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JOINING PRIMENESS AND DISJOINTNESS FROM INFINITELY DIVISIBLE SYSTEMS

MARIUSZ LEMAŃCZYK, FRANÇOIS PARREAU, AND EMMANUEL ROY

ABSTRACT. We show that ergodic dynamical systems generated by infinitely divisible stationary processes are disjoint in the sense of Furstenberg with distally simple systems and systems whose maximal spectral type is singular with respect to the convolution of any two continuous measures.

INTRODUCTION

The notion of disjointness of dynamical systems introduced by Furstenberg [9] in 1967 leads to a natural program of identifying disjoint classes of dynamical systems. We refer to the recent monograph [11] and also to [34] for the joining theory of dynamical systems. In this note we introduce the notion of *joining prime* (JP) system. Such a system T has the property that every ergodic joining λ of T with the Cartesian product $S_1 \times \dots \times S_k$ of weakly mixing systems is the direct product of a joining of T and some S_i with the remaining factors S_j . In particular, a weakly mixing JP system does not admit a Cartesian product representation, and it is natural to expect that it will be disjoint from classes of systems which are sufficiently divisible in some sense. Indeed, we will show that the JP class is disjoint from a class of systems which includes systems of probabilistic origin, namely those arising from infinitely divisible (ID) stationary processes, and also from infinitely divisible systems in the ergodic theoretical sense (to avoid confusion, we will refer to the latter as *ergodically ID systems*).

The JP class includes two recently considered classes of automorphisms: (A) some generalizations of simple systems (*distally simple systems*), considered by Ryzhikov and Thouvenot in [33], and later in [16]; (B) systems whose maximal spectral type is singular with respect to the convolution of any two continuous measures on the circle.

Simple systems were introduced by Veech [36] and del Junco and Rudolph [18]. We recall here that this class includes some horocycle flows [27], and in fact all horocycle flows are factors of simple systems [34]. Another subclass of simple systems comes from the finite rank theory (see [17], [19]). In [15], simple systems were shown to be disjoint from Gaussian systems; earlier, in [34], Thouvenot showed disjointness of Gaussian systems from systems with the minimal self-joining property. This disjointness result was generalized in two directions. In [34], Thouvenot

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introduced ergodically ID systems, extending some properties of Gaussian systems: an ergodically ID system possesses an infinite tree of splitting factors, in which for every path the intersection of the decreasing family of factors is trivial.

Besides a larger class of systems was recently considered in [33], namely those systems for which all ergodic self-joining different from the product measure are relatively distal over the marginal factors. Disjointness of such systems from some subclasses of ergodically ID systems including Gaussian systems was then proved in [33] and [35]. When we assume additionally the so called PID property (each pairwise independent self-joining of such a system is independent), then we get the class of so-called *distally simple* systems which are shown to be disjoint with all ergodically ID systems in [16]. All flows with the Ratner property ([27]) are distally simple. Also, partially mixing finite rank transformations lie in the class of distally simple systems [22], [34]. Moreover, recently in [8], it is proved that some smooth flows on surfaces satisfy the Ratner property and hence are distally simple.

On the other hand, the JP class includes those systems whose maximal spectral type is singular with respect to the convolution of any two continuous measures, property which we refer to as the *CS property*. A stronger property is that the Gaussian automorphism constructed from the (reduced) maximal spectral type has a simple spectrum (*simple convolutions property*). The famous Chacon automorphism has both the minimal self-joinings property ([17]) and the simple convolution property ([1]). Ageev [2] and Ryzhikov [32] recently showed that many other rank one transformations enjoy the simple convolution property, including typical automorphisms and mixing examples. These properties are also related to the property that the convolution powers of the (reduced) maximal spectral type are mutually singular (see [20], and also [14] and [34] for usefulness of such a property in ergodic theory).

The extension of the definitions and results to flows and actions of other locally compact abelian groups is straightforward. In Section 6, we will show that when $\mathcal{T} = (T_t)_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$ is a measurable flow and in the weak closure of the unitary group coming from time t automorphisms we find an operator of the form $f(\mathcal{T})$, where $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is analytic and different from a multiple of a character then the flow has the CS property, and hence it has also the JP property. The assumption turns out to be satisfied for many natural examples of flows (see Section 6). In [23], even the simple convolutions property is shown to hold for a large class of smooth flows on the torus.

We show that systems with the JP property are disjoint with ergodically ID systems, which extends the result of [16] for distally simple systems. In particular a consequence is that a typical dynamical system is disjoint from every ergodically ID system. In fact we give a general criterion (Proposition 5) for such a disjointness which is apparently satisfied for a larger class than ergodically ID systems. The criterion applies to systems which can be embedded in symmetric factors of infinitely many Cartesian products, and hence is especially adapted to systems given by stationary ID processes (and in particular to Poisson suspension systems). However, we also give simple arguments showing that systems generated by stationary ID processes, like Poisson suspensions, are factors of ergodically ID systems.

Most results of this paper have been obtained during the visit the first author at the University Paris 13 in Fall 2006.

1. BASIC DEFINITIONS AND NOTATION

We will firstly consider automorphisms acting on standard probability Borel spaces and their ergodicity will be tacitly assumed. Joinings between automorphisms T and S are meant as measures on the corresponding product space having the coordinate projections as the original measures and invariant under $T \times S$. The set of joinings between these automorphisms is denoted by $J(T, S)$ (with an obvious change of notation when more automorphisms are involved). The subset of ergodic joinings will be denoted by $J^e(T, S)$. Following [9], systems T and S between which the only possible joining is the product measure are called *disjoint*; we write then $T \perp S$. If T and S act on (X, \mathcal{B}, μ) and (Y, \mathcal{C}, ν) respectively and if $\lambda \in J(T, S)$ then it determines a Markov operator $\Phi_\lambda : L^2(X, \mathcal{B}, \mu) \rightarrow L^2(Y, \mathcal{C}, \nu)$,

$$(1) \quad \int_Y \Phi_\lambda(f)g \, d\nu = \int_{X \times Y} f \otimes g \, d\lambda, \quad \Phi_\lambda \circ T = S \circ \Phi_\lambda$$

(we still denote by T and S the corresponding unitary operators on the L^2 spaces). That is Φ_λ is doubly stochastic: $\Phi_\lambda(1) = \Phi_\lambda^*(1) = 1$, and the image via Φ_λ of a non-negative function is non-negative. Notice that $\Phi_\lambda(f) = E^\lambda(f \otimes 1|Y)$, where by $E^\lambda(\cdot|Y)$ we denote the conditional expectation with respect to the σ -algebra $\{\emptyset, X\} \otimes \mathcal{C}$. In fact (1) establishes a 1-1 correspondence between joinings and Markov operators, see e.g. [11], Chapter 6 for more details.

Let R be an ergodic automorphism of a standard probability Borel space (Z, \mathcal{D}, ρ) . Following [18], R is said to have the *pairwise independence property* (PID) if every (finite or infinite) pairwise independent self-joining of R is equal to the product measure. Ryzhikov in [31] proved the following important lemma.

Lemma 1. *Assume that R has the PID property and let T, S be automorphisms. Assume that $\lambda \in J(T, S, R)$ is pairwise independent. Then it is the product measure.*

For the definition of distality and relative distality we refer the reader to [10]. An automorphism R is called *2-fold distally simple* (see [16], [33]) if each $\lambda \in J^e(R, R)$ is either the product measure, or the extension $(R \times R, \lambda)$ is relatively distal over the marginal factors R . A 2-fold distally system which has the PID property is called *distally simple*.

As proved in [16], each 2-fold distally simple automorphism either has purely discrete spectrum or is weakly mixing. Another important property of a 2-fold distally simple system R is that (see [16], and also [33]):

(2) *if S is an arbitrary automorphism and $\lambda \in J^e(R, S)$ then either λ is the product measure or the extension $(R \times S, \lambda)$ is relatively distal over the factor S .*

We also recall (see [9]) that

(3) *if T is ergodic, the extension $T \rightarrow T_1$ is relatively distal and S is weakly mixing, then the only extension of $T_1 \times S$ to an ergodic joining of T and S is the direct product.*

A dynamical system T will be said to have the *convolution singularity* (CS) property if its reduced maximal spectral type σ_T (i.e. the maximal spectral type of T on $L_0^2(X, \mathcal{B}, \mu)$, the orthocomplement of the constant functions) is singular with respect to the convolution product $\lambda_1 * \lambda_2$ of two arbitrary continuous measures

λ_1, λ_2 on the circle. CS systems have purely singular spectra, thus they automatically have the PID property by the result of Host [12]. It can be seen ([25]) that the CS property holds if the symmetric tensor product operator $V_\sigma \odot V_\sigma$ has simple spectrum, where

$$V_\sigma : L^2(\mathbb{T}, \sigma) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{T}, \sigma), \quad V_\sigma(f)(z) = zf(z).$$

This relates CS property of T with spectral properties of the Gaussian automorphism determined by σ_T . In particular if this Gaussian automorphism has a simple spectrum then T has CS property (see [3]).

In what follows, if no confusion arises, we will identify automorphisms with their actions on σ -algebras, in particular factor automorphisms will be identified with the underlying invariant sub- σ -algebras.

2. SYSTEMS WITH JOINING PRIMENESS PROPERTY AND DISJOINTNESS

An ergodic system R acting on (Z, \mathcal{D}, ρ) is said to have the *joining primeness* (JP) property if for every pair of weakly mixing systems S_1 and S_2 and every $\lambda \in J^e(R, S_1 \times S_2)$ we have,

$$\lambda = \lambda_{Z, Y_1} \otimes \nu_2 \quad \text{or} \quad \lambda = \lambda_{Z, Y_2} \otimes \nu_1,$$

where by λ_{Z, Y_i} we denote the projection of λ to the corresponding two coordinates.

Of course this definition really makes sense only for a system which is not disjoint from a weakly mixing system.

Notice that assuming S_1 and S_2 isomorphic would give an equivalent definition. Indeed, let $\lambda \in J^e(R, S_1 \times S_2)$ where S_1 and S_2 are two weakly mixing systems, not necessarily isomorphic. If S'_1 and S'_2 are isomorphic copies of S_1 and S_2 respectively, then, by forming the direct product of the previous joining with the direct product $S'_1 \times S'_2$, we obtain an ergodic joining of R with the direct product $(S_1 \times S_2) \times (S'_1 \times S'_2)$ of two isomorphic weakly mixing transformations and the equivalence of the definition follows. Remark also that we could have required R to satisfy a seemingly stronger property: for any $n \geq 2$, any family S_1, \dots, S_n of weakly mixing transformations and any $\lambda \in J^e(R, S_1 \times \dots \times S_n)$, there exists $j(\lambda) \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that

$$(4) \quad \lambda = \lambda_{Z, Y_{j(\lambda)}} \otimes \left(\bigotimes_{j \neq j(\lambda)} \nu_j \right).$$

Once again, it is not difficult to check that the resulting definition would be equivalent to the previous one and that it is still so if S_1, \dots, S_n are assumed isomorphic.

Given $\lambda \in J^e(R, S_1 \times \dots \times S_n)$, we identify \mathcal{D} and the \mathcal{C}_i to sub- σ -algebras of the joining system. It is easy to see that λ satisfies (4) if and only if

$$(5) \quad \Phi_\lambda(f) \in L^2(\mathcal{C}_{j(\lambda)})$$

for each $f \in L^2_0(Z, \mathcal{D}, \rho)$.

Proposition 1. *The class of weakly mixing JP systems is closed under factors, inverse limits and distal extensions which are weakly mixing.*

Proof. The first two properties are obvious. The fact that the JP property is closed under weakly mixing distal extensions follows from (3). \square

Let us notice that whenever a JP automorphism R has a common factor with a direct (weakly mixing) product $S_1 \times S_2$ then in fact this common factor is contained in either the first or the second coordinate σ -algebra of $\mathcal{C}_1 \otimes \mathcal{C}_2$. Hence using del Junco-Rudolph's criterion from [18] of non-disjointness of a system from a simple system we obtain the following.

Proposition 2. *A JP system is disjoint with a weakly mixing simple system if and only if they do not have a common non-trivial factor.* \square

The result below is proved in [33] and [16] in a slightly different form and we give a proof only for completeness.

Proposition 3. *If R is weakly mixing and distally simple then it has the JP property.*

Proof. Assume that $\lambda \in J^e(R, S_1 \times S_2)$. By (2), the extension $(R \times S_1, \lambda_{Z, Y_1}) \rightarrow S_1$ is either relatively distal or we have independence. If it is relatively distal, since S_2 is weak mixing, we have $\lambda = \lambda_{Z, Y_1} \otimes \nu_2$ by (3). Similarly, if $(R \times S_2, \lambda_{Z, Y_2}) \rightarrow S_1$ is relatively distal, we get $\lambda = \lambda_{Z, Y_2} \otimes \nu_1$. Furthermore, if \mathcal{D} is independent from \mathcal{C}_1 and \mathcal{C}_2 , then by the PID property of R (and Lemma 1), λ is just the product measure. \square

In order to prove that CS implies JP we need a lemma.

Lemma 2. *Assume that $\lambda \in J^e(R, S_1 \times S_2)$ and it satisfies*

$$\Phi_\lambda(L_0^2(Z, \mathcal{D}, \rho)) \subset L_0^2(Y_1, \mathcal{C}_1, \nu_1) \oplus L_0^2(Y_2, \mathcal{C}_2, \nu_2).$$

Then $\lambda = \lambda_{Z, Y_1} \otimes \nu_2$ or $\lambda = \lambda_{Z, Y_2} \otimes \nu_1$.

Proof. Denoting by p_i the orthogonal projection from $L^2(Y_1 \times Y_2, \nu_1 \otimes \nu_2)$ on $L^2(Y_i, \nu_i)$ and E the orthogonal projection on constant functions, by the assumption

$$(6) \quad \Phi_\lambda + E = p_1 \circ \Phi_\lambda + p_2 \circ \Phi_\lambda.$$

But $p_i \circ \Phi_\lambda$ is still a Markov operator, so $p_1 \circ \Phi_\lambda = \Phi_{\lambda_i}$ for some joining λ_i , $i = 1, 2$. Now the condition in (6) simply means that

$$\lambda + \mu \otimes \nu_1 \otimes \nu_2 = \lambda_{X, Y_1} \otimes \nu_2 + \lambda_{X, Y_2} \otimes \nu_1$$

and since the four joinings under consideration are ergodic (the factor joinings λ_{Z, Y_i} are ergodic and the S_i are weakly mixing), the assertion follows. \square

Proposition 4. *If R is weakly mixing and has the CS property then it has the JP property.*

Proof. For each $f \in L^2(Z, \mathcal{D}, \rho)$, it is a general fact that the spectral measure of $\Phi_\lambda(f)$ is absolutely continuous with respect to the spectral measure of f and therefore with respect to σ_R . Since

$$L_0^2(Y_1 \times Y_2, \nu_1 \otimes \nu_2) = L_0^2(Y_1, \nu_1) \oplus L_0^2(Y_2, \nu_2) \oplus (L_0^2(Y_1, \nu_1) \otimes L_0^2(Y_2, \nu_2))$$

and on $L_0^2(Y_1, \nu_1) \otimes L_0^2(Y_2, \nu_2)$ the maximal spectral type is the convolution of the reduced maximal spectral types of S_1 and S_2 , we obtain the assumption of Lemma 2 satisfied. Therefore, the result follows. \square

We will give examples of automorphisms with the CS property in Section 6.

3. JOINING PRIMENESS PROPERTY AND SYMMETRIC FACTORS

The aim of this section is to prove that JP systems are disjoint from dynamical systems that possess the probabilistic property of *infinite divisibility* (not to be mistaken with the ergodic theoretical notion sharing the same name, see next section).

Let us recall the definition of an infinitely divisible (ID) stationary process:

A stationary process $\{X_n\}_{n \in \mathbf{Z}}$ of distribution P on $(\mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{Z}}, \mathcal{B}^{\otimes \mathbf{Z}})$ is ID if, for any integer k , there exists a probability distribution P_k on $(\mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{Z}}, \mathcal{B}^{\otimes \mathbf{Z}})$ such that $P = P_k * \cdots * P_k$ (k terms) where $*$ denotes the convolution operation with respect to the usual coordinatewise addition on $\mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{Z}}$. In other words, the stationary process $\{X_n\}_{n \in \mathbf{Z}}$ is ID if, for any integer k , it can be realized as an independent sum $X_n = X_n^{(1,k)} + \cdots + X_n^{(k,k)}$ where the processes $\{X_n^{(i,k)}\}_{n \in \mathbf{Z}}$ are stationary with the same distribution P_k . If P is infinitely divisible, then the distributions P_k are uniquely determined and are also infinitely divisible. Moreover if $(\mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{Z}}, \mathcal{B}^{\otimes \mathbf{Z}}, P, S)$ (where S stands for the shift) is ergodic, then it is weakly mixing (see [28]) and so is $(\mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{Z}}, \mathcal{B}^{\otimes \mathbf{Z}}, P_k, S)$ for any k . Any Gaussian stationary process is infinitely divisible as well as any stable stationary process among many others.

The important ergodic property here that will play the key role for our disjointness result comes from the following observation: *the system determined by a stationary ID process is, for any integer $k \geq 1$, a factor of the symmetric factor of the cartesian k -th power of a dynamical system (by symmetric factor we mean the sub- σ -algebra of subsets which are invariant under all permutations of coordinates).* Indeed, $(\mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{Z}}, \mathcal{B}^{\otimes \mathbf{Z}}, P, S)$ is a factor of $(\mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{Z}}, \mathcal{B}^{\otimes \mathbf{Z}}, P_k, S)^{\times k}$ via the factor map $(\{x_n^1\}_{n \in \mathbf{Z}}, \dots, \{x_n^k\}_{n \in \mathbf{Z}}) \mapsto \{x_n^1 + \cdots + x_n^k\}_{n \in \mathbf{Z}}$.

Closely related to ID stationary processes are Poisson suspensions. Let us recall the definition.

Consider a dynamical system (X, \mathcal{A}, μ, T) where μ is σ -finite and form the Poisson measure $(X^*, \mathcal{A}^*, \mu^*)$ where X^* is the space of counting measures on (X, \mathcal{A}) , \mathcal{A}^* the smallest σ -algebra such that for any $A \in \mathcal{A}^*$ the map $N_A : \nu \mapsto \nu(A)$ is measurable and μ^* is the unique probability measure such that for any family A_1, \dots, A_k of disjoint sets in \mathcal{A} of finite μ -measure, the random variables N_{A_i} are independent and Poisson distributed with parameters $\mu(A_i)$. Let furthermore $T_* : X^* \rightarrow X^*$ be the map which assigns to each $\nu \in X^*$ its direct image under T . Then T_* is μ^* -preserving and $(X^*, \mathcal{A}^*, \mu^*, T_*)$ is called the *Poisson suspension* over the base (X, \mathcal{A}, μ, T) (see [3], and also recent [5], [29], [30] for the joining theory of Poisson suspensions). Convolution in this space is well defined, arising from addition of measures. It is well known that $\mu^* = (\frac{1}{k}\mu)^* * \cdots * (\frac{1}{k}\mu)^*$ (k terms) for every $k \geq 1$, and this shows the ID character of a Poisson suspension. We therefore derive the same conclusion as above: for any integer k a Poisson suspension is a factor of the symmetric factor of a direct product of k copies of a dynamical system.

The disjointness of JP systems from systems given by ID stationary processes and Poisson suspensions is based on the relationship between JP systems and symmetric factors. In fact, it will be a consequence of a bit more general criterion given in Proposition 5 below. We first need a lemma.

Let S be a weakly mixing automorphism of a standard probability space (Y, \mathcal{C}, ν) . Given $n \geq 1$, by $\mathcal{F}_n = \mathcal{F}_n(\mathcal{C}) = \mathcal{F}_n(S)$ we denote the *symmetric factor* of $S^{\times n}$.

Proposition 5. *Let T be an automorphism of a standard probability space (X, \mathcal{B}, μ) . Assume that, for each $g \in L^2(X, \mathcal{B}, \mu)$, there exist a sequence $(k_j)_{j \geq 1}$ of integers going to infinity and a sequence $(S_j)_{j \geq 1}$ of weakly mixing automorphisms such that T is a factor of $S_j^{\times k_j}$ and moreover*

$$\text{dist}(g, L^2(\mathcal{F}_{k_j}(S_j))) = o\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{k_j}}\right).$$

Then T is disjoint from every weakly mixing JP system.

Proof. Let $\lambda_0 \in J(R, T)$, where $R : (Z, \mathcal{D}, \rho) \rightarrow (Z, \mathcal{D}, \rho)$ is a JP automorphism and let f be any function in $L^2_0(Z, \mathcal{D}, \rho)$. We have to prove that $g := \Phi_{\lambda_0}(f) = 0$.

By the assumption, given an arbitrary $\varepsilon > 0$, there exist an arbitrarily large integer $k > 0$ and a weakly mixing automorphism S on a standard space (Y, \mathcal{C}, ν) and such that T is a factor of $S^{\times k}$ and moreover

$$(7) \quad \text{dist}(g, L^2(\mathcal{F}_k(S))) \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{k}}.$$

Let $\tilde{\lambda}_0$ be the relatively independent extension of λ_0 to a joining of R with $S^{\times k}$, so that $\Phi_{\tilde{\lambda}_0}$ is the composition of Φ_{λ_0} and the embedding of $L^2(X, \mathcal{B}, \mu)$ into $L^2(Y^{\times n}, \mathcal{C}^{\otimes n}, \nu^{\otimes n})$, and thus $\Phi_{\tilde{\lambda}_0}(f) = \Phi_{\lambda_0}(f) = g$.

Consider now an ergodic decomposition of $\tilde{\lambda}_0$:

$$\tilde{\lambda}_0 = \int_{J^e(R, S^{\times k})} \lambda dP(\lambda).$$

For $\lambda \in J^e(R, S^{\times k})$, we write the underlying σ -algebra as $\mathcal{D} \vee \mathcal{C}_1 \vee \dots \vee \mathcal{C}_k$, where the \mathcal{C}_i 's algebras remain independent. When $\Phi_\lambda(f) \neq 0$, since R has the JP property, there exists exactly one $1 \leq j = j(\lambda) \leq k$ such that $\Phi_\lambda(f) \in L^2(\mathcal{C}_{j(\lambda)})$.

For $1 \leq j \leq k$, denote by M_j the set of those $\lambda \in J^e(R, S^{\times k})$ for which $\Phi_\lambda(f) \neq 0$ and $j(\lambda) = j$. The sets M_j are disjoint and clearly measurable. Let

$$f_j := \int_{M_j} \Phi_\lambda(f) dP \in L^2(\mathcal{C}_j).$$

We obtain the orthogonal decomposition

$$g = \int_{J^e(R, S^{\times k})} \Phi_\lambda(f) dP = \sum_{j=1}^k f_j \in \bigoplus_{j=1}^k L^2(\mathcal{C}_j)$$

and moreover there exists some $j_0 \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ such that $P(M_{j_0}) \leq \frac{1}{k}$, whence

$$(8) \quad \|f_{j_0}\| \leq \frac{1}{k} \|f\|.$$

Now we claim that for all $1 \leq j \leq k$

$$(9) \quad \left| \|f_j\| - \|f_{j_0}\| \right| \leq \frac{2\varepsilon}{\sqrt{k}}.$$

Indeed, consider a permutation π of $\{1, \dots, k\}$ sending j_0 to j , and the corresponding unitary operator U_π on $L^2(Y^{\times n}, \mathcal{C}^{\otimes n}, \nu^{\otimes n})$. Since all functions in $L^2(\mathcal{F}_k(S))$ are fixed by U_π ,

$$\|f_j - f_{j_0}\| \leq \left(\sum_{\ell=1}^k \|f_{\pi(\ell)} - f_\ell\|_{L^2(\mathcal{C})}^2 \right)^{1/2} = \|U_\pi(g) - g\| \leq 2 \text{dist}(g, L^2(\mathcal{F}_k(S)))$$

and (9) follows from (7).

So, by (8), $\|f_j\| \leq \frac{1}{k}\|f\| + \frac{2\varepsilon}{\sqrt{k}}$ for all $1 \leq j \leq k$ and

$$\|g\| = \left(\sum_{j=1}^k \|f_j\|^2 \right)^{1/2} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}\|f\| + 2\varepsilon.$$

Since k was arbitrarily large and ε was arbitrarily small, this proves that $g = 0$. \square

Remark 1. We notice that T satisfying the assumption of Proposition 5 is still disjoint from all roots of JP maps. Indeed, if T satisfies the assumptions of Proposition 5 then each (non-zero) power of it does so; moreover if two automorphisms are non-disjoint then also their powers are non-disjoint and the disjointness result with roots of JP maps follows.

4. JP PROPERTY AND INFINITE DIVISIBILITY IN THE ERGODIC THEORETICAL SENSE

Let us recall that an ergodic automorphism T is said to be *infinitely divisible* if there exists a sequence of factors $\{\mathcal{B}_\omega : \omega \in \{0, 1\}^*\}$ of \mathcal{B} where $\mathcal{B}_\varepsilon = \mathcal{B}$, $\mathcal{B}_\omega = \mathcal{B}_{\omega 0} \otimes \mathcal{B}_{\omega 1}$ and for each $f \in L_0^2(X, \mathcal{B}, \mu)$, $\eta \in \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$

$$(10) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(f | \mathcal{B}_{\eta[0, n]}) = 0.$$

As in the introduction, to avoid confusion, this ergodic theoretical notion of infinite divisibility will be referred to as *ergodically ID* in the sequel.

Proposition 6. *Ergodically ID automorphisms are disjoint from JP systems.*

Proof. Assume that R is a JP automorphism, and let $\lambda \in J^e(R, T)$, where T is ergodically ID. For each $f \in L_0^2(Z, \mathcal{D}, \rho)$ and $n \geq 1$, by the JP property of R , there is an $\omega \in \{0, 1\}^n$ such that $\Phi_\lambda(f)$ belongs to $L^2(\mathcal{B}_\omega)$ (indeed, $\mathcal{B} = \bigotimes_{|\omega|=n} \mathcal{B}_\omega$). Then the result follows immediately from (10). \square

In order to complete the picture we will now give a general argument which in particular shows that dynamical systems induced by stationary ID processes are factors of ergodically ID dynamical systems.

Proposition 7. *Let T be an automorphism of a standard probability space (X, \mathcal{B}, μ) . Assume that there exists a sequence $(S_n)_{n \geq 0}$ of automorphisms of standard probability spaces $(Y_n, \mathcal{C}_n, \nu_n)$ such that $S_0 = T$ and, for every $n \geq 0$, S_n is isomorphic to a factor of the symmetric factor of $S_{n+1} \times S_{n+1}$. Then T is a factor of an ergodically ID system.*

Proof. Let, at each stage $n \geq 0$, $T_n := \prod_{\omega \in \{0, 1\}^n} S_\omega$ be the direct product of 2^n copies S_ω of S_n acting each on a space $(Y_\omega, \mathcal{C}_\omega, \nu_\omega)$, and T_n acting on the product space $(X_n, \mathcal{B}_n, \mu_n)$. From the assumption we represent each S_ω as a factor of the symmetric factor of $S_{\omega 0} \times S_{\omega 1}$. So each T_n is a factor of T_{n+1} and we obtain an inverse system of dynamical systems. Let \tilde{T} stand for the inverse limit, acting on $(\tilde{X}, \tilde{\mathcal{B}}, \tilde{\mu})$. We will show that \tilde{T} is ergodically ID.

We consider each \mathcal{B}_n and \mathcal{C}_ω as sub- σ -algebras of $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}$: then $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}$ is generated by the union of the increasing sequence of factors \mathcal{B}_n and each \mathcal{C}_ω is contained in the

symmetric factor $\mathcal{F}_2(\mathcal{B}_{\omega_0}, \mathcal{B}_{\omega_1})$. Let moreover, for $\omega \in \{0, 1\}^*$

$$\mathcal{B}_\omega = \bigvee_{\eta \in \{0, 1\}^*} \mathcal{C}_{\omega\eta}.$$

We obtain a splitting sequence of independent factors as required in the definition of an ergodically ID system. We need to show that (10) holds true and it is enough here to consider $f \in L_0^2(\mathcal{B}_n)$ for some $n \geq 0$. Then, for $\omega \in \{0, 1\}^n$,

$$(11) \quad E(f|\mathcal{B}_\omega) = E(f|\mathcal{C}_\omega).$$

Indeed, it is again enough here to consider f of the form $f = \otimes_{\omega' \in \{0, 1\}^n} f_{\omega'}$ with $f_{\omega'}$ measurable with respect to $\mathcal{C}_{\omega'}$, and then $f_{\omega'}$ is still independent from \mathcal{B}_ω whenever $\omega' \neq \omega$.

Now, represent $E(f|\mathcal{C}_\omega)$ as an orthogonal sum

$$E(f|\mathcal{C}_\omega) = E(f|\mathcal{C}_{\omega_0}) + E(f|\mathcal{C}_{\omega_1}) + g,$$

Since \mathcal{C}_ω is contained in the symmetric factor of $S_{\omega_0} \times S_{\omega_1}$, we have that $E(f|\mathcal{C}_{\omega_1})$ corresponds to $E(f|\mathcal{C}_{\omega_0})$ by the given isomorphism between S_{ω_0} and S_{ω_1} , and in particular it has the same norm. Therefore

$$\|E(f|\mathcal{C}_{\omega_i})\| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \|E(f|\mathcal{C}_\omega)\| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \|f\|$$

for $i = 0, 1$.

We may repeat the same argument and thus we obtain for every $\eta \in \{0, 1\}^*$

$$\|E(f|\mathcal{C}_{\omega\eta})\| \leq \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{|\eta|} \|f\|.$$

Moreover, since $\mathcal{B}_n \subset \mathcal{B}_p$ for $p \geq n$, we still have $E(f|\mathcal{B}_{\omega\eta}) = E(f|\mathcal{C}_{\omega\eta})$ by (11) and the result follows. \square

Applying this result to a Poisson suspension $(X^*, \mathcal{A}^*, \mu^*, T_*)$ and following the lines of the construction, it can be checked that the inverse limit is indeed isomorphic to the Poisson suspension of

$$(X \times [0, 1], \mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{B}([0, 1]), \mu \otimes \lambda, T \times Id)$$

where λ is Lebesgue measure on $[0, 1]$. Indeed, we recall that $(X^*, \mathcal{A}^*, \mu^*, T_*)$ is a factor of the symmetric factor of $(X^*, \mathcal{A}^*, (\frac{1}{2}\mu)^*, T_*)^{\times 2}$ but this latter system is isomorphic to the Poisson suspension of

$$\left(X \times \{0, 1\}, \mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{P}(\{0, 1\}), \mu \otimes \left(\frac{1}{2}\delta_0 + \frac{1}{2}\delta_1\right), T \times Id\right)$$

and the result follows, proceeding inductively.

5. REMARKS CONCERNING JP PROPERTY OF HIGHER ORDER

We can extend the definition of JP, considering a weaker property for multiple joinings: an ergodic system R is said to have *the joining primeness property of order $n \geq 1$* (JP(n)) if, for every $k \geq n + 1$, every direct product of k weakly mixing automorphisms S_1, \dots, S_k , for every $\lambda \in J^e(R, S_1 \times \dots \times S_k)$, there exist i_1, \dots, i_n in $\{1, \dots, k\}$ such that

$$\lambda = \lambda_{Z, Y_{i_1}, \dots, Y_{i_n}} \otimes \bigotimes_{j \neq i_1, \dots, i_n} \nu_j.$$

Clearly $\text{JP}(m) \subseteq \text{JP}(n)$ whenever $m \leq n$ and $\text{JP}(1)$ is just the class JP considered in this paper. Note that, as in this latter case, we can replace in the definition possibly non isomorphic S_i 's by isomorphic ones.

Proposition 8. *JP(n) systems are disjoint from ergodically ID systems.*

Proof. Let R belong to the $\text{JP}(n)$ class, T be ergodically ID and consider an ergodic joining λ of R and T and the corresponding Markov operator $\Phi_\lambda : L^2(Z, \mathcal{D}, \rho) \rightarrow L^2(X, \mathcal{B}, \mu)$.

With the notation of previous section, let Ω_k be the set of all $\omega \in \{0, 1\}^*$ with $|\omega| = k$, for $k \geq 0$, so that $\mathcal{B} = \bigotimes_{\omega \in \Omega_k} \mathcal{B}_\omega$. By the $\text{JP}(n)$ property of R , we can find subsets Δ of Ω_k of cardinality $\leq n$ such that λ is the product of its restriction to $\mathcal{D} \vee \bigotimes_{\omega \in \Delta} \mathcal{B}_\omega$ and the other factors, or equivalently

$$(12) \quad \Phi_\lambda(L^2(\mathcal{D})) \subset L^2 \left(\bigotimes_{\omega \in \Delta} \mathcal{B}_\omega \right).$$

Since, for $\Delta, \Delta' \subset \Omega_k$, we have by independence

$$L^2 \left(\bigotimes_{\omega \in \Delta} \mathcal{B}_\omega \right) \cap L^2 \left(\bigotimes_{\omega \in \Delta'} \mathcal{B}_\omega \right) = L^2 \left(\bigotimes_{\omega \in \Delta \cap \Delta'} \mathcal{B}_\omega \right),$$

it follows that there is a smallest set $\Delta \subset \Omega_k$ satisfying (12), which we denote by Ω_k^λ . Let also n_k be its cardinality ($n_k \leq n$ for all k).

Now, from $\mathcal{B}_\omega = \mathcal{B}_{\omega_0} \otimes \mathcal{B}_{\omega_1}$ for all ω , it follows that Ω_k^λ is contained in the set of all $\omega[0, k)$ for $\omega \in \Omega_{k+1}^\lambda$, and conversely Ω_{k+1}^λ is contained in the set of all $\omega 0$ and all $\omega 1$ for $\omega \in \Omega_k^\lambda$. In particular, n_k is non decreasing and, being bounded by n , it is eventually constant. This implies that there exists K such that for $k \geq K$ $n_k = n_K$ and for each $\omega \in \Omega_k^\lambda$ there is exactly one $\omega' \in \{\omega 0, \omega 1\}$ in Ω_{k+1}^λ . Hence there exist $\eta_1, \dots, \eta_{n_K}$ in $\{0, 1\}^\mathbb{N}$ such that

$$\Phi_\lambda(L^2(\mathcal{D})) \subset \bigcap_{k \geq K} L^2 \left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^{n_K} \mathcal{B}_{\eta_i[0, k)} \right).$$

Finally, again by independence, for each $k \geq K$, the orthogonal projection from $L^2 \left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^{n_K} \mathcal{B}_{\eta_i[0, k)} \right)$ onto $L^2 \left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^{n_K} \mathcal{B}_{\eta_i[0, k)} \right)$ is the tensor product of the orthogonal projections of the factors. By (10) for each $i \in \{1, \dots, n_K\}$ the projection of every $f \in L^2_0(\mathcal{B}_{\eta_i[0, k)})$ in $L^2(\mathcal{B}_{\eta_i[0, k)})$ goes to zero as k tends to infinity and it follows that the same holds for the tensor product. Therefore Φ_λ is the orthogonal projection onto the constant functions and λ is the product measure. \square

5.1. Examples. We present here a family of systems which are $\text{JP}(2)$ but not $\text{JP}(1)$. Recall that a direct product of two weakly mixing automorphisms cannot have the JP property, so we get such examples from the Proposition below if we assume moreover the automorphisms to be weakly mixing.

Proposition 9. *If R_1 has the JP property and R_2 is distally simple then $R_1 \times R_2$ is JP(2).*

Proof. Let S_1, S_2 and S_3 be weakly mixing automorphisms and consider an ergodic joining λ between $R_1 \times R_2$ and $S_1 \times S_2 \times S_3$. In this joining we denote \mathcal{D}_i and \mathcal{C}_j the factor σ -algebra corresponding to each transformation R_i and S_j .

By the JP property of R_1 we can assume, up to exchange of coordinates, that $\mathcal{D}_1 \vee \mathcal{C}_1$ is independent from $\mathcal{C}_2 \vee \mathcal{C}_3$, i.e. that $\mathcal{D}_1 \vee \mathcal{C}_1$, \mathcal{C}_2 and \mathcal{C}_3 are independent. Since R_2 also has the JP property, \mathcal{D}_2 is independent from either \mathcal{C}_2 or \mathcal{C}_3 and we may assume $\mathcal{D}_2 \perp \mathcal{C}_3$.

Now, $\mathcal{D}_1 \vee \mathcal{C}_1 \vee \mathcal{C}_2$ is independent from \mathcal{C}_3 and, since R_2 is distally simple, by (2), either $\mathcal{D}_1 \vee \mathcal{D}_2 \vee \mathcal{C}_1 \vee \mathcal{C}_2$ is relatively distal over $\mathcal{D}_1 \vee \mathcal{C}_1 \vee \mathcal{C}_2$, or \mathcal{D}_2 is independent from $\mathcal{D}_1 \vee \mathcal{C}_1 \vee \mathcal{C}_2$. In the first case, since S_3 is weakly mixing, we get by (3) that $\mathcal{D}_1 \vee \mathcal{D}_2 \vee \mathcal{C}_1 \vee \mathcal{C}_2$ remains independent from \mathcal{C}_3 . In the latter case, $\mathcal{D}_1 \vee \mathcal{C}_1 \vee \mathcal{C}_2$, \mathcal{D}_2 and \mathcal{C}_3 are pairwise independent, whence independent by the PID property of R_2 and Lemma 1, and we get again $\mathcal{D}_1 \vee \mathcal{D}_2 \vee \mathcal{C}_1 \vee \mathcal{C}_2 \perp \mathcal{C}_3$. \square

6. FLOWS WITH THE CONVOLUTION SINGULARITY PROPERTY

As noticed in the introduction, all definitions and results of this paper extend to the case of flows. In this section we will deal with flows since special flows over irrational rotations can often be shown to satisfy the assumptions of Proposition 10 below. Besides, it is not hard to see that a flow $(T_t)_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$ has the CS property if and only if any given non-zero time t automorphism of it has the CS property.

Assume that $(T_t)_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$ is a (measurable) measure-preserving flow of (X, \mathcal{B}, μ) and let σ be its reduced maximal spectral type. We also denote by (T_t) the associated unitary one-parameter group on $L^2(X, \mathcal{B}, \mu)$. Then, given $t \in \mathbb{R}$, T_t on L^2_0 corresponds spectrally to the multiplication by $s \mapsto e^{2\pi i t s}$ on $L^2(\mathbb{R}, \sigma)$ and the operator V on $L^2(X, \mathcal{B}, \mu)$, which is a weak limit of a sequence $(T_{t_n})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ corresponds to the multiplication by a function ϕ_V being a weak-* limit of the sequence $(e^{2\pi i t_n \cdot})$ in $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \sigma)$.

Proposition 10. *Assume that there exists a sequence $(T_{t_n})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ converging weakly to V which is not of the form cT_s and such that ϕ_V is analytic. Then σ is singular with respect to the convolution of any two continuous measures.*

Proof. Let us notice first that the result is purely spectral: *If $\sigma \not\ll \lambda_1 * \lambda_2$, where λ_i are positive continuous Borel measures on \mathbb{R} , and if $e^{2\pi i t_n \cdot} \rightarrow \phi$ weakly-* in $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \sigma)$, where ϕ is analytic, then ϕ must be a multiple of a character.*

Since $e^{2\pi i t_n \cdot} \rightarrow \phi_V$ in $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \sigma)$ implies the same weak-* convergence in $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \eta)$ for each $\eta \ll \sigma$, w.l.o.g. we can assume that $0 < \sigma \ll \lambda_1 * \lambda_2$ and moreover that ϕ_V is not identically zero. By passing to a subsequence of (t_n) if necessary and thanks to the weak-* compactness, $e^{2\pi i t_n \cdot}$ converges weakly-* to ψ_1 , ψ_2 and ψ in $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \lambda_1)$, $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \lambda_2)$ and $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \lambda_1 * \lambda_2)$ respectively, where ψ_i and ψ are Borel functions which we assume to be defined everywhere. We thus obtain the “generalized character” property

$$(13) \quad \psi(s_1 + s_2) = \psi_1(s_1) \psi_2(s_2)$$

for $\lambda_1 \otimes \lambda_2$ -almost all $(s_1, s_2) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$. This can be found in [13], but we give a proof for completeness. For $f_i \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \lambda_i)$ we put $d\lambda'_i = f_i d\lambda_i$; we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{2\pi i t_n s} d\lambda'_1 * \lambda'_2(s) &= \int_{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}} e^{2\pi i t_n (s_1 + s_2)} f_1(s_1) f_2(s_2) d\lambda_1(s_1) d\lambda_2(s_2) \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{2\pi i t_n s_1} f_1(s_1) d\lambda_1(s_1) \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{2\pi i t_n s_2} f_2(s_2) d\lambda_2(s_2). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, by passing to the weak-* limits

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \psi(s) d\lambda'_1 * \lambda'_2(s) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \psi_1(s_1) d\lambda'_1(s_1) \int_{\mathbb{R}} \psi_2(s_2) d\lambda'_2(s_2).$$

It follows that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}} \psi(s_1 + s_2) d\lambda'_1(s_1) d\lambda'_2(s_2) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \psi_1(s_1) d\lambda'_1(s_1) \int_{\mathbb{R}} \psi_2(s_2) d\lambda'_2(s_2),$$

whence (13) holds since functions of the form $f_1 \otimes f_2$ generate a linearly dense subset of $L^1(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}, \lambda_1 \otimes \lambda_2)$.

Of course, we also have $\psi = \phi_V$ σ -almost everywhere. Put $h = \frac{d\sigma}{d\lambda_1 * \lambda_2}$ and define the measure $\tilde{\sigma}$ on $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ by $d\tilde{\sigma} = \tilde{h} d\lambda_1 \otimes \lambda_2$, where $\tilde{h}(s_1, s_2) = h(s_1 + s_2)$. Then by (13) and the definition of $\tilde{\sigma}$

$$(14) \quad \phi_V(s_1 + s_2) = \psi_1(s_1) \psi_2(s_2)$$

for $\tilde{\sigma}$ -almost all $(s_1, s_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$.

Put $C = \{(s_1, s_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \phi_V(s_1 + s_2) = \psi_1(s_1)\psi_2(s_2)\}$. Then C is a Borel subset of \mathbb{R}^2 . Since $\tilde{h} > 0$ on a set of positive $\lambda_1 * \lambda_2$ -measure, $\lambda_1 \otimes \lambda_2(C) > 0$. There exist Borel subsets A and B of \mathbb{R} such that

$$(15) \quad \lambda_1 \otimes \lambda_2((A \times B) \cap C) \geq \frac{3}{4} \lambda_1(A) \lambda_2(B) > 0.$$

Given $s \in B$ define

$$A_s = \{s_1 \in A : (s_1, s) \in C\}$$

and let

$$B' = \left\{ s \in B : \lambda_1(A_s) > \frac{1}{2} \lambda_1(A) \right\}.$$

In view of (15), $\lambda_2(B') > 0$. If we fix $s_2 \in B'$, the equality $\phi_V(s_1 + s_2) = \psi_1(s_1) \psi_2(s_2)$ is satisfied for all $s_1 \in A_{s_2}$. But $\lambda_1(A_{s_2}) > 0$, so A_{s_2} is uncountable and since ϕ_V is analytic and not identically zero, we must have $\psi_2(s_2) \neq 0$. We have shown that $\psi_2(s_2) \neq 0$ for $s_2 \in B'$.

Now fix $s_2 = s' - s''$ with s' and s'' in B' . For $s_1 \in A_{s'} \cap A_{s''}$, we obtain

$$(16) \quad \frac{\phi_V(s_1 + s')}{\psi_2(s')} = \frac{\phi_V(s_1 + s'')}{\psi_2(s'')}.$$

But $\lambda_1(A_{s'} \cap A_{s''}) > 0$ from the definition of B' , and in particular $A_{s'} \cap A_{s''}$ is uncountable. Both functions in (16) being analytic functions of s_1 , the equality holds for all $s_1 \in \mathbb{R}$. Replacing now s_1 by $s_1 - s''$, we obtain that

$$(17) \quad \phi_V(s_1 + s_2) = \phi_V(s_1) \frac{\psi_2(s')}{\psi_2(s'')}$$

for every $s_1 \in \mathbb{R}$, and in particular by taking $s_1 = 0$, $\phi_V(s_2) = \phi_V(0) \frac{\psi_2(s')}{\psi_2(s'')}$. But the set $B' - B'$ is still uncountable, so we must have $\phi_V(0) \neq 0$. It now follows from (17) that

$$\phi_V(s_1 + s_2) = \frac{\phi_V(s_1) \phi_V(s_2)}{\phi_V(0)}$$

which holds for $s_2 \in B' - B'$ and all $s_1 \in \mathbb{R}$. Once s_1 is fixed the number of s_2 being uncountable, we hence obtain that this equality holds for all $(s_1, s_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$. We conclude that $\frac{\phi_V}{\phi_V(0)}$ is a continuous character of \mathbb{R} and the proof is complete. \square

In order to obtain natural examples of flows satisfying the assumptions of Proposition 10 let us first notice that if P is a probability Borel measure on \mathbb{R} and we have the weak convergence

$$(18) \quad T_{t_n} \rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}} T_t dP(t)$$

of Markov operators in $L^2(X, \mathcal{B}, \mu)$ then

$$e^{2\pi i t_n \cdot} \rightarrow \widehat{P}(\cdot) \text{ weakly-}^* \text{ in } L^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \sigma)$$

(see e.g. the proof of Cor. 5.2 in [7]). Now, for example if P has a compact support and is not a Dirac measure, or if P is a Gaussian distribution, then \widehat{P} is an analytic function different from a multiple of a character.

This is satisfied for many examples of special flows over irrational rotations: see e.g. [4], [6], [7], [20], [23], [24], [37].

Added in October 2009: It is proved in [21] that there are CS systems which are not DS. In fact, in [21] it is proved that typical automorphism T has a non-trivial relatively weakly mixing extension \widehat{T} such that \widehat{T} has CS property.

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