

# Hyperfinite product factors

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## 1. Introduction

It is an open question whether all hyperfinite factors are \*-isomorphic to factors obtained as the infinite tensor product of finite type  $I$  factors. In order to study this problem it is necessary to have criteria which tell us when a hyperfinite factor is \*-isomorphic to such a product factor. The present paper is devoted to a result of this kind, the criterion being that all, or equivalently, just one normal state is in a sense asymptotically a product state. This result is an intrinsic characterization of product factors in that it is independent of any weakly dense UHF-algebra and also of any tensor product factorization of the underlying Hilbert space.

We first recall some terminology. A UHF-algebra is a  $C^*$ -algebra  $\mathfrak{A}$  with identity  $I$  in which there is an increasing sequence of  $I_{n_i}$ -factors  $M_{n_i}$  containing  $I$  such that  $n_i \rightarrow \infty$  and  $\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} M_{n_i}$  is uniformly dense in  $\mathfrak{A}$ , see [2]. A factor  $\mathfrak{R}$  is said to be hyperfinite if there is a UHF-algebra which is weakly dense in  $\mathfrak{R}$ . More specially  $\mathfrak{R}$  is said to be an ITPFI-factor (infinite tensor product of finite type  $I$  factors) if there exists an infinite sequence of  $I_{n_i}$ -factors  $M_{n_i}$  with  $n_i \geq 2$  for an infinite number of  $i$ 's, and a product state  $\omega = \bigotimes_{i=1}^{\infty} \omega_i$  of the  $C^*$ -algebraic tensor product  $\mathfrak{A} = \bigotimes_{i=1}^{\infty} M_{n_i}$ , such that  $\mathfrak{R}$  equals the weak closure of  $\pi_{\omega}(\mathfrak{A})$ , where  $\pi_{\omega}$  is the representation of  $\mathfrak{A}$  induced by  $\omega$ . It was shown by Murray and von Neumann, see [1, Théorème 3, p. 280], that all hyperfinite  $II_1$ -factors are \*-isomorphic, and hence \*-isomorphic to ITPFI-factors. It is not known whether all hyperfinite factors of types  $II_{\infty}$  or  $III$  are \*-isomorphic to ITPFI-factors. We refer the reader to the book of Dixmier [1] for the theory of von Neumann algebras and to the paper of Guichardet [3] for that of infinite tensor products.

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