

Lorentzian Gromov–Hausdorff convergence and pre-compactness

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Abstract

The goal of the paper is to introduce a convergence à la Gromov–Hausdorff for Lorentzian spaces, building on ε -nets consisting of causal diamonds and relying only on the time separation function. This yields a geometric notion of convergence, which can be applied to synthetic Lorentzian spaces (Lorentzian pre-length spaces) or smooth spacetimes. Among the main results, we prove a Lorentzian counterpart of the celebrated Gromov’s pre-compactness theorem for metric spaces, where controlled covers by balls are replaced by controlled covers by diamonds. This yields a geometric pre-compactness result for classes of globally hyperbolic spacetimes, satisfying a uniform doubling property on Cauchy hypersurfaces and a suitable control on the causality. The final part of the paper establishes several applications: we show that Chruściel–Grant approximations [CG12] are an instance of the Lorentzian Gromov–Hausdorff convergence here introduced, we prove that timelike sectional curvature bounds are stable under such a convergence, we introduce timelike blow-up tangents and discuss connections with the main conjecture of causal set theory.

Keywords: Gromov–Hausdorff convergence, Gromov pre-compactness, nonsmooth spacetime geometry, general relativity, Lorentzian length spaces, low regularity, synthetic Lorentzian geometry.

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1 Introduction

Gromov–Hausdorff convergence and Gromov’s pre-compactness theorem [[Gro99](#), Ch. 5, §A] are fundamental results in Riemannian geometry and metric geometry. For instance, Gromov-Hausdorff limits of Riemannian manifolds, whose sectional curvatures satisfy a uniform lower bound, are length spaces with curvature bounded below in a synthetic sense via triangle comparison, i.e., *Alexandrov spaces*, see, e.g., [[BGP92](#), [BBI01](#)]. Similarly, limits of Riemannian manifolds whose Ricci curvature is uniformly bounded below — so-called *Ricci limit spaces* [[CC97](#), [CC00a](#), [CC00b](#)] — are very rich structures, extremely useful to understand the degeneration of Riemannian metrics. These were a precursor to studying synthetic Ricci curvature lower bounds, e.g., the $CD(K, N)$ -spaces of Lott–Sturm–Villani [[Stu06a](#), [Stu06b](#), [LV09](#)]. Synthetic curvature bounds for non-smooth spaces proved to be extremely fruitful and opened up many venues in geometry, PDE, geometric inequalities, optimal transport and more, see for instance [[BH99](#), [Gro99](#), [BBI01](#), [Vil09](#)].

An analogous program in Lorentzian geometry was recently initiated in [[KS18](#)] (after earlier work by Kronheimer–Penrose [[KP67](#)] and Busemann

[Bus67]), where *Lorentzian pre-length spaces* are introduced as analogues of metric spaces, and *Lorentzian length spaces* as analogues of length spaces. Moreover, timelike curvature bounds were introduced via triangle comparison with the two-dimensional Lorentzian model spaces (Minkowski-, (anti-) de Sitter spaces) and applications to low regularity spacetime geometry were given. This led to a surge of activity in the field of non-smooth spacetime geometry, whose main developments include establishing a relation between spacetime inextendability and synthetic curvature blow-up [GKS19], the study of cones and related synthetic singularity theorems [AGKS23], the introduction of timelike Ricci curvature bounds and a synthetic Hawking singularity theorem [CM24a] (after [McC20, MS23]), a Lorentzian synthetic splitting theorem [BORS23], the development of Lorentzian Hausdorff measures and dimension [MS22], the study of time functions in Lorentzian length spaces [BGH24], a synthetic formulation of the Einstein vacuum equations [MS23], a differential calculus and d'Alembertian comparison [BBC⁺24, Bra24], characterizations and variable timelike Ricci curvature bounds [Bra23, BM23], timelike Ricci curvature bounds for Finsler spacetimes [BO24], globalization and gluing results [BNR23, BHN23, BR24]. Moreover, hyperbolic angles have been introduced and used to characterize timelike sectional curvature bounds [BS23, BMdOS22], the causal hierarchy of Lorentzian length spaces has been established [ACS20], causal boundaries have been studied in this setting [ABS22, BFH23] and Lorentzian isoperimetric inequalities have been established [CM24b]. Finally, a recent direction concerns the study of the *null energy condition (NEC)* from general relativity by synthetic methods [McC24, Ket24, CMM24]. We also refer to the recent reviews [CM22, Säm24, McC25, Bra25] for overviews on this fast growing research field across Lorentzian geometry, metric geometry, geometric analysis, and optimal transport.

Despite so much progress in synthetic spacetime geometry, one essential ingredient had been missing until recently — a Lorentzian version of Gromov–Hausdorff convergence. A first attempt was made by Noldus [Nol04] more than twenty years ago. Recently, Noldus' approach has been made mathematically rigorous by Minguzzi-Suhr [MS24] and extended to the unbounded case jointly with Bykov [BMS24]. A similar development has been pursued independently by Müller [Mül22], by studying Cauchy slabs. In another direction, Sakovich and Sormani recently used the *null distance*, introduced by Sormani and Vega [SV16], to define a *timed Gromov–Hausdorff convergence* [SS24]. Also, metric Gromov–Hausdorff convergence of spacetimes and Lorentzian length spaces with respect to the null distance was studied in [AB22, KS22]. Our approach is substantially different, as we use causal diamonds to define a Lorentzian analog of an ε -net; this approach yields a purely Lorentzian pre-compactness result which is geometric in nature and does not rely on Gromov's pre-compactness theorem for metric

spaces (i.e., in positive signature). The precise implications between the various notions of convergence will be investigated in future work.

Main results and outline of the paper

In Section 2, we introduce the basic setting and fix notations. In particular, a Lorentzian pre-length space (X, ℓ) is a topological space X with a time separation function $\ell: X \times X \rightarrow \{-\infty\} \cup [0, \infty]$ that satisfies the reverse triangle inequality

$$\ell(x, y) + \ell(y, z) \leq \ell(x, z),$$

for all $x, y, z \in X$ and with the convention that the left-hand-side is $-\infty$ if it were undefined otherwise. Then, in Section 3, we introduce the basic ingredient of the Lorentzian Gromov–Hausdorff convergence, namely ε -nets. These are collections of causal diamonds whose timelike diameter (which is the time separation of its vertices) is smaller than a given $\varepsilon > 0$ and whose union covers a given set. More precisely, a collection $\mathcal{J} = (J(p_i, q_i))_{i \in I}$ of causal diamonds is an ε -net for a subset $A \subset X$ if:

- $\ell(p_i, q_i) \leq \varepsilon$, for all $i \in I$, and
- $A \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in I} J(p_i, q_i)$.

For a study of causal diamonds in Lorentzian length spaces see [BMdOS24].

The Lorentzian Gromov–Hausdorff convergence of subsets is defined by using ε -nets and correspondences of their vertices. To extend the convergence from subsets to the whole space, it is convenient to specify a covering. This aspect differs from the metric case, where it suffices to fix a base point $p \in X$ and then use the exhaustion of metric balls $B_N(p)$, $N \in \mathbb{N}$, centered at p with diverging radii. This will be called *pointed Lorentzian Gromov–Hausdorff convergence* (pLGH for short) and denoted by

$$(X_n, \ell_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n) \xrightarrow{\text{pLGH}} (X, \ell, o, \mathcal{U}).$$

In Section 4 we give sufficient conditions ensuring uniqueness of limits, up to isometries. This uses the notion of *forward completeness* — a concept first introduced in [BBC⁺24] for Lorentzian spaces and later elaborated upon by Gigli [Gig25] in the general framework of partially ordered spaces, building on the classical notion of Dedekind completeness. In a nutshell, a space with a partial order \leq is forward complete if every bounded monotonically increasing sequence admits a limit. A first main result of the present paper is Theorem 4.7, giving sufficient conditions for uniqueness of pLGH-limits in classes of forward complete spaces that satisfy the point-distinction property. We also establish uniqueness of limits in Proposition 4.9, under the assumption (satisfied in all the applications in this article) that the vertices are forward dense in the approximating sequence.

Afterwards, in Section 5, we establish that quotienting out the points that cannot be distinguished by the time separation function does not affect convergence, cf. Theorem 5.3. Section 6 contains the first major result of the paper, stating that a uniform bound on the cardinality of the ε -nets yields pre-compactness. More precisely, we prove:

Theorem 6.2 (Pre-compactness I). *Let \mathfrak{X} be a class of covered Lorentzian pre-length spaces such that each $(X, \ell, o, \mathcal{U}) \in \mathfrak{X}$, with covering $\mathcal{U} = (U_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$, satisfies the following properties.*

- (i) *For each fixed $k \in \mathbb{N}$, the timelike diameter of U_k is uniformly bounded; i.e., $\text{diam}^\tau(U_k) \leq T_k$, for a constant $T_k \geq 0$ (independent of X).*
- (ii) *For all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a (finite) constant $N = N(k, \varepsilon) > 0$ (independent of X) such that U_k admits an ε -net S_ε^k of cardinality at most N .*
- (iii) *For all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, it holds that $S_\varepsilon^k \subseteq S_\varepsilon^{k+1}$.*

Then any sequence in \mathfrak{X} has a converging subsequence; i.e., for any sequence $((X_n, \ell_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathfrak{X}$ there exists a subsequence $(n_j)_j \subset \mathbb{N}$ and a covered Lorentzian pre-length space $(X, \ell, o, \mathcal{U})$ such that

$$(X_{n_j}, \ell_{n_j}, o_{n_j}, \mathcal{U}_{n_j}) \xrightarrow{\text{pLGH}} (X, \ell, o, \mathcal{U}) \quad \text{as } j \rightarrow \infty.$$

Next, in Section 7 we show how to obtain a forward completion of a Lorentzian pre-length space (cf. [Gig25] for existence and uniqueness of a forward completion in the general setting of partial orders), i.e., we prove:

Theorem 7.2 (Existence of forward completion). *Let (X, ℓ) be a Lorentzian pre-length space. Then (X, ℓ) admits a completion $(\bar{X}, \bar{\ell})$. Moreover, there exists at most one completion $(\bar{X}, \bar{\ell})$ (up to isometry), satisfying:*

- (i) *The time separation function $\bar{\tau}$ is continuous;*
- (ii) *The causal relation $\bar{\preceq}$ is a closed partial order;*
- (iii) *For all $\bar{x} \in \bar{X} \setminus X$, it holds that $\bar{x} \in \bar{I}^\pm(\bar{x})$.*

Moreover, taking the forward completion preserves convergence (under mild conditions, which are satisfied in all the applications in this article), see Theorem 7.3 for the precise statement.

As a first application of such results, we will show that any globally hyperbolic spacetime is the limit of discrete Lorentzian pre-length spaces, see Theorem 7.6. Then, in Section 8 we will establish a second main result, yielding a geometric pre-compactness theorem for globally hyperbolic spacetimes, satisfying a uniform doubling property on Cauchy hypersurfaces and a suitable uniform control on the causality conditions. More precisely, writing $g \preceq g'$ for two Lorentzian metrics g, g' if every g -causal vector is also g' -causal, we prove:

Theorem 8.4 (Geometric pre-compactness). *Let $C: (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ and $N: (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ be given functions. Consider the following family $\mathcal{M}_{C,N}$ of smooth globally hyperbolic spacetimes*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_{C,N} := \{ & (\mathbb{R} \times \Sigma, -\beta dt^2 + h_t) : \Sigma \text{ is a compact smooth manifold,} \\ & \beta: \mathbb{R} \times \Sigma \rightarrow (0, 1] \text{ is a smooth function,} \\ & \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \varepsilon\text{-net } S \text{ in } \Sigma \text{ w.r.t. } d^{h_0} \text{ with } |S| \leq N(\varepsilon), \\ & \forall T > 0 : \rho_{C(T)} \preceq -\beta dt^2 + h_t \text{ on } [-T, T] \times \Sigma \}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\rho_C := -C^2 dt^2 + h_0$.

Then, for each $T > 0$, there exists a uniform bound on the cardinality of Lorentzian ε -nets needed to cover each $[-T, T] \times \Sigma$. More precisely: Let $T, \varepsilon > 0$, then for every $(\mathbb{R} \times \Sigma, -\beta dt^2 + h_t) \in \mathcal{M}_{C,N}$ there exists a Lorentzian ε -net of cardinality at most $\lceil \frac{2T}{3\varepsilon} \rceil \cdot N(\frac{C(T)\varepsilon}{3})$, covering $[-T, T] \times \Sigma$.

Moreover, $\mathcal{M}_{C,N}$ is sequentially pre-compact; i.e., for each sequence in $\mathcal{M}_{C,N}$ there is a subsequence that pLGH-converges to a covered forward complete Lorentzian pre-length space that satisfies the point distinction property (PDP). Also, for every pLGH-converging subsequence, there exists at most one smooth globally hyperbolic spacetime arising as such a limit (up to smooth isometry).

In Section 9, we introduce a measured variant of the Lorentzian Gromov–Hausdorff convergence and establish a measured pre-compactness result (see Theorem 9.6). Finally, in Section 10, we give four applications. First, we show that Chruściel–Grant approximations of continuous spacetimes [CG12] are an instance of the Lorentzian Gromov–Hausdorff convergence, introduced in this work:

Theorem 10.1 (Pointed Lorentzian Gromov–Hausdorff convergence for continuous spacetimes). *Let (M, g) be a continuous, causally plain¹ and globally hyperbolic spacetime and fix $o \in M$. Then there exists an approximation $\hat{g}_n \rightarrow g$ locally uniformly from the outside (i.e., such that $g \preceq \hat{g}_{n+1} \preceq \hat{g}_n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$) and there exist coverings $\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{U}_n$ of M with respect to g, \hat{g}_n such that $(M, \ell_{\hat{g}_n}, o, \mathcal{U}_n) \xrightarrow{\text{pLGH}} (M, \ell_g, o, \mathcal{U})$.*

As a second application, we show that timelike sectional curvature lower bounds (in the form of the timelike four-point condition [BKR24]) are stable under Lorentzian Gromov–Hausdorff convergence:

Theorem 10.4 (Stability of the four-point condition).

Let $(X_n, \ell_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n) \xrightarrow{\text{pLGH}} (X, \ell, o, \mathcal{U})$. Assume that each (X_n, ℓ_n) has global

¹Using the modified time separation function of [Lin24] and adapting the proof of [MS22, Lem. A.1] one could drop this assumption.

timelike sectional curvature bounded below by $K \in \mathbb{R}$ and that τ is continuous. Then (X, ℓ) has global timelike sectional curvature bounded below by K .

As a third application, we introduce timelike blow-up tangents in Definition 10.7 and study their basic properties. The last application is a rigorous mathematical statement connected to the main conjecture (the so-called ‘‘Hauptvermutung’’) of causal set theory: we show that if a sequence of causal sets faithfully embeds and approximates two smooth globally hyperbolic spacetimes, then they are isometric (see Theorem 10.10). We conclude the paper with Appendix A, which is of independent interest, where a different type of completion is used to ensure that global hyperbolicity is preserved in the limit.

2 Lorentzian pre-length spaces

Here we present a variant of Lorentzian pre-length spaces introduced in [KS18]. Indeed, its basic axiomatization is still evolving, as is apparent from the variations used in e.g. [McC24, BM23, BBC⁺24]. For different approaches to synthetic Lorentzian geometry see for instance [SV16, SS24] based on the null distance and the bounded Lorentzian metric spaces studied in [MS24, BMS24].

Definition 2.1 (Reverse triangle inequality and causal relations). *Let X be a set and let $\ell: X \times X \rightarrow \{-\infty\} \cup [0, \infty]$ satisfy the reverse triangle inequality*

$$(1) \quad \ell(x, y) + \ell(y, z) \leq \ell(x, z) \quad \forall x, y, z \in X.$$

Here we employ the convention that $-\infty + \infty = \infty + (-\infty) = -\infty$ on the left-hand-side. The timelike \ll and causal \leq relations are defined by

$$\ll := \ell^{-1}((0, \infty]) \quad \leq := \ell^{-1}([0, \infty]).$$

Moreover, the chronological and causal future (resp. and past) of a point $x \in X$ are defined by

$$\begin{aligned} I^+(x) &:= \{y \in X : x \ll y\}, & I^-(x) &:= \{y \in X : y \ll x\}, \\ J^+(x) &:= \{y \in X : x \leq y\}, & J^-(x) &:= \{y \in X : y \leq x\}. \end{aligned}$$

Finally, chronological and causal diamonds are sets of the form

$$I(x, y) := I^+(x) \cap I^-(y), \quad J(x, y) := J^+(x) \cap J^-(y),$$

and we set $\ell(I(x, y)) := \ell(J(x, y)) := \ell(x, y)$ for $x, y \in X$.

Definition 2.2 (Topologies from the causal relations). *Let X be a set and $\ell: X \times X \rightarrow \{-\infty\} \cup [0, \infty]$. One can endow X with the topologies generated by the sub-base of*

- (i) *chronological futures and pasts $I^\pm(x)$ ($x \in X$), called the chronological topology,*
- (ii) *chronological diamonds $I(x, y)$ ($x, y \in X$), called the Alexandrov topology,*
- (iii) *complements of causal futures and pasts $X \setminus J^\pm(x)$ ($x \in X$), called the causal topology, and*
- (iv) *$I^\pm(x)$, $X \setminus J^\pm(x)$ ($x \in X$), called the chronocausal topology.*

We generalize the definition of a *Lorentzian pre-length space* [KS18, Def. 2.8] as

Definition 2.3 (Lorentzian pre-length space). *Let X be a set, let*

$$\ell: X \times X \rightarrow \{-\infty\} \cup [0, \infty]$$

satisfy the reverse triangle inequality (1) and $\ell(x, x) \geq 0$ for all $x \in X$. Let X be endowed with a topology that is finer than the chronological one. Then (X, ℓ) is called a Lorentzian pre-length space. Moreover, $\tau := \max(0, \ell)$ is called the time separation function, while ℓ is called the extended time separation function.

Clearly, every Lorentzian pre-length space in the sense of [KS18] is a Lorentzian pre-length space in the sense above as lower semi-continuity of τ implies openness of all $I^\pm(x)$. Moreover, every metric spacetime in the sense of [BBC⁺24] is a Lorentzian pre-length space in the sense above if one adds a topology that is finer than the chronological one.

Next, we introduce the *causality conditions*, which are another essential aspect of Lorentzian geometry.

Definition 2.4 (Causality conditions). *A Lorentzian pre-length space (X, ℓ) is called*

- (i) *chronological if $x \not\ll x$ for all $x \in X$ (which is equivalent to $\ell(x, x) = 0$ for all $x \in X$),*
- (ii) *causal if \leq is a partial order, i.e., if $x \leq y \leq x$ implies $x = y$ for all $x, y \in X$, and*
- (iii) *globally hyperbolic if (X, ℓ) is causal, \leq is closed and all causal diamonds are compact, cf. [Min23].*

Finally, we introduce

Definition 2.5 (Causal convexity). *A subset $A \subseteq X$ of a Lorentzian pre-length space X is causally convex if for all $x, y \in A$ one has that $J(x, y) \subseteq A$.*

3 Convergence

In this section we will define ε -nets for Lorentzian pre-length spaces and build the Lorentzian Gromov–Hausdorff convergence on top of them. In doing so we will consider *correspondences* between different Lorentzian pre-length spaces. In the case of metric spaces, a reformulation of Gromov–Hausdorff convergence using correspondences is classical, see e.g. [BBI01, Subsec. 7.3.3]; in the setting of Lorentzian metric spaces this approach was recently employed in [MS24, Sec. 4] and [BMS24] but without using causal diamonds. Our approach is tailored to obtain a Lorentzian pre-compactness result. To this aim we focus on coverings by ε -nets made out of causal diamonds.

Throughout this section, (X, ℓ) is a Lorentzian pre-length space. For notational convenience, we define

Definition 3.1 (Set of vertices). *Let $S := \{J_i := J(p_i, q_i) : i \in \Omega\}$ be a set of causal diamonds of X . Then the set of vertices of S is defined as*

$$V(S) := \{x \in X : x \text{ is a vertex of a causal diamond of } S, \\ \text{i.e., } x = p_i \text{ or } x = q_i \text{ for some } i \in \Omega\}.$$

Definition 3.2 (ε -net). *Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and $A \subseteq X$. An ε -net S for A is a collection of causal diamonds $S = (J_i)_{i \in \Omega}$ satisfying:*

- (i) $\tau(J_i) \leq \varepsilon$, for all $i \in \Omega$;
- (ii) $A \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in \Omega} J_i$.

Without loss of generality, we will always assume that $J_i \cap A \neq \emptyset$ for all $i \in \Omega$.

Directly from the definition we obtain

Lemma 3.3. *Let $0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon'$ and $A \subseteq X$. Let S be an ε -net for A and S' an ε' -net for A . Then S and $S \cup S'$ are ε' -nets for A .*

Now we recall the notion of *correspondence* and its *distortion*, following the classical metric [BBI01, Subsec. 7.3.3] and Lorentzian case [MS24, Sec. 4] and [BMS24].

Definition 3.4 (Correspondences and their distortions). *Let X, Y be sets. A binary relation $R \subseteq X \times Y$ is a correspondence if*

- (i) for all $x \in X$ there is a $y \in Y$ such that $(x, y) \in R$ and
- (ii) for all $y \in Y$ there is a $x \in X$ such that $(x, y) \in R$.

The distortion of a correspondence R between two Lorentzian pre-length spaces (X, ℓ) , (Y, ρ) is

$$\text{dis}(R) := \sup_{(x,y),(x',y') \in R} |\ell(x, x') - \rho(y, y')|,$$

with the convention that $\pm\infty - \pm\infty = 0$ and $\pm\infty - \mp\infty = \mp\infty - \pm\infty = +\infty$. However, later we will only use this construction when the time separation functions do not attain the value $+\infty$, hence the only relevant cases are $-\infty - (-\infty) = 0$ and $|\infty - z| = |z - (-\infty)| = +\infty$, for all $z \in \mathbb{R}$.

Note that, if R has finite distortion, then it preserves the causal relations, i.e., $x \leq x'$ if and only if $y \leq y'$ for all $(x, y), (x', y') \in R$.

Definition 3.5 (Composition of correspondences). *Let X, Y, Z be sets, $R \subseteq X \times Y$ a correspondence between X and Y , and $Q \subseteq Y \times Z$ a correspondence between Y and Z . Then the composition $Q \circ R$ of R and Q is defined as*

$$Q \circ R := \{(x, z) \in X \times Z : \exists y \in Y \text{ such that } (x, y) \in R, (y, z) \in Q\}.$$

Clearly, $Q \circ R$ is a correspondence between X and Z and if all three spaces are Lorentzian pre-length spaces, then the distortion satisfies a useful sub-additivity property under composition [MS24, Lem. 4.8], i.e.,

$$(2) \quad \text{dis}(Q \circ R) \leq \text{dis}(Q) + \text{dis}(R).$$

The inverse R^{-1} of a correspondence R between X and Y is defined as

$$R^{-1} := \{(y, x) \in Y \times X : (x, y) \in R\}.$$

Clearly, R^{-1} is a correspondence between Y and X . If both X and Y are Lorentzian pre-length spaces, then $\text{dis}(R^{-1}) = \text{dis}(R)$. Any correspondence R yields a map $f: X \rightarrow Y$, by choosing $f(x) \in Y$ such that $(x, f(x)) \in R$. It is clear that

$$\text{dis}(f) := \sup_{x, x' \in X} |\ell(x, x') - \rho(f(x), f(x'))| \leq \text{dis}(R).$$

Conversely, a surjective map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ gives rise to a correspondence $R := \{(x, f(x)) : x \in X\}$ of X and Y , with the same distortion of f .

Using the notation above, we next define the Lorentzian Gromov-Hausdorff convergence, for subsets of Lorentzian pre-length spaces.

Definition 3.6 (LGH-convergence of subsets). *Let (X_n, ℓ_n) and (X, ℓ) be Lorentzian pre-length spaces, for $n \in \mathbb{N}$. For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let A_n be a subset of X_n and let A be a subset of X . We say that A_n converges to A in Lorentzian Gromov-Hausdorff sense (LGH for short), and write $A_n \xrightarrow{\text{LGH}} A$, if for all $\varepsilon > 0$ there exist $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ and finite ε -nets S for A in X and S_n for A_n in X_n (for all $n \geq n_0$) such that*

- (i) $|S_n| = |S|$;
- (ii) For all $n \geq n_0$, there exists a correspondence R_n of $V(S_n)$ and $V(S)$, with $\text{dis}(R_n) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.
- (iii) (*Extension property of correspondences*) For all $l \in \mathbb{N}$, each $\frac{1}{l}$ -net in the limit can be enlarged to include an $\frac{1}{l+1}$ -net while preserving convergence of the vertices. More precisely: for every $l \in \mathbb{N}, l \geq 1$ let S^l and S_n^l be $\frac{1}{l}$ -nets for A and A_n , respectively, as above. Let $f_n^l: V(S^l) \rightarrow V(S_n^l)$ be a map realizing a correspondence of $V(S^l)$ and $V(S_n^l)$. Then there exist an extension $f_{n'}^{l+1}: V(S^l) \cup V(S^{l+1}) \rightarrow V(S_{n'}^l) \cup V(S_{n'}^{l+1})$ of f_n^l , with $\text{dis}(f_{n'}^{l+1}) \leq \text{dis}(f_n^l)$, for some $n' \geq n$.
- (iv) (*Forward density*) Every collection of $\frac{1}{l}$ -nets as above is forward dense in the limit space, in the following sense. For every $l \in \mathbb{N}, l \geq 1$, let S^l be a $\frac{1}{l}$ -net for A . Set $\mathcal{V} := \bigcup_{l=1}^{\infty} V(S^l)$ to be the total set of vertices. Then, for each $x \in A \setminus \mathcal{V}$, there exists a sequence $(x_k)_k \in \mathcal{V}$ such that $x_k \leq x_{k+1} \leq x$ and $x_k \rightarrow x$.

We say that $A_n \xrightarrow{\text{LGH}} A$ strongly if for each $x \in A \setminus \mathcal{V}$, there exists a sequence $(x_k)_k \in \mathcal{V}$ such that $x_k \ll x_{k+1} \ll x$ and $x_k \rightarrow x$. Such a reinforcement of point (iv) will be called timelike forward density.

Example 3.7. Note that the requirement of finite ε -nets rules out e.g. a spacelike strip in Minkowski spacetime.

As discussed in the introduction, there is no canonical cover of a pointed, unbounded, Lorentzian space. Therefore, it is convenient to specify a cover when discussing convergence of pointed, unbounded, Lorentzian pre-length spaces.

Definition 3.8 (Lorentzian pre-length spaces with a cover). A covered Lorentzian pre-length space $(X, \ell, o, \mathcal{U})$ is a pointed Lorentzian pre-length space (X, ℓ, o) , $o \in X$, with a countable cover $\mathcal{U} = (U_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that

- (i) $\bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} U_k = X$;
- (ii) $U_k \subseteq U_{k+1}$, for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$;
- (iii) $o \in U_k$, for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$;
- (iv) $\sup_{x, y \in U_k} \tau(x, y) < \infty$, for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

If all U_k s are relatively compact, we say that the cover \mathcal{U} is proper. A Lorentzian pre-length space with a proper cover is said to be properly covered.

Remark 3.9 (Analogies and differences with pointed metric spaces). *Let us stress that the key structure in Definition 3.8, added on top of a Lorentzian pre-length space, is the covering $\mathcal{U} = (U_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$. The only assumption on the marked point $o \in X$ is to be contained in each element of the covering; a careful reader will notice that, throughout the paper, one could take any other marked point $o' \in U_0$ without affecting the arguments and the convergence. In this sense, one may argue that specifying the marked point $o \in X$ is slightly redundant. We decided to keep it in the notation, although not strictly necessary, in order to stress that all the elements of the covering must contain the marked point o , and for analogy with pointed metric spaces. Indeed, for a non-compact metric space (X, d) , it is convenient to fix a marked point \bar{x} . A natural covering of X is then given by the metric balls $B_N(\bar{x})$ centered at \bar{x} and diverging radii $N \in \mathbb{N}$. For a Lorentzian manifold, there is not such a natural exhaustion by bounded subsets around a marked point (observe that the sub-level sets of the time separation are typically non-compact, as for instance it is the case in Minkowski spacetime). Fixing an exhaustion by “bounded” subsets also in Lorentzian signature will be key in the pre-compactness results proved below.*

Remark 3.10 (A covered Lorentzian pre-length space is chronological). *The time separation function of a covered Lorentzian pre-length space is finite-valued and hence zero on the diagonal. In particular, the space is chronological, i.e., $x \not\ll x$ for all $x \in X$.*

Lemma 3.11 (Covering of spacetimes). *Let (M, g) be a globally hyperbolic spacetime with continuous Lorentzian metric, where I^+ is an open relation². Fix $o \in M$. Then there is a cover $\mathcal{U} = (U_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ of M such that*

- (i) *Each U_k is open, causally convex and relatively compact;*
- (ii) *$o \in U_k \subseteq U_{k+1}$, for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$.*

In particular $(M, \ell_g, o, \mathcal{U})$ is a properly covered Lorentzian pre-length space in the sense of Definition 3.8.

Proof: As the manifold topology of M is second countable and locally compact there is a countable cover $\mathcal{V} = (V_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ by open and relatively compact sets. Fix $i \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $o \in V_i$. Set $U_0 := I^+(\bigcup_{j=0}^i V_j) \cap I^-(\bigcup_{j=0}^i V_j)$. Then U_0 is open, causally convex and by global hyperbolicity it is relatively compact as $\bigcup_{j=0}^i V_j$ is relatively compact. Moreover, $o \in U_0$ as by openness of V_i we can find a small chronological diamond centered at o that is contained in V_i . For $k \in \mathbb{N}, k \geq 1$ set

$$U_k := I^+(U_{k-1} \cup V_k) \cap I^-(U_{k-1} \cup V_k).$$

²For example, by using piecewise \mathcal{C}^1 -curves [GKSS20] or via causal plainness [CG12] or use nearly timelike curves [Lin24].

Then again each U_k is open, causally convex and relatively compact. It remains to show monotonicity. To this end let $u \in U_{k-1}$, then by openness of U_{k-1} we find a small chronological diamond centered at u that is contained in U_{k-1} . Thus $u \in I^+(U_{k-1}) \cap I^-(U_{k-1}) \subseteq U_k$. Analogously, one establishes that $V_k \subseteq U_k$ and hence $M = \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} V_k \subseteq \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} U_k \subseteq M$, hence $\mathcal{U} = (U_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ covers M . Finally, note that τ is continuous and finite-valued on M , hence bounded on each U_k by relative compactness. This shows that \mathcal{U} is a cover in the sense of Definition 3.8 and finishes the proof. \square

Finally, we are in a position to define pointed Lorentzian Gromov–Hausdorff convergence for covered Lorentzian pre-length spaces.

Definition 3.12 (pLGH-convergence of covered Lorentzian pre-length spaces). *Let $(X, \ell, o, \mathcal{U})$ and $((X_n, \ell_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be covered Lorentzian pre-length spaces with $\mathcal{U} = (U_{k, \infty})_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $\mathcal{U}_n = (U_{k, n})_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$. We say that $((X_n, \ell_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ converges to $(X, \ell, o, \mathcal{U})$ in the (resp. strong) pointed Lorentzian Gromov–Hausdorff sense (pLGH, for short), and write*

$$(X_n, \ell_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n) \xrightarrow{\text{pLGH}} (X, \ell, o, \mathcal{U}) \quad (\text{resp. strongly})$$

if for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$ it holds that $U_{k, n} \xrightarrow{\text{LGH}} U_{k, \infty}$ (resp. strongly) as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

We conclude this section by considering convergence of Lorentzian products where the metric fibers Gromov–Hausdorff converge.

Example 3.13 (Convergence of Lorentzian products). *Let $((X_n, \mathbf{d}_n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of compact metric spaces that converges in the Gromov–Hausdorff sense to a compact metric space $(X_\infty, \mathbf{d}_\infty)$. Consider the Lorentzian products $Y_n := [-1, 1] \times X_n$ with time separation functions*

$$\ell_n((t, x), (t', x')) := \begin{cases} \sqrt{(t' - t)^2 - \mathbf{d}_n(x, x')^2} & t \leq t', \mathbf{d}_n(x, x') \leq t' - t, \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

where $t, t' \in [-1, 1]$, $x, x' \in X_n$ for $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$. Clearly, each product (Y_n, ℓ_n) is a Lorentzian pre-length space with the product topology, which is finer than the chronological topology (see [AGKS23] for more details). We claim that $[0, 1] \times X_n \xrightarrow{\text{LGH}} [0, 1] \times X_\infty$ strongly. To see this, let $0 < \varepsilon < 1$. By the Gromov–Hausdorff convergence, see e.g. [BBI01, Prop. 7.4.12], there are metric $\frac{\varepsilon}{3}$ -nets $S_n^\varepsilon \subseteq X_n$ for $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ such that (for large $n \in \mathbb{N}$) they have the same (finite) cardinality and $S_n^\varepsilon \xrightarrow{\text{GH}} S_\infty^\varepsilon$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Thus, without loss of generality we assume that $S_n^\varepsilon = \{s_1^{n, \varepsilon}, \dots, s_N^{n, \varepsilon}\}$ for some fixed $N \in \mathbb{N}$ and all $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$.

Set $L := \lceil \frac{1}{3\varepsilon} \rceil$, $t_i := i \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$ for $i = -1, \dots, L$, and set $x_{i, j}^{n, \varepsilon} := (t_i, s_j^{n, \varepsilon})$ for $i = 0, \dots, L$, $j = 1, \dots, N$, $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ and

$$\mathcal{J}^{n, \varepsilon} := \{J(x_{i-1, j}^{n, \varepsilon}, x_{i+2, j}^{n, \varepsilon}) : i = 0, \dots, L-1; j = 1, \dots, N\}.$$

Then $\mathcal{J}^{n,\varepsilon}$ is a collection of causal diamonds J , which satisfy $\tau_n(J) = \tau_n(x_{i-1,j}^{n,\varepsilon}, x_{i+2,j}^{n,\varepsilon}) = t_{i+2} - t_{i-1} = \varepsilon$, for all $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$.

Next, we show that $[0, 1] \times X_n \subseteq \bigcup_{J \in \mathcal{J}^{n,\varepsilon}} J$, for all $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$. Let $y = (t, x) \in [0, 1] \times X_n$, then there is an $i \in \{0, \dots, L\}$ such that $t_i \leq t \leq t_{i+1}$ and $j \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ such that $d(x, s_j^{n,\varepsilon}) < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$. Consequently, we have $d_n(x, s_j^{n,\varepsilon}) < \frac{\varepsilon}{3} < \min(t_{i+1} - t, t - t_i)$ and hence

$$\ell_n(x_{i-1,j}^{n,\varepsilon}, x) = \sqrt{(t - t_{i-1})^2 - d(x, s_j^{n,\varepsilon})^2} \geq 0,$$

i.e., $y \in J_{Y_n}^+(x_{i-1,j}^{n,\varepsilon})$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$. Analogously, one shows that $y \in J_{Y_n}^-(x_{i+2,j}^{n,\varepsilon})$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$. In conclusion, we have ε -nets for $[0, 1] \times X_n$ of the same cardinality and considering the obvious correspondences we see that their distortions are estimated via

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \ell_n(x_{i,j}^{n,\varepsilon}, x_{i',j'}^{n,\varepsilon}) - \ell_\infty(x_{i,j}^{\infty,\varepsilon}, x_{i',j'}^{\infty,\varepsilon}) \right| \\ &= \left| \sqrt{(t_{i'} - t_i)^2 - d_n(s_j^{n,\varepsilon}, s_{j'}^{n,\varepsilon})^2} - \sqrt{(t_{i'} - t_i)^2 - d_\infty(s_j^{\infty,\varepsilon}, s_{j'}^{\infty,\varepsilon})^2} \right|. \end{aligned}$$

This holds if the points are causally related. However, we see that if $\ell_\infty(x_{i,j}^{\infty,\varepsilon}, x_{i',j'}^{\infty,\varepsilon}) \geq 0$, i.e., they are causally related, then so are $x_{i,j}^{n,\varepsilon}, x_{i',j'}^{n,\varepsilon}$ eventually. So the distortions converge as $d_n(s_j^{n,\varepsilon}, s_{j'}^{n,\varepsilon}) \rightarrow d_\infty(s_j^{\infty,\varepsilon}, s_{j'}^{\infty,\varepsilon})$ by assumption. Moreover, the extension property of the correspondences is clear by the construction. To show timelike forward density, let $y = (t, x) \in [0, 1] \times X_\infty$ that is not a vertex of an $\frac{1}{l}$ -net ($l \in \mathbb{N}, l \geq 1$). In particular, we have $t \geq 0$. There is a sequence $(s_k)_k$ in $\bigcup_{l=1}^\infty S_\infty^{\frac{1}{l}}$ such that $s_k \rightarrow x$ in X_∞ . Now, for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$ we can find a $t_k \in [-\frac{1}{3}, 1]$ such that $t_k < t$, $t - t_k \rightarrow 0$ and (t_k, s_k) is a vertex of an $\frac{1}{l}$ -net. Clearly, $(t_k, s_k) \rightarrow y$ in Y_∞ . It is now straightforward to extract a monotone subsequence.

A similar construction is carried out later for smooth globally hyperbolic spacetimes in the context of the geometric pre-compactness theorem, see Lemma 8.2.

4 Uniqueness of limits

In analogy with Gromov–Hausdorff convergence of general metric spaces, also in the Lorentzian signature, limits may not be unique. The key fact in positive signature is that the Gromov–Hausdorff limit of a sequence of *compact* metric spaces is unique (up to isometry), cf. e.g. [BBI01, 7.3.30]. In the non-compact case, the pointed Gromov–Hausdorff limit of *complete* metric spaces is unique, see for instance [BBI01, Thm. 8.1.7]. In Lorentzian signature, the natural analog of proper metric spaces are *globally hyperbolic* Lorentzian pre-length spaces, while the natural analog of complete metric spaces are *forward complete* Lorentzian pre-length spaces. Inspired by this

analogy, in this section we will show that Lorentzian Gromov–Hausdorff limits are unique in a suitable class of forward complete Lorentzian pre-length spaces.

First, we introduce the *point distinction property* (cf. [MS24, Def. 1.1,(iii)] for a similar property required for τ).

Definition 4.1 (Point distinction property). *Let (X, ℓ) be a Lorentzian pre-length space and $S \subseteq X$. We say that S has the point distinction property if, for all $x, y \in X$ with $x \neq y$, there exists $z \in S$ such that*

$$\text{(PDP)} \quad \ell(x, z) \neq \ell(y, z) \text{ or } \ell(z, x) \neq \ell(z, y).$$

We say that X has the point distinction property, if $S = X$ does so.

Remark 4.2. *Note that the point distinction property (PDP) holds for $S = X$ if X is distinguishing (cf. e.g. [ACS20, Def. 3.4]), i.e., if $I^+(x) = I^+(y)$ or $I^-(x) = I^-(y)$ implies $x = y$. In the setting of Lorentzian length spaces distinguishability is implied by strong causality [ACS20, Thm. 3.17].*

In our setting, the point distinction property (PDP) implies causality, i.e., that the causal relation is a partial order.

Lemma 4.3 (PDP implies causality). *Let (X, ℓ) be a Lorentzian pre-length space satisfying the point distinction property (PDP). Then (X, ℓ) is causal, i.e., \leq is antisymmetric, hence a partial order.*

Proof: Let $x \leq y \leq x$ and $z \in X$. Since $\ell(x, y) \geq 0$ and $\ell(y, x) \geq 0$, then

$$\ell(x, z) \leq \ell(y, x) + \ell(x, z) \leq \ell(y, z) \leq \ell(x, y) + \ell(y, z) \leq \ell(x, z).$$

Similarly, one shows that $\ell(z, x) = \ell(z, y)$. Consequently, the point distinction property (PDP) implies that $x = y$. \square

We next introduce the notion of isometry between Lorentzian pre-length spaces.

Definition 4.4 (Isometry). *Let (X, ℓ) and $(\tilde{X}, \tilde{\ell})$ be two Lorentzian pre-length spaces. A map $f: X \rightarrow \tilde{X}$ is*

(i) ℓ -preserving if

$$\tilde{\ell}(f(x), f(y)) = \ell(x, y) \quad \forall x, y \in X,$$

(ii) τ -preserving if

$$\tilde{\tau}(f(x), f(y)) = \tau(x, y) \quad \forall x, y \in X,$$

and

(iii) an isometry if it is ℓ -preserving and bijective.

Clearly, if X has the point-distinction property (PDP), then an ℓ -preserving map is injective.

Next we recall the notion of *forward completeness* — a concept first introduced in [BBC⁺24] for Lorentzian spaces and later elaborated in [Gig25] in the general framework of partially ordered spaces.

Definition 4.5 (Forward completeness). *Let (X, ℓ) be a Lorentzian pre-length space and let $(x_k)_k \subset X$ be a sequence. We say that*

- $(x_k)_k$ is monotone increasing and bounded if there exists $\hat{x} \in X$ such that $x_k \leq x_{k+1} \leq \hat{x}$, for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$.
- (X, ℓ) is forward complete if every monotone increasing and bounded sequence $(x_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ converges.

Remark 4.6 (Global hyperbolicity implies forward completeness). *A globally hyperbolic Lorentzian pre-length space is forward complete as any sequence $x_k \leq x_{k+1} \leq \hat{x}$ is contained in the compact causal diamond $J(x_0, \hat{x})$ and \leq being a partial-order implies that any converging subsequence converges to the same limit (see also [BBC⁺24, Rem. 2.10]).*

Next, we give a sufficient condition guaranteeing that limits are unique within the class of globally hyperbolic Lorentzian pre-length spaces with metrizable chronological topology, continuous time separation function and satisfying the point-distinction-property (PDP) (actually, we prove a more general statement, where *globally hyperbolic* is relaxed to *forward complete, properly covered, with closed anti-symmetric causal relation*). Of course, uniqueness will be always understood *up to isometry*.

Theorem 4.7 (Sufficient condition for uniqueness of limits). *Let $((X_n, \ell_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of covered Lorentzian pre-length spaces satisfying the following property: For any strong pLGH-limit $(X, \ell, o, \mathcal{U})$ it holds that, for all $\varepsilon > 0$ and for all finite ε -nets S_n for $U_n \in \mathcal{U}_n$ in X_n , there exists a finite ε -net S for $U \in \mathcal{U}$ in X such that properties (i)–(iv) of Definition 3.6 hold. Then, the strong pLGH-limit of the sequence $((X_n, \ell_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is unique in the class \mathfrak{X} of forward complete, properly covered Lorentzian pre-length spaces with continuous time separation functions τ , closed anti-symmetric causal relation, metrizable chronological topology and that satisfy the point-distinction property (PDP).*

Proof: Let $(X, \ell, o, \mathcal{U})$ and $(\tilde{X}, \tilde{\ell}, \tilde{o}, \tilde{\mathcal{U}})$ be both strong pLGH limits of the sequence $((X_n, \ell_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, where both $(X, \ell, o, \mathcal{U})$ and $(\tilde{X}, \tilde{\ell}, \tilde{o}, \tilde{\mathcal{U}})$ are forward complete, properly covered, having closed and anti-symmetric

causal relations, satisfy the point distinction property (PDP), have metrizable chronological topologies and have continuous time separation functions τ and $\tilde{\tau}$, respectively.

We show that each of the covering sets $U_k \in \mathcal{U}$, $\tilde{U}_k \in \tilde{\mathcal{U}}$ are isometric. Fix $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and write $U := U_k \in \mathcal{U}$, $\tilde{U} := \tilde{U}_k \in \tilde{\mathcal{U}}$ and $U_n := U_{k,n} \in \mathcal{U}_n$. Moreover, we write ℓ and τ instead of $\ell|_{U \times U}$ and $\tau|_{U \times U}$, respectively, and analogously just $\tilde{\ell}$ and $\tilde{\tau}$. By assumption, for each $l \in \mathbb{N}, l \geq 1$ we obtain $\frac{1}{l}$ -nets S_n^l for U_n , S^l for U and \tilde{S}^l for \tilde{U} , together with correspondences R_n^l, \tilde{R}_n^l between $V(S_n^l)$ and $V(S^l)$, and between $V(S_n^l)$ and $V(\tilde{S}^l)$, respectively. Thus we obtain a correspondence $\tilde{R}_n^l \circ (R_n^l)^{-1}$ between $V(S^l)$ and $V(\tilde{S}^l)$ with $\text{dis}(\tilde{R}_n^l \circ (R_n^l)^{-1}) \leq \text{dis}(\tilde{R}_n^l) + \text{dis}(R_n^l) \rightarrow 0$ by (2) for all $l \in \mathbb{N}, l \geq 1$. Consequently, up to a subsequence, we have a correspondence Q_n^l between $V(S^l)$ and $V(\tilde{S}^l)$ with $\text{dis}(Q_n^l) \leq \frac{1}{n}$. This gives bijective maps $f_n^l: V(S^l) \rightarrow V(\tilde{S}^l)$ with $\text{dis}(f_n^l) \leq \frac{1}{n}$. We denote the inverse of f_n^l , as $g_n^l := (f_n^l)^{-1}: V(\tilde{S}^l) \rightarrow V(S^l)$. Further, by the extension property (cf. Definition 3.6, (iii)) f_n^l can be defined on $\mathcal{V}^l := \bigcup_{l'=1}^l V(S^{l'})$ without increasing its distortion (and similarly for g_n^l , which is still the inverse of f_n^l on \mathcal{V}^l).

We claim that f_n^l is \ll - and \leq -preserving, for n large enough. Let $x, y \in \mathcal{V}^l$ with $x \ll y$ (or $x \leq y$). Then $\tilde{\ell}(f_n^l(x), f_n^l(y)) \geq -\text{dis}(f_n^l) + \ell(x, y)$, and the right-hand-side becomes positive for $\frac{1}{n} < \ell(x, y)$ (or greater than $-\infty$). Since \mathcal{V}^l only has finitely many points, the claim follows.

Next, let us view f_n^l as a map into $\tilde{\mathcal{V}} := \bigcup_{l'=1}^{\infty} V(\tilde{S}^{l'})$. By the extension property (cf. Definition 3.6, (iii)), we can achieve that each f_n^{l+1} extends f_n^l , while preserving $\text{dis}(f_n^{l+1}) \leq \frac{1}{n}$ (up to taking a further subsequence). Consequently, we obtain a map

$$f_n: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{V}} \quad \text{with} \quad \text{dis}(f_n) \leq \frac{1}{n},$$

where $\mathcal{V} := \bigcup_l \mathcal{V}^l = \bigcup_l V(S^l)$.

Clearly, f_n is injective, \ll - and \leq -preserving: indeed, for each $x, y \in \mathcal{V}$ there is an $l \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $x, y \in \mathcal{V}^l$ and $f_n = f_n^l$ on \mathcal{V}^l . Moreover, each f_n^{l+1} extends f_n^l , so we obtain

$$g_n: \tilde{\mathcal{V}} \rightarrow \mathcal{V} \quad \text{with} \quad \text{dis}(g_n) \leq \frac{1}{n},$$

in an analogous manner. Clearly, $g_n = f_n^{-1}$.

Next, we extend f_n to U as follows. By the timelike forward density property (cf. Definition 3.6, (iv)), for $x \in U \setminus \mathcal{V}$ there is a monotone sequence $x_k \ll x_{k+1} \ll x$ converging to x . Let $x^+ \in \mathcal{V} \cap J^+(x)$, which exists since \mathcal{V} covers U . This yields a monotone sequence

$$\tilde{x}_k := f_n(x_k) \ll \tilde{x}_{k+1} \ll \tilde{x}^+ := f_n(x^+) \in \tilde{\mathcal{V}}.$$

By forward completeness, the sequence $(\tilde{x}_k)_k$ converges to some $\tilde{x} \in J(\tilde{x}^-, \tilde{x}^+)$, for some $\tilde{x}^- \in \tilde{\mathcal{V}}$. Setting $f_n(x) := \tilde{x}$ gives a well-defined map, by forward

completeness and causality; moreover f_n is \leq -preserving. We claim that for all $x, y \in U$ we have $x \leq y$ if and only if $f_n(x) \leq f_n(y)$. To see this let $x \leq y$ and without loss of generality we only consider the case $x, y \notin \mathcal{V}$ (the case where both are in \mathcal{V} follows since $f_n: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{V}}$ preserves \leq and we can consider the mixed case as special case of $u, v \notin \mathcal{V}$ by choosing constant sequences). Let $x_k \ll x_{k+1} \ll x, y_k \ll y_{k+1} \ll y$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $x_k \rightarrow x, y_k \rightarrow y$. Then $x_k \ll x \leq y$, hence $x_k \ll y$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and so for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$, there is a $l_k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $l \geq l_k$ we have $y_l \in I^+(x_k)$ (as $y_l \rightarrow y \in I^+(x_k)$). Consequently, we get $f_n(x_k) \ll f_n(y_l)$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $l \geq l_k$. Letting $l \rightarrow \infty$, using the closedness of \leq and the definition of $f_n(y)$ we obtain $f_n(x_k) \leq f_n(y)$. Similarly, letting $k \rightarrow \infty$ yields $f_n(x) \leq f_n(y)$ as required. For the converse assume $f_n(x) \leq f_n(y)$ and let $(x_k)_k, (y_l)_l$ as above. Analogously, to the first implication we get $f_n(x_k) \ll f_n(x) \leq f_n(y)$, and hence $f_n(x_k) \ll f_n(y_l)$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and all l large. As $f_n^{-1} = g_n$ on $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}$ preserves \ll we have $x_k \ll y_l$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and l large. Taking the limit $l \rightarrow \infty$ and then $k \rightarrow \infty$ yields $x \leq y$ as claimed.

Finally, we show that $\text{dis}(f_n) \leq \frac{1}{n}$. Let $x, y \in U$ and let $x_k \rightarrow x, y_k \rightarrow y$ be sequences as above if $x \notin \mathcal{V}$ or $y \notin \mathcal{V}$, and otherwise choose constant sequences. Then we only need to consider the case $x \leq y$ and hence only estimate the difference of the τ s, i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} |\tau(x, y) - \tilde{\tau}(f_n(x), f_n(y))| &\leq |\tau(x, y) - \tau(x_k, y_k)| \\ &\quad + |\tau(x_k, y_k) - \tilde{\tau}(f_n(x_k), f_n(y_k))| \\ &\quad + |\tilde{\tau}(f_n(x_k), f_n(y_k)) - \tilde{\tau}(f_n(x), f_n(y))|, \end{aligned}$$

where the first and the last term can be made arbitrarily small due the continuity of $\tau, \tilde{\tau}$ and since $f_n(x_k) \rightarrow f_n(x), f_n(y_k) \rightarrow f_n(y)$ by construction. Moreover, the middle term is bounded by $\text{dis}(f_n) \leq \frac{1}{n}$. Consequently, we get that $\text{dis}(f_n) \leq \frac{1}{n}$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 1$.

Applying the same procedure to g_n produces a map $g_n: \tilde{U} \rightarrow \bar{U}$ with $\text{dis}(g_n) \leq \frac{1}{n}$. We claim that $g_n = f_n^{-1}$. To see this we only need to consider points $\tilde{x} \in \tilde{U} \setminus \tilde{\mathcal{V}}$. Let $\tilde{x} \in \tilde{U} \setminus \tilde{\mathcal{V}}$, then there is a sequence $\tilde{x}_k \ll \tilde{x}_{k+1} \ll \tilde{x}$ with $g_n(\tilde{x}_k) \rightarrow g_n(\tilde{x})$. As $g_n = f_n^{-1}$ on $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}$ we obtain $f_n^{-1}(\tilde{x}_k) \ll f_n^{-1}(\tilde{x}_{k+1}) \ll g_n(\tilde{x})$ and $f_n^{-1}(\tilde{g}_k) \rightarrow g_n(\tilde{x})$. Thus by the definition of f_n (and it being well-defined) we get that

$$f_n(g_n(\tilde{x})) = \lim_k f_n(f_n^{-1}(\tilde{x}_k)) = \lim_k \tilde{x}_k = \tilde{x},$$

as claimed.

We are now ready to show that U and \tilde{U} are isometric. To this aim, we prove that there exists a limit map $f: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \bar{U}$ with $\text{dis}(f) = 0$, obtained as a limit of $(f_n)_n$ for $n \rightarrow \infty$. We use compactness of \bar{U} and \tilde{U} . Enumerate \mathcal{V} and $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}$ as $\mathcal{V} = \{s_k\}_k$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{V}} = \{\tilde{s}_k\}_k$. Then for each k there is a sequence

$(n_m^k)_m$ such that $f_{n_m^k}(s_k)$ converges in \widetilde{U} and $g_{n_m^k}(\tilde{s}_k)$ converges in \overline{U} . We call this limits $f(s_k)$ and $g(\tilde{s}_k)$, respectively. We can also arrange it so that $(n_m^{k+1})_m$ is a subsequence of $(n_m^k)_m$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. We claim that f preserves ℓ . Similarly to the above we only need to estimate the differences of the τ s (since $f(s_k) \leq f(s_l)$ if and only if $s_k \leq s_l$ as can be shown in the same way as for f_n), thus let $s_k, s_l \in \mathcal{V}$ with $s_k \leq s_l$ and without loss of generality that $k \leq l$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} |\tau(s_k, s_l) - \tilde{\tau}(f(s_k), f(s_l))| &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} |\tau(s_k, s_l) - \tilde{\tau}(f_{n_m^k}(s_k), f_{n_m^l}(s_l))| \\ &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} |\tau(s_k, s_l) - \tilde{\tau}(f_{n_m^l}(s_k), f_{n_m^l}(s_l))| = 0, \end{aligned}$$

where we used the continuity of $\tilde{\tau}$ and $\text{dis}(f_{n_m^l}) \leq \frac{1}{n_m^l}$. Analogously, we have that g preserves $\tilde{\ell}$. Now we can extend f from \mathcal{V} to U as above while preserving ℓ : for each $x \in U \setminus \mathcal{V}$ there is a monotone sequence $x_k \ll x_{k+1} \ll x$ converging to x , then as before $\exists \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f(x_k) =: f(x) \in \widetilde{U}$ and we have $\text{dis}(f) = 0$. Performing the same procedure for g produces a map $g: \widetilde{U} \rightarrow \overline{U}$ with $\text{dis}(g) = 0$ with $g|_{\tilde{\mathcal{V}}} = f^{-1}|_{\tilde{\mathcal{V}}}$. To see the latter, observe that by definition

$$g(\tilde{s}_k) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} g_{n_m^k}(\tilde{s}_k) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f_{n_m^k}^{-1}(\tilde{s}_k).$$

Hence, applying $f_{n_m^k}$ and taking the limit as $m \rightarrow \infty$, we obtain $f(g(\tilde{s}_k)) = \tilde{s}_k$.

At this point we directly show that $g|_{\widetilde{U}} = f^{-1}$ along similar lines as the proof of $g_n = f_n^{-1}$ above. Let $\tilde{x} \in \widetilde{U}$ and $\tilde{x}_k \ll \tilde{x}_{k+1} \ll \tilde{x}$, $\tilde{x}_k \in \tilde{\mathcal{V}}$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ with $\tilde{x}_k \rightarrow \tilde{x}$. Then $g(\tilde{x}_k) \ll g(\tilde{x}_{k+1}) \ll g(\tilde{x})$, which converges by definition to $g(\tilde{x})$. Thus by definition of f we get $f(g(\tilde{x})) = \lim f(g(\tilde{x}_k)) = \lim \tilde{x}_k = \tilde{x}$, where we used $g|_{\tilde{\mathcal{V}}} = f^{-1}|_{\tilde{\mathcal{V}}}$.

The construction above was carried out for a fixed pair of covering sets $U = U_k \in \mathcal{U}$ and $\widetilde{U} = \tilde{U}_k \in \tilde{\mathcal{U}}$. It is clear that starting from U_0 and \tilde{U}_0 , it is possible to iterate the procedure by adding vertices \mathcal{V}_{k+1} and $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}_{k+1}$ to obtain maps $f^k: U_k \rightarrow \overline{U}_k$ and $g^k: \tilde{U}_k \rightarrow \overline{U}_k$ with $f^{k+1}|_{U_k} = f^k$ and $g^{k+1}|_{\tilde{U}_k} = g^k$, for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. This yields global, ℓ -preserving maps $f: X \rightarrow \tilde{X}$ and $g: \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$. Then $f = g^{-1}$ and the two spaces are isometric. \square

Uniqueness of the limit is also guaranteed in case one can find a timelike forward dense set of vertices of ε -nets in the sequence of spaces X_n . However, first we need the following lemma (cf. [MS24, Thm. 3.3] for a similar result in the setting of bounded Lorentzian metric spaces).

Lemma 4.8 (Distance preserving self-maps and surjectivity). *Let (X, ℓ) be a Lorentzian pre-length space, where the chronological topology is metrizable, τ*

is continuous and vanishes on the diagonal. Let $h: X \rightarrow X$ be a τ -preserving map and let $K \subseteq X$ be compact with $h(K) \subseteq K$. Then the interior of K is contained in the image of K , i.e., $K^\circ \subseteq h(K)$.

Proof: First of all, observe that since h is τ -preserving, it is continuous with respect to the chronological topology. Assume by contradiction that there exists $z \in K^\circ \setminus h(K)$.

Step 1: There is a neighborhood of z disjoint from $h(K)$.

If not, there is a sequence $z_n \rightarrow z$ with $z_n \in h(K)$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Writing $z_n = h(z'_n)$ for $z'_n \in K$, we can assume by compactness of K , that $z'_n \rightarrow z' \in K$. Thus, by continuity of h , we would have $z = \lim_n z_n = \lim_n h(z'_n) = h(z') \in h(K)$ — a contradiction. So there exists a chronological neighborhood of z that does not intersect $h(K)$.

Step 2: First, we consider the case that

$$(3) \quad z \in I^+(p) \subseteq K^\circ \setminus h(K), \text{ for some } p \in K.$$

We consider the sequences $(h^n(z))_n, (h^n(p))_n$, obtained by applying iteratively h , starting from z and p , respectively. By compactness of K , there exists an increasing subsequence $(n_k)_k$ such that $h^{n_k}(z) \rightarrow \tilde{z} \in K, h^{n_k}(p) \rightarrow \tilde{p} \in K$. Recalling that h preserves τ , we infer that

$$0 < \tau(p, z) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \tau(h^{n_k}(p), h^{n_k}(z)) = \tau(\tilde{p}, \tilde{z}),$$

by continuity of τ . Consequently, for k large enough, it holds that $0 < \tau(h^{n_k}(p), \tilde{z})$. Therefore, for $m > k$ large enough, we infer that

$$0 < \tau(h^{n_k}(p), h^{n_m}(z)) = \tau(p, h^{n_m - n_k}(z)),$$

which implies $h^{n_m - n_k}(z) \in h(K) \cap I^+(p)$ since $n_m - n_k > 0$. This is a contradiction to $I^+(p) \cap h(K) = \emptyset$, i.e., equation (3).

The case $z \in I^-(p) \subseteq K^\circ \setminus h(K)$, for some $p \in K$, and the general case (finite intersections) are analogous. \square

Proposition 4.9 (Uniqueness if the set of vertices is dense in the sequence). *Let $((X_n, \ell_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of covered Lorentzian pre-length spaces with continuous time separation functions τ_n . For each $U_{k,n} \in \mathcal{U}_n$ and each $l \in \mathbb{N}, l \geq 1$, let S_n^l be a $\frac{1}{l}$ -net for $U_{k,n}$ corresponding to $\frac{1}{l}$ -nets of a possible limit. If $\mathcal{V}_n := \bigcup_{l=1}^{\infty} V(S_n^l)$ is timelike forward dense in $U_{k,n}$, then the strong pLGH-limit of $((X_n, \ell_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ (if it exists) is unique in the class \mathfrak{X} of properly covered Lorentzian pre-length spaces with continuous time separation functions τ , closed anti-symmetric causal relation³, metrizable chronological topology and that satisfy the point-distinction property (PDP).*

³Recall that being forward complete, properly covered, with closed anti-symmetric causal relation is implied by global hyperbolicity.

Proof: We first proceed as in the proof of Theorem 4.7. Let

$$(X_n, \ell_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n) \xrightarrow{\text{pLGH}} (X, \ell, o, \mathcal{U}) \quad \text{and} \quad (X_n, \ell_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n) \xrightarrow{\text{pLGH}} (\tilde{X}, \tilde{\ell}, \tilde{o}, \tilde{\mathcal{U}}),$$

where the convergences are in the strong sense and both $(X, \ell, o, \mathcal{U})$ and $(\tilde{X}, \tilde{\ell}, \tilde{o}, \tilde{\mathcal{U}})$ are forward complete, properly covered Lorentzian pre-length spaces with closed anti-symmetric causal relations, metrizable chronological topologies, satisfy the point-distinction property (PDP) and have continuous time separation functions τ and $\tilde{\tau}$, respectively. We show that each of the covering sets $U_M \in \mathcal{U}$, $\tilde{U}_M \in \tilde{\mathcal{U}}$ ($M \in \mathbb{N}$) are isometric. Fix $M \in \mathbb{N}$ and write $U := U_M \in \mathcal{U}$, $\tilde{U} := \tilde{U}_M \in \tilde{\mathcal{U}}$ and $U_n := U_{M,n} \in \mathcal{U}_n$. Moreover, we write ℓ and τ instead of $\ell|_{U \times U}$ and $\tau|_{U \times U}$, respectively, and analogously just $\tilde{\ell}$ and $\tilde{\tau}$.

Fix $l \in \mathbb{N}$, $l \geq 1$, and let S^l, S_n^l be finite $\frac{1}{l}$ -nets for U and U_n , respectively, together with a bijective map $f_n^l: V(S^l) \rightarrow V(S_n^l)$ realizing the correspondence of the set of vertices and $\text{dis}(f_n^l) \leq \frac{1}{n}$. Similarly, for each $l' \in \mathbb{N}$, $l' \geq 1$, there are finite $\frac{1}{l'}$ -nets $\tilde{S}^{l'}, \tilde{S}_n^{l'}$ for \tilde{U} and U_n , respectively, together with a bijective map $g_n^{l'}: V(\tilde{S}^{l'}) \rightarrow V(\tilde{S}_n^{l'})$ such that $\text{dis}(g_n^{l'}) \leq \frac{1}{n}$. As in the proof of Theorem 4.7 we can extend f_n^l and $g_n^{l'}$ to bijective maps

$$\begin{aligned} f_n: \mathcal{V} &:= \bigcup_{l=1}^{\infty} V(S^l) \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_n := \bigcup_{l=1}^{\infty} V(S_n^l), \quad \text{with} \quad \text{dis}(f_n) \leq \frac{1}{n}, \\ g_n: \tilde{\mathcal{V}} &:= \bigcup_{l=1}^{\infty} V(\tilde{S}^l) \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{V}}_n := \bigcup_{l=1}^{\infty} V(\tilde{S}_n^l), \quad \text{with} \quad \text{dis}(g_n) \leq \frac{1}{n}. \end{aligned}$$

We construct a map $h_n: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{U}}$ with $\text{dis}(h_n) \leq \frac{2}{n}$. Let $x \in \mathcal{V}$. If $f_n(x) \in \tilde{\mathcal{V}}_n$ we set $h_n(x) := g_n^{-1}(f_n(x)) \in \tilde{\mathcal{V}}$. Otherwise, there is, by the assumption of timelike forward density, a sequence $\tilde{x}_k \in \tilde{\mathcal{V}}_n$ with $\tilde{x}_k \rightarrow f_n(x)$ and $x_k \ll x_{k+1} \ll f_n(x)$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Moreover, there is a $\tilde{z} \in \tilde{\mathcal{V}}_n$ with $f_n(x) \leq \tilde{z}$. As g_n^{-1} preserves the causal relations we get a sequence $g_n^{-1}(x_k) \ll g_n^{-1}(x_{k+1}) \ll g_n^{-1}(\tilde{z})$. Consequently, by forward completeness, this sequence converges and we set $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} g_n^{-1}(\tilde{x}_k) =: h_n(x)$. This is well-defined: Let $\tilde{x}'_k \ll \tilde{x}'_{k+1} \ll f_n(x)$ with $\tilde{x}'_k \rightarrow f_n(x)$. Then, for each $r \in \mathbb{N}$, there is a $k_r \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $k \geq k_r$ we have that $\tilde{x}'_r \ll \tilde{x}_k \ll f_n(x)$, hence $g_n^{-1}(\tilde{x}'_r) \ll g_n^{-1}(\tilde{x}_k)$. Taking the limit $k \rightarrow \infty$ and using the closedness of \leq implies that $g_n^{-1}(\tilde{x}'_r) \leq h_n(x)$ for all $r \in \mathbb{N}$. Taking now the limit $r \rightarrow \infty$ yields $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} g_n^{-1}(\tilde{x}'_r) \leq h_n(x)$. Swapping the roles of $(\tilde{x}_k)_k$ and $(\tilde{x}'_r)_r$ yields $h_n(x) \leq \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} g_n^{-1}(\tilde{x}'_r)$ and so $h_n(x) = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} g_n^{-1}(\tilde{x}'_r)$ as \leq is a partial order.

At this point we claim that $\text{dis}(h_n) \leq \frac{2}{n}$. Let $x, y \in \mathcal{V}$. The case $f_n(x), f_n(y) \in \tilde{\mathcal{V}}_n$ is straightforward. We only consider the case $f_n(x), f_n(y) \notin \tilde{\mathcal{V}}_n$ (the mixed case can be handled in a simpler manner, cf. the proof of Theorem 4.7). Also we can assume that $x \leq y$, hence $f_n(x) \leq f_n(y)$ and only estimate the difference of the time separation functions. By construction,

there are sequences $(\tilde{x}_k)_k, (\tilde{y}_k)_k$ in $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}_n$ such that $\tilde{x}_k \rightarrow f_n(x), \tilde{y}_k \rightarrow f_n(y)$ and $\tilde{x}_k \ll \tilde{x}_{k+1} \ll f_n(x), \tilde{y}_k \ll \tilde{y}_{k+1} \ll f_n(y)$. Then, we estimate

$$\begin{aligned} |\tau(x, y) - \tilde{\tau}(h_n(x), h_n(y))| &\leq |\tau(x, y) - \tau_n(f_n(x), f_n(y))| \\ &\quad + |\tau_n(f_n(x), f_n(y)) - \tau_n(\tilde{x}_k, \tilde{y}_k)| \\ &\quad + |\tau_n(\tilde{x}_k, \tilde{y}_k) - \tilde{\tau}(g_n^{-1}(\tilde{x}_k), g_n^{-1}(\tilde{y}_k))| \\ &\quad + |\tilde{\tau}(g_n^{-1}(\tilde{x}_k), g_n^{-1}(\tilde{y}_k)) - \tilde{\tau}(h_n(x), h_n(y))|. \end{aligned}$$

The first term on the left-hand-side is bounded by $\text{dis}(f_n) \leq \frac{1}{n}$ and the third one by $\text{dis}(g_n^{-1}) = \text{dis}(g_n) \leq \frac{1}{n}$. The second term converges to zero as τ_n is continuous and $\tilde{x}_k \rightarrow f_n(x), \tilde{y}_k \rightarrow f_n(y)$. Similarly, the last term converges to zero as $\tilde{\tau}$ is continuous and $g_n^{-1}(\tilde{x}_k) \rightarrow h_n(x), g_n^{-1}(\tilde{y}_k) \rightarrow h_n(y)$ by construction. This shows that $\text{dis}(h_n^l) \leq \frac{2}{n}$.

Swapping the roles of f_n and g_n we obtain a map $\tilde{h}_n: \tilde{\mathcal{V}} \rightarrow \bar{U}$ as $\tilde{h}_n(\tilde{x}) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f_n^{-1}(x_k)$, where $g_n(\tilde{x}) \notin \mathcal{V}_n$ and $x_k \ll x_{k+1} \ll g_n(\tilde{x}), x_k \rightarrow g_n(\tilde{x})$. At this point we can conclude the proof as in Theorem 4.7, i.e., by extending h_n to $h_n: U \rightarrow \tilde{U}$ while preserving $\text{dis}(h_n) \leq \frac{2}{n}$ and then by extending it to \bar{U} while preserving $\text{dis}(h_n) \leq \frac{2}{n}$. Analogously, we extend \tilde{h}_n to \bar{U} while preserving $\text{dis}(\tilde{h}_n) \leq \frac{2}{n}$. Then, as in the proof of Theorem 4.7 we take the limit $n \rightarrow \infty$ to obtain maps $h: \bar{U} \rightarrow \bar{U}, \tilde{h}: \bar{U} \rightarrow \bar{U}$ with $\text{dis}(h) = \text{dis}(\tilde{h}) = 0$, i.e., they are ℓ - and $\tilde{\ell}$ -preserving, respectively.

Finally (and again as in the proof of Theorem 4.7) we do this iteratively for each covering set, while extending the previous maps. This gives global ℓ - and $\tilde{\ell}$ -preserving maps $h: X \rightarrow \tilde{X}$ and $\tilde{h}: \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$, which are continuous and injective as X and \tilde{X} satisfy the point distinction property (PDP). Setting $F := \tilde{h} \circ h: X \rightarrow X$ yields a ℓ -preserving map such that for each covering set U as above we have $F(\bar{U}) \subseteq \bar{U}$, and \bar{U} is compact as X is properly covered. Thus we can apply Lemma 4.8 to conclude that $U \subseteq F(\bar{U})$, which shows surjectivity of F as the U s cover X and $F(\bar{U}) \subseteq \bar{U}$. This yields surjectivity of h and shows that h is an isometry. \square

Note that we could have used Lemma 4.8 at the end of the proof of Theorem 4.7 too, but we opted for the more direct way of exhibiting the inverse maps explicitly. It seems not clear how one would establish $\tilde{h} = h^{-1}$ here directly.

5 Quotients of Lorentzian pre-length spaces

In this section we show that, by identifying points that cannot be distinguished by the time separation function ℓ , one can always assume that the point distinction property (PDP) holds. Such a procedure does not affect convergence. For an analogous construction in the setting of bounded Lorentzian metric spaces, see [MS24, Subsec. 1.3].

Definition 5.1 (Identifying points with same time separations). *Let (X, ℓ) be a Lorentzian pre-length space and define the following relation \sim on X*

$$(4) \quad x \sim y := \Leftrightarrow \ell(x, z) = \ell(y, z), \quad \ell(z, x) = \ell(z, y) \quad \forall z \in X.$$

Proposition 5.2 (Quotient time separation). *Let (X, ℓ) be a Lorentzian pre-length space. Then the relation \sim defined in (4) is an equivalence relation and the quotient X/\sim is a Lorentzian pre-length space with the quotient topology and the time separation function*

$$\ell^\sim([x], [y]) := \ell(x, y),$$

where $[x], [y]$ are the equivalence classes of $x, y \in X$. Finally, $(X/\sim, \ell^\sim)$ satisfies the point distinction property (PDP).

Proof: Clearly \sim is symmetric, transitive and reflexive. Moreover, ℓ^\sim is well-defined and the quotient topology is finer than the chronological topology on X/\sim as $\pi^{-1}(I^\pm([x])) = \bigcup_{x \in [x]} I^\pm(x)$, where $\pi: X \rightarrow X/\sim$ is the quotient map. \square

If a sequence converges in the pointed Lorentzian Gromov–Hausdorff sense to a limit X , it also converges to its time separation quotient X/\sim .

Theorem 5.3 (Time separation quotient preserves limits). *If*

$$(X_n, \ell_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n) \xrightarrow{\text{pLGH}} (X, \ell, o, \mathcal{U}) \quad (\text{resp. strongly}),$$

then

$$(X_n, \ell_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n) \xrightarrow{\text{pLGH}} (X/\sim, \ell^\sim, \pi(o), (\pi(U_k))_k) \quad (\text{resp. strongly}),$$

where $\mathcal{U} = (U_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $\pi: X \rightarrow X/\sim$ is the quotient map.

Proof: Any ε -net for a subset $A \subseteq X$ is an ε -net for $\pi(A) \subseteq X/\sim$ with respect to ℓ^\sim . Moreover, the distortion of correspondences does not change, the extension property of correspondences holds trivially and forward density of the vertices follows from the continuity of π . \square

Remark 5.4. *Taking the time separation quotient collapses points which are not causally related or only null related to the past/future to three distinct points. These points might or might not be part of the space. Let (X, ℓ) be a Lorentzian pre-length space satisfying the point distinction property (PDP). Then we can characterize the following three points which possibly lie in X :*

(i) *The point i^0 is characterized as*

$$\ell(x, i^0) = \ell(i^0, x) = -\infty \quad \forall x \in X \setminus \{i^0\},$$

and $\ell(i^0, i^0) = 0$. Such i^0 is called spacelike boundary in [MS24, Rem. 1.2, 2] in the setting of bounded Lorentzian metric spaces.

(ii) The future null infinity n_+^0 is characterized as

$$\ell(x, n_+^0) = 0, \quad \ell(n_+^0, x) = -\infty \quad \forall x \in X \setminus \{n_+^0\},$$

$$\text{and } \ell(n_+^0, n_+^0) = 0.$$

(iii) The past null infinity n_-^0 is characterized as

$$\ell(x, n_-^0) = -\infty, \quad \ell(n_-^0, x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in X \setminus \{n_-^0\},$$

$$\text{and } \ell(n_-^0, n_-^0) = 0.$$

6 Pre-compactness

Here we give a first pre-compactness result in a completely general setting. To start, we introduce the timelike diameter of a subset of a Lorentzian pre-length space.

Definition 6.1 (Timelike diameter). *Let (X, ℓ) be a Lorentzian pre-length space and let $A \subseteq X$ be a subset. The timelike diameter of A is defined by*

$$\text{diam}^\tau(A) := \sup_{x, y \in A} \tau(x, y).$$

Theorem 6.2 (Pre-compactness I). *Let \mathfrak{X} be a class of covered Lorentzian pre-length spaces such that each $(X, \ell, o, \mathcal{U}) \in \mathfrak{X}$, with covering $\mathcal{U} = (U_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$, satisfies the following properties.*

- (i) *For each fixed $k \in \mathbb{N}$, the timelike diameter of U_k is uniformly bounded; i.e., $\text{diam}^\tau(U_k) \leq T_k$ for a constant $T_k \geq 0$ (independent of X).*
- (ii) *For all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a (finite) constant $N = N(k, \varepsilon) > 0$ (independent of X) such that U_k admits an ε -net S_ε^k of cardinality at most N .*
- (iii) *For all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, it holds that $S_\varepsilon^k \subseteq S_\varepsilon^{k+1}$.*

Then any sequence in \mathfrak{X} has a converging subsequence; i.e., for any sequence $((X_n, \ell_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathfrak{X}$ there exists a subsequence $(n_j)_j \subset \mathbb{N}$ and a covered Lorentzian pre-length space $(X, \ell, o, \mathcal{U})$ such that

$$(X_{n_j}, \ell_{n_j}, o_{n_j}, \mathcal{U}_{n_j}) \xrightarrow{\text{pLGH}} (X, \ell, o, \mathcal{U}) \quad \text{strongly, as } j \rightarrow \infty.$$

Proof: Fix a sequence $((X_n, \ell_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathfrak{X}$ and write $\mathcal{U}_n = (U_{k,n})_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$. We will inductively construct the limit space X by constructing a cover $\mathcal{U} = (U_{k,\infty})_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$.

Step 1: Constructing a limit of $(U_{1,n})_n$.

For all $m \in \mathbb{N}, m \geq 1$ there is a $\frac{1}{m}$ -net $S_{1,n,m}$ for $U_{1,n}$, with

$$S_{1,n,m} = \left\{ J(x_{1,n,m}^1, y_{1,n,m}^1), \dots, J(x_{1,n,m}^{N_{1,m}}, y_{1,n,m}^{N_{1,m}}) \right\}.$$

By assumption, $|S_{1,n,m}| \leq N(1, \frac{1}{m}) =: N_{1,m}$. By a diagonal argument, we can assume that, up to subsequences:

$$\begin{aligned} \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ell_n(x_{1,n,m}^i, y_{1,n,m}^j), & \quad \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ell_n(y_{1,n,m}^i, x_{1,n,m}^j), \\ \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ell_n(x_{1,n,m}^i, o_n), & \quad \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ell_n(y_{1,n,m}^i, o_n), \\ \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ell_n(o_n, x_{1,n,m}^i), & \quad \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ell_n(o_n, y_{1,n,m}^i), \end{aligned}$$

for all $i, j \in \mathbb{N}$. Thus, we define the (countable) space $U_{1,\infty}$ as

$$U_{1,\infty} := \{x_{1,\infty,1}^1, y_{1,\infty,1}^1, \dots, x_{1,\infty,1}^{N_{1,1}}, y_{1,\infty,1}^{N_{1,1}}, x_{1,\infty,2}^1, \dots\} \cup \{o_\infty\}.$$

Step 2: Induction step $k-1 \mapsto k$.

We assume that we have constructed $U_{1,\infty} \subseteq \dots \subseteq U_{k-1,\infty}$. By assumption, the ε -nets for $U_{k-1,n}$ are contained in the ε -nets for $U_{k,n}$ (for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$). Arguing as in the first step (by using a diagonal procedure twice), we preserve the convergence properties with respect to $U_{k-1,\infty}$ and overall we get that for all $i, j \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\begin{aligned} \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ell_n(x_{1,n,m}^i, y_{1,n,m}^j), & \quad \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ell_n(y_{1,n,m}^i, x_{1,n,m}^j), \\ \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ell_n(x_{1,n,m}^i, o_n), & \quad \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ell_n(y_{1,n,m}^i, o_n), \\ \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ell_n(o_n, x_{1,n,m}^i), & \quad \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ell_n(o_n, y_{1,n,m}^i), \end{aligned}$$

where $U_{k,\infty} := U_{k-1,\infty} \cup \{x_{k,\infty,1}^1, y_{k,\infty,1}^1, \dots, x_{k,\infty,1}^{N_{k,1}}, y_{k,\infty,1}^{N_{k,1}}, x_{k,\infty,2}^1, \dots\}$.

Step 3: Construction of the limit space.

We set $X_\infty := \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} U_{k,\infty}$ with covering $\mathcal{U}_\infty = (U_{k,\infty})_\infty$. The time separation function ℓ_∞ is given as

$$\begin{aligned} \ell_\infty(x_{k,\infty,m}^i, y_{k',\infty,m'}^j) &:= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ell_n(x_{k,n,m}^i, y_{k',n,m'}^j), \\ \ell_\infty(y_{k',\infty,m'}^j, x_{k,\infty,m}^i) &:= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ell_n(y_{k',n,m'}^j, x_{k,n,m}^i), \\ \ell_\infty(x_{k,\infty,m}^i, x_{k',\infty,m'}^j) &:= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ell_n(x_{k,n,m}^i, x_{k',n,m'}^j), \\ \ell_\infty(y_{k,\infty,m}^i, y_{k',\infty,m'}^j) &:= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ell_n(y_{k,n,m}^i, y_{k',n,m'}^j), \\ \ell_\infty(x_{k,\infty,m}^i, o_\infty) &:= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ell_n(x_{k,n,m}^i, o_n), \\ \ell_\infty(y_{k,\infty,m}^i, o_\infty) &:= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ell_n(y_{k,n,m}^i, o_n), \\ \ell_\infty(o_\infty, x_{k,\infty,m}^i) &:= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ell_n(o_n, x_{k,n,m}^i), \\ \ell_\infty(o_\infty, y_{k,\infty,m}^i) &:= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ell_n(o_n, y_{k,n,m}^i), \end{aligned}$$

for all $i, j, k, k', m, m' \in \mathbb{N}$. From this definition it readily follows that ℓ_∞ satisfies the reverse triangle inequality and $\ell_\infty(x, x) \geq 0$ for all $x \in X_\infty$.

Finally, we use the chronological topology on X_∞ , hence (X_∞, ℓ_∞) is a Lorentzian pre-length space.

Step 4: $X_n \xrightarrow{\text{PLGH}} X_\infty$.

Convergence of the vertices is clear by construction. Since X_∞ only consists of the vertices and the distinguished point o_∞ , the covering property, and the timelike forward density property are trivially satisfied. Moreover, the extension property holds by construction. This finishes the proof. \square

7 Completion of a Lorentzian pre-length space

In the pre-compactness theorem 6.2 the limit is countable and not a continuum, hence one might wish to complete it. This is particularly relevant when showing that the limit of globally hyperbolic spaces is globally hyperbolic (cf. Theorem A.15, in the appendix). To that aim, in this section we introduce the *forward completion* of a Lorentzian pre-length space (cf. [Gig25] in the general framework of partially ordered spaces, building on the classical Dedekind completion).

Definition 7.1. *Let (X, ℓ) be a Lorentzian pre-length space. A forward completion of X is a Lorentzian pre-length space $(\bar{X}, \bar{\ell})$ satisfying the following properties:*

- (i) $(\bar{X}, \bar{\ell})$ is forward complete (cf. Definition 4.5);
- (ii) $J^\pm(\bar{x}) \subset \bar{X}$ is closed, for all $\bar{x} \in \bar{X}$;
- (iii) There exists an isometric embedding of (X, ℓ) into $(\bar{X}, \bar{\ell})$ such that X is forward dense in \bar{X} , i.e., for all $\bar{x} \in \bar{X}$ there exists a sequence $(x_k)_k$ in X such that $x_k \leq x_{k+1} \leq \bar{x}$ and $x_k \rightarrow \bar{x}$.

Theorem 7.2 (Existence of a forward completion). *Let (X, ℓ) be a Lorentzian pre-length space. Then X admits a completion $(\bar{X}, \bar{\ell})$. Moreover, there exists at most one completion $(\bar{X}, \bar{\ell})$ (up to isometry), such that:*

- (i) The time separation function $\bar{\tau}$ is continuous;
- (ii) The causal relation $\bar{\leq}$ is a closed partial order;
- (iii) For all $\bar{x} \in \bar{X} \setminus X$, it holds that $\bar{x} \in \bar{I}^\pm(\bar{x})$.

Proof: **Step 1.** Construction of the Lorentzian pre-length space. Define

$$Y := \{(x_k)_k \in X^{\mathbb{N}} \text{ such that } x_k \leq x_{k+1} \leq z \ \forall k \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and for some } z \in X\}.$$

We define a time separation function ℓ' on Y as follows. Let $(x_k)_k, (y_k)_k \in Y$, then we set

$$\ell'((x_k)_k, (y_l)_l) := \limsup_{k,l \rightarrow \infty} \ell(x_k, y_l).$$

The function ℓ' is valued in $\{-\infty\} \cup [0, \infty]$ and $\ell'((x_k)_k, (x_k)_k) \geq 0$ for all $(x_k)_k \in Y$. Indeed, $\ell(x_k, x_k) \in \{0, \infty\}$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$, thus

$$\ell'((x_k)_k, (x_k)_k) = \limsup_{k,l \rightarrow \infty} \ell(x_k, x_l) \geq \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \ell(x_k, x_k) \geq 0.$$

We next show that ℓ' satisfies the reverse triangle inequality.

Let $(x_k)_k, (y_l)_l, (z_r)_r \in Y$. Then, for all $k, l, r \in \mathbb{N}$, we have that $\ell(x_k, y_l) + \ell(y_l, z_r) \leq \ell(x_k, z_r)$. Thus,

$$L := \limsup_{k,l,r \rightarrow \infty} (\ell(x_k, y_l) + \ell(y_l, z_r)) \leq \ell'((x_k)_k, (z_r)_r).$$

We know that $L \leq \ell'((x_k)_k, (y_l)_l) + \ell'((y_l)_l, (z_r)_r)$; we claim that actually equality holds. Let us first consider the case $L = -\infty$. The monotonicity of the sequence $(y_l)_l$, implies that if $\ell(x_k, y_l) = -\infty$, then $\ell(x_k, y_{l'}) = -\infty$ for all $l' \leq l$. Thus, $L = -\infty$ implies that $\ell'((x_k)_k, (y_l)_l) + \ell'((y_l)_l, (z_r)_r) = -\infty$ and the reverse triangle inequality is trivially satisfied. To prove the claim for $L \in \mathbb{R}$, assume by contradiction that there is an $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $L + \varepsilon < \ell'((x_k)_k, (y_l)_l) + \ell'((y_l)_l, (z_r)_r)$. There are $k_0, l_0, r_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $k \geq k_0, l \geq l_0, r \geq r_0$ we have $\ell(x_k, y_l) + \ell(y_l, z_r) \leq L + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$. Moreover, there are subsequences $(k_n)_n, (l_{n'})_{n'}, (l_{n''})_{n''}, (r_{n''''})_{n''''}$ with

$$\begin{aligned} \ell(x_{k_n}, y_{l_{n'}}) &> \ell'((x_k)_k, (y_l)_l) - \frac{\varepsilon}{4}, \\ \ell(y_{l_{n''}}, z_{r_{n''''}}) &> \ell'((y_l)_l, (z_r)_r) - \frac{\varepsilon}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

Take n, n', n'', n'''' large enough such that $k_n \geq k_0, l_{n'} \geq l_0, l_{n''} \geq l_{n'}, r_{n''''} \geq r_0$. Then $\ell(x_{k_n}, y_{l_{n'}}) \leq \ell(x_{k_n}, y_{l_{n''}})$ and we can estimate

$$\begin{aligned} L + \varepsilon &< \ell'((x_k)_k, (y_l)_l) + \ell'((y_l)_l, (z_r)_r) \\ &\leq \ell(x_{k_n}, y_{l_{n'}}) + \ell(y_{l_{n''}}, z_{r_{n''''}}) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \\ &\leq \ell(x_{k_n}, y_{l_{n''}}) + \ell(y_{l_{n''}}, z_{r_{n''''}}) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \\ &\leq L + \varepsilon, \end{aligned}$$

which is a contradiction since $L \in \mathbb{R}$.

Step 2. Construction of an equivalence relation \sim on Y .

Define an equivalence relation \sim on Y as follows: $(x_k)_k \sim (y_k)_k$ if there is a $z \in X$ and subsequences $(x_{k_l})_l$ and $(y_{k_l})_l$ of $(x_k)_k$ and $(y_k)_k$, respectively such that

$$x_{k_l} \leq y_{k_l} \leq x_{k_{l+1}} \leq y_{k_{l+1}} \leq z \quad \forall l \in \mathbb{N}.$$

In particular, the sequence $(z_l)_l$ given by

$$z_l := \begin{cases} x_{k_l} & l \equiv 0 \pmod{2}, \\ y_{k_l} & l \equiv 1 \pmod{2}, \end{cases}$$

is in Y . Clearly, \sim is reflexive and symmetric by shifting the index of the sequence by ± 1 . To show transitivity, let $(x_k)_k, (y_k)_k, (z_k)_k \in Y$ with bounds x, y, z , respectively. If $(x_k)_k \sim (y_k)_k$ and $(y_k)_k \sim (z_k)_k$, let $(x_{k_l})_l, (y_{k_l})_l, (y_{n_l})_l, (z_{k_l})_l$ be the corresponding subsequences such that, for all $l \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$x_{k_l} \leq y_{k_l} \leq x_{k_{l+1}} \leq y_{k_{l+1}}, \quad y_{n_l} \leq z_{k_l} \leq y_{n_{l+1}} \leq z_{k_{l+1}} \leq z.$$

Then, for $l = 0$ we can find n'_0 such that $n'_0 \geq k_0 =: k'_0$. Hence:

$$x_{k'_0} \leq y_{k'_0} \leq y_{n'_0} \leq z_{n'_0} \leq y_{n'_0+1} \leq x_{n'_0+2}.$$

Setting $k'_1 := n'_0 + 2$, we obtain the desired subsequences iteratively; since all z_k s are bounded by z , we conclude.

Step 3. Endowing the quotient $\bar{X} := Y / \sim$ with the quotient time separation $\bar{\ell}$.

Define $\bar{X} := Y / \sim$ and

$$\bar{\ell}([x], [y]) := \ell'(x, y),$$

where $[x]$ is the equivalence class of $x \in Y$. First, we show that the time separation function $\bar{\ell}$ is well-defined. It suffices to fix one slot, so let $(x'_k)_k \sim (x_k)_k$ in Y and without loss of generality we can assume that $\ell(x_k, y_m) \rightarrow \ell'((x_k)_k, (y_m)_m)$ and $\ell(x'_k, y_{m'}) \rightarrow \ell'((x'_k)_k, (y_m)_m)$ (otherwise take subsequences). By assumption, there are subsequences $(x_{k_l})_l, (x'_{k_l})_l$ of $(x_k)_k$ and $(x'_k)_k$, respectively, such that

$$x_{k_l} \leq x'_{k_l} \leq x_{k_{l+1}} \leq x'_{k_{l+1}} \quad \forall l \in \mathbb{N}.$$

By the reverse triangle inequality, we infer that

$$\begin{aligned} \ell(x'_{k_l}, y_{m'}) &\leq \ell(x_{k_l}, x'_{k_l}) + \ell(x'_{k_l}, y_{m'}) \leq \ell(x_{k_l}, y_{m'}) \text{ and} \\ \ell(x_{k_{l+1}}, y_m) &\leq \ell(x'_{k_l}, x_{k_{l+1}}) + \ell(x_{k_{l+1}}, y_m) \leq \ell(x'_{k_l}, y_m). \end{aligned}$$

Now taking the limit superior as $l, m' \rightarrow \infty$ in the first inequality we get

$$\ell'((x'_k)_k, (y_m)_m) \leq \limsup_{l, m' \rightarrow \infty} \ell(x_{k_l}, y_{m'}) \leq \ell'((x_k)_k, (y_m)_m),$$

and taking the limit superior as $l, m \rightarrow \infty$ in the second one we get

$$\ell'((x_k)_k, (y_m)_m) \leq \limsup_{l, m \rightarrow \infty} \ell(x'_{k_l}, y_m) \leq \ell'((x'_k)_k, (y_m)_m).$$

In summary, this gives $\ell'((x_k)_k, (y_m)_m) = \ell'((x'_k)_k, (y_m)_m)$.

Step 4. \overline{X} is forward complete.

Now, we topologize \overline{X} with the chronocausal topology (i.e., the topology generated by the subbase $I^\pm(y)$, $X \setminus J^\pm(y)$ for $y \in Y$) and show that $(\overline{X}, \overline{\ell})$ is forward complete. It suffices to work in (Y, ℓ') : Let $y^m \leq y^{m+1} \leq z$ in Y for all $m \in \mathbb{N}$, where $y^m = (y_k^m)_k$, $z = (z_k)_k$ with $y_k^m \leq y_{k+1}^m \leq z^m$ and $z_k \leq z_{k+1} \leq \hat{z}$ for some $z^m, \hat{z} \in X$ for all $k, m \in \mathbb{N}$. The assumption $y^m \leq y^{m+1} \leq z$ implies that there are subsequences such that $\ell(y_{k_l}^m, y_{k_l}^{m+1}) \rightarrow \ell'(y^m, y^{m+1}) \geq 0$ and $\ell(y_{k_l}^{m+1}, z_{k_l}'') \rightarrow \ell'(y^{m+1}, z) \geq 0$. In particular, since ℓ takes values in $\{-\infty\} \cup [0, +\infty)$, we get that for all $m \in \mathbb{N}$ there is $l_0^m \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $l \geq l_0^m$ we have $\ell(y_{k_l}^m, y_{k_l}^{m+1}) \geq 0$ and there is $\tilde{l}_0^m \geq l_0^m$ such that for all $l \geq \tilde{l}_0^m$ we have $\ell(y_{k_l}^{m+1}, z_{k_l}'') \geq 0$. By always choosing $\tilde{k}_l' \geq k_l'$ we can without loss of generality assume that $\tilde{k}_l' = k_l'$. This yields that

$$y_{k_l}^m \leq y_{k_l}^{m+1} \leq z_{k_l}'', \quad \text{for all } m \in \mathbb{N}, l \geq \tilde{l}_0^m.$$

Moreover, we can choose $(l_0^m)_m$ and $(\tilde{l}_0^m)_m$ to be non-decreasing in m .

We define the limit $y = (y_k)_k$ inductively:

First, we set $y_0 := y_{k_{l_0^0}}^0 \leq z_{k_{l_0^0}}'' \leq \hat{z}$. Then, we assume that we already have defined y_r for $r = 0, \dots, n$ such that

- (i) $y_r \leq y_{r+1} \leq \hat{z}$ for $r = 0, \dots, n-1$, and
- (ii) $y_r = y_{k_{l(r)}^r}$ for some increasing function $l: \{0, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$.

Let $l(n+1) \geq \max(l(n), \tilde{l}_0^{n+1})$ such that $k_{l(n)}' \leq k_{l(n+1)}$. Then, we set

$$y_{n+1} := y_{k_{l(n+1)}^{n+1}} \leq z_{k_{l(n+1)}}'' \leq \hat{z},$$

hence we get that

$$y_n = y_{k_{l(n)}^n} \leq y_{k_{l(n)}^{n+1}} \leq y_{k_{l(n+1)}^{n+1}} = y_{n+1}.$$

Consequently, $y := (y_n)_n \in Y$.

Now we show that $y^m \rightarrow y$ in Y with respect to the chronological topology. Let $w \in I^-(y)$, i.e., $\ell'(w, y) > 0$ and $w = (w_k)_k$ with $w_k \leq w_{k+1} \leq \hat{w}$ for some $\hat{w} \in X$. There are subsequences such that

$$0 < \varepsilon := \ell'(w, y) = \limsup_{k, r \rightarrow \infty} \ell(w_k, y_r) = \lim_{t, n \rightarrow \infty} \ell(w_{k_t}, y_{r_n}).$$

In particular, there are $t_0, n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $t \geq t_0, n \geq n_0$ we have $\ell(w_{k_t}, y_{r_n}) \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} > 0$. Let $s \geq k_{l(r_{n_0})}$, then

$$\ell(w_{k_t}, y_s^{r_{n_0}}) \geq \ell(w_{k_t}, y_{k_{l(r_{n_0})}}^{r_{n_0}}) = \ell(w_{k_t}, y_{r_{n_0}}) \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

Consequently, we get

$$\ell'(w, y^{r_{n_0}}) = \limsup_{k,s \rightarrow \infty} \ell(w_k, y_s^{r_{n_0}}) \geq \limsup_{t,s \rightarrow \infty} \ell(w_{k_t}, y_s^{r_{n_0}}) \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} > 0,$$

i.e., $w \ll y^{r_{n_0}}$. Hence for all $r' \geq r_{n_0}$ we have $w \ll y^{r_{n_0}} \leq y^{r'}$, i.e., $y^{r'} \in I^+(w)$ for all $r' \geq r_{n_0}$ as required.

Similarly, let $w \in I^+(y)$, then there are subsequences such that

$$0 < \varepsilon := \ell'(y, w) = \limsup_{k,r \rightarrow \infty} \ell(y_r, w_k) = \lim_{t,n \rightarrow \infty} \ell(y_{r_n}, w_{k_t}).$$

In particular, there are $t_0, n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that, for all $t \geq t_0, n \geq n_0$, we have $\ell(y_{r_n}, w_{k_t}) \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} > 0$. Then for $t \geq t_0, n \geq n_0$ and $s \geq k_{l(r_n)}$ we get that

$$y_s^{r_n} \leq y_{k_{l(r_n)}}^{r_{n+1}} \leq y_{k_{l(r_{n+1})}}^{r_{n+1}} = y_{r_{n+1}} \leq \dots \leq y_{r_{n+1}} \ll w_{k_t}.$$

Thus we obtain $\ell(y_s^{r_n}, w_{k_t}) \geq \ell(y_{r_{n+1}}, w_{k_t}) \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ and so

$$\ell'(y^{r_n}, w) \geq \limsup_{s,t \rightarrow \infty} \ell(y_s^{r_n}, w_{k_t}) \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} > 0.$$

This means that $y^{r_n} \in I^-(w)$ for all $n \geq n_0$. Consequently, for $r' \in \mathbb{N}$ we have $r' \leq r_n$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$ with $n \geq n_0$, so $y^{r'} \leq y^{r_n} \ll w$, so $y^{r'} \in I^-(w)$ as required. This concludes the proof of $y^m \rightarrow y$ in the chronological topology.

It remains to show that $y^m \rightarrow y$ with respect to the causal topology. Let $y \notin J^+(w)$, i.e.,

$$\lim_{k,n \rightarrow \infty} \ell(w_k, y_n) = -\infty.$$

Thus, there are $k_0, n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that, for all $k \geq k_0$ and $n \geq n_0$, we have $\ell(w_k, y_n) = -\infty$. Let $n \geq n_0$ and $r \geq k_{l(n)}$, then $y_r^n \leq y_{k_{l(n)}}^{n+1} \leq y_{k_{l(n+1)}}^{n+1} = y_{n+1}$. So for all $k \geq k_0, n \geq n_0$ and $r \geq k_{l(n)}$ we have $\ell(w_k, y_r^m) \leq \ell(w_k, y_{n+1}) = -\infty$, hence $\ell'(w, y^{n+1}) = -\infty$ and $y^{n+1} \notin J^+(w)$ for $n \geq n_0$.

Now assume that $y \notin J^-(w)$, then analogously as in the previous case we have

$$\lim_{k,n \rightarrow \infty} \ell(y_n, w_k) = -\infty,$$

and so $\ell(y_n, w_k) = -\infty$ for all $n \geq n_0, k \geq k_0$ for some $n_0, k_0 \in \mathbb{N}$. Assume by contradiction that there is a sequence $m_r \nearrow \infty$ such that $y^{m_r} \in J^-(w)$ for all $r \in \mathbb{N}$. Thus, there are subsequences such that for all $r \in \mathbb{N}$ there are $t_0(r), s_0(r) \in \mathbb{N}$ with $\ell(y_{k_t}^{m_r}, w_{k_s}) \geq 0$ for all $t \geq t_0(r), s \geq s_0(r)$. Then, let $r \in \mathbb{N}$ and $s \geq s_0(r)$. If $t_0(r) \leq l(m_r)$ then by the above

$$0 \leq \ell(y_{k_{l(m_r)}}^{m_r}, w_{k_s}) = -\infty,$$

a contradiction. If, on the other hand, $t_0(r) > l(m_r)$ we have

$$0 \leq \ell(y_{k_{t_0(r)}}^{m_r}, w_{k_s}) \leq \ell(y_{k_{l(m_r)}}^{m_r}, w_{k_s}) = -\infty,$$

again a contradiction. This concludes the proof of the forward completeness of $(\overline{X}, \overline{\ell})$.

Step 5. Forward dense isometric embedding of X into \overline{X} .

We can embed X into \overline{X} as constant sequences and show that these are forward dense in $(\overline{X}, \overline{\ell})$. Let

$$(5) \quad y = (y_k)_k \in Y.$$

Define the sequence $(y^m)_m$ in Y by setting

$$(6) \quad y^m := (y_m)_k.$$

In other words, for every $m \in \mathbb{N}$, the element $y^m \in Y$ is given by the constant sequence $(y_m)_k$, where y_m is the m^{th} term in the sequence defining $y \in Y$ as in (5).

First, we show that $y^m \leq y^{m+1} \leq y$, for all $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Indeed, by construction, $\ell'(y^m, y^{m+1}) = \ell(y_m, y_{m+1}) \geq 0$ and $\ell'(y^m, y) = \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \ell(y_m, y_k) \geq 0$, as eventually $k \geq m$.

We now prove that $y^m \rightarrow y$, as $m \rightarrow \infty$. Let $w \in I^-(y)$, $w = (w_k)_k \in Y$. Then there are subsequences such that $0 < \varepsilon := \ell'(w, y) = \lim_{s, t \rightarrow \infty} \ell(w_{k_t}, y_{m_s})$. Thus, there are $s_0, t_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that, for all $s \geq s_0, t \geq t_0$, we have $\ell(w_{k_t}, y_{m_s}) \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} > 0$. Then, for $s \geq s_0$, it holds that

$$\ell'(w, y^{m_s}) = \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \ell(w_k, y_{m_s}) \geq \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \ell(w_{k_t}, y_{m_s}) \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} > 0,$$

i.e., $y^{m_s} \in I^+(w)$ for all $s \geq s_0$. Consequently, for all $m' \in \mathbb{N}$ with $m_{s_0} \leq m'$ we have $w \ll y^{m_{s_0}} \leq y^{m'}$, and so $y^{m'} \in I^+(w)$ as required.

Now let $w \in I^+(y)$. Analogously to the previous case, there are subsequences such that $0 < \varepsilon := \ell'(y, w) = \lim_{s, t \rightarrow \infty} \ell(y_{m_s}, w_{k_t})$. Thus, there exist $s_0, t_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\ell(y_{m_s}, w_{k_t}) \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} > 0$, for all $s \geq s_0, t \geq t_0$. Then, for $s \geq s_0$, we get

$$\ell'(y^{m_s}, w) = \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \ell(y_{m_s}, w_k) \geq \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \ell(y_{m_s}, w_{k_t}) \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} > 0,$$

i.e., $y^{m_s} \in I^-(w)$ for all $s \geq s_0$. Consequently, for all $m' \in \mathbb{N}$ there is an $s \geq s_0$ such that $m' \leq m_s$, hence $y^{m'} \leq y^{m_s} \ll w$, and so $y^{m'} \in I^-(w)$ as required.

It remains to check convergence for the open sets $X \setminus J^\pm(w)$. First, assume that $y \notin J^+(w)$, then for $k, n \in \mathbb{N}$ large we have $\ell(w_n, y_k) = -\infty$. This immediately implies that $-\infty = \ell(w_n, y_k) = \ell(w_n, (y^k)_k)$, for all large $n, k \in \mathbb{N}$ hence $y^k \notin J^+(w)$ for all large $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Similar, if $y \notin J^-(w)$, then $-\infty = \ell(y_k, w_n) = \ell((y^k)_k, w_n)$ for $k, n \in \mathbb{N}$ large, hence $y^k \notin J^-(w)$ for $k \in \mathbb{N}$ large. This concludes the proof that $y^m \rightarrow y$ in Y .

Step 6. Uniqueness.

Assume there exist two completions $(\bar{X}, \bar{\ell})$ and $(\bar{X}', \bar{\ell}')$ such that the assertions (i)–(iii) hold. We construct a map $f: \bar{X} \rightarrow \bar{X}'$ as follows.

On X , f is the identity between the inclusions $X \subset \bar{X}$ and $X \subset \bar{X}'$. Next we define f on $\bar{X} \setminus X$. For $\bar{x} \in \bar{X} \setminus X$, let $x_k \rightarrow \bar{x}$ with $x_k \in X$ and $x_k \leq x_{k+1} \leq \bar{x}$, for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. By item (iii) we have $I_{\leq}^+(\bar{x}) \neq \emptyset$; so let $\bar{w} \in I_{\leq}^+(\bar{x})$ and let $\bar{w} = \lim w_l$, where $w_l \leq w_{l+1} \leq \bar{w}$. Then, there exists $l \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\bar{x} \ll w_l$. Consequently, for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$, we have $x_k \leq \bar{x} \ll w_l$. Then, in \bar{X}' we also have $x_k \leq x_{k+1} \leq w_l$. Thus, by forward completeness of \bar{X}' , the sequence $(x_k)_k \subset \bar{X}'$ converges to some point $\bar{x} \in \bar{X}'$. Set $f(\bar{x}) := \bar{x}'$.

We next show that f is well-defined. Let $y_k \leq y_{k+1} \leq \bar{x}$ with $y_k \rightarrow \bar{x}$ in \bar{X} be another sequence of elements in X converging to \bar{x} in \bar{X} and to \bar{y}' in \bar{X}' . Let $\bar{w} \in I_{\leq}^+(\bar{y}')$ with $w_l \rightarrow \bar{w}$, $w_l \leq \bar{w}$, $w_l \in X$ for all $l \in \mathbb{N}$. Therefore, there exists $l_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that, for all $l \geq l_0$, we have $\bar{y}' \ll w_l$. Since $x_k \rightarrow \bar{x}$ in \bar{X} , for every $l \geq l_0$ there exists $k_l \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $k \geq k_l$ we have $y_k \leq \bar{y}' \ll w_l$, i.e., $y_k \ll w_l$. Taking the limit as $k \rightarrow \infty$ in \bar{X}' and using the closedness of \leq' , we get $f(\bar{x}) = \bar{x}' \leq' w_l$; taking the limit as $l \rightarrow \infty$ yields $f(\bar{x}) \leq' \bar{w}$. Finally, letting $\bar{w} \rightarrow \bar{y}'$ thanks to item (iii), we obtain that $f(\bar{x}) \leq' \bar{y}'$. By swapping the roles of the sequences $(x_k)_k$ and $(y_k)_k$, yields the reverse inequality $\bar{y}' \leq' \bar{x}'$. Since by item (ii) the causal relation \leq' is a partial order, we conclude that $\bar{x}' = \bar{y}'$, proving that f is well defined.

Since X embeds isometrically into both \bar{X} and \bar{X}' , we can identify them via the map f , and suppress f in the rest of the argument. Since X is dense and the time separations are continuous, we get that $\bar{\tau} = \bar{\tau}'$. It remains to show $\bar{\ell} = \bar{\ell}'$ or, equivalently, that the causal relations coincide. Assume by contradiction that there exist $\bar{x}, \bar{y} \in \bar{X}$ with

$$\bar{\ell}(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = -\infty < 0 = \bar{\ell}'(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \bar{\tau}'(\bar{x}, \bar{y}).$$

Then, assertion (iii) implies that there exists a sequence $x_k \in X$ with $x_k \ll \bar{x}$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $y_l \rightarrow \bar{y}$, where $y_l \in X$. Since $x_k \ll \bar{x} \leq \bar{y}$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$, there is an $l_k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$x_k \ll y_l, \quad \text{for all } l \geq l_k.$$

Taking the limit as $l \rightarrow \infty$ and using closedness of \leq , we get $x_k \leq y$. Then, taking the limit as $k \rightarrow \infty$ gives the contradiction $\bar{x} \leq \bar{y}$. Thus $\bar{\ell} = \bar{\ell}'$ and the proof is complete. \square

Finally, we establish that taking the completion does not affect convergence (under mild conditions that will always be satisfied in the applications below). Let $(X_n, \ell_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n) \xrightarrow{\text{pLGH}} (X, \ell, o, \mathcal{U})$. We say that X consists only of vertices, if for all covering sets $U_{k,n} \in \mathcal{U}_n$ and $U_k \in \mathcal{U}$, there exist $\frac{1}{l}$ -nets

S^l for U_k and corresponding $\frac{1}{l}$ -nets for $U_{k,n}$ together with correspondences satisfying points (i) – (iii) of Definition 3.6 such that

$$(7) \quad \{o\} \cup \bigcup_{l=1}^{\infty} V(S^l) = U_k.$$

For example, this is the case in the pre-compactness Theorem 6.2.

Theorem 7.3 (Forward completion preserves convergence).

Let $(X_n, \ell_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n) \xrightarrow{\text{pLGH}} (X, \ell, o, \mathcal{U})$ strongly and let $(\bar{X}, \bar{\ell})$ be a completion of (X, ℓ) . Assume that

- \bar{X} is first countable, or
- X consists only of vertices, i.e., (7) holds.

Then $(X_n, \ell_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n) \xrightarrow{\text{pLGH}} (\bar{X}, \bar{\ell}, o, \bar{\mathcal{U}})$, where $\mathcal{U} = (U_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$, $\bar{\mathcal{U}} = (\bar{U}_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$, and \bar{U}_k is the closure of U_k in \bar{X} .

Proof: Fix $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and let $\varepsilon > 0$, then there exists a finite ε -net for U_k , which we denote by $(J(p_i, q_i))_{i=1}^N$. By Theorem 7.2 we have $\overline{J(p_i, q_i)} = J(p_i, q_i)$ for $i = 1, \dots, N$. Consequently, $(J(p_i, q_i))_{i=1}^N$ is an ε -net for \bar{U}_k : As $U_k \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^N J(p_i, q_i)$ we get that

$$\bar{U}_k \subseteq \overline{\bigcup_{i=1}^N J(p_i, q_i)} = \bigcup_{i=1}^N \overline{J(p_i, q_i)} = \bigcup_{i=1}^N J(p_i, q_i).$$

Moreover, $\bar{\ell}(p_i, q_i) = \ell(p_i, q_i)$ for all $i = 1, \dots, N$ and the time separations of the vertices still converge, as they are unchanged. Thus, it only remains to show the extension property for correspondences and forward density. In fact, the extension property for correspondences is preserved as we do not need to change the set of vertices by the above.

To show forward density, let $y \in \bar{U}_k \setminus \mathcal{V}$, where \mathcal{V} is a collection of vertices of $\frac{1}{l}$ -nets for U_k that is timelike forward dense in U_k . As X is forward dense in \bar{X} we have $y = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} y^m$, where $y^m \in X$ with $y^m \leq y^{m+1} \leq y$ for all $m \in \mathbb{N}$. If $y^m \in \mathcal{V}$ for infinitely many $m \in \mathbb{N}$, then we found the desired approximating sequence (if X consists only of vertices this is the case anyways). If not, by the strong convergence, there are sequences $(s_k^m)_k$ in \mathcal{V} such that $s_k^m \ll s_{k+1}^m \ll y^m$ for all $m, k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} s_k^m = y^m$. Since $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} s_k^1 = y^1$ and $s_k^0 \ll y^0 \leq y^1$, there is a $k_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $k \geq k_1$ we have $s_k^0 \ll s_k^1$. Continuing iteratively, we obtain a sequence $(s_{k_m}^m)$ with $s_{k_m}^m \ll s_{k_{m+1}}^{m+1} \ll y^{m+1}$ for all $m \in \mathbb{N}, m \geq 1$. Then, since \bar{X} is first countable taking the limit $m \rightarrow \infty$ yields $s_{k_m}^m \rightarrow y$ as required. \square

Remark 7.4. *Loosing strong convergence in Theorem 7.3 above is not a serious issue, as the main purpose of strong convergence is to establishing uniqueness of limits (see Theorem 4.7); however, the uniqueness of a completion already follows from Theorem 7.2, thus establishing the uniqueness of limits also in this case.*

Corollary 7.5 (Converging sequence has forward complete limit that satisfies PDP). *Let $(X_n, \ell_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n) \xrightarrow{\text{pLGH}} (X, \ell, o, \mathcal{U})$ strongly. Assume that*

- *X consists only of vertices, i.e., (7) holds, or*
- *there exists a first countable completion \overline{X} of (X, ℓ) .*

Then there exists a causal, forward complete, limit Lorentzian pre-length space $(\overline{X}, \overline{\ell})$ that satisfies the point distinction property (PDP) and each $J^\pm(\overline{x})$ is closed in \overline{X} for all $\overline{x} \in \overline{X}$.

Proof: Let $(\overline{X}, \overline{\ell})$ be a completion of (X, ℓ) , which exists by Theorem 7.2, then it is forward complete and each $J^\pm(\overline{x})$ is closed in \overline{X} for all $\overline{x} \in \overline{X}$. By Theorem 7.3, we get $(X_n, \ell_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n) \xrightarrow{\text{pLGH}} (\overline{X}, \overline{\ell}, o, \overline{\mathcal{U}})$. Taking the time separation quotient of $(\overline{X}, \overline{\ell})$, we obtain a Lorentzian pre-length space $(\overline{X}', \overline{\ell}')$ that satisfies the point distinction property (PDP) and is still a limit by Theorem 5.3. Moreover, the causal futures and pasts $J^\pm(\overline{x}')$ are closed in \overline{X}' for all $\overline{x}' \in \overline{X}'$ by continuity of the quotient map π . Causality of $(\overline{X}', \overline{\ell}')$ follows from Lemma 4.3. \square

We can now apply the above to show that any globally hyperbolic spacetime arises as a pointed Lorentzian Gromov–Hausdorff limit of finite spaces. This might have implications to approaches to Quantum Gravity like causal set theory [BLMS87] (cf. [Sur19] for a recent review), see also Subsection 10.4. An analogous local result was proved in the context of bounded Lorentzian metric spaces [MS24, Cor. 4.32], which implies that any causal diamond in a smooth globally hyperbolic spacetime can be approximated by finite bounded Lorentzian metric spaces (called *causets*).

Theorem 7.6. *Each smooth globally hyperbolic spacetime is the strong pointed Lorentzian Gromov–Hausdorff limit of finite (discrete) Lorentzian pre-length spaces. In fact, the same holds true for any globally hyperbolic spacetime with continuous Lorentzian metric, provided I^+ is an open relation.*

Proof: Fix some $o \in M$ and let $\mathcal{U} = (U_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a cover given by Lemma 3.11. Then each U_k is a globally hyperbolic spacetime itself (as it is open and causally convex). Moreover, as the Alexandrov topology is the manifold topology (by strong causality) it is separable. Denote by D a countable dense subset of M , where without loss of generality we can assume that $o \in D$. Next we show that, for all $\varepsilon > 0$ and $p \in M$ there are $d, d' \in D$

such that $p \in I(d, d')$ and $\tau(d, d') \leq \varepsilon$. To see these two claims, let $p \in M$ and let $O \subseteq M$ be an open neighborhood of p such that $\tau \leq \varepsilon$ on $O \times O$. By strong causality, there are $p^\pm \in M$ such that $p \in I(p^-, p^+) \subseteq O$. As $I(p^-, p) \neq \emptyset \neq I(p, p^+)$ there are $d \in I(p^-, p) \cap D$, $d' \in I(p, p^+) \cap D$, hence $p \in I(d, d')$. Consequently, for all $\varepsilon > 0$, we have

$$U_k \subseteq \bar{U}_k \subseteq \bigcup_{i=0}^{N_k^\varepsilon} I(p_i^\varepsilon, q_i^\varepsilon) \subseteq \bigcup_{i=0}^{N_k^\varepsilon} J(p_i^\varepsilon, q_i^\varepsilon),$$

with $\tau(p_i^\varepsilon, q_i^\varepsilon) \leq \varepsilon$ and $p_i^\varepsilon, q_i^\varepsilon \in D$ for all i , i.e.,

$$S_k^\varepsilon := \{J(p_i^\varepsilon, q_i^\varepsilon) : i = 0, \dots, N_k^\varepsilon\}$$

is a finite ε -net for U_k . We want to make sure that we use all elements of D as vertices, so we consider

$$\tilde{S}_k^\varepsilon := \{J(d_i, d_j) : \tau(d_i, d_j) \leq \varepsilon; i, j \leq k\}.$$

Then, $S_k^\varepsilon \cup \tilde{S}_k^\varepsilon$ is still a finite ε -net for U_k . Now, setting

$$\tilde{U}_{k,n} := \bigcup_{m=1}^n V(S_k^{\frac{1}{m}}) \cup V(\tilde{S}_k^{\frac{1}{m}}),$$

we have that $(\tilde{U}_{k,n}, \ell|_{\tilde{U}_{k,n} \times \tilde{U}_{k,n}}) \xrightarrow{\text{LGH}} (U_k, \ell|_{U_k \times U_k})$ strongly as $n \rightarrow \infty$ since the vertices and the time separations of the vertices are unchanged. At this point we make the $\tilde{U}_{k,n}$ s increasing by setting $U_{k,n} := \bigcup_{l=0}^k \tilde{U}_{l,n}$. Then setting

$$X_n := U_{n,n} \quad \text{and} \quad X := \bigcup_{n,k \in \mathbb{N}} U_{k,n},$$

gives

$$(X_n, \ell|_{X_n \times X_n}, o, (U_{k,n})_{k \in \mathbb{N}}) \xrightarrow{\text{pLGH}} (X, \ell|_{X \times X}, o, (U_k)_k) \quad \text{strongly.}$$

Finally, we show that X is dense in M . To this end it suffices to show that $D \subseteq \bigcup_{k,n \geq 1} V(\tilde{S}_k^{\frac{1}{n}})$. Let $d = d_i \in D$, then since $I^+(d)$ is open, non-empty and $\tau(d, d) = 0$ there is a $d' = d_j \in I^+(d)$ with $\tau(d, d') \leq \frac{1}{n}$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 1$. Then $J(d, d') \in \tilde{S}_{\max(i,j)}^{\frac{1}{n}}$ and so $d \in V(\tilde{S}_{\max(i,j)}^{\frac{1}{n}})$. By Remark 4.6, (M, ℓ_g) is a first countable forward completion of $(X, \ell|_{X \times X})$, hence by Theorem 7.3 we have $(X_n, \ell|_{X_n \times X_n}, o, (U_{k,n})_{k \in \mathbb{N}}) \xrightarrow{\text{pLGH}} (M, \ell_g, o, \mathcal{U})$. In fact, by construction the vertices are timelike forward dense, yielding strong convergence. \square

8 Geometric pre-compactness

The goal of this section is to apply the Lorentzian Gromov–Hausdorff convergence developed in the paper, in particular the pre-compactness theorem, to smooth spacetimes. An interesting feature of the geometric pre-compactness result proved below is that it heavily relies on the causal structure, and it has no immediate counterpart in Riemannian signature.

We start with the case of a Lorentzian product of the real line with a Riemannian manifold. Let (Σ, h) be a compact Riemannian manifold; in particular, (Σ, h) is *totally bounded*. Here, total boundedness means that for all $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists a finite (metric) ε -net $S_\varepsilon \subseteq \Sigma$; i.e., $\Sigma = \bigcup_{s \in S_\varepsilon} B_\varepsilon^{d^h}(s)$ and $|S_\varepsilon| \leq N(\varepsilon) < \infty$, where d^h is the metric induced by h . Now we consider the product spacetime $M := \mathbb{R} \times \Sigma$ with Lorentzian metric $-dt^2 + h$, which is globally hyperbolic since Σ is complete. Set $\Sigma_t := \{t\} \times \Sigma$ for $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

Lemma 8.1 (Cover by causal diamonds in the future of Σ_0). *Let $A \subseteq J^+(\Sigma_{t_0})$ for some $t_0 > 0$. Then for all $0 < \varepsilon \leq t_0$, for all (metric) ε -nets S in Σ we have $A \subseteq I^+(\{0\} \times S)$.*

Proof: Let $a = (t, \sigma) \in A$, then $t \geq t_0$. Let $0 < \varepsilon \leq t_0$ and S be an ε -net in Σ . Thus there is an $s \in S$ such that $d^h(\sigma, s) < \varepsilon$. Let $\gamma: [0, 1] \rightarrow M$, $\gamma(s) := (ts, \vec{\gamma}(s))$, where $\vec{\gamma}: [0, 1] \rightarrow \Sigma$ is a minimizing geodesic from $\vec{\gamma}(0) = s$ to $\vec{\gamma}(1) = \sigma$ with $|\dot{\vec{\gamma}}|_h = d^h(s, \sigma)$. Now clearly γ is a future directed timelike curve from $(0, s)$ to $a = (t, \sigma)$. \square

In the next lemma we obtain a bound on the cardinality of (Lorentzian) ε -nets in terms of the cardinality of (metric) ε -nets of Σ and the time lapse.

Lemma 8.2 (Bounding the cardinality of Lorentzian ε -nets). *Let $0 < t_- < t_+$ and let $A \subseteq J^+(\Sigma_{t_-}) \cap J^-(\Sigma_{t_+})$. Let $0 < \varepsilon \leq t_-$ and let s_1, \dots, s_N be an $\frac{\varepsilon}{3}$ -net in Σ . Then there is a Lorentzian ε -net of cardinality at most $\lceil \frac{t_+ - t_-}{3\varepsilon} \rceil \cdot N$ covering A , where $\lceil x \rceil$ is the smallest integer greater or equal $x \in \mathbb{R}$.*

Proof: Set $L := \lceil \frac{t_+ - t_-}{3\varepsilon} \rceil$ and $t_i := t_- + i\frac{\varepsilon}{3}$ for $i = -1, \dots, L$. Moreover, set $x_{i,j} := (t_i, s_j)$ for $i = 0, \dots, L$, $j = 1, \dots, N$ and

$$\mathcal{J} := \{J(x_{i-1,j}, x_{i+2,j}) : i = 0, \dots, L-1; j = 1, \dots, N\}.$$

Then \mathcal{J} is a collection of causal diamonds $J(x_{i-1,j}, x_{i+2,j})$, which satisfy $\tau(J(x_{i-1,j}, x_{i+2,j})) = \tau(x_{i-1,j}, x_{i+2,j}) = t_{i+2} - t_{i-1} = \varepsilon$. Note that $t_{-1} = t_- - \varepsilon \geq 0$.

Next, we show that $A \subseteq \bigcup_{J \in \mathcal{J}} J$. Let $a = (t, \sigma) \in A$, then there is an $i \in \{0, \dots, L\}$ such that $t_i \leq t \leq t_{i+1}$ and $j \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ such that $d^h(\sigma, s_j) < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$. Define $\gamma: [0, 1] \rightarrow M$ as $\gamma(s) = (st + (1-s)t_{i-1}, \vec{\gamma}(s))$, where

$\vec{\gamma}: [0, 1] \rightarrow \Sigma$ is a minimizing geodesic from $\vec{\gamma}(0) = s_j$ to $\vec{\gamma}(1) = \sigma$ with $|\dot{\vec{\gamma}}|_h = \mathbf{d}^h(s_j, \sigma)$. Therefore

$$g(\dot{\gamma}, \dot{\gamma}) = -(t - t_{i-1})^2 + \mathbf{d}^h(s_j, \sigma)^2 < -\frac{\varepsilon^2}{9} + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{9} = 0,$$

as $t \geq t_i$. Thus $a \in J^+(x_{i-1,j})$. Similarly, defining $\lambda: [0, 1] \rightarrow M$ by setting $\lambda(s) := (st_{i+2} + (1-s)t, \vec{\gamma}(s))$ for $s \in [0, 1]$ gives a future directed timelike curve from a to $x_{i+2,j}$ as $t \leq t_{i+1}$ and

$$g(\dot{\lambda}, \dot{\lambda}) = -(t_{i+2} - t)^2 + \mathbf{d}^h(s_j, \sigma)^2 < -\frac{\varepsilon^2}{9} + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{9} = 0.$$

□

Corollary 8.3 (Scaled product metric). *Let $C > 0$ and consider the Lorentzian metric*

$$(8) \quad \rho_C := -C^2 dt^2 + h \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R} \times \Sigma.$$

Then the corresponding bound on the cardinality of an ε -net as in Lemma 8.2 is $\lceil \frac{t_+ - t_-}{3\varepsilon} \rceil \cdot N_C$, where N_C is the cardinality of an $\frac{C\varepsilon}{3}$ -net in Σ .

Next, we establish a geometric pre-compactness theorem for a general class of globally hyperbolic spacetimes. Recall that (see [BS05, Thm. 1.1] and [MS11, Lem. 3.5]) every globally hyperbolic spacetime (M, g) isometrically splits as

$$(\mathbb{R} \times \Sigma, -\beta dt^2 + h_t),$$

where $\beta: \mathbb{R} \times \Sigma \rightarrow (0, 1]$ is smooth, Σ is a smooth spacelike Cauchy-hypersurface and h_t is a t -dependent Riemannian metric on $\{t\} \times \Sigma$. For notational simplicity we will write (Σ, h_0) for $(\{0\} \times \Sigma, h_0)$. The following geometric pre-compactness theorem for globally hyperbolic spacetimes builds on top of such a splitting and on the abstract pre-compactness for pLGH convergence established before. Recall that, given two Lorentzian metrics g, g' on M , the notation $g \preceq g'$ means that

$$g(v, v) \leq 0 \implies g'(v, v) \leq 0, \quad \text{for all } v \in TM.$$

Theorem 8.4 (Geometric pre-compactness). *Let $C: (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ and $N: (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ be given functions. Consider the following family $\mathcal{M}_{C,N}$ of smooth globally hyperbolic spacetimes*

$\mathcal{M}_{C,N} := \{(\mathbb{R} \times \Sigma, -\beta dt^2 + h_t) : \Sigma \text{ is a compact smooth manifold,}$

$\beta: \mathbb{R} \times \Sigma \rightarrow (0, 1]$ is a smooth function,

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \varepsilon$ -net S in Σ w.r.t. \mathbf{d}^{h_0} with $|S| \leq N(\varepsilon)$,

$\forall T > 0 : \rho_{C(T)} \preceq -\beta dt^2 + h_t$ on $[-T, T] \times \Sigma\}$,

where $\rho_{C(T)}$ is defined as in (8). Then, for each $T > 0$, there exists a uniform bound on the cardinality of Lorentzian ε -nets needed to cover the slab $[-T, T] \times \Sigma$. More precisely: Let $T > 0$ and $\varepsilon > 0$. Then for every $(\mathbb{R} \times \Sigma, -\beta dt^2 + h_t) \in \mathcal{M}_{C,N}$ there is a Lorentzian ε -net of cardinality at most

$$\left\lceil \frac{2T}{3\varepsilon} \right\rceil \cdot N \left(\frac{C(T)\varepsilon}{3} \right),$$

covering $[-T, T] \times \Sigma$.

Moreover, $\mathcal{M}_{C,N}$ is sequentially pre-compact; i.e., for each sequence in $\mathcal{M}_{C,N}$ there is a subsequence that strongly pLGH-converges to a covered Lorentzian pre-length space that satisfies the point distinction property (PDP). This limit can be forward completed and is still the limit of such a subsequence. Also, there exists at most one smooth globally hyperbolic spacetime arising as such a strong limit (up to smooth isometry).

Proof: Step 1. Pre-compactness.

Let $T > 0$, $\varepsilon > 0$, and let $(\mathbb{R} \times \Sigma, g) \in \mathcal{M}_{C,N}$, where $g = -\beta dt^2 + h_t$. By Corollary 8.3 applied to $\rho_{C(T)} = -C(T)^2 dt^2 + h_0$, there is a (Lorentzian) ε -net \mathcal{J} for $[-T, T] \times \Sigma$ of cardinality $\lceil \frac{2T}{3\varepsilon} \rceil \cdot N(\frac{C(T)\varepsilon}{3})$. By construction, each $J \in \mathcal{J}$ is of the form $J((s, x), (t, x))$ with $-T \leq s < t \leq T$, $t - s = \varepsilon$ and $x \in \Sigma$. Since $\rho_{C(T)} \preceq g$ on $[-T, T] \times \Sigma$, then

$$J_{\rho_{C(T)}}((s, x), (t, x)) \subseteq J_g((s, x), (t, x)), \quad \text{for all } J \in \mathcal{J}.$$

In particular, the union over $J \in \mathcal{J}$ of $J_g((s, x), (t, x))$ covers $[-T, T] \times \Sigma$. Since by assumption $\beta \leq 1$, it is clear that $\tau_g(J) \leq t - s = \varepsilon$, for all $J \in \mathcal{J}$. In conclusion, \mathcal{J} is an ε -net for $[-T, T] \times \Sigma$ with respect to τ_g .

Finally, we show that $\mathcal{M}_{C,N}$ satisfies the assumptions of the general pre-compactness theorem 6.2. Let $(M, g) \in \mathcal{M}_{C,N}$, fix a point $\sigma \in \Sigma$, and set $o := (0, \sigma) \in M$. Let $k \in \mathbb{N}, k \geq 1$, and set $U_k := [-k, k] \times \Sigma$. Then the time-like diameter of U_k is uniformly bounded by $2k$ (independently from (M, g)) as $\beta \leq 1$ and $U_k \subseteq U_{k+1}$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}, k \geq 1$. Thus each $(M, \ell_g, o, (U_k)_{k \geq 1})$ is a covered Lorentzian pre-length space satisfying the assumptions of Theorem 6.2. Therefore, Theorem 6.2 yields a subsequence strongly converging to a covered Lorentzian pre-length space. Then, Theorem 5.3 establishes that this subsequence also strongly converges to the time separation quotient (which satisfies the point distinction property (PDP)). Moreover, Theorem 7.2 and Proposition 7.3 give that the subsequence converges also to the forward completion of the limit.

Step 2. Uniqueness of the limit in the class of smooth globally hyperbolic spacetimes.

Assume there are two smooth globally hyperbolic spacetimes, arising as

pLGH strong limits of the converging subsequence. Observe that the chronological topologies coincide with the manifold topologies; moreover, Proposition 4.9 ensures that the induced Lorentzian pre-length spaces are isometric (as the vertices are timelike forward dense in each covering set U_k). In particular, the manifolds are homeomorphic (since isometries are continuous) and have the same dimension (as manifolds) by invariance of domain. Thanks to the Hawking–King–McCarthy theorem [HKM76] (cf. [MS08, Prop. 3.34], [BEE96, Thm. 4.17]) such a time separation preserving homeomorphism is actually a smooth isometry, yielding the claimed uniqueness. \square

Remark 8.5. *Notice that the condition $\rho_{C(T)} \preceq -\beta dt^2 + h_t$ is conformally invariant; in particular, it does not depend on the curvature of $(\mathbb{R} \times \Sigma, g)$. The interesting feature of Theorem 8.4 is that it implies that a control on the causality and a control of the cardinality of (metric) ε -nets of the spacelike slice (Σ, h_0) allows to control the cardinality of ε -nets for the spacetime. This feature heavily relies on the causal structure and is markedly Lorentzian; we are not aware of pre-compactness results in Riemannian signature having this flavour.*

9 Measured pLGH convergence

Let us start by defining a *measured Lorentzian pre-length space*, as a Lorentzian pre-length space (in the sense of Definition 2.3) endowed with a reference non-negative Borel measure. Recall that a topology is said to be *Polish* if it can be induced by a complete and separable metric.

Definition 9.1 (Measured Lorentzian pre-length space). *Let (X, ℓ) be a Lorentzian pre-length space whose topology is Polish and such that causal diamonds are Borel. Let \mathfrak{m} be a non-negative Borel measure, finite on causal diamonds. Then the triplet (X, ℓ, \mathfrak{m}) is called measured Lorentzian pre-length space.*

Next, we discuss how to induce a measure into an ε -net. Recall Definition 3.1 of vertices of a family of causal diamonds, and Definition 3.2 of ε -net for a set.

Definition 9.2 (Measured ε -net). *Let (X, ℓ, \mathfrak{m}) be a measured Lorentzian pre-length space. Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and $A \subseteq X$ be a Borel subset. Let $S = (J_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}} = (J(p_i, q_i))_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a countable (or finite) ε -net for A . Define the measure*

$$(9) \quad \mathfrak{m}_S = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \mathfrak{m} \left((J_i \cap A) \setminus \bigcup_{j=1}^{i-1} J_j \right) (\delta_{p_i} + \delta_{q_i}).$$

The pair (S, \mathfrak{m}_S) is called measured ε -net for A .

Note that (9) defines a measure. Indeed \mathbf{m}_S is the monotone limit of the increasing family of finite measures $\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{m} \left((J_i \cap A) \setminus \cup_{j=1}^{i-1} J_j \right) (\delta_{p_i} + \delta_{q_i})$.

We next give a measured version of the LGH convergence of subsets. Roughly, we add the weak convergence of measures to the LGH convergence (see Definition 3.6). The weak convergence of measures is understood in duality with real valued continuous functions with compact support.

Definition 9.3 (Measured LGH-convergence of subsets). *Let $(X_n, \ell_n, \mathbf{m}_n)$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and (X, ℓ, \mathbf{m}) be measured Lorentzian pre-length spaces. For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let A_n be a Borel subset of X_n and let A be a Borel subset of X . We say that A_n converges to A in the (resp. strong) measured Lorentzian Gromov-Hausdorff sense (mLGH for short), and write $A_n \xrightarrow{\text{mLGH}} A$ (resp. strongly) if $A_n \xrightarrow{\text{LGH}} A$ (resp. strongly) and if there exist Borel maps $g_n^l: V(S_n^l) \rightarrow V(S^l)$ realizing a $1/l$ -correspondence of $V(S_n^l)$ and $V(S^l)$ such that*

$$(10) \quad \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (g_n^l)_\# \mathbf{m}_{S_n^l} = \mathbf{m}_\perp A \quad \text{weakly as measures.}$$

Here $\mathbf{m}_\perp A$ denotes the restriction of the measure \mathbf{m} to the Borel set A .

We can now define a measured version of the pointed Lorentzian Gromov-Hausdorff convergence (Definition 3.12).

Definition 9.4 (Measured pLGH-convergence of covered measured Lorentzian pre-length spaces). *Let $(X_n, \ell_n, \mathbf{m}_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n)$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and $(X, \ell, \mathbf{m}, o, \mathcal{U})$ be covered measured Lorentzian pre-length spaces, with $\mathcal{U} = (U_{k,\infty})_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $\mathcal{U}_n = (U_{k,n})_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ families of Borel subsets. We say that $((X_n, \ell_n, \mathbf{m}_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ converges to $(X, \ell, \mathbf{m}, o, \mathcal{U})$ in the (resp. strong) pointed measured Lorentzian Gromov-Hausdorff sense (pmGH for short), and write*

$$(X_n, \ell_n, \mathbf{m}_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n) \xrightarrow{\text{pmLGH}} (X, \ell, \mathbf{m}, o, \mathcal{U}) \quad (\text{resp. strongly}),$$

if for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$ it holds that $U_{k,n} \xrightarrow{\text{mLGH}} U_{k,\infty}$ (resp. strongly) as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

From the construction of the measure \mathbf{m}_S as in (9) and following the proof of Theorem 7.6, one can show the next result.

Theorem 9.5. *Each smooth globally hyperbolic spacetime (M, g) endowed with a continuous weighted measure $\mathbf{m} = \exp(\Phi) \text{dvol}_g$, $\Phi \in C^0(M)$, is the strong pointed measured Lorentzian Gromov-Hausdorff limit of countable (discrete) measured Lorentzian pre-length spaces. In fact, each covering set of the approximating sequence can be chosen to be finite.*

We next refine the pre-compactness Theorem 6.2, obtaining a pre-compactness result for the pmLGH convergence.

Theorem 9.6 (Pre-compactness for pmLGH). *Let \mathfrak{X} be a class of covered measures Lorentzian pre-length spaces such that each $(X, \ell, \mathbf{m}, o, \mathcal{U}) \in \mathfrak{X}$, with covering $\mathcal{U} = (U_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$, satisfies the assumptions (i), (ii), (iii) of Theorem 6.2, and moreover:*

(iv) *For all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists $C_k > 1$ such that $\frac{1}{C_k} \leq \mathbf{m}(U_k) \leq C_k$.*

Then any sequence in \mathfrak{X} has a converging subsequence in pmLGH-sense; i.e., for any sequence $((X_n, \ell_n, \mathbf{m}_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n))_n \subset \mathfrak{X}$ there exists a subsequence $(n_j)_j \subset \mathbb{N}$ and a covered measured Lorentzian pre-length space $(X, \ell, \mathbf{m}, o, \mathcal{U})$ such that

$$(X_{n_j}, \ell_{n_j}, \mathbf{m}_{n_j}, o_{n_j}, \mathcal{U}_{n_j}) \xrightarrow{\text{pmLGH}} (X, \ell, \mathbf{m}, o, \mathcal{U}) \quad \text{strongly, as } j \rightarrow \infty.$$

Proof. Let $((X_n, \ell_n, \mathbf{m}_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n))_n \subset \mathfrak{X}$. By Theorem 6.2 we know that there exists a subsequence $(n_j)_j \subset \mathbb{N}$ and a covered Lorentzian pre-length space $(X_\infty, \ell_\infty, o_\infty, \mathcal{U}_\infty)$ such that

$$(X_{n_j}, \ell_{n_j}, o_{n_j}, \mathcal{U}_{n_j}) \xrightarrow{\text{pLGH}} (X_\infty, \ell_\infty, o_\infty, \mathcal{U}_\infty) \quad \text{strongly, as } j \rightarrow \infty.$$

By the construction performed in the proof of Theorem 6.2, we have that:

- (a) X_∞ is a countable set.
- (b) For every $m \geq 1$, and every $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $U_{k,\infty}$ admits a finite $1/m$ -net $S_{k,\infty,m}$, $i = 1, \dots, N_{k,m}$, with a finite set of vertices

$$V(S_{k,\infty,m}) = \{x_{k,\infty,m}^i, y_{k,\infty,m}^i\}_{i=1,\dots,N_{k,m}}.$$

Moreover, the family of vertices is increasing, i.e,

$$V(S_{k,\infty,m}) \subset V(S_{k,\infty,m+1}),$$

and $U_{k,\infty}$ is obtained as the union of such vertices:

$$U_{k,\infty} = \bigcup_{m=1}^{\infty} V(S_{k,\infty,m}).$$

- (c) For every $m \geq 1$, and every $k \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists maps

$$g_{k,j,m} : V(S_{k,j,m}) \rightarrow V(S_{k,\infty,m})$$

with distortion less than $1/m$, where $V(S_{k,j,m})$ denotes the set of vertices of the $1/m$ -net $S_{k,j,m}$ for $U_{k,j} \subset X_{n_j}$, $U_{k,j} \in \mathcal{U}_{n_j}$. Moreover,

$$(11) \quad V(S_{k,j,m-1}) \subset V(S_{k,j,m}) \quad \text{and} \quad g_{k,j,m}|_{V(S_{k,j,m-1})} = g_{k,j,m-1}$$

$$(12) \quad V(S_{k-1,j,m}) \subset V(S_{k,j,m}) \quad \text{and} \quad g_{k,j,m}|_{V(S_{k-1,j,m})} = g_{k-1,j,m}.$$

We endow X_∞ with the discrete topology, i.e., every point is an open set. Since X_∞ is countable, such a topology is Polish.

We need to show that $U_{k,n_j} \xrightarrow{\text{mLGH}} U_{k,\infty}$, up to a further subsequence. We already know that $U_{k,n_j} \xrightarrow{\text{LGH}} U_{k,\infty}$, so it is enough to show that, up to a subsequence in j ,

$$(13) \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} (g_{k,j,m})_\# \mathbf{m}_{S_{k,j,m}} = \mathbf{m}_\infty \llcorner U_{k,\infty} \quad \text{weakly as measures,}$$

where \mathbf{m}_∞ is a suitable measure on X_∞ , to be constructed.

Step 1. Case $k = 1$.

Due to the finiteness of the set, a measure on $V(S_{1,\infty,m})$ can be identified with a non-negative function defined on it (giving the weights of the Dirac masses on the vertices). With such an identification, assumption (iv) guarantees that $(g_{1,j,m})_\# \mathbf{m}_{S_{1,j,m}}$ defines a non-negative function on $V(S_{1,\infty,m})$ bounded by $C_1 < \infty$, uniformly in $j \in \mathbb{N}$; actually, using assumption (iv) together with the fact that every $1/m$ -net $S_{1,j,m}$ is a covering of $U_{1,n_j} \subset X_{n_j}$, we get that

$$(14) \quad \frac{1}{C_1} \leq \sum_{x \in V(S_{1,\infty,m})} (g_{1,j,m})_\# \mathbf{m}_{S_{1,j,m}}(x) \leq C_1, \quad \text{for all } j, m \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Then, the Bolzano-Weierstrass theorem in \mathbb{R} , coupled with a diagonal argument, implies the existence of a real valued function $\rho_{1,m} : V(S_{1,\infty,m}) \rightarrow [0, C_1]$, such that

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} (g_{1,j,m})_\# \mathbf{m}_{S_{1,j,m}}(x) = \rho_{1,m}(x), \quad \text{for all } x \in V(S_{1,\infty,m}).$$

Recalling (11) and that $U_{1,\infty} = \bigcup_{m \in \mathbb{N}} V(S_{1,\infty,m})$, a diagonal argument produces a function

$$\rho_1 : U_{1,\infty} \rightarrow [0, C_1], \quad \rho_1|_{V(S_{1,\infty,m})} = \rho_{1,m} \quad \text{for all } m \in \mathbb{N},$$

such that

$$(15) \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} (g_{1,j,m})_\# \mathbf{m}_{S_{1,j,m}}(x) = \rho_1(x), \quad \text{for all } x \in U_{1,\infty}.$$

Define the measure $\mathbf{m}_{1,\infty}$ on $U_{1,\infty}$, associated to ρ_1 :

$$\mathbf{m}_{1,\infty} := \sum_{x \in U_{1,\infty}} \rho_1(x) \delta_x.$$

Observe that (15) yields

$$(16) \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} (g_{1,j,m})_\# \mathbf{m}_{S_{1,j,m}} = \mathbf{m}_{1,\infty} \quad \text{weakly as measures.}$$

Moreover, (14) ensures that

$$\frac{1}{C_1} \leq \mathbf{m}_{1,\infty}(U_{1,\infty}) \leq C_1.$$

Let us recall that we consider the weak convergence of measures in duality with compactly supported continuous functions; since the X_∞ is endowed with the discrete topology, such functions vanish identically on the complement of a finite set.

Step 2. Inductive construction and conclusion.

Assume that, for some $k \geq 2$, we constructed a measure $\mathbf{m}_{k-1,\infty}$ on $U_{k-1,\infty}$ such that

$$(17) \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} (g_{k-1,j,m})_{\#} \mathbf{m}_{S_{k-1,j,m}} = \mathbf{m}_{k-1,\infty} \quad \text{weakly as measures.}$$

Arguing as in step 1 and recalling (12), we can construct a measure $\mathbf{m}_{k,\infty}$ on $U_{k,\infty}$ such that

$$\mathbf{m}_{k,\infty} \llcorner U_{k-1,\infty} = \mathbf{m}_{k-1,\infty}$$

and such that, up to a further subsequence in j , it holds:

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} (g_{k,j,m})_{\#} \mathbf{m}_{S_{k,j,m}} = \mathbf{m}_{k,\infty} \quad \text{weakly as measures.}$$

Moreover, arguing as step 1, we have that

$$(18) \quad \frac{1}{C_k} \leq \mathbf{m}_{k,\infty}(U_{k,\infty}) \leq C_k, \quad \text{for all } k \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Since, by construction $X_\infty = \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} U_{k,\infty}$ and $U_{k,\infty} \subseteq U_{k+1,\infty}$, we can define \mathbf{m}_∞ on X_∞ by setting

$$\mathbf{m}_\infty \llcorner U_{k,\infty} := \mathbf{m}_{k,\infty}.$$

The desired (13) now follows by the above constructions. Moreover, (18) ensures that \mathbf{m}_∞ is finite on causal diamonds in X_∞ . \square

10 Applications

In this final section we give four applications of the Lorentzian Gromov–Hausdorff convergence developed above. First, we show that Chruściel–Grant approximations [CG12] of continuous spacetimes are an instance of the Lorentzian Gromov–Hausdorff convergence of their underlying Lorentzian pre-length spaces. Second, we show that timelike sectional curvature bounds are stable under Lorentzian Gromov–Hausdorff convergence. Third, we introduce blow-up tangents and finally, we prove a precise statement about the main conjecture of causal set theory, an approach to Quantum Gravity.

10.1 Chruściel–Grant approximations viewed as Lorentzian Gromov–Hausdorff convergence

Given a continuous Lorentzian metric g on a smooth manifold M , Chruściel and Grant [CG12] showed that there are sequences of smooth Lorentzian metrics $(\check{g}_n)_n, (\hat{g}_n)_n$ that converge locally uniformly to g and have nested lightcones, i.e., $\check{g}_n \preceq g \preceq \hat{g}_n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Moreover, any continuous spacetime is a Lorentzian pre-length space in the sense of Definition 2.3 (see also [KS18, Subsec. 5.1] and [Lin24] for works using the original definition of Lorentzian pre-length space given in [KS18]).

Using a refined approximation from the outside given in [MS22, Appendix A] (and that the time separation functions converge) we show

Theorem 10.1 (Pointed Lorentzian Gromov–Hausdorff convergence for continuous spacetimes). *Let (M, g) be a continuous, causally plain⁴ and globally hyperbolic spacetime and fix $o \in M$. Then there is an approximation $\hat{g}_n \rightarrow g$ locally uniformly from the outside (i.e., such that $g \preceq \hat{g}_{n+1} \preceq \hat{g}_n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$) and there are coverings $\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{U}_n$ of M with respect to g, \hat{g}_n such that $(M, \ell_{\hat{g}_n}, o, \mathcal{U}_n) \xrightarrow{\text{pLGH}} (M, \ell_g, o, \mathcal{U})$ strongly.*

Proof: We use the approximation \hat{g}_n given by [MS22, Prop. A.1] which satisfies $\hat{g}_n \rightarrow g$ locally uniformly, $g \preceq \hat{g}_{n+1} \preceq \hat{g}_n$, $-g(v, v) \leq -\hat{g}_n(v, v)$ for all g -causal $v \in TM$, and $-\hat{g}_{n+1}(v, v) \leq -\hat{g}_n(v, v)$ for all \hat{g}_{n+1} -causal $v \in TM$, for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

By stability of global hyperbolicity for continuous metrics [Säm16, Thm. 4.5] there is a smooth metric \hat{g} such that (M, \hat{g}) is globally hyperbolic and $g \prec \hat{g}$. Fix $o \in M$, then Lemma 3.11 gives a covering \mathcal{U} with respect to g . We claim that $\mathcal{U} = (U_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ is also a valid cover for \hat{g}_n for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Clearly, the first three points of Definition 3.8 are satisfied. Each U_k is relatively compact, hence by [Säm16, Lem. 1.4] there is a $n_k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n \geq n_k$ we have $\hat{g}_n \prec \hat{g}$ on \overline{U}_k . In particular, $\tau_n := \tau_{\hat{g}_n}$ is bounded (uniformly in n) on U_k and $\tau_n \rightarrow \tau$ uniformly on \overline{U}_k by [MS22, Prop. A.2].

We will cover \overline{U}_k by g -chronological diamonds which have small timelike diameter with respect to τ_0 and vertices contained in a countable dense set D . To see that this is possible let $x \in M$ and $\varepsilon > 0$. Then there are $x^\pm \in D$ such that $x \in I_{g_0}(x^-, x^+)$ with $\tau_0(x^-, x^+) \leq \varepsilon$. By strong causality of (M, g) and since $I_{g_0}(x^-, x^+)$ is an open neighborhood of x , there are $\tilde{x}^\pm \in I_{g_0}(x^-, x^+) \cap D$ such that $x \in I_g(\tilde{x}^-, \tilde{x}^+) \subseteq I(x^-, x^+)$. Then

$$\tau_0(\tilde{x}^-, \tilde{x}^+) \leq \tau_0(x^-, \tilde{x}^-) + \tau_0(\tilde{x}^-, \tilde{x}^+) + \tau_0(\tilde{x}^+, x^+) \leq \tau_0(x^-, x^+) \leq \varepsilon,$$

as claimed.

⁴Using the modified time separation function of [Lin24] and adapting the proof of [MS22, Lem. A.1] one could drop this assumption.

Consequently, for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there is a finite covering $(I_g(p_i, q_i))_{i=1}^{N_\varepsilon}$ of \bar{U}_k , where $\tau_0(p_i, q_i) \leq \varepsilon$ for all $i = 1, \dots, N_\varepsilon$. Thus, we obtain

$$U_k \subseteq \bar{U}_k \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^{N_\varepsilon} I_g(p_i, q_i) \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^{N_\varepsilon} J_g(p_i, q_i) \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^{N_\varepsilon} J_{g_n}(p_i, q_i),$$

and $\tau(p_i, q_i) \leq \tau_n(p_i, q_i) \leq \tau_0(p_i, q_i) \leq \varepsilon$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. So $(J_g(p_i, q_i))_{i=1}^{N_\varepsilon}$ and $(J_{g_n}(p_i, q_i))_{i=1}^{N_\varepsilon}$ are finite ε -nets of the same cardinality for U_k with respect to ℓ and ℓ_n , respectively. As $\tau_n \rightarrow \tau$ on U_k it remains to show that $\ell_n \rightarrow \ell$ on the set of vertices. Here the only relevant case is if p, q are vertices with $p \not\leq_g q$. If $p \leq_{g_n} q$ for infinitely many $n \in \mathbb{N}$ then by [Säm16, Thm. 1.5] we would have $p \leq_g q$ — a contradiction. Hence $p \not\leq_{g_n} q$ and so the above convergence of τ_n to τ applies. This immediately implies that $(M, \ell_n, o, \mathcal{U})$ converges to the collection of all vertices of $\frac{1}{l}$ -nets ($l \in \mathbb{N}, l \geq 1$). Continuing as in the proof of Theorem 7.6, we have by Theorem 7.3 that $(M, \ell_n, o, \mathcal{U})$ also converges to any forward completion of this set of vertices. Notice that (M, ℓ_g) is one of such forward completions, since (M, g) is globally hyperbolic and hence forward complete by Remark 4.6. Moreover, by construction the set of vertices is timelike forward dense in M , yielding strong convergence. \square

10.2 Stability of timelike sectional curvature bounds

In this subsection we show stability of lower timelike sectional curvature bounds in the form of the four-point condition. Other (more-or-less) equivalent notions of synthetic timelike sectional curvature bounds will be stable as well, provided that the approximating spaces have curvature bounds in the global sense and that the limit has a continuous time separation function.

Before we introduce the timelike four-point condition [BKR24], we introduce the two-dimensional Lorentzian model spaces of constant curvature $K \in \mathbb{R}$ (see e.g. [O’N83]) as

$$\mathbb{L}^2(K) := \begin{cases} \tilde{S}_1^2(\frac{1}{\sqrt{K}}) & K > 0, \\ \mathbb{R}_1^2 & K = 0, \\ \tilde{H}_1^2(\frac{1}{\sqrt{-K}}) & K < 0, \end{cases}$$

which have diameter $D_K := \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{-K}}$ if $K < 0$ and $D_K := \infty$ otherwise. Here $\tilde{S}_1^2(r)$ is the simply connected covering manifold of the two-dimensional Lorentzian pseudosphere of radius $r > 0$ ($r = 1$ is de Sitter space), \mathbb{R}_1^2 is two-dimensional Minkowski spacetime and $\tilde{H}_1^2(r)$ is the simply connected covering manifold of two-dimensional Lorentzian pseudohyperbolic space ($r = 1$ is anti-de Sitter space).

Definition 10.2 (Four-point configurations). *Let (X, ℓ) be a Lorentzian pre-length space.*

- (i) *A timelike future endpoint-causal four-point configuration is a quadruple $(y, x, z_1, z_2) \in X^4$ such that $y \ll x \ll z_1 \leq z_2$.*
- (ii) *Similarly, a timelike past endpoint-causal four-point configuration is a quadruple $(z_2, z_1, x, y) \in X^4$ such that $z_2 \leq z_1 \ll x \ll y$.*
- (iii) *Given a timelike future endpoint-causal four-point configuration (y, x, z_1, z_2) and $K \in \mathbb{R}$, a four-point comparison configuration in $\mathbb{L}^2(K)$ is a quadruple $(\bar{y}, \bar{x}, \bar{z}_1, \bar{z}_2) \in \mathbb{L}^2(K)^4$ such that*
 - (a) $\tau(y, x) = \bar{\tau}(\bar{y}, \bar{x})$,
 - (b) $\tau(y, z_i) = \bar{\tau}(\bar{y}, \bar{z}_i)$ ($i = 1, 2$),
 - (c) $\tau(x, z_i) = \bar{\tau}(\bar{x}, \bar{z}_i)$ ($i = 1, 2$), and
 - (d) \bar{z}_1, \bar{z}_2 lie on opposite sides of the line through \bar{y}, \bar{x} .
- (iv) *Similarly, one defines a four-point comparison configuration for a timelike past endpoint-causal four-point configuration.*

Next we recall the definition of synthetic timelike sectional lower curvature bounds in the form of the four-point condition as defined by Beran–Kunzinger–Rott [BKR24, Def. 4.6] following a similar construction in the positive signature case, cf. e.g. [AKP23].

Definition 10.3 (Four-point condition). *Let (X, ℓ) be a Lorentzian pre-length space and $K \in \mathbb{R}$. A $\geq K$ -comparison neighborhood is an open set $U \subseteq X$ such that*

- (i) *the time separation function τ is continuous on the open set $(U \times U) \cap \tau^{-1}([0, D_K])$ and*
- (ii) *for every timelike future endpoint-causal four-point configuration (y, x, z_1, z_2) in U with $\tau(y, z_2) < D_K$ and its comparison configuration $(\bar{y}, \bar{x}, \bar{z}_1, \bar{z}_2)$ in $\mathbb{L}^2(K)$ one has*

$$(19) \quad \tau(z_1, z_2) \geq \bar{\tau}(\bar{z}_1, \bar{z}_2).$$

Moreover, for every timelike past endpoint-causal four-point configuration (z_2, z_1, x, y) in U with $\tau(z_2, y) < D_K$ and its comparison configuration $(\bar{z}_2, \bar{z}_1, \bar{x}, \bar{y})$ in $\mathbb{L}^2(K)$ one has

$$\tau(z_2, z_1) \geq \bar{\tau}(\bar{z}_2, \bar{z}_1).$$

Finally, we say that (X, ℓ) has timelike sectional curvature bounded below by K if X can be covered by $\geq K$ -comparison neighborhoods and we say that (X, ℓ) has global timelike sectional curvature bounded below by K if X is a $\geq K$ -comparison neighborhood.

The four-point condition is equivalent to the other synthetic timelike sectional curvature bounds for large classes of Lorentzian pre-length spaces, and hence to smooth timelike sectional curvature bounds, see [BKR24, Thm. 5.1] and [BKOR25].

We are now in a position to establish stability of the global four-point condition under pointed Lorentzian Gromov–Hausdorff convergence. An analogous statement in the setting of bounded Lorentzian metric spaces [MS24] has been established in the local case in [MS24, Thm. 6.7] and in the global case in [BHNR23, Thm. 4.2].

Theorem 10.4 (Stability of the four-point condition).

Let $(X_n, \ell_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n) \xrightarrow{\text{pLGH}} (X, \ell, o, \mathcal{U})$. Assume that each (X_n, ℓ_n) has global timelike sectional curvature bounded below by $K \in \mathbb{R}$ and that τ is continuous. Then (X, ℓ) has global timelike sectional curvature bounded below by K .

Proof: Let $y \ll x \ll z_1 \leq z_2$ be a timelike future endpoint-causal four-point configuration with $\tau(y, z_2) < D_K$ and $(\bar{y}, \bar{x}, \bar{z}_1, \bar{z}_2)$ a comparison configuration in $\mathbb{L}^2(K)$. As the covering sets are increasing there is one fixed $U_k \in \mathcal{U}$ such that $y, x, z_1, z_2 \in U_k$. First, we consider the case that all four points are vertices of causal diamonds given by the convergence. Hence, there are corresponding points $y^n, x^n, z_1^n, z_2^n \in X_n$ such that their time separations converge. In particular, for large $n \in \mathbb{N}$ they form a timelike future endpoint-causal four-point configuration (y^n, x^n, z_1^n, z_2^n) with $\tau_n(y^n, z_2^n) < D_K$. Consequently, for these n we have by Equation (19) that $\tau_n(z_1^n, z_2^n) \geq \bar{\tau}(\bar{z}_1^n, \bar{z}_2^n)$, where $(\bar{y}^n, \bar{x}^n, \bar{z}_1^n, \bar{z}_2^n)$ form a comparison four-point configuration in $\mathbb{L}^2(K)$. Since the side-lengths of the comparison configurations also converge, we infer that the right-hand-side converges to $\bar{\tau}(\bar{z}_1, \bar{z}_2)$, whereas the left-hand-side converges to $\tau(z_1, z_2)$. Thus, we conclude $\tau(z_1, z_2) \geq \bar{\tau}(\bar{z}_1, \bar{z}_2)$. The analogous argument works for timelike past endpoint-causal four-point configurations. Finally, for general (y, x, z_1, z_2) , one approximates them by vertices (they are dense by the definition of the convergence) and uses continuity of τ to conclude the proof. \square

10.3 Blow-up tangents

The study of blow-up tangents (or tangent cones) has been very useful to study the infinitesimal structure of non-smooth metric measure spaces with curvature bounds [BBI01, CC97, OS94]. Here we initiate this program by providing such a notion in the Lorentzian setting and establish existence under suitable local assumptions.

Definition 10.5 (Scaling a Lorentzian pre-length space). *Let (X, ℓ) be a Lorentzian pre-length space and $\lambda > 0$. Denote by $\lambda(X, \ell)$ the topological*

space X with time separation function $\lambda\ell$. For a pointed Lorentzian pre-length space (X, ℓ, o) , we define a λ -blow-up around o as

$$X_o^\lambda := I(o_-^\lambda, o_+^\lambda),$$

where $o_-^\lambda \ll o \ll o_+^\lambda$, $\tau(o_-^\lambda, o_+^\lambda) < \frac{1}{\lambda}$ and with time separation $\lambda\ell$, i.e., it is the pointed Lorentzian pre-length space $(X_o^\lambda, \lambda\ell, o)$. Finally, for a covered Lorentzian pre-length space $(X, \ell, o, \mathcal{U})$ we define the λ -blow-up around o as $(X_o^\lambda, \lambda\ell, o)$ with covering $\mathcal{U}^\lambda := (U_k \cap X_o^\lambda)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$, where $\mathcal{U} = (U_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$.

We easily see that λ -blow-ups exist under fairly natural assumptions.

Lemma 10.6 (Existence of λ -blow-up). *Let $\lambda > 0$ and let (X, ℓ, o) be a pointed Lorentzian pre-length space where τ is upper semi-continuous with respect to the Alexandrov topology and finite at (o, o) . If, $o \in \overline{I^\pm(o)}$, then there exists a λ -blow-up X_o^λ of o .*

At this point we can introduce the timelike blow-up tangent by taking the limit $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ in λ -blow-ups around a fixed base point.

Definition 10.7 (Timelike blow-up tangent). *Let $(X, \ell, o, \mathcal{U})$ be a covered Lorentzian pre-length space. A pointed Lorentzian Gromov–Hausdorff strong limit (as $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$) of λ -blow-ups $(X^\lambda, \lambda\ell, o, \mathcal{U}^\lambda)_\lambda$ around o is called a blow-up tangent of (X, ℓ, o) .*

Blow-up tangents do not exist in general (as in the positive signature case). However we obtain subsequential existence, under a suitable local control on ε -nets. To this aim, we next introduce a Lorentzian counterpart to the doubling property for a metric space cf. [Hei01, Sec. 10.13].

Definition 10.8 (Doubling property of causal diamonds). *Let (X, ℓ) be a Lorentzian pre-length space and $U \subseteq X$. Then U is said to have the doubling property if there exists a constant $N \in \mathbb{N}$, called the doubling constant, such that every causal diamond $J(x, y) \subseteq U$ can be covered by N causal diamonds $J(x_i, y_i)$ with $\tau(x_i, y_i) \leq \frac{\tau(x, y)}{2}$ and $x_i, y_i \in U$ ($i = 1, \dots, N$).*

Theorem 10.9 (Subsequential existence of blow-up tangents). *Let $(X, \ell, o, \mathcal{U})$ be a covered Lorentzian pre-length space, where each covering set $U_k \in \mathcal{U}$ has the doubling property with doubling constant $N_k \in \mathbb{N}$. Then any sequence $(X^\lambda, \lambda\ell, o, \mathcal{U}^\lambda)_\lambda$ of λ -blow-ups around o admits a subsequence which converges in the strong pointed Lorentzian Gromov–Hausdorff sense (for $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$).*

Proof: We verify that the assumptions of the general pre-compactness theorem 6.2 are satisfied. First, for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\lambda > 0$, we have

$$\text{diam}^{\lambda\tau}(U_k^\lambda) = \lambda\tau(o_-^\lambda, o_+^\lambda) \leq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda} = 1,$$

where $U_k^\lambda := U_k \cap X_o^\lambda$. Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and $l \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\frac{1}{2^l} \leq \varepsilon$. Then by the doubling property we have

$$U_k^\lambda \subseteq J(o_-^\lambda, o_+^\lambda) \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^{N_k^l} J(p_i, q_i),$$

where $p_i, q_i \in U_k$ satisfy $\tau(p_i, q_i) \leq \frac{\tau(o_-^\lambda, o_+^\lambda)}{2^l} \leq \frac{1}{\lambda 2^l}$. Thus $(J(p_i, q_i))_{i=1}^{N_k^l}$ is a finite ε -net for U_k^λ with respect to $\lambda\ell$, since $\lambda\tau(p_i, q_i) \leq \frac{1}{2^l} \leq \varepsilon$. Finally, we extend these ε -nets to have ε -nets for U_{k+1}^λ with uniformly bounded cardinality. Thus we can apply the first pre-compactness theorem 6.2 to conclude the proof. \square

Theorem 10.9 opens up the possibility to study blow-up tangents in relation to timelike sectional and Ricci curvature bounds and relate them to the timelike tangent cones defined as Minkowski cones over the space of directions, see [BS23, Subsec. 3.1].

10.4 The Hauptvermutung of causal set theory

Causal set theory is an approach to Quantum Gravity based on the principle that, at the fundamental level, spacetime is a discrete partially ordered set and the continuum spacetime emerges macroscopically from order and volume, see e.g. [Sur19] for an introduction. To make this program viable the so-called *Hauptvermutung* (main conjecture) has to hold [BLMS87]. In short, if two spacetimes (M, g) and (M', g') approximate a given causal set (C, \leq) (up to some scale) then (M, g) and (M', g') should be “close” (up to some scale). One of the obstacles to tackling this problem was that there was no notion of “closeness” of spacetimes and no notion of convergence of causal sets or spacetimes. With the pointed Lorentzian Gromov–Hausdorff convergence developed in this article, we can now prove a precise statement. However, it does not yet provide a complete solution to the conjecture, as it involves converging sequences and no fixed scale. A similar approach has been taken recently by Müller in [Mül25] using his notion of Gromov–Hausdorff convergence of Cauchy slabs [Mül22]. Before we come to the statement we briefly recall the basics of causal sets viewed as Lorentzian pre-length spaces.

As shown in [KS18, Subsec. 5.3] causal sets are Lorentzian pre-length spaces. Indeed for a partially ordered set (C, \leq) , one can define $\ell(x, y)$ to be the length of the longest chain connecting x to y . This yields the Lorentzian pre-length space (C, ℓ) with the discrete topology. Causal sets are partially ordered sets that are *locally finite*, i.e., each causal diamond contains only finitely many points. Moreover, a causal set (C, \leq) *faithfully embeds* into a spacetime (M, g) if there is a map $\phi: C \rightarrow M$ that is \leq -preserving, i.e., for all $x, y \in C$ we have $\phi(x) \leq_g \phi(y)$.

Theorem 10.10 (Smooth globally hyperbolic limits of causal sets are unique). *Let $(C_n, \leq_n)_n$ be a sequence of causal sets such that their induced Lorentzian pre-length spaces (C_n, ℓ_n) (pointed) Lorentzian Gromov–Hausdorff converge strongly to two smooth globally hyperbolic spacetimes (M, g) and (M', g') (using some covering of the C_n s and M, M'). Moreover, assume that each (C_n, \leq_n) faithfully embeds into both spacetimes. Then (M, g) and (M', g') are isometric as smooth spacetimes.*

Proof: We construct covers \mathcal{U}_n of C_n such that each covering set $U_{k,n} \in \mathcal{U}_n$ is finite (by local finiteness). Using the faithful embeddings, we can construct corresponding covers of (M, g) and (M', g') . By finiteness of the covering sets in C_n , the set of vertices of $\frac{1}{l}$ -nets for $U_{k,n}$ always contains $U_{k,n}$ (for l large). Consequently, these vertices are trivially dense and we can apply Proposition 4.9 to conclude that (M, ℓ_g) and $(M', \ell_{g'})$ are isometric as Lorentzian pre-length spaces and hence M and M' are homeomorphic. Thus, they have the same manifold dimension (by invariance of domain) and so we can apply the Hawking–King–McCarthy theorem [HKM76] (cf. [MS08, Prop. 3.34], [BEE96, Thm. 4.17]) to conclude that they are smoothly isometric. \square

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A Limits of globally hyperbolic spacetimes

The goal of this appendix is to show that there is a way to obtain that the limit of smooth globally hyperbolic spacetimes is a globally hyperbolic Lorentzian pre-length space (if the limit is non-degenerate). However, this uses a different topological set-up than the main part of the article. Thus we opted to include it in a separate appendix, which might be of independent interest.

The idea is to use a uniform structure, see e.g. [Kel75, Ch. 6], on the limit space to define a topology and, more importantly, a notion of Cauchy sequences and hence a completion with respect to such a uniform structure. This should be compared with [BMS24], performing a similar procedure in the different setting of Lorentzian metric spaces. For the reader's convenience and the sake of completeness, we briefly recall the definition of a uniform structure. Uniform spaces, i.e., spaces with a uniform structure, can be viewed as intermediate structures between topological spaces and metric spaces. They are topological spaces, additionally having an intrinsic notion of (relative) "closeness" of points, which allows to define uniformly continuous maps and Cauchy sequences.

Definition A.1 (Uniform space). *A uniform space (X, \mathfrak{U}) is a set X with a uniform structure (or uniformity) \mathfrak{U} , where \mathfrak{U} consists of a family of subsets of $X \times X$, satisfying the following properties.*

- (i) *Each $U \in \mathfrak{U}$ contains the diagonal, i.e., $\Delta := \{(x, x) : x \in X\} \subseteq U$,*
- (ii) *The uniformity is closed under inversion, i.e., for all $U \in \mathfrak{U}$, we have $U^{-1} := \{(x, y) \in X \times X : (y, x) \in U\} \in \mathfrak{U}$.*
- (iii) *Each $U \in \mathfrak{U}$ contains an element of the uniformity of "half" the size, i.e., there is $V \in \mathfrak{U}$ with*

$$V \circ V := \{(x, z) \in X \times X : \exists y \in X \text{ such that } (x, y), (y, z) \in V\} \subseteq U.$$
- (iv) *The uniformity is closed under intersection, i.e., if $U, V \in \mathfrak{U}$ then $U \cap V \in \mathfrak{U}$, and*
- (v) *it is closed under supersets, i.e., if $U \in \mathfrak{U}$ and $V \supseteq U$, then $V \in \mathfrak{U}$.*

Finally, for $U \in \mathfrak{U}$ and $x \in X$ we define

$$U[x] := \{y \in X : (x, y) \in U\}.$$

A uniform space has the natural topology generated by the neighborhoods $U[x]$ for $x \in X, U \in \mathfrak{U}$. A map $f: (X, \mathfrak{U}) \rightarrow (Y, \mathfrak{V})$ between uniform spaces is *uniformly continuous* if for all $V \in \mathfrak{V}$ there is $U \in \mathfrak{U}$ such that $f(U) := \{(f(x), f(x')) : (x, x') \in U\} \subseteq V$. Moreover, uniform spaces are the natural setting for Cauchy nets (or sequences) and hence for defining completeness.

Definition A.2 (Cauchy nets). *Let (X, \mathfrak{U}) be a uniform space. A net $(x_\alpha)_{\alpha \in A}$ in X is a Cauchy net if for all $U \in \mathfrak{U}$ there is α_0 such that for all $\alpha, \beta \geq \alpha_0$ we have that $(x_\alpha, x_\beta) \in U$. The uniform space (X, \mathfrak{U}) is complete if every Cauchy net converges.*

Each uniform space (X, \mathfrak{U}) has a *completion*, i.e., a complete uniform space $(\overline{X}, \overline{\mathfrak{U}})$ such that X embeds densely and uniformly continuously into \overline{X} , cf. e.g. [Kel75, Ch. 6, Thm. 28].

Next, we define a uniform structure on a Lorentzian pre-length space (X, ℓ) , given by a distinguished subset $S \subseteq X$. For $x \in X$ we denote by ℓ_x and ℓ^x the time separation from x and to x , respectively. To be precise, $\ell_x, \ell^x: X \rightarrow \{-\infty\} \cup [0, \infty]$ are defined as $\ell_x(y) := \ell(x, y)$ and $\ell^x(y) := \ell(y, x)$ for $y \in X$.

Lemma A.3 (Uniform structure on Lorentzian pre-length space). *Let (X, ℓ) be a Lorentzian pre-length space with τ finite-valued and $\emptyset \neq S \subseteq X$. Then there is a uniform structure \mathfrak{U}_S on X generated by the basic entourages (subbase)*

$$V_\delta^s := \{(y, z) \in X \times X : |(\ell_y - \ell_z)(s)| < \delta, |(\ell^y - \ell^z)(s)| < \delta\},$$

for $s \in S$ and $\delta > 0$. The uniform structure \mathfrak{U}_S is pseudo-metrizable if S is countable and metrizable if additionally S has the point distinction property (PDP).

Proof: The uniform structure consists of all finite intersections of sets V_δ^s for $s \in S$ and $\delta > 0$. If S is countable then the topology induced by \mathfrak{U}_S is pseudo-metrizable by [Kel75, Thm. 6.13]. If additionally S distinguishes points then so does \mathfrak{U}_S : Let $x, y \in X$ with $x \neq y$, then there is an $s \in S$ such that without loss of generality $\ell(x, s) < \ell(y, s)$. Let $0 < \delta < \ell(y, s) - \ell(x, s)$ (this works even for $\ell(x, s) = -\infty$), then $V_{\frac{\delta}{2}}^s[x] \cap V_{\frac{\delta}{2}}^s[y] = \emptyset$. This also implies that \mathfrak{U}_S is metrizable. \square

Proposition A.4 (Topology and convergence). *Let $(X_n, \ell_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n) \xrightarrow{\text{pLGH}} (X, \ell, o, \mathcal{U})$. Then there exists a natural pseudo-metrizable uniform structure on X .*

Proof: Let $\mathcal{U}_n = (U_{k,n})_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $\mathcal{U} = (U_{k,\infty})_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$. Then, by the pointed Lorentzian Gromov–Hausdorff convergence, there are countable sets $S_n \subseteq X_n$ and $S \subseteq X$ consisting of the union of $\frac{1}{l}$ -nets of $U_{k,n}$ and $U_{k,\infty}$, respectively ($l, k \in \mathbb{N}$) such that the ℓ_n -distances of the vertices converge to the corresponding ℓ -distances and vice versa. The uniform structure is then given by \mathfrak{U}_S . \square

Definition A.5 (Limit topology and uniform structure). *Assume that $(X_n, \ell_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n) \xrightarrow{\text{pLGH}} (X, \ell, o, \mathcal{U})$. We call the uniform structure and its topology on X constructed from the collection of $\frac{1}{l}$ -nets as in Proposition A.4 a limit uniform structure and a limit topology given by the approximating sequence $((X_n, \ell_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$.*

We have seen that it is useful to consider the vertices of $\frac{1}{l}$ -nets ($l \in \mathbb{N}$) to construct a uniform structure from this collection. At this point one might want to consider the completion with respect to this uniform structure. In particular, when showing that the limit of globally hyperbolic spaces is globally hyperbolic (cf. Theorem A.15 below).

Definition A.6. *Let (X, ℓ) be a Lorentzian pre-length space with finite-valued time separation τ and $S \subseteq X$ countable. Then the completion of X with respect to \mathfrak{U}_S is denoted by \overline{X} .*

For the completion with respect to the uniform structure \mathfrak{U}_S only τ is essential not ℓ . Hence when taking the time separation quotient as in Section 5 we will do so with respect to τ . This leads to

Definition A.7 (τ -point distinction property). *Let (X, ℓ) be a Lorentzian pre-length space and fix a subset $S \subseteq X$. We say that S has the τ -point distinction property if for all $x, y \in X$ with $x \neq y$ there is a $z \in S$ such that*

$$(\tau\text{PDP}) \quad \tau(x, z) \neq \tau(y, z) \text{ or } \tau(z, x) \neq \tau(z, y).$$

See [MS24, Def. 1.1,(iii)] in the setting of (bounded) Lorentzian metric spaces.

Lemma A.8. *Let (X, ℓ) be a Lorentzian pre-length space with finite-valued time separation τ . Let $S \subseteq X$ be countable. If τ is uniformly continuous with respect to \mathfrak{U}_S , then the completion \overline{X} of X is a Lorentzian pre-length space, with closed causal relation $\overline{\leq}$. Moreover, we can also take the quotient with respect to $\overline{\tau}$ and so without loss of generality $(\overline{X}, \overline{\ell})$ satisfies the τ -point distinction property (τPDP), hence is causal.*

Proof: By uniform continuity we can uniquely extend τ to the completion \overline{X} and denote it by $\overline{\tau}$. From the reverse triangle inequality on X we immediately get that $\overline{\tau}$ satisfies the reverse triangle inequality for all points $\overline{x}, \overline{y}, \overline{z} \in \overline{X}$ with $\overline{\tau}(\overline{x}, \overline{y}) > 0$, $\overline{\tau}(\overline{y}, \overline{z}) > 0$. To obtain a useful causal relation on \overline{X} we follow [MS24, Def. 5.1, Thm. 5.7]. Define $\overline{x} \overline{\leq} \overline{y}$ if

$$\forall \overline{z} \in \overline{X} : \overline{\tau}(\overline{z}, \overline{y}) \geq \overline{\tau}(\overline{z}, \overline{x}) \text{ and } \overline{\tau}(\overline{x}, \overline{z}) \geq \overline{\tau}(\overline{y}, \overline{z}).$$

This is clearly a reflexive and transitive relation on $\overline{X} \times \overline{X}$, and by continuity of $\overline{\tau}$ it is also closed. Also, it contains the chronological relation $\overline{\ll} := \overline{\tau}^{-1}((0, \infty))$. To see this let $\overline{\tau}(\overline{x}, \overline{y}) > 0$. Let $\overline{z} \in \overline{X}$. If $\overline{\tau}(\overline{z}, \overline{x}) > 0$, then by the reverse triangle inequality for chronologically related points we obtain $\overline{\tau}(\overline{z}, \overline{y}) \geq \overline{\tau}(\overline{z}, \overline{x}) + \overline{\tau}(\overline{x}, \overline{y}) \geq \overline{\tau}(\overline{z}, \overline{x})$. If $\overline{\tau}(\overline{z}, \overline{x}) = 0$, then $\overline{\tau}(\overline{z}, \overline{y}) \geq 0 = \overline{\tau}(\overline{z}, \overline{x})$ anyway. Analogously, one shows the other inequality and so $\overline{x} \overline{\leq} \overline{y}$.

Moreover, $\overline{\tau}$ satisfies the reverse triangle inequality for all points $\overline{x} \overline{\leq} \overline{y} \overline{\leq} \overline{z}$. To see this, note that if $\overline{\tau}(\overline{x}, \overline{y})$, $\overline{\tau}(\overline{y}, \overline{z})$ are both zero or both positive, the

required inequality is trivial or already established above, respectively. So without loss of generality let $\bar{\tau}(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = 0, \bar{\tau}(\bar{y}, \bar{z}) > 0$. Then $\bar{\tau}(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) + \bar{\tau}(\bar{y}, \bar{z}) = \bar{\tau}(\bar{y}, \bar{z}) \leq \bar{\tau}(\bar{x}, \bar{z})$ as $\bar{x} \leq \bar{y}$ (by the defining inequality of \leq).

Finally, we define $\bar{\ell}: \bar{X} \times \bar{X} \rightarrow \{-\infty\} \cup [0, \infty)$ as

$$\bar{\ell}(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) := \begin{cases} \bar{\tau}(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) & \bar{x} \leq \bar{y}, \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then $\bar{\ell}$ satisfies the reverse triangle inequality for all points in \bar{X} . Moreover, by continuity of $\bar{\tau}$, the topology is finer than the chronological one and so $(\bar{X}, \bar{\ell})$ is a Lorentzian pre-length space.

Finally, taking the quotient with respect to τ as in Section 5, where the quotient was taken with respect to ℓ , we see that all constructions above are well-defined, so we can without loss of generality assume that $(\bar{X}, \bar{\ell})$ satisfies the τ -point distinction property (τ PDP). It remains to show that causality holds. Let $\bar{x} \leq \bar{y} \leq \bar{x}$. Then by definition of the causal relation \leq we have for all $\bar{z} \in \bar{X}$ that $\bar{\tau}(\bar{z}, \bar{y}) = \bar{\tau}(\bar{z}, \bar{x})$ and $\bar{\tau}(\bar{x}, \bar{z}) = \bar{\tau}(\bar{y}, \bar{z})$, hence by (τ PDP) $\bar{x} = \bar{y}$, as required. \square

Definition A.9 (Completion of a Lorentzian pre-length space). *Let (X, ℓ) be a Lorentzian pre-length space with finite-valued τ . Let $S \subseteq X$ be countable and let τ be uniformly continuous with respect to \mathfrak{U}_S . Then the completion of (X, ℓ) , denoted by $(\bar{X}, \bar{\ell})$, is the completion of X given by Lemma A.8.*

Next, we prove that taking the completion does not affect convergence.

Theorem A.10. *Let $(X_n, \ell_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n) \xrightarrow{\text{pLGH}} (X, \ell, o, \mathcal{U})$ strongly, where τ is uniformly continuous. Then $(X_n, \ell_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n) \xrightarrow{\text{pLGH}} (\bar{X}, \bar{\ell}, o, \bar{\mathcal{U}})$, where $(\bar{X}, \bar{\ell})$ is the completion of (X, ℓ) and $\bar{\mathcal{U}} = (\bar{U}_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$, where $\mathcal{U} = (U_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$.*

Proof: First, the covering is $\bar{\mathcal{U}} = (\bar{U}_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$, where \bar{U}_k is the closure of U_k in \bar{X} . Fix $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and let $\varepsilon > 0$, then there exists a finite $\frac{1}{m}$ -net for U_k with $\frac{1}{m} \leq \varepsilon$ with vertices in the countable set used to construct the uniform structure on X . Denote this $\frac{1}{m}$ -net by $(J(p_i, q_i))_{i=1}^N$. Note that as \leq is closed we have $\overline{J(\bar{x}, \bar{y})} = J(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ for all $\bar{x}, \bar{y} \in \bar{X}$. Consequently, $(J_{\leq}(p_i, q_i))_{i=1}^N$ is an ε -net for \bar{U}_k . As $U_k \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^N J(p_i, q_i)$ we get that

$$\bar{U}_k \subseteq \overline{\bigcup_{i=1}^N J(p_i, q_i)} = \bigcup_{i=1}^N J_{\leq}(p_i, q_i).$$

Moreover, as $\bar{\tau}(p_i, q_i) = \tau(p_i, q_i)$ for all $i = 1, \dots, N$ and the time separations of the vertices still converge as they are unchanged, the distortion of the correspondences do not change. This immediately also gives the extension property for the correspondences. Finally, timelike forward density of S

in X gives the corresponding forwardness in \overline{X} by density of X in \overline{X} and the uniform structure being countably generated, cf. the proof of Theorem 7.3. \square

Coming back to the main goal of this appendix, we first start at the level of the discrete approximations.

Lemma A.11. *Let $(X_n, \ell_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n) \xrightarrow{\text{pLGH}} (X, \ell, o, \mathcal{U})$. Let \mathfrak{U}_S be a limit uniform structure. Then for all $p, q \in S$ with $p \ll q$, every sequence $(y_k)_k$ in $I(p, q) \cap S$ has a Cauchy subsequence.*

Proof: Let $p \ll q$, $p, q \in S$ and let $(y_k)_k$ be a sequence in $I(p, q)$. Let $p = x_i, q = x_j, y_k = x_{m_k}$ for fixed $i, j \in \mathbb{N}$ and all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. For $n \in \mathbb{N}$ let $x_i^n, x_j^n, x_{m_k}^n$ be corresponding points in X_n , i.e., such that for $l, r \in \{i, j\}$

$$\begin{aligned}\tau(x_r, x_l) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tau_n(x_r^n, x_l^n), \\ \tau(x_r, y_k) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tau_n(x_r^n, x_{m_k}^n), \\ \tau(y_k, x_r) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tau_n(x_{m_k}^n, x_r^n).\end{aligned}$$

For fixed $k \in \mathbb{N}$ it holds that $\tau_n(x_i^n, x_{m_k}^n) \rightarrow \tau(p, y_k) > 0$, and $\tau_n(x_{m_k}^n, x_j^n) \rightarrow \tau(y_k, q) > 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Thus, eventually for large n , $x_{m_k}^n \in I(x_i^n, x_j^n)$, which is relatively compact by assumption. By a double diagonal procedure and continuity of τ_n we can choose a subsequence $(x_{m_{k_l}}^n)$ with limit $x_{m_n}^n$, in such a way that for all $n, r, l \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\begin{aligned}|\tau_n(x_{m_{k_l}}^n, x_r^n) - \tau_n(x_{m_n}^n, x_r^n)| &\leq \frac{1}{l}, \\ |\tau_n(x_r^n, x_{m_{k_l}}^n) - \tau_n(x_r^n, x_{m_n}^n)| &\leq \frac{1}{l}.\end{aligned}$$

We claim that $(y_{k_l})_l = (x_{m_{k_l}})_l$ is a Cauchy sequence (in $I(p, q)$). Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and $r \in \mathbb{N}$. Choose $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\frac{1}{N} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$. Then by the above we have for all $l, l' \geq N$ that

$$\begin{aligned}(\tau_{y_{k_l}} - \tau_{y_{k_{l'}}})(x_r) &= |\tau(y_{k_l}, x_r) - \tau(y_{k_{l'}}, x_r)| \\ &= \left| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tau_n(y_{k_l}^n, x_r^n) - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tau_n(y_{k_{l'}}^n, x_r^n) \right| \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\tau_n(y_{k_l}^n, x_r^n) - \tau_n(y_{k_{l'}}^n, x_r^n)| \\ &\leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\tau_n(y_{k_l}^n, x_r^n) - \tau_n(x_{m_n}^n, x_r^n)| \\ &\quad + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\tau_n(x_{m_n}^n, x_r^n) - \tau_n(y_{k_{l'}}^n, x_r^n)| < \varepsilon.\end{aligned}$$

Analogously, one shows that $(\tau^{y_{k_l}} - \tau^{y_{k_{l'}}})(x_r) < \varepsilon$. By construction, the points are timelike related and so it suffices to consider the difference of the τ s. \square

Finally, we show that the limit of globally hyperbolic spaces is globally hyperbolic if the limit is non-degenerate, i.e., if it does not contain chronologically isolated points, cf. [KP67, Subsec. 1.4] and [MS24, Fig. 1, p. 6].

Definition A.12 (Isolated points).

- (i) A Lorentzian pre-length space (X, ℓ) is said to have a future/past chronologically isolated point if there is $x \in X$ with $I^+(x) = \emptyset$ or $I^-(x) = \emptyset$, respectively.
- (ii) A Lorentzian pre-length space (X, ℓ) without chronologically isolated points does not have future or past chronologically isolated points.

Remark A.13. Let (X, ℓ) be a Lorentzian pre-length space. If X is localizable [KS18, Def. 3.16] or every point of X is an interior point of a timelike curve, then X has no chronologically isolated points. Moreover, if X satisfies the τ -point distinction property (τ PDP), then there is at most one future and past chronologically isolated point. Minguzzi and Suhr call such a point spacelike boundary and denote it by i^0 [MS24, Rem. 1.2.2]. See also Remark 5.4 in the main part of the present article.

We will use the following characterization of global hyperbolicity, which is well-known for smooth spacetimes and has been recently studied in relation to non-smooth approaches to Lorentzian geometry in [BM25].

Lemma A.14 (Characterization of global hyperbolicity). Let (X, ℓ) be a Lorentzian pre-length space without chronologically isolated points and with closed causal relation \leq . Then the following are equivalent.

- (i) The causal diamonds $J(p, q)$ are compact for all $p, q \in X$.
- (ii) The chronological diamonds $I(p, q)$ are relatively compact for all $p \ll q$.

Proof: First, if $J(p, q)$ is compact, then $\overline{I(p, q)} \subseteq J(p, q)$ and so $\overline{I(p, q)}$ is compact as a closed subset of a compact set.

Second, assume that the chronological diamonds are relatively compact and let $p \leq q$ (otherwise there is nothing to prove). Let $p^- \ll p \leq q \ll q^+$, then $J(p, q)$ is a closed subset of the compact set $\overline{I(p^-, q^+)}$. \square

We denote by $I^\pm(A) := \bigcup_{a \in A} I^\pm(a)$ for a subset $A \subseteq X$.

Theorem A.15 (Global hyperbolicity is preserved in the timelike interior). Let $(X_n, \ell_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n) \xrightarrow{\text{pLGH}} (X, \ell, o, \mathcal{U})$, where τ is uniformly continuous (with respect to a limit uniform structure). If all (X_n, ℓ_n) are globally hyperbolic, then the timelike interior $I_{\ll}^+(\overline{X}) \cap I_{\ll}^-(\overline{X})$ of the completion \overline{X} of X is globally hyperbolic.

Proof: First, let $S = (s_m)_m$ be a countable dense set used to construct the limit uniform structure \mathfrak{U}_S on X . Let $\bar{x}, \bar{x}' \in I_{\ll}^+(\bar{X}) \cap I_{\ll}^-(\bar{X})$ with $\bar{x} \ll \bar{x}'$. We claim that $I_{\ll}(\bar{x}, \bar{x}')$ is relatively compact, which suffices by Lemma A.14 as the causal relation \ll is closed on \bar{X} by Lemma A.8. Let $(\bar{x}_k)_k$ be a sequence in $I_{\ll}(\bar{x}, \bar{x}')$.

Case 1: $\bar{x} = x, \bar{x}' = x', \bar{x}_k = x_k \in S$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

By Lemma A.11, $(x_k)_k$ has a Cauchy subsequence, hence this converges in \bar{X} .

Case 2: $\bar{x} = x, \bar{x}' = x' \in S$.

In this case we have that for all $k \in \mathbb{N} : \bar{x}_k = \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} x_l^k$, where $(x_l^k)_l$ is a Cauchy sequence in X . Eventually, each sequence $(x_l^k)_l$ lies in $I(x, x')$, hence we are in the setting of Case 1 above. Thus, by a diagonal argument we obtain a Cauchy subsequence of $(x_k)_k$ and the claim follows.

Case 3: The general case.

By density of S in $I_{\ll}^+(\bar{X}) \cap I_{\ll}^-(\bar{X})$ there are $s^- \in I_{\ll}^-(\bar{x}) \cap S$ and $s^+ \in I_{\ll}^+(s') \cap S$. Then for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ we have $\bar{x}_k \in I_{\ll}(s^-, s^+)$ and so the claim follows by Case 2 above.

Finally, note that \bar{X} is causal by Lemma A.8, hence globally hyperbolic. \square

A direct consequence of the theorem above is that if the completion \bar{X} has no chronologically isolated points, then the timelike interior of \bar{X} is \bar{X} itself. Hence it is globally hyperbolic.

Corollary A.16. *Let $(X_n, \ell_n, o_n, \mathcal{U}_n) \xrightarrow{\text{pLGH}} (X, \ell, o, \mathcal{U})$, where each (X_n, ℓ_n) is globally hyperbolic and τ is uniformly continuous (with respect to a limit uniform structure). If the completion \bar{X} of X has no chronologically isolated points, then it is globally hyperbolic.*

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