x}) :_\lambda T^n(\bar{y})] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^k (-1)^{k-i} (\lambda + T)^n (-\lambda - T)^{n_i} : T^{n_1}(\bar{x})T^{n_2}(\bar{x}) \dots \widehat{T^{n_i}(\bar{x})} \dots T^{n_k}(\bar{x}) : . \end{aligned}$$

Proof. The first formula is a direct application of Wick's formula. The second formula is obtained from the first by applying skew-symmetry of the λ -bracket. \square

We let $\Delta_{[a_\lambda b]}$ be the conformal weight of the leading coefficient of the polynomial $[a_\lambda b]$. If $\mathbf{n} \in \mathbb{N}^k$, set $T^{\mathbf{n}}(\bar{x}) = T^{n_1}(\bar{x}) \dots T^{n_k}(\bar{x})$. In what follows we will use many times (3.1).

Lemma 3.3. *If $\mathbf{n} \in \mathbb{N}^h$, $\mathbf{m} \in \mathbb{N}^k$ with $h < k$, and $[: T^{\mathbf{n}}(\bar{x}) :_\lambda : T^{\mathbf{m}}(\bar{y}) :] \neq 0$, then*

$$\Delta_{[: T^{\mathbf{n}}(\bar{x}) :_\lambda : T^{\mathbf{m}}(\bar{y}) :]} \geq \min(m_i) + \frac{1}{2}.$$

Proof. The proof is by induction on h . If $h = 1$, then the result follows from Lemma 3.2. If $h > 1$, set $\mathbf{n}_i = (n_1, \dots, \widehat{n_i}, \dots, n_h) \in \mathbb{N}^{h-1}$. By Wick's formula

$$\begin{aligned} & [: T^{\mathbf{n}}(\bar{x}) :_\lambda : T^{\mathbf{m}}(\bar{y}) :] = [: T^{\mathbf{n}}(\bar{x}) :_\lambda : T^{m_1}(\bar{y}) :] T^{m_1}(\bar{y}) : \\ &+ (-1)^h : T^{m_1}(\bar{y}) [: T^{\mathbf{n}}(\bar{x}) :_\lambda : T^{m_1}(\bar{y}) :] : \\ &- (-1)^h \sum_{i=1}^h (-1)^{i+1} \int_0^\lambda (\lambda - \mu)^{m_1} (-\lambda + \mu)^{n_i} [: T^{\mathbf{n}_i}(\bar{x}) :_\mu : T^{m_1}(\bar{y}) :] d\mu. \end{aligned}$$

The conformal weight of the first summand is clearly bigger than $m_2 + \frac{1}{2}$. The conformal weight of the second summand is clearly bigger than $m_1 + \frac{1}{2}$. Finally, by the induction hypothesis,

$$\Delta_{[: T^{\mathbf{n}_i}(\bar{x}) :_\mu : T^{m_1}(\bar{y}) :]} \geq \min(m_2, \dots, m_k) + \frac{1}{2}.$$

The result follows. \square

If $\mathbf{n}, \mathbf{m} \in \mathbb{N}^k$, set $A(\mathbf{n}, \mathbf{m}) = ((-1)^{n_j} (m_i + n_j)!)_{1 \leq i, j \leq k}$ and $C(\mathbf{n}, \mathbf{m}) = \det A(\mathbf{n}, \mathbf{m})$. For $k = 0$, we set $C(\emptyset, \emptyset) = 0$. Let \mathbb{N}_{reg}^k be the set of all \mathbf{n} such that $n_i \neq n_j$ for $i \neq j$. Introduce the divided powers $\lambda^{(s)} = \frac{\lambda^s}{s!}$.

Lemma 3.4. *Assume $\mathbf{n}, \mathbf{m} \in \mathbb{N}_{reg}^k$, $k \geq 1$. Let j_0 (resp. i_0) be the index such that $n_{j_0} = \min(n_j)$ (resp. $m_{i_0} = \min(m_i)$). Set $N = \Delta_{:T^n(\bar{x})} + \Delta_{:T^m(\bar{y})} - 1$.*

If $(x, y) = 1$, then

$$\begin{aligned} &[: T^n(\bar{x}) :_\lambda : T^m(\bar{y}) :] = \\ &(-1)^{\lfloor k/2 \rfloor} C(\mathbf{n}, \mathbf{m}) \lambda^{(N)} |0\rangle \\ &+ (-1)^{\lfloor k/2 \rfloor} (-1)^{i_0 + j_0} C(\mathbf{n}_{i_0}, \mathbf{m}_{j_0}) \lambda^{(N - n_{j_0} - m_{i_0} - 1)} : T^{n_{j_0}}(\bar{x}) T^{m_{i_0}}(\bar{y}) : \\ &+ \text{lower order terms.} \end{aligned}$$

Proof. The proof is by induction on k . If $k = 1$, then

$$[: T^n(\bar{x}) :_\lambda : T^m(\bar{y}) :] = (-1)^n \lambda^{n+m} = (-1)^n (m+n)! \lambda^{(n+m)},$$

as desired.

If $k \geq 1$, we can assume that $i_0 = j_0 = 1$. By Wick's formula and Lemma 3.2,

$$\begin{aligned} &[: T^n(\bar{x}) :_\lambda : T^m(\bar{y}) :] = [: T^n(\bar{x}) :_\lambda : T^{m_1}(\bar{y}) :] T^{\mathbf{m}_1}(\bar{y}) : \\ &+ (-1)^k : T^{m_1}(\bar{y}) [: T^n(\bar{x}) :_\lambda : T^{\mathbf{m}_1}(\bar{y}) :] : \\ &- (-1)^k \sum_{i=1}^k (-1)^{i+1} \int_0^\lambda (\lambda - \mu)^{m_1} (-\lambda + \mu)^{n_i} [: T^{n_i}(\bar{x}) :_\mu : T^{\mathbf{m}_1}(\bar{y}) :] d\mu. \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 3.3, the conformal weights occurring in the first summand are greater or equal than $n_1 + \min(m_i \mid i \geq 2) + 1$. Since $n_1 + \min(m_i \mid i \geq 2) + 1 > m_1 + n_1 + 1$, we see that

(3.5)

$$\begin{aligned} &[: T^n(\bar{x}) :_\lambda : T^m(\bar{y}) :] = (-1)^k : T^{m_1}(\bar{y}) [: T^n(\bar{x}) :_\lambda : T^{\mathbf{m}_1}(\bar{y}) :] : \\ &- (-1)^k \sum_{i=1}^k (-1)^{i+1} \int_0^\lambda (\lambda - \mu)^{m_1} (-\lambda + \mu)^{n_i} [: T^{n_i}(\bar{x}) :_\mu : T^{\mathbf{m}_1}(\bar{y}) :] d\mu \\ &+ \text{lower order terms.} \end{aligned}$$

Applying Wick's formula and Lemma 3.2, we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} &[: T^n(\bar{x}) :_\lambda : T^{\mathbf{m}_1}(\bar{y}) :] = e^{T\partial_\lambda} T^{n_1}(\bar{x}) [: T^{n_1}(\bar{x}) :_\lambda : T^{\mathbf{m}_1}(\bar{y}) :] : \\ &+ (-1)^{k-1} : e^{T\partial_\lambda} T^{n_1}(\bar{x}) [: T^{n_1}(\bar{x}) :_\lambda : T^{\mathbf{m}_1}(\bar{y}) :] : \\ &+ (-1)^{k-1} \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} (-1)^{i+1} \int_0^\lambda (-\lambda + \mu)^{n_1} (\lambda - \mu)^{m_{i+1}} [: T^{n_1}(\bar{x}) :_\mu : T^{(\mathbf{m}_1)_i}(\bar{y}) :] d\mu. \end{aligned}$$

The conformal weight of the second summand is bigger than $\min(n_i \mid i > 1) + \frac{1}{2}$ and, by Lemma 3.3, the conformal weights of the terms occurring in the third sum are bigger than $\min(n_i \mid i > 1) + \frac{1}{2}$ as well. Since $\min(n_i \mid i > 1) + \frac{1}{2} > n_1 + \frac{1}{2}$,

substituting in (3.5), we have

$$\begin{aligned} [: T^{\mathbf{n}}(\bar{x}) :_{\lambda} : T^{\mathbf{m}}(\bar{y}) :] &= (-1)^k : T^{m_1}(\bar{y}) e^{T\partial_{\lambda}} T^{n_1}(\bar{x}) [: T^{n_1}(\bar{x}) :_{\lambda} : T^{m_1}(\bar{y}) :] : \\ &- (-1)^k \sum_{i=1}^k (-1)^{i+1} \int_0^{\lambda} (\lambda - \mu)^{m_1} (-\lambda + \mu)^{n_i} [: T^{n_i}(\bar{x}) :_{\mu} : T^{m_1}(\bar{y}) :] d\mu \\ &+ \text{lower order terms.} \end{aligned}$$

By the induction hypothesis, we find that

$$\begin{aligned} [: T^{\mathbf{n}}(\bar{x}) :_{\lambda} : T^{\mathbf{m}}(\bar{y}) :] &= (-1)^{k+[(k-1)/2]} C(\mathbf{n}_1, \mathbf{m}_1) \lambda^{(N-m_1-n_1-1)} : T^{n_1}(\bar{x}) T^{m_1}(\bar{y}) : \\ &- (-1)^{k+[(k-1)/2]} \sum_{i=1}^k (-1)^{i+1} C(\mathbf{n}_i, \mathbf{m}_1) \int_0^{\lambda} (-1)^{n_i} (\lambda - \mu)^{m_1+n_i} \mu^{(N-n_i-m_1-2)} |0\rangle d\mu \\ &+ \text{lower order terms.} \end{aligned}$$

Now observe that

$$\int_0^{\lambda} (-1)^{n_i} (\lambda - \mu)^{m_1+n_i} \mu^{(N-n_i-m_1-2)} d\mu = (-1)^{n_i} (m_1 + n_i)! \lambda^{(N)}$$

and that $-(-1)^{k+[(k-1)/2]} = (-1)^{[k/2]}$, hence the proof is complete. \square

Let $\mathbf{n}! = (0, 1, \dots, n) \in \mathbb{N}^{n+1}$.

Corollary 3.5. *Let $N = (n+1)^2 - 1$. If $n \geq 1$ and $(x, y) = 1$ then*

$$[: T^{\mathbf{n}!}(\bar{x}) :_{\lambda} : T^{\mathbf{n}!}(\bar{y}) :] = \left(\prod_{i=0}^n i! \right)^2 (\lambda^{(N)} |0\rangle) + (n+1) \lambda^{(N-1)} : \bar{x} \bar{y} : + \text{lower order terms.}$$

Proof. We note that $\Delta_{:T^{\mathbf{n}!}(\bar{x}):} = (n+1)^2/2$. Moreover

$$C(\mathbf{n}!, \mathbf{n}!) = \det((-1)^j (i+j)!)_{0 \leq i, j \leq n} = (-1)^{[k/2]} \det((i+j)!)_{0 \leq i, j \leq n}.$$

The latter determinant is classically evaluated as (see e.g. [KRA])

$$\det((i+j)!)_{0 \leq i, j \leq n} = \prod_{i=1}^n (i!)^2.$$

Note that

$$C(\mathbf{n}!_1, \mathbf{n}!_1) = \det((-1)^j (i+j)!)_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} = (-1)^{[k/2]} \det((i+j)!)_{1 \leq i, j \leq n}$$

Using Proposition 1 in Section 2.1 of [KRA], one can show that

$$(3.6) \quad \det((i+j)!)_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} = (n+1) \prod_{i=1}^n (i!)^2.$$

The statement now follows from Lemma 3.4. \square

Let A' be a subspace of A such that $A = A' \oplus (A')^{\perp}$. Then the map $a \otimes b \mapsto ab$ establishes an isomorphism between $F(\bar{A}') \otimes F((\bar{A}')^{\perp})$ and $F(\bar{A})$. Hence, if $a', b' \in F(\bar{A}')$ and $a'', b'' \in F((\bar{A}')^{\perp})$,

$$: a' a'' :_{(n)} : b' b'' := p(a'', b') \sum_{r+s=n-1} : (a'_{(r)} b') (a''_{(s)} b'') : .$$

In particular, if $N' = \Delta_{a'} + \Delta_{b'} - 1$, $N'' = \Delta_{a''} + \Delta_{b''} - 1$, and $N = N' + N'' + 1$, then

$$(3.7) \quad [a' a'' b' b''] = p(b', a'') : (a'_{(N')} b') (a''_{(N'')} b'') : \lambda^{(N)} \\ + p(a', a'') : (a'_{(N'-1)} b') (a''_{(N''-1)} b'') : + : (a'_{(N')} b') (a''_{(N''-1)} b'') : \lambda^{(N-1)} \\ + \text{lower order terms.}$$

We are now ready to prove the main result of this section. Set $C_n = \prod_{i=0}^n (i!)^2$.

Proposition 3.6. *Assume that $x_1, \dots, x_k, y_1, \dots, y_k \in A$ are such that $(x_i, x_j) = (y_i, y_j) = 0$ for all i, j and $(x_i, y_j) = \delta_{ij}$. Fix $n_1, \dots, n_k \in \mathbb{N}$ and set*

$$a =: T^{\mathbf{n}_1!}(\bar{x}_1) \dots T^{\mathbf{n}_k!}(\bar{x}_k) :$$

and

$$b =: T^{\mathbf{n}_1!}(\bar{y}_1) \dots T^{\mathbf{n}_k!}(\bar{y}_k) : .$$

Then

$$(3.8) \quad [a_\lambda b] = \prod_{i < j} (-1)^{(n_i+1)(n_j+1)} \prod_{i=1}^k C_{n_i} \left(\lambda^{(N)} |0\rangle + \lambda^{(N-1)} \sum_{i=1}^k (n_i + 1) : \bar{x}_i \bar{y}_i : \right) \\ + \text{lower order terms,}$$

where $N = \sum_{i=1}^k (n_i + 1)^2 - 1$. In particular

$$(3.9) \quad [: \bar{x}_1 \dots \bar{x}_k :_\lambda : \bar{y}_1 \dots \bar{y}_k :] = (-1)^{\lfloor k/2 \rfloor} (|0\rangle \lambda^{(k-1)} + \lambda^{(k-2)} \left(\sum_i : \bar{x}_i \bar{y}_i : \right)) \\ + \text{lower order terms.}$$

Proof. By formula (1.40) of [DK], we have that

$$a =: T^{\mathbf{n}_1!}(\bar{x}_1) : \dots : T^{\mathbf{n}_k!}(\bar{x}_k) ::, \quad b =: T^{\mathbf{n}_1!}(\bar{y}_1) : \dots : T^{\mathbf{n}_k!}(\bar{y}_k) :: .$$

We can therefore apply repeatedly (3.7) combined with Corollary 3.5 to obtain the result. \square

3.3. The affine vertex algebra. Let \mathfrak{g} be a simple or abelian finite dimensional complex Lie algebra.

Let (\cdot, \cdot) be the normalized nondegenerate invariant symmetric bilinear form on \mathfrak{g} (i.e., the square length of a long root of \mathfrak{g} is 2); if \mathfrak{g} is abelian, any non-degenerate symmetric bilinear form will do. One defines the Lie conformal algebra $Cur(\mathfrak{g})$ as

$$Cur(\mathfrak{g}) = (\mathbb{C}[T] \otimes \mathfrak{g}) + \mathbb{C}K$$

with λ -bracket defined for $a, b \in 1 \otimes \mathfrak{g}$ by

$$[a_\lambda b] = [a, b] + \lambda(a, b)K, \quad a, b \in \mathfrak{g}, \\ [a_\lambda K] = [K_\lambda K] = 0.$$

Let $V(\mathfrak{g})$ be its universal enveloping vertex algebra. Let h^\vee be the dual Coxeter number of \mathfrak{g} ($h^\vee = 0$ if \mathfrak{g} is abelian), and choose $k \in \mathbb{C}$ with $k \neq -h^\vee$. The vertex algebra

$$V^k(\mathfrak{g}) = V(\mathfrak{g}) / : (K - k|0)\rangle V(\mathfrak{g}) :$$

is called the *level k universal affine vertex algebra*. It has a unique simple quotient $V_k(\mathfrak{g})$ called the *level k simple affine vertex algebra*. If \mathfrak{g} is reductive, let $\mathfrak{g} =$

$\mathfrak{g}_0 \oplus \mathfrak{g}_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathfrak{g}_s$ with \mathfrak{g}_0 abelian and \mathfrak{g}_i simple ideals for $i = 1, \dots, s$. If $\mathbf{k} \in \mathbb{C}^{s+1}$, we define

$$V^{\mathbf{k}}(\mathfrak{g}) = V^{k_0}(\mathfrak{g}_0) \otimes V^{k_1}(\mathfrak{g}_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes V^{k_s}(\mathfrak{g}_s)$$

and

$$V_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathfrak{g}) = V_{k_0}(\mathfrak{g}_0) \otimes V_{k_1}(\mathfrak{g}_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes V_{k_s}(\mathfrak{g}_s).$$

Note that both $V^{\mathbf{k}}(\mathfrak{g})$ and $V_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathfrak{g})$ are vertex algebras with Virasoro element $\omega_{\mathfrak{g}}$ given by the Sugawara construction:

$$\omega_{\mathfrak{g}} = \sum_{j=0}^s \frac{1}{2(k_j + h_j^{\vee})} \sum_{i=1}^{\dim \mathfrak{g}_j} : x_i^j x_j^i : .$$

Here $\{x_i^j\}, \{x_j^i\}$ are dual bases of \mathfrak{g}_j and h_j^{\vee} is its dual Coxeter number.

Observe that $V^{\mathbf{k}}(\mathfrak{g})_0 = \mathbb{C}|0\rangle$, so $V^{\mathbf{k}}(\mathfrak{g})_1$ is a Lie algebra. The obvious embedding of \mathfrak{g} in $Cur(\mathfrak{g})$ defines an embedding of \mathfrak{g} in $V^{\mathbf{k}}(\mathfrak{g})$ and it is easy to check that the image of this embedding is precisely $V^{\mathbf{k}}(\mathfrak{g})_1$. If $\pi : V^{\mathbf{k}}(\mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow V_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathfrak{g})$ is the canonical homomorphism, then it is not hard to check that π is injective when restricted to $V^{\mathbf{k}}(\mathfrak{g})_1$, thus we can identify $V_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathfrak{g})_1$ and \mathfrak{g} .

3.4. Conformal embeddings.

Definition 3.1. *Let V and W be vertex algebras equipped with Virasoro elements ω_V, ω_W and assume that W is a vertex subalgebra of V . We say that W is conformally embedded if $\omega_V = \omega_W$.*

The following construction provides several examples of conformal embeddings. Let $\mathfrak{a} = \mathfrak{r} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$ be the eigenspace decomposition of an involution σ of a semisimple Lie algebra \mathfrak{a} . In this case it is usually said that $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{r})$ is a symmetric pair. Let $\mathfrak{a} = \bigoplus \mathfrak{a}_s$ be the decomposition of \mathfrak{a} into σ -indecomposable ideals. Let (\cdot, \cdot) be the Killing form of \mathfrak{a} . Clearly (\cdot, \cdot) is nondegenerate when restricted to \mathfrak{p} . Write $\mathfrak{r} = \sum_{S=0}^M \mathfrak{r}_S$ with \mathfrak{r}_0 abelian and \mathfrak{r}_S simple ideal for $S > 0$. Let $(\cdot, \cdot)_0 = \frac{1}{2}(\cdot, \cdot)|_{\mathfrak{r}_0 \times \mathfrak{r}_0}$ and, if $S > 0$, let $(\cdot, \cdot)_S$ be the normalized invariant form on \mathfrak{r}_S . Let $ad_{\mathfrak{p}}$ denote the adjoint action of \mathfrak{r} on \mathfrak{p} . Set h_i^{\vee} to be the dual Coxeter number of \mathfrak{a}_i (since $\sigma|_{\mathfrak{a}_i}$ is indecomposable, \mathfrak{a}_i is either simple or the sum of two isomorphic simple ideals, and in the latter case h_i^{\vee} is the dual Coxeter number of one of these simple ideals). If $S > 0$, let h_S^{\vee} be the dual Coxeter number of \mathfrak{r}_S . Set, for $S > 0$,

$$j_S = n_S h_{i_S}^{\vee} - h_S^{\vee}$$

where $n_S = \frac{1}{h_{i_S}^{\vee}(\alpha, \alpha)}$, α is any long root of \mathfrak{r}_S and \mathfrak{a}_{i_S} is the unique indecomposable ideal containing \mathfrak{r}_S . Set also $j_0 = 1$. Then, (see [CKMP, Section 2])

$$(3.10) \quad \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(ad_{\mathfrak{p}}(h)ad_{\mathfrak{p}}(h')) = j_S(h, h')_S$$

for any $h, h' \in \mathfrak{r}_S$. Set

$$(3.11) \quad \mathbf{j} = (j_0, \dots, j_M).$$

Let $\{x_i\}$ a basis of \mathfrak{p} , and $\{x^i\}$ its dual basis. It was shown by Kac and Peterson (when σ is inner) [KP] and by Goddard, Nahm and Olive [GNO] that the map

$$(3.12) \quad \Theta(X) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i : \overline{[X, x_i]} \bar{x}^i :$$

can be extended to an embedding of $V_{\mathbf{j}}(\mathfrak{r})$ in $F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})$.

Moreover the image of the Virasoro element of $V_{\mathbf{j}}(\mathfrak{r})$ in $F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})$ coincides with $\omega_{\bar{\mathfrak{p}}}$ (cf. (3.4)). Thus $V_{\mathbf{j}}(\mathfrak{r})$ embeds conformally in $F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})$.

The other way around also holds: let

$$(3.13) \quad \mathfrak{k} = \mathfrak{k}_0 \oplus \sum_{i=1}^s \mathfrak{k}_i$$

be a reductive Lie algebra with, as usual, \mathfrak{k}_0 abelian and \mathfrak{k}_i simple ideals for $i > 0$. The symmetric space theorem [GNO] implies the following statement.

Proposition 3.7. *If \mathfrak{k} is such that*

- i. *there is vertex algebra embedding of $V_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathfrak{k})$ in $F(\bar{A})$ for some vector space A and some $\mathbf{k} \in \mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{N}^s$;*
- ii. *the Virasoro elements of $V_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathfrak{k})$ and $F(\bar{A})$ coincide,*

then there is a symmetric pair $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{r})$ such that $\mathfrak{r} = \mathfrak{k}$ and $\mathfrak{p} = A$; moreover, $\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{j}$.

A special case of the above discussion occurs when we consider a vector space A with a nondegenerate bilinear symmetric form (\cdot, \cdot) , and embed A in $\tilde{A} = A \oplus \mathbb{C}$ with the form extended by $(a, 1) = 0$ for $a \in A$ and $(1, 1) = 1$. Let L be the linear map on \tilde{A} defined by $L(a + c) = -a + c$. Then $\sigma = Ad(L)$ is an involution of $so(\tilde{A}, (\cdot, \cdot))$ and the corresponding eigenspace decomposition is

$$so(\tilde{A}, (\cdot, \cdot)) = so(A, (\cdot, \cdot)) \oplus A.$$

The adjoint action of $so(A, (\cdot, \cdot))$ on A coincides with the standard action of $so(A, (\cdot, \cdot))$ on A . In this case the above construction gives that $V_1(so(A, (\cdot, \cdot)))$ embeds conformally in $F(\bar{A})$ and the embedding is given by the extension of the map Θ defined by

$$(3.14) \quad \Theta(X) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i : \overline{X(x_i)} \bar{x}^i : .$$

Note also that $F(\bar{A})_0 = \mathbb{C}|0\rangle$, so $F(\bar{A})_1$ is a Lie algebra. One checks easily that the map Θ between $so(A, (\cdot, \cdot)) = V_1(so(A, (\cdot, \cdot)))_1$ and $F(\bar{A})_1$ defined above is onto. Thus Θ gives an isomorphism between $F(\bar{A})_1$ and $so(A, (\cdot, \cdot))$.

Set

$$(3.15) \quad F(\bar{A})^0 = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{N}} F(\bar{A})_n.$$

Since $V_1(so(A, (\cdot, \cdot)))_n \neq \{0\}$ only if $n \in \mathbb{N}$, it is clear that $\Theta(V_1(so(A, (\cdot, \cdot)))) \subset F(\bar{A})^0$. Since $F(\bar{A})_1 \subset \Theta(V_1(so(A, (\cdot, \cdot))))$, we can identify $F(\bar{A})^0$ and $V_1(so(A, (\cdot, \cdot)))$.

Definition 3.2. *If \mathfrak{g} is a simple Lie algebra and \mathfrak{k} is a reductive subalgebra as in (3.13), we say that \mathfrak{k} is conformally embedded in \mathfrak{g} , if there is $\mathbf{k} \in \mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{N}^M$ such that $V_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathfrak{k})$ is conformally embedded in $V_1(\mathfrak{g})$.*

Remark 3.2. If $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{r})$ is a symmetric pair, it is clear that Θ maps $V_{\mathbf{j}}(\mathfrak{r})$ in $F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})^0 = V_1(so(\mathfrak{p}))$. Thus \mathfrak{r} is conformally embedded in $\mathfrak{g} = so(\mathfrak{p})$ and the symmetric space theorem implies that any conformal embedding in $so(n, \mathbb{C})$ arises in this way.

Remark 3.3. If $\mathfrak{k} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ is a conformal embedding and \mathfrak{v} is a reductive subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} containing \mathfrak{k} , then \mathfrak{v} is conformal in \mathfrak{g} . This follows from the fact that, since $V_1(\mathfrak{g})$ is a unitarizable $V_1(\mathfrak{g})$ -module, then the equality of the Virasoro elements is

equivalent to the equality of the corresponding central charges. Thus, if \mathfrak{k} is a maximal conformal subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} , then it is actually a maximal reductive subalgebra. The list of such maximal embeddings is given in [AGO].

3.5. Finite decomposition property. The notion of conformal embedding first arose in literature in a slightly different way. Consider a pair $(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{k})$, where \mathfrak{g} is a finite-dimensional simple Lie algebra over \mathbb{C} and \mathfrak{k} is a reductive subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} , such that the restriction of the Killing form of \mathfrak{g} to \mathfrak{k} is non-degenerate. Denote by $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}, \widehat{\mathfrak{k}}$ the corresponding affinizations [K1]. Recall that a level k highest weight representation of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ can be naturally viewed as a representation of $V^k(\mathfrak{g})$ (cf. [K2]). It is well-known that any integrable highest weight $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -module, when restricted to $\widehat{\mathfrak{k}}$, decomposes into a direct sum of irreducible $\widehat{\mathfrak{k}}$ -modules [K1], but almost always this decomposition is infinite. As we have already remarked, the first cases of a finite decomposition were found in [KP]. This led to define the notion of a conformal pair in terms of the following finite decomposition property: \mathfrak{k} was called a *conformal subalgebra* of \mathfrak{g} if there exists a non-trivial integrable highest weight module V over the affine Kac–Moody algebra $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$, such that the restriction to $\widehat{\mathfrak{k}}$ of each weight space of the center $\mathfrak{z}(\widehat{\mathfrak{k}})$ of $\widehat{\mathfrak{k}}$ in V decomposes into a finite direct sum of irreducible $\widehat{\mathfrak{k}}$ -modules.

It was readily found that the decomposition in question is finite if and only if the central charges of the Sugawara construction of the Virasoro algebra for $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ and $\widehat{\mathfrak{k}}$ are equal [GNO]. Recall that the function

$$c_{\mathfrak{g}}(k) = \frac{k \dim \mathfrak{g}}{k + h^\vee}$$

expresses the central charge of the Sugawara construction at level k for a simple Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} with dual Coxeter number h^\vee . In [AGO, Section 2] it is shown that $c_{\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{k}}(k) = c_{\mathfrak{g}}(k) - \sum_S c_{\mathfrak{k}_S}(j_S k)$ is strictly increasing as a function of k . By [K1, Proposition 12.12.c)] we have $c_{\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{k}}(k) \geq 0$ if k is a positive integer. By the coset construction, we have the finite decomposition property of an irreducible highest weight $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -module V of level k only if the coset central charge is zero:

$$(3.16) \quad c_{\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{k}}(k) = 0.$$

Hence the decomposition in question has a chance to be finite only if the level of the $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -module V is equal to 1, and if it is finite for one of the $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -modules of level 1, it is also finite for all others.

A more conceptual argument, kindly suggested by the referee (see also [AP]), is the following: if the embedding is conformal then $\omega_{\mathfrak{g}} - \omega_{\mathfrak{k}}$ is in the maximal ideal of $V^k(\mathfrak{g})$, hence there must be a singular vector in $V^k(\mathfrak{g})$ of conformal weight 2. This implies that there is λ , with λ either zero or a sum of at most two roots of \mathfrak{g} , such that

$$\frac{(2\bar{\rho} + \lambda, \lambda) - 2(k + h^\vee)}{k + h^\vee} = 2.$$

Here $\bar{\rho}$ is a Weyl vector for \mathfrak{g} and (\cdot, \cdot) is the normalized invariant form. Since $(\bar{\rho}, \alpha) \leq h^\vee - 1$ for any root α and $\|\lambda\|^2 \leq 8$, we see that the above equality implies that $\frac{2h^\vee + 4 - 2k}{k + h^\vee} \geq 2$, so $k \leq 1$.

On the other hand, if we remove the integrability condition, equality of central charges may happen at levels less than 1. Some examples of this phenomenon were

found in [AP]; it was also noted that sometimes one also gets the finite decomposition property. We would like to put the examples discovered by Adamović and Perše [AP] in the framework of Kac-Wakimoto theory of admissible representations [KW3].

Let $\widehat{\mathfrak{h}} = \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathbb{C}K \oplus \mathbb{C}d$ a Cartan subalgebra of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ (\mathfrak{h} is a Cartan subalgebra of \mathfrak{g}). Let ρ be a Weyl vector for $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ (cf. [K1]). Recall that an irreducible highest weight module $L(\lambda)$, $\lambda \in \widehat{\mathfrak{h}}^*$ over an affine algebra $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ is said to be *admissible* if

- (1) $(\lambda + \rho)(\alpha) \notin -\mathbb{N}$, for each positive coroot α ;
- (2) the rational linear span of positive simple coroots equals the rational linear span of the coroots which are integral valued on $\lambda + \rho$.

Admissible modules are classified in [KW3]; their importance lies in the fact that the character of these representations has modular invariance properties even though they are not necessarily integrable. We are concerned about admissible representation by virtue of the following observation, which relies on the theory developed in [KW3].

Denote by $g_{\mathfrak{g}}(\lambda)$ the number, called the growth of $L(\lambda)$, defined by formula (3.20b) of [KW3] for the weight λ of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$. It expresses the asymptotic behavior of the character of $L(\lambda)$: in the limit $t \rightarrow 0^+$ of the real parameter t

$$\text{tr}_{L(\lambda)} e^{2\pi t(d+z)} \sim b_{\lambda} \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{12t} g_{\mathfrak{g}}(\lambda)} \quad (z \in \mathfrak{h})$$

where $b_{\lambda} = b_{\lambda}(z)$ is a nonzero function of z .

Theorem 3.8. *Let \mathfrak{g} be a simple Lie algebra and $\mathfrak{k} = \sum_{S=0}^r \mathfrak{k}_S$ a reductive equal rank maximal subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} . Assume that $L(k\Lambda_0)$, $k \in \mathbb{Q} \setminus \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$, is admissible and that any irreducible subquotient of $L(k\Lambda_0)$ is admissible as a $\widehat{\mathfrak{k}}$ -module. Then the $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -module $L(k\Lambda_0)$ decomposes finitely w.r.t. $\widehat{\mathfrak{k}}$ if and only if (3.16) and*

$$(3.17) \quad g_{\mathfrak{g}}(k\Lambda_0) = \sum_{S=0}^r g_{\mathfrak{k}_S}(j_S k\Lambda_{0_S})$$

hold.

Proof. Consider $\mu \in \mathfrak{h}_0^*$ and define $U(\Lambda, \mu)$ as in [K1, 12.12]. Then $L(k\Lambda_0) = \bigoplus_i U(k\Lambda_0, \lambda_i) \otimes L^{\widehat{\mathfrak{k}}}(\lambda_i)$ as representation of $Vir \oplus \widehat{\mathfrak{k}}$, where Vir is the coset Virasoro algebra.

If $L(k\Lambda_0)$ decomposes finitely then $U(k\Lambda_0, \lambda_i)$ are finite dimensional hence the central charge of the coset Virasoro, which is $c_{\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{k}}(k)$, is zero, hence (3.16) holds.

Next we prove (3.17). Since \mathfrak{k} is an equal rank subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} and $L^{\widehat{\mathfrak{k}}}(\lambda_i)$ occurs in $L(k\Lambda_0)$, we have that $\lambda_i - \lambda_j$ is a sum of roots of $\widehat{\mathfrak{k}}$. Since the growth of an admissible $\widehat{\mathfrak{k}}$ -module $L^{\widehat{\mathfrak{k}}}(\lambda)$ depends only on the set of roots α of $\widehat{\mathfrak{k}}$ such that $\lambda(\alpha^\vee) \in \mathbb{Z}$, we see that the growth of $L^{\widehat{\mathfrak{k}}}(\lambda_i)$ does not depend on i . Denote it by g' . Since $L^{\widehat{\mathfrak{k}}}(\sum_S j_S k\Lambda_{0_S})$ clearly occurs in $L(k\Lambda_0)$, we have that $g' = \sum_{S=0}^r g_{\mathfrak{k}_S}(j_S k\Lambda_{0_S})$. Setting $g = g_{\mathfrak{g}}(k\Lambda_0)$ we have, as $t \rightarrow 0^+$,

$$b_{k\Lambda_0}(z) e^{\pi g/12t} (1 + o(1)) = \left(\sum_i b_{\lambda_i}(z) \right) e^{\pi g'/12t} (1 + o(1)).$$

If $g' < g$, we obtain by dividing by $e^{\pi g/12t}$, as $t \rightarrow 0^+$, that $b_{k\Lambda_0}(z) = 0$ for all z . If $g' > g$, we obtain by dividing by $e^{\pi g'/12t}$, as $t \rightarrow 0^+$, that $(\sum_i b_{\lambda_i}(z)) = 0$, but then again $b_{k\Lambda_0}(z) = 0$ for all z , a contradiction.

Assume now that (3.16) and (3.17) hold. If λ is admissible, then, by Proposition 5 of [KW2], which holds under the additional assumption that the eigenspaces of $(\omega_{\mathfrak{g}})_0$ on $L(\lambda)$ are finite-dimensional, the *Vir*-modules $U(\lambda, \lambda_i)$ have finite Jordan-Holder series. The additional hypothesis is satisfied in the special case $\lambda = k\Lambda_0$. Moreover each irreducible subquotient has central charge given by $c_{\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{k}}(k)$ and growth given by $g_{\mathfrak{g}}(k\Lambda_0) - \sum_{S=0}^r g_{\mathfrak{k}_S}(j_S k\Lambda_{0_S})$. Since they are both zero, we see that $U(k\Lambda_0, \lambda_i)$ is finite dimensional, hence the decomposition is finite. \square

Remark 3.4. Computing explicitly equal rank pairs $(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{k})$ having levels satisfying condition (3.16) and condition (3.17), we obtain just the following three cases

k	\mathfrak{g}	\mathfrak{k}
$-l + 3/2$	B_l	D_l
$-5/3$	G_2	A_2
$-5/2$	F_4	B_4

Table 1

The finiteness of the decomposition in these cases has been proved in [AP] for (B_l, D_l) , (G_2, A_2) and in [Pe] for (F_4, B_4) . Note that our methods do not cover the cases when one of the levels involved is a negative integer (see e.g., [AP, Table 2]).

4. REPRESENTATIONS OF VERTEX ALGEBRAS

4.1. Intertwining operators and simple currents. Let V be a vertex algebra. A V -module is a vector superspace M endowed with a parity preserving map Y^M from V to the superspace of $End(M)$ -valued fields

$$a \mapsto Y^M(a, z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} a_{(n)}^M z^{-n-1}$$

such that

- (1) $Y^M(|0\rangle, z) = I_M$,
- (2) for $a, b \in V$, $m, n, k \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} \binom{m}{j} (a_{(n+j)} b)_{(m+k-j)}^M \\ &= \sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} (-1)^j \binom{n}{j} (a_{(m+n-j)}^M b_{(k+j)}^M - p(a, b) (-1)^n b_{(k+n-j)}^M a_{(m+j)}^M). \end{aligned}$$

Given three V -modules M_1, M_2, M_3 , an *intertwining operator of type* $\begin{bmatrix} M_3 \\ M_1 \ M_2 \end{bmatrix}$ (cf. [FZ]) is a map $I : a \mapsto I(a, z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} a_{(n)}^I z^{-n-1}$ from M_1 to the space of $End(M_2, M_3)$ -valued fields such that for $a \in V$, $b \in M_1$, $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} \binom{m}{j} (a_{(n+j)}^{M_1} b)_{(m+k-j)}^I \\ &= \sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} (-1)^j \binom{n}{j} (a_{(m+n-j)}^{M_3} b_{(k+j)}^I - p(a, b) (-1)^n b_{(k+n-j)}^I a_{(m+j)}^{M_2}). \end{aligned}$$

Example 4.1. Let W be a vertex algebra and V a simple subalgebra of W . Let $M_i, i = 1, 2, 3$, be V -submodules (with respect to the standard representation of W to itself, restricted to V), and let $\pi : W \rightarrow M_3$ be a linear map, commuting with the action of V on W . Let $a \in M_1$. Then

$$I(a, z) = \pi Y(a, z)|_{M_2},$$

is an intertwining operator of type $\begin{bmatrix} M_3 \\ M_1 & M_2 \end{bmatrix}$.

We let $N_{M_1, M_2}^{M_3}$ be the dimension of the space of intertwining operators of type $\begin{bmatrix} M_3 \\ M_1 & M_2 \end{bmatrix}$. When $N_{M_1, M_2}^{M_3}$ is finite, it is usually called a *fusion coefficient*.

Definition 4.1. Let V be a vertex algebra.

1. A simple current for V is a V -module S such that, for any irreducible V -module M , there is a unique irreducible V -module M_S such that $N_{S, M}^{M_S}$ is nonzero and also $N_{S, M}^{M_S} = 1$.

2. Let V be a vertex algebra equipped with a Virasoro vector. A simple current extension of V is a simple vertex algebra W such that $V \hookrightarrow W$ is a conformal embedding and there is grading $W = \sum_{a \in D} W^a$ of W by an abelian group D such that $W^0 = V$, $W^a \cdot W^b \subset W^{a+b}$ and W^a is a simple current for V for any $a \in D$.

Remark 4.1. Simple currents are usually defined in terms of a tensor product between V -modules (see, for example, [DLM] and references therein). They are defined by the condition that $S \otimes M$ is irreducible whenever M is. We won't need this general theory.

We are mainly interested in the vertex algebra $V_k(\mathfrak{g})$ when \mathfrak{g} is a simple Lie algebra and $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

Choose a Cartan subalgebra \mathfrak{h} of \mathfrak{g} and a set of simple roots $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ for the root system of $(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h})$. Let \mathfrak{b} be the Borel subalgebra corresponding to these choices and let θ be the highest root.

If $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$, we denote by $L^\mathfrak{g}(\lambda)$ the irreducible representation of $V^k(\mathfrak{g})$ having a vector v_λ such that

$$(4.1) \quad x_{(n)}v_\lambda = 0 \text{ for } x \in \mathfrak{g} \text{ and } n > 0,$$

$$(4.2) \quad x_{(0)}v_\lambda = \lambda(x) \text{ for } x \in \mathfrak{b}.$$

Here λ is extended trivially on $[\mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{b}]$. If the action of $V^k(\mathfrak{g})$ pushes down to an action of $V_k(\mathfrak{g})$, we keep denoting by $L^\mathfrak{g}(\lambda)$ the corresponding $V_k(\mathfrak{g})$ module. The module $L^\mathfrak{g}(\lambda)$ is called the irreducible module of highest weight λ and the vector v_λ is called a highest weight vector. Let P denote the weight lattice of \mathfrak{g} , and let $\{\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n\}$ be the fundamental weights. Let $P_+ = \sum_i \mathbb{N}\omega_i$ be the set of dominant integral weights. Set $P_+^k = \{\lambda \in P_+ \mid \lambda(\theta^\vee) \leq k\}$. The irreducible $V_k(\mathfrak{g})$ -modules are precisely the irreducible highest weight modules $L^\mathfrak{g}(\lambda)$ with $\lambda \in P_+^k$. In particular $V_k(\mathfrak{g})$ has a finite number of irreducible representations. Exercise 13.35 of [K1] gives an explicit formula for the fusion coefficients $N_{L^\mathfrak{g}(\lambda), L^\mathfrak{g}(\mu)}^{L^\mathfrak{g}(\nu)}$.

Write $\theta = \sum_i a_i \alpha_i$. It is well known (cf. [DLM]) that if $a_i = 1$, then $L^\mathfrak{g}(k\omega_i)$ is a simple current for $V_k(\mathfrak{g})$. Set $J = \{i \mid a_i = 1\}$. To simplify notation, set

$$(4.3) \quad \mathbb{1} = V_k(\mathfrak{g}),$$

$$(4.4) \quad o_i = L^\mathfrak{g}(k\omega_i), \quad (i \in J),$$

and define

$$(4.5) \quad \Omega_\mathfrak{g} = \{\mathbb{1}\} \cup \{o_i \mid i \in J\}.$$

We call the elements of $\Omega_\mathfrak{g}$ the *special simple currents* for $V_k(\mathfrak{g})$.

It turns out that the special simple currents are related to the center $\mathfrak{z}(G)$ of the connected simply connected Lie group G corresponding to \mathfrak{g} . Let $P^\vee \subset \mathfrak{h}$ denote the coweight lattice of \mathfrak{g} , and let $\{\omega_1^\vee, \dots, \omega_n^\vee\}$ be the fundamental coweights.

Let $f : \Omega_\mathfrak{g} \rightarrow P^\vee$ be defined by

$$(4.6) \quad f(o_i) = \omega_i^\vee, \quad f(\mathbb{1}) = 0.$$

Then we have the following bijection $\exp \circ f$:

$$\Omega_\mathfrak{g} \xrightarrow{f} P^\vee \xrightarrow{\exp} \mathfrak{z}(G).$$

Thus $\Omega_\mathfrak{g}$ acquires a group structure $(M, M') \mapsto MM'$ from this bijection; as notation suggests, $\mathbb{1} = V_k(\mathfrak{g})$ is the identity element. It is well known that, if $M_1, M_2 \in \Omega_\mathfrak{g}$ and M_3 is an irreducible $V_k(\mathfrak{g})$ -module, then

$$(4.7) \quad N_{M_1, M_2}^{M_3} = \delta_{M_3, M_1 M_2}.$$

This result easily extends to the case when \mathfrak{g} is reductive. First remark that if \mathfrak{g} is abelian, letting $\mathfrak{b} = \mathfrak{g}$, then (4.1) and (4.2) define $L^\mathfrak{g}(\lambda)$ for any $\lambda \in \mathfrak{g}^*$. Moreover $L^\mathfrak{g}(\lambda)$ is a simple current for $V_k(\mathfrak{g})$, $k \in \mathbb{C}^*$. Indeed, in this case we have,

$$N_{L^\mathfrak{g}(\lambda), L^\mathfrak{g}(\mu)}^{L^\mathfrak{g}(\nu)} = \delta_{\nu, \lambda + \mu}.$$

We therefore set

$$\Omega_\mathfrak{g} = \{L^\mathfrak{g}(\lambda) \mid \lambda \in \mathfrak{g}^*\}$$

and call its elements *special simple currents*. Identifying $\Omega_\mathfrak{g}$ and \mathfrak{g}^* gives a group structure to $\Omega_\mathfrak{g}$ and (4.7) holds also in this case.

If, finally, \mathfrak{g} is reductive, let $\mathfrak{g} = \bigoplus_{i=0}^s \mathfrak{g}_i$ be the decomposition into the center \mathfrak{g}_0 and the sum of the simple ideals of \mathfrak{g} . Fix $\mathbf{k} \in \mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{N}^s$. Set, for $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$, $L^\mathfrak{g}(\lambda) = L^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(\lambda_0) \otimes L^{\mathfrak{g}_1}(\lambda_1) \otimes \dots \otimes L^{\mathfrak{g}_s}(\lambda_s)$, where $\lambda_i = \lambda|_{\mathfrak{h} \cap \mathfrak{g}_i}$, and

$$(4.8) \quad \Omega_\mathfrak{g} = \{\bigotimes_{i=0}^s M_i \mid M_i \in \Omega_{\mathfrak{g}_i}\}.$$

The elements of $\Omega_\mathfrak{g}$ are simple currents that we call the *special simple currents* for $V_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathfrak{g})$. The map $M_0 \otimes M_1 \otimes \dots \otimes M_s \mapsto (M_0, M_1, \dots, M_s)$ identifies $\Omega_\mathfrak{g}$ and $\prod_{i=0}^s \Omega_{\mathfrak{g}_i}$ thus giving a group structure to $\Omega_\mathfrak{g}$ that makes (4.7) to hold also in this case.

4.2. Relative fusion ring. Let W be a simple vertex algebra and V a simple subalgebra of W . Assume that the standard representation of W , when restricted to V , decomposes into a direct sum of T -invariant irreducible modules. Write

$$(4.9) \quad W = \bigoplus_{j \in \mathcal{J}} W_j,$$

for the decomposition of W as a V -module into isotypic components. Here \mathcal{J} is the set of all j in the set of isomorphism classes of irreducible representations of V

such that $W_j \neq \{0\}$. As in the previous section we let $\mathbb{1}$ be the isomorphism class of V as a V -module. Define c_{ij}^k to be 1 if $W_i \cdot W_j$ (which is a V -submodule of W , due to the Borchers identity) intersects non-trivially W_k and 0 otherwise.

Definition 4.2. *The relative fusion ring $FR(W, V)$ is the free \mathbb{Z} -module with basis \mathcal{J} and product*

$$(4.10) \quad i \cdot j = \sum_{k \in \mathcal{J}} c_{ij}^k k.$$

Example 4.2. The complete reducibility Theorem 10.7 from [K1] implies that (4.9) holds in the case of the conformal embedding of an affine vertex algebra $V = V_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathfrak{k}) \hookrightarrow V_1(\mathfrak{g})$ with \mathfrak{g} a simple Lie algebra, \mathfrak{k} a reductive algebra as in (3.13) and $\mathbf{k} \in C^* \times \mathbb{N}^s$. Thus, we can define the relative fusion ring $FR(V_1(\mathfrak{g}), V_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathfrak{k}))$.

Formula (4.9) holds also in the case of the conformal embedding $V_j(\mathfrak{k}) \hookrightarrow F(\bar{A})$ for some vector space A (see Section 3.1). Indeed, by Proposition 3.7 above, (4.9) is given by the results of [CKMP] (see Theorems 6.1 and 6.2 below). Thus, we have the relative fusion ring $FR(F(\bar{A}), V_j(\mathfrak{k}))$.

By Lemma 3.1 (a), (c), $FR(W, V)$ is a unital commutative associative ring (with identity element $\mathbb{1}$), such that $i \cdot j \neq 0$ for all $i, j \in \mathcal{J}$.

Definition 4.3. *Let \mathfrak{k} be a reductive complex Lie algebra, \mathfrak{t} a Cartan subalgebra of \mathfrak{k} . For $\lambda \in \mathfrak{t}^*$, set*

$$\lambda^* = -w_0(\lambda),$$

where w_0 is the longest element of the Weyl group of \mathfrak{k} .

Lemma 4.1. *Let W be a simple vertex algebra and V a vertex subalgebra such that (4.9) holds.*

- (1) *For each $j \in \mathcal{J}$ there exists $j^* \in \mathcal{J}$ such that $c_{j, j^*}^{\mathbb{1}} \neq 0$.*
- (2) *Let $V = V_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathfrak{k})$ with \mathfrak{k} as in (3.13) and $\mathbf{k} \in C^* \times \mathbb{N}^s$. If $j = L^\mathfrak{k}(\lambda)$ then there exists a unique j^* as in (1), and $j^* = L^\mathfrak{k}(\lambda^*)$.*

Proof. To prove (1) assume that for $j \in \mathcal{J}$ the contrary case holds. Then subspace $W \cdot M_j$ is a non-trivial proper ideal of W if $j \neq \mathbb{1}$. The case $j = \mathbb{1}$ is obvious.

To prove (2) we observe that, as a consequence of Verlinde's formula (see e. g. [W, (5.4)]), $L^\mathfrak{k}(\lambda^*)$ is the unique irreducible V -module such that $N_{L^\mathfrak{k}(\lambda), L^\mathfrak{k}(\lambda^*)}^{L^\mathfrak{k}(0)} = 1$ and $N_{L^\mathfrak{k}(\lambda), M}^{L^\mathfrak{k}(0)} = 0$ for any other irreducible V -module M . Applying Example 4.1, with $M_1 = j = L^\mathfrak{k}(\lambda) \subset W_j$, $M_2 = j^* = L^\mathfrak{k}(\mu) \subset W_{j^*}$ and π the projection $W \rightarrow V$, we see that $N_{L^\mathfrak{k}(\lambda), L^\mathfrak{k}(\mu)}^{L^\mathfrak{k}(0)} \neq 0$ so $\mu = \lambda^*$. \square

Assume $V = V_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathfrak{k})$ and define a \mathbb{Z} -valued pairing on $FR(W, V)$ by:

$$(4.11) \quad (i, j) = \delta_{i, j^*}.$$

Lemma 4.1 implies the following proposition.

Proposition 4.2. (a). *The bilinear form induced by (4.11) on $FR(W, V)$ is associative, i.e. $(i \cdot j, k) = (i, j \cdot k)$.*

(b). *The map $i \rightarrow i^*$ is an involution of the ring $FR(W, V)$, leaving the bilinear form invariant.*

Definition 4.4. Set $S_W^\mathfrak{k} = \mathcal{J} \cap \Omega_\mathfrak{k}$ and let $SR(W, V)$ be the free \mathbb{Z} -submodule of $FR(W, V)$ with basis $S_W^\mathfrak{k}$.

Lemma 4.3. $SR(W, V)$ is a subring of $FR(W, V)$. Moreover $S_W^\mathfrak{k}$ is a subgroup of $\Omega_\mathfrak{k}$ and $SR(W, V)$ is isomorphic as a ring with basis to the group ring $\mathbb{Z}[S_W^\mathfrak{k}]$ of $S_W^\mathfrak{k}$.

Proof. Let $i, j \in S_W^\mathfrak{k}$. Let W_k be such that $W_k \cap (W_i \cdot W_j) \neq \{0\}$. As shown in Example 4.1, $N_{i,j}^k \neq 0$. It follows from (4.7) that $k = ij \in \Omega_\mathfrak{k}$ and $i \cdot j = k$. Thus $i \cdot j = ij \in S_W^\mathfrak{k}$.

To prove the second claim first observe that we already proved above that $S_W^\mathfrak{k}$ is a submonoid of $\Omega_\mathfrak{k}$. It is clear that, if $L^\mathfrak{k}(\lambda) \in \Omega_\mathfrak{k}$, then $L^\mathfrak{k}(\lambda^*) \in \Omega_\mathfrak{k}$. Thus, by Proposition 4.2, if $j \in S_W^\mathfrak{k}$, then $j^* \in S_W^\mathfrak{k}$. Since $\mathbb{1} = j \cdot j^* = jj^*$, $S_W^\mathfrak{k}$ is a subgroup of $\Omega_\mathfrak{k}$. \square

Corollary 4.4. If W is a sum of special simple currents for $V_{\mathfrak{k}}(\mathfrak{k})$, then it is a simple current extension of $W_{\mathbb{1}}$.

Proof. W is graded by the abelian group $S_W^\mathfrak{k}$. \square

Corollary 4.5. Set $V = V_{\mathfrak{k}}(\mathfrak{k})$ and assume that $W_{\mathbb{1}} = V$.

- (1) $U = \sum_{j \in S_W^\mathfrak{k}} W_j$ is a simple current extension of V and $U = \sum_{j \in S_W^\mathfrak{k}} W_j$ is a multiplicity free decomposition.
- (2) The intermediate simple vertex algebras $V \subset U' \subset U$ are in one to one correspondence with the subgroups of $S_W^\mathfrak{k}$.

Proof. Since $U \cdot U \subset U$, U is a vertex subalgebra. If I is an ideal of U and $W_j \cap I \neq \{0\}$, then, since W is simple, $W_{j^*} \cdot (W_j \cap I) \neq \{0\}$, hence $V \subset I$. It follows that $I = U$. This proves that U is simple. By Corollary 4.4, it is a simple current extension. The character group $\widehat{S}_W^\mathfrak{k}$ of $S_W^\mathfrak{k}$ acts on U by $\chi \cdot v = \chi(j)v$ for $v \in W_j, \chi \in \widehat{S}_W^\mathfrak{k}$. By Theorem 3 of [DM] (or Theorem 1.1 of [KR]), W_j is an irreducible V -module. This proves (1).

If U' is a simple intermediate vertex subalgebra, then $S_{U'}^\mathfrak{k}$ is a subgroup of $S_W^\mathfrak{k}$, hence we have a map from simple intermediate vertex subalgebras to the set of subgroups of $S_W^\mathfrak{k}$. This map is surjective: if $H \subset S_W^\mathfrak{k}$ is a subgroup, then $U' = \sum_{j \in H} W_j$ is an intermediate vertex subalgebra since $U' \cdot U' \subset U'$. The same argument employed for U shows that U' is simple. The map is obviously injective by the multiplicity free property. This proves (2). \square

We will compute explicitly $S_{V_1(\mathfrak{g})}^\mathfrak{k}$ and $SR(V_1(\mathfrak{g}), V_j(\mathfrak{k}))$ in Section 8 for any maximal conformal embedding $\mathfrak{k} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ with \mathfrak{g} of classical type.

5. SYMMETRIC PAIRS

We will consider conformal embeddings $V_{\mathfrak{k}}(\mathfrak{k}) \subset V_1(\mathfrak{g})$ closely related to symmetric pairs. In this section we review the basic features of such pairs.

Let $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{r})$ be a symmetric pair and write $\mathfrak{a} = \mathfrak{r} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$ for the corresponding eigenvalue decomposition. As in Section 3.4, we let $\mathfrak{a} = \bigoplus \mathfrak{a}_\sigma$ be the decomposition of \mathfrak{a} into σ -indecomposable ideals and (\cdot, \cdot) the Killing form of \mathfrak{a} . Let \mathfrak{h}_0 be a Cartan subalgebra of \mathfrak{r} and \mathfrak{h} the centralizer of \mathfrak{h}_0 in \mathfrak{a} . Write $\mathfrak{h} = \mathfrak{h}_0 \oplus \mathfrak{h}_\mathfrak{p}$ for the orthogonal decomposition of \mathfrak{h} . Denote by $\Delta(\mathfrak{r})$ the set of \mathfrak{h}_0 -roots of \mathfrak{r} and by $\Delta(\mathfrak{p})$ the set of \mathfrak{h}_0 -weights of \mathfrak{p} . A choice of an element in \mathfrak{h}_0 which is regular for \mathfrak{a} defines a set of positive roots Δ^+ for the set of \mathfrak{h} -roots of \mathfrak{a} . Clearly the same element defines a set

of positive roots $\Delta^+(\mathfrak{r}) \subset \Delta(\mathfrak{r})$ such that $\Delta^+(\mathfrak{r}) \subset \Delta_{|\mathfrak{h}_0}^+$. Let \mathfrak{b}_0 be the corresponding Borel subalgebra and set $\Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}) = \Delta(\mathfrak{p}) \cap \Delta_{|\mathfrak{h}_0}^+ \setminus \{0\}$.

Clearly $\Delta = \cup_s \Delta(\mathfrak{a}_s)$, where $\Delta(\mathfrak{a}_s)$ is the set of roots for \mathfrak{a}_s with respect to $\mathfrak{h} \cap \mathfrak{a}_s$. If $\alpha \in \Delta$, then $\alpha \in \Delta(\mathfrak{a}_s)$ for some s and we say that it is long if its length is largest among all root lengths in $\Delta(\mathfrak{a}_s)$. Likewise, if $\lambda \in \Delta(\mathfrak{r}) \cup \Delta(\mathfrak{p})$, then $\lambda \in (\Delta(\mathfrak{r}) \cup \Delta(\mathfrak{p})) \cap (\Delta(\mathfrak{a}_s)_{|\mathfrak{h}_0})$ for some s . We say that λ is a long weight if there is a long root of $\alpha \in \Delta(\mathfrak{a}_s)$ such that $\|\lambda\| = \|\alpha\|$.

We say that a nonzero weight $\lambda \in \Delta(\mathfrak{r}) \cup \Delta(\mathfrak{p})$ is a complex weight if $\lambda \in \Delta(\mathfrak{r}) \cap \Delta(\mathfrak{p})$. If λ is not complex, then we say that it is a compact weight if $\lambda \in \Delta(\mathfrak{r})$, and a noncompact one if $\lambda \in \Delta(\mathfrak{p})$.

Fix a maximal isotropic subspace \mathfrak{h}_p^+ of \mathfrak{h}_p . Let moreover \mathfrak{h}_p^- be a complementary isotropic subspace (if \mathfrak{p} is odd dimensional) also choose a unit vector h such that $\mathfrak{h}_p = \mathbb{C}h \oplus \mathfrak{h}_p^+ \oplus \mathfrak{h}_p^-$. Fix a basis of \mathfrak{p} by extending a basis of \mathfrak{h}_p with weight vectors $x_\alpha, x_{-\alpha}$ for $\alpha \in \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p})$ chosen in such a way that $(x_\alpha, x_{-\alpha}) = 1$. Order the basis of \mathfrak{p} as follows: h (if \mathfrak{p} is odd-dimensional), a basis $\{h_i^+\}$ of \mathfrak{h}_p^+ , $x_\alpha, \alpha \in \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p})$, a basis $\{h_i^-\}$ of \mathfrak{h}_p^- dual to the chosen basis of \mathfrak{h}_p^+ , $x_{-\alpha}, \alpha \in \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p})$.

Let \mathfrak{p}_α denote the weight space associate to α . Introduce the following notation.

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma &= \text{set of } \mathfrak{b}_0\text{-stable abelian subspaces of } \mathfrak{p}, \\ \Sigma^{even} &= \text{subset of even dimensional subspaces in } \Sigma, \\ \Phi_l &= \{\alpha \in \Delta(\mathfrak{p}) \mid \mathfrak{p}_\alpha \subset l\}, (l \in \Sigma), \\ \Phi_l^\pm &= \Phi_l \cap \Delta^\pm(\mathfrak{p}). \end{aligned}$$

We will need an explicit description of the weights in $\Delta(\mathfrak{p})$. Since $\Delta(\mathfrak{p}) = \cup_s \Delta(\mathfrak{p}) \cap \Delta(\mathfrak{a}_s)$, we can assume that σ is indecomposable. Recall that a symmetric pair $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{r})$ is called irreducible if the corresponding involution σ is indecomposable.

With this assumption the weights of \mathfrak{p} can be described using the relationship between irreducible symmetric pairs and affine diagrams, that we now recall (see [KMP1] and [KMP2] for details). One can associate to an indecomposable automorphism σ an affine Kac-Moody Lie algebra $\widehat{L}(\mathfrak{a}, \sigma)$. Recall that $\widehat{L}(\mathfrak{a}, \sigma) = L(\mathfrak{a}, \sigma) \oplus \mathbb{C}d \oplus \mathbb{C}K$ where

$$L(\mathfrak{a}, \sigma) = (\mathbb{C}[t, t^{-1}] \otimes \mathfrak{r}) \oplus (t^{1/2}\mathbb{C}[t, t^{-1}] \otimes \mathfrak{p}),$$

K is a central element, and d acts as td/dt . Let $\widehat{\mathfrak{h}} = \mathfrak{h}_0 \oplus \mathbb{C}K \oplus \mathbb{C}d$ be the Cartan subalgebra of $\widehat{L}(\mathfrak{a}, \sigma)$ and $\widehat{\Delta}$ be the corresponding set of roots.

Fix the following set of positive roots in $\widehat{\Delta}$:

$$\widehat{\Delta}^+ = \Delta^+(\mathfrak{r}) \cup \{\alpha \in \widehat{\Delta} \mid \alpha(d) > 0\}.$$

Let $\widehat{\Pi}$ be the corresponding set of simple roots. In what follows we will denote by the same letter both diagrams and the corresponding sets of nodes. In particular $\widehat{\Pi}$ will also denote the Dynkin diagram of $\widehat{L}(\mathfrak{a}, \sigma)$.

If $\gamma \in \widehat{\Delta}$, we write $\gamma = \sum_{\alpha \in \widehat{\Pi}} c_\alpha(\gamma)\alpha$. Let also $\alpha \mapsto \bar{\alpha}$ be the restriction map from $\widehat{\mathfrak{h}}$ to \mathfrak{h}_0 . Let $\delta' \in \widehat{\mathfrak{h}}^*$ be defined by $\delta'(d) = 1$ and $\delta'(K) = \delta'(\mathfrak{h}_0) = 0$. Then $\widehat{\Delta}^+$ can be explicitly described as

$$\Delta^+(\mathfrak{r}) \cup \{s\delta' + \eta \mid s \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}, \eta \in \Delta(\mathfrak{r})\} \cup \{(\frac{1}{2} + s)\delta' + \eta \mid s \in \mathbb{N}, \eta \in \Delta(\mathfrak{p})\}.$$

If α is a node of $\widehat{\Pi}$, let a_α be the label associated to it in Tables Aff r of [K1] ($r = 1, 2$). If \mathfrak{a} is simple, according to Kac's classification of automorphisms ([K1, Ch. 8]), one can encode σ by a pair $(\eta; \mathbf{s}')$ where η is an automorphism of the diagram of \mathfrak{a} and $\mathbf{s}' = (s'_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \widehat{\Pi}}$ is a set of labels $s'_\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. Since σ is an involution, η and \mathbf{s}' must satisfy the following constraints: $s'_\alpha \in \{0, 1\}$ for all $\alpha \in \widehat{\Pi}$, and $r \sum_{\alpha \in \widehat{\Pi}} s'_\alpha a_\alpha = 2$. Define

$$(5.1) \quad s_\alpha = \frac{s'_\alpha}{2}.$$

If \mathfrak{a} is not simple then $\mathfrak{a} = \mathfrak{s} \oplus \mathfrak{s}$, then $\widehat{\Pi} = \{\frac{1}{2}\delta' - \theta, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_l\}$ where $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_l\}, \theta$ are a set of simple roots and the highest root of \mathfrak{s} , respectively. In this case we set

$$(5.2) \quad s_\alpha = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & \text{if } \alpha = \frac{1}{2}\delta' - \theta \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Let $P = \{\alpha \in \widehat{\Pi} \mid s_\alpha \neq 0\}$. Note that P has at most two elements. Set

$$\widehat{\Delta}^1 = \{\gamma \in \widehat{\Delta} \mid \sum_{\alpha \in P} c_\alpha(\gamma) = 1\}.$$

By the explicit description of the set of simple roots corresponding to $\widehat{\Delta}^+$ given in [KMP1, Proposition 3.2], one obtains that

$$\widehat{\Delta}^1 = \{\frac{1}{2}\delta' + \eta \mid \eta \in \Delta(\mathfrak{p})\},$$

thus the restriction map $\gamma \mapsto \bar{\gamma}$ establishes a bijection between $\widehat{\Delta}^1$ and $\Delta(\mathfrak{p})$.

If $P = \{p\}$ and $\gamma \in \widehat{\Delta}^1$, the bijection is given by

$$(5.3) \quad \gamma \mapsto \bar{\gamma} = \sum_{\alpha \neq p} (c_\alpha(\gamma) - \frac{a_\alpha}{a_p})\alpha.$$

Recall that P has only one element if and only if \mathfrak{r} is semisimple. In such cases \mathfrak{p} is irreducible as a \mathfrak{r} -module. We let $\theta_{\mathfrak{p}}$ be the highest weight of \mathfrak{p} with respect to $\Delta^+(\mathfrak{r})$. Since (\cdot, \cdot) is nondegenerate when restricted to \mathfrak{p} , it is clear that \mathfrak{p} is a self dual \mathfrak{r} -module. It follows that $-\theta_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is the lowest weight of \mathfrak{p} . In the above correspondence $-\theta_{\mathfrak{p}}$ clearly corresponds to p so

$$(5.4) \quad \theta_{\mathfrak{p}} = \sum_{\alpha \neq p} \frac{a_\alpha}{a_p} \alpha.$$

In the cases when P has two elements, the explicit description of the map $\gamma \mapsto \bar{\gamma}$ is as follows. Let $\Pi_{\mathfrak{a}}$ be the set of simple roots for \mathfrak{a} corresponding to Δ^+ . If $P = \{p, q\}$, there is a simple root $\alpha_{\mathfrak{p}} \in \Pi_{\mathfrak{a}}$ such that $\Pi = \Pi_{\mathfrak{a}} \setminus \{\alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}\}$. Moreover \mathfrak{a} is simple and $\mathfrak{h} \cap \mathfrak{a} = \mathfrak{h}_0 \cap \mathfrak{a}$. Let θ be the highest root of \mathfrak{a} with respect to Δ^+ . One can always set up the bijection in such a way that $\bar{p} = -\theta$, $\bar{q} = \alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}$, hence, if $\gamma \in \widehat{\Delta}^1$,

$$(5.5) \quad \gamma \mapsto \bar{\gamma} = \sum_{\alpha \notin P} c_\alpha(\gamma)\alpha - c_p(\gamma)\theta + c_q(\gamma)\alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}.$$

Let \widehat{W} be the Weyl group of $\widehat{L}(\mathfrak{a}, \sigma)$. If $w \in \widehat{W}$, set

$$N(w) = \{\alpha \in \widehat{\Delta}^+ \mid w^{-1}(\alpha) \in -\widehat{\Delta}^+\}.$$

Set $\mathcal{W}_\sigma^{ab} = \{w \in \widehat{W} \mid N(w) \subset \widehat{\Delta}^1\}$. In [CMP2] it has been shown that there is a bijection $\mathfrak{l} \mapsto w_{\mathfrak{l}}$ from Σ to \mathcal{W}_σ^{ab} such that, if \mathfrak{l} is a \mathfrak{b}_0 -stable abelian subspace of \mathfrak{p} , then $\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} = \{-\bar{\beta} \mid \beta \in N(w_{\mathfrak{l}})\}$.

Let Π be the set of simple roots for \mathfrak{r} corresponding to our choice of $\Delta^+(\mathfrak{r})$. It turns out that $\Pi = \widehat{\Pi} \setminus P$. In particular, to each simple ideal \mathfrak{r}_S corresponds a connected component Π_S of Π .

If $\alpha \in \Pi_S$, set ω_α^\vee to be the unique element in $\mathfrak{h}_0 \cap \mathfrak{r}_S$, such that $\beta(\omega_\alpha^\vee) = \delta_{\alpha,\beta}$ for all $\beta \in \Pi$.

We say that a pair $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{r})$ is hermitian symmetric if it is irreducible and \mathfrak{r} is reductive but not semisimple. In such a case, we let ϖ be the element of $\mathfrak{h} = \mathfrak{h}_0$ defined by $\alpha(\varpi) = \delta_{\alpha,\alpha_p}$ for all $\alpha \in \Pi_{\mathfrak{a}}$. Then $\mathbb{C}\varpi$ is the center of \mathfrak{r} . For notational convenience, we set $\varpi = 0$ in the semisimple case.

Lemma 5.1. *Assume that $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{r})$ is irreducible. Let $\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma$ and assume that there is $h \in \mathfrak{h}_0$, $h \neq 0$, such that $\gamma(h) = 1$ for $\gamma \in \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}$ and $\gamma(h) = 0$ for $\gamma \in \Delta(\mathfrak{p}) \setminus (\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \cup (-\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}))$.*

Then there are the following possibilities:

- (1) *there exists $\alpha \in \Pi$ such that $h = \omega_\alpha^\vee + (\epsilon - 1 - \alpha_p(\omega_\alpha^\vee))\varpi$, $\epsilon = 0, 1$;*
- (2) *there exist $\alpha, \alpha' \in \Pi$ such that $h = \omega_\alpha^\vee + \omega_{\alpha'}^\vee + (-1 - \alpha_p(\omega_\alpha^\vee + \omega_{\alpha'}^\vee))\varpi$;*
- (3) *$h = \pm\varpi$.*

Proof. Since \mathfrak{l} is \mathfrak{b}_0 -stable, there exists an irreducible component \mathfrak{p}_0 of \mathfrak{p} whose highest weight λ is such that $\lambda(h) = 1$. Let μ be the corresponding lowest weight. We can find a string $\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_N$ of weights of \mathfrak{p} such that $\lambda_0 = \mu$, $\lambda_N = \lambda$ and, if $t > 0$, $\lambda_t = \lambda_{t-1} + \alpha$ for some $\alpha \in \Pi$. If \mathfrak{p} is irreducible, then $\lambda = \theta_{\mathfrak{p}}$, $\mu = -\theta_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and by (5.4), $\lambda_N - \lambda_0 = 2 \sum_{\alpha \neq p} \frac{a_\alpha}{a_p} \alpha$. Otherwise, either $\lambda = \theta$, $\mu = \alpha_p$ or $\lambda = -\alpha_p$, $\mu = -\theta$, so that $\lambda_N - \lambda_0 = \sum_{\alpha \neq \alpha_p} a_\alpha \alpha$. In both cases, for any $\alpha \in \Pi$, there is t such that $\lambda_{t+1} = \lambda_t + \alpha$.

Let t_0 be the first index such that $\lambda_{t_0}(h) = 1$. Since \mathfrak{l} is \mathfrak{b}_0 -stable, we have that $\lambda_t(h) = 1$ for all $t > t_0$. Assume first that $\mu(h) = -1$. Let s_0 be the largest index such that $\lambda_{s_0}(h) = -1$. This implies that $-\lambda_{s_0} \in \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}$, hence the fact that \mathfrak{l} is \mathfrak{b}_0 -stable implies as above that $\lambda_t(h) = -1$ for $t < s_0$. Since $\lambda_t(h) \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$, we have two cases. Either $t_0 = s_0 + 1$ or $\lambda_t(h) = 0$ for $s_0 < t < t_0$. In the first case let $\alpha \in \Pi$ be such that $\lambda_{t_0} = \lambda_{s_0} + \alpha$. We obtain that $\alpha(h) = 2$ and $\beta(h) = 0$ for $\beta \in \Pi$, $\beta \neq \alpha$. Thus $h = 2\omega_\alpha^\vee + (-1 - 2\alpha_p(\omega_\alpha^\vee))\varpi$. In the second case let α, α' be such that $\lambda_{s_0+1} = \lambda_{s_0} + \alpha$ and $\lambda_{t_0} = \lambda_{t_0-1} + \alpha'$. Then $\alpha(h) = \alpha'(h) = 1$ and $\beta(h) = 0$ for $\beta \in \Pi$, $\beta \neq \alpha, \alpha'$. If $\alpha = \alpha'$, we have $h = \omega_\alpha^\vee + (-1 - \alpha_p(\omega_\alpha^\vee))\varpi$. If $\alpha \neq \alpha'$, we have $h = \omega_\alpha^\vee + \omega_{\alpha'}^\vee + (-1 - \alpha_p(\omega_\alpha^\vee + \omega_{\alpha'}^\vee))\varpi$ as wished.

Assume now that $\mu(h) = 0$. In this case, if $\lambda_{t_0} = \lambda_{t_0-1} + \alpha$, we have $h = \omega_\alpha^\vee - \alpha_p(\omega_\alpha^\vee)\varpi$ if $\beta = \alpha_p$ and $h = \omega_\alpha^\vee + (-1 - \alpha_p(\omega_\alpha^\vee))\varpi$ otherwise.

Finally, if $\mu(h) = 1$, then $h = \pm\varpi$. □

If \mathfrak{l} and h are as in Lemma 5.1, then we write that $\mathfrak{l} = \mathfrak{l}(h)$. Let θ_S be the highest root of \mathfrak{r}_S with respect to $\Delta^+(\mathfrak{r})$. Write $\theta_S = \sum_{\alpha \in \Pi_S} a_\alpha^S \alpha$.

Lemma 5.2.

- (1) *If $\mathfrak{l} = \mathfrak{l}(h)$ with h as in Lemma 5.1 (1), let Π_S be the component of Π containing α . Then either $a_\alpha = a_p$ for some $p \in P$ or $a_\alpha = \sum_{p \in P} a_p$. Moreover $a_\alpha^S = 1$.*

- (2) If $\mathfrak{l} = \mathfrak{l}(h)$ with h as in Lemma 5.1 (2), let $\Pi_S, \Pi_{S'}$ be the components of Π such that $\alpha \in \Pi_S, \alpha' \in \Pi_{S'}$. Then $a_\alpha = a_{\alpha'} = a_\alpha^S = a_{\alpha'}^{S'} = 1$ and $S \neq S'$.

Proof. Let us prove (1). If \mathfrak{p} is irreducible, then $\theta_{\mathfrak{p}}(h) = 1$ hence, by (5.4), $a_p = a_\alpha$. If \mathfrak{p} is reducible then $\theta(h) \in \{0, 1\}$. If $\theta(h) = 0$ then $a_\alpha + \alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}(h) = 0$ so $a_\alpha = 1 = a_p$ for some $p \in P$. If $\theta(h) = 1$ then $1 = a_\alpha + \alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}(h)$ so $a_\alpha = 2 = \sum_{p \in P} a_p$.

Let now β be the lowest weight of an irreducible component of \mathfrak{p} such that $\beta(h) = -1$. We have that $\beta = \bar{p}$ for some $p \in P$. We use the known fact that $p + \theta_S \in \widehat{\Delta}^1$. It follows that $\beta + \theta_S \in \Delta(\mathfrak{p})$. Observe that $(\beta + \theta_S)(h) = a_\alpha^S - 1$. If $a_\alpha^S > 1$, then $a_\alpha^S - 1 = 1$, thus $\beta + \theta_S \in \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}$. On the other hand $-\beta \in \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}$ so $-\beta + (\beta + \theta_S)$ is a root of \mathfrak{r} . This contradicts the fact that \mathfrak{l} is abelian.

Let us prove (2). Let λ, μ be respectively the highest and lowest weight of an irreducible component of \mathfrak{p} such that $\lambda(h) = 1$. In this case we have $\mu(h) = -1$. Then, if \mathfrak{p} is irreducible, $1 = \lambda(h) = \sum_{\gamma \neq \mu} \frac{a_\gamma}{a_p} \gamma(h) = \frac{a_\alpha + a_{\alpha'}}{a_p}$ hence $a_\alpha + a_{\alpha'} = a_p$. It follows that $a_p = 2$ and $a_\alpha = a_{\alpha'} = 1$. If \mathfrak{p} is reducible, under our hypothesis, we have that $\theta(h) = 1$ hence $a_\alpha + a_{\alpha'} - 1 = 1$. We obtain $a_\alpha = a_{\alpha'} = 1$ as well. Choose $p \in P$ so that $\bar{p} = \mu$. If $S \neq S'$, it is easy to check that $p + \theta_S + \theta_{S'} \in \widehat{\Delta}^1$, so $\mu + \theta_S + \theta_{S'} \in \Delta(\mathfrak{p})$. Since $(\mu + \theta_S + \theta_{S'})(h) = a_\alpha^S + a_{\alpha'}^{S'} - 1$, we find that $a_\alpha^S + a_{\alpha'}^{S'} = 2$, so $a_\alpha^S = a_{\alpha'}^{S'} = 1$.

It remains to check that $S \neq S'$. If, on the contrary, $S = S'$, use the known fact that $p + \theta_S \in \widehat{\Delta}^1$. Hence $\mu + \theta_S \in \Delta(\mathfrak{p})$. Since $(\mu + \theta_S)(h) = a_\alpha^S + a_{\alpha'}^S - 1 = 1$, we have $\mu + \theta_S \in \mathfrak{l}$. But also $-\mu \in \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}$ and $-\mu + (\mu + \theta_S)$ is a root of \mathfrak{r} . This contradicts the fact that \mathfrak{l} is abelian. \square

Let $\nu : \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}^*$ be the identification via the Killing form of \mathfrak{a} . If $\alpha \in \Pi_S$, let ω_α be the corresponding fundamental weight of \mathfrak{r}_S . We need one more general notation, which will be used often in the rest of the paper. If M is a set of weights of a Lie algebra, we let

$$\langle M \rangle = \sum_{\mu \in M} \mu.$$

Proposition 5.3. *Assume that $\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma$ is such that $\mathfrak{l} = \mathfrak{l}(h)$ for some $h \in \mathfrak{h}_0$. Then*

- (1) $\langle \mathfrak{l}(h) \rangle = j_S \omega_\alpha + \frac{|\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^+| - |\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^-|}{\dim(\mathfrak{p})} \nu(\varpi)$ if h is as in Lemma 5.1, (1).
- (2) $\langle \mathfrak{l}(h) \rangle = j_S \omega_\alpha + j_{S'} \omega_{\alpha'} + \frac{|\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^+| - |\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^-|}{\dim(\mathfrak{p})} \nu(\varpi)$ if h is as in Lemma 5.1, (2).

Proof. Let us prove (1). Let \mathfrak{r}^α be the Levi component of the parabolic of \mathfrak{r} defined by ω_α^\vee . Observe that if $\beta \in \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}$ and $\gamma \in \Pi \cap \Delta(\mathfrak{r}^\alpha)$, then clearly $\beta + \gamma \in \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}$ and also $\beta - \gamma \in \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}$, since $\gamma(h) = 0$. It follows that there is a 1-dimensional representation of \mathfrak{r}^α whose weight is $\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle$, hence we have that $\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle = x\omega_\alpha + z\nu(\varpi)$. We now prove that if $\varpi \neq 0$, then $z = \frac{|\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^+| - |\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^-|}{\dim(\mathfrak{p})}$. Indeed, on one hand $\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle(\varpi) = |\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^+| - |\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^-|$. On the other hand, since $\omega_\alpha(\varpi) = 0$,

$$\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle(\varpi) = z\nu(\varpi)(\varpi) = z \operatorname{tr}(ad_{\mathfrak{p}}(\varpi)^2) = z \dim \mathfrak{p}.$$

Recall that $h = \omega_\alpha^\vee + y\varpi$ with y explicitly given in Lemma 5.1. We now show that $y = 2z$. Indeed,

$$\sum_{\gamma \in \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p})} \gamma(h) = \sum_{\gamma \in \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p})} \gamma(\omega_\alpha^\vee) + y \sum_{\gamma \in \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p})} \gamma(\varpi).$$

On one hand, the left hand side equals $|\Phi_1^+| - |\Phi_1^-|$. On the other hand, $\sum_{\gamma \in \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p})} \gamma$ is a multiple of $\nu(\varpi)$, hence vanishes on ω_α^\vee , whereas $\sum_{\gamma \in \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p})} \gamma(\varpi) = \dim(\mathfrak{p})/2$.

Note that $\frac{1}{2}\text{tr}(\text{ad}_{\mathfrak{p}}(h)^2) = \dim \mathfrak{l}$, hence, by (3.10),

$$\dim \mathfrak{l} = j_S(\omega_\alpha^\vee, \omega_\alpha^\vee)_S + 2z^2\nu(\varpi)(\varpi).$$

Note also that $\langle \Phi_1 \rangle(h) = \dim \mathfrak{l}$. Since $a_\alpha^S = 1$, we have that $(\alpha, \alpha)_S = 2$ so $(\omega_\alpha^\vee, \omega_\alpha^\vee)_S = (\omega_\alpha, \omega_\alpha)_S = \omega_\alpha(\omega_\alpha^\vee)$. We therefore obtain that

$$x(\omega_\alpha, \omega_\alpha)_S + zy\nu(\varpi)(\varpi) = \dim \mathfrak{l} = j_S(\omega_\alpha, \omega_\alpha)_S + 2z^2\nu(\varpi)(\varpi),$$

hence $x = j_S$ as claimed.

Let us prove (2) in the semisimple case. As above we note that $\langle \Phi_1 \rangle$ is the weight of a one-dimensional representation of $\mathfrak{r}^\alpha \cap \mathfrak{r}^{\alpha'}$, so that $\langle \Phi_1 \rangle = x\omega_\alpha + y\omega_{\alpha'}$. By (5.4) and Lemma 5.2, (2), we know that $\theta_{\mathfrak{p}}(\omega_\alpha^\vee) = \theta_{\mathfrak{p}}(\omega_{\alpha'}^\vee) = \frac{1}{2}$. If $\beta, \gamma \in \Delta(\mathfrak{p})$, let us write $\beta \leq \gamma$ if $\gamma - \beta = \sum_{\gamma \in \Pi} n_\gamma \gamma$ with $n_\gamma \in \mathbb{N}$. Since $\beta \leq \theta_{\mathfrak{p}}$, then $\beta(\omega_\alpha^\vee) \leq \frac{1}{2}$ and $\beta(\omega_{\alpha'}^\vee) \leq \frac{1}{2}$. Moreover $\beta(\omega_\alpha^\vee) \in \frac{1}{2} + \mathbb{Z}$, $\beta(\omega_{\alpha'}^\vee) \in \frac{1}{2} + \mathbb{Z}$. Since $\beta(\omega_\alpha^\vee + \omega_{\alpha'}^\vee) = 1$ for $\beta \in \Phi_1$, then $\beta(\omega_\alpha^\vee) = \beta(\omega_{\alpha'}^\vee) = \frac{1}{2}$. Thus

$$\langle \Phi_1 \rangle(\omega_\alpha^\vee) = \langle \Phi_1 \rangle(\omega_{\alpha'}^\vee) = \frac{\dim \mathfrak{l}}{2}.$$

Since $S \neq S'$,

$$\frac{1}{2}\text{tr}(\text{ad}_{\mathfrak{p}}(\omega_\alpha^\vee + \omega_{\alpha'}^\vee)^2) = \dim \mathfrak{l} = j_S(\omega_\alpha^\vee, \omega_\alpha^\vee)_S + j_{S'}(\omega_{\alpha'}^\vee, \omega_{\alpha'}^\vee)_{S'}.$$

Since $a_\alpha^S = a_{\alpha'}^{S'} = 1$, we have $(\omega_\alpha^\vee, \omega_\alpha^\vee)_S = (\omega_\alpha, \omega_\alpha)_S$, $(\omega_{\alpha'}^\vee, \omega_{\alpha'}^\vee)_{S'} = (\omega_{\alpha'}, \omega_{\alpha'})_{S'}$, and

$$\langle \Phi_1 \rangle(\omega_\alpha^\vee) = x(\omega_\alpha, \omega_\alpha)_S, \quad \langle \Phi_1 \rangle(\omega_{\alpha'}^\vee) = y(\omega_{\alpha'}, \omega_{\alpha'})_{S'}.$$

To conclude we need only to check that $j_S(\omega_\alpha, \omega_\alpha)_S = j_{S'}(\omega_{\alpha'}, \omega_{\alpha'})_{S'}$. Let $\beta \in \Delta(\mathfrak{p})$. Since $-\theta_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq \beta \leq \theta_{\mathfrak{p}}$, we have $-\frac{1}{2} = -\theta_{\mathfrak{p}}(\omega_\alpha^\vee) \leq \beta(\omega_\alpha^\vee) \leq \theta_{\mathfrak{p}}(\omega_\alpha^\vee) = \frac{1}{2}$ and likewise for $\omega_{\alpha'}^\vee$. So

$$j_S(\omega_\alpha, \omega_\alpha)_S = \frac{1}{2}\text{tr}(\text{ad}_{\mathfrak{p}}(\omega_\alpha^\vee)^2) = \frac{1}{8} \dim \mathfrak{p} = \frac{1}{2}\text{tr}(\text{ad}_{\mathfrak{p}}(\omega_{\alpha'}^\vee)^2) = j_{S'}(\omega_{\alpha'}, \omega_{\alpha'})_{S'},$$

as wished.

It remains to deal with the hermitian symmetric case. If R is a subset of $A_{\alpha\alpha'} := \{\alpha, \alpha'\}$, let $\Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}, R)$ be the subset of $\Delta^+(\mathfrak{p})$ consisting of the weights λ such that $\text{supp}(\lambda) \cap A_{\alpha\alpha'} = R$. Note that $\Phi_1^+ = \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}, A_{\alpha\alpha'})$ and $\Phi_1^- = -\Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}, \emptyset)$. Let $\eta \in \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}, \emptyset) \cup \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}, \alpha')$ and $\gamma \in \Pi \setminus \{\alpha\}$. Since, by Lemma 5.2, $a_\alpha = 1$, we see that, if $\eta + \gamma$ is a root, then $\eta + \gamma \in \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}, \emptyset) \cup \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}, \alpha')$. Also, if $\eta - \gamma$ is a root, then $\eta - \gamma \in \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}, \emptyset) \cup \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}, \alpha')$. This implies as above that $\langle \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}, \emptyset) \cup \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}, \alpha') \rangle = x\omega_\alpha + z\nu(\varpi)$. Arguing as for the proof of (1) above we obtain that

$$-\langle \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}, \emptyset) \rangle - \langle \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}, \alpha') \rangle = j_S\omega_\alpha - \frac{|\Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}, \emptyset)| + |\Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}, \alpha')|}{\dim(\mathfrak{p})}\nu(\varpi).$$

Likewise

$$-\langle \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}, \emptyset) \rangle - \langle \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}, \alpha) \rangle = j_{S'}\omega_{\alpha'} - \frac{|\Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}, \emptyset)| + |\Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}, \alpha)|}{\dim(\mathfrak{p})}\nu(\varpi),$$

Thus, noting that $\langle \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}) \rangle = \frac{1}{2}\nu(\varpi)$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \Phi_{l(h)} \rangle &= -2\langle \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}, \emptyset) \rangle - \langle \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}, \alpha') \rangle - \langle \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}, \alpha) \rangle + \langle \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}) \rangle \\ &= j_S \omega_\alpha + j_{S'} \omega_{\alpha'} + \frac{|\Phi_1^+| - |\Phi_1^-|}{\dim(\mathfrak{p})} \nu(\varpi) \end{aligned}$$

as wished. \square

Assume now that $P = \{p\}$ and that $\theta_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is a long non compact weight. If \mathfrak{r}_S is a simple ideal of \mathfrak{r} , let α_S be the unique element of Π_S not orthogonal to p . Then it is shown in [CMP2] that $a_{\alpha_S}^S = 1$. Denote by ω_S the fundamental weight of \mathfrak{r}_S corresponding to α_S . Set

$$(5.6) \quad \mathfrak{m} = \{\mu \in \Delta(\mathfrak{p}) : \mu = \theta_{\mathfrak{p}} - \beta, \beta \in \Delta^+(\mathfrak{k}) \cup \{0\}\}.$$

Lemma 5.4.

$$\langle \mathfrak{m} \rangle + \theta_{\mathfrak{p}} = \sum_S j_S \omega_S.$$

Proof. Let $w_\sigma \in \widehat{W}$ be as defined in [CKMP, Proposition 3.8]. According to [CKMP, (3.14)],

$$N(w_\sigma) = \{\frac{1}{2}\delta' - \alpha \mid \alpha \in \mathfrak{m}\} \cup \{\frac{3}{2}\delta' - \theta_{\mathfrak{p}}\}.$$

It can be deduced from [CMP2, Lemma 5.7] that $\theta_{\mathfrak{p}} = \sum_S n_S \omega_S$. Set $\Psi_S = \{\alpha \in \Pi_S \mid \alpha(\omega_S) > 0\}$. We have

$$(5.7) \quad \langle \mathfrak{m} \rangle + \theta_{\mathfrak{p}} = (|\mathfrak{m}| + 1)\theta_{\mathfrak{p}} - \sum_S \langle \Psi_S \rangle = \sum_S (n_S \ell(w_\sigma) - h_S^\vee) \omega_S.$$

It has been proved in [CMPP, Lemma 7.5 (4)] that $\ell(w_\sigma)$ equals the dual Coxeter number of \mathfrak{a} , hence (5.7) reads $\langle \mathfrak{m} \rangle + \theta_{\mathfrak{p}} = \sum_S j_S \omega_S$, as desired. \square

6. DECOMPOSITION FORMULAS FOR CONFORMAL EMBEDDINGS IN THE CLASSICAL CASES

Let \mathfrak{g} be a simple complex Lie algebra of classical type and let \mathfrak{k} be a proper reductive subalgebra conformally embedded in \mathfrak{g} . We also assume that the embedding is maximal among conformal ones.

In order to study the intermediate vertex algebras between $V_{\mathfrak{k}}(\mathfrak{k})$ and $V_1(\mathfrak{g})$, we need an explicit description of the decomposition of $V_1(\mathfrak{g})$ as a representation of $V_{\mathfrak{k}}(\mathfrak{k})$. We shall introduce a symmetric pair $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{r})$, $\mathfrak{a} = \mathfrak{r} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$, associated to $(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{k})$ and we shall decompose $V_1(\mathfrak{g})$ into irreducible $V_{\mathfrak{k}}(\mathfrak{k})$ -modules indexed by suitable Borel stable abelian subspaces of \mathfrak{p} .

Let \mathfrak{t} be a Cartan subalgebra of \mathfrak{k} . Fix a Borel subalgebra $\mathfrak{b}_{\mathfrak{k}}$ containing \mathfrak{t} . Recall from Section 4.1 that $L^{\mathfrak{k}}(\lambda)$ denotes the irreducible highest weight module for $V_{\mathfrak{k}}(\mathfrak{k})$ of highest weight λ .

6.1. The case of $so(n, \mathbb{C})$. We first discuss the case when $\mathfrak{g} = so(n, \mathbb{C})$. As observed in Remark 3.2 above, there is a symmetric pair $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{r})$ such that $\mathfrak{g} = so(\mathfrak{p})$, $\mathfrak{k} = \mathfrak{r}$, $\mathfrak{t} = \mathfrak{h}_0$, $\mathfrak{b}_{\mathfrak{k}} = \mathfrak{b}_0$. Recall that we have denoted by Σ the set of abelian \mathfrak{b}_0 -stable

subspaces of \mathfrak{p} . If $\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, we set (see notation from Section 3)

$$(6.1) \quad v_{k,\mathfrak{l}} = \begin{cases} : \prod_{\eta \in \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^+} T^{\mathbf{k}\mathfrak{l}} \bar{x}_{\eta} \prod_{\eta \in -\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^-} T^{(\mathbf{k}-2)\mathfrak{l}} \bar{x}_{\eta} \prod_{\eta \in \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}) \setminus (\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^+ \cup -\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^-)} T^{(\mathbf{k}-1)\mathfrak{l}} \bar{x}_{\eta} : & \text{if } k > 0, \\ : \prod_{\eta \in \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^-} T^{(-\mathbf{k})\mathfrak{l}} \bar{x}_{\eta} \prod_{\eta \in -\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^+} T^{(-\mathbf{k}-2)\mathfrak{l}} \bar{x}_{\eta} \prod_{\eta \in -\Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}) \setminus (-\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^+ \cup \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^-)} T^{(-\mathbf{k}-1)\mathfrak{l}} \bar{x}_{\eta} : & \text{if } k < 0, \\ : \prod_{\eta \in \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}} \bar{x}_{\eta} : & \text{if } k = 0. \end{cases}$$

Define \mathbf{j} as in (3.11). The following result provides the decomposition of $F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})$ as a $V_{\mathbf{j}}(\mathfrak{k})$ -module when σ is indecomposable and \mathfrak{k} is semisimple. In [CKMP] we found explicit $\widehat{\mathfrak{r}}$ -decompositions of the Clifford module $\text{Cliff}(L(\bar{\mathfrak{p}}))/(\text{Cliff}(L(\bar{\mathfrak{p}}))L(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})^+)$. Remark 3.1 allows us to use these results. We now state them in the present setting.

Theorem 6.1. [CKMP, Theorem 3.9] *Assume σ indecomposable and \mathfrak{k} semisimple. Then*

(1) *If $\theta_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is not long noncompact then*

$$(6.2) \quad F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}}) = \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma} L^{\mathfrak{k}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle).$$

(2) *If $\theta_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is long noncompact then*

$$(6.3) \quad F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}}) = \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma} L^{\mathfrak{k}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle) \bigoplus L^{\mathfrak{k}}(\langle \mathfrak{m} \rangle + \theta_{\mathfrak{p}})$$

where \mathfrak{m} is as in (5.6).

Moreover, in both cases the highest weight vector of $L^{\mathfrak{k}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle)$ is, up to a constant factor, $v_{0,\mathfrak{l}}$ (cf. (6.1)). A highest weight vector of the rightmost component of (6.3) is

$$(6.4) \quad v_{\mathfrak{m}} =: T(\bar{x}_{\theta_{\mathfrak{p}}}) \bar{x}_{\eta_1} \dots \bar{x}_{\eta_s} :$$

if $\mathfrak{m} = \{\eta_1, \dots, \eta_s\}$.

We now discuss the hermitian symmetric case. For $C \in \mathbb{Z}$, denote by $F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})[C]$ the eigenspace of eigenvalue C of ϖ (recall that ϖ is the generator of the center of \mathfrak{r} such that $\alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}(\varpi) = 1$). Also set

$$(6.5) \quad \Sigma' = \{\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma \mid \mathfrak{a}_{-\alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}} \subset \mathfrak{l}\}.$$

Theorem 6.2. [CKMP, Theorem 5.4] *In the hermitian symmetric case,*

$$(6.6) \quad F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})[C] = \sum_{\substack{\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma' \\ |\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^+| - |\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^-| \equiv C \pmod{\frac{\dim(\mathfrak{p})}{2}}} L^{\mathfrak{k}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle + k_{\mathfrak{l}}(C)\nu(\varpi)),$$

where $k_{\mathfrak{l}}(C) = \frac{(C - |\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^+| + |\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^-|)}{\dim(\mathfrak{p})}$.

Remark 6.1. If σ is not indecomposable then, clearly, $F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}}) = \otimes_s F(\overline{\mathfrak{p} \cap \mathfrak{a}_s})$, so combining Theorems 6.1 and 6.2 one has the decomposition of $F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})$ as a $V_{\mathbf{j}}(\mathfrak{k})$ -module.

In order to write down explicit formulas for highest weight vectors for the irreducibles appearing in the r.h.s. of (6.6), we need the following refined analysis. Identify \mathfrak{h}_0 and \mathfrak{h}_0^* via ν and set $(\mathfrak{h}_0)_{\mathbb{R}}$ to be the real span $\Delta|_{\mathfrak{h}_0}$. Set $\widehat{\mathfrak{h}}_{\mathbb{R}} = (\mathfrak{h}_0)_{\mathbb{R}} \oplus \mathbb{R}K \oplus \mathbb{R}d$. Define

$$(6.7) \quad \mathcal{A} = \{h \in (\mathfrak{h}_0)_{\mathbb{R}} \mid \bar{\alpha}(h) > -s_{\alpha}, \alpha \in \widehat{\Pi}\}$$

(the s_{α} were defined in (5.1),(5.2)). Clearly \widehat{W} acts naturally on $d + (\mathfrak{h}_0)_{\mathbb{R}}$ viewed as a subspace $\widehat{\mathfrak{h}}_{\mathbb{R}}/\mathbb{R}K$. The same argument used in [K1, Chapter 6] shows that the closure of $d + \mathcal{A}$ is a fundamental domain for this action.

Let $L^{\mathfrak{k}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle + k\nu(\varpi))$ occur in $F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})[C]$ with $k = k_{\mathfrak{l}}(C)$. Let w_k be the unique element of \widehat{W} such that

$$(6.8) \quad w_k(d + \mathcal{A}) = t_{2k\varpi}w_{\mathfrak{l}}(d + \mathcal{A})$$

(here $t_h : \mathfrak{h}_0 \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}_0$ is the translation by h). Write explicitly $N(w_k) = \{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_s\}$. If $x \in \mathcal{A}$, it is clear that

$$(6.9) \quad N(w_k) = \{\alpha \in \widehat{\Delta}^+ \mid \alpha(t_{2k\varpi}w_{\mathfrak{l}}(d + x)) < 0\}.$$

If $\alpha = h\delta' + \bar{\alpha} \in \Delta^+(\mathfrak{k}) \cup \{s\delta' + \eta \mid s > 0, \eta \in \Delta(\mathfrak{k})\}$, then

$$\alpha(w_{\mathfrak{l}}(d + x) + 2k\varpi) = h + \alpha(w_{\mathfrak{l}}(d + x)) \geq 0,$$

thus, for $i = 1, \dots, s$,

$$\beta_i = (n_i + \frac{1}{2})\delta' + \bar{\beta}_i.$$

By Lemma 5.1 of [CKMP] and Theorem 1.1 of [KMP1], we have that

$$F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}}) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} L^{\mathfrak{k}}(w_k^{-1}(\rho) - \rho)$$

with w_k as in (6.8). In the proof of Theorem 1.1 of [KMP1] an explicit expression for the highest weight vector for $L^{\mathfrak{k}}(w_k^{-1}(\rho) - \rho)$ is given. Since $w_k^{-1}(\rho) - \rho \equiv \langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle + k\nu(\varpi) \pmod{\mathbb{C}\delta'}$ (see again Section 5 of [CKMP]), the highest weight vector of $L^{\mathfrak{k}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle + k\nu(\varpi))$ is, under the isomorphism described in Remark 3.1,

$$(6.10) \quad v =: T^{n_1}(\bar{x}_{-\bar{\beta}_1}) \cdots T^{n_s}(\bar{x}_{-\bar{\beta}_s}) : .$$

We need to express v more explicitly in terms of the roots in $\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}$, thus we compute $N(w_k)$. By (6.9), we have to solve the inequality $\alpha(w_{\mathfrak{l}}(d + x) + 2k\varpi) < 0$, with $\alpha = h\delta' + (\frac{1}{2}\delta' + \bar{\alpha})$, $\bar{\alpha} \in \Delta(\mathfrak{p})$.

If $\bar{\alpha} = 0$, then $\alpha(w_{\mathfrak{l}}(d + x) + 2k\varpi) = h + \frac{1}{2} > 0$. If $\bar{\alpha} \neq 0$, we first observe that

$$(6.11) \quad (\frac{1}{2}\delta' + \bar{\alpha})(w_{\mathfrak{l}}(d + x)) > -1$$

Indeed, if $(\frac{1}{2}\delta' + \bar{\alpha})(w_{\mathfrak{l}}(d + x)) \leq -1$, then $(\delta' + \frac{1}{2}\delta' + \bar{\alpha})(w_{\mathfrak{l}}(d + x)) < 0$, contrary to the fact that $w_{\mathfrak{l}}$ is $\mathcal{W}_{\sigma}^{ab}$.

If $\bar{\alpha} \in \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}$, then

$$(6.12) \quad 1 < (\frac{1}{2}\delta' + \bar{\alpha})(w_{\mathfrak{l}}(d + x)) < 2$$

Indeed, by (6.11), we have $-1 < (\frac{1}{2}\delta' - \bar{\alpha})(w_{\mathfrak{l}}(d + x)) < 0$, so $-2 < (-\frac{1}{2}\delta' - \bar{\alpha})(w_{\mathfrak{l}}(d + x)) < -1$.

If $\bar{\alpha} \in -\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}$, then, by (6.11)

$$(6.13) \quad -1 < (\frac{1}{2}\delta' + \bar{\alpha})(w_{\mathfrak{l}}(d + x)) < 0$$

Finally, if $\bar{\alpha} \in \Delta(\mathfrak{p}) \setminus (\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \cup (-\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}))$, then

$$(6.14) \quad 0 < (\tfrac{1}{2}\delta' + \bar{\alpha})(w_{\mathfrak{l}}(d+x)) < 1$$

Indeed, since $\bar{\alpha} \notin -\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}$, we have $(\tfrac{1}{2}\delta' + \bar{\alpha})(w_{\mathfrak{l}}(d+x)) > 0$. Since $\bar{\alpha} \notin \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}$, we have $(\tfrac{1}{2}\delta' - \bar{\alpha})(w_{\mathfrak{l}}(d+x)) > 0$, so $(-\tfrac{1}{2}\delta' - \bar{\alpha})(w_{\mathfrak{l}}(d+x)) > -1$. Observe also that, if $\eta \in \Delta(\mathfrak{p})$ and $\eta \neq 0$, then $\eta(\varpi) = 1$ if and only if $\eta \in \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p})$.

Assume $k > 0$. If $\bar{\alpha} \in \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p})$, then $\alpha(w_{\mathfrak{l}}(d+x) + 2k\varpi) = h + (\tfrac{1}{2}\delta' + \bar{\alpha})(w_{\mathfrak{l}}(d+x)) + 2k$, hence, by (6.12), (6.13), and (6.14), we deduce that $\alpha(w_k(d+x)) > 0$. If $\bar{\alpha} \in -\Delta^+(\mathfrak{p})$, then $\alpha(w_{\mathfrak{l}}(d+x) + 2k\varpi) = h + (\tfrac{1}{2}\delta' + \bar{\alpha})(w_{\mathfrak{l}}(d+x)) - 2k$, hence, by (6.12), (6.13), and (6.14), we get

$$((h + \tfrac{1}{2})\delta' + \bar{\alpha})(w_k(d+x)) < 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} h \leq 2k - 2 & \text{if } \bar{\alpha} \in \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \\ h \leq 2k - 1 & \text{if } \bar{\alpha} \notin (\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \cup (-\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}})) \\ h \leq 2k & \text{if } \bar{\alpha} \in -\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \end{cases}.$$

Summarizing, we obtain that, if $k > 0$,

$$N(w_k) = \{(h + \tfrac{1}{2})\delta' + \eta \mid \eta \in -\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^+, h \leq 2k\} \cup \{(h + \tfrac{1}{2})\delta' + \eta \mid \eta \in \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^-, h \leq 2k - 2\} \\ \cup \{(h + \tfrac{1}{2})\delta' + \eta \mid \eta \in -\Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}) \setminus (-\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^+ \cup \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^-), h \leq 2k - 1\}.$$

If instead $k < 0$ and $\bar{\alpha} \in -\Delta^+(\mathfrak{p})$, then $\alpha(w_{\mathfrak{l}}(d+x) + 2k\varpi) = h + (\tfrac{1}{2}\delta' + \bar{\alpha})(w_{\mathfrak{l}}(d+x)) - 2k$, hence, by (6.12), (6.13), and (6.14), $\alpha(w_k(d+x)) > 0$. If $\bar{\alpha} \in \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p})$, then $\alpha(w_{\mathfrak{l}}(d+x) + 2k\varpi) = h + (\tfrac{1}{2}\delta' + \bar{\alpha})(w_{\mathfrak{l}}(d+x)) + 2k$, hence, by (6.12), (6.13), and (6.14),

$$((h + \tfrac{1}{2})\delta' + \bar{\alpha})(w_k(d+x)) < 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} h \leq -2k - 2 & \text{if } \bar{\alpha} \in \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \\ h \leq -2k - 1 & \text{if } \bar{\alpha} \notin (\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \cup (-\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}})) \\ h \leq -2k & \text{if } \bar{\alpha} \in -\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \end{cases}.$$

Hence we obtain that, if $k < 0$

$$N(w_k) = \\ \{(h + \tfrac{1}{2})\delta' + \eta \mid \eta \in -\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^-, h \leq 2|k|\} \cup \{(h + \tfrac{1}{2})\delta' + \eta \mid \eta \in \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^+, h \leq 2|k| - 2\} \\ \cup \{(h + \tfrac{1}{2})\delta' + \eta \mid \eta \in \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}) \setminus (-\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^- \cup \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^+), h \leq 2|k| - 1\}.$$

Combining our description of $N(w_k)$ with (6.10) we have proven the following proposition:

Proposition 6.3. *If $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{k})$ is an hermitian symmetric pair and $\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma'$, then a highest weight vector of $L^{\mathfrak{k}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle + k\nu(\varpi))$ in $F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})$ is $v_{2k, \mathfrak{l}}$ (cf. (6.1)).*

6.2. Two special cases. In order to obtain decomposition formulas for conformal embeddings in a simple Lie algebra of classical type other than $so(n, \mathbb{C})$, we need an application of the results of Section 6.1 to two special cases. Let \mathfrak{g}_n be either $sp(n, \mathbb{C})$ or $sl(n+1, \mathbb{C})$. Set $\mathfrak{u} = sl(2, \mathbb{C})$ in the former case, $\mathfrak{u} = \mathbb{C}$ in the latter. It turns out that $(\mathfrak{g}_{n+1}, \mathfrak{u} \times \mathfrak{g}_n)$ is a symmetric pair, and let $\mathfrak{g}_{n+1} = (\mathfrak{u} \times \mathfrak{g}_n) \oplus \mathfrak{q}$ be the corresponding eigenspace decomposition. In these special cases $\mathfrak{j} = (j_{\mathfrak{u}}, j_{\mathfrak{g}_n})$ and it turns out that $j_{\mathfrak{g}_n} = 1$.

Choose Cartan subalgebras $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathfrak{u}}$, \mathfrak{h}_n of \mathfrak{u} , \mathfrak{g}_n , respectively. If M is an irreducible $V_{\mathfrak{j}}(\mathfrak{u} \times \mathfrak{g}_n)$ -module, then $M = L^{\mu}(\lambda) \otimes L^{\mathfrak{g}_n}(\mu)$ with $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}_{\mathfrak{u}}^*$, $\mu \in \mathfrak{h}_n^*$, and $L^{\mu}(\lambda)$ (resp. $L^{\mathfrak{g}_n}(\mu)$) an irreducible highest weight module for $V_{j_{\mathfrak{u}}}(\mathfrak{u})$ (resp. $V_1(\mathfrak{g}_n)$). Given a

$V_j(\mathfrak{u} \times \mathfrak{g}_n)$ -module M , denote by $\Lambda^\mathfrak{k}(M)$ the set of irreducible modules appearing in the decomposition of M .

Lemma 6.4. *If $L^\mathfrak{u}(0) \otimes L^{\mathfrak{g}_n}(\mu) \in \Lambda^\mathfrak{k}(F(\bar{\mathfrak{q}}))$, then $\mu = 0$ and $L^\mathfrak{u}(0) \otimes L^{\mathfrak{g}_n}(0) = V_j(\mathfrak{u} \times \mathfrak{g}_n)$ occurs with multiplicity one.*

Proof. Suppose \mathfrak{g}_n of type C_n , so that \mathfrak{g}_{n+1} is of type C_{n+1} . The Lie algebra $\widehat{L}^\mathfrak{k}(\mathfrak{g}_{n+1}, \sigma_n)$ corresponding to the symmetric pair $(\mathfrak{g}_{n+1}, \mathfrak{g}_n \times \mathfrak{u})$ is of type $C_{n+1}^{(1)}$. If we use the numbering of Dynkin diagrams given in [K1], then the A_1 -factor corresponds to label 0 and the C_n factor to labels $2, \dots, n+1$. Since θ_q is short, formula (6.2) gives

$$F(\bar{\mathfrak{q}}) = \sum_{\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma} L^\mathfrak{k}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle).$$

The set of elements of \widehat{W} encoding Σ is given by $\{w_j \mid 0 \leq j \leq n-1\}$ where

$$(6.15) \quad w_j = s_1 s_2 \cdots s_j.$$

It follows that, if $w_{\mathfrak{l}} = w_j$, then $\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle = -j\bar{\alpha}_1 - (j-1)\alpha_2 - \dots - \alpha_j$ and $\bar{\alpha}_1 = -\frac{1}{2}\alpha_0 - \alpha_2 - \dots - \alpha_n - \frac{1}{2}\alpha_{n+1}$, hence the coefficient of α_0 is zero only if $j = 0$, i.e. $w_0 = Id$, so $\mathfrak{l} = \{0\}$.

Assume now \mathfrak{g}_n of type A_n . The Lie algebra $\widehat{L}(\mathfrak{g}_{n+1}, \sigma_n)$ corresponding to the symmetric pair $(\mathfrak{g}_{n+1}, \mathfrak{g}_n \times \mathfrak{u})$ is of type $A_{n+1}^{(1)}$. We can assume that $\Pi = \{\alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{n+1}\}$. In this setting the set of elements of \widehat{W} encoding the abelian subspaces in Σ' is $\{w_j \mid 1 \leq j \leq n+1\}$ with w_j as in (6.15). If $\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma'$, then $\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^\pm = \{\beta \in \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \mid \beta(\varpi) = \pm 1\}$. It follows that $\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^+ = \emptyset$. By Theorem 6.2, $L^\mathfrak{k}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle + k_{\mathfrak{l}}(0)\nu(\varpi))$ occurs in $F(\bar{\mathfrak{q}})[0]$ if and only if $|\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}| \equiv 0 \pmod{n+1}$. Only w_{n+1} has this property, proving our claim. \square

6.3. A general decomposition theorem. Let now $\mathfrak{k} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ be a maximal conformal embedding with \mathfrak{g} simple of classical type. If $\mathfrak{g} = so(n, \mathbb{C})$, let $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{r})$ be the symmetric pair associated to the conformal embedding $\mathfrak{k} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ by Proposition 3.7. If $\mathfrak{g} = sp(n, \mathbb{C})$ or $sl(n+1, \mathbb{C})$, let \mathfrak{u} and \mathfrak{q} be as in Section 6.2. Remark that $\mathfrak{u} \times \mathfrak{k}$ is conformal in $\mathfrak{u} \times \mathfrak{g}$. Thus $\mathfrak{u} \times \mathfrak{k}$ is conformal in $so(\mathfrak{q})$, hence, by the Symmetric Space Theorem, there is a symmetric pair $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{r})$ with $\mathfrak{r} = \mathfrak{u} \times \mathfrak{k}$.

Recall the eigenspace decomposition $\mathfrak{a} = \mathfrak{r} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$. Let $\mathfrak{h}_0, \mathfrak{b}_0, \Sigma$ be as defined in Section 5. Recall that \mathfrak{t} is a Cartan subalgebra of \mathfrak{k} . Then $\mathfrak{h}_0 = \mathfrak{t}' \times \mathfrak{t}$ with $\mathfrak{t}' = \{0\}$ when $\mathfrak{g} = so(n, \mathbb{C})$ and $\mathfrak{t}' = \mathfrak{h}_{\mathfrak{u}}$ in the other cases. Let $\mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{k})$ be the center of \mathfrak{k} . Browsing through the maximal conformal embedding described in [AGO], one checks that $\dim \mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{k}) = 1$, hence we can choose $\varkappa \in \mathfrak{t}$ so that $\mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{k}) = \mathbb{C}\varkappa$. Let $\kappa \in \mathfrak{t}^*$ be defined by setting $\kappa(\varkappa) = 1$ and $\kappa(\mathfrak{t} \cap [\mathfrak{k}, \mathfrak{k}]) = 0$. Write $\mathfrak{a} = \sum_{i \in I} \mathfrak{a}_i$ for the decomposition of \mathfrak{a} into indecomposable ideals. Divide the index set I in the two subsets I_0 and I' according to whether $\mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{r}) \cap \mathfrak{a}_i = \{0\}$ or not.

Set $\mathfrak{a}_0 = \sum_{i \in I_0} \mathfrak{a}_i$, $\mathfrak{a}' = \sum_{i \in I'} \mathfrak{a}_i$, and let, for $\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma$,

$$(6.16) \quad \mathfrak{l}_0 = \mathfrak{l} \cap \mathfrak{a}_0 \quad \mathfrak{l}' = \mathfrak{l} \cap \mathfrak{a}'.$$

For $i \in I'$, choose $\varkappa_i \in \mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{r}) \cap \mathfrak{a}_i$ normalized by setting $\alpha_{\mathfrak{p}\mathfrak{a}_i}(\varkappa_i) = 1$. Set

$$\Sigma' = \{\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma \mid -\alpha_{\mathfrak{p}\mathfrak{a}_i} \in \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \text{ for all } i \in I'\}.$$

Clearly this definition of Σ' generalizes the one given in (6.5). Set

$$\Sigma_0 = \{\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma \mid \langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle|_{\mathfrak{p}'} = 0\}, \quad \Sigma'_0 = \Sigma' \cap \Sigma_0, \quad \Sigma_0^{\text{even}} = \Sigma_0 \cap \Sigma^{\text{even}}.$$

Set χ to be the truth function that is 1 if and only if $\mathfrak{g} = so(n, \mathbb{C})$, \mathfrak{k} semisimple, σ indecomposable, and $\theta_{\mathfrak{p}}$ long noncompact. Recall from Theorem 6.1 that in such cases we defined a set of roots \mathfrak{m} . Set $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{m}} = 1$ if \mathfrak{m} has odd cardinality and $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{m}} = 0$ otherwise.

Theorem 6.5. *Let $\mathfrak{k} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ be a maximal conformal embedding with \mathfrak{g} simple of classical type. Then its decomposition into irreducible $V_{\mathfrak{j}}(\mathfrak{k})$ -modules is given by*

$$(6.17) \quad V_1(\mathfrak{g}) = \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma_0^{\text{even}}} L^{\mathfrak{k}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle_{|\mathfrak{l}|}) \oplus \chi \epsilon_{\mathfrak{m}} L^{\mathfrak{k}}(\langle \mathfrak{m} \rangle + \theta_{\mathfrak{p}})$$

if \mathfrak{k} is semisimple.

If \mathfrak{k} is not semisimple and $\mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{r}) = \mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{k})$, so that $I' = \{i\}$ and we can set $\varkappa = \varkappa_i$, then

$$(6.18) \quad V_1(\mathfrak{g}) = \bigoplus_{\substack{\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma'_0, k \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z} \\ \dim \mathfrak{l} + k \dim(\mathfrak{p} \cap \mathfrak{a}_i) \in 2\mathbb{Z}}} L^{\mathfrak{k}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle_{|\mathfrak{l}|} + k \dim(\mathfrak{p} \cap \mathfrak{a}_i) \varkappa)$$

In particular $v_{0,\mathfrak{l}}$, $v_{\mathfrak{m}}$ give highest weight vectors in $F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})$ for the irreducibles appearing in (6.17). The highest weight vector for the irreducible occurring in (6.18) is $:v_{2k,\nu} v_{0,\mathfrak{l}_0}:$ (cf. (6.1), (6.4)).

Remark 6.2. Actually the hypothesis of Theorem 6.5 that $\mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{k}) = \mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{r})$ in the non semisimple case rules out only the conformal embedding $sl(p) \times sl(q) \times \mathbb{C} \hookrightarrow sl(p+q)$. This latter case requires a special discussion which will be done in Proposition 6.7.

Proof. Assume first \mathfrak{k} semisimple. Since $V_1(so(\mathfrak{p})) = F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})^0$, formula (6.17) follows immediately from Theorem 6.1 in the case when $\mathfrak{g} = so(\mathfrak{p})$ and σ indecomposable, because, in this case, $\Sigma_0^{\text{even}} = \Sigma^{\text{even}}$. The only case with \mathfrak{g} of type $so(n, \mathbb{C})$ and σ decomposable occurs when $\mathfrak{k} = so(p, \mathbb{C}) \times so(q, \mathbb{C})$ and $\mathfrak{a} = so(p+1, \mathbb{C}) \times so(q+1, \mathbb{C})$. Set Σ^N to denote the set of abelian subspaces corresponding to the pair $(so(N+1, \mathbb{C}), so(N, \mathbb{C}))$. Then Theorem 6.1 gives in this case that

$$F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}}) = \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma^p, \mathfrak{i} \in \Sigma^q} L^{so(p, \mathbb{C})}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle) \otimes L^{so(q, \mathbb{C})}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{i}} \rangle) = \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma} L^{\mathfrak{k}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle)$$

hence (6.17) follows also in this case from the observation that $V_1(so(\mathfrak{p})) = F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})^0$.

It remains to check formula (6.17) in the cases $\mathfrak{g} = sp(n, \mathbb{C})$ and $\mathfrak{g} = sl(n+1, \mathbb{C})$. Recall that we are assuming \mathfrak{k} semisimple. Looking at the possible cases listed in [AGO] one checks that σ is indecomposable. By Lemma 6.4, $L^{\mathfrak{u}}(0) \otimes L^{\mathfrak{s}}(0) = L^{\mathfrak{u}}(0) \otimes V_1(\mathfrak{g})$ is the unique factor in $V_1(so(\mathfrak{p}))$ of type $L^{\mathfrak{u}}(0) \otimes L^{\mathfrak{s}}(\mu)$. It follows that $L^{\mathfrak{k}}(\lambda)$ occurs in $V_1(\mathfrak{g})$ if and only if $L^{\mathfrak{u}}(0) \otimes L^{\mathfrak{k}}(\lambda)$ occurs in $F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})$. By [CMP2, (5.13)], we have that $(\langle \mathfrak{m} \rangle + \theta_{\mathfrak{p}})_{|\mathfrak{l}'|} \neq 0$ (see also (5.7)). By Theorem 6.1, we get

$$L^{\mathfrak{u}}(0) \otimes V_1(\mathfrak{g}) = \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma_0} L^{\mathfrak{u}}(0) \otimes L^{\mathfrak{k}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle_{|\mathfrak{l}|}),$$

In particular, since $L^{\mathfrak{u}}(0) \otimes V_1(\mathfrak{g}) \subset F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})^0$, we get $\Sigma_0 = \Sigma_0^{\text{even}}$ and (6.17) follows in this case. The same argument applied for $\mathfrak{g} = sl(n+1, \mathbb{C})$ gives, by Theorem 6.2,

$$(6.19) \quad V_1(\mathfrak{g}) = \sum_{\substack{\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma' \\ |\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^+| \equiv |\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^-| \pmod{\frac{\dim(\mathfrak{p})}{2}}} L^{\mathfrak{k}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle_{|\mathfrak{l}|}).$$

Following the notation preceding Theorem 6.2, define ϖ to be the element in \mathfrak{h}_0 such that $\alpha(\varpi) = \delta_{\alpha, \alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}}$ for all $\alpha \in \Pi_{\mathfrak{a}}$. Observe that $\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle_{|\mathfrak{l}} = -k_{\mathfrak{l}}(0)\nu(\varpi)$, hence $\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma'_0$ if and only if $|\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^+| = |\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^-|$. Split the sum appearing in the r.h.s. of (6.19) into two pieces as

$$(6.20) \quad V_1(\mathfrak{g}) = \sum_{\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma'_0} L^{\mathfrak{k}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle_{|\mathfrak{l}}) + \sum_{\substack{\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma', |\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^+| \neq |\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^-| \\ |\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^+| \equiv |\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^-| \pmod{\frac{\dim(\mathfrak{p})}{2}}}} L^{\mathfrak{k}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle_{|\mathfrak{l}})$$

A result of Panyushev [P] guarantees that, in the hermitian symmetric case, $\frac{\dim(\mathfrak{p})}{2}$ is the maximal dimension of an abelian subspace. Hence the conditions $|\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^+| \neq |\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^-|$, $|\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^+| \equiv |\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^-| \pmod{\frac{\dim(\mathfrak{p})}{2}}$ imply that either $\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^+$ or $\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^-$ is empty. By the definition of Σ' , we have $\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^- \neq \emptyset$, hence $\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} = \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^-$ and $|\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}| = \frac{\dim(\mathfrak{p})}{2}$. In turn, \mathfrak{l} is the nilradical of the parabolic defined by $-\varpi$ and $\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle = -\frac{1}{2}\nu(\varpi)$, so $\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle_{|\mathfrak{l}} = 0$. We conclude that (6.20) can be written as

$$V_1(\mathfrak{g}) = \sum_{\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma'_0 \cup \{0\}} L^{\mathfrak{k}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle_{|\mathfrak{l}}).$$

To finish the proof of (6.17) observe that $\sum_{\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma_0} L^{\mathfrak{k}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle_{|\mathfrak{l}})$ must occur in $V_1(\mathfrak{g})$, so $\Sigma'_0 \cup \{0\} = \Sigma_0$. Since $L^{\mathfrak{u}}(0) \otimes V_1(\mathfrak{g}) \subset F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})^0$, we see that also in this case $\Sigma_0 = \Sigma_0^{\text{even}}$ and (6.17) follows in this case.

Assume now that \mathfrak{k} is reductive but not semisimple and $\mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{r}) = \mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{k})$. As observed in Remark 6.2, this hypothesis covers all cases when σ is indecomposable and the case $\mathfrak{r} = \mathfrak{k} = \mathfrak{so}(p, \mathbb{C}) \times \mathfrak{so}(2, \mathbb{C}) \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{so}(p+2, \mathbb{C})$.

We now discuss the cases when σ is indecomposable. Since $\mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{r}) = \mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{k})$, we have that $\mathfrak{u} \subset [\mathfrak{r}, \mathfrak{r}]$ for otherwise $\mathfrak{u} \subset \mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{r})$. Also recall that we normalize \varkappa assuming that $\alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}(\varkappa) = 1$. Set $\mathfrak{g}' = \mathfrak{g}$ when $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{so}(n, \mathbb{C})$ and $\mathfrak{g}' = \mathfrak{u} \times \mathfrak{g}$ in the other cases. According to Theorem 6.2,

$$(6.21) \quad V_1(\mathfrak{g}') = \sum_{\substack{k \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}, \mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma' \\ k \dim(\mathfrak{p}) + |\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^+| - |\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^-| \in 2\mathbb{Z}}} L^{\mathfrak{k}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle + k\nu(\varkappa)),$$

so, applying Lemma 6.4 if $\mathfrak{g} \neq \mathfrak{so}(n, \mathbb{C})$, we obtain in all cases that

$$(6.22) \quad V_1(\mathfrak{g}) = \sum_{\substack{k \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}, \mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma' \\ k \dim(\mathfrak{p}) + |\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^+| - |\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^-| \in 2\mathbb{Z} \\ (\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle + k\nu(\varkappa))(\mathfrak{u}) = 0}} L^{\mathfrak{k}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle + k\nu(\varkappa))_{|\mathfrak{l}}.$$

Since $\mathfrak{u} \subset [\mathfrak{r}, \mathfrak{r}]$ and $\varkappa \in \mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{r})$, we have $\nu(\varkappa)(\mathfrak{u}) = 0$. Thus $(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle + k\nu(\varkappa))(\mathfrak{u}) = 0$ if and only if $\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle(\mathfrak{u}) = 0$. This implies that $\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma'_0$. Observe that $\nu(\varkappa)(\varkappa) = \text{tr}(\text{ad}_{\mathfrak{p}}(\varkappa)^2) = \dim \mathfrak{p}$, so $\nu(\varkappa)_{|\mathfrak{l}} = (\dim \mathfrak{p})\kappa$. It follows that

$$(6.23) \quad V_1(\mathfrak{g}) = \sum_{\substack{k \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}, \mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma'_0 \\ k \dim(\mathfrak{p}) + |\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^+| - |\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^-| \in 2\mathbb{Z}}} L^{\mathfrak{k}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle_{|\mathfrak{l}} + k \dim \mathfrak{p} \kappa).$$

which is (6.18) in these cases.

It remains to check the case when $\mathfrak{r} = \mathfrak{k} = \mathfrak{so}(p, \mathbb{C}) \times \mathfrak{so}(2, \mathbb{C})$ with $p \geq 3$. We observe that $\mathfrak{a}' = \mathfrak{so}(3, \mathbb{C})$ and $\mathfrak{a}_0 = \mathfrak{so}(p+1, \mathbb{C})$. Since $(\mathfrak{a}_0, \mathfrak{r} \cap \mathfrak{a}_0)$ is irreducible

with $\mathfrak{r} \cap \mathfrak{a}_0$ semisimple, we can apply Theorem 6.1. Since $\theta_{\mathfrak{p} \cap \mathfrak{a}_0}$ is short or complex, (6.2) holds. We apply Theorem 6.2 to \mathfrak{a}' . We get

$$(6.24) \quad F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}}) = \sum_{\mathfrak{l}_0 \in \Sigma, k \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}, \mathfrak{l}' \in \Sigma'} L^{\mathfrak{k}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}_0} \rangle + \langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}'} \rangle + k\nu'(\mathfrak{x})),$$

where ν' is the identification of $\mathfrak{h}_0 \cap \mathfrak{a}'$ with its dual via the Killing form of \mathfrak{a}' . Note that in this case $\Sigma' = \Sigma'_0$ and that $\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma'$ if and only if $\mathfrak{l}_0 \in \Sigma$ and $\mathfrak{l}' \in \Sigma'$. Since $V_1(\mathfrak{g}) = F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})^0$ we see that $L^{\mathfrak{k}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}_0} \rangle + \langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}'} \rangle + k\nu'(\mathfrak{x}))$ occurs in $V_1(\mathfrak{g})$ if and only if its highest weight vector $: v_{k, \nu'} v_{0, \mathfrak{l}_0} :$ is in $F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})^0$. It is clear from its explicit description given in (6.1) that this happens if and only if $\dim \mathfrak{l}_0 + \dim \mathfrak{l}' + k \dim \mathfrak{p} \cap \mathfrak{a}' = \dim \mathfrak{l} + k \dim \mathfrak{p} \cap \mathfrak{a}' \in 2\mathbb{Z}$. This observation proves (6.18) in this case. \square

We now discuss the missing case $sl(p) \times sl(q) \times \mathbb{C} \hookrightarrow sl(p+q)$. Here $\mathfrak{a} = \mathfrak{a}' = sl(p+1, \mathbb{C}) \times sl(q+1, \mathbb{C})$. Write $\mathfrak{a}_1 = sl(p+1, \mathbb{C})$ and $\mathfrak{a}_2 = sl(q+1, \mathbb{C})$. Set $m = GCD(p+1, q+1)$ and $M = GCD(p(p+1), q(q+1))$. Realizing explicitly the embedding $\mathfrak{k} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{g}$, we see that we can choose $\mathfrak{x} = \frac{Mq}{(q+1)(p+q)}\mathfrak{x}_1 - \frac{Mp}{(p+1)(p+q)}\mathfrak{x}_2$ and $\mathfrak{u} = \mathbb{C}((p+1)\mathfrak{x}_1 + (q+1)\mathfrak{x}_2)$.

We will later need the following elementary result.

Lemma 6.6. *Consider the map $\varphi : \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/M\mathbb{Z}$ defined by setting*

$$\varphi(i, j) = (p+1)i + (q+1)j + M\mathbb{Z}.$$

Choose $(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ such that

$$(6.25) \quad xp(p+1) + yq(q+1) = M.$$

Then

- (1) *If $(i, j) \in \text{Ker} \varphi$, then $-\frac{m}{M}(yqi - xpj) \in \mathbb{Z}$.*
- (2) *The map φ pushes down to define a map on $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/q\mathbb{Z}$.*
- (3) *The map $\psi : \text{Ker} \varphi \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/\frac{mpq}{M}\mathbb{Z}$ defined by setting*

$$\psi(i + p\mathbb{Z}, j + q\mathbb{Z}) = -\frac{m}{M}(yqi - xpj) + \frac{mpq}{M}\mathbb{Z}$$

is a group isomorphism.

Recall from the proof of Lemma 6.4 that given $i = 1, \dots, p$ and $j = 1, \dots, q$ there is a unique $\mathfrak{l}(i, j) \in \Sigma'$ such that $\dim \mathfrak{l}(i, j) \cap \mathfrak{a}_1 = i$ and $\dim \mathfrak{l}(i, j) \cap \mathfrak{a}_2 = j$. Moreover $\Sigma' = \{\mathfrak{l}(i, j) \mid 1 \leq i \leq p, 1 \leq j \leq q\}$.

Proposition 6.7. *If $\mathfrak{g} = sl(p+q)$ and $\mathfrak{k} = sl(p) \times sl(q) \times \mathbb{C}\mathfrak{x}$, then*

$$(6.26) \quad V_1(\mathfrak{g}) = \sum_{\substack{i=1, \dots, p, j=1, \dots, q \\ (i, j) \in \text{Ker} \varphi, t \in \psi(i+p\mathbb{Z}, j+q\mathbb{Z})}} L^{\mathfrak{k}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}(i, j)} \rangle_{|\mathfrak{l} \cap [\mathfrak{k}, \mathfrak{k}] + t\mathfrak{k}}).$$

Proof. Lemma 6.4 and Theorem 6.2 give that

$$(6.27) \quad V_1(\mathfrak{u} \times \mathfrak{g}) = \sum_{\substack{\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma', h, k \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z} \\ (\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle + h\nu(\mathfrak{x}_1) + k\nu(\mathfrak{x}_2))|_{\mathfrak{u}} = 0}} L^{\mathfrak{u} \times \mathfrak{k}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle + h\nu(\mathfrak{x}_1) + k\nu(\mathfrak{x}_2)).$$

As in Theorem 6.5, the decomposition of $V_1(\mathfrak{g})$ is obtained by dropping the factor $L^u(0)$ from (6.27):

$$(6.28) \quad V_1(\mathfrak{g}) = \sum_{\substack{\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma', h, k \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z} \\ ((\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}) + h\nu(\mathfrak{x}_1) + k\nu(\mathfrak{x}_2))|_{\mathfrak{u}} = 0}} L^{\mathfrak{k}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle + h\nu(\mathfrak{x}_1) + k\nu(\mathfrak{x}_2))|_{\mathfrak{l}}).$$

We now make explicit the condition $((\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}) + h\nu(\mathfrak{x}_1) + k\nu(\mathfrak{x}_2))|_{\mathfrak{u}} = 0$. Recalling that $\mathfrak{u} = \mathbb{C}((p+1)\mathfrak{x}_1 + (q+1)\mathfrak{x}_2)$, the condition becomes, if $\mathfrak{l} = \mathfrak{l}(i, j)$,

$$2h(p+1)p + 2kq(q+1) = (p+1)i + (q+1)j,$$

which has solution if and only if $(i, j) \in \text{Ker}\varphi$. Set $r = \frac{(p+1)p}{M}$ and $s = \frac{(q+1)q}{M}$ and choose x, y such that (6.25) holds. The solutions are given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2h \\ 2k \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -s \\ r \end{pmatrix} z + \frac{(p+1)i + (q+1)j}{M} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

as z varies in \mathbb{Z} . Substituting in (6.28), observing that

$$\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}(i,j)} \rangle|_{\mathfrak{l}} = \langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}(i,j)} \rangle|_{\mathfrak{l} \cap [\mathfrak{k}, \mathfrak{k}]} - \left(i \frac{Mq}{(q+1)(p+q)} - j \frac{Mp}{(p+1)(p+q)} \right) \kappa$$

and that $h\nu(\mathfrak{x}_1) + k\nu(\mathfrak{x}_2)|_{\mathfrak{l}} = (h\nu(\mathfrak{x}_1) + k\nu(\mathfrak{x}_2))(\mathfrak{x})\kappa$, we get, after some elementary computations, that

$$V_1(\mathfrak{g}) = \sum_{\substack{i=1, \dots, p, j=1, \dots, q \\ (i,j) \in \text{Ker}\varphi, z \in \mathbb{Z}}} L^{\mathfrak{k}} \left(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}(i,j)} \rangle|_{\mathfrak{l} \cap [\mathfrak{k}, \mathfrak{k}]} + \left(-\frac{mpq}{M}z - \frac{m}{M}(yqi - xpj) \right) \kappa \right)$$

which is (6.26). □

7. INTERMEDIATE VERTEX SUBALGEBRAS OF $(V_1(\mathfrak{g}), V_j(\mathfrak{k}))$

Recall that in (6.1) we introduced the elements $v_{k,\mathfrak{l}} \in F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})$. Define

$$(7.1) \quad v_{k,\mathfrak{l}}^* = \begin{cases} : \prod_{\eta \in \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^+} T^{(\mathfrak{k})!} \bar{x}_{-\eta} \prod_{\eta \in -\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^-} T^{(\mathfrak{k}-2)!} \bar{x}_{-\eta} \prod_{\eta \in \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}) \setminus (\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^+ \cup -\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^-)} T^{(\mathfrak{k}-1)!} \bar{x}_{-\eta} : & \text{if } k > 0, \\ : \prod_{\eta \in \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^-} T^{(-\mathfrak{k})!} \bar{x}_{-\eta} \prod_{\eta \in -\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^+} T^{(-\mathfrak{k}-2)!} \bar{x}_{-\eta} \prod_{\eta \in -\Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}) \setminus (-\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^+ \cup \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^-)} T^{(-\mathfrak{k}-1)!} \bar{x}_{-\eta} : & \text{if } k < 0, \\ : \prod_{\eta \in \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}} \bar{x}_{-\eta} : & \text{if } k = 0. \end{cases}$$

By Proposition 3.6, we see that

$$(7.2) \quad (v_{k,\mathfrak{l}})_{(N-1)}(v_{k,\mathfrak{l}}^*) = C_{k,\mathfrak{l}}((k+1) \sum_{\eta \in \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^+} : \bar{x}_{\eta} \bar{x}_{-\eta} : + (k-1) \sum_{\eta \in -\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^-} : \bar{x}_{\eta} \bar{x}_{-\eta} : \\ + k \sum_{\eta \in \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}) \setminus (\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \cup (-\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}))} : \bar{x}_{\eta} \bar{x}_{-\eta} :)$$

The multiplicative constant $C_{k,\mathfrak{l}}$ can be calculated explicitly using Proposition 3.6. In particular it is nonzero.

Lemma 7.1. *Set $\lambda_{k,\mathfrak{l}} = \langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle|_{\mathfrak{l}} + k\nu(\mathfrak{x})$. Then $v_{2k,\mathfrak{l}}^* \in L^{\mathfrak{k}}(\lambda_{k,\mathfrak{l}}^*) \subset F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})$.*

Proof. Recall that $\lambda^* = -w_0(\lambda)$, with w_0 the longest element of the Weyl group of \mathfrak{k} . Recall that $v_{2k, \mathfrak{l}}$ is constructed as in (6.10) from the roots in $N(w_k)$. If $N(w_k) = \{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_s\}$ with $\beta_i = (n_i + \frac{1}{2})\delta' + \tilde{\beta}_i$, set $\gamma_i = (n_i + \frac{1}{2})\delta' - w_0(\tilde{\beta}_i)$ and observe that $\{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_s\}$ is biconvex with respect to $\widehat{\Delta}^+$. Thus there is $u_k \in \widehat{W}$ such that $N(u_k) = \{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_s\}$.

If we use $v(\widehat{\Delta}^+)$ as a set of positive roots with v an element of the Weyl group of \mathfrak{k} then, letting $L_{v(\mathfrak{b})}(\mu)$ denote the irreducible highest weight module defined using $v(\mathfrak{b})$ instead of \mathfrak{b} , it is clear that, since λ is dominant integral, $L^\mathfrak{k}(\lambda) = L_{v(\mathfrak{b})}(v(\lambda))$. On the other hand, by Theorem 1.1 of [KMP1], if $w \in \widehat{W}$ encodes via (6.10) an highest weight vector for $L^\mathfrak{k}(\lambda)$, then the highest weight vector for $L_{v(\mathfrak{b})}(v(\lambda))$ is encoded by vwv^{-1} , thus it is constructed, via (6.10), from $N_{v(\widehat{\Delta}^+)}(vwv^{-1}) = v(N(w))$. Applying this discussion to $v = w_0$ and $w = u_k$ we find that the highest weight vector for $L_{w_0(\mathfrak{b})}(-\lambda) = L^\mathfrak{k}(\lambda^*)$ is precisely $v_{2k, \mathfrak{l}}^*$. \square

Recall that Σ is the set of \mathfrak{b}_0 -stable abelian subspaces of \mathfrak{p} for the symmetric pair $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{r})$ we associated to the conformal embedding $\mathfrak{k} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{g}$. If $\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma$, we say that \mathfrak{l} occurs in $V_1(\mathfrak{g})$ if $\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma_0^{\text{even}}$ when \mathfrak{k} is semisimple, $\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma'_0$ if $\mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{k}) = \mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{r}) \neq \{0\}$, and $\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma'$ if $\mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{r}) \neq \mathfrak{k} \neq \{0\}$. For notational convenience we set $\varkappa = 0$ when \mathfrak{k} is semisimple.

Proposition 7.2. *Consider a conformal embedding $\mathfrak{k} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ where \mathfrak{g} is a Lie algebra of classical type. Assume that the embedding is maximal among conformal ones.*

Let W be a simple vertex subalgebra of $V_1(\mathfrak{g})$ such that there is \mathfrak{l} that occurs in $V_1(\mathfrak{g})$ and $k_i \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$, $i \in I'$ such that $V_{\mathfrak{j}}(\mathfrak{k}) \oplus L^\mathfrak{k}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle + \sum_{i \in I'} k_i \nu(\varkappa_i))_{|\mathfrak{l}} \subset W$.

Then either $W = V_1(\mathfrak{g})$ or there is $h \in \mathfrak{h}_0$ such that $\beta(h) = 1$ for $\beta \in \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}$ and $\beta(h) = 0$ for $\beta \in \Delta(\mathfrak{p}) \setminus (\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \cup (-\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}))$.

For the proof of Proposition 7.2, we need the following technical result.

Lemma 7.3. *Let $\mathfrak{k} \subset \mathfrak{g}' \subsetneq \mathfrak{g}$ be finite-dimensional Lie algebras with \mathfrak{k} reductive and \mathfrak{g} semisimple. Assume \mathfrak{k} maximal in \mathfrak{g} among reductive subalgebras. Let \mathfrak{h}_0 be a Cartan subalgebra of \mathfrak{k} , \mathfrak{h} a Cartan subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} containing \mathfrak{h}_0 . Then $\mathfrak{h} \cap \mathfrak{g}' = \mathfrak{h}_0$.*

Proof. First remark that, if \mathfrak{g}' is semisimple, it coincides with its algebraic closure $\bar{\mathfrak{g}}'$, and if it is not, $\bar{\mathfrak{g}}'$ is not semisimple, hence $\bar{\mathfrak{g}}' \subsetneq \mathfrak{g}$. We may therefore assume that \mathfrak{g}' is algebraic (replacing it with $\bar{\mathfrak{g}}'$). Let \mathfrak{k}_1 be a maximal reductive subalgebra of \mathfrak{g}' , containing $\mathfrak{h} \cap \mathfrak{g}'$. But all maximal reductive subalgebras in \mathfrak{g}' are conjugate; in particular, \mathfrak{k} and \mathfrak{k}_1 have the same rank, hence $\mathfrak{h} \cap \mathfrak{g}'$ cannot be larger than \mathfrak{h}_0 . \square

Proof of Proposition 7.2. Set, for $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma$,

$$h_{k, \mathfrak{l}} = (k+1) \sum_{\eta \in \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^+} : \bar{x}_\eta \bar{x}_{-\eta} : + (k-1) \sum_{\eta \in -\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}^-} : \bar{x}_\eta \bar{x}_{-\eta} : + k \sum_{\eta \in \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}) \setminus (\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \cup (-\Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}))} : \bar{x}_\eta \bar{x}_{-\eta} :,$$

and $h_{\mathfrak{l}} = h_{0, \mathfrak{l}}$.

Set $\lambda = \langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle_{|\mathfrak{l}} + \sum_{i \in I'} k_i \nu(\varkappa_i)$. Recall that $W = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{C}} W_n$ is the eigenspace decomposition of W with respect to $\omega_{(1)}$.

We now prove that $\sum_{i \in I'} h_{2k_i, \mathfrak{l} \cap \mathfrak{a}_i} + h_{\mathfrak{l}_0} \in W_1$. With the notation of (6.16), we have that $\mathfrak{l} = \mathfrak{l}' \oplus \mathfrak{l}_0$. By Theorem 6.5, $: \prod_{i \in I'} v_{2k_i, \mathfrak{l} \cap \mathfrak{a}'_i} v_{0, \mathfrak{l}_0} :$ is a highest weight vector for $L^\mathfrak{k}(\lambda)$. Since W is simple, by Proposition 4.2, $L^\mathfrak{k}(\lambda^*)$ occurs in W . By Lemma

7.1, we have that $:\prod_{i \in I'} v_{2k_i, \iota \cap \alpha'_i}^* v_{0, \iota_0}^* : \in W$, hence

$$\left(: \prod_{i \in I'} v_{2k_i, \iota \cap \alpha'_i} v_{0, \iota_0} : \right)_{(N-1)} \left(: \prod_{i \in I'} v_{2k_i, \iota \cap \alpha'_i}^* v_{0, \iota_0}^* : \right) \in W.$$

By Proposition 3.6, we have that $\sum_{i \in I'} h_{2k_i, \iota \cap \alpha_i} + h_{\iota_0} \in W$. By (7.2), since ω is the Virasoro vector of $F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})$, it follows that $\sum_{i \in I'} h_{2k_i, \iota \cap \alpha_i} + h_{\iota_0} \in W_1$.

We can now prove the statement. Given $\alpha, \beta \in \Delta(\mathfrak{p})$, let $E_{\alpha, \beta}$ be the linear map on \mathfrak{p} given by $E_{\alpha, \beta}(x_\beta) = x_\alpha$. By (3.14) we have

$$\Theta(E_{\beta, \beta} - E_{-\beta, -\beta}) =: \bar{x}_\beta \bar{x}_{-\beta} :,$$

hence $\sum_{i \in I'} h_{2k_i, \iota \cap \alpha_i} + h_{\iota_0}$ belongs to the diagonal Cartan of $so(\mathfrak{p})$. By the explicit description of the embedding Θ of \mathfrak{g} in $F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})$, we see that a Cartan subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} containing \mathfrak{t} is contained in the diagonal Cartan of $so(\mathfrak{p})$. Since $\sum_{i \in I'} h_{2k_i, \iota \cap \alpha_i} + h_{\iota_0} \in W_1 \subset \mathfrak{g}$, it follows that $\sum_{i \in I'} h_{2k_i, \iota \cap \alpha_i} + h_{\iota_0}$ belongs to a Cartan subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} containing \mathfrak{h}_0 . Then, applying Lemma 7.3 with $h = \sum_{i \in I'} h_{2k_i, \iota \cap \alpha_i} + h_{\iota_0}$ and $\mathfrak{g}' = W_1$, we get that either $W_1 = \Theta(\mathfrak{g})$ or $\sum_{i \in I'} h_{2k_i, \iota \cap \alpha_i} + h_{\iota_0} \in \Theta(\mathfrak{t})$.

In the first case $V_1(\mathfrak{g}) = W$. In the second case, since $\Theta(\varkappa_i) = \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p} \cap \alpha_i)} : \bar{x}_\alpha \bar{x}_{-\alpha} : \in \Theta(\mathfrak{h}_0)$, we have that $h_\iota = \sum_{i \in I'} h_{2k_i, \iota \cap \alpha_i} - \sum_{i \in I'} 2k_i \Theta(\varkappa_i) + h_{\iota_0} = \Theta(h)$ for some $h \in \mathfrak{h}_0$. Clearly

$$\Theta(h) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\beta \in \Delta(\mathfrak{p})} \beta(h) : \bar{x}_\beta \bar{x}_{-\beta} : = \sum_{\beta \in \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p})} \beta(h) : \bar{x}_\beta \bar{x}_{-\beta} :.$$

Thus

$$\sum_{\beta \in \Phi_\iota} : \bar{x}_\beta \bar{x}_{-\beta} : = \sum_{\beta \in \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p})} \beta(h) : \bar{x}_\beta \bar{x}_{-\beta} :$$

for some $h \in \mathfrak{h}_0$. Notice that $\{ : \bar{x}_\beta \bar{x}_{-\beta} : \mid \beta \in \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}) \}$ is a linearly independent set. Moreover, since \mathfrak{l} is abelian, if $\beta \in \Phi_\iota$, then $-\beta \notin \Phi_\iota$. Thus, since

$$h_\iota = \sum_{\beta \in \Phi_\iota \cap \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p})} : \bar{x}_\beta \bar{x}_{-\beta} : - \sum_{\beta \in (-\Phi_\iota) \cap \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p})} : \bar{x}_\beta \bar{x}_{-\beta} : = \sum_{\beta \in \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p})} \beta(h) : \bar{x}_\beta \bar{x}_{-\beta} :,$$

the statement follows. \square

Theorem 7.4. *Let $\mathfrak{k} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ be a maximal conformal embedding and \mathfrak{g} a simple classical Lie algebra. Assume that W is a simple vertex subalgebra of $V_1(\mathfrak{g})$ such that $V_j(\mathfrak{k}) \subset W$. Then either $W = V_1(\mathfrak{g})$ or W is a simple current extension of $V_j(\mathfrak{k})$.*

Proof. Assume $W \neq V_1(\mathfrak{g})$. If $L^\mathfrak{k}(\langle \Phi_\iota \rangle + \sum_{i \in I'} k_i \nu(\varkappa_i))|_{\mathfrak{t}}$ occurs in W , then, by Proposition 7.2, $\mathfrak{l} = \mathfrak{l}(h)$ for some $h \in \mathfrak{h}_0$. But then we can apply Proposition 5.3 to each irreducible component of $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{r})$ to deduce that $L^\mathfrak{k}(\langle \Phi_\iota \rangle + \sum_{i \in I'} k_i \nu(\varkappa_i))|_{\mathfrak{t}}$ is a simple current.

If $\mathfrak{g} = so(n, \mathbb{C})$ and $L^\mathfrak{k}(\langle \mathfrak{m} \rangle + \theta_{\mathfrak{p}}) \subset W$, then, by Lemma 5.4, we have that $L^\mathfrak{k}(\langle \mathfrak{m} \rangle + \theta_{\mathfrak{p}})$ is also a simple current. We have shown that W is a sum of special simple currents. The result now follows from Corollary 4.4. \square

Corollary 7.5. *If $\mathfrak{k} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ is a maximal conformal embedding with \mathfrak{g} of classical type then the simple intermediate vertex algebras $V_j(\mathfrak{k}) \subset W \subset V_1(\mathfrak{g})$ are in one to one correspondence with the subgroups of $S_{V_1(\mathfrak{g})}^\mathfrak{k}$.*

Proof. By Theorem 7.4, W is a simple current extension. The result now follows from Corollary 4.5. \square

Remark 7.1. Theorem 7.4 holds also when \mathfrak{g} is of exceptional type and \mathfrak{k} is a maximal conformal regular subalgebra. In this case there is indeed nothing to prove: browsing through decomposition formulas given in [KS] one finds that in the decomposition of $V_1(\mathfrak{g})$ either the summands are simple currents or the decomposition has exactly two summands. In both cases any intermediate simple vertex algebra is a simple current extension.

Remark 7.2. We want to present some argument towards conjecture 1.1. By Remark 7.1, we are left to deal with embeddings $\mathfrak{k} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ where \mathfrak{k} is not a regular subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} . Again one looks at decomposition formulas given in [KS]; it turns out that there are six cases in which there are more than two summands in the decomposition and not all of them are simple currents:

- (1) $G_2 \times A_1 \hookrightarrow F_4$,
- (2) $A_2 \hookrightarrow E_6$,
- (3) $A_2 \hookrightarrow E_7$,
- (4) $C_2 \hookrightarrow E_8$,
- (5) $A_1 \times A_2 \hookrightarrow E_8$,
- (6) $A_1 \times G_2 \hookrightarrow E_7$.

Cases 1-4 can be settled under the additional hypothesis that a proper simple intermediate algebra $V_j(\mathfrak{k}) \subset W \subset V_1(\mathfrak{g})$ is rational. Case (1) is dealt with the following argument. The decomposition of $V_1(\mathfrak{g})$, in the notation of [KS], is:

$$\Lambda_0 = (\dot{\Lambda}_0, 8\ddot{\Lambda}_0) + (\dot{\Lambda}_2, 4\ddot{\Lambda}_0 + 4\ddot{\Lambda}_1) + (\dot{\Lambda}_0, 8\ddot{\Lambda}_1).$$

The middle summand in the right hand side is not a simple current. Assume by contradiction that the sum of the first two factors is a proper algebra W . Then $(\dot{\Lambda}_0, 8\ddot{\Lambda}_1)$ is a W -module: looking at the fusion rules one gets $(\dot{\Lambda}_2, 4\ddot{\Lambda}_0 + 4\ddot{\Lambda}_1) \cdot (\dot{\Lambda}_0, 8\ddot{\Lambda}_1) = 0$, against the fact that $V_1(\mathfrak{g})$ is simple.

For cases 2,3,4, we can invoke Gannon's classification of A_2 and C_2 modular invariants to get our claim. Indeed, according to [G1], [G2], in all these cases there are only three physical modular invariants that can arise from conformal embeddings $V_j(\mathfrak{k}) \subset W$, with W a rational vertex algebra. Since one arises from the conformal embedding of $V_j(\mathfrak{k})$ in itself, one from the embedding of $V_j(\mathfrak{k})$ in the sum of its simple currents and the third from the embedding of $V_j(\mathfrak{k})$ in $V_1(\mathfrak{g})$, there are no other possibilities. Cases 5,6 are unclear.

8. COMPUTING $SR(V_1(\mathfrak{g}), V_j(\mathfrak{k}))$ FOR MAXIMAL CONFORMAL EMBEDDINGS

Motivated by Corollary 7.5, in this section we compute explicitly the groups $S_{V_1(\mathfrak{g})}^{\mathfrak{k}}$ and the rings $SR(V_1(\mathfrak{g}), V_j(\mathfrak{k}))$ for maximal conformal embeddings $\mathfrak{k} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ with \mathfrak{g} of classical type.

Let $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{r})$ be an irreducible symmetric pair. Lemma 5.2 singles out the following elements of $\Omega_{\mathfrak{r}}$ (cf. (4.8), (4.4) for notation; also recall from the discussion before Lemma 5.4 the definition of ω_S and set $o_S = L^{\mathfrak{k}}(j_S \omega_S)$):

- (1) $x_0 := \prod_S o_S$,
- (2) $o_s, s \in S : a_s = a_p$ for some $p \in P$ or $\sum_{p \in P} a_p = a_s$,

$$(3) \quad o_s o_{s'}, s \in S, s' \in S', S \neq S', \sum_{p \in P} a_p = 2, a_s = a_{s'} = 1.$$

If \mathfrak{r} is semisimple, let $H_{\mathfrak{r}}$ be the set of representation of type (2) and (3) with $\mathbb{1}$ added and, if θ_p is long noncompact, also x_0 is added. If \mathfrak{r} is not semisimple, let $\varpi \in \mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{r})$ be the element such that $\alpha_p(\varpi) = 1$. Define $\omega \in \mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{r})^*$ by setting $\omega(\varpi) = 1$. If $x \in \Omega_{[\mathfrak{r}, \mathfrak{r}]}$, define $\Phi_x = \{\alpha \in \Delta(\mathfrak{p}) \mid \alpha(f(x) + (-1 - \alpha_p(f(x))\varpi)) = 1\}$. In this section we identify $\Omega_{\mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{r})}$ with \mathbb{C} by identifying $L^{\mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{r})}(c\omega)$ with $c \in \mathbb{C}$. Note finally that $\Omega_{\mathfrak{r}} = \Omega_{\mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{r})} \times \Omega_{[\mathfrak{r}, \mathfrak{r}]}$.

Set

$$H_{\mathfrak{r}} = \{(n, x) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \Omega_{[\mathfrak{r}, \mathfrak{r}]} \subset \Omega_{\mathfrak{r}} \mid x \text{ of type (2) or (3), } \langle \Phi_x \rangle(\mathfrak{r}) \equiv n \pmod{\frac{\dim \mathfrak{p}}{2}}\}.$$

Finally, if $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{r})$ is any symmetric pair and $(\mathfrak{a}_i, \mathfrak{r} \cap \mathfrak{a}_i)$ ($i \in I$) are the irreducible components, then we set $H_{\mathfrak{r}} = \prod_{i \in I} H_{\mathfrak{r} \cap \mathfrak{a}_i}$.

Proposition 8.1. *If $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{r})$ is a symmetric pair then $H_{\mathfrak{r}} = S_{F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})}^{\mathfrak{r}}$. Moreover, $H_{\mathfrak{r}}$ is a subgroup of $\Omega_{\mathfrak{r}}$ and*

$$(8.1) \quad SR(F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}}), V_{\mathfrak{j}}(\mathfrak{r})) = \mathbb{Z}[H_{\mathfrak{r}}].$$

Proof. Since $F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}}) = \otimes_{i \in I} F(\overline{\mathfrak{p} \cap \mathfrak{a}_i})$, we can clearly assume that $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{r})$ is irreducible.

Assume first \mathfrak{r} semisimple. Consider $x \in H_{\mathfrak{r}} \setminus \{x_0\}$. Assume x of type (2). Let $\lambda \in \Delta(\mathfrak{p})$ and let $\gamma \in \widehat{\Delta}$ corresponding to it under the map described in (5.3). Observe that $\lambda(\omega_s^{\vee}) = c_s(\gamma) - 1$. Since $\frac{2}{a_p}\delta - \gamma$ is positive root, we have $c_s(\gamma) \leq \frac{2a_s}{a_p} = 2$. It follows that $\lambda(\omega_s^{\vee}) \in \{1, 0, -1\}$. Set $\mathfrak{l} = \sum_{\lambda(\omega_s^{\vee})=1} \mathbb{C}x_{\lambda}$. This is obviously an abelian \mathfrak{b}_0 -stable subspace of \mathfrak{p} and, by Proposition 5.3, $x = L^{\mathfrak{l}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle)$. Thus, by Theorem 6.1, x occurs in $F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})$. Assume now x of type (3). Let $\lambda \in \Delta(\mathfrak{p})$ and let $\gamma \in \widehat{\Delta}$ corresponding to it under the map described in (5.3). Observe that $\lambda(\omega_s^{\vee} + \omega_{s'}^{\vee}) = c_s(\gamma) + c_{s'}(\gamma) - 1$. Since $a_p = 2$, $\delta - \gamma$ is a positive root so $c_s(\gamma) + c_{s'}(\gamma) \leq a_s + a_{s'} = 2$. It follows that $\lambda(\omega_s^{\vee} + \omega_{s'}^{\vee}) \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$ and we can conclude as in the previous case. If finally $x = x_0$ then, by Lemma 5.4 and Theorem 6.1, x occurs in $F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})$.

On the other hand, if $x \in S_{F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})}^{\mathfrak{r}}$, then either θ_p is long and $x = x_0$ or $x = L^{\mathfrak{l}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle)$. In the first case we have $x \in H_{\mathfrak{r}}$. In the second case, since $F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})$ is simple, the proof of Proposition 7.2 gives that $\mathfrak{l} = \mathfrak{l}(h)$ for some $h \in \mathfrak{h}_0$ and Lemma 5.2 gives that $x \in H_{\mathfrak{r}}$.

Assume now \mathfrak{r} not semisimple. Consider $(n, x) \in H_{\mathfrak{r}}$. We now show that $\Phi_x = \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}}$ for some $\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma'$. Assume that x is of type (2). Let $\lambda \in \Delta(\mathfrak{p})$ and let $\gamma \in \widehat{\Delta}^+$ be the root corresponding to it under the map described in (5.5). Let $h = \omega_s^{\vee} + (-1 - \alpha_p(\omega_s^{\vee}))\mathfrak{r}$. Observe that $\lambda(h) = (1 - a_s)c_p(\gamma) + c_s(\gamma) - c_q(\gamma)$. Since $\delta - \gamma$ is a positive root, we have $c_s(\gamma) \leq a_s \leq 2$. It follows that $\lambda(h) \in \{1, 0, -1\}$. Set $\mathfrak{l} = \sum_{\lambda(h)=1} \mathbb{C}x_{\lambda}$. This is obviously an abelian \mathfrak{b}_0 -stable subspace of \mathfrak{p} and $\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma'$. By Proposition 5.3, $L^{\mathfrak{l}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle|_{\mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{r})}) \otimes x = L^{\mathfrak{l}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle)$. Thus, by Theorem 6.2, (n, x) occurs in $F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})$. Assume now x of type (3). Let $\lambda \in \Delta(\mathfrak{p})$ and let $\gamma \in \widehat{\Delta}$ corresponding to it under the map described in (5.5). Let $h = \omega_s^{\vee} + \omega_{s'}^{\vee} + (-1 - \alpha_p(\omega_s^{\vee} + \omega_{s'}^{\vee}))\mathfrak{r}$. Observe that $\lambda(h) = c_s(\gamma) + c_{s'}(\gamma) - 1$. Since $\delta - \gamma$ is a positive root, $c_s(\gamma) + c_{s'}(\gamma) \leq a_s + a_{s'} = 2$. It follows that $\lambda(h) \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$ and we can conclude as in the previous case.

On the other hand, if $(n, x) \in S_{F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})}^{\mathfrak{r}}$, then $(n, x) = L^{\mathfrak{l}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle + k\nu(\mathfrak{r}))$ with $\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma'$ and $n = k \dim \mathfrak{p} + \langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle(\mathfrak{r})$. Since $F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})$ is simple and $L^{\mathfrak{l}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle)$ occurs in $F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})$, by Lemma 4.1, we have that $L^{\mathfrak{l}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle^*)$ occurs in $F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})$. The proof of Proposition 7.2

then gives that $\mathfrak{l} = \mathfrak{l}(h)$ for some $h \in \mathfrak{h}_0$ and Lemma 5.2 gives that $(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle(\mathfrak{x}), x) \in H_{\mathfrak{r}}$, thus $(n, x) \in H_{\mathfrak{r}}$.

Since $F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})$ is simple, formula (8.1) follows from Lemma 4.3. \square

Let $(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{k})$ be a conformal pair with \mathfrak{g} of classical type. Recall from Section 5.3 the symmetric pair $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{r})$ associated to the pair $(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{k})$. Note that $\Omega_{\mathfrak{k}} \cong L^u(0) \otimes \Omega_{\mathfrak{k}} \subset \Omega_{\mathfrak{r}}$. We set

$$H_{\mathfrak{k}} = H_{\mathfrak{r}} \cap \Omega_{\mathfrak{k}}.$$

Proposition 8.2.

(1) Assume \mathfrak{k} semisimple. If $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{so}(n, \mathbb{C})$ then

$$S_{V_1(\mathfrak{g})}^{\mathfrak{k}} = \{x \in H_{\mathfrak{k}} \mid x = L^{\mathfrak{k}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle) \text{ for some } \mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma^{\text{even}}\} \cup \{x_0\},$$

where the rightmost element appears only if $\dim \mathfrak{m}$ is odd. If $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sp}(n, \mathbb{C})$ or $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}(n+1, \mathbb{C})$, then $S_{V_1(\mathfrak{g})}^{\mathfrak{k}} = H_{\mathfrak{k}}$.

(2) Assume \mathfrak{k} not semisimple and $\mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{k}) = \mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{r})$. Then

$$S_{V_1(\mathfrak{g})}^{\mathfrak{k}} = \{(n, x) \in H_{\mathfrak{k}} \mid (n, x) = L^{\mathfrak{k}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle_{\mathfrak{l}} + k \dim(\mathfrak{p} \cap \mathfrak{a}')\kappa), k \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}, \\ \mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma'_0, \dim \mathfrak{l} + k \dim(\mathfrak{p} \cap \mathfrak{a}') \in 2\mathbb{Z}\}.$$

(3) If $\mathfrak{k} = \mathbb{C} \times \mathfrak{sl}(p, \mathbb{C}) \times \mathfrak{sl}(q, \mathbb{C})$ and $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}(p+q, \mathbb{C})$ then there is an isomorphism $\Omega_{\mathfrak{k}} \cong \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/q\mathbb{Z}$ such that, with the notation of Lemma 6.6,

$$S_{V_1(\mathfrak{g})}^{\mathfrak{k}} = \{(t, x, y) \mid (x, y) \in \text{Ker} \varphi, t \in \psi(x, y)\}.$$

In particular $S_{V_1(\mathfrak{g})}^{\mathfrak{k}} \cong \mathbb{Z}$.

Proof. We first prove (1), so that \mathfrak{k} is assumed to be semisimple. Assume first that $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{r})$ is irreducible.

If $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{so}(n, \mathbb{C})$, it suffices to remark $x \in H_{\mathfrak{r}}$ actually belongs to $S_{V_1(\mathfrak{g})}^{\mathfrak{k}}$ if and only if x occurs in $F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})^0$ (cf. (3.15)). Assume $x \neq x_0$. Let $\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma$ be such that $x = L^{\mathfrak{k}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle)$. Then $v_{\mathfrak{l}} \in F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})^0$ if and only if $\dim \mathfrak{l}$ is even. Now assume $x = x_0$. Then the highest weight vector of x_0 is, by (6.3), given by $: T(\bar{x}_{\theta_{\mathfrak{p}}})v_{0, \mathfrak{m}} :$, hence it belongs to $F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})^0$ if and only if $\dim \mathfrak{m}$ is odd.

Now let $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sp}(n, \mathbb{C}), \mathfrak{sl}(n+1, \mathbb{C})$. If $x \in S_{V_1(\mathfrak{g})}^{\mathfrak{k}}$, then $L^u(0) \otimes x$ occurs in $F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})$, so, by Proposition 8.1, $L^u(0) \otimes x \in H_{\mathfrak{r}}$, hence $x \in H_{\mathfrak{k}}$.

On the other hand, if $x \in H_{\mathfrak{k}}$, by Proposition 8.1, $L^u(0) \otimes x = L^{\mathfrak{k}}(\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle)$ for some $\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma$. Thus $\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle_{\mathfrak{l}} = 0$. It follows that $\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma_0$, hence, by Theorem 6.5, x occurs in $V_1(\mathfrak{g})$. If $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{r})$ is reducible, then the result follows by applying the above argument to each irreducible component.

Part (2) follows from (6.18).

We now prove (3). Enumerate the simple roots of type A_n by $1, \dots, n$ from left to right. We note that $\langle \mathfrak{l}(i, j) \rangle_{\mathfrak{l} \cap [\mathfrak{k}, \mathfrak{k}]} = (\omega_i, \omega_j)$. In particular $L^{[\mathfrak{k}, \mathfrak{k}]}(\langle \mathfrak{l}(i, j) \rangle_{\mathfrak{l} \cap [\mathfrak{k}, \mathfrak{k}]})$ is a special simple current. We define the isomorphism between $\Omega_{\mathfrak{k}}$ and $\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/q\mathbb{Z}$ by $L(c\kappa) \otimes L^{[\mathfrak{k}, \mathfrak{k}]}(\langle \mathfrak{l}(i, j) \rangle_{\mathfrak{l} \cap [\mathfrak{k}, \mathfrak{k}]}) \mapsto (c, i + p\mathbb{Z}, j + q\mathbb{Z})$. Then the result follows from Proposition 6.7 and Lemma 6.6. \square

Using Proposition 8.2, we can describe explicitly the structure of $S_{V_1(\mathfrak{g})}^{\mathfrak{k}}$ when \mathfrak{g} is of classical type. In tables below we use the list of conformal embeddings from [AGO]. Our results in the adjoint case are given in Table 2. For all other conformal embeddings in $\mathfrak{so}(n, \mathbb{C})$ our results are given in Table 3, and for those in $\mathfrak{sp}(n, \mathbb{C})$

and $sl(n+1, \mathbb{C})$ in Tables 4 and 5, respectively. We number the simple roots of \mathfrak{k} by seeing its diagram as a sub-diagram of the affine diagram corresponding to the pair $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{r})$.

Type of \mathfrak{k}	$S_{F(\mathfrak{k})}^{\mathfrak{k}}$	$S_{V_1(\mathfrak{so}(\mathfrak{k}))}^{\mathfrak{k}}$	generators for $S_{V_1(\mathfrak{so}(\mathfrak{k}))}^{\mathfrak{k}}$
A_n, n odd	$\mathbb{Z}/(n+1)\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}/\frac{n+1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$	o_2
A_n, n even	$\mathbb{Z}/(n+1)\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}/(n+1)\mathbb{Z}$	o_1
B_n	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	$\{1\}$	
$C_n, n \equiv 0, 3 \pmod{4}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	o_n
$C_n, n \equiv 1, 2 \pmod{4}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	$\{1\}$	
$D_n, n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	o_{n-1}, o_n
$D_n, n \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$	$\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$	o_n
$D_n, n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	o_1
$D_n, n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$	$\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	o_1
E_6	$\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$	o_1
E_7	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	$\{1\}$	
E_8	$\{1\}$	$\{1\}$	
F_4	$\{1\}$	$\{1\}$	
G_2	$\{1\}$	$\{1\}$	

Table 2: the adjoint case.

conformal embedding	$S_{F(\mathfrak{p})}^{\mathfrak{k}}$	$S_{V_1(\mathfrak{so}(\mathfrak{p}))}^{\mathfrak{k}}$	generators for $S_{V_1(\mathfrak{so}(\mathfrak{p}))}^{\mathfrak{k}}$
$so(m, \mathbb{C}) \hookrightarrow so((m+2)(m-1)/2)$, $m \equiv 1, 3 \pmod{8}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	$\{1\}$	
$so(m, \mathbb{C}) \hookrightarrow so((m+2)(m-1)/2)$, $m \equiv 5, 7 \pmod{8}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	$o_{(m-3)/2}$
$so(m, \mathbb{C}) \hookrightarrow so((m+2)(m-1)/2)$, $m \equiv 0 \pmod{8}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	o_0, o_1
$so(m, \mathbb{C}) \hookrightarrow so((m+2)(m-1)/2)$, $m \equiv 6 \pmod{8}$	$\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$	o_0
$so(m, \mathbb{C}) \hookrightarrow so((m+2)(m-1)/2)$, $m \equiv 2 \pmod{8}$	$\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	$o_{(m-2)/2}$
$so(m, \mathbb{C}) \hookrightarrow so((m+2)(m-1)/2)$, $m \equiv 4 \pmod{8}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	$o_{(m-2)/2}$
$A_1 \hookrightarrow B_2$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	$\{1\}$	
$C_m \hookrightarrow so((2m+1)(m-1))$, $m \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{4}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	o_m
$C_m \hookrightarrow so((2m+1)(m-1))$, $m \equiv 2, 3 \pmod{4}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	$\{1\}$	
$\mathbb{C} \times A_{m-1} \hookrightarrow D_m$	\mathbb{Z}	$2\mathbb{Z}$	$(-2, o_3)$ $(-2, 1)$ if $m = 1$
$sp(m, \mathbb{C}) \times sp(n, \mathbb{C}) \hookrightarrow so(4mn, \mathbb{C})$ mn odd	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	$o_0 o_{m+n}$
$sp(m, \mathbb{C}) \times sp(n, \mathbb{C}) \hookrightarrow so(4mn, \mathbb{C})$ mn even	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	$\{1\}$	
$so(m, \mathbb{C}) \times so(n, \mathbb{C}) \hookrightarrow so(mn, \mathbb{C})$ $m \equiv n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$	$(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^3$	$(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^3$	$o_{(m-2)/2}, o_{(m+2)/2},$ $o_0 o_{(m+n)/2}$
$so(m, \mathbb{C}) \times so(n, \mathbb{C}) \hookrightarrow so(mn, \mathbb{C})$ $m \equiv 0, n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$	$o_{(m-2)/2},$ $o_0 o_{(m+n)/2}$
$so(m, \mathbb{C}) \times so(n, \mathbb{C}) \hookrightarrow so(mn, \mathbb{C})$ $m \equiv n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	$o_{(m-2)/2}, o_{(m+2)/2}$
$so(m, \mathbb{C}) \times so(n, \mathbb{C}) \hookrightarrow so(mn, \mathbb{C})$ m even, n odd	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	$o_{(m+2)/2}$
$so(m, \mathbb{C}) \times so(n, \mathbb{C}) \hookrightarrow so(mn, \mathbb{C})$ m, n odd	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	$o_{(m-3)/2} o_{(m+1)/2}$
$C_4 \hookrightarrow D_{21}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	o_3
$F_4 \hookrightarrow D_{13}$	$\{1\}$	$\{1\}$	
$A_7 \hookrightarrow D_{35}$	$\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	o_3
$D_8 \hookrightarrow D_{64}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	o_6
$B_4 \hookrightarrow D_8$	$\{1\}$	$\{1\}$	
$so(m, \mathbb{C}) \times so(n, \mathbb{C}) \hookrightarrow so(m+n, \mathbb{C})$ $m \geq 3, n \geq 3$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	$o_{\lfloor \frac{m}{2} \rfloor - 1} o_{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor - 1}$
$so(m, \mathbb{C}) \times so(2, \mathbb{C}) \hookrightarrow so(m+2, \mathbb{C})$ $m \geq 3$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$	\mathbb{Z}	$(1, o_{m-1})$

Table 3: $S_{V_1(\mathfrak{so}(\mathfrak{p}))}^{\mathfrak{k}}$ with $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{k})$ symmetric pair not of adjoint type.

conformal embedding	$S_{V_1(sp(n,\mathbb{C}))}^{\mathfrak{t}}$	generators
$\mathbb{C} \times A_{m-1} \hookrightarrow C_m$	\mathbb{Z}	$(-2, o_3)$
$so(m, \mathbb{C}) \times A_1 \hookrightarrow C_m, m \text{ odd}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	o_3
$so(m, \mathbb{C}) \times A_1 \hookrightarrow C_m, m \equiv_4 0$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	$o_{\frac{m}{2}+2}o_1, o_{\frac{m}{2}+1}o_1$
$so(m, \mathbb{C}) \times A_1 \hookrightarrow C_m, m \equiv_4 2$	$\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$	$o_{\frac{m}{2}+1}o_1$
$A_5 \hookrightarrow C_{10}$	$\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$	o_2
$D_6 \hookrightarrow C_{16}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	o_1
$E_7 \hookrightarrow C_{28}$	$\{1\}$	
$C_3 \hookrightarrow C_7$	$\{1\}$	
$A_1 \hookrightarrow C_2$	$\{1\}$	

 Table 4: $S_{V_1(sp(n,\mathbb{C}))}^{\mathfrak{t}}$.

conformal embedding	$S_{V_1(sl(n+1,\mathbb{C}))}^{\mathfrak{t}}$	generators
$A_{p-1} \times A_{q-1} \hookrightarrow A_{pq-1},$	$\mathbb{Z}/u\mathbb{Z}, u = GCD(p, q)$	$o_r o_{p+s},$ $r = p/u, s = q/u$
$so(m, \mathbb{C}) \hookrightarrow A_{m-1}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	o_2
$A_{m-1} \hookrightarrow A_{\binom{m}{2}-1}, m \text{ odd}$	$\{1\}$	
$A_{m-1} \hookrightarrow A_{\binom{m-1}{2}-1}, m \text{ odd}$	$\{1\}$	
$A_{m-1} \hookrightarrow A_{\binom{m}{2}-1}, m \text{ even}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	$o_{m/2}$
$A_{m-1} \hookrightarrow A_{\binom{m-1}{2}-1}, m \text{ even}$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	$o_{m/2}$
$E_6 \hookrightarrow A_{26}$	$\{1\}$	
$D_5 \hookrightarrow A_{15}$	$\{1\}$	
$\mathbb{C} \times A_{p-1} \times A_{q-1} \hookrightarrow A_{p+q-1}$	\mathbb{Z}	$(1, o_i o'_j), i-1 \equiv -\frac{q+1}{m} \pmod{p},$ $j-1 \equiv \frac{p+1}{m} \pmod{q}$

 Table 5: $S_{V_1(sl(n+1,\mathbb{C}))}^{\mathfrak{t}}$.

The last line of Table 5 is a restatement of Proposition 8.2 (3). We used the notation of Proposition 6.7. The other instances in Tables 4 and 5 have been derived using the following procedure. We first find the subspaces $\mathfrak{l} \in \Sigma_0$ such that $\mathfrak{l} = \mathfrak{l}(h)$ for some $h \in \mathfrak{h}_0$. To accomplish this, we simply list all the weights of \mathfrak{p}^+ and, for any $h \in \mathfrak{h}_0$ of the type described in Lemmas 5.1, 5.2, we compute the number of weights λ for which $\lambda(h) = 1$, the number of weights for which $\lambda(h) = -1$ and we pick the h for which these two numbers coincide. As an example, we work out the most difficult case, that of the conformal embedding $A_{p-1} \times A_{q-1} \hookrightarrow A_{pq-1}$ in Table 5.

Recall that in this case the corresponding symmetric pair is $(A_{p+q-1}, A_{p-1} \times A_{q-1} \times \mathbb{C}\mathfrak{x})$. Order the roots of A_{p+q-1} from left to right so that the first $p-1$ (resp. the last $q-1$) correspond to the roots of the A_{p-1} -component (resp. A_{q-1} -component) of \mathfrak{k} . We want to prove that if $r = p/M, s = q/M$, then $S_{V_1(\mathfrak{g})}^{\mathfrak{t}}$ is cyclic of order M generated by $o_r o_{p+s}$.

Denote by $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{p+q-1}$ the simple roots of A_{p+q-1} and set $\alpha_{ij} = \alpha_i + \dots + \alpha_j$. Then

$$\Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}) = \{\alpha_{ij} \mid 1 \leq i \leq p \leq j \leq p+q-1\}.$$

Consider $x \in S_{V_1(\mathfrak{g})}^{\mathfrak{t}}$. If $x = o_s$, we observe that $\alpha_{ij}(\omega_s^\vee + (-\epsilon - \alpha_p(\omega_s^\vee))\varpi) \leq 0$ if $\epsilon = 1$ and $\alpha_{ij}(\omega_s^\vee + (-\epsilon - \alpha_p(\omega_s^\vee))\varpi) \geq 0$ if $\epsilon = 0$ (cf. Lemma 5.1, (1)), hence $\langle \Phi_{\mathfrak{l}} \rangle_{\mathfrak{g}} \neq 0$. So we may assume that $x = o_u o_{p+v}, 1 \leq u < p, 1 \leq v < q$. Let $\omega_{uv} = \omega_u^\vee + \omega_{p+v}^\vee + (-1 - \alpha_p(\omega_u^\vee + \omega_{p+v}^\vee))\varpi$. Then $\alpha_{ij}(\omega) = 1$ exactly when $i \leq u, p+v \leq j$; these indices are $u(q-v)$ in number. Similarly, $\alpha_{ij}(\omega) = -1$ exactly when $i > u, p+v > j$; these indices

are $(p - u)v$ in number. Therefore we are led to solve the linear Diophantine equation $uq = pv$, which gives the desired result.

The above procedure is easily done in the exceptional cases; in the remaining classical cases it is performed in the same way using the pictorial display of positive roots given in [CP].

Remark 8.1. If $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sp}(n, \mathbb{C})$ and \mathfrak{k} is semisimple, then $S_{V_1(\mathfrak{g})}^{\mathfrak{k}}$ is a subgroup of index 2 of $\Omega_{\mathfrak{k}}$.

Remark 8.2. The structure of simple current extension in the framework of conformal nets has been studied, in special cases, in [X] (cf. Theorems 3.8 and 3.11). The results obtained there agree with those displayed in Tables 2-5.

We give now a more geometric characterization of the groups $S_{F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})[0]}^{\mathfrak{r}}$ for $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{r})$ a symmetric pair. Recall from (4.6) the definition of $f : \Omega_{\mathfrak{g}} \rightarrow P^{\vee}$.

Proposition 8.3. *If $\mathfrak{r} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{so}(n, \mathbb{C})$ is a conformal embedding, and $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{r})$ is the associated symmetric pair, we have*

$$(8.2) \quad S_{F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})[0]}^{\mathfrak{r}} = \{(0, x) \in \Omega_{\mathfrak{s}(\mathfrak{r})} \times \Omega_{[\mathfrak{r}, \mathfrak{r}]} \mid f(x)(\Delta(\mathfrak{p})) \subset \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

In particular, if \mathfrak{r} is semisimple, $S_{F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})}^{\mathfrak{r}}$ has index a_p in $\Omega_{\mathfrak{r}}$.

Proof. We can assume that the pair $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{r})$ is irreducible. Let \tilde{H} denote the right hand side of (8.2).

Assume first that \mathfrak{r} is semisimple. Then (8.2) turns into

$$S_{F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})}^{\mathfrak{r}} = \{x \in \Omega_{\mathfrak{r}} \mid f(x)(\Delta(\mathfrak{p})) \subset \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

By (5.3), we have that either $\lambda(\Delta(\mathfrak{p})) \subset \mathbb{Z}$ or $\lambda(\Delta(\mathfrak{p})) \subset \frac{1}{2} + \mathbb{Z}$, ($\lambda \in P_{\mathfrak{r}}^{\vee}$). Also note that $\lambda(\Delta(\mathfrak{p})) \subset \mathbb{Z}$ if and only if $\lambda(\theta_{\mathfrak{p}}) \in \mathbb{Z}$. If $a_p = 1$, then clearly $\tilde{H} = \Omega_{\mathfrak{r}}$. If $a_p = 2$, consider the map from $\Omega_{\mathfrak{r}} = P_{\mathfrak{r}}^{\vee}/Q_{\mathfrak{r}}^{\vee}$ to $\frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z}$ given by $x + Q_{\mathfrak{r}}^{\vee} \mapsto \theta_{\mathfrak{p}}(x) + \mathbb{Z}$. Recall that in any affine Dynkin diagram there is a simple root with label 1, hence the map is onto. Since \tilde{H} is the kernel of the map, it is a subgroup of $\Omega_{\mathfrak{r}}$ of index 2.

By our description of $H_{\mathfrak{r}}$, we have that $H_{\mathfrak{r}} \subset \tilde{H}$. This is clear from the proof of Proposition 8.1 for elements of types (2) and (3) and follows from [CMP2, Lemma 5.7] for x_0 . Viceversa, assume $h \in \tilde{H}$. Then $h = \prod_S h_S$, with $h_S = o_i$, $i \in S$ and $a_i^S = 1$ or $h_S = \mathbb{1}$. Moreover $\sum_{h_S \neq \mathbb{1}} \frac{a_i}{a_p} \in \mathbb{Z}$. If $a_i \in \{1, 2\}$ for all i and $a_p = 2$, then h is a product of elements of $H_{\mathfrak{r}}$ hence, since $H_{\mathfrak{r}}$ is a group, $h \in H_{\mathfrak{r}}$. This rules out all the classical untwisted cases. The same argument works when $a_p = 1$ and $a_i = a_i^S = 1$ for all i . This rules out the adjoint case and $D_{l+1}^{(2)}$. The exceptional cases and the remaining twisted cases are dealt with by a direct inspection.

Assume now \mathfrak{r} not semisimple. For $k \in \mathbb{N}$ set $\Phi_k = \{\alpha \in \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p}) \mid (\alpha - \alpha_{\mathfrak{p}})(f(x)) = k\}$. Set $T = a_s$ if $x = o_s$ and $T = a_s + a_{s'}$ if $x = o_s o_{s'}$. Since $0 = \frac{1}{2}\nu(\mathcal{X})(f(x)) = \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p})} \alpha(f(x))$ we have that $0 = \frac{\dim \mathfrak{p}}{2} \alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}(f(x)) + \sum_{k=0}^T k |\Phi_k|$ so

$$(8.3) \quad \alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}(f(x)) = - \frac{\sum_{k=0}^T k |\Phi_k|}{\sum_{k=0}^T |\Phi_k|}.$$

Clearly

$$S_{F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})[0]}^{\mathfrak{r}} = \{(n, x) \in H_{\mathfrak{r}} \mid n = 0\}.$$

We now prove that $S_{F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})[0]}^{\mathfrak{r}} \subset \tilde{H}$. If $x = \mathbb{1}$ then $f(x) = 0$ and there is nothing to prove. We can therefore assume that $x \neq 0$. By the definition of $H_{\mathfrak{r}}$ we have that $\langle \Phi_x \rangle(\mathcal{X}) \equiv 0 \pmod{\frac{\dim \mathfrak{p}}{2}}$. As shown in Proposition 8.1, there is $l \in \Sigma'$ such that $\Phi_x = \Phi_l$. As shown in

the proof of Theorem 6.5, $|\langle \Phi_l \rangle(\mathcal{X})| < \frac{\dim \mathfrak{p}}{2}$, so $\langle \Phi_l \rangle(\mathcal{X}) = 0$. It is clear from (5.5) that $h(\Delta(\mathfrak{p})) \subset \mathbb{Z}$ if and only if $h(\alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}) \in \mathbb{Z}$. We now check that $\alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}(f(x)) = -1$. Note that $\Phi_l^+ = \Phi_2$ and $\Phi_l^- = -\Phi_0$, hence, since $\langle \Phi_l \rangle(\mathcal{X}) = |\Phi^+| - |\Phi^-| = 0$, we have that

$$\alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}(f(x)) = -\frac{2|\Phi_l^+| + |\Phi_1|}{|\Phi_l^+| + |\Phi_1| + |\Phi_l^-|} = -1.$$

Finally we prove that $\tilde{H} \subset S_{F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})[0]}^{\mathfrak{r}}$. Choose $(0, x) \in \tilde{H}$. We are assuming that $\alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}(f(x)) \in \mathbb{Z}$, hence, by (8.3),

$$\sum_{k=0}^T k|\Phi_k| \equiv 0 \pmod{\frac{\dim \mathfrak{p}}{2}}.$$

Assume first $T = 1$, so $x = o_s$ for some $s \in S$ and $a_s = 1$. Then, by (8.3), $\alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}(\omega_s^{\vee}) > -1$ hence $\alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}(f(x)) = 0$. This implies $\Phi_2 = \Phi_1 = \emptyset$, so $\Phi_0 = \Delta^+(\mathfrak{p})$. In this case $\langle \Phi_x \rangle(\mathcal{X}) = -|\Phi_0| = \frac{\dim \mathfrak{p}}{2}$, hence $(0, x) \in H_{\mathfrak{r}}$. Now assume $T = 2$. Then

$$2|\Phi_2| + |\Phi_1| \equiv 0 \pmod{\frac{\dim \mathfrak{p}}{2}}.$$

Since $2|\Phi_2| + |\Phi_1| = |\Phi_2| - |\Phi_0| + \frac{\dim \mathfrak{p}}{2}$ and $\langle \Phi_x \rangle(\mathcal{X}) = |\Phi_2| - |\Phi_0|$, we are done also in this case. \square

Corollary 8.4. *If $\mathfrak{k} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ is a conformal embedding of a semisimple Lie algebra \mathfrak{k} in $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sp}(n, \mathbb{C})$ or $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}(n+1, \mathbb{C})$ and $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{r})$ is the associated symmetric pair, then*

$$S_{V_1(\mathfrak{g})}^{\mathfrak{k}} = \{x \in \Omega_{\mathfrak{k}} \mid f(x)(\Delta(\mathfrak{p})|_{\mathfrak{t}}) \subset \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

Proof. If $x \in S_{V_1(\mathfrak{g})}^{\mathfrak{k}}$ then, by Proposition 8.2, $x \in H_{\mathfrak{r}}$. Recall that $\mathfrak{r} = \mathfrak{u} \times \mathfrak{k}$. Since \mathfrak{k} is semisimple, then $\mathfrak{z}(\mathfrak{r}) \subset \mathfrak{u}$, hence $L^{\mathfrak{u}}(0) \otimes x$ occurs in $F(\bar{\mathfrak{p}})[0]$. By Proposition 8.3, $f(x)(\Delta(\mathfrak{p})|_{\mathfrak{t}}) = f(x)(\Delta(\mathfrak{p})) \subset \mathbb{Z}$.

Viceversa, if $x \in \Omega_{\mathfrak{k}}$ is such that $f(x)(\Delta(\mathfrak{p})|_{\mathfrak{t}}) \subset \mathbb{Z}$, then, by Proposition 8.3, $(0, x) \in H_{\mathfrak{r}}$, hence, by Proposition 8.2, $x \in S_{V_1(\mathfrak{g})}^{\mathfrak{k}}$. \square

Remark 8.3. Observe that in all cases $\Delta(\mathfrak{p})|_{\mathfrak{t}}$ is the set of weights of the standard representation of \mathfrak{g} when restricted to \mathfrak{k} .

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