Twisted cyclic theory, equivariant KK-theory and KMS states

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Abstract
Given a C*-algebra $A$ with a KMS weight for a circle action, we construct and compute a secondary invariant on the equivariant K-theory of the mapping cone of $AT$, $A$, both in terms of equivariant KK-theory and in terms of a semifinite spectral flow. This in particular puts the previously considered examples of Cuntz algebras [10] and $SU_q\mathbb{R}$ [14] in a general framework. As a new example we consider the Araki-Woods III representations of the Fermion algebra.

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Twisted cyclic theory, equivariant $KK$-theory and KMS states

Dedicated to the memory of Gerard Murphy

By Alan L. Carey at Canberra, Sergey Neshveyev at Oslo, Ryszard Nest at Copenhagen, and Adam Rennie at Canberra

Abstract. Given a $C^*$-algebra $A$ with a KMS weight for a circle action, we construct and compute a secondary invariant on the equivariant $K$-theory of the mapping cone of $A^\mathbb{T} \hookrightarrow A$, both in terms of equivariant $KK$-theory and in terms of a semifinite spectral flow. This in particular puts the previously considered examples of Cuntz algebras [10] and $SU_q(2)$ [14] in a general framework. As a new example we consider the Araki–Woods III$_\lambda$ representations of the Fermion algebra.

1. Introduction

The main subject of this paper is a study of the cohomological information contained in a non-tracial weight $\phi$ on a $C^*$-algebra $A$. As the replacement to the tracial property we will assume that $\phi$ has the KMS$^\beta$ property with respect to a one-parameter group of automorphisms $\sigma$ of $A$ and, for reasons to be apparent later, that $\sigma : \mathbb{T} \to \text{Aut}(A)$ factorizes through a circle action $\sigma : \mathbb{T} \to \text{Aut}(A)$. Since $\phi$ is not a trace, it only has well-defined pairing with the $K$-theory of the fixed point algebra $A^\sigma$ which, in examples, is not very interesting. On the other hand,

$$\psi = (b + B)\phi$$

is a cocycle on the quotient complex $(CC_{ev}(A)/CC_{ev}(A^\sigma), b + B)$, hence can be expected to give a pairing with the $K$-theory of the mapping cone $M$ of the inclusion $A^\sigma \hookrightarrow A$.

This is made precise in this paper. In fact, we get two pictures of this pairing.

The $KK$-theoretic picture. The action of $\sigma$ induces a natural element $[\mathcal{D}]$ of $KK_0^\mathbb{T}(M, A^\sigma)$ and the Kasparov product gives us the homomorphism

$$[\mathcal{D}] \cap : K_0^\mathbb{T}(M) \to K_0^\mathbb{T}(A^\sigma) = K_0(A^\sigma)[\chi, \chi^{-1}],$$

where $\chi$ is the fundamental character of $\mathbb{T}$. 
The analytic spectral flow picture. This is based on identifying a natural faithful semifinite algebra \( \mathcal{N} \) with a semifinite normal trace \( \text{Tr}_\phi \), and studying the spectral flow of a path of operators of the form

\[
[0, 1] \ni t \to \mathcal{D} + a_t
\]

where \( \mathcal{D} \) is the generator of the action of \( \mathbb{T} \) and \( a_t \) is a path of bounded perturbations associated to a class in \( K^\mathbb{T}_0(M) \). The KMS-property of \( \phi \) on \( A \) suggests a natural choice for \( \mathcal{N} \) and the associated trace \( \text{Tr}_f \). However, as the examples show, this leads to a non-summable (even non-\( \theta \)-summable) situation, hence the existing technology for computing semifinite spectral flow does not work. This forces on us a choice of a renormalization procedure—once performed, we get an explicit functional on the \( K \)-theory of the mapping cone \( M \) with values in \( \mathbb{R} \).

The constructions given in this paper are inspired by the computations done before (compare [10], [14], [5]), which produced examples of pairings of \( K \)-theoretic type with non-tracial states.

For the convenience of the reader, we will summarize the main results.

1.1. The \( KK \)-theoretic results. Our basic data consists of a \( C^* \)-algebra \( A \), together with a strongly continuous action of the circle \( \mathbb{T} \) by \( * \)-automorphisms \( \sigma : \mathbb{T} \to \text{Aut}(A) \). Throughout the paper we will make an additional assumption on \( \sigma \) (see Definition 2.2), which is slightly weaker than assuming that the spectral subspaces of \( \sigma \) are full, but is general enough to cover all interesting examples we are aware of.

We let \( F \) denote the fixed point subalgebra \( A^\sigma \) of \( A \), and \( \mathcal{E} \) the canonical conditional expectation \( A \to F \). Consider the right Hilbert \( C^* \)-module \( X = L^2(A, \mathcal{E}) \) over \( F \). Let \( \pi \) denote the representation of \( A \) on \( X \) given by the left multiplication and let \( \mathcal{D} \) denote the generator of the action of \( \mathbb{T} \) on \( X \) induced by \( \sigma \). We prove that \( (\pi, X, \mathcal{D}) \) defines an element \( [\mathcal{D}] \) of \( KK^\mathbb{T}_1(A, F) \) (cf. Proposition 2.9).

Let \( M = M(F, A) \) denote the mapping cone of the inclusion \( F \subset A \). The class \( [\mathcal{D}] \) has a canonical lifting to a class \( [\hat{\mathcal{D}}] \in KK^\mathbb{T}_0(M, F) \) which is the main \( KK \)-theoretic object of this paper (cf. Section 2.2), and the pairing to the equivariant theory of the mapping cone is given by the Kasparov product

\[
K^\mathbb{T}_0(M) \times KK^\mathbb{T}_0(M, F) \to K^\mathbb{T}_0(F).
\]

The group \( K^\mathbb{T}_0(M) \) can be described as follows. Every class in \( K^\mathbb{T}_0(M) \) has a representative given by an isometry \( v \) in \( (A^\sim \otimes \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{H}))^\mathbb{T} \), where \( \mathcal{H} \) is the space of a finite dimensional unitary representation of \( \mathbb{T} \), such that \( vv^* \) and \( v^*v \) are in \( F^\sim \otimes \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{H}) \), and \( vv^* = v^*v \) modulo \( F \otimes \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{H}) \). As usual, the superscript \( \sim \) denotes unitization. We will denote by \( [v] \) the corresponding class in \( K^\mathbb{T}_0(M) \). Let \( P = x_{[0, \infty)}(\mathcal{D}) \).

In this notation, the Kasparov product

\[
[\hat{\mathcal{D}}] \cap : K^\mathbb{T}_0(M) \to K^\mathbb{T}_0(F),
\]

which we denote by \( \text{Index}_{\mathcal{D}} \), is described by the following result.
Theorem 1.1 (cf. Theorem 2.11). Let \([v]\) be a class in \(K_0^+(M)\) represented by a partial isometry \(v\) in \((A^\sim \otimes B(\mathcal{H}))^\dagger\) as above. Then

\[
\text{Index}_D([v]) = -\text{Index}( (P \otimes 1)v(P \otimes 1) : v^* v(P \mathcal{H}_F \otimes \mathcal{H}) \rightarrow vv^*(P \mathcal{H}_F \otimes \mathcal{H}) ) \in K_0^+(F)
\]

(cf. [9]).

1.2. The analytic results—semifinite spectral flow. We assume that \(\phi\) is a faithful positive, semifinite weight on \(A\) satisfying the KMS\(_\beta\) condition with respect to the action of \(\mathbb{R}\) induced by \(\sigma\).

Let \(\mathcal{H}_\phi = L^2(A, \phi), \pi_\phi : A \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H}_\phi)\) denote the GNS-representation. Since \(\phi\) is faithful, \(\mathcal{H}_\phi\) carries the standard representation of the weak closure of \(\pi_\phi(A)\) and we denote by \(J_\phi\) the associated conjugate linear isometry on \(\mathcal{H}_\phi\). Recall that \(\pi_\phi(A)' = J_\phi \pi_\phi(A) \sigma J_\phi\). We denote by \(\mathcal{N}\) be the commutant of \(J_\phi \pi_\phi(F)J_\phi\) in \(\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H}_\phi)\). Then \(\mathcal{N}\) is a semifinite von Neumann algebra and \(A \simeq \pi_\phi(A) \subset \mathcal{N}\) with a positive, faithful, semifinite trace \(\text{Tr}_\phi\) (see Section 3.2).

1.2.1. Renormalization. \((A, \pi_\phi, \mathcal{H}_\phi, \mathcal{D})\) is a semifinite spectral triple with respect to \((\mathcal{N}, \text{Tr}_\phi)\), and hence it is tempting to apply the spectral flow formulas developed in this context to obtain some numerical invariants of the equivariant spectral flow. However, as the examples show, \((1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{-1/2}\) is almost never finitely summable with respect to \(\text{Tr}_\phi\). To circumvent this problem, we will use the methods of [10]. We replace the pair \((\mathcal{N}', \phi)\) by the semifinite von Neumann algebra \(\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{N}'\phi\) and the trace \(\text{Tr}_\phi\) by \(\phi_\mathcal{D} \equiv \text{Tr}_\phi(e^{-\beta \mathcal{D}/2} : e^{-\beta \mathcal{D}/2})\), which is a trace on \(\mathcal{M}\) (see Section 3.2).

In fact, the natural construction turns out to work the other way round. The weight \(\phi_\mathcal{D}\) is the restriction of the dual weight \(\hat{\phi}\) of \(\phi\) on the crossed product \(A \rtimes_\sigma \mathbb{T}\), and \(\text{Tr}_\phi\) can be easily constructed from \(\hat{\phi}\).

1.2.2. Modular index pairing. The operator \(\mathcal{D}\) is one-summable with respect to \(\phi_\mathcal{D}\), and for a unitary operator \(u\) such that \(u[\mathcal{D}, u^*]\) is bounded and belongs to \(\mathcal{M}\), we can compute the spectral flow along the linear path from \(\mathcal{D}\) to \(u\mathcal{D}u^*\).

We formalize this situation in Section 4, where we construct the group \(K_1(A, \sigma)\) (see Definition 4.2) of homotopy classes of partial isometries \(v\) in \(A^\sim\) (more precisely, in matrix algebras over \(A^\sim\)) which satisfy

\[
\sigma_t(v^*), \sigma_t(v^*) v \in \mathcal{M} \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}.
\]

We will call such \(v\) modular. A modular isometry has the form \(v = \sum_k v_k\), where \(v_k\)'s are homogeneous partial isometries and only finitely many of them are non-zero.

Given such a modular isometry, we can associate to it a class \(\langle v \rangle \in K_0^+(M)\), and the analytic formula computes the semifinite spectral flow of the pair \((\mathcal{D}, v^* \mathcal{D}v^*)\) with respect to \(\mathcal{N}'(\mathcal{M}, \phi_\mathcal{D})\).

Theorem 1.2 (the residue formula, cf. Theorem 5.6). Let \(v \in A\) be a modular partial isometry. Then \(\text{sf}_{\phi_\mathcal{D}}(v^* \mathcal{D}v^*)\) is given by

\[
\text{Res}_{r=1/2} \left( r \mapsto \phi_\mathcal{D}(v[\mathcal{D}, v^*](1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{-r}) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty \phi_\mathcal{D} \left( (\sigma_{-s}(v^*) v - vv^*) \mathcal{D}(1 + s\mathcal{D}^2)^{-r} s^{-1/2} ds \right) \right).
\]
The spectral flow defines a map $K_1(A, \sigma) \to \mathbb{R}$. Using our KK-theoretic constructions, it can be described as follows.

**Theorem 1.3** (cf. Theorem 4.10). Let $v$ be a modular partial isometry. The $\phi_2$-spectral flow $\text{sf}_{\phi_2}(vv^*D, vDv^*)$ along the linear path joining $vv^*D$ to $vDv^*$ is given by the composition

$$K_1(A, \sigma) \xrightarrow{\text{Index}_2} K_0^\mathbb{T}(M) \xrightarrow{\text{Ev}(e^{-\beta})} K_0(F)[\chi, \chi^{-1}] \xrightarrow{\text{Ev}(e^{-\beta})} \mathbb{R}. $$

Here $\phi_*$ denotes the map defined by the trace $\phi|_F$ and $\text{Ev}(e^{-\beta})$ is the evaluation at $\chi = e^{-\beta}$.

1.3. Twisted cyclic cohomology. The above spectral flow formula turns out to be related to twisted cyclic cohomology as follows (see Section 5.3). Denote by $\mathcal{A}$ the algebra spanned by the homogeneous elements in the domain of $\phi$.

**Theorem 1.4** (cf. Theorem 5.9). The bilinear functional on $\mathcal{A}$ given by

$$\psi'(a_0, a_1) = \phi_2(a_0[D, a_1](1 + D^2)^{-r}) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty \phi_2((\sigma_{-\beta}(a_0)a_0 - a_0a_1)D(1 + sD^2)^{-r})s^{-1/2}ds$$

depends holomorphically on $r$ for $\Re(r) > 1/2$ and modulo functions which are holomorphic for $\Re(r) > 0$ is a function valued $\sigma_{-\beta}$-twisted $(b, B)$-cocycle.

Therefore if the residue at $r = 1/2$ exists, we get a twisted cyclic cocycle. This is the case for example when the action has full spectral subspaces and the cocycle is just $(a_0, a_1) \mapsto \phi(a_0[D, a_1])$.

The appearance of twisted cyclic cohomology can be explained as follows. We would like to compute the spectral flow from $D$ to $uD^*u^*$ with respect to $\text{Tr}_\phi$ and for this define a $\mathbb{T}$-equivariant Chern character $\text{Ch}_g$, $g \in \mathbb{T}$. However, this is not possible for summability issues, and what we in fact are able to define is a “continuation” of this hypothetical Chern character to $g = e^{-\beta} \in \mathbb{T}_C = \mathbb{C}^*$. The evaluation of an equivariant cyclic cocycle at a group-like element different from 1 is exactly what produces twisted cyclic cocycles, compare with [28].

2. Equivariant $KK$-class associated to a circle action

2.1. A Kasparov module from a circle action. Let $A$ be a $C^*$-algebra, $\sigma : \mathbb{T} \to \text{Aut}(A)$ a strongly continuous action of the circle. It will be convenient to consider $\sigma$ as a $2\pi$-periodic one-parameter group of automorphisms. We denote by $F$ the fixed point algebra $\{a \in A : \sigma_t(a) = a \ \forall t \in \mathbb{R}\}$. Since $\mathbb{T}$ is a compact group, the map

$$\mathcal{E} : A \to F, \quad \mathcal{E}(a) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sigma_t(a) dt$$

is a faithful conditional expectation. Next define an $F$-valued inner product on $A$ by $(a | b)_F := \mathcal{E}(a^*b)$. The properties of $\mathcal{E}$ allow us to see that this is a (pre)-$C^*$-inner
product on $A$, and so we may complete $A$ in the topology determined by the norm $\|a\|_X = \|(a | a)_R\|_F$ to obtain a $C^*$-module, for the right action of $F$.

**Definition 2.1.** We let $X = \hat{A}$ be the $C^*$-module completion of $A$ with inner product $(\cdot | \cdot)_R$.

We remark that the general theory of $C^*$-modules (or Hilbert modules) is discussed in many places and we will use [27], [34]. For a right $C^*$-$B$-module $Y$, we let $\mathcal{L}(Y)$ be the $C^*$-algebra (for the operator norm) of adjointable endomorphisms, $\mathcal{X}(Y)$ the closed ideal of compact endomorphisms, which is the completion of the ideal of finite rank endomorphisms. The latter is generated by the rank one endomorphisms $\Theta_{x,y}$, $x, y \in Y$, defined by $\Theta_{x,y}z = x(y | z)_R$, $z \in Y$.

The circle action is defined on the dense subspace $A \subset X$ and extends to a unitary action on $X$, and hence defines a circle action on $\mathcal{L}(X)$, which we continue to denote by $\sigma$. The $F$-module $X$ is a full $F$-module for the right inner product. For $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, denote the eigenspaces of the action $\sigma$ by

$$A_k = \{a \in A : \sigma_t(a) = e^{ikt}a \text{ for all } t \in \mathbb{R}\}.$$ 

Then $F = A_0$, which guarantees the fullness of $X$ over $F$. Also, $A$ is a $\mathbb{Z}$-graded algebra in an obvious way, $A_{-k} = (A_k)^*$ and, in particular, each $A_k$ is an $F$-module. Furthermore, $A_0A_k$ is dense in $A_k$, and hence $FA = A$ and similarly $AF = A$ (this also follows from the existence of a $\sigma$-invariant approximate unit in $A$). Note also that the norm on $A_k$ defined by the above inner product coincides with the $C^*$-norm. We denote by $X_k$ the space $A_k$ considered as a closed submodule of $X$. For $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ we set $F_k = A_kA_k^*$.

For each $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, the projection onto the $k$-th spectral subspace for the circle action is defined by an operator $\xi_k$ on $X$ via

$$\xi_k(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-ikt} \sigma_t(x) \, dt, \quad x \in X.$$ 

The range of $\xi_k$ is the submodule $X_k$. These ranges give us the natural $\mathbb{Z}$-grading of $X$. The operators $\xi_k$ are adjointable endomorphisms of the $F$-module $X$ such that $\xi_k^* = \xi_k = \xi_k^2$ and $\xi_k \xi_l = \delta_{k,l} \xi_k$. If $K \subset \mathbb{Z}$ then the sum $\sum_{k \in K} \xi_k$ converges strictly to a projection in the endomorphism algebra, [29]. In particular, the sum $\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \xi_k$ converges strictly to the identity operator on $X$.

**Definition 2.2.** The action $\sigma$ on $A$ satisfies the Spectral Subspace Assumption (SSA) if $F_k$ is a complemented ideal in $F$ for every $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Equivalently, the representation $\pi_k : F \to \text{End}_F(X_k)$ given by left multiplication satisfies $\pi_k(F) = \pi_k(F_k)$ (then $\ker \pi_k$ is the complementary ideal to $F_k$).

There is a special case of this assumption which is well known, namely $A$ is said to have full spectral subspaces if $F_k = F$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. The gauge action on the Cuntz algebras $\mathcal{O}_n$ provides examples where fullness holds. The quantum group $\text{SU}_q(2)$ with its Haar state
and associated circle action is an example of an algebra satisfying the SSA but not having full spectral subspaces [14].

**Lemma 2.3.** If $A_1 A_1^* = A_1^* A_1 = A_0$, the modules $X_k$ and $\overline{X}_k$ are full for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

**Proof.** Observe that as $A_1 A_1^* \subset A_0$, we have $A_1 = A_0 A_1$. So if $A_0 = A_1^* A_1$, by induction we get $A_0 = (A_1^*)^k A_1$ for $k \geq 1$. Since $A_1^* \subset A_k$, we conclude that $X_k$ is full. Similarly, if $k \leq -1$ then $(A_1^*)^{-k} A_1 \subset A_k$, so $A_0 = A_1 A_1^*$ implies that $X_k$ is full.

The following lemma is the key step in obtaining a Kasparov module.

**Lemma 2.4.** For a circle action on $A$ the following conditions are equivalent:

(i) The action satisfies the SSA.

(ii) For all $a \in A$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, the endomorphism $a \delta_k$ of the right $F$-module $X$ is compact.

**Proof.** Assume the action satisfies the SSA. If $x, y \in A_k$ and $z \in X$, then

$$\Theta_{x,y} z = x \delta(y^* z) = x \delta(y^* z_k) = xy^* z_k = xy^* \delta_k z.$$  

Thus $\Theta_{x,y} = xy^* \delta_k$. It follows that $a \delta_k$ is compact for any $a \in A_k A_k^*$. Since $A_k A_k^*$ is dense in $F_k$, we see that $f \delta_k$ is compact for any $f \in F_k$, and hence $f \delta_k$ is compact for any $f \in F$ by the SSA. But then $a f \delta_k$ is compact for any $f \in F$ and $a \in A$. Since $A F$ is dense in $A$, we can approximate $b \delta_k$ for any $b \in A$ by (compact) endomorphisms of the form $a f \delta_k$.

Conversely, assume $f \delta_k$ is compact for some $f \in F$, so that $f \delta_k$ can be approximated by finite sums of operators $\Theta_{x,y}$, $x, y \in X_k$. We have seen, however, that $\Theta_{x,y} = xy^* \delta_k$, and so $\pi_k(f)$ is in $\pi_k(F_k)$. Therefore if $f \delta_k$ is compact for all $f \in F$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, the SSA is satisfied.

**From now on we will assume that the Spectral Subspace Assumption is satisfied,** even though some of our results hold in full generality.

Since we have the circle action defined on $X$, we may use the generator of this action to define an unbounded operator $\mathcal{D}$. We will not define or study $\mathcal{D}$ from the generator point of view, instead taking a more bare-hands approach. It is easy to check that $\mathcal{D}$ as defined below is the generator of the circle action. The theory of unbounded operators on $C^*$-modules that we require is all contained in Lance’s book, [27], Chapters 9, 10. We quote the following definitions (adapted to our situation).

**Definition 2.5 ([27]).** Let $Y$ be a right $C^*$-$B$-module. A densely defined unbounded operator

$$\mathcal{D} : \text{dom} \mathcal{D} \subset Y \rightarrow Y$$

is a $B$-linear operator defined on a dense $B$-submodule $\text{dom} \mathcal{D} \subset Y$. The operator $\mathcal{D}$ is closed if the graph $G(\mathcal{D}) = \{(x, \mathcal{D}x) : x \in \text{dom} \mathcal{D}\}$ is a closed submodule of $Y \oplus Y$. 

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If \( D : \text{dom} \, D \subseteq Y \to Y \) is densely defined and unbounded, define a submodule

\[
\text{dom} \, D^* := \{ y \in Y : \exists z \in Y \text{ such that } \forall x \in \text{dom} \, D, (Dx | y)_R = (x | z)_R \}.
\]

Then for \( y \in \text{dom} \, D^* \) define \( D^* y = z \). Given \( y \in \text{dom} \, D^* \), the element \( z \) is unique, so \( D^* : \text{dom} \, D^* \to Y \) is well-defined, and moreover is closed.

**Definition 2.6** ([27]). Let \( Y \) be a right \( C^*-B \)-module. A densely defined unbounded operator \( D \) is symmetric if for all \( x, y \in \text{dom} \, D \) we have \( (Dx | y)_R = (x | Dy)_R \). A symmetric operator \( D \) is self-adjoint if \( \text{dom} \, D = \text{dom} \, D^* \) (and so \( D \) is necessarily closed). A densely defined unbounded operator \( D \) is regular if \( D \) is closed, \( D^* \) is densely defined, and \( 1 + D^* D \) has dense range.

The extra requirement of regularity is necessary in the \( C^* \)-module context for the continuous functional calculus, and is not automatic, [27], Chapter 9. With these definitions in hand, we return to our \( C^*-B \)-module \( X \). The following can be proved just as in [29], Proposition 4.6, or equivalently by observing that the operator \( D \) is presented in diagonal form.

**Proposition 2.7.** Let \( X \) be the right \( C^*-F \)-module of Definition 2.1. Define \( X \subseteq X \) to be the linear space

\[
X := \left\{ x = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} x_k \in X : \left\| \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} k^2 (x_k | x_k)_R \right\| < \infty \right\}.
\]

For \( x = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} x_k \in X \) define \( D x = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} k x_k \). Then \( D : X \to X \) is a self-adjoint regular operator on \( X \).

There is a continuous functional calculus for self-adjoint regular operators, [27], Theorem 10.9, and we use this to obtain spectral projections for \( D \) at the \( C^*-B \)-module level. Let \( f_k \in C_c(\mathbb{R}) \) be 1 in a small neighborhood of \( k \in \mathbb{Z} \) and zero on \( (-\infty, k - 1/2] \cup [k + 1/2, \infty) \).

Then it is clear that \( \mathcal{E}_k = f_k(D) \). That is the spectral projections of \( D \) are the same as the projections onto the spectral subspaces of the circle action.

**Lemma 2.8.** For all \( a \in A \), the operator \( a(1 + D^2)^{-1/2} \) is a compact endomorphism of the \( F \)-module \( X \).

**Proof.** Since \( a\mathcal{E}_k \) is a compact endomorphism for all \( a \in A \), and \( a\mathcal{E}_k, a\mathcal{E}_m \) have orthogonal initial spaces, the sum

\[
a(1 + D^2)^{-1/2} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} (1 + k^2)^{-1/2} a\mathcal{E}_k
\]

converges in norm to a compact endomorphism. \( \square \)

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Proposition 2.9. The pair \((X, \mathcal{D})\) is an unbounded Kasparov module defining a class in the equivariant KK-group \(KK_{\mathbb{T}}^r(A, F)\).

Proof. We will use the approach of [23], Section 4. Let \(V = \mathcal{D}(1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{-1/2}\). We need to show that various operators belong to \(\text{End}_0^k(X)\). First, \(V - V^* = 0\), so \(a(V - V^*)\) is compact for all \(a \in A\). Also \(a(1 - V^2) = a(1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{-1}\) which is compact from Lemma 2.8 and the boundedness of \((1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{-1/2}\). Finally, we need to show that \([V, a]\) is compact for all \(a \in A\). First we suppose that \(a = am\) is homogeneous for the circle action. Then

\[
[V, a] = [\mathcal{D}, a](1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{-1/2} - \mathcal{D}(1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{-1/2}[(1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{1/2}, a](1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{-1/2}
\]

\[
= b_1(1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{-1/2} + Vb_2(1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{-1/2},
\]

where \(b_1 = [\mathcal{D}, a] = ma\) and \(b_2 = [(1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{1/2}, a]\). Provided that \(b_2(1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{-1/2}\) is a compact endomorphism, Lemma 2.8 will show that \([V, a]\) is compact for all homogeneous \(a\). So consider the action of \([(1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{1/2}, a](1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{-1/2}\) on \(x = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} x_k\). We find

\[
(1) \quad \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} [(1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{1/2}, a](1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{-1/2}x_k
\]

\[
= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \left( (1 + (m + k)^2)^{1/2} - (1 + k^2)^{1/2} \right) (1 + k^2)^{-1/2}ax_k
\]

\[
= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} f_m(k)a\delta_kx.
\]

The function

\[
f_m(k) = \left( (1 + (m + k)^2)^{1/2} - (1 + k^2)^{1/2} \right) (1 + k^2)^{-1/2}
\]

goes to 0 as \(k \to \pm \infty\), and as the \(a_m\delta_k\) are compact with orthogonal ranges, the sum in (1) converges in the operator norm on endomorphisms and so converges to a compact endomorphism. For \(a \in A\) a finite sum of homogeneous terms, we apply the above reasoning to each term in the sum to find that \([(1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{1/2}, a](1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{-1/2}\) is a compact endomorphism.

Now let \(a \in A\) be the norm limit of a Cauchy sequence \(\{a_i\}_{i \geq 0}\) where each \(a_i\) is a finite sum of homogeneous terms. Then

\[
\|[V, a_i - a_j]\| \leq 2\|a_i - a_j\| \to 0,
\]

so the sequence \([V, a_i]\) is also Cauchy in norm, and so the limit is compact. \(\Box\)

2.2. Lifting \(KK\)-classes to the mapping cone. As remarked in the introduction, the class \([[(X, \mathcal{D})]]\) in \(KK_{\mathbb{T}}^r(A, F)\) lifts to a class in \(KK_{0\mathbb{T}}^r(M, F)\) which we will describe in this subsection, where \(M\) is the mapping cone of the inclusion \(F \subset A\).

Remarks 2.10. Both in this subsection and in the subsection 3.1 (dual weights) we will work in somewhat more general context of \(C^*\)-algebras with action of a fixed compact group \(G\) replacing the torus \(\mathbb{T}\) and with an arbitrary \(G\)-equivariant \(KK\)-class replacing the class \([[(X, \mathcal{D})]]\). While this is not needed for this paper, the proofs are virtually identical with those for the special case and we include them for future reference.
2.2.1. Construction of $\mathcal{D}$. Let $A$ and $F$ be separable $C^*$-algebras equipped with an action $\alpha$ of a compact group $G$ and suppose that we are given a class $[\mathcal{D}]$ in $KK_1^G(A,F)$. Such a class is given by the following data:

(i) A right Hilbert $C^*$-module $\mathcal{H}_F$ over $F$.

(ii) A unitary representation $\lambda$ of $G$ on $\mathcal{H}_F$ compatible with the Hilbert $C^*$-module structure:

$$\alpha(g)(\langle \xi, \eta \rangle) = \langle \lambda(g)\xi, \lambda(g)\eta \rangle.$$  

(iii) An injective representation $\pi : A \to \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H}_F)$ such that, for all $g \in G$ and $a \in A$,

$$\pi(\alpha(g)(a)) = \text{Ad} \lambda(g)(\pi(a)).$$

(iv) A projection $P \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H}_F)$ commuting with $\lambda(G)$ and satisfying

$$[\pi(a), P] \in \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{H}_F) \quad \text{for all } a \in A, \quad P\pi(a)P \notin \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{H}_F) \quad \text{for all } a \in A \setminus \{0\}.$$ 

An alternative description of the same class is given by the $G$-equivariant extension of $A$ by $\mathcal{H} \otimes F$:

$$0 \to P\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{H}_F)P \to P(\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{H}_F) + \pi(A))P \to A \to 0.$$

For an inclusion $B \subset A$ of $C^*$-algebras we denote by $M(B,A)$ the corresponding mapping cone,

$$M(B,A) = \{ f \in C_0((0,1];A) : f(1) \in B \}.$$ 

Let $B$ be a $C^*$-subalgebra of $A$ consisting of elements commuting with $P$. Using the extension (2), we get a $G$-equivariant extension for the mapping cone

$$0 \to C_0((0,1), P\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{H}_F)P) \to M(PB, P(\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{H}_F) + \pi(A))P) \to M(B,A) \to 0.$$ 

In turn, this extension defines a class in $KK_1^G(M(B,A), C_0((0,1), P\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{H}_F)P))$. We will use $[\mathcal{D}]$ to denote the image of this class in $KK_0^G(M(B,A), F)$ under the Bott periodicity isomorphism:

$$KK_1^G(M(B,A), C_0((0,1), P\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{H}_F)P)) \xrightarrow{\simeq} KK_0^G(M(B,A), F).$$

2.2.2. Pairing of $[\mathcal{D}]$ with $K_0^G(M(B,A))$. Recall that a $K_0$-class of a mapping cone algebra $M(B,A)$ is given (after stabilization) by a pair of paths of projections $p_t, q_t \in A^-$, $t \in [0,1]$ such that $p_0 = q_0$, $p_1, q_1 \in B^-$ and $p_1 - q_1 \in B$. Since this implies that $p_1$ and $q_1$ are Murray–von Neumann equivalent in $A^-$, such a class $[p_1] - [q_1]$ can be equivalently described by a partial isometry $v \in A^-$ satisfying $v^*v = p_1$ and $vv^* = q_1$, with $p_1$ and $q_1$ as above, see [32] for details.

We can then give the following index-type description of the pairing of $[\mathcal{D}]$ with $K_0^G(M(B,A))$. 

**Theorem 2.11.** Let \([v]\) be a class in \(K^G_0(M(B,A))\) represented by a partial isometry in \((A^* \otimes B(\mathcal{H}))^G\), where \(\mathcal{H}\) carries a finite dimensional representation of \(G\) and \(v^*v, vv^*\) are in \((B^* \otimes B(\mathcal{H}))^G\). Then

\[
\langle [\mathcal{D}], [v] \rangle = -\text{Index}( (P \otimes 1)v(P \otimes 1) : v^*v(P\mathcal{H}_F \otimes \mathcal{H}) \to vv^*(P\mathcal{H}_F \otimes \mathcal{H}) ) \in K^G_0(F)
\]

**Proof.** This follows from the lemma below and the fact that the pairing of \([\mathcal{D}]\) with \(K^G_0(M(B,A))\) coincides with the boundary map \(\delta : K^G_*(M(B,A)) \to K^G_{*+1}(C_0((0,1), F))\) in the six term exact sequence of the extension (3).

**Lemma 2.12.** Let \(F\) be a unital separable C*-algebra, \(X\) a countably generated right Hilbert \(F\)-module. Assume \(P, p\) and \(q\) are projections in \(\mathcal{L}(X)\) such that \([P,p] = [P,q] = 0\). Assume also that \(v_t, 0 \leq t \leq 1\), is a continuous path of partial isometries in \(\mathcal{L}(X)\) such that \(p = v_0, p = v^*_tv_t\) for all \(t\), \([P, v_t] \in \mathcal{K}(X)\) for all \(t\), and \(q = v_1v_1^*\). Therefore the unitaries \(\exp(2\pi iPv_t^*P)\) are equal to 1 modulo \(\mathcal{K}(X)\), and equal to 1 for \(t = 0, 1\), hence they define a unitary \(V\) in \(C_0((0,1), \mathcal{K}(X))\). Then the class of \(V\) in \(K_0(F) = K_1(C_0((0,1), F))\) is equal to \(-\text{Index}(Pv_1P : pPX \to qPX)\).

**Proof.** Let us see first that the class of \(V\) depends only on \(v_1\). So assume that \(u_t\) is another path with the same properties and \(u_1 = v_1\). It defines a unitary \(U\). Consider

\[
w_t(s) = R^t_s \begin{pmatrix} v_t \sqrt{1 - s} & 0 \\ ut \sqrt{s} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{where } R^t_s = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\pi s}{2} & \sin \frac{\pi s}{2} \\ -\sin \frac{\pi s}{2} & \cos \frac{\pi s}{2} \end{pmatrix}.
\]

Then \(w_t(s)\) is a partial isometry for all \(s\) and \(t\), \(w_t(0) = \begin{pmatrix} v_t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, w_t(1) = \begin{pmatrix} u_t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\). Since \(w_0(s)w_0(s)^*\) and \(v_1(s)w_1(s)^*\) commute with \(P_2 := P \oplus P\), the unitaries \(W_t\) defined by the paths

\[
(\exp(2\pi iP_2w_t(s)^*P_2))_t
\]

belong to \(C_0((0,1), \mathcal{K}(X \oplus X))\) and connect \(\begin{pmatrix} V & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\) to \(\begin{pmatrix} U & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\) as \(s\) varies from 0 to 1.

In particular, instead of the original path we can consider the path

\[
u_t = R^t_0 \begin{pmatrix} p\sqrt{1 - t} & 0 \\ v_1\sqrt{t} & 0 \end{pmatrix}.
\]

Assume \(x := Pv_1P : pPX \to qPX\) is a regular Fredholm operator. Let \(p_0X\) and \(q_0X\) be its kernel and cokernel, respectively, and put \(p_1 = pP - p_0, q_1 = qP - q_0\). Then we have

\[
P_2u_tu_t^*P_2 = R_t \begin{pmatrix} pP(1-t) & x^* \sqrt{i(1-t)} \\ x\sqrt{i(1-t)} & qPt \end{pmatrix} R_t^*
\]

\[
= R_t \begin{pmatrix} p_0(1-t) & 0 \\ 0 & q_0t \end{pmatrix} R_t^* + R_t \begin{pmatrix} p_1(1-t) & x^* \sqrt{i(1-t)} \\ x\sqrt{i(1-t)} & q_1t \end{pmatrix} R_t^*.
\]
Since \( x \) is an isomorphism between \( p_1 X \) and \( q_1 X \) and a partial isometry modulo compacts, the polar decomposition \( x = w|x| \) is well-defined, \( w^* w = p_1, \, w w^* = q_1 \), and \( |x| = p_1 \) modulo compacts. Using the straight line homotopy between \( |x| \) and \( p_1 \), we can replace path (5) by the homotopic path with \( w \) instead of \( x \). But then the second summand in (5) becomes a projection orthogonal to the first summand, hence it does not contribute to the exponent. Thus it remains to understand the class of the unitary defined by the path

\[
\exp\left(2\pi i R_t \begin{pmatrix} p_0(1-t) & 0 \\ 0 & q_0 t \end{pmatrix} R_t^*\right),
\]

which is clearly homotopic to the path

\[
\exp\left(2\pi i \begin{pmatrix} p_0(1-t) & 0 \\ 0 & q_0 t \end{pmatrix}\right).
\]

The class in \( K_0(\mathcal{K}(X)) \cong K_1(C_0((0, 1), \mathcal{K}(X))) \) defined by this path is \([q_0] - [p_0] \).

Turning to the case when \( x = P v_1 P \) is not regular, observe that we can replace \( pP \) and \( qP \) by \( pP + r \) and \( qP + r \), where \( r \) is any compact projection orthogonal to \( pP \) and \( qP \), since the class of the path \( \exp\left(2\pi i \begin{pmatrix} -rt & 0 \\ 0 & rt \end{pmatrix}\right) \) in \( K_0(\mathcal{K}(X)) \cong K_1(C_0((0, 1), \mathcal{K}(X))) \) is zero. Furthermore, any compact perturbation of \( x \) on the right-hand side of (4) leads to a homotopic path of unitaries. It follows that if \( y : pPX \oplus F^n \to qPX \oplus F^n \) is a regular Fredholm operator with \( qP y P P = P v_1 P \) then the path \( \exp(2\pi i P_2 u_1 P_1) \) defines the same class as the path

\[
\exp\left(2\pi i R_t \begin{pmatrix} (pP + r)(1-t) & 0 \\ 0 & (qP + r)t \end{pmatrix} \right),
\]

where \( r \) is the projection \( X \oplus F^n \to F^n \). The same computation as in the regular case shows that this class equals \(-\text{Index}(y)\), which is \(-\text{Index}(P v_1 P : pPX \to qPX)\) by definition. \(\square\)

**2.2.3. The case of a circle action.** In the particular case of this paper we therefore obtain a class \([\mathcal{D}] \in KK_T(M, F)\), where \( M = M(F, A) \). The pairing of \([\mathcal{D}]\) with \( K_T^+(M) \) defines a map \( K_T^+(M) \to K_T^+(F) \), which we denote by \( \text{Index}_\mathcal{D} \).

**Remarks 2.13.** The C*-algebra analogue of the Atiyah–Patodi–Singer (APS) theory developed in [9] provides another lifting of \((X, \mathcal{D})\) to a class in \( KK_T(M, F) \). In the case when both \( A \) and \( F \) are in the UCT-class, it coincides with the lifting \([\mathcal{D}]\) constructed above. We conjecture that the two classes always coincide.

Let us also make a few remarks about the equivariant K-theory. The group \( K_T^+(M) \) is a module over the representation ring of \( T \), which we identify with the ring \( R_T = \mathbb{Z}[\chi, \chi^{-1}]\) of Laurent polynomials with integral coefficients; therefore \( \chi^n \) denotes the one-dimensional representation \( t \mapsto e^{int} \). For a \( T \)-module \( \mathcal{H} \) we denote by \( \mathcal{H}[n] \) the module with the same underlying space but with the action tensored with \( \chi^n \). Now in terms of partial isometries, the \( \mathcal{R}_T \)-module structure on \( K_T^+(M) \) is described as follows: if \( v \in (A^- \otimes \mathcal{R}(\mathcal{H}))^T \) then \( \chi[v] \) is the class of the partial isometry \( v \) considered as an element of \((A^- \otimes \mathcal{R}(\mathcal{H}[1]))^T \). Furthermore, since the action of \( T \) on \( F \) is trivial, we have \( K_T^+(F) = K_0(F) \otimes \mathcal{R}_T = K_0(F)[\chi, \chi^{-1}]\).
3. Analytic interlude—dual weights

A KMS weight provides some analytic tools that we now explain.

**Definition 3.1.** A weight \( \phi \) on a \( C^* \)-algebra \( A \) is \((\sigma, \beta)\)-KMS weight (KMS\(_\beta \) weight for short) if \( \phi \) is a semifinite, norm lower semicontinuous, \( \sigma \)-invariant weight such that \( \phi(aa^*) = \phi(\sigma_{\beta/2}(a)^* \sigma_{\beta/2}(a)) \) for all \( a \in \text{dom}(\sigma_{\beta/2}) \).

Here \( \text{dom}(\sigma_{\beta/2}) \) consists of all elements \( a \in A \) such that \( t \mapsto \sigma_t(a) \) extends to a continuous function from \( 0 \leq \Im(t) \leq \beta/2 \) which is analytic in the open strip. We will assume throughout the rest of the paper that \( \phi \) is a faithful KMS\(_\beta \) weight on \( A \). Introduce the notation

\[
\text{dom}(\phi)_+ = \{ a \in A_+ : \phi(a) < \infty \}, \quad \text{dom}(\phi)^{1/2} = \{ a \in A : a^*a \in \text{dom}(\phi)_+ \},
\]

and extend \( \phi \) to a linear functional on \( \text{dom}(\phi) \). Recall that we defined a conditional expectation \( \mathcal{E} : A \to F \).

The weight \( \phi|_F \) is a norm lower semicontinuous semifinite trace. We will sometimes denote it by \( \tau \). Then \( \phi = \tau \circ \mathcal{E} \), as \( \phi \) is assumed to be \( \sigma \)-invariant.

The GNS construction yields a Hilbert space \( \mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_\phi \), and a map

\[
\Lambda : \text{dom}(\phi)^{1/2} \to \mathcal{H}
\]

with dense image and \( \langle \Lambda(a), \Lambda(b) \rangle = \phi(a^*b) \), where \( \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \) is the inner product. In fact, \( \Lambda(\text{dom}(\phi)^{1/2} \cap (\text{dom}(\phi)^{1/2})^\ast) \) is a left Hilbert algebra. The algebra \( A \) is represented on \( \mathcal{H} \) as left multiplication operators, \( a\Lambda(b) = \Lambda(ab) \), and the weight \( \phi \) extends to a normal semifinite faithful weight on the von Neumann algebra \( \pi(A)^\sigma \). We have \( \sigma_1^\phi = \sigma_{-\beta t} \) on \( A \), [24].

Consider the space \( \mathcal{H}_\tau \) of the GNS-representation of the trace \( \tau \) on \( F \); then \( \mathcal{H} \) can be identified with \( X \otimes_F \mathcal{H}_\tau \) via the map \( a \otimes \Lambda_\tau(f) \mapsto \Lambda_\phi(af) \). It follows that the action of \( A \) on \( \mathcal{H} \) extends to a representation of \( \mathcal{L}(X) \) on \( \mathcal{H} \). Denote by \( \mathcal{N} \) the von Neumann algebra generated by \( \mathcal{L}(X) \) in \( B(\mathcal{H}) \).

### 3.1. Dual weights.

Assume a compact group \( G \) acts on a von Neumann algebra \( \mathcal{L} \). Recall that the action is called saturated if the central support \( z(p_0) \) of the projection \( p_0 := \int \lambda_g \, dg \in \mathcal{L} \rtimes G \) is equal to 1. Since \( \lambda_g p_0 = p_0 \lambda_g = p_0 \), the weak operator closure of \( \mathcal{L} p_0 \mathcal{L} \) in \( \mathcal{L} \rtimes G \) is an ideal, and the action is saturated if and only if this ideal coincides with \( \mathcal{L} \rtimes G \).

Fix a \( G \)-invariant semifinite normal faithful weight \( \phi \). We have a canonical representation of \( G \) on \( \mathcal{H}_\phi \), \( g \mapsto u_g, u_g \Lambda(a) = \Lambda(\lambda_g(a)) \) for \( a \in \mathcal{L} \).

**Proposition 3.2.** The covariant representation of \( (\mathcal{L}, G) \) on \( \mathcal{H}_\phi \) extends to a normal representation of \( \mathcal{L} \rtimes G \) on \( \mathcal{H}_\phi \). The kernel of this representation is \( (\mathcal{L} \rtimes G)(1 - z(p_0)) \).

In particular, the representation is faithful if and only if the action is saturated.
These results are not new but, for the lack of ready reference, we will include the proofs.

Proof. As usual we represent $\mathcal{L} \rtimes G$ on $L^2(G, \mathcal{H}_\phi)$ so that $\lambda_g$ are the operators of left translations and

$$ (\pi(a)\xi)(g) = \pi_g^{-1}(a)\xi(g). $$

Define an isometry $v: \mathcal{H}_\phi \to L^2(G, \mathcal{H}_\phi)$ by

$$ (v\xi)(g) = u^*_g \xi. $$

Then

$$ vu_g \xi = \lambda_g v \xi \quad \text{and} \quad va \xi = \pi(a)v \xi. $$

It follows that $v\mathcal{H}_\phi$ is an $\mathcal{L} \rtimes G$-invariant subspace of $L^2(G, \mathcal{H}_\phi)$, so that $x \mapsto v^*xv$ is the required normal representation $\Pi$ of $\mathcal{L} \rtimes G$ on $\mathcal{H}_\phi$.

To understand its kernel consider the right Hilbert $\mathcal{L}^G$-module $X$ obtained by completing $\mathcal{L}$ with respect to the norm

$$ \|a\| = \|\mathcal{E}(a^*a)\|^{1/2}, $$

where $\mathcal{E}: \mathcal{L} \to \mathcal{L}^G$ is the canonical conditional expectation. Denote by $\psi$ the restriction of $\phi$ to $\mathcal{L}^G$. Identifying $\mathcal{H}_\phi$ with $X \otimes_{\mathcal{F}_0} \mathcal{H}_\phi$, we see that $\mathcal{L}(X)$ acts on $\mathcal{H}_\phi$. Since $u_g \in \mathcal{L}(X)$, we conclude that $\Pi(\mathcal{L} \rtimes G) \subset \mathcal{L}(X)^''$. On the other hand, using that $\Pi(p_0) = \int\! u_g dg$ is the projection defined by $\mathcal{E}: \mathcal{L} \to \mathcal{L}^G$, we have

$$ \Pi(ap_0b^*) = \Theta_{a,b} \quad \text{for } a, b \in \mathcal{L}. $$

Since $\mathcal{H}(X)$ is strictly dense in $\mathcal{L}(X)$, we see that $\Pi(\mathcal{L}p_0\mathcal{L})$ is weakly operator dense in $\Pi(\mathcal{L} \rtimes G)$. In particular, $\Pi(z(p_0)) = 1$. In other words, if $z$ is the central projection such that $(\mathcal{L} \rtimes G)z$ is the kernel of $\Pi$, then $z \geq 1 - z(p_0)$. If $z + 1 - z(p_0)$ then $x := zp_0 + 0$. We have $p_0(\mathcal{L} \rtimes G)p_0 = \mathcal{L}^G p_0$. Thus $x \in \mathcal{L}^G p_0$, $x \not= 0$ and $\Pi(x) = 0$. But this is impossible since, $\Pi(ap_0) = a$ on $\mathcal{H}_\phi \subset \mathcal{H}_\phi$ for any $a \in \mathcal{L}^G$. $\square$

Remarks 3.3. Using the one-to-one correspondence between ideals of Morita equivalent algebras, one can modify the last part of the above argument to show that if we have a $C^*$-dynamical system $(A, G)$ and a covariant representation on a Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}$ such that the representation of $A^G$ on $\mathcal{H}^G$ is faithful, then the restriction of the representation of $A \rtimes G$ on $\mathcal{H}$ to the ideal $A p_0 A$ is faithful. In particular, if the action is saturated in the $C^*$-sense, then the representation of $A \rtimes G$ is faithful (assuming faithfulness of $A^G$ on $\mathcal{H}^G$).

Consider now the dual weight $\hat{\phi}$ on $\mathcal{L} \rtimes G$,

$$ \hat{\phi}\left( \int\! a_g \lambda_g \, dg \right) = \phi(a_e). $$
By restricting it to $\mathcal{F}p_0\mathcal{F} = (\mathcal{L} \rtimes G)z(p_0) \cong \Pi(\mathcal{L} \rtimes G) = \mathcal{L}(X)^\prime\prime$ we get a normal semifinite faithful weight $\phi_\gamma$ on $\mathcal{L}(X)^\prime\prime$ such that

$$\phi_\gamma(\Theta_{a,a}) = \hat{\phi}(ap_0a^*) = \phi(aa^*).$$

### 3.2. The modular spectral triple.

Turning to our case $G = \mathbb{T} = \mathbb{R}/2\pi\mathbb{Z}$, $\mathcal{L} = \pi_\phi(A)^\prime\prime$, we get a weight $\phi_\gamma$ on $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{L}(X)^\prime\prime \subset B(\mathcal{H})$. Denote by $\mathcal{A}$ the algebra consisting of finite sums of $\sigma$-homogeneous elements in the domain $\text{dom}(\phi)$ of $\phi$.

**Definition 3.4.** The data $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{N}, \phi_\gamma)$ will be called the modular spectral triple for $(A, \sigma, \phi)$.

It will provide us with a way to compute the spectral flow from $v^*\mathcal{D}$ and $v\mathcal{D}v^*$ with respect to the trace $\phi_\gamma$ on $\mathcal{M} := \mathcal{N}^\sigma$ for appropriate partial isometries in $\mathcal{A}$.

By construction, for $f \in F$, $f \geq 0$, we have

$$(6) \quad \phi_\gamma(f\delta_0) = \tau(f).$$

More generally, we get the following inequality.

**Lemma 3.5.** For all $f \in F$, $f \geq 0$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ we have

$$\phi_\gamma(f\delta_k) \leq \tau(f),$$

and equality holds if $A$ has full spectral subspaces. In particular, we have

$$f(1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{-1/2} \in \mathcal{L}^{(1, \infty)}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_\gamma) \text{ if } f \in \mathcal{F} := \text{dom}(\phi) \cap F.$$

**Proof.** If we identify $\mathcal{L} \rtimes \mathbb{T}$ with its image in $B(\mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{L}^2(\mathbb{T}))$, then the preimage of $f\delta_k$ under the representation $\Pi$ (from the proof of Proposition 3.2) contains the element $f \otimes p_k$, where $p_k$ is the projection onto the one-dimensional space spanned by $e^{-ikt}$. Since $\hat{\phi}$ is the restriction of $\phi \otimes \text{Tr}$ to $\mathcal{L} \rtimes \mathbb{T}$, the inequality follows. Furthermore, if $A$ has full spectral subspaces then the action of $\mathbb{T}$ is saturated, so the representation $\Pi$ is faithful and equality holds. □

Since the modular group of $\hat{\phi}$ is inner by construction, $\hat{\phi}$ can be modified to a trace, called the dual trace. In addition to the weight $\phi_\gamma$ it will be convenient to consider the trace on $\mathcal{N}$ obtained by restricting this dual trace. Explicitly, the modular group of $\phi_\gamma$ is $\text{Ad} e^{-i\beta_\gamma}$, so

$$\text{Tr}_\phi := \phi_\gamma(e^{\beta_\gamma/2} \cdot e^{\beta_\gamma/2})$$

is a trace, and

$$\text{Tr}_\phi(\Theta_{a,a}) = \phi_\gamma(e^{\beta_\gamma/2} \Theta_{a,a} e^{\beta_\gamma/2}) = \phi_\gamma(\Theta_{\sigma_{1/2}^\phi(a),\sigma_{1/2}^\phi(a)}) = \phi(\sigma_{1/2}^\phi(a) \sigma_{1/2}^\phi(a)^*) = \phi(aa^*).$$

**Remarks 3.6.** Therefore $\text{Tr}_\phi$ is the normal extension to $\mathcal{L}(X)^\prime\prime$ of the trace on $\mathcal{L}(X)$ induced from $\phi|_F$, see [26]. Yet another way of constructing $\text{Tr}_\phi$ is to say that $\mathcal{N}$ is given
by the basic construction associated with the conditional expectation $\mathcal{E}$, while $\text{Tr}_\phi$ is the canonical trace on $\mathcal{N}$ defined by the trace $\phi|_F$, [31].

4. Modular index pairing

4.1. Modular $K_1$. Recall the notion of spectral flow, see e.g. [3] for details. According to Section 6 of that paper, if $\mathcal{N}$ is a semifinite von Neumann algebra with faithful normal semifinite trace $\tau$ and $\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{D}_2$ are closed self-adjoint operators affiliated with $\mathcal{N}$ which differ by a bounded operator and whose spectral projections $P_1 = \chi_{[0, +\infty)}(\mathcal{D}_1)$ and $P_2 = \chi_{[0, +\infty)}(\mathcal{D}_2)$ are such that the operator $P_1 P_2 \in \mathcal{N}$ is Breuer–Fredholm, then the spectral flow is defined by

$$\text{sf}(\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{D}_2) = \text{Index}_\tau(P_1 P_2).$$

In the case when $P_1$ and $P_2$ are finite we clearly have $\text{sf}(\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{D}_2) = \tau(P_2) - \tau(P_1)$.

Consider now the modular spectral triple $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{N}, \phi_\mathcal{D})$ defined in the previous section. We would like to obtain an analytic formula for the spectral flow from $\mathcal{D}$ to $u \mathcal{D} u^*$ with respect to $\phi_\mathcal{D} \otimes \text{Tr}$, where $u$ is a unitary in $\mathcal{A}$. However, just to define it we need conditions which guarantee that the operator $\mathcal{D} - u \mathcal{D} u^*$ belongs to $\mathcal{M}$. This motivates the following definition, which is essentially from [10], but is slightly modified and extended to adapt to our current considerations.

**Definition 4.1.** A partial isometry in $\mathcal{A}^-$ is modular if $v \sigma_t(v^*)$ and $v^* \sigma_t(v)$ are in $(\mathcal{A}^-)^\sigma$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$. By a modular partial isometry over $\mathcal{A}$ we mean a modular partial isometry in $\text{Mat}_n(\mathcal{A}^-) = \mathcal{A}^- \otimes \text{Mat}_n(\mathbb{C})$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$ with respect to the action $\sigma \otimes t$.

In [10] only modular unitaries were considered. Observe that every modular partial isometry $v$ over $\mathcal{A}$ defines a modular unitary by

$$u_v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - v^* v & v^* \\ v & 1 - vv^* \end{pmatrix}.$$

Define the modular $K_1$ group as follows.

**Definition 4.2.** Let $K_1(\mathcal{A}, \sigma)$ be the abelian group with one generator $[v]$ for each partial isometry $v$ over $\mathcal{A}$ satisfying the modular condition and with the following relations:

1) $[v] = 0$ if $v$ is over $F$.

2) $[v] + [w] = [v \oplus w]$.

3) If $v, t \in [0, 1]$, is a continuous path of modular partial isometries in $\text{Mat}_n(\mathcal{A}^-)$ then $[v_0] = [v_1]$.

**Remarks 4.3.** It is easy to show that $v \oplus w \sim w \oplus v$, see [10], however the inverse of $[v]$ is not $[v^*]$ in general. Equivalently, even though $u_v$ is a self-adjoint unitary and hence is
homotopic to the identity, such a homotopy cannot always be chosen to consist of modular unitaries.

Observe that \( \sigma \)-homogeneous partial isometries are modular. It turns out that they generate the whole group \( K_1(A, \sigma) \). We need some preparation to prove this.

**Lemma 4.4.** A unitary \( u \in A^\sim \) is modular if and only if there exists a self-adjoint element \( a \in F^\sim \) such that \( uu^* \in F^\sim \) and \( \sigma_t(u) = ue^{ita} \) for \( t \in \mathbb{R} \).

**Proof.** Put \( u_t = u^* \sigma_t(u) \). Then
\[
    u_{t+s} = u^* \sigma_{t+s}(u) = u^* \sigma_t(u) \sigma_s(u) = u_t u_s.
\]
Thus \( \{u_t\}_t \) is a norm-continuous one-parameter group of unitary operators in \( F^\sim \). Hence there exists a self-adjoint element \( a \in F^\sim \) such that \( u_t = e^{ita} \). Therefore
\[
    \sigma_t(u) = uu^* = e^{ita} u.
\]
Since \( u \) is modular, the second equality implies that \( uu^* \in F^\sim \). The converse is obvious. \( \square \)

For an element \( x \in \text{Mat}_n(A^\sim) \) we denote by \( x_k \) the spectral component of \( x \) with respect to \( \sigma \otimes \iota \), so \( (\sigma_\iota \otimes \iota)(x_k) = e^{ikt} x_k \).

**Lemma 4.5.** A partial isometry \( v \in \text{Mat}_n(A^\sim) \) is modular if and only if the elements \( v_k \) are partial isometries which are zero for all but a finite number of \( k \)'s and the source projections \( v_k^* v_k \), \( k \in \mathbb{Z} \), as well as the range projections \( v_k v_k^* \), \( k \in \mathbb{Z} \), are mutually orthogonal.

**Proof.** Consider the modular unitary \( u = u_v \). If \( \sigma_t(u) = uu^* \) with \( a \) as in Lemma 4.4 (but now \( a \in \text{Mat}_2n(F^\sim) \)), then \( u = e^{2ita} \). Hence the spectrum of \( a \) is a finite subset of \( \mathbb{Z} \). Let \( p_k \) be the spectral projection of \( a \) corresponding to \( k \in \mathbb{Z} \). Then \( u_k = up_k \), and hence the partial isometries \( u_k \) have mutually orthogonal sources and ranges. We clearly have
\[
    u_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - vv^* & v_0^* \\ v_0 & 1 - vv^* \end{pmatrix}, \quad u_k = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & v_k^* \\ v_k & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{for } k \neq 0.
\]
This implies that \( v_k = 0 \) for all but a finite number of \( k \), and the elements \( v_k \), \( k \neq 0 \), are partial isometries with mutually orthogonal sources and ranges. Consider \( w = \sum_{k \neq 0} v_k \). Then \( w \) is a partial isometry and \( ww^* = \sum_{k \neq 0} v_k v_k^* \), \( w^*w = \sum_{k \neq 0} v_k^* v_k \). Since
\[
    vv^* = v_0^* v_0 + w^* w + \sum_{k \neq 0} (v_0^* v_k + v_k^* v_0)
\]
is invariant, we get \( vv^* = v_0^* v_0 + w^* w \). Since \( vv^* \) and \( w^* w \) are projections, it follows that \( v_0^* v_0 \) is a projection orthogonal to \( w^* w \). In other words, \( v_0 \) is a partial isometry with the source projection orthogonal to \( v_0^* v_k \), \( k \neq 0 \). Similarly one checks that the projections \( v_0^* v_0 \) and \( v_k v_k^* \), \( k \neq 0 \), are orthogonal.

The converse statement is straightforward. \( \square \)
Corollary 4.6. The group $K_1(A, \sigma)$ is generated by the classes of homogeneous partial isometries.

Proof. It suffices to observe that if $v$ and $w$ are modular partial isometries such that $v^*wv^*w = vv^*ww^* = 0$, then $[v + w] = [v] + [w]$. Indeed, if $R_t = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & \sin t \\ -\sin t & \cos t \end{pmatrix}$, then

$$v_t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - wv^* & 0 \\ 0 & 1 - wv^* \end{pmatrix} + R_t wv^*$$

is a modular homotopy from $\begin{pmatrix} v + w & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ to $\begin{pmatrix} v & 0 \\ 0 & w \end{pmatrix}$. □

Our next goal is to relate the group $K_1(A, \sigma)$ to $K_0^\mathbb{T}(M(F, A))$.

Recall that if $\mathcal{H}$ is a finite dimensional Hilbert space considered with the trivial $\mathbb{T}$-module structure, we denote by $\mathcal{H}[n]$ the same space with the representation $t \mapsto e^{int}$. Assume $v \in A^* \otimes \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$ is a partial isometry such that $v \in A^* \otimes \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$, so $(\sigma_t \otimes t)(v) = e^{int}v$, then the partial isometry

$$w_v = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & v \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in A^* \otimes \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H} \oplus \mathcal{H}[n])$$

is $\mathbb{T}$-invariant, so it defines an element of $K_0^\mathbb{T}(M)$. Sometimes we shall denote the class $[w_v] \in K_0^\mathbb{T}(M)$ by $\ll v \gg$. Note that if $n = 0$ and so $v$ itself represents an element of $K_0^\mathbb{T}(M)$, there is no ambiguity in this notation as

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & v \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

is homotopic to $\begin{pmatrix} v & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, and moreover, the class of $v$ can easily be shown to be zero, see [32], Lemma 2.2(v).

Proposition 4.7. The map

$$v \mapsto \sum_k \ll v_k \gg \in K_0^\mathbb{T}(M)$$

defined on modular partial isometries gives a homomorphism $T : K_1(A, \sigma) \to K_0^\mathbb{T}(M)$.

Proof. Since homotopic elements have homotopic spectral components, it is clear that the images of homotopic modular partial isometries coincide. It follows that we have a well-defined homomorphism $T : K_1(A, \sigma) \to K_0^\mathbb{T}(M)$; in fact, for each $k$ the map $[u] \mapsto \ll u_k \gg$ is a homomorphism. □

This homomorphism makes it clear why $-v \neq [v^*]$ in $K_1(A, \sigma)$ in general. Indeed, observe first that in the group $K_0^\mathbb{T}(M)$ we do have $-w = [w^*]$, basically because $u_w$ is an invariant self-adjoint unitary, hence there is a homotopy from $u_w$ to 1 consisting of
Then the operator \( P \) is modular. Write \( v \) for \( \sigma \otimes i \) and \( Q \) for \( Q \otimes 1 \). Since \( \mathcal{M} = \mathcal{N}^\sigma \), we need to show that \( vQv^* \) is \( \tilde{\sigma} \)-invariant. We have
\[
\tilde{\sigma}(vQv^*) = \tilde{\sigma}(v)\tilde{Q}\tilde{\sigma}(v^*) = vv^*\tilde{\sigma}(v)\tilde{Q}\tilde{\sigma}(v^*) = v\tilde{Q}v^*\tilde{\sigma}(v)\tilde{\sigma}(v^*) = v\tilde{Q}v^*.
\]
A similar argument shows that \( v^*\tilde{Q}v \) is invariant.

On the other hand, if
\[
v\tilde{Q}v^* = \tilde{\sigma}(v)\tilde{Q}v^* = \tilde{\sigma}(v)\tilde{Q}\tilde{\sigma}(v^*),
\]
then \( v^*\tilde{\sigma}(v) \) commutes with \( \tilde{Q} = Q \otimes 1 \). If this is true for every spectral projection \( Q \) of the generator \( \mathcal{D} \) of \( \sigma \), then \( v^*\tilde{\sigma}(v) \) is \((\sigma \otimes i)\)-invariant. Similarly \( v\tilde{\sigma}(v^*) \) is invariant. Hence \( v \) is modular. \( \square \)

Next we show that the spectral flow is indeed well-defined for modular partial isometries.

**Lemma 4.9.** For a modular partial isometry \( v \in A^\sim \otimes \mathfrak{B}(\mathcal{K}) \) consider the projections
\[
P_1 = \chi_{[0, \infty)}(vv^*(\mathcal{D} \otimes 1)) \quad \text{and} \quad P_2 = \chi_{(0, \infty]}(v(\mathcal{D} \otimes 1)v^*).
\]
Then the operator \( P_1P_2 \in P_1(\mathcal{M} \otimes \mathfrak{B}(\mathcal{K}))P_2 \) is Breuer-Fredholm and
\[
sf_{\phi \otimes \text{Tr}}(vv^*(\mathcal{D} \otimes 1), v(\mathcal{D} \otimes 1)v^*)
= \sum_{k < 0} \sum_{k \leq n < 0} e^{-\beta n} (\text{Tr}_\phi \otimes \text{Tr})(v_kv^*_k(\mathcal{E}_n \otimes 1)) - \sum_{k > 0} \sum_{k \leq n < k} e^{-\beta n} (\text{Tr}_\phi \otimes \text{Tr})(v_kv^*_k(\mathcal{E}_n \otimes 1)).
\]

**Proof.** By Lemma 4.5 the element \( v \) is a finite sum of its homogeneous components \( v_k \) which are partial isometries with mutually orthogonal sources and ranges. The operators
$vv^*(\mathcal{D} \otimes 1)$ and $v(\mathcal{D} \otimes 1)v^*$ commute with $v_kv_k^*$ and

$$v_kv_k^*vv^*(\mathcal{D} \otimes 1) = v_kv_k^*(\mathcal{D} \otimes 1), \quad v_kv_k^*v(\mathcal{D} \otimes 1)v^* = v_k(\mathcal{D} \otimes 1)v_k^*.$$ 

This shows that without loss of generality we may assume that $v = v_k$. Furthermore, for $k = 0$ the operators coincide, so we just have to consider the case $k \neq 0$.

Let $P = \chi_{[0, +\infty)}(\mathcal{D}) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \mathcal{E}_n$. Since $vv^*$ and $v^*v$ commute with $\mathcal{D}$, we have

$$P_1 = 1 - vv^* + vv^*(P \otimes 1) \quad \text{and} \quad P_2 = 1 - vv^* + v(P \otimes 1)v^*.$$ 

But using homogeneity we can actually say much more and easily express these projections in terms of $vv^*$ and $\mathcal{E}_n$. Namely, as $v(\mathcal{E}_n \otimes 1) = (\mathcal{E}_{n+k} \otimes 1)v$, we have

$$(7) \quad v(P \otimes 1)v^* = \sum_{n \geq k} vv^*(\mathcal{E}_n \otimes 1).$$

With this information it is easy to show that $P_1, P_2$ is Breuer–Fredholm, since this is implied by $P_1 - P_2$ being compact in $\mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$. However from Equation (7) we have

$$P_1 - P_2 = \sum_{n=0}^{k-1} vv^*(\mathcal{E}_n \otimes 1), \quad k > 0, \quad P_1 - P_2 = -\sum_{n=k}^{\infty} vv^*(\mathcal{E}_n \otimes 1), \quad k < 0.$$ 

To finish the proof it therefore remains to show that for every $n$ the projection $vv^*(\mathcal{E}_n \otimes 1)$ has finite trace with respect to $\phi_\mathcal{D} \otimes \text{Tr}$. For the same reason as in Lemma 3.5 we have

$$e^{-\beta n}(\text{Tr}_\phi \otimes \text{Tr})(vv^*(\mathcal{E}_n \otimes 1)) = (\phi_\mathcal{D} \otimes \text{Tr})(vv^*(\mathcal{E}_n \otimes 1)) \leq (\tau \otimes \text{Tr})(vv^*).$$

Notice now that $v \in A \otimes \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$, since $v = v_k$ is homogeneous with $k \neq 0$. Hence the projection $vv^* \in F \otimes \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$ is in the domain of the semifinite trace $\tau \otimes \text{Tr}$ on $F \otimes \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$, since the latter domain contains the Pedersen ideal and, in particular, every projection. □

Observe that the above proof shows that if $v$ is a modular partial isometry then $v - v_0 \in A \otimes \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$. Notice also that if we have a continuous path of modular partial isometries then the corresponding projections $P_1$ and $P_2$ also form norm-continuous paths. It follows that the map

$$v \mapsto sf_{\phi_\mathcal{D}} \otimes \text{Tr}(vv^*(\mathcal{D} \otimes 1), v(\mathcal{D} \otimes 1)v^*)$$

defines a homomorphism $K_1(A, \sigma) \to \mathbb{R}$; this of course also follows from the explicit expression for the spectral flow. We call this homomorphism the modular index and denote it by $\text{Index}_{\phi_\mathcal{D}}$. The following theorem compares $\text{Index}_{\phi_\mathcal{D}}$ with our $K$-theoretic constructions.

**Theorem 4.10.** The modular index map $\text{Index}_{\phi_\mathcal{D}} : K_1(A, \sigma) \to \mathbb{R}$ is the composition of the maps

$$K_1(A, \sigma) \xrightarrow{[\sigma]} \sum_k \mathcal{E}_k \xrightarrow{\text{Index}_\phi} K_0^T(M) \xrightarrow{-} K_0^T(F) = K_0(F)[\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{I}^{-1}] \xrightarrow{\tau_*} \mathbb{R}[\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{I}^{-1}] \xrightarrow{\text{Ev}(e^{-\beta})} \mathbb{R},$$

where $\text{Ev}(e^{-\beta})$ is the evaluation at $\chi = e^{-\beta}$. 
Proof. This is a matter of bookkeeping. Let \( v = v_k \in A \otimes \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H}) \) be a homogeneous partial isometry, \( k \neq 0 \). Recall that \( \langle v \rangle \) is represented by

\[
w_v = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & v \\ v & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in A \otimes \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H} \oplus \mathcal{H}^*[k]).
\]

To compute \(-\text{Index}_{\phi}(w_v)\) first observe that the projection \( Q_n \) onto the \( \chi^n\)-homogeneous component of \( \mathcal{H} \otimes (\mathcal{H} \oplus \mathcal{H}^*[k]) \) is \( \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{E}_n & 0 \\ 0 & \mathcal{E}_{n-k} \end{pmatrix} \). Therefore by Theorem 2.11 we have, with \( P = \sum_{n \geq 0} \mathcal{E}_n \), that

\[
-\text{Index}_{\phi}(w_v) = \sum_n \left( [w^*_v w_v Q_n(P \otimes 1)] - [w^*_v w_v Q_n(P \otimes 1)] \right) \chi^n
\]

\[
= \sum_n \left( [v^* v(\mathcal{E}_{n-k} \otimes 1)] - [v^* v(\mathcal{E}_n \otimes 1)] \right) \chi^n.
\]

The projection \( v^* v(\mathcal{E}_{n-k} \otimes 1) = v^* (\mathcal{E}_n \otimes 1) v \) is equivalent to the projection \( v^* (\mathcal{E}_n \otimes 1) \). It follows that the \( n \)th summand in the above expression is nonzero only when \( n - k \) and \( n \) have different signs. More precisely, for \( k < 0 \) we get

\[
\sum_{k \leq n < 0} [v^* v(\mathcal{E}_{n-k} \otimes 1)] \chi^n = \sum_{k \leq n < 0} [v^* v(\mathcal{E}_n \otimes 1)] \chi^n,
\]

and for \( k > 0 \) we get

\[
- \sum_{0 \leq n < k} [v^* v(\mathcal{E}_n \otimes 1)] \chi^n.
\]

Since \( \tau_*([p]) = (\text{Tr}_\phi \otimes \text{Tr})(p) \) for projections \( p \in \mathcal{K}(X \otimes \mathcal{H}) \), we see that upon applying \( \tau_* \) and letting \( \chi = e^{-\beta} \) the above expressions coincide with those in Lemma 4.9. \( \Box \)

Remarks 4.11. The map \( K^T_0(M) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}[\chi, \chi^{-1}] \) obtained as the composition of \( \tau_* \) and \(-\text{Index}_{\phi} \), can be interpreted as the equivariant spectral flow from \( v^* v(\mathcal{D} \otimes 1) \) to \( v^* (\mathcal{D} \otimes 1) v^* \) with respect to the trace \( \text{Tr}_\phi \otimes \text{Tr} \), that is, it gives a Laurent polynomial with coefficients defined by the spectral flow of the restrictions of the operators to isotypic components of the circle action. Therefore the passage from the trace \( \text{Tr}_\phi \) on \( \mathcal{M} \) to the trace \( \phi_{\mathcal{D}} \) on \( \mathcal{M} \) corresponds to evaluating the equivariant spectral flow at \( \chi = e^{-\beta} \) instead of \( \chi = 1 \).

The equivariant spectral flow can be shown to be defined without the SSA (which is needed to define \( \phi_{\mathcal{D}} \)), but this requires some work.

5. The analytic index from spectral flow

5.1. The residue formula for one-summable semifinite flow. Our method of computing numerical invariants from KMS states exploits semifinite spectral flow and so we need to review the spectral flow formula of \([7]\). There are two versions of this formula in the unbounded setting, one for \( \theta \)-summable spectral triples, and the other for finitely summable triples. It is the latter that we will want to use. First we quote \([7]\), Corollary 8.11.
Proposition 5.1. Let $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{D}_0)$ be an odd unbounded \( \theta \)-summable semifinite spectral triple relative to $(\mathcal{M}, \tau)$, where \( \tau \) is a faithful semifinite normal trace on \( \mathcal{M} \). For any \( \varepsilon > 0 \) we define a one-form \( \alpha^\varepsilon \) on the affine space \( \mathcal{M}_0 = \mathcal{D}_0 + \mathcal{M}_{sa} \) by

\[
\alpha^\varepsilon(A) = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\pi}} \tau(A e^{-t \mathcal{D}^2})
\]

for \( \mathcal{D} \in \mathcal{M}_0 \) and \( A \in T_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathcal{M}_0) = \mathcal{M}_{sa} \) (here \( T_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathcal{M}_0) \) is the tangent space to \( \mathcal{M}_0 \) at \( \mathcal{D} \)). Then the integral of \( \alpha^\varepsilon \) is independent of the piecewise \( C^1 \) path in \( \mathcal{M}_0 \) and if \( \{ \mathcal{D}_t = \mathcal{D}_a + t \mathcal{A}_t \}_{t \in [a, b]} \) is any piecewise \( C^1 \) path in \( \mathcal{M}_0 \) joining \( \mathcal{D}_a \) and \( \mathcal{D}_b \) then

\[
\text{sf}(\mathcal{D}_a, \mathcal{D}_b) = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\pi}} \int_a^b \tau(D_t e^{-t \mathcal{D}^2}) \, dt + \frac{1}{2} \eta^\varepsilon(\mathcal{D}_b) - \frac{1}{2} \eta^\varepsilon(\mathcal{D}_a) + \frac{1}{2} \tau([\ker(\mathcal{D}_b)] - [\ker(\mathcal{D}_a)]).
\]

Here the truncated eta invariant is given for \( \varepsilon > 0 \) by

\[
\eta^\varepsilon(\mathcal{D}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi \varepsilon}} \int_0^\infty \tau(e^{-t \mathcal{D}^2}) t^{-1/2} \, dt.
\]

We want to employ this formula in a finitely summable setting, so we need to Laplace transform the various terms appearing in the formula. In fact we were able in [14] to translate the formula in [7] for the spectral flow into a residue type formula. The importance of such a formula lies in the drastic simplification of computations, since we may throw away terms that are holomorphic in a neighborhood of the point where we take a residue.

Lemma 5.2. Let \( \mathcal{D} \) be a self-adjoint operator on the Hilbert space \( \mathcal{H} \), affiliated to the semifinite von Neumann algebra \( \mathcal{M} \). Suppose that for a fixed faithful, normal, semifinite trace \( \tau \) on \( \mathcal{M} \) we have

\[
(1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{-1/2} \in \mathcal{L}^{(p, \infty)}(\mathcal{M}, \tau), \quad p \geq 1.
\]

Then the Laplace transform of \( \eta^\varepsilon(\mathcal{D}) \), the eta invariant of \( \mathcal{D} \), is given by \( \frac{1}{C_r} \eta_{\mathcal{D}}(r) \) where

\[
\eta_{\mathcal{D}}(r) = \int_1^\infty \tau(\mathcal{D}(1 + s \mathcal{D}^2)^{-r}) s^{-1/2} \, ds, \quad \Re(r) > 1/2 + p/2.
\]

Proof. We need to Laplace transform the ‘\( \theta \) summable formula’ for the truncated \( \eta \) invariant:

\[
\eta^\varepsilon(\mathcal{D}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi \varepsilon}} \int_0^\infty \tau(e^{-t \mathcal{D}^2}) t^{-1/2} \, dt.
\]
This integral converges for all \( \varepsilon > 0 \). First we rewrite the formula as

\[
\eta_{s}(D) = \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \tau(D e^{-\pi s^2}) s^{-1/2} ds.
\]

Using

\[
1 = \frac{1}{\Gamma(r - 1/2)} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{r-3/2} e^{-\varepsilon} d\varepsilon
\]

for \( \Re(r) > p/2 + 1/2 \), the Laplace transform of \( \eta_{s}(D) \) is

\[
(8) \quad \frac{1}{C_{r}} \eta_{s}(r) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma(r - 1/2)} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{r-1} e^{-\varepsilon} \int_{1}^{\infty} \tau(D e^{-\pi s^2}) s^{-1/2} ds d\varepsilon
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma(r - 1/2)} \int_{1}^{\infty} s^{-1/2} \tau \left( \frac{D}{r} e^{-1-\pi s^2} \right) ds
\]

\[
= \frac{\Gamma(r)}{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma(r - 1/2)} \int_{1}^{\infty} s^{-1/2} (D(1+sD^2)^{-r}) ds. \quad \Box
\]

For our final formula we restrict to \( p = 1 \), which is the case of interest in this paper.

**Proposition 5.3.** Let \( D_a \) be a self-adjoint densely defined unbounded operator on the Hilbert space \( \mathcal{H} \), affiliated to the semifinite von Neumann algebra \( \mathcal{M} \). Suppose that for a fixed faithful, normal, semifinite trace \( \tau \) on \( \mathcal{M} \) we have \((1 + D_{a}^{2})^{-1/2} \in \mathcal{L}^{1, \infty}(\mathcal{M}, \tau)\). Let \( D_b \) differ from \( D_a \) by a bounded self-adjoint operator in \( \mathcal{M} \). Then for any piecewise \( C^{1} \) path \( \{ D_t = D_a + A_t \} \), \( t \in [a, b] \) in \( \mathcal{M}_0 = \mathcal{M}_a + \mathcal{M}_a \) joining \( D_a \) and \( D_b \), the spectral flow \( sf_{t}(D_a, D_b) \) is given by the formula

\[
(9) \quad \text{Res}_{r=1/2} C_{r} sf_{t}(D_a, D_b) = \text{Res}_{r=1/2} \left( \frac{b}{a} \int_{a}^{b} \tau(D_t(1 + D_t^2)^{-r}) dt + \frac{1}{2} (\eta_{D_b}(r) - \eta_{D_a}(r)) \right)
\]

\[
+ \frac{1}{2} \left( \tau(P_{\ker D_b}) - \tau(P_{\ker D_a}) \right),
\]

where \( \eta_{D}(r) = \int_{1}^{\infty} \tau(D(1+sD^2)^{-r}) s^{-1/2} ds \), \( \Re(r) > 1 \). The meaning of (9) is that the function of \( r \) on the right-hand side has a meromorphic continuation to a neighborhood of \( r = 1/2 \) with a simple pole at \( r = 1/2 \) where we take the residue.

**Proof.** We apply the Laplace transform to the general spectral flow formula. The computation of the Laplace transform of the eta invariants is above, and the Laplace transform of the other integral is in [7]. The existence of the residue follows from the equality, for \( \Re(r) \) large,

\[
C_{r} sf_{t}(D_a, D_b) = \int_{a}^{b} \tau(D_t(1 + D_t^2)^{-r}) dt + \frac{1}{2} (\eta_{D_b}(r) - \eta_{D_a}(r)) + C_{r} \frac{1}{2} (\tau(P_{\ker D_b}) - \psi(P_{\ker D_a}))
\]
which shows that the sum of the integral and the eta terms has a meromorphic continuation as claimed. □

This is the formula for spectral flow we will employ in the sequel.

5.2. Residue type formulas for analytic spectral flow. Let \( v \in A^\perp \) be a modular partial isometry. Recall that (as we observed after Lemma 4.9) we automatically have \( v_k \in \mathcal{A} \) for \( k \neq 0 \). Furthermore, the same lemma shows that \( v_0 \) does not contribute to the spectral flow. In other words, we have the following.

**Lemma 5.4.** Given the modular spectral triple for \( (A, \sigma, \phi) \), let \( v \in A^\perp \) be a modular partial isometry so that \( p = vv^* - v_0v_0^* \in \mathcal{F} \), where \( v_0 \in A_0 \) is the \( \sigma \)-invariant part of \( v \). Then \( p \) commutes with \( \mathcal{D} \) and \( v\mathcal{D}v^* \), and

\[
\mathsf{sf}_{\phi} (vv^*\mathcal{D}, v\mathcal{D}v^*) = \mathsf{sf}_{\phi} (p\mathcal{D}, pv\mathcal{D}v^*),
\]

where \( \phi_{\mathcal{D}, p} = \phi_{\mathcal{D}}|_{p\mathcal{D}, p} \) is the trace on \( p\mathcal{D}, p \). We apply Proposition 5.3 to the path \( \mathcal{D}_t = p\mathcal{D} + tv[\mathcal{D}, v^*] = p\mathcal{D} + tv[\mathcal{D}, v^*] \) of operators affiliated with \( p\mathcal{D}, p \).

**Lemma 5.5.** We have \( \phi_{\mathcal{D}, p}(P_{\ker\mathcal{D}_0}) - \phi_{\mathcal{D}, p}(P_{\ker\mathcal{D}_1}) = 0 \).

**Proof.** Since we cut down by the projection \( p \), we may assume that \( v_0 = 0 \) and so \( v \in \mathcal{A} \) and \( vv^* = p \). Then \( P_{\ker\mathcal{D}_0} = vv^*\mathcal{D}_0 \) and \( P_{\ker\mathcal{D}_1} = v\mathcal{D}_0v^* \). As \( \phi_{\mathcal{D}}(f\mathcal{D}_0) = \phi(f) \) for \( f \in \mathcal{F} \) by Equation (6), we have

\[
\phi_{\mathcal{D}}(vv^*\mathcal{D}_0 - v\mathcal{D}_0v^*) = \phi_{\mathcal{D}}((\sigma_{-ip}(v^*)v - vv^*)\mathcal{D}_0) = \phi(\sigma_{-ip}(v^*)v - vv^*) = 0. \]

Thus the kernel correction terms vanish for modular partial isometries. Next we obtain a residue formula for the spectral flow:

**Theorem 5.6.** Given the modular spectral triple for \( (A, \sigma, \phi) \) let \( v \in \mathcal{A}^\perp \) be a modular partial isometry. Then \( \mathsf{sf}_{\phi} (vv^*\mathcal{D}, v\mathcal{D}v^*) \) is given by

\[
\text{Res}_{\eta=1/2} \left( r \mapsto \phi_{\mathcal{D}}(v[\mathcal{D}, v^*](1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{-r}) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty \phi_{\mathcal{D}}((\sigma_{-ip}(v^*)v - vv^*)\mathcal{D}(1 + s\mathcal{D}^2)^{-r})s^{-1/2}ds \right).
\]

**Proof.** We apply Proposition 5.3 to the path \( \mathcal{D}_t = p\mathcal{D} + tv[\mathcal{D}, v^*] \). Thus by Lemma 5.4 and Lemma 5.5 we get

\[
\mathsf{sf}_{\phi} (vv^*\mathcal{D}, v\mathcal{D}v^*) = \text{Res}_{\eta=1/2} \left( \int_0^1 \phi_{\mathcal{D}}(v[\mathcal{D}, v^*](1 + \mathcal{D}_t^2)^{-r}) dt + \frac{1}{2} (\eta_{\mathcal{D}_1}(r) - \eta_{\mathcal{D}_0}(r)) \right).
\]

First we observe that by [6], Proposition 10, Appendix B, the difference

\[
(1 + (\mathcal{D} + tv[\mathcal{D}, v^*])^2)^{-r} - (1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{-r}
\]
is (uniformly) trace class in the corner $p.\mathcal{M}$ for $r \geq 1/2$. Hence in the spectral flow formula above we may exploit analyticity in $r$ for $\Re(r) > 1/2$ as in [12] (we are working in the semi-finite algebra $p.\mathcal{M}$ with trace $\phi_\mathcal{A}|_{p.\mathcal{M}}$) to write

$$\frac{1}{0} \int \phi_\mathcal{A}(v[D,v^*](1 + (D + tv[D,v^*])^2)^{-r}) \, dt = \phi_\mathcal{A}(v[D,v^*](1 + D^2)^{-r}) + \text{remainder}.$$ 

The remainder is finite at $r = 1/2$, and in fact by [12], holomorphic at $r = 1/2$.

Next consider the eta terms. We have, for $\Re(r) > 1$,

$$\eta_\mathcal{A}(r) = \int \phi_\mathcal{A}(pDv^*(1 + s(Dv^*)^2)^{-r})s^{-1/2} \, ds$$

$$= \int \phi_\mathcal{A}(pD(1 + sD^2)^{-r}v^*)s^{-1/2} \, ds$$

$$= \int \phi_\mathcal{A}(\sigma_{-ib}(v^*)pvD(1 + sD^2)^{-r})s^{-1/2} \, ds$$

and

$$\eta_\mathcal{A0}(r) = \int \phi_\mathcal{A}(pD(1 + sD^2)^{-r})s^{-1/2} \, ds.$$ 

Using that $\sigma_{-ib}(v^*)pv = \sigma_{-ib}(v^*)v - v_0^*v_0$ and $p = vv^* - v_0v_0^*$, we see that to finish the proof we have to check that

$$\phi_\mathcal{A}(v_0^*v_0 - v_0v_0^*)D(1 + sD^2)^{-r} = 0.$$ 

This is true since $\phi_\mathcal{A}(\cdot D(1 + sD^2)^{-r})$ is a trace on $\mathcal{M}$ (note that if we considered partial isometries in a matrix algebra over $\mathcal{A}$, we would have to require in addition that $v_0^*v_0 - v_0v_0^*$ is an element over $\mathcal{A}$). $\square$

Finally, when the circle action has full spectral subspaces, the eta corrections also vanish.

**Corollary 5.7.** Assume the circle action $\sigma$ has full spectral subspaces. Then for every modular partial isometry $v \in A^\sim$ we have

$$s\phi_\mathcal{A}(vv^*D,vDv^*) = \text{Res}_{r=1/2} \phi_\mathcal{A}(v[D,v^*](1 + D^2)^{-r}).$$ 

**Proof.** Consider the modular partial isometry $w = v - v_0$. Then $w \in \mathcal{A}$, so we can apply the previous theorem. Since the spectral flow corresponding to $v$ and $w$ coincide and $v[D,v^*] = w[D,w^*]$, all we have to do is to show that the eta term defined by $w$ vanishes. By the assumption of full spectral subspaces we have

$$\phi_\mathcal{A}(\{\sigma_{-ib}(w^*)w - ww^*\}e_k) = \phi(\sigma_{-ib}(w^*)w - ww^*) = 0,$$
for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, and as

$$
\phi_{\mathcal{D}}((\sigma_{-ip}(w^*)w - ww^*)D(1 + sD^2)^{-r}) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \phi_{\mathcal{D}}((\sigma_{-ip}(w^*)w - ww^*)\mathcal{E}_k)k(1 + sk^2)^{-r},
$$

the eta term is indeed zero. □

5.3. Twisted cyclic cocycles. This subsection is motivated by the observation of [10] that when there are no eta or kernel correction terms we can define a functional on $\mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{A}$ by

$$(a_0, a_1) \mapsto \omega \lim_{s \to \infty} \frac{1}{s} \phi_{\mathcal{D}}(a_0[\mathcal{D}, a_1](1 + D^2)^{-1/s-1/2})$$

which is, at least formally, a twisted (by $\sigma_{-ip}$) cyclic cocycle. However we saw in [14] that in the case of $SU_q(2)$ the eta corrections created a subtle difficulty in that individually they do not have the same holomorphy properties as the term in the previous equation and that only by combining them we obtain something we can understand in cohomological terms. Thus we set, for $a_0, a_1 \in \mathcal{A},$

$$\eta_{\mathcal{D}}^r(a_0, a_1) = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{\infty} \phi_{\mathcal{D}}((\sigma_{-ip}(a_1)a_0 - a_0a_1)D(1 + sD^2)^{-r})s^{-1/2} \, ds.$$

This is well-defined for $\Re(r) > 1$, and as we shall see later, extends analytically to $\Re(r) > 1/2$. When we pair with a modular partial isometry we necessarily have $(r - 1/2)\eta_{\mathcal{D}}^r(v, v^*)$ bounded, since the sum of the eta term and $\phi_{\mathcal{D}}(v[\mathcal{D}, v^*](1 + D^2)^{-r})$ has a simple pole by Proposition 5.3.

Throughout this section, $b^\sigma, B^\sigma$ denote the twisted Hochschild and Connes coboundary operators in twisted cyclic theory, [25]. The twisting will always come from the regular automorphism $\sigma := \sigma_{-ip} = \sigma_{ip}^0$ of $\mathcal{A}$ (recall that an algebra automorphism $\sigma$ is regular if $\sigma(a^*) = \sigma^{-1}(a^*)$, [25]).

In order to be able to describe the index pairing of Theorem 5.6 as the pairing of a twisted $b^\sigma, B^\sigma$ cocycle with the modular $K_1$ group, we need to address the analytic difficulties we have just described. This is done in the next lemma.

**Lemma 5.8.** For $a_0, a_1 \in \mathcal{A}$, let

$$\psi^r(a_0, a_1) = \phi_{\mathcal{D}}(a_0[\mathcal{D}, a_1](1 + D^2)^{-r}) + \eta_{\mathcal{D}}^r(a_0, a_1).$$

Then for $a_0, a_1, a_2 \in \mathcal{A}$ the functions $r \mapsto \phi_{\mathcal{D}}(a_0[\mathcal{D}, a_1](1 + D^2)^{-r})$ and $r \mapsto \eta_{\mathcal{D}}^r(a_0, a_1)$ are analytic for $\Re(r) > 1/2$, while $r \mapsto (b^\sigma \psi^r)(a_0, a_1, a_2)$ is analytic for $\Re(r) > 0$.

**Proof.** Recall that the algebra $\mathcal{A}$ consists of finite sums of homogeneous elements in the domain of $\phi$. Therefore we may assume that $a_0, a_1, a_2$ are homogeneous. Consider the conditional expectation $\Psi : \mathcal{N} \to \mathcal{N}^\sigma, \Psi(x) = \sum_n \mathcal{E}_n x \mathcal{E}_n$. Then $\phi_{\mathcal{D}} = \phi_{\mathcal{D}} \circ \Psi$. It follows
that if $a_0 \in A_k$ and $a_1 \in A_m$ then $\phi_{\mathcal{D}}(a_0[\mathcal{D}, a_1](1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{-r}) = 0$ unless $k = -m$, and in the latter case we have

$$
\phi_{\mathcal{D}}(a_0[\mathcal{D}, a_1](1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{-r}) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{s_n}{(1 + n^2)^r},
$$

where $s_n = m \phi_2(a_0a_1 \varepsilon_n)$. By Lemma 3.5 the sequence $\{s_n\}_n$ is bounded. Hence the function $\phi_{\mathcal{D}}(a_0[\mathcal{D}, a_1](1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{-r})$ is analytic for $\Re(r) > 1/2$.

Consider now $\eta_r(a_0, a_1)$. If $a_0 \in A_k$ and $a_1 \in A_m$ then $\eta_r(a_0, a_1) = 0$ unless $k = -m$. In the latter case put $s_n = \phi_{\mathcal{D}}(a_0a_1 \varepsilon_n)$. Notice that

$$
\phi_{\mathcal{D}}(\sigma(a_1)a_0 \varepsilon_n) = \phi_{\mathcal{D}}(a_0 \varepsilon_n a_1) = \phi_{\mathcal{D}}(a_0 a_1 \varepsilon_{n-m}) = s_{n-m}.
$$

The sequence $\{s_n\}_n$ is bounded. Assume $m \geq 0$. Then for $\Re(r) > 1$ we have

$$
\int_{1}^{\infty} \phi_{\mathcal{D}}(\sigma(a_1)a_0 - a_0a_1) \mathcal{D}(1 + s \mathcal{D}^2)^{-r})s^{-1/2} ds = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{(s_{n-m} - s_n)n}{(1 + sn^2)^r}s^{-1/2} ds
$$

which we may write as

$$
2 \sum_{n>0} \left( s_{n-m} - s_n \right) \int_{n}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{(1 + t^2)^r} - 2 \sum_{n<0} \left( s_{n-m} - s_n \right) \int_{-n}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{(1 + t^2)^r} = 2 \sum_{n=-m+1}^{0} s_n \int_{n+1}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{(1 + t^2)^r} - 2 \sum_{n>0} s_n \int_{n}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{(1 + t^2)^r}
$$

$$
+ 2 \sum_{n=-m}^{-1} s_n \int_{-n}^{-n+1} \frac{dt}{(1 + t^2)^r} - 2 \sum_{n<-m} s_n \int_{-n}^{-n+1} \frac{dt}{(1 + t^2)^r}.
$$

The above series of functions analytic on $\Re(r) > 1/2$ converge uniformly on $\Re(r) > 1/2 + \varepsilon$ for every $\varepsilon > 0$. A similar argument works for $m \leq 0$. Hence the function $r \mapsto \eta_r(a_0, a_1)$ extends analytically to $\Re(r) > 1/2$.

Turning to $b^a \psi_r$, first notice that $b^a \eta_r = 0$, since $r \mapsto b^a \eta_r$ is analytic for $\Re(r) > 1/2$ and $\eta_r = b^a \theta_r$ for $\Re(r) > 1$, where

$$
\theta_r(a_0) = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{\infty} \phi_{\mathcal{D}}(a_0 \mathcal{D}(1 + s \mathcal{D}^2)^{-r})s^{-1/2} ds.
$$

It follows that $(b^a \psi_r)(a_0, a_1, a_2)$ is given by

$$
\phi_{\mathcal{D}}(a_0a_1[\mathcal{D}, a_2](1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{-r}) - \phi_{\mathcal{D}}(a_0[\mathcal{D}, a_1, a_2](1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{-r}) + \phi_{\mathcal{D}}(\sigma(a_2)a_0[\mathcal{D}, a_1](1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{-r})
$$

$$
= -\phi_{\mathcal{D}}(a_0[\mathcal{D}, a_1]a_2(1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{-r}) + \phi_{\mathcal{D}}(\sigma(a_2)a_0[\mathcal{D}, a_1](1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{-r}).
$$

If $a_0 \in A_k$, $a_1 \in A_l$ and $a_2 \in A_m$, then the above expression is zero unless $k + l + m = 0$. In the latter case put $s_n = l \phi_{\mathcal{D}}(a_0a_1a_2 \varepsilon_n)$. Then a computation similar to that for $\eta_r$ yields,
Hence the residue \( x(a_0, a_1, a_2) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} s_n ((1 + (n + m)^2)^{-r} - (1 + n^2)^{-r}) \)
\[= \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} s_n (1 + n^2)^{-r} \left( 1 + \frac{2mn + m^2}{1 + n^2} \right)^{-r} - 1. \]

Using that if \( \Omega \) is a compact subset of \( \mathbb{R}(r) > 0 \) then \( |(1 + x)^{-r} - 1| \leq C|x| \) for some \( C > 0 \), sufficiently small \( x \) and all \( r \in \Omega \), we see that the above series converges uniformly on \( \Omega \). Hence \( (b^a \psi^r)(a_0, a_1, a_2) \) extends analytically to \( \mathbb{R}(r) > 0 \). \( \square \)

The following result links our analytic constructions to twisted cyclic theory.

**Theorem 5.9.** Given the modular spectral triple for \((A, \sigma, \phi)\) define a bilinear functional on \( \mathcal{A} \) with values in the functions holomorphic for \( \mathbb{R}(r) > 1 \) by

\[a_0, a_1 \mapsto \left( r \mapsto \left( \phi_x(a_0[a], a_1)(1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{-r} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \int_1^\infty \phi_x((\sigma(a_1)a_0 - a_0a_1)\mathcal{D}(1 + s\mathcal{D}^2)^{-r})s^{-1/2}ds \right).\]

This functional continues analytically to \( \mathbb{R}(r) > 1/2 \) and is a twisted \( b, \mathcal{D} \)-cyclic cocycle modulo \( \mathbb{R}(r) > 0 \). The twisting is given by the regular automorphism \( \sigma := \sigma_{-\phi} = \phi_{\phi} \).

**Proof.** As before, for \( \mathbb{R}(r) > 1 \) we define the functional \( \psi^r \) by the formula

\[\psi^r(a_0, a_1) = \phi_x(a_0[a], a_1)(1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{-r} + \frac{1}{2} \int_1^\infty \phi_x((\sigma(a_1)a_0 - a_0a_1)\mathcal{D}(1 + s\mathcal{D}^2)^{-r})s^{-1/2}ds,\]

and then extend \( \psi^r \) analytically to \( \mathbb{R}(r) > 1/2 \), which is possible by Lemma 5.8. Then \((b^a \psi^r)(a_0) = \psi^r(1, a_0)\) and for \( \mathbb{R}(r) > 1 \) is given by

\[(b^a \psi^r)(a_0) = \phi_x([\mathcal{D}, a_0](1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{-r}) + \frac{1}{2} \int_1^\infty \phi_x((\sigma(a_0) - a_0)\mathcal{D}(1 + s\mathcal{D}^2)^{-r})s^{-1/2}ds.\]

The first term vanishes since \( \Psi([\mathcal{D}, a_0]) = 0 \) for any \( a_0 \in \mathcal{A} \), while the second term vanishes by \( \sigma_r \)-invariance of \( \phi_x \). That \( b^a \psi^r \) is analytic for \( \mathbb{R}(r) > 0 \) was proved in the last lemma. \( \square \)

**Corollary 5.10.** If the circle action has full spectral subspaces then for all \( a_0, a_1 \in \mathcal{A} \) the residue

\[\phi_1(a_0, a_1) := \text{Res}_{r=1/2} \phi_x(a_0[a], a_1)(1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{-r}\]

exists and equals \( \phi(a_0[a], a_1) \). It defines a twisted cyclic cocycle on \( \mathcal{A} \), and for any modular partial isometry \( v \in \mathcal{A} \)

\[sf_{\phi_x}(vv^*\mathcal{D}, v\mathcal{D}v^*) = \phi_1(v, v^*) = \phi(v[a], v^*]).\]
Proof. Under the full spectral subspaces assumption we have $\phi_\mathcal{D}(fe_n) = \phi(f)$ for $f \in \mathcal{F}$, whence

$$\phi_\mathcal{D}(a_0[\mathcal{D}, a_1](1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{-r}) = \phi_\mathcal{D}(\Psi(a_0[\mathcal{D}, a_1])(1 + \mathcal{D}^2)^{-r}) = \phi(a_0[\mathcal{D}, a_1]) \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{1}{(1 + n^2)^r}.$$  

This shows that the residue exists and equals $\phi(a_0[\mathcal{D}, a_1])$. That it defines a twisted cyclic cocycle follows from the proof of Theorem 5.9. That $\phi_1(v, v^*)$ computes the spectral flow follows from Corollary 5.7. □

Remarks 5.11. It is of course easy to see directly that $\phi(a_0[\mathcal{D}, a_1])$ is a twisted cyclic cocycle, while the fact that it computes the spectral flow agrees with Lemma 4.9.

6. Examples

Our first two examples are covered in detail in [10], [14] so we will only present a summary here.

Example 1. For the algebra $\mathcal{O}_n$ (with generators $S_1, \ldots, S_n$) we write $S_a$ for the product $S_1 \cdots S_k$ and $k = |a|$. We take the usual gauge action $\sigma$, and the unique KMS state $\phi$ for this circle action.

In the Cuntz algebra case we have full spectral subspaces. Due to the absence of eta terms, the analytic formula is the easiest to apply, so we can compute the pairing with $S_a S_\beta S_\beta^*$ using the residue cocycle, Corollary 5.10, and get

$$sf(S_a S_\beta S_\beta^*, S_2 S_\beta S_\beta S_\beta^*) = (|\beta| - |a|) \frac{1}{|a|^{2|a|}}.$$  

Example 2. For $\text{SU}_q(2)$ we used the graph algebra description of Hong and Szymanski, [19], and we use the notation and computations from [14]. There we introduced a new set of generators $T_k, \tilde{T}_k, U_n$ for this algebra. The generators $T_k$ and $\tilde{T}_k$ are non-trivial homogenous partial isometries for the modular group of the Haar state, $\h$, which is a $\text{KMS}_{\log q^2}$ state.

For $\text{SU}_q(2)$ there are eta correction terms. Given the explicit computations in [14] and the description of the fixed point algebra as the unitization of an infinite direct sum of copies of $C(S^1)$ (that is the $C^*$-algebra of the one point compactification of an infinite union of circles of radius $q^{2k}$, $k \geq 0$) it is not hard to see that our SSA is satisfied for $\text{SU}_q(2)$.

The presence of the eta corrections makes the analytic computation of spectral flow from the twisted cocycle harder (it can still be done explicitly as in [14]). Instead we employ the factorization through the $KK$-pairing. Taking the value of the trace $\text{Tr}_\phi(T_k^* T_k \mathcal{E}_j) = q^{2(|j|+1)}$ from [14] we have

$$sf_{\phi_\mathcal{D}}(T_k^* T_k \mathcal{D}, T_k^* \mathcal{D} T_k) = \text{Ev}(e^{\log q^2}) \circ \tau_* \left( \sum_{j=-k}^{k} [T_k^* T_k \mathcal{E}_j] \xi' \right) = \sum_{j=-k}^{k} \text{Tr}_\phi(T_k^* T_k \mathcal{E}_j) q^{2j} = kq^2.$$  

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The point of this example is that there are naturally occurring examples satisfying the SSA but without full spectral subspaces.

**Example 3** (the Araki–Woods factors). We will follow the treatment of the Araki–Woods factors in Pedersen [30], Subsection 8.12 and the subsequent discussion. We let $A$ be the Fermion algebra, that is the $C^*$-inductive limit of the matrix algebras $\text{Mat}_{2^n}(\mathbb{C})$ which is the $n$-fold tensor product of the matrix algebra of $2 \times 2$ matrices $\text{Mat}_2(\mathbb{C})$.

For $0 < \lambda < 1/2$ let

$$h_n = \bigotimes_{k=1}^{n} \begin{pmatrix} 2(1-\lambda) & 0 \\ 0 & 2\lambda \end{pmatrix}.$$  

Let $\phi$ be the tracial state on $A$ (given by the tensor product of the normalized traces on $\text{Mat}_2(\mathbb{C})$) and define

$$\phi_\lambda(x) = \phi(h_n x), \quad x \in \text{Mat}_{2^m}(\mathbb{C}), \ m \leq n.$$  

Then $\phi_\lambda$ is a state on $\text{Mat}_{2^m}(\mathbb{C})$ and is independent of $n$. By continuity it extends to a state on $A$. Consider the automorphism group defined by $\text{Ad} h_n^{-it}$. It is not hard to see that $\phi_\lambda$ satisfies the KMS condition with respect to $\text{Ad} h_n^{-it}$ at $1$ for this group or equivalently at $\beta = \ln \frac{1 - \lambda}{\lambda}$ for the gauge action $\sigma_t = \text{Ad} h_n^{-it/\beta}$. Everything extends by continuity to $A$.

Then the GNS representation corresponding to $\phi_\lambda$ generates a type III$_\lambda'$ factor, where $\lambda' = \lambda/(1-\lambda)$ (for a proof see [30], 8.15.13).

The simplest way to see that we have full spectral subspaces for the circle action $\sigma$ is to replace this version of the Fermion algebra by the isomorphic copy given by annihilation and creation operators, see e.g. [18].

To describe the isomorphism, we let $\sigma_j$, $j = 1, 2, 3$, be the Pauli matrices in their usual representation:

$$\sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ -i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$  

Then the isomorphism is given by defining $a_j = \sigma_3 \otimes \cdots \otimes \sigma_3 \otimes (\sigma_1 + i\sigma_2)/2$, where the last term is in the $j$-th tensorial factor. Then the $a_j$, $j \in \mathbb{N}$, and their adjoints $a_j^*$ satisfy the usual relations of the $C^*$-algebra of the canonical anticommutation relations (i.e. the Fermion algebra):

$$a_j a_k^* + a_k^* a_j = \delta_{jk}, \quad a_j a_k + a_k a_j = 0.$$  

The gauge invariant algebra is generated by monomials in the $a_j, a_k^*$ which have equal numbers of creation and annihilation operators. Clearly $A_1$ is generated by monomials with one more creation operator than annihilation operator. From the anticommutation relations above it is now clear that $A_1^* A_1$ and $A_1 A_1^*$ are dense in the gauge invariant subalgebra. So we have full spectral subspaces. Thus the main results of the paper apply to this example.
Modular partial isometries are easy to find, since each $a_j$ is an homogeneous partial isometry in $A_1$. For a single $a_j$ we can employ the twisted cyclic cocycle to get the index

$$sf_{\phi_{\gamma}}(a_j a_j^{\ast} \mathcal{D}, a_j \mathcal{D}a_j^{\ast}) = -\phi(a_j a_j^{\ast}) = -\lambda = -(1 + e^{\beta})^{-1}.$$ 

Similarly if we have the partial isometry $v$ formed by taking the product of $n$ distinct $a_j$’s we obtain

$$sf_{\phi_{\gamma}}(vv^{\ast} \mathcal{D}, v \mathcal{D}v^{\ast}) = -n(1 + e^{\beta})^{-n}.$$ 

In [10] we made the observation that for modular unitaries $u_v$, $sf_{\phi_{\gamma}}(\mathcal{D}, u_v \mathcal{D}u_v^{\ast})$ is just Araki’s relative entropy [1] of the two KMS weights $\phi_{\gamma}$ and $\phi_{\gamma} \circ \text{Ad} u_v$. In this example of the Fermion algebra we see that the relative entropy depends on two physical parameters, the inverse temperature $\beta$ and the modulus of the charge $n$ carried by the product of Fermion annihilation or creation operators appearing in $v$.

References


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