

# PRODUCING COMPACT INVARIANT SETS IN REEB FLOWS

TAKASHI INABA

This is a joint work with T. Arai and Y. Kano.

Let  $(M, \xi)$  be a contact manifold. Then for each contact form  $\alpha$  with  $\text{Ker } \alpha = \xi$  one can associate a unique flow, say  $\psi^\alpha$ , on  $M$  called the Reeb flow of  $\alpha$ . I am interested in the following question: Given  $(M, \xi)$ , to what extent can we vary the dynamics of the Reeb flow by a change of  $\alpha$ ? In this talk, I exclusively consider  $(\mathbb{R}^{2n+1}, \xi_{\text{std}})$ , where  $\xi_{\text{std}} = \text{Ker } \alpha_{\text{std}}$  and  $\alpha_{\text{std}} = dz + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n r_j^2 d\theta_j$ . Remark that the Reeb flow of  $\alpha_{\text{std}}$  is generated by  $\partial/\partial z$ . I want to modify it so that it contains a compact invariant set of various type. Recently, Geiges-Röttgen-Zehmisch [2014] have realized an  $n$ -dimensional torus ( $n \geq 2$ ) with an irrational linear flow as an invariant set of a Reeb flow of  $\xi_{\text{std}}$ . We generalize their result as follows.

**Theorem.** *Let  $\varphi$  be any flow on  $T^n$  which is obtained by a suspension of a diffeomorphism of  $T^{n-1}$ , and let  $\mathcal{A} \subset T^n$  be any compact invariant set of  $\varphi$ . Then, we can find an embedding  $T^n \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n+1}$  and a contact form  $\alpha$  on  $\mathbb{R}^{2n+1}$  with  $\text{Ker } \alpha = \xi_{\text{std}}$  such that :*

- (1)  $\alpha = \alpha_{\text{std}}$  outside a small neighborhood of  $\mathcal{A}$ .
- (2) The Reeb flow  $\psi^\alpha$  restricted to  $\mathcal{A}$  is orbit equivalent to  $\varphi$ .
- (3) All orbits of  $\psi^\alpha$  outside  $\mathcal{A}$  are unbounded.

For instance, when  $n \geq 2$ , one can take as  $\mathcal{A}$  a transversely Cantor minimal set etc.

Some subsets of  $\mathbb{R}^{2n+1}$  other than subsets of  $T^n$  are also realizable:

**Proposition.** *The generalized Hopf flows on  $S^{2n-1}$  are realizable in the sense that  $S^{2n-1}$  (instead of  $\mathcal{A}$ ) satisfies the three properties in the above theorem.  $S^{2k_1-1} \times \cdots \times S^{2k_p-1}$  ( $k_1 + \cdots + k_p = n$ ) and  $S^{2n-1} \times I^2$  are also realizable.*

*Problem.* What flows on what manifolds can be realized as a compact invariant sets of a Reeb flow in  $(\mathbb{R}^{2n+1}, \xi_{\text{std}})$ ? Find many more examples, or, develop a powerful method of realization.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND INFORMATICS, CHIBA UNIVERSITY, JAPAN