

FLEXIBILITY OF STATISTICAL PROPERTIES FOR SMOOTH SYSTEMS SATISFYING THE CENTRAL LIMIT THEOREM

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we exhibit new classes of smooth systems which satisfy the Central Limit Theorem (CLT) and have (at least) one of the following properties:

- zero entropy;
- weak but not strong mixing;
- (polynomially) mixing but not K ;
- K but not Bernoulli;
- non Bernoulli and mixing at arbitrary fast polynomial rate.

We also give an example of a system satisfying the CLT where the normalizing sequence is regularly varying with index 1.

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Part I. Results

1. PARTIALLY CHAOTIC SYSTEMS

An important discovery made in the last century is that deterministic systems can exhibit chaotic behavior. Currently there are many examples of systems enjoying a full array of chaotic properties which follow from either uniform hyperbolicity or non-uniform hyperbolicity, in case there is a control on the region where hyperbolicity is weak [10, 13, 25, 96]. Systems which satisfy only some of the above properties are less understood. In fact, it is desirable to have more examples of such systems in order to understand the full range of possible behaviors of partially chaotic systems.

The Central Limit Theorem (CLT) is a hallmark of chaotic behavior. There is a vast literature on the topic. In particular there are numerous methods of establishing CLT, including the method of moments (cumulants) [9, 24], spectral method [51], the martingale method [48, 55, 71] (the list of references here is by no means exhaustive, we just provide a sample of papers which could be used for introducing non-experts to the corresponding techniques). However, the above methods require strong mixing properties of the system. As a result, they apply to systems which have strong statistical properties including Bernoulli property and summable decay of correlations. The only example going beyond strongly chaotic framework is the product of an Anosov¹

¹The methods of [26] apply to more general systems in the first factor, however, they seem insufficient to produce the examples described in Theorems 1.3–1.5.

diffeomorphism (called diffeo in the sequel) and a Diophantine rotation, which is shown in [26] to satisfy the CLT (see also [67, 85] or Corollary 3.3 below).

Thus the knowledge on possible ergodic behaviors of smooth systems satisfying CLT is very restricted. The main goal of this paper is to provide new classes of systems satisfying CLT with interesting ergodic properties.

More precisely, let F be a C^r diffeomorphism of a smooth orientable manifold M preserving a measure ζ which is absolutely continuous with respect to volume. Let $C_0^r(M)$ denote the space of C^r functions of zero mean, i.e. satisfying $\zeta(A) = 0$. For an observable A , consider the ergodic sums

$$A_N(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} A(F^n x).$$

Definition 1.1. We say that F satisfies the *Central Limit Theorem (CLT)* if there is a sequence a_n such that for each $A \in C_0^r(M)$, $\frac{A_N}{a_n}$ converges in law as $n \rightarrow \infty$ to normal random variable with zero mean and variance $\sigma^2(A)$ (such normal random variable will be denoted $\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2(A))$ in the sequel) and moreover that $\sigma^2(\cdot)$ is not identically equal to zero on $C_0^r(M)$. We say that F satisfies the *classical CLT* if one can take $a_n = \sqrt{n}$.

Definition 1.2. We say that F is mixing at rate ψ if for any $A_1, A_2 \in C_0^r(M)$ the correlation function $\rho_n(A_1, A_2) = \zeta(A_1 \cdot (A_2 \circ F^n))$ satisfies

$$(1.1) \quad |\rho_n(A_1, A_2)| \leq \|A_1\|_{C^r} \|A_2\|_{C^r} \psi(n).$$

In case $\psi(n) = Cn^{-\delta}$ for some $C, \delta > 0$, we say that F is *polynomially mixing*. If $\psi(n) = Ce^{-\delta n}$ for some $C, \delta > 0$, we say that F is *exponentially mixing*.

The above definitions can be extended to flows in a straightforward way.

We say that a system is *K* if it has no non-trivial zero entropy factor; it is Bernoulli if it is isomorphic to a Bernoulli shift. We are now ready to state our main results.

Theorem 1.3. For each $m \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists an analytic diffeomorphism F_m which is mixing at rate n^{-m} but is not Bernoulli. Moreover, F_m is *K* and satisfies the classical CLT.

To the best of our knowledge, the first part of the theorem provides the first example of a system which has summable correlations but is not Bernoulli. The second (“more-over”) part answers a question that we heard from multiple sources, first time from J-P. Thouvenot.

We also show that the CLT does not imply positive entropy:

Theorem 1.4. (a) There exists an analytic flow of zero entropy which satisfies the CLT with normalization $a_T = T / \ln^{1/4} T$.

(b) For each $r \in \mathbb{N}$ there is a manifold M_r and a C^r diffeo F_r on M_r of zero entropy which satisfies the classical CLT.

We note that in all previous results on the CLT, the normalization was regularly varying with index $\frac{1}{2}$.²

We also give examples of weakly mixing but not mixing as well as polynomially mixing but not K systems satisfying the CLT.

Theorem 1.5. (a) There exists a weakly mixing but not mixing flow, which satisfies the classical CLT.

(b) There exists a polynomially mixing flow, which is not K and satisfies the classical CLT.

All the systems in Theorems 1.3–1.5 belong to the class of generalized T, T^{-1} transformations which are described in Section 2 below. In order to construct our examples we need to extend significantly the existing methods for proving both the CLT and the non Bernoulli property of these maps. In fact, the main difficulty in Theorems 1.4 and 1.5 is to establish the CLT while other properties are rather straightforward. On the other hand, the main difficulty in Theorem 1.3 is to show non Bernoullicity. More details on the general framework for proving the CLT for generalized T, T^{-1} transformations is presented in Section 3, while the precise results pertaining to the non Bernoullicity are described in Section 4.

2. GENERALIZED T, T^{-1} SYSTEMS

Generalized T, T^{-1} transformation is a classical subject (see [56, 78, 93] and reference therein for the early work on this topic) with a rich range of applications in probability and ergodic theory. In fact, generalized T, T^{-1} transformations were used to exhibit examples of systems with unusual limit laws [64, 27], central limit theorem with non standard normalization [11], K but non Bernoulli systems in abstract [57] and smooth setting in various dimensions [60, 88, 59], very weak Bernoulli but not weak Bernoulli partitions [29], slowly mixing systems [30, 76, 33], systems with multiple Gibbs measures [43, 77]. Here, we exhibit further ergodic and statistical properties of these systems.

To define smooth T, T^{-1} transformations, let X, Y be compact manifolds, $f : X \rightarrow X$ be a smooth map preserving a measure μ and $G_t : Y \rightarrow Y$ be a d parameter flow on Y preserving a measure ν . Throughout this work, we assume that G_t is exponentially mixing of all orders (see (5.1) for a precise definition). Let $\tau : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ be a smooth map. We study the following map $F : X \times Y \rightarrow X \times Y$

$$(2.1) \quad F(x, y) = (f(x), G_{\tau(x)}y).$$

Note that F preserves the measure $\zeta = \mu \times \nu$ and that

$$F^N(x, y) = (f^N x, G_{\tau_N(x)}y) \quad \text{where} \quad \tau_N(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \tau(f^n x).$$

² CLT with normalization $\sqrt{n \ln n}$ appears for expanding and hyperbolic maps with neutral fixed points [50, 18], as well as in several hyperbolic billiards [3, 4, 90]. In a followup paper we will show it also appears for generalized T, T^{-1} transformations with hyperbolic base and two parameter exponentially mixing flows in the fiber.

We also consider continuous T, T^{-1} transformations. Namely let h_t be a flow on X preserving μ . Set

$$(2.2) \quad F_T(x, y) = (h_T(x), G_{\tau_T(x)}y) \quad \text{where} \quad \tau_T(x) = \int_0^T \tau(h_t x) dt.$$

In the literature, generalized (T, T^{-1}) transformations are sometimes called Kalikow systems. If $d \geq 2$, we call them *higher rank Kalikow systems*.

3. CENTRAL LIMIT THEOREM FOR T, T^{-1} TRANSFORMATIONS

Here we present sufficient results for T, T^{-1} transformations defined by (2.1) (and (2.2)) to satisfy the CLT. The results of this section will be proven in Part II.

3.1. Continuous actions in the fiber. Let f and G_t be as in Section 2. We assume that G_t enjoys exponential mixing of all orders. In the case $d \geq 2$ our main example is the following: $Y = SL_{d+1}(\mathbb{R})/\Gamma$, $G_t : Y \rightarrow Y$ is the Cartan action on Y (see Example 4.2 for more details), and ν is the Haar measure. For $d = 1$ there are more examples, see e.g. the discussion in [33]. Given a Hölder function $H : X \times Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, let

$$H_N(x, y) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} H(F^n(x, y)).$$

We want to study the distribution of H_N when the initial condition (x, y) is distributed according to ζ .

The definition and the results below are stated for discrete time. However they can be directly translated to continuous time. The discrete versions are used in Theorems 1.3 and 1.4(b), whereas the continuous versions are used in Theorem 1.5.

Definition 3.1. We say that τ satisfies *polynomial large deviation bounds* if there exists $\kappa > 0$ such that for each $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists C such that for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$(3.1) \quad \mu \left(\left\| \frac{\tau_N}{N} - \mu(\tau) \right\| \geq \varepsilon \right) \leq \frac{C}{N^\kappa}.$$

Theorem 3.2. Suppose that the base map satisfies the following: there exist r such that for each $A \in C^r(M)$ with $\mu(A) = 0$, there is a number $\sigma^2(A) \geq 0$ such that $\frac{A_N}{\sqrt{N}} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2(A))$ as $N \rightarrow \infty$.³ Suppose furthermore that there is some $\varepsilon > 0$ and C so that for every N ,

$$(3.2) \quad \mu \left(\|\tau_N\| < \log^{1+\varepsilon} N \right) < \frac{C}{N^5}.$$

Then there is Σ^2 such that $\frac{H_N}{\sqrt{N}}$ converges as $N \rightarrow \infty$ to the normal distribution with mean $\zeta(H)$ and variance Σ^2 .

In particular we have the following corollary.

³Note that in contrast with Definition 1.1 we do not require $\sigma^2(A)$ to be generically non-zero.

Corollary 3.3. Suppose τ satisfies (3.2) and for all smooth mean zero functions A , A_N/\sqrt{N} converges in law to zero as $N \rightarrow \infty$. Then there is Σ^2 such that $\frac{H_N}{\sqrt{N}}$ converges as $N \rightarrow \infty$ to the normal distribution with mean $\zeta(H)$ and variance Σ^2 .

Remark 3.4. We remark that if τ satisfies polynomial large deviations bounds with $\mu(\tau) \neq 0$ and $\kappa \geq 5$, then (3.2) holds. This property is sometimes more convenient to check. In particular, (3.2) is satisfied if τ is strictly positive. In fact, it is sufficient that there is a constant a such that $m(\tau) > a$ for each f invariant measure m . The later condition is convenient for systems which have a small number of invariant measures, such as flows on surfaces considered in §3.4.4.

3.2. Discrete actions. The problem discussed in §3.1 also makes sense when G is an action of \mathbb{Z}^d and $\tau : X \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^d$ is a map satisfying (3.2). In §3.1 we restricted our attention to continuous actions, since our motivation is to construct smooth systems with exotic properties, however all the results presented above remain valid for \mathbb{Z}^d -actions. The proof requires minor modifications since the approach presented below requires only the smoothness with respect to y , but not with respect to x . Therefore, we leave both formulations and proofs to the readers.

3.3. Previous results. The first results about T, T^{-1} transformations pertain to so called *random walks in random scenery*⁴. In this model we are given a sequence $\{\xi_z\}_{z \in \mathbb{Z}^d}$ of i.i.d. random variables. Let τ_n be a simple random walk on \mathbb{Z}^d independent of ξ s.

We are interested in $S_N = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \xi_{\tau_n}$. This model could be put in the present framework

as follows. Let X be a set of sequences $\{v_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$, where $v_n \in \{\pm e_1, \pm e_2, \dots, \pm e_d\}$ where e_j are basis vectors in \mathbb{Z}^d , μ is the Bernoulli measure with $\mu(v_n = \pm e_j) = \frac{1}{2d}$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and for all $j \in 1, \dots, d$, Y is the space of sequences $\{\xi_z\}_{z \in \mathbb{Z}^d}$, ν is the product with marginals induced by ξ , f and G are shifts and $\tau(\{v\}) = v_0$. For random walks in random scenery, the CLT is due to [11]. In the context of dynamical systems, Theorem 3.2 was proven in [33] assuming that f enjoys multiple exponential mixing. The case $d = 1$ which leads to a non Gaussian limit was analyzed in [76] using the techniques of stochastic analysis. In the present paper we follow a method of [11] which seem more flexible and allows a larger class of base systems. In the dynamical setting the strategy of [11] amounts to regarding F as a *Random Dynamical System (RDS)* on Y driven by f . We first prove a quenched CLT for typical realization of the noise x and then show that the parameters of the CLT are almost surely constant. Limit Theorems for RDS were studied in a number of papers (see e.g. [67]). The novelty of the present setting is that instead of requiring hyperbolicity in the fibers we assume just mixing. This requires a different approach. We relate the problem of CLT for the T, T^{-1} transformation to fluctuations of ergodic sums of the skewing function. In particular, in several interesting cases we are able to show that typically the ergodic sums of the skewing function τ are large on the logarithmic scale but small on the scale $N^{1/2}$. This new approach has the potential to be applicable to more general context.

⁴We refer to [86] for a survey of limit theorems for random walks in random scenery.

3.4. **Examples.** Here we describe several applications of our results on the CLT including systems substantiating Theorems 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5.

3.4.1. *Anosov base.* Let f be an Anosov diffeo preserving a Gibbs measure μ .

Theorem 3.5. Suppose that either

- (i) $\mu(\tau) \neq 0$ or
- (ii) $d \geq 3$.

Then F satisfies the classical CLT.

This theorem was previously proven in [33, Corollary 5.2]. Here we show that Theorem 3.5 fits in the framework of the present paper. Also, in Part III we shall show that the map F from Theorem 3.5(ii) is not Bernoulli, so this result will serve as an example of Theorem 1.3. We note that part (i) of Theorem 3.5 directly follows from Theorem 3.2 since in this case we have exponential large deviations ([66]). The derivation of part (ii) using the methods of the present paper will be given in §18.1.

3.4.2. *Theorem 1.4 (a).* Let $d = 1$ and let Q be a hyperbolic surface of constant negative curvature of arbitrary genus $p \geq 1$. Let h_t be the (stable) horocycle flow on the unit tangent bundle $X = SQ$, that is, h_t is moving $x \in X$ at unit speed along its stable horocycle

$$(3.3) \quad \mathcal{H}(x) = \{\tilde{x} \in X : \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} d(\mathbf{G}_t(x), \mathbf{G}_t(\tilde{x})) = 0\}$$

where \mathbf{G}_t is the geodesic flow on X . Let $\tau : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a smooth mean-zero cocycle defined as follows: let $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{2p}$ be the basis in homology of Q . Choose $i \in \{1, \dots, 2p\}$ and let λ be a closed form on Q such that

$$(3.4) \quad \int_{\gamma_j} \lambda = \delta_{ij}$$

where δ is the Kronecker symbol. Take

$$(3.5) \quad \tau(q, v) = \lambda(q)(v^*)$$

where v^* is a unit vector obtained from v by the 90 degree rotation. We assume that the \mathbb{R} action (G_t, Y, ν) is exponentially mixing of all orders and consider the system (see (2.2))

$$F_T(x, y) = (h_T(x), G_{\tau_T(x)}y).$$

We have

$$(3.6) \quad \tau_T(x) = \int_{\mathfrak{h}(x, T)} \lambda$$

where $\mathfrak{h}(x, T)$ is the projection of the horocycle starting from x and of length T , to Q .

Let $H : X \times Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a smooth observable.

The next result is a more precise version of Theorem 1.4(a).

Theorem 3.6. There exists $\sigma^2 \geq 0$ such that $\frac{(\ln T)^{1/4} H_T}{T}$ converges as $T \rightarrow \infty$ to the normal distribution with zero mean and variance σ^2 .

Assuming Theorem 3.6, we can complete the proof of Theorem 1.4(a) by showing that the limiting variance is not identically zero (which will be done in Section 9) and that F_T has zero entropy. The latter statement is a consequence of the following lemma (which is formulated for maps, so we apply it for the time 1 map F_1 to conclude that the continuous T, T^{-1} system has zero entropy).

Lemma 3.7. Let F be a generalized T, T^{-1} transformation such that $h_\mu(f) = 0$ and $\mu(\tau) = 0$. Then $h_\zeta(F) = 0$.

Proof. By the classical Abramov-Rokhlin entropy addition formula ([1]),

$$h_\zeta(F) = h_\mu(f) + \sum_i \max\{\chi_i(\mu(\tau)), 0\}$$

where $\chi_i : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are Lyapunov functionals of G_t (we refer to Section 10 for the background on this notion). In our case the first term vanishes since the base has zero entropy, and the second term vanishes since $\chi_i(\mu(\tau)) = \chi_i(\mathbf{0}) = 0$. \square

Remark 3.8. The proof of Theorem 3.6 given in Section 8 applies to a slightly more general situation. Namely, using the ideas from [37] one can consider the case of $\tau : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ where each component of τ is of the form $\lambda(q)(v^*)$ where λ is a closed form (not necessarily taking integer values on the basis loops). We note that by the results of [45] every function which has non-zero components only in the discrete series representation is homologous to a function of the form (3.5). On the other hand [45] also shows that for general smooth functions on X the behavior of ergodic integrals is very different. Therefore the results of Section 8 do not apply to the general observables on X . Similarly, the example of Theorem 1.4(b) also requires a careful choice of the skewing function.

3.4.3. *Theorem 1.4 (b).* In this section we will construct, for any fixed $r \in \mathbb{N}$, a C^r zero entropy system for which the classical central limit theorem holds. Let $\mathbf{m} \in \mathbb{N}$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{T}^{\mathbf{m}}$. We say that $\alpha \in \mathbb{D}(\kappa)$ if there exists $D > 0$ such that for every $k \in \mathbb{Z}^{\mathbf{m}}$,

$$|\langle k, \alpha \rangle| \geq D|k|^{-\kappa}.$$

Recall that $\mathbb{D}(\kappa)$ is non-empty if $\kappa \geq \mathbf{m}$ and it has full measure if $\kappa > \mathbf{m}$. For $d \in \mathbb{N}$ let (G_t, M, ν) be a \mathbb{R}^d action which is exponentially mixing of all orders.

The main tool for constructing the example for Theorem 1.4(b) is a fine control of ergodic averages of the translation by α . Namely, in Section 16 we prove:

Proposition 3.9. For every $\kappa/2 < r < \mathbf{m}$, there is a $d \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for every $\alpha \in \mathbb{D}(\kappa)$, we have:

- D1. for every $\phi \in \mathbb{H}^r(\mathbb{T}^{\mathbf{m}}, \mathbb{R})$ of zero mean, $\|\phi_n\|_2 = o(n^{1/2})$; (Here $\mathbb{H}^r(\mathbb{T}^{\mathbf{m}}, \mathbb{R})$ denotes the Sobolev space of order r)
- D2. there is a function $\tau := \tau^{(\alpha)} \in C^r(\mathbb{T}^{\mathbf{m}}, \mathbb{R}^d)$ such that $\mu(\tau) = \mathbf{0}$ and

$$\mu\left(\{x \in \mathbb{T}^{\mathbf{m}} : \|\tau_n(x)\| < \log^2 n\}\right) = o(n^{-5}).$$

Proof of Theorem 1.4 (b). Let F be the T, T^{-1} transformation with f being the translation of the \mathbf{m} -torus by α and τ as provided by Proposition 3.9(D2). F has zero

entropy by Lemma 3.7. The CLT follows from Corollary 3.3. Namely, property (3.2) follows from D2, and $A_N/\sqrt{N} \rightarrow 0$ in law by D1, since $C^r \subset \mathbb{H}^r$. The fact that the limiting variance is not identically zero follows from Section 9. \square

3.4.4. *Theorem 1.5.* Let $\alpha \in \mathbb{T}$ be an irrational number. Let $f : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ be a function which is C^3 on $\mathbb{T} \setminus \{0\}$, $\int f dLeb = 1$ and f satisfies

$$(3.7) \quad \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f''(\theta)}{h''(\theta)} = A \text{ and } \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f''(\theta)}{h''(1-\theta)} = B,$$

where $A^2 + B^2 \neq 0$ and the function h is specified below. We consider the *special flow* over $R_\alpha\theta = \theta + \alpha$ and under f . This flow acts on $X = \{(\theta, s) : \theta \in \mathbb{T}, 0 \leq s < f(\theta)\}$ by

$$T_t^f(\theta, s) = (\theta + N(\theta, s, t)\alpha, s + t - f_{N(\theta, s, t)}(\theta)),$$

where $N(\theta, s, t)$ is the unique number such that $f_{N(\theta, s, t)}(\theta) \leq s + t < f_{N(\theta, s, t)+1}(\theta)$ (where $f_n(\theta) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(\theta + k\alpha)$). Such special flows arise as representations of a certain class of smooth flows on surfaces:

- (1) if $h(\theta) = \log \theta$ and $A \neq B$, then the flow T_t^f represents the restriction to the ergodic component of a smooth flow (φ_t) on (\mathbb{T}^2, μ) with one fixed point and one saddle loop. Here μ is given by $p(\cdot)vol$, for some smooth function p . Such flows are mixing for a.e. irrational rotation [65].
- (2) if $h(\theta) = \log \theta$ and $A = B$, then for every irrational α and any surface M with genus ≥ 2 , the flow represents a certain ergodic smooth flow (φ_t) on (M, μ) (see e.g. [69], [46, Proposition 2]). Here μ is locally given by $p(\cdot)vol$, for a smooth function p . Such flows are not mixing, [69], but weakly mixing for a.e. α , [46].
- (3) if $h(\theta) = \theta^{-\gamma}$, then for some values of $\gamma < 1$ the flow T_t^f represents an ergodic smooth flow (φ_t) on \mathbb{T}^2 (as shown in [70] this is the case, in particular if $\gamma = 1/3$). Moreover by [70] (φ_t) is mixing for every α and by [44] if $\gamma \leq 2/5$, then the flow is *polynomially* mixing for a full measure set of α . In what follows we will always assume that $\gamma \leq 2/5$ (although the proof can be applied for $\gamma < 1/2$ with minor changes).

We consider the continuous flow F_T given by (see (2.2)) $F_T(x, y) = (\varphi_T(x), G_{\tau T}(y))$, where φ_t is as in (1) or (2) or (3) above, (G_t, Y, ν) is an exponentially mixing \mathbb{R} -flow and τ is positive. For $\bar{H} \in C^3(X)$, let

$$\bar{H}_U(\theta, s) = \int_0^U \bar{H}(T_u^f(\theta, s)) du.$$

Let $\mathcal{C}^3 = \{\bar{H} \in C^3(X) : \mathbf{p}(\bar{H}) := \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \bar{H}(0, s) \text{ exists}\}$. Note that functions on X correspond to functions on the surface which are C^3 with $\mathbf{p}(\cdot)$ being the value of the function at the fixed point of the flow. The next result is proven in Section 17.

Proposition 3.10. There exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that for a.e. α and for every $\bar{H} \in \mathcal{C}^3$

$$\mu \left(\left\{ x \in X : \left| \bar{H}_T(x) - T\mu(\bar{H}) \right| = O(T^{1/2-\epsilon}) \right\} \right) = 1 - o(1), \text{ as } T \rightarrow \infty.$$

Proof of Theorem 1.5. For part (a) let φ_t be as in (2). To see that F_T is weakly mixing we note that F is relatively mixing in the fibers (see [33]), so any eigenfunction should be constant in the fibers and whence constant since G_T is weakly mixing.

For part (b) let φ_t be as in (3). Note that in both cases the CLT follows from continuous versions of Corollary 3.3 and Remark 3.4 (the fact that the limiting variance is not identically zero follows from Section 9).

Taking φ_t as in (1) gives different examples of mixing (on an ergodic component) but not K systems satisfying the CLT. \square

4. NON BERNOULLICITY OF T, T^{-1} TRANSFORMATIONS

Here we show that T, T^{-1} transformations with Anosov base and exponentially mixing fiber are non Bernoulli. The proofs are given in part III.

Let $f : X \rightarrow X$ be a diffeomorphism preserving a topologically mixing basic hyperbolic set Λ and let μ be a Gibbs measure with Hölder potential on Λ . Let d be a positive integer. Assume one of the following

- a1.** Y is a nilmanifold, ν be a Haar measure, $\mathbb{A} = \mathbb{Z}^d$ and G_t is an \mathbb{A} action on Y by hyperbolic affine maps.
- a2.** $\mathbb{A} \in \{\mathbb{Z}^d, \mathbb{R}^d\}$, Y is a quotient of a semisimple Lie group H by a co-compact irreducible lattice and G is a partially hyperbolic action on Y such that the restriction of α to the center space is identity (see (10.3)).

Let $\tau : X \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$ be a Hölder mean zero cocycle which is not homologous to a cocycle taking value in a proper subgroup of \mathbb{A} (this assumption does not lead to a loss of generality since homologous cocycles give rise to conjugated maps, and if τ takes value in a proper subgroup we can consider the smaller action from the beginning). We consider the skew product (2.1).

Our main result is:

Theorem 4.1. If G is as in **a1.** or **a2.** then F is not Bernoulli.

Let us give examples of systems satisfying the assumptions **a1.** and **a2.** respectively.

Example 4.2 (Cartan action on \mathbb{T}^n). Let $n \geq 3$. A \mathbb{Z}^{n-1} -action by hyperbolic automorphisms of the n -dimensional torus is called *Cartan action*. One can construct concrete examples by considering embedding of algebraic number fields to \mathbb{R} . For more details, we refer to [62]. Multiple exponential mixing for such actions is proven in much more general setting, see [49].

Example 4.3 (Weyl Chamber flow on $SL(n, \mathbb{R})/\Gamma$). Let $n \geq 3$, and Γ be a uniform lattice in $SL(n, \mathbb{R})$. Let D_+ be the group of diagonal elements in $SL(n, \mathbb{R})$ with positive elements. It is easy to see that D_+ is isomorphic to \mathbb{R}^{n-1} . The group D_+ acts on $SL(n, \mathbb{R})/\Gamma$ by left translation. Thus we obtain a \mathbb{R}^{n-1} action, which is called *Weyl Chamber flow*. A crucial property of Weyl chamber flow is (multiple) exponential mixing. Exponential mixing is proven by using matrix coefficients in [63], and multiple exponential mixing is established in [8].

In case when f is an Anosov map, $\mathbb{A} = \mathbb{R}^d$, τ is smooth, and $d \geq 3$, the map F discussed above satisfies the assumptions of Theorem 1.3. Indeed, the K property for

F follows from Corollary 2 in [54], the CLT follows from Theorem 3.2 (or from [33, Theorem 5.1]) and mixing with rate $n^{-d/2}$ follows from [33, Theorem 4.7(a)].

Markov partitions allow to construct a measurable isomorphism between the hyperbolic basic sets with a Gibbs measure and a subshift of finite type (SFT) with a Gibbs measure ([13]). Let $\sigma : (\Sigma_A, \mu) \rightarrow (\Sigma_A, \mu)$ be a topologically transitive SFT with a Gibbs measure μ . Theorem 4.1 immediately follows from

Theorem 4.4. Let G be as in **a1.** or **a2.**, τ be a Hölder mean zero cocycle on Σ_A and

$$F(\omega, y) = (\sigma\omega, G_{\tau(\omega)}y).$$

Then F is not Bernoulli.

One of the main steps in the proof of Theorem 4.4 is to show that relative atoms (on the fiber) of the past partition are points (see Proposition 11.1). If G is a \mathbb{Z}^d Bernoulli shift with $d = 1, 2$, then the assertion of Proposition 11.1 is still true. This is a consequence of the fact that the corresponding \mathbb{Z}^d random walk is recurrent. In particular in this setting one can easily adapt our proof to cover the examples by Kalikow [57], Rudolph [88] and den Hollander–Steif, [30] (in slightly wider generality as they assume σ is the full shift). On the other hand if $d \geq 3$, then the \mathbb{Z}^d random walk is not recurrent and the assertion of Proposition 11.1 does not hold. In fact, the main result in [30] says that in this case F is Bernoulli (if σ is the full shift). It is known that symbolic and smooth actions of rank ≥ 2 are quite different. For example, a higher rank smooth action has zero entropy [82] but there is an abundance of symbolic actions with positive entropy. Theorem 4.4 is another manifestation on the difference between smooth and symbolic actions of higher rank.

Our approach is motivated by [57, 88]. In particular, the statement of the key Proposition 15.2 is similar to the corresponding statements of [57, 88]. However, its proof in our case is different, since the other authors rely on fine properties of the ergodic sums of the cocycle τ while our approach uses exponential mixing in the fiber. We note that in dimension $d \geq 3$ we can have the same cocycle τ but different fiber dynamics, namely, a random walk, and get a Bernoulli system, so using fiber dynamics is essential. Another important ingredient to our approach is the use of Bowen-Hamming distance (see Proposition 12.1) which allows us to handle continuous higher rank actions in the fiber, and so it plays a crucial role in constructing the example of Theorem 1.3. We also emphasize that the systems considered in [57, 88] were shown by the authors not to be *loosely Bernoulli*. We believe that our methods would work also to show non loose Bernoullicity at a cost of rather technical combinatorial considerations as one needs to consider the \bar{f} metric instead of the Hamming metric. To keep the presentation relatively simple and since our goal was to establish smooth K but non Bernoulli examples satisfying CLT, we restrict our attention to only deal with non Bernoullicity.

We note that the assumption that τ has zero mean in the above theorems is essential. Indeed, if τ has non-zero mean, then by [33, Theorem 4.1(a)], F is exponentially mixing, and then one can show using the argument of [58] that F is Bernoulli. The details will be given in a separate paper [34].

5. FLEXIBILITY OF STATISTICAL PROPERTIES

5.1. Overview. Here we put the results of Sections 3 and 4 into a more general framework.

There is a vast literature on statistical properties of dynamical systems. A survey [89] lists the following hierarchy of statistical properties for dynamical systems preserving a smooth measure (the properties marked with * are not on the list in [89] but we added them to obtain a more complete list).

(1) **(Erg)** Ergodicity; (2*) **(WM)** Weak Mixing (3) **(M)** Mixing; (4*) **(PE)** Positive entropy; (5) **(K)** K property; (6) **(B)** Bernulli property; (7*) **(LD)** Large deviations; (8) **(CLT)** Central Limit Theorem⁵; (9*) **(PM)** Polynomial mixing; (10) **(EM)** Exponential mixing.

Properties (1)–(6) are qualitative. They make sense for any measure preserving dynamical system. Properties (7)–(10) are quantitative. They require smooth structure but provide quantitative estimates. Namely let F be a C^r diffeomorphism of a smooth orientable manifold M with a fixed volume form preserving a measure μ which is absolutely continuous with respect to volume. Recall that a formal definition of **(CLT)** **(PM)** and **(EM)** were given in Section 1. By **(LD)** we mean *exponential large deviations*, that is for each $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $\delta > 0$ and C such that for every N and for any function $A \in C^r(M)$ of zero mean

$$\mu(x : |A_N(x)| \geq \varepsilon N) \leq C \|A\|_{C^r} e^{-\delta N},$$

where $A_N(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} A(F^n x)$ are the ergodic sums.

The same definitions apply to flows with obvious modifications. While properties on the bottom of the list are often more difficult to establish especially in the context of nonuniformly hyperbolic systems discussed in [89] it is not true that property (j) on this list implies all the properties (i) with $i \leq j$. This leads to the following

Problem 5.1. Study logical independence of the properties from the list above. That is, given two disjoint subsets $\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_2 \subset \{1, \dots, 10\}$ determine if there exists a smooth map preserving a smooth probability measure which has all properties from \mathcal{A}_1 and does not have any properties from \mathcal{A}_2 .

If \mathcal{A}_1 contains some properties from the bottom of our list while \mathcal{A}_2 contains some properties from the top, then an affirmative answer to Problem 5.1 provides exotic examples exhibiting a new type of stochastic behavior in deterministic systems. On the other hand finding new implications among properties (1)–(10) would also constitute an important advance since it would tell us that once we checked some properties from our list, some additional properties are obtained as a free bonus.

Of course, the solution of Problem 5.1 in all the cases where $|\mathcal{A}_1| + |\mathcal{A}_2| = 10$ would immediately imply the solution for all the cases where $\mathcal{A}_1 \cup \mathcal{A}_2$ is a proper subset of our list. However, the cases where $\mathcal{A}_1 \cup \mathcal{A}_2$ is small, are of a higher practical interest, since

⁵[89] refers to classical CLT, but since the time it was written several CLTs with non classical normalization has been proven, cf. footnote 2.

any non-trivial implication between the properties in $\mathcal{A}_1 \cup \mathcal{A}_2$ lead to simpler theorems. We note that all cases with $\mathcal{A}_1 = \emptyset$ can be realized with taking $F = id$ and all cases with $\mathcal{A}_2 = \emptyset$ can be realized by Anosov diffeomorphisms, so the problem is non-trivial only if both \mathcal{A}_1 and \mathcal{A}_2 are non-empty. Thus the simplest non-trivial case of the problem is the case where both \mathcal{A}_1 and \mathcal{A}_2 consist of a single element. The known results are summarized in the table below. Here Y in cell (i, j) means that the property in row i implies the property in the column j . (k) in cell (i, j) means that a diffeo number (k) on the list below has property (i) but not property (j) .

The examples in the table below are the following (the papers cited in the list contain results needed to verify some properties in the table):

(1) irrational rotation; (2) almost Anosov flows studied in [18]⁶; (3) horocycle flow ([19]); (4) Anosov diffeo \times identity; (5) maps from Theorem 1.4; (6) skew products on $\mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{T}^2$ of the form $(Ax, y + \alpha\tau(x))$ where A is linear Anosov map, α is Liouvilian and τ is not a coboundary [31]; (7) Anosov diffeo \times Diophantine rotation (see [67, 26] and Corollary 3.3).

	Erg	WM/M	PE	K/B	LD	CLT	PM	EM
Erg	♣	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)
WM/M	Y	♣	(3)	(3)	(2)	(6)	(6)	(6)
PE	(4)	(4)	♣	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
K/B	Y	Y	Y	♣	(2)	(6)	(6)	(6)
LD	Y	(1)	(1)	(1)	♣	(1)	(1)	(1)
CLT	Y	(7)	(5)	(7)	(2)	♣	(7)	(7)
PM	Y	Y	(3)	(3)	(2)	(3)	♣	(3)
EM	Y	Y	??	??	??	??	Y	♣

We combined **(WM)** and **(M)** (as well as **(K)** and **(B)**) together since the same counter examples work for both properties. It is well known that weak mixing does not imply mixing (see Section 17) and that K does not imply Bernoulli (see Section 4).

The positive implications in the top left 4×4 corner are standard and can be found in most textbooks on ergodic theory. It is also clear that Exponential Mixing \Rightarrow Polynomial Mixing \Rightarrow Mixing and that both CLT and Large Deviations imply the weak law of large numbers which in turn entails ergodicity.

There are 4 cells with the question mark, all of them concentrated in **(EM)** row. This problem is addressed in an ongoing work, [34], in which the authors show that if a C^2 volume preserving diffeomorphism is exponentially mixing, then it is Bernoulli.

The remaining two cells in **(EM)** row seem hard. For example, it is known ([24], see also [9]) that the classical CLT follows from *multiple exponential mixing*, that is, the

⁶ In the table we use the fact that the maps with neutral periodic points do not satisfy LD. Indeed for such maps, if x is $\varepsilon = 1/T^k$ -close to a neutral periodic orbit γ , with k large enough, then $A_T(x)$ is close to $T \int_\gamma A$ which may be far from $T\mu(A)$ if $\mu(A) \neq \int_\gamma A$. More generally for maps which admit Young tower with polynomial tail, large deviations have polynomial rather than exponential probabilities. We refer the reader to [79, 53, 36] for discussion of precise large deviation bounds in that setting.

CLT holds if for each m

$$(5.1) \quad \left| \int \left(\prod_{j=1}^m A_j(f^{n_j} x) \right) d\mu(x) - \prod_{j=1}^m \mu(A_j) \right| \leq C_m \prod_{j=1}^m \|A_j\|_{C^r} e^{-\delta_m \min_{i \neq j} |n_i - n_j|}.$$

Therefore the question if exponential mixing implies CLT is related to the following

Problem 5.2. Does exponential mixing imply multiple exponential mixing?

which a quantitative version of a famous open problem of Rokhlin. The above problem is also interesting in a more general context whether mixing with a certain rate implies higher order mixing with the same rate.

In the construction used to prove Theorem 1.4(b), $\dim(M_r)$ grows linearly with r which leads to the following natural question:

Problem 5.3. Construct a C^∞ diffeomorphism with zero entropy satisfying the classical CLT.

The table also shows that **(PM)** does not imply any qualitative properties stronger than mixing. However in the counter example listed in the table the mixing is quite slow in the sense that $\psi(n) = Cn^{-\delta}$ in (1.1) with $\delta < 1$. This leads to the following problem.

Problem 5.4. Given $m \in \mathbb{N}$ construct a diffeomorphism which is mixing at rate n^{-m} and

- (a) is not K ;
- (b) has zero entropy;
- (c) does not satisfy the CLT.

Positive implications in our table suggest the following more tractable version of Problem 5.1. Let **(NE)**, **(E)**, **(WM)**, **(M)**, **(PM)**, **(EM)** denote the systems which are respectively non-ergodic, ergodic, weakly mixing, mixing, polynomially mixing, or exponentially mixing, but do not have any stronger properties on this list. Likewise let **(ZE)**, **(PE)**, **(K)**, **(B)** denote the systems which are respectively zero entropy, positive entropy, K or Bernoulli, but do not have any stronger properties on our list. Then Problem 5.1 is equivalent to

Problem 5.1* Given $P_1 \in \{(\mathbf{NE}), \overline{(\mathbf{E})}, \overline{(\mathbf{WM})}, \overline{(\mathbf{M})}, \overline{(\mathbf{PM})}, \overline{(\mathbf{EM})}\}$, $P_2 \in \{(\mathbf{ZE}), \overline{(\mathbf{PE})}, \overline{(\mathbf{K})}, \overline{(\mathbf{B})}\}$, $P_3 \in \{(\mathbf{CLT}), \mathbf{non}(\mathbf{CLT})\}$, $P_4 \in \{(\mathbf{LD}), \mathbf{non}(\mathbf{LD})\}$ does there exist a smooth dynamical system with properties P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4 ?

Theorems 1.3, 1.4, and 1.5 provide several new examples related to this problem. Namely, we construct exotic systems which satisfy CLT and in some cases are not Bernoulli. For this reason we provide below a discussion Problem 5.1 in the case where $|\mathcal{A}_1| + |\mathcal{A}_2| = 3$ and either $\text{CLT} \in \mathcal{A}_1$ (§5.2) or $\text{B} \in \mathcal{A}_2$ (§5.3).

5.2. CLT and flexibility. Here we consider Problem 5.1 with $|\mathcal{A}_1| = 2$, $|\mathcal{A}_2| = 1$ and $\text{CLT} \in \mathcal{A}_1$. The table below lists in cell (i, j) a map which has both property (i) and satisfies CLT but does not have property j . Clearly the question makes sense only if we have an example of a system which has property (i) but not property (j).

	WM	M	PE	K	B	LD	PM
WM	♣	(9)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(2)	(11)
M	♣	♣	(10)	(10)	(10)	(2)	(11)
PE	(7)	(7)	♣	(7)	(7)	(2)	(7)
K	♣	♣	♣	♣	(8)	(2)	??
B	♣	♣	♣	♣	♣	(2)	??
LD	♣	(7)	??	(7)	(7)	♣	(7)
PM	♣	♣	(10)	(10)	(10)	(2)	♣

Here (2) and (7) refer to the diffeomorphisms from the previous table, while (8), (9), (10), and (11) and refer to the maps from Theorems 1.3, 1.5(a), (b) and 1.4(a). To see that the example of Theorem 1.4(a) is not polynomially mixing we note that for polynomially mixing systems the growth of ergodic integrals can not be regularly varying with index one. Namely (see e.g. [33, §8.1]), for polynomially mixing systems there exists $\delta > 0$ such that the ergodic averages of smooth functions H satisfy $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{H_T}{T^{1-\delta}} = 0$ almost surely, and hence, in law.

The last table leads to the following questions.

Problem 5.5. Construct an example of K (or even Bernoulli) diffeomorphism which satisfies the CLT but is not polynomially mixing.

Problem 5.6. Construct an example of a zero entropy map which enjoys both the CLT and the large deviations.

5.3. Flexibility and Bernoullicity. Here we consider the special case of Problem 5.1 when $|\mathcal{A}_1| = 2$ and $\mathcal{A}_2 = \{\mathbf{B}\}$. In view of [34] we assume that $\mathbf{EM} \notin \mathcal{A}_1$. We may also assume that $\mathbf{CLT} \notin \mathcal{A}_1$, otherwise we are in the setting of §5.2. We note that the map of Theorem 1.3 have all remaining statistical properties except, possibly, (\mathbf{LD}) while the horocycle flow enjoys all those properties except being K . Thus the only remaining question in this case is

Problem 5.7. Find a system which is K and satisfies the large deviation property but is not Bernoulli.

5.4. Related questions. The questions presented below are not special cases of Problem 5.1 but they are of a similar spirit.

Problem 5.8. Let M a compact manifold of dimension at least two. Does there exists a C^∞ diffeomorphism of M preserving a smooth measure satisfying a Central Limit Theorem?

Currently it is known that any compact manifold of dimension at least two admits an ergodic diffeomorphism of zero entropy [2], a Bernoulli diffeomorphism [16], and, moreover, a nonuniformly hyperbolic diffeomorphism [38]. We note that a recent preprint [87] constructs area preserving diffeomorphisms on any surface of class $C^{1+\beta}$ (with β small) which satisfy both (\mathbf{CLT}) and (\mathbf{LD}) . It seems likely that similar constructions could be made in higher dimensions, however, the method of [87] requires low regularity to have degenerate saddles where a typical orbit does not spent too much time, and

so the methods do not work in higher smoothness such as C^2 . We also note that [21] shows that for any aperiodic dynamical system there exists some measurable observable satisfying the CLT⁷ (see [72, 73, 75, 92] for related results). In contrast Problem 5.8 asks to construct a system where the CLT holds for most smooth functions.

Problem 5.9. Let M be a compact manifold of dimension at least three. Does there exist a diffeomorphism of M preserving a smooth measure which is K but not Bernoulli?

We note that in case of dimension two, the answer is negative due to Pesin theory [5]. At present there are no example of K but not Bernoulli maps in dimension three. We refer the reader to [59] for more discussion on this problem.

The next problem is motivated by Theorem 1.4.

Problem 5.10. For which α does there exist a smooth system satisfying the CLT with normalization which is regularly varying of index α ?

We mention that several authors [6, 17, 28, 40] obtained the Central Limit Theorem for circle rotations where normalization is a slowly varying function. However, firstly, the functions considered in those papers are only piecewise smooth and, secondly, there either requires an additional randomness or remove zero density subset of times. Similar results in the context of substitutions are obtained in [14, 83].

Part II. Central Limit Theorem

6. A CRITERION FOR CLT

In order to prove our results, we use the strategy of [11] replacing Feller Lindenber CLT for iid random variables by a CLT for exponentially mixing systems due to [9]. More precisely we need the following result.

Proposition 6.1. Let \mathbf{m}_T be a signed measure on \mathbb{R}^d and let $\mathcal{S}_T := \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} A_t(G_t y) d\mathbf{m}_T(t)$. Suppose that for $\|A_t\|_{C^1(Y)}$ is uniformly bounded, $\nu(A_t) \equiv 0$ and

(a) $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \|\mathbf{m}_T\| = \infty$ where $\|\mathbf{m}\|$ is the total variation norm:⁸

$$\|\mathbf{m}\| = \max_{\mathbb{R}^d = \Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2} \{\mathbf{m}(\Omega_1) - \mathbf{m}(\Omega_2)\};$$

(b) For each $r \in \mathbb{N}$, $r \geq 3$ for each $K > 0$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int \mathbf{m}_T^{r-1}(B(t, K \ln \|\mathbf{m}_T\|)) d\mathbf{m}_T(t) = 0;$$

(c) There exists σ^2 so that $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} V_T = \sigma^2$, where

$$V_T := \int \mathcal{S}_T^2(y) d\nu(y) = \iiint A_{t_1}(G_{t_1} y) A_{t_2}(G_{t_2} y) d\mathbf{m}_T(t_1) \mathbf{m}_T(t_2) d\nu(y).$$

Then \mathcal{S}_T converges as $T \rightarrow \infty$ to normal distribution with zero mean and variance σ^2 .

⁷One can also ask which limit distributions can appear in the limit theorems in the context of measurable dynamics and which normalizations are possible. These issues are discussed in [52, 91].

⁸We remark that in all our applications \mathbf{m} is a non-negative measure, so $\|\mathbf{m}\| = \mathbf{m}(\mathbb{R}^d)$.

This proposition is proven in [9] in case A_t does not depend on t , however the proof does not use this assumption.

7. THE CLT FOR SKEW PRODUCTS

7.1. Reduction to quenched CLT. In this section we will prove Theorem 3.2. Consider first the case where

$$(7.1) \quad \int H(x, y) d\nu(y) = 0$$

for each $x \in X$. Given $x \in X$, we consider the measure

$$(7.2) \quad \mathbf{m}_N(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \delta_{\tau_n(x)}, \quad A_{t,x}(y) = \frac{1}{\mathbf{m}_N(x)(\{t\})} \sum_{n \leq N: \tau_n(x)=t} H(f^n x, y).$$

Lemma 7.1. Under the assumptions of Theorems 3.2, there exists σ^2 (independent of x !) and subsets $X_N \subset X$ such that $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \mu(X_N) = 1$ and for any sequence $x_N \in X_N$ the measures $\{\mathbf{m}_N(x_N)\}$ satisfy the conditions of Proposition 6.1.

The lemma will be proven later. Now we shall show how to obtain the CLT from the lemma.

Proof of Theorem 3.2. Split

$$(7.3) \quad H(x, y) = \tilde{H}(x, y) + \bar{H}(x) \quad \text{where} \quad \bar{H}(x) = \int H(x, y) d\nu(y).$$

Note that

$$(7.4) \quad \int \tilde{H}(x, y) d\nu(y) = 0.$$

Hence by Lemma 7.1, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \tilde{H}(F^n(x, y))$ is asymptotically normal and moreover its distribution is asymptotically independent of x . On the other hand by the CLT for f ,

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \bar{H}(\pi_x F^n(x, y)) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \bar{H}(f^n(x))$$

is also asymptotically normal and its distribution depends only on x but not on y .

It follows that

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \tilde{H}(F^n(x, y)) \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \bar{H}(f^n(x))$$

are asymptotically independent. Since the sum of two independent normal random variables is normal, the result follows. \square

7.2. Proof of the quenched CLT (Lemma 7.1). To prove Lemma 7.1, we need to check properties (a)–(c) of Proposition 6.1. *Property (a)* is clear since $\|\mathbf{m}_N(x)\| = \sqrt{N}$. Other properties are less obvious and will be checked in separate sections below.

7.2.1. **Property (b).** Let

$$(7.5) \quad X_{K,N} = \{x : \text{Card}\{n : |n| < N \text{ and } \|\tau_n(x)\| \leq K \ln N\} \geq N^{1/4-\epsilon}\}.$$

Lemma 7.2. Suppose that for some $\epsilon > 0$ and for each K , $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} N\mu(X_{K,N}) = 0$. Then there are sets \hat{X}_N such that for all $x_N \in \hat{X}_N$ the measures $\mathbf{m}_N(x_N)$ satisfy property (b) and $\mu(\hat{X}_N) \rightarrow 1$.

Proof. Given K let $\hat{X}_N(K) = \{x : f^n x \notin X_{K,N} \text{ for } n < N\}$. By the assumption of the lemma, there exists $K_N \rightarrow \infty$ such that $\mu(\hat{X}_N) \rightarrow 1$, where $\hat{X}_N := \hat{X}_N(K_N)$. Now we have for every $x \in \hat{X}_N$:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \mathbf{m}_N^{r-1}(x)(B(t, K \ln N)) d\mathbf{m}_N(x)(t) = \\ & \frac{1}{N^{r/2}} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \text{Card}^{r-1}\{j < N : \|\tau_j(x) - \tau_n(x)\| \leq K_N \ln N\} \leq \\ & \frac{1}{N^{r/2}} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \text{Card}^{r-1}\{j < N : \|\tau_{j-n}(f^n x)\| \leq K_N \ln N\} \leq N^{(1/4-\epsilon)(r-1)-\frac{r}{2}+1} \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

Here, in the last line we used that $x \in \hat{X}_N$ and that $r \geq 3$. \square

To finish the proof of property (b) it remains to show that if τ satisfies (3.2), then for every fixed K , and for $\epsilon = 0.02$, $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} N\mu(X_{K,N}) = 0$. First observe that for large N

$$X_{K,N} \subset \{x : \mathcal{L}(x, N) \geq N^{0.22}\},$$

where

$$\mathcal{L}(x, N) = \text{Card}\{n : N^{0.21} < |n| < N, \|\tau_n(x)\| \leq K \ln N\}.$$

Next, observe that if τ satisfies (3.2), then for every n with $|n| \geq N^{0.21}$, we have

$$\mu(\|\tau_n\| < K \ln N) < Cn^{-5}.$$

We conclude by the Markov inequality that

$$\mu(X_{K,N}) \leq N^{-0.22} \mu(\mathcal{L}(x, N)) = N^{-0.22} \sum_{n: N^{0.21} < |n| < N} \mu(\|\tau_n\| < K \ln N) < CN^{-1.06}.$$

Property (b) follows.

7.2.2. **Property (c).** We need to select σ^2 so that (c) holds. Note that

$$V_N(x) = \frac{1}{N} \int S_N^2(x, y) d\nu(y) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n_1, n_2=1}^N \sigma_{n_1, n_2}(x)$$

where

$$\sigma_{n_1, n_2}(x) = \int H(f^{n_1} x, G_{\tau_{n_1}(x)} y) H(f^{n_2} x, G_{\tau_{n_2}(x)} y) d\nu(y).$$

Thus

$$\mu(V_N(x)) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n_1, n_2=1}^N \mu(\sigma_{n_1, n_2}) = \sum_{k=-N}^N \frac{N-|k|}{N} \int H(x, y) H(f^k x, G_{\tau_k(x)} y) d\mu(x) d\nu(y).$$

Note that due to (7.1) and exponential mixing of G_t ,

$$(7.6) \quad |\sigma_{0,k}(x)| \leq C \|H\|_{C^1}^2 e^{-c|\tau_k(x)|}.$$

If τ satisfies (3.2), then the above implies that for some ⁹ $\beta > 2$

$$(7.7) \quad \int |\sigma_{n, n+k}(x)| d\mu(x) = \mathcal{O}(k^{-\beta}).$$

In particular, (7.7) implies that the following limit exists

$$(7.8) \quad \sigma^2 := \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \mu(V_N(x)) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \int \sigma_{0,k}(x) d\mu(x).$$

To prove property (c) with σ^2 given by (7.8), we note that for each ε there is L such that

$$V_N(x) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \sum_{k=-L}^L \sigma_{n, n+k}(x) + \mathcal{E}_L(x)$$

where the error term satisfies $\|\mathcal{E}_L\|_{L^1} \leq \varepsilon$. So it is enough to prove that for each fixed L

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \sum_{k=-L}^L \sigma_{n, n+k}(x) = \sum_{k=-L}^L \int \sigma_{0,k}(x) d\mu(x).$$

Since $\sigma_{n, n+k}(x) = \sigma_{0,k}(f^n x)$, the result follows from the ergodic theorem.

8. HOROCYCLE BASE

8.1. Reduction to a mixing local limit theorem.

Proof of Theorem 3.6. As in Section 7 it suffices to give a proof under the assumption (7.1). Indeed we can split arbitrary H as $H(x, y) = \bar{H}(x) + \tilde{H}(x, y)$ where \tilde{H} satisfies (7.1) and use the fact that due to [45] $\bar{H}_T(x) = O(T^\alpha)$ for some $\alpha < 1$.

Analogously to (7.2), we define

$$\mathbf{m}_T(x) = \frac{(\ln T)^{1/4}}{T} \int_0^T \delta_{\tau_t(x)} dt, \quad A_{t,x}(y) = \frac{1}{\mathbf{m}_T(x)(\{t\})} \int_{s \leq T: \tau_s(x)=t} H(h_s x, y) ds.$$

As before we check properties (a)–(c) of Proposition 6.1. Property (a) is immediate as $\|\mathbf{m}_T\| = (\ln T)^{1/4}$.

To prove (b) and (c) we need some preliminary information. Let us use the notation $x = (q, v) \in X$ and say that q is the configurational component of x .

⁹ The proof below requires only that $\beta > 1$. The condition $\beta > 2$ will only be used in Section 9 to characterize the systems with zero asymptotic variance.

Let $q_0 \in Q$ and arbitrary reference point and for each $q \in Q$ let Γ_q be a shortest geodesic from q_0 to q . Define $\beta(q) = \int_{\Gamma_q} \lambda$ and let

$$\xi_T(x) = \tau_T(x) - \beta(h_T x) + \beta(x).$$

(3.6) shows that $\xi_T(x)$ is an integral of λ over a curve starting and ending at q_0 , so by (3.4) it is an integer.

We need the following extension of [39, Theorem 5.1]. Let $\mathfrak{g}_T(x)$ be the configurational component of the geodesic of length $\ln T$ starting at q with speed $-v$. Denote $s_T(x) = \left(\int_{\mathfrak{g}_T(x)} \lambda \right) + \beta(x) - \beta(\bar{x})$, where $\bar{x} = \mathbf{G}_{-\ln T} x$ and \mathbf{G}_t denotes the geodesic flow.

We say that a function is piecewise continuous if the set of discontinuities is contained in a finite union of proper compact submanifolds (with boundary).

Proposition 8.1. There is a zero mean Gaussian density \mathfrak{p} , so that the following are true for all $x \in X$.

(a) For each $z \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\frac{1}{T} \text{mes} \left(t \leq T : \frac{\xi_t - s_T(x)}{\sqrt{\ln T}} \leq z \right) = \int_{-\infty}^z \mathfrak{p}(s) ds + o(1).$$

(b) For any set $A \subset X$ whose boundary is a finite union of proper compact submanifolds (with boundary), we have

$$(8.1) \quad \frac{\sqrt{\ln T}}{T} \int_0^T \mathbf{1}_{\xi_t(x)=k} \mathbf{1}_{h_t(x) \in A} dt = \mu(A) \mathfrak{p} \left(\frac{k - s_T(x)}{\sqrt{\ln T}} \right) + o(1),$$

where the convergence is uniform when $\frac{k - s_T(x)}{\sqrt{\ln T}}$ varies over a compact set.

(c) For any $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ and for any set A as in part (b),

$$\text{mes}(\{t \leq T : \xi_t(x) = k, x \in A\}) \leq \frac{CT}{\sqrt{\ln T}} \mu(A).$$

The proof of the proposition will be given in §8.2.

Now we are ready to finish the proof of Theorem 3.6. Property (b) of Proposition 6.1 now reduces to showing that for each K and each $r \geq 3$

$$\int \mathfrak{m}_T^{r-1}(B(t, K \ln \ln T)) d\mathfrak{m}_T(t) \rightarrow 0.$$

Observe that by Proposition 8.1(a), for each unit segment $I \subset \mathbb{R}$, we have $\mathfrak{m}_T(I) \leq C/\ln^{1/4} T$ and hence $\mathfrak{m}_T(B(t, K \ln \ln T)) \leq \frac{C(K) \ln \ln T}{\ln^{1/4} T}$. Thus

$$\int \mathfrak{m}_T(B(t, K \ln \ln T)) d\mathfrak{m}_T(t) \leq \frac{C^{r-1}(K) (\ln \ln T)^{r-1}}{\ln^{(r-1)/4} T} \|\mathfrak{m}_T\|_\infty \leq \frac{C^{r-1}(K) (\ln \ln T)^{r-1}}{\ln^{\frac{r-2}{4}} T} \rightarrow 0$$

since $r > 2$.

To establish property (c) we need to compute $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{\ln T} \zeta(H_T^2)}{T^2}$. We have

$$\zeta(H_T^2) = \sum_{k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}} \int \mathcal{I}_{k_1, k_2}(x) d\mu(x)$$

where

$$\mathcal{I}_{k_1, k_2}(x) = \int_0^T \int_0^T 1_{\xi_{t_1}=k_1} 1_{\xi_{t_2}=k_2} \rho(h_{t_1}x, h_{t_2}x, k_2 - k_1 + \beta(q_{t_2}) - \beta(q_{t_1})) dt_1 dt_2,$$

q_t is the configurational component of $h_t(x)$ and

$$\rho(x', x'', s) = \int H(x', y) H(x'', G_s y) d\nu(y).$$

Fix a large R and partition the sum into three three parts. Let I be the terms where

$$(8.2) \quad |k_2 - k_1| \leq R, \quad |k_1 - s_T(x)| \leq R\sqrt{\ln T};$$

II be the terms where $|k_2 - k_1| > R$; and III be the terms where

$$|k_2 - k_1| \leq R \quad \text{but} \quad |k_1 - s_T(x)| > R\sqrt{\ln T}.$$

By our assumption, ρ is exponentially small in t , uniformly in x', x'' . Hence using the estimate

$$\text{mes}(t_2 \leq T : \xi_{t_2}(x) = k_2) \leq \frac{CT}{\sqrt{\ln T}}$$

valid by Proposition 8.1(c) and summing over k_2 we obtain

$$|II| \leq \frac{C'T}{\sqrt{\ln T}} \sum_{k_1} \text{mes}(t_1 \leq T : \xi_{t_1}(x) = k_1) e^{-cR} \leq \frac{C''T^2}{\sqrt{\ln T}} e^{-cR},$$

$$\begin{aligned} |III| &\leq \frac{C'RT}{\sqrt{\ln T}} \sum_{|k_1 - s_T(x)| > R\sqrt{\ln T}} \text{mes}(t_1 \leq T : \xi_{t_1}(x) = k_1) \\ &= \frac{C'RT}{\sqrt{\ln T}} \text{mes}\left(t_1 \leq T : |\xi_{t_1}(x) - s_T(x)| > R\sqrt{\ln T}\right). \end{aligned}$$

Hence given δ we can take R so large that both II and III are smaller than $\frac{\delta T^2}{\sqrt{\ln T}}$ (for III we use Proposition 8.1(a)).

Thus the main contribution comes from I . To analyze the main term choose a small ε and divide X into sets as in part (b) with diameter $< \varepsilon$. Let $x_l = (q_l, v_l)$ be the center of \mathcal{C}_l . Next we write $\mathcal{I}_{k_1, k_2} = \sum_{l_1, l_2} \mathcal{I}_{k_1, k_2, l_1, l_2}$ where

$$\mathcal{I}_{k_1, k_2, l_1, l_2} = \int_0^T \int_0^T 1_{\xi_{t_1}(x)=k_1} 1_{\mathcal{C}_{l_1}}(h_{t_1}x) 1_{\xi_{t_2}(x)=k_2} 1_{\mathcal{C}_{l_2}}(h_{t_2}x) \rho(k_2 - k_1 + \beta(q_{t_2}) - \beta(q_{t_1})) dt_1 dt_2.$$

Using uniform continuity of ρ , we obtain

$$(8.3) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathcal{I}_{k_1, k_2, l_1, l_2} &= \delta_{k_1, k_2, l_1, l_2} + \text{mes}(\{t_1 : \xi_{t_1}(x) = k_1, \mathcal{C}_{l_1} \ni h_{t_1}x\}) \cdot \\ &\cdot \text{mes}(\{t_2 : \xi_{t_2}(x) = k_2, \mathcal{C}_{l_2} \ni h_{t_2}x\}) \cdot \rho(x_{l_1}, x_{l_2}, k_2 - k_1 + \beta(q_{l_2}) - \beta(q_{l_1})) \end{aligned}$$

where the error term $\delta_{k_1, k_2, l_1, l_2}$ is smaller than $\frac{T^2}{R^2 \ln T} \varepsilon^6$ (here, the factor ε^6 appears because by Proposition 8.1(b))

$$\text{mes}(t_j : \xi_{t_j}(x) = k_j, h_{t_j}(x) \in \mathcal{C}_{l_j}) \leq C \frac{T}{\sqrt{\ln T}} \mu(\mathcal{C}_{l_j}) \leq \bar{C} \frac{T}{\sqrt{\ln T}} \varepsilon^3.$$

Applying Proposition 8.1(c) to the main term in (8.3) we get that

$$\frac{\ln T}{T^2} \mathcal{I}_{k_1, k_2, l_1, l_2} \approx \mu(\mathcal{C}_{l_1}) \mu(\mathcal{C}_{l_2}) \rho(k_2 - k_1 + \beta(q_{l_2}) - \beta(q_{l_1})) \mathbf{p}\left(\frac{k_1 - s_T(x)}{\sqrt{\ln T}}\right) \mathbf{p}\left(\frac{k_2 - s_T(x)}{\sqrt{\ln T}}\right).$$

Performing the sum of l_1 and l_2 we obtain $\frac{\ln T}{T^2} \mathcal{I}_{k_1, k_2} =$

$$\iint \rho(x', x'', k_2 - k_1 + \beta(q'') - \beta(q')) d\mu(x') d\mu(x'') \mathbf{p}\left(\frac{k_1 - s_T(x)}{\sqrt{\ln T}}\right) \mathbf{p}\left(\frac{k_2 - s_T(x)}{\sqrt{\ln T}}\right) + o_{\delta \rightarrow 0}(1)$$

where $x' = (q', v')$, $x'' = (q'', v'')$. Performing the sum over k_1, k_2 as in (8.2) we obtain

$$\frac{\sqrt{\ln T} \zeta(H_T^2)}{T^2} = \left(\int_{-R}^R \mathbf{p}^2(z) dz \right) \sum_{|k| \leq R} \iint \rho(x', x'', \beta(q'') - \beta(q') + k) d\mu(x') d\mu(x'') + o_{R \rightarrow \infty}(1).$$

Letting $R \rightarrow \infty$ and using that for Gaussian densities $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathbf{p}^2(z) dz = \frac{\mathbf{p}(0)}{\sqrt{2}}$ we get

$$(8.4) \quad \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{\ln T} \zeta(H_T^2)}{T^2} = \sigma^2 := \frac{\mathbf{p}(0)}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \iint \rho(x', x'', \beta(q'') - \beta(q') + k) d\mu(x') d\mu(x'').$$

This completes the proof of property (c) and establishes Theorem 3.6. \square

8.2. Mixing local limit theorem for geodesic flow.

Proof of Proposition 8.1. Part (a) is [39, Theorem 5.1] but we review the proof as it will be needed for parts (b) and (c). The key idea is to rewrite the temporal limit theorem for the horocycle flow as a central limit theorem for the geodesic flow. To be more precise, let $\mathfrak{h}(x, t)$ and $\mathfrak{g}(x, t)$ denote the configurational component of the horocycle $\mathcal{H}(x, t)$ and the geodesic of length t starting from x . Consider the quadrilateral $\Pi(x, t, T)$ formed by

$$\mathfrak{h}(x, t), -\mathfrak{g}(h_t(x), T), -\mathfrak{h}(\mathbf{G}_{-\ln T} x, t/T), \mathfrak{g}(x, T)$$

where $-$ indicates that the curve is run in the opposite direction. This curve $\Pi(x, t, T)$ is contractible as can be seen by shrinking t and T to zero. Therefore the Stokes Theorem gives

$$(8.5) \quad \xi_t(x) = \left(\int_0^{\ln T} \tau^*(\mathbf{G}_r h_u \bar{x}) dr \right) + \beta(h_u \bar{x}) - \beta(\bar{x})$$

where $\bar{x} = \mathbf{G}_{-\ln T} x$, $u = t/T$ and $\tau^*(q, v) = \lambda(v)$. Note that if t is uniformly distributed on $[0, T]$ then $u = t/T$ is uniformly distributed on $[0, 1]$. Since the curvature is constant, it follows that $h_u \bar{x}$ is uniformly distributed on $\mathcal{H}(\bar{x}, 1)$. Now part (a) follows from the central limit theorem for the geodesic flow \mathbf{G} .

To prove part (b), write

$$\hat{\tau}_S(y) = \int_0^S \tau^*(\mathbf{G}_r y) dr + \beta(y) - \beta(\mathbf{G}_S y).$$

Then by (8.5), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sqrt{\ln T}}{T} \int_0^T \mathbf{1}_{\xi_t(x)=k} \mathbf{1}_{h_t(x) \in A} dt &= \sqrt{\ln T} \int_0^1 \mathbf{1}_{\hat{\tau}_{\ln T}(h_u(\tilde{x}))=k} \mathbf{1}_{\mathbf{G}_{\ln T}(h_u(\tilde{x})) \in A} du \\ (8.6) \qquad \qquad \qquad &= \sqrt{\ln T} \int_0^1 \mathbf{1}_{\hat{\tau}_{\ln T}(\tilde{x})=k} \mathbf{1}_{\mathbf{G}_{\ln T}(\tilde{x}) \in A} dm_{\mathcal{H}(\tilde{x},1)}(\tilde{x}). \end{aligned}$$

where $m_{\mathcal{H}}$ is the arc-length parametrization of \mathcal{H} . Let us represent the geodesic flow \mathbf{G} as a suspension over a Poincaré section M such that $\mathcal{T} : M \rightarrow M$, the first return map to M is Markov ([12]) and let τ_0 be the first return time. Now we can apply [37, Theorem 3.1(B)] to conclude that (8.6) is asymptotic the RHS of (8.1). Although that theorem is formulated for measures absolutely continuous w.r.t μ but the proof is the same for the measure $m_{\mathcal{H}(\tilde{x},1)}$ as well. Note that all assumptions of that theorem are immediate except for the following: there is no proper subgroup of $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{R}$ that would support a function in the cohomology class of $(\int_0^{\tau_0} \tau^*(\mathbf{G}_r(\cdot)) du, \tau_0(\cdot))$ (with respect to the map \mathcal{T}). However, this statement follows from [35, Lemma A.3]. Thus we have established part (b).

Note that the approach of [37] also allows to lift the anticoncentration inequality from the map \mathcal{T} to the flow \mathbf{G} . Since \mathcal{T} is a subshift of finite type, the anticoncentration inequality holds (see [33, Lemma A.4]). Thus we obtain the anticoncentration inequality for \mathbf{G} , which is part (c) of the proposition. \square

9. VARIANCE

In order to complete the proofs of Theorems 1.4 and 1.5 we need to show that the variances for the examples from §3.4 are not identically zero. This will be done in §9.1 while in §9.2 we will discuss a characterization of vanishing variance for some of our systems.

9.1. Observables with non-zero asymptotic variance. Here we show that for the systems in Theorem 3.6 and Corollary 3.3, there exist observables with non-zero asymptotic variance.

One simple observation is that if the base system satisfies the classical CLT, then we can take an observable which depends only on X and, by Definition 1.1, the asymptotic variance $\sigma^2(\cdot)$ is typically non zero.

In the setting of Corollary 3.3, (7.8) shows that, for functions satisfying (7.1) the asymptotic variance is given by

$$(9.1) \qquad \sigma^2 = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \int \int H(x, y) H(f^k x, G_{\tau_k(x)} y) d\nu(y) d\mu(x).$$

By ergodicity of f , for each p the set of p periodic points has measure 0. Thus for each p and for almost every x_0 , there is some $\delta > 0$ such that $f^j B(x_0, \delta) \cap B(x_0, \delta) = \emptyset$ for

$0 < |j| \leq p$. Let us fix x_0 so that $\varkappa(x_0)$ is positive and finite, where \varkappa is the density of μ with respect to the volume. Let ϕ be a non negative function supported on the unit interval. Set $H(x, y) = \phi\left(\frac{d(x, x_0)}{\delta}\right) D(y)$ where D is a smooth observable on Y . Then the term in (9.1) corresponding to $k = 0$ equals to

$$\delta^a \varkappa(x_0) \int_{\mathbb{R}^a} \phi^2(d(\mathbf{x}, 0)) d\mathbf{x} [\nu(D)]^2 (1 + o_{\delta \rightarrow 0}(1))$$

where $a = \dim(X)$. The terms with $0 < |k| \leq p$ are equal to zero since for such k , the function $\phi\left(\frac{d(x, x_0)}{\delta}\right) \phi\left(\frac{d(f^k x, x_0)}{\delta}\right)$ is identically equal to 0. For $|k| > p$, we can integrate with respect to y and get that the k -th term in (9.1) is $O(\delta^a \theta^{|k|})$ with some $\theta < 1$ by the exponential mixing of G . Summing over k we see that the non-zero k 's contribute $O(\delta^a \theta^p)$. Therefore for p sufficiently large and δ sufficiently small, the RHS of (9.1) is positive.

A similar argument shows that the variance defined in (8.4) is not identically zero. Again we fix a small δ and let $H(x, y) = \phi\left(\frac{d(q, q_0)}{\delta}\right) D(y)$ where D is as above. Then for small δ if q', q'' are in the support of $\phi\left(\frac{d(\cdot, q_0)}{\delta}\right)$ then

$$\rho(x', x'', k + \beta(q') - \beta(q'')) \approx \phi\left(\frac{d(q', q_0)}{\delta}\right) \phi\left(\frac{d(q, q_0)}{\delta}\right) \int D(y) D(G_k y) d\nu(y).$$

It follows that

$$\sigma^2 \approx \delta^4 \frac{\mathbf{p}(0)}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \phi(d(\mathbf{x}, 0)) d\mathbf{x} \right)^2 \boldsymbol{\sigma}^2(D) \text{ where } \boldsymbol{\sigma}^2(D) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \int D(y) D(G_k y) d\nu(y).$$

It remains to observe that $\boldsymbol{\sigma}^2(D)$ is non-zero for typical D , (as follows, for example, from the discussion in §9.2).

9.2. Zero Variance and homology. Here we present more information about functions with vanishing asymptotic variance. We recall two useful results. We formulate the results for discrete time systems, but similar results hold for flows.

Proposition 9.1 (*L_2 -Gotshalk-Hedlund Theorem*). Let \mathcal{F} be an automorphism of a space \mathcal{M} preserving a measure \mathbf{m} . Let $\mathcal{A} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a zero mean observable such that

$$(9.2) \quad \left\| \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \mathcal{A} \circ \mathcal{F}^n \right\|_{L^2} \text{ is bounded. Then there exists an } L^2 \text{ observable } \mathcal{B} \text{ such that}$$

$$\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{B} \circ \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{B}.$$

The next result helps to verify the conditions of the above proposition. Let $\boldsymbol{\rho}_n = \int \mathcal{A}(\mathbf{x}) \mathcal{A}(\mathcal{F}^n \mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{m}(x)$.

Proposition 9.2. Suppose that

$$(9.3) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n |\boldsymbol{\rho}_n| < \infty.$$

Then $\left\| \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \mathcal{A} \circ \mathcal{F}^n \right\|_{L^2}$ is bounded iff

$$\Sigma^2(\mathcal{A}) := \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \rho_n = 0.$$

Proof. The result follows because

$$\left\| \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \mathcal{A} \circ \mathcal{F}^n \right\|_{L^2}^2 = \sum_{n=-N}^N (N - |n|) \rho_n = N \Sigma^2 - \sum_{n=-N}^N n \rho_n - \sum_{|n| \geq N} N \rho_n$$

and both sums in the last expression are less than $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |n \rho_n|$. \square

Now we describe application of Propositions 9.1 and 9.2.

(a) *Systems from Corollary 3.3.* Notice that (7.7) (and $\beta > 2$) implies that (9.3) holds for observables $H(x, y)$ satisfying (7.1). Splitting a general H as in (7.3) and applying Propositions 9.1 and 9.2 to \tilde{H} , we conclude that the asymptotic variance vanishes iff \tilde{H} is an L^2 coboundary, that is, iff H is a *relative coboundary* in the sense that H can be decomposed as $H(x, y) = I \circ F - I + \bar{H}$ where I, \bar{H} are in L^2 and \bar{H} does not depend on y .

(b) *Systems with Anosov base.* Assume that a base is an Anosov diffeo. Then Theorems 4.1 and 4.7 in [33] tell us that (9.3) holds if either the mean of τ is non-zero or if $d \geq 5$, so the asymptotic variance vanishes iff H is an L^2 coboundary. If we suppose that $\|\tau\|_{C^1}$ is small, and that the drift $\mu(\tau)$ is not on the boundary of the Weyl chamber, that is $\chi(\mu(\tau)) \neq 0$ for any root in the Lie algebra, then the system will be partially hyperbolic and, for generic τ , it will be accessible (cf. [15, 20]). Then the results of [95] will imply that H is a continuous coboundary. Therefore the integral of H with respect to any F invariant measure is zero, implying that the set of coboundaries is a subspace of infinite codimension.

Part III. Higher rank Kalikow systems

10. HOMOGENEOUS ABELIAN ACTIONS

Let H be a connected nilpotent or semi-simple Lie group, Γ be a co-compact lattice and $Y = H/\Gamma$. Let $\mathbb{A} = \mathbb{Z}^d$ or \mathbb{R}^d . If H is nilpotent, i.e. Y is a nilmanifold, then we consider the action G on Y by affine maps. If H is semisimple, and Γ is a co-compact irreducible lattice, then G acts on Y by left translations.

Let (G, \mathbb{A}, Y, ν) be an abelian action on Y as above. Let d_H denote the right-invariant metric on H and d_Y the induced metric on Y . For $\mathbf{t} \in \mathbb{A}$, the corresponding diffeomorphism $G_{\mathbf{t}}$ will be denoted by \mathbf{t} for simplicity. Moreover, $\mathbf{t}_* : TY \rightarrow TY$ denotes the differential of \mathbf{t} .

By classical Lyapunov theory, there are finitely many linear functionals $\chi_i : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and a splitting $TY := \bigoplus_{i=1}^m E^{\chi_i}$ which is invariant under \mathbb{A} , such that for any $\epsilon > 0$,

there exists a Riemannian metric $\|\cdot\|_{TY}$, such that for all $\mathbf{t} \in \mathbb{A}$, we have

$$(10.1) \quad e^{X_i(\mathbf{t}) - \epsilon \|\mathbf{t}\|} \|v\|_{TY} \leq \|\mathbf{t}_*(v)\|_{TY} \leq e^{X_i(\mathbf{t}) + \epsilon \|\mathbf{t}\|} \|v\|_{TY}, \text{ for every } v \in E_{\chi_i}.$$

If $\mathbb{A} = \mathbb{Z}^d$, we extend the functionals $\{\chi_i\}$ to \mathbb{R}^d . It follows that there exist transverse, G -invariant foliations $W^i = W_{\chi_i}$ such that for every $y \in M$, $W^i(y) \subset Y$ is a smooth immersed submanifold and

$$(10.2) \quad TY := \bigoplus_i TW^i.$$

The map $y \mapsto W^i(y)$ is smooth. In the algebraic case that we are considering the spaces E_{χ_i} and W^i are also algebraic: let \mathfrak{h} be the Lie algebra of H , then the tangent space TM at $e\Gamma$ is identified with \mathfrak{h} , and there exist subalgebras \mathfrak{h}_i of \mathfrak{h} such that $\mathfrak{h} = \bigoplus_i \mathfrak{h}_i$,

and $\mathfrak{h}_i = E_{\chi_i}$ under the identification. Accordingly, there exist subgroups $H_i = \exp(\mathfrak{h}_i)$ such that $W^i(y) = H_i(y)$ for any $y \in Y$. If G is an \mathbb{R}^k action on homogeneous spaces of noncompact type, the derivative action on TY induced by G is identified with the adjoint action. The connected components of \mathbb{R}^d where all Lyapunov functions keep the same sign are called *Weyl chambers*. The Lie identity implies that in each Weyl chamber C the subspaces

$$\mathfrak{h}_C^+ = \sum_{\lambda_i > 0 \text{ on } C} \mathfrak{h}_i, \quad \mathfrak{h}_C^- = \sum_{\lambda_i \leq 0 \text{ on } C} \mathfrak{h}_i$$

are subalgebras, hence integrable. We denote the corresponding foliations by \mathbb{W}_C^+ and \mathbb{W}_C^- respectively.

If there exists a nonzero Lyapunov functional, then we call G a (partially) hyperbolic action, and if the foliation W^c corresponding to zero Lyapunov functionals coincides with the orbit foliation, then we call G *Anosov action*. In particular, for actions G as in **a1** the center foliation W^c is trivial.

For partially hyperbolic actions as in **a2**, the assumption that G is identity on the center space means that the center foliation is generated by an action of the group H^c which commutes with G :

$$(10.3) \quad \text{If } \bar{y} \in W^c(y), \bar{y} = g_c \cdot y, g_c \in H^c \text{ then } G_t(\bar{y}) = g_c \cdot G_t(y).$$

Both Cartan actions (Example 4.2) and Weyl Chamber flows (Example 4.3) are Anosov actions.

We introduce a system of local coordinates on Y using the exponential map from $TY = \bigoplus_{i=1}^m E_{\chi_i}$ to Y . Thus we can rewrite the vector $z \in T_y Y$ as (z_1, \dots, z_m) , where $z_i \in E_{\chi_i}$. There exists a constant ζ_0 such that for any $y \in Y$, the exponential map $\exp : B(\mathbf{0}, \zeta_0) \subset T_y Y \rightarrow Y$ is one to one. For $\delta_i \leq \zeta_0$, $i \leq m$, let

$$(10.4) \quad C(\{\delta_i\}, y) := \{\exp(z) : z = (z_1, \dots, z_m) \in B(\mathbf{0}, \zeta_0) \subset T_y M, |z_i| \leq \delta_i/2\}$$

denote the parallelogram centered at y with side lengths $\{\delta_i\}$.

Recall that a smooth action G on (Y, ν) is *exponentially mixing for sufficiently smooth functions* if there exists $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $f, g \in C^k(Y)$, $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{A}$

$$|\langle f, g \circ G_{\mathbf{v}} \rangle - \nu(f)\nu(g)| \leq Ce^{-\eta\|\mathbf{v}\|}\|f\|_k\|g\|_k.$$

By [62, 63], any action G as in **a1** or **a2** is exponentially mixing for sufficiently smooth functions.

Moreover, we say that g is *exponentially mixing on balls* if there exist $C, \eta', \eta > 0$ such that for every $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{A}$, every $B(y, r), B(y', r') \subset Y$ with $y, y' \in Y$ and $r, r' \in (e^{-\eta'\|\mathbf{v}\|}, 1)$ the following holds:

$$(10.5) \quad |\nu(B(y, r) \cap G_{\mathbf{v}}B(y', r')) - \nu(B(y, r))\nu(B(y', r'))| \leq Ce^{-\eta\|\mathbf{v}\|}.$$

A standard approximation argument (see eg. [47]) shows that exponential mixing for sufficiently smooth functions implies that G is exponentially mixing on balls. So we have:

Lemma 10.1. Any action G as in **a1.** or **a2.** is exponentially mixing on balls.

11. RELATIVE ATOMS OF THE PAST PARTITION

Recall that $F : (\Sigma_A \times Y, \mu \times \nu) \rightarrow (\Sigma_A \times Y, \mu \times \nu)$ is given by $F(\omega, y) = (\sigma\omega, G_{\tau(\omega)}y)$. Let \mathcal{P}_ϵ be a partition of Σ_A given by cylinders on coordinates $[-\epsilon^{-\frac{1}{\beta}}, 0]$, where β is the Hölder exponent of ϕ . Let \mathcal{Q}_ϵ be a partition of Y into sets with piecewise smooth boundaries and of diameter $\leq \epsilon$.

Let Ω denote the alphabet of the shift space $\Sigma_A = \Omega^{\mathbb{Z}}$. For $\omega^- = (\dots, \omega_{-1}, \omega_0) \in \Omega^{\mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}}$, let

$$\Sigma_A^+(\omega^-) = \{\omega^+ = (\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots) \in \Omega^{\mathbb{Z}^+} : (\dots, \omega_{-1}, \omega_0, \omega_1, \dots) \in \Sigma_A\}.$$

Note that $\Sigma_A^+(\omega^-)$ only depends on finitely many coordinates of ω^- . We will also use the notation $\omega = (\omega^-, \omega^+)$ and $\Sigma_A^+(\omega) = \Sigma_A^+(\omega^-)$. For $\omega = (\omega^-, \omega^+)$ and $S^+ \subset \Sigma_A^+(\omega)$, we write

$$\mu_\omega^+(S^+) = \mu(\{(\omega^-, \bar{\omega}^+) : \bar{\omega}^+ \in S^+\}).$$

With a slight abuse of notation, we also denote by μ_ω^+ a measure on Σ_A defined by $\mu_\omega^+(S) = \mu_\omega^+(\{\bar{\omega}^+ : (\omega^-, \bar{\omega}^+) \in S\})$. Notice that we have, for any measurable $S \subset \Sigma_A$,

$$\mu(S) = \int_{\Sigma_A} \mu_\omega^+(S) d\mu(\omega).$$

We can assume that τ only depends on the past. Indeed, if this is not the case, then τ is cohomologous to another Hölder function $\bar{\tau}$ depending only on the past: $\tau(\omega) = \bar{\tau}(\omega^-) + h(\omega) - h(\sigma\omega)$. If \bar{F} is the T, T^{-1} transformation constructed using $\bar{\tau}$ and $H(\omega, y) = (\omega, G_{h(\omega)}y)$, then $H \circ F = \bar{F} \circ H$. Since F and \bar{F} are conjugate, we can indeed assume that τ only depends on the past.

The main result of this section is:

Proposition 11.1. There exists $\epsilon_0 > 0$ and a full measure set $V \subset \Sigma_A \times Y$ such that for every $(\omega, y) \in V$, the atoms of

$$\bigvee_{i=0}^{\infty} F^i(\mathcal{P}_{\epsilon_0} \times \mathcal{Q}_{\epsilon_0})$$

are of the form $\{\omega^- \times \Sigma_A^+(\omega^-)\} \times \{y\}$, i.e. the past of ω and the Y -coordinate are fixed.

Before we prove the above proposition, we need some lemmas. For a non-zero χ_i , let $\mathcal{C}_i \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a cone

$$\mathcal{C}_i = \{\mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{R}^d : \chi_i(\mathbf{a}) \geq c' \|\mathbf{a}\|\}, \quad \text{where } c' = \min_{i:\chi_i \neq 0} \|\chi_i\|/2.$$

We start with the following lemma:

Lemma 11.2. Let (G, Y, ν) be as in a1. or a2. Choose cones $\hat{\mathcal{C}}_i$ properly contained in \mathcal{C}_i . Let $\{\mathbf{a}_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathbb{A}$, be a sequence such that $\mathbf{a}_1 = 0$ and

- A. $\sup_j \|\mathbf{a}_{j+1} - \mathbf{a}_j\| < +\infty$;
- B. for every i we have $\sup_{j:\mathbf{a}_j \in \hat{\mathcal{C}}_i} \|\mathbf{a}_j\| = \infty$.

Then there exists $\eta = \eta(G, \sup_j \|\mathbf{a}_{j+1} - \mathbf{a}_j\|) > 0$ such that for any $y, y' \in Y$ with $y' \notin W^c(y)$, there exists $j \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $d_Y(\mathbf{a}_j y, \mathbf{a}_j y') \geq \eta/4$.

In order to prove the above lemma, we need the following:

Lemma 11.3. Let $H^c < H$ be the subgroup of H such that $W^c(y) = H^c y$ for any $y \in Y$. Then $\exists \bar{\eta} > 0$ such that for any $y, y' \in H$ with $y' \notin H^c(y)$ and any $\{\mathbf{a}_j\}$ satisfying A., B., there exists j_0 such that

$$d_H(\mathbf{a}_{j_0} y, \mathbf{a}_{j_0} y') > \bar{\eta}.$$

Proof. Fix $y, y' \in H$. WLOG, assume $d_H(y, y') < \zeta_0$. We can write $y = \exp(Z)y'$, where $Z \in \mathfrak{h}$, and $Z = \bigoplus_i Z_i$ with $Z_i \in \mathfrak{h}_i$. Since $y' \notin H^c(y)$, there exists i such that $\chi_i \neq 0$ and $Z_i \neq 0$. Accordingly there is a Weyl chamber \mathcal{C} such that splitting $Z = Z^+ + Z^-$ with $Z^\pm \in \mathfrak{h}_{\mathcal{C}}^\pm$ we have $Z^+ \neq 0$. Let $y'' = \mathbb{W}_{\mathcal{C}}^-(y) \cap \mathbb{W}_{\mathcal{C}}^+(y')$. Then $y'' \neq y'$ since $Z \notin \mathfrak{h}_{\mathcal{C}}^-$.

Let $\hat{\mathcal{C}}$ be a cone which is strictly contained inside \mathcal{C} . Note that by the definition of y'' , there exists a global constant $K > 0$ such that for each $\alpha_j \in \mathcal{C}$ we have $d_H(\alpha_j y, \alpha_j y'') \leq K\zeta_0$. By triangle inequality, $d_H(\alpha_j y, \alpha_j y') \geq d_H(\alpha_j y', \alpha_j y'') - d_H(\alpha_j y, \alpha_j y'')$. It is enough to notice that due to the fact that the vectors in $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathcal{C}}^+$ are expanded by $\hat{\mathcal{C}}$ at a uniform rate and $\sup_{j:\mathbf{a}_j \in \hat{\mathcal{C}}} \|\mathbf{a}_j\| = \infty$, there exists j such that $d_H(\mathbf{a}_j y', \mathbf{a}_j y'') \geq K\zeta_0 + \bar{\eta}$, for

some $\bar{\eta} > 0$. □

With Lemma 11.3, we can prove Lemma 11.2:

Proof of Lemma 11.2. Since $\Gamma \subset H$ is co-compact, it follows that there exists $c > 0$ such that

$$(11.1) \quad \inf_{y \in H} \inf_{\gamma \neq e} d_H(y, y\gamma) > c > 0.$$

Let $C_1 := \sup_j \|\mathbf{a}_{j+1} - \mathbf{a}_j\| < \infty$ and let $C = C(\alpha) > 0$ be such that

$$(11.2) \quad \sup_{0 < d_H(y, y') \leq 1} \sup_{\|\mathbf{b}\| < C_1} \frac{d_H(\mathbf{b}y, \mathbf{b}y')}{d_M(y, y')} \leq C,$$

Let $0 < \eta < \bar{\eta}$ be such that $c \geq (C + 1/4)\eta$ (recall that $\bar{\eta}$ is the constant from Lemma 11.3). Let $y, y' \in Y$, with $y' \notin W^c(y)$, with $d_N(y, y') \leq \eta/4$. By taking appropriate lifts of y and y' to H , we can assume that $d_H(y, y') \leq \eta/4$. Notice that by Lemma 11.3, there exists $j_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $d_H(\mathbf{a}_{j_0}y, \mathbf{a}_{j_0}y') > \eta/4$. Let us take the smallest j_0 with this property. Then, $d_H(\mathbf{a}_{j_0-1}y, \mathbf{a}_{j_0-1}y') \leq \eta/4$. Therefore by the bound in (11.2)

$$d_H(\mathbf{a}_{j_0}y, \mathbf{a}_{j_0}y') = d_H\left((\mathbf{a}_{j_0} - \mathbf{a}_{j_0-1})(\mathbf{a}_{j_0-1}y), (\mathbf{a}_{j_0} - \mathbf{a}_{j_0-1})(\mathbf{a}_{j_0-1}y')\right) \leq C\eta.$$

Take $\gamma \in H$ such that $d_M(\mathbf{a}_{j_0}y, \mathbf{a}_{j_0}y'\gamma) = d_H(\mathbf{a}_{j_0}y, \mathbf{a}_{j_0}y'\gamma)$. By (11.1) we get

$$d_H(\mathbf{a}_{j_0}y, \mathbf{a}_{j_0}y'\gamma) \geq d_H(\mathbf{a}_{j_0}y', \mathbf{a}_{j_0}y'\gamma) - d_H(\mathbf{a}_{j_0}y, \mathbf{a}_{j_0}y') \geq c - C\eta \geq \eta/4.$$

This finishes the proof. \square

Recall that for $\tau : \Sigma_A \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^d$ (or \mathbb{R}^d) and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we denote $\tau_n(\omega) := \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \tau(\sigma^j\omega)$, and

$\tau_{-n}(\omega) = -\tau_n(\sigma^{-n}\omega)$. The next result, proven in §18.2, helps to verify the conditions of Lemma 11.2(B).

Lemma 11.4. Let $\tau : \Sigma_A \rightarrow G$ be a Hölder function that is not cohomologous to a function taking values in a linear subspace of G of dimension $< d$. Then for any cone $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$, for μ a.e. $\omega \in \Sigma_A$

$$\sup_{v \in \{\tau_n(\omega)\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^\pm} \cap \mathcal{C}} \|v\| = \infty.$$

With all the above results, we can now prove Proposition 11.1.

Proof of Proposition 11.1. We will take ϵ_0 smaller than $\eta/4$. Notice that if G is as in **a1**, then W^c is trivial and therefore, for every $y \neq y' \in Y$, $y' \notin W^c(y)$. Let $\mathbf{a}_j := \tau_{-j}(\omega)$. Then by Lemma 11.4, there exists a full measure set of ω such that $\{\mathbf{a}_j\}$ belongs to every \mathcal{C}_i infinitely often and the norm of such \mathbf{a}_j 's is unbounded. Moreover, $\sup_j \|\mathbf{a}_{j+1} - \mathbf{a}_j\| < \sup |\tau|$. Therefore the assumptions of Lemma 11.2 are satisfied. In

particular it follows that if $y \neq y'$, then there exists j such that $G_{\mathbf{a}_j}(y)$ and $G_{\mathbf{a}_j}(y')$ are not in the same atom. This finishes the proof in case **a1**.

Let now G satisfy **a2**. Let $\mathfrak{k} \subset \mathfrak{h}$ be the maximal compact subalgebra. Take a small δ . By further decreasing ϵ_0 we can assume that the following holds: for every $\mathcal{W} \in \mathfrak{k} \setminus \{0\}$ with $\|\mathcal{W}\| \leq \delta$, there exists an atom $Q \in \mathcal{Q}_{\epsilon_0}$ satisfying

$$(11.3) \quad Q \text{ is not invariant under the automorphism } g_{\mathcal{W}} = \exp(\mathcal{W}).$$

Let us first prove that such ϵ_0 exists. If not, then for every $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $\mathcal{W}_\epsilon \in \mathfrak{k}$, such that $\|\mathcal{W}_\epsilon\|_{TN} \leq \delta$ and every atom of \mathcal{Q}_ϵ is invariant under $g_{\mathcal{W}_\epsilon}$. Then for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, every atom of \mathcal{Q}_ϵ is also invariant under $g_{n\mathcal{W}_\epsilon}$. Taking $n_\epsilon = \lceil \delta/\|\mathcal{W}_\epsilon\| \rceil + 1$,

$\tilde{W} = n_\epsilon \mathcal{W}_\epsilon$ we get that $\|\tilde{W}_\epsilon\| \in [\delta, 2\delta]$ such that every atom of \mathcal{Q}_ϵ is invariant under $g_{\tilde{W}_\epsilon}$.

By compactness (since atoms of \mathcal{Q}_ϵ shrink to points) and taking $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, it would follow that there exists $\mathcal{W}_0 \in \mathfrak{k}$ with $\|\mathcal{W}_0\|_{TY} \in [\delta, 2\delta]$ such that $g_{\mathcal{W}_0} = id$. If $\delta > 0$ is sufficiently small, this gives a contradiction and finishes the proof of (11.3).

By Corollary 2 in [54], the skew product is ergodic. Let Λ be the subset of points whose forward (and also backward) orbit is dense. Hence, $\zeta(\Lambda) = 1$.

Notice that if $(\omega, y) \in \Lambda$, and $(\omega, y), (\bar{\omega}, y')$ lie in the same atom of $\bigvee_{i=0}^{\infty} F^i(\mathcal{P} \times \mathcal{Q}_{\epsilon_0})$, then $\omega^- = \bar{\omega}^-$. Since τ depends only on the past, $\tau_{-j}(\omega) = \tau_{-j}(\bar{\omega})$ for $j \in \mathbb{N}$. We will show that $y' = y$.

Assume first that $y' \in W^c(y)$ and let $y' = g_c \cdot y$, $g_c = \exp(\mathcal{W})$, with $\mathcal{W} \neq 0$. If $\mathcal{W} \in \mathfrak{k}$, let $Q = Q_{\mathcal{W}}$ be such that (11.3) is satisfied and if $\mathcal{W} \notin \mathfrak{k}$, let Q be any atom \mathcal{Q} . Note that there exists $q \in Q$ and $\epsilon = \epsilon(g_c) > 0$ such that $B(\epsilon, q) \subset Q$ and $g_c \cdot B(\epsilon, q) \cap Q = \emptyset$. Indeed, if not then Q would be invariant under the translation by $g_c = \exp(\mathcal{W})$. If $\mathcal{W} \in \mathfrak{k}$ we get a contradiction with (11.3). If $\mathcal{W} \notin \mathfrak{k}$ then the set $\{g_c^n : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ is not compact in H and by Moore ergodicity theorem [80], the automorphism g_c is ergodic, a contradiction. This contradiction shows that such q and ϵ exist.

Since the F orbit of (ω, y) is dense, there exists n , such that $F^{-n}(\omega, y) \in \Sigma_A \times B(\epsilon, q) \subset \Sigma_A \times Q$. Let $u = \phi_{-n}(\omega)$. Then by (10.3), $G_u y' = g^c G_u y \notin Q$. So $F^{-n}(\omega, y)$ and $F^{-n}(\omega', y')$ are not in the same atom of $\mathcal{P} \times \mathcal{Q}$.

If $y' \notin W^c(y)$ then we again use Lemma 11.4 to finish the proof. \square

Remark 11.5. We believe that ALL partially hyperbolic algebraic abelian actions satisfy the assertion of Proposition 11.1. However, the proof is more complicated if there is a polynomial growth in the center. We plan to deal with the general situation in a forthcoming paper.

12. NON BERNOULICITY UNDER ZERO DRIFT. PROOF OF THEOREM 4.4

12.1. The main reduction. We introduce the notion of (ϵ, n) -closeness which is an averaged version of Bowen closeness. Let d denote the product metric on $\Sigma \times Y$. Two points $(\omega, y), (\omega', y') \in \Sigma_A \times Y$ are called (ϵ, n) -close if

$$\#\{i \in [1, n] : d(F^i(\omega, y), F^i(\omega', y')) < \epsilon\} \geq (1 - \epsilon)n.$$

We will now state two propositions that imply Theorem 4.4.

Proposition 12.1. If F is Bernoulli then for every $\epsilon, \delta > 0$ there exists n_0 such that for every $n \geq n_0$ there exists a measurable set $W \subset \Sigma_A \times Y$ with $\zeta(W) > 1 - \delta$ such that if $(\omega, y), (\bar{\omega}, \bar{y}) \in W$, there exists a map $\Phi_{(\omega^-, y)(\bar{\omega}^-, \bar{y})} : \Sigma_A^+(\omega) \rightarrow \Sigma_A^+(\bar{\omega})$ with $(\Phi_{\omega^-, \bar{\omega}^-})_*(\mu_\omega^+) = \mu_{\bar{\omega}}^+$ and a set $U_{\omega^-} \subset \Sigma_A^+(\omega)$ such that:

- (1) $\mu_\omega^+(U_{\omega^-}) > 1 - \delta$;
- (2) if $z \in U_{\omega^-}$ then $((\omega^-, z), y)$ and $((\bar{\omega}^-, \Phi_{(\omega^-, y)(\bar{\omega}^-, \bar{y})} z), \bar{y})$ are (ϵ, n) -close.

We will also need another result. For $\epsilon > 0$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\omega \in \Sigma_A, y' \in Y$, let

$$(12.1) \quad D(\omega, y', \epsilon, n) := \left\{ y \in Y : \exists \omega' \in \Sigma_A \text{ s.t. } (\omega, y) \text{ and } (\omega', y') \text{ are } (\epsilon, n)\text{-close} \right\}.$$

Proposition 12.2. There exists $\epsilon' > 0$, an increasing sequence $\{n_k\}$, a family of sets $\{\Omega_k\}$, $\Omega_k \subset \Sigma_A$, $\mu(\Omega_k) \rightarrow 1$, such that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{\substack{\omega \in \Omega_k \\ y' \in Y}} \nu(D(\omega, y', \epsilon', n_k)) = 0.$$

We will prove Proposition 12.1 in a §12.2 and Proposition 12.2 in §12.3. Now we show how these two propositions imply Theorem 4.4:

Proof of Theorem 4.4. We argue by contradiction. Fix $\epsilon = \epsilon'/100$, $\delta = \epsilon$, and let $n = n_k$ (for some sufficiently large k , specified below). Let $W \subset \Sigma_A \times Y$ be the set from Proposition 12.1. Let

$$W^y := \{\omega \in \Sigma_A : (\omega, y) \in W\} \quad \text{and} \quad W_\omega := \{y \in M : (\omega, y) \in W\}.$$

By Fubini's theorem, there exists $Z \subset \Sigma_A$, $\mu(Z) \geq 1 - 2\epsilon$ such that for every $\omega \in Z$, $\nu(W_\omega) > 1/2$. Let k be large enough (in terms of ϵ) such that $\mu(Z \cap \Omega_k) \geq 1 - 4\epsilon$. By Fubini's theorem, it follows that there exists $Z' \subset Z \cap \Omega_k$, $\mu(Z') > 1 - 4\epsilon$ such that for $\omega \in Z'$, $\mu_\omega^+(Z \cap \Omega_k) > 1 - 8\epsilon$. In particular, it follows that

$$\mu_\omega^+(\{\bar{\omega}^+ \in U_{\omega^-} : (\omega^-, \bar{\omega}^+) \in Z \cap \Omega_k\}) > 1 - 16\epsilon.$$

Let $\omega = (\omega^-, \omega^+) \in Z \cap \Omega_k \cap (\{\omega^-\} \times U_{\omega^-})$ and let $(\bar{\omega}, y') \in W$. Since $\omega \in Z$ it follows that $\nu(W_\omega) > 1/2$. Since $\omega \in \Omega_k$, it follows that for k large enough there exists

$$(12.2) \quad y \in W_\omega \setminus D(\omega, y', \epsilon', n_k).$$

Since $\omega^+ \in U_{\omega^-}$, by (2) we get that (ω^-, ω^+, y) and $(\bar{\omega}^-, \Phi_{\omega^-, \bar{\omega}^-}(\omega^+), y')$ are (ϵ, n_k) -close. This by the definition of $D(\omega, y', \epsilon', n_k)$ implies that $y \in D(\omega, y', \epsilon', n_k)$. This however contradicts (12.2). This contradiction finishes the proof. \square

12.2. Hamming–Bowen closeness. We start with introducing the notion of VWB (very weak Bernoulli) partitions in the setting of skew-product for which the assertion of Proposition 11.1 holds (see eg. [22] or [59]): Let \mathcal{R} be a partition of $\Sigma_A \times Y$. Two points $(\omega, y), (\omega', y') \in \Sigma_A \times Y$ are called $(\epsilon, n, \mathcal{R})$ -matchable if

$$\#\{i \in [1, n] : F^i(\omega, y) \text{ and } F^i(\omega', y') \text{ are in the same } \mathcal{R} \text{ atom}\} \geq (1 - \epsilon)n.$$

Definition 12.3. F is very weak Bernoulli with respect to \mathcal{R} if and only if for every $\epsilon' > 0$, there exists n' such that for every $n \geq n'$ there exists a measurable set $W' \subset \Sigma_A \times M$ with $\mu \times \nu(W') > 1 - \epsilon'$ such that if $(\omega, y), (\bar{\omega}, \bar{y}) \in W'$, there exists a map $\Phi_{(\omega^-, y)(\bar{\omega}^-, \bar{y})} : \Sigma_A^+(\omega) \rightarrow \Sigma_A^+(\bar{\omega})$ with $(\Phi_{\omega^-, \bar{\omega}^-})_*(\mu_\omega^+) = \mu_{\bar{\omega}}^+$ and a set $U'_{\omega^-} \subset \Sigma_A^+(\omega)$ such that:

- (1) $\mu_\omega^+(U'_{\omega^-}) > 1 - \epsilon'$;
- (2) if $z \in U'_{\omega^-}$ then $((\omega^-, z), y)$ and $((\bar{\omega}^-, \Phi_{(\omega^-, y)(\bar{\omega}^-, \bar{y})}z), \bar{y})$ are $(\epsilon', n, \mathcal{R})$ -matchable.

Proof of Proposition 12.1. Recall that by [81] if F is Bernoulli then it is VWB with respect to every non-trivial partition.

Let $(\mathcal{P} \times \mathcal{Q})_n$ be the sequence of partitions defined above, where the atoms have diameter that goes to 0 as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Let \bar{n} be such that the atoms of $(\mathcal{P} \times \mathcal{Q})_{\bar{n}}$ have diameter $\leq \epsilon$. This then implies that if two points (ω, y) and (ω', y') are (ϵ, n) matchable,

then they are (ϵ, n) -close. It is then enough to use VWB definition for $(\mathcal{P} \times Q)_{\bar{n}}$ with $\epsilon' = \min\{\delta, \epsilon\}$. This finishes the proof. \square

Remark 12.4. Now we explain why it is easier to work with closeness rather than matchability, in the case $G = \mathbb{R}^d$. Notice that if (ω, y) and (ω', y') are (ϵ, n) -close, and $\|u\| < \delta < \epsilon$, then (ω, y) and $(\omega', G_u y')$ are $(\epsilon + \delta, n)$ close.¹⁰ This is not necessarily true for matchability (if the orbit of y' is always close to the boundary of the partition). This property of closeness crucially simplifies our consideration as it allows us to obtain a crucial inclusion (15.4).

12.3. Proof of Proposition 12.2. Given Ω_k, n_k denote

$$a_k(\epsilon') := \sup_{\substack{\omega \in \Omega_k \\ y' \in Y}} \nu(D(\omega, y', \epsilon', n_k)).$$

Proposition 12.5. There exists $n_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ and a family of sets $\{\Omega_k\}$ (as above) such that if $\epsilon_k := \left(1 - \frac{1}{50k^2}\right) \epsilon_{k-1}$, $\epsilon_1 := \frac{1}{10n_1}$ and $n_{k+1} = (10k)^{100} \cdot n_k$, then we have

$$a_k(\epsilon_k) \rightarrow 0, \text{ as } k \rightarrow \infty.$$

We remark that the recursive relations in Proposition 12.5 imply that

$$(12.3) \quad \epsilon_k = \epsilon_1 \prod_{j=2}^k \left(1 - \frac{1}{50j^2}\right),$$

$$(12.4) \quad n_{k+1} = n_1 (10^k k!)^{100}.$$

Proposition 12.5 which is proven in Section 15 immediately implies Proposition 12.2:

Proof of Proposition 12.2. We define $\epsilon' := \inf_{k \geq 1} \epsilon_k = \prod_{j=2}^{\infty} \epsilon_1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{50j^2}\right)$. Then by the definition of $\{\epsilon_k\}$, $\epsilon' > 0$ and monotonicity, we have

$$0 \leq a_k(\epsilon') \leq a_k(\epsilon_k) \rightarrow 0,$$

as $k \rightarrow \infty$. This finishes the proof. \square

13. CONSEQUENCE OF EXPONENTIAL MIXING

We have the following quantitative estimates on independence of the sets $D(\omega, y', \epsilon', n_k)$ under the \mathbb{A} action G , $\mathbb{A} \in \{\mathbb{Z}^d, \mathbb{R}^d\}$. This is the only place in the proof where we use the exponential mixing of G .

Lemma 13.1. For $k \in \mathbb{N}$ let $\omega_1, \omega_2 \in \Sigma_A$ be such that

$$(13.1) \quad \sup_{r \leq n_{k-1}} \|\tau_r(\omega_i)\| \leq 2k^{20} n_{k-1}^{1/2}$$

¹⁰Notice that for any $i \in \mathbb{N}$ the points $F^i(\omega', y')$ and $F^i(\omega', G_u y')$ are δ close. Indeed, they have the same first coordinate and the second one is $G_{\tau_i(\omega)} y'$ vs $G_{u+\tau_i(\omega)} y'$ which are δ close since $\|u\| < \delta$.

for $i = 1, 2$. Then, for any $y_1, y_2 \in Y$, any $v \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, $\|v\| \geq k^{25} n_{k-1}^{1/2}$, and any $\epsilon > 0$.

$$\nu\left(G_v(D(\omega_1, y_1, \epsilon, n_{k-1})) \cap D(\omega_2, y_2, \epsilon, n_{k-1})\right) \leq C_{\#} \cdot \prod_{i=1,2} \nu\left(D(\omega_i, y_i, \epsilon + 2^{-n_{k-1}^{1/2}}, n_{k-1})\right).$$

Proof. Let $L := \max\{\sup_{\|v\|=1} \|G_v\|_{C^1}, 100\}$. Then if $d(y, y') \leq (2L)^{-2k^{20} n_{k-1}^{1/2}}$, then

$$d(G_v y, G_v y') \leq L^{2k^{20} n_{k-1}^{1/2}} \cdot (2L)^{-2k^{20} n_{k-1}^{1/2}} \leq 2^{-2k^{20} n_{k-1}^{1/2}} \leq 2^{-n_{k-1}^{1/2}}$$

for all $v \in \mathbb{A}$ with $\|v\| \leq 2k^{20} n_{k-1}^{1/2}$. Using this for $v = \|\tau_r(\omega_i)\|$, $r < n_{k-1}$, (13.1) implies that if $d(y, y') \leq (2L)^{-2k^{20} n_{k-1}^{1/2}}$, then

$$(13.2) \quad d(G_{\tau_j(\omega_i)}(y), G_{\tau_j(\omega_i)}(y')) \leq 2^{-n_{k-1}^{1/2}}, \text{ for all } j < n_{k-1}.$$

Therefore for every $y \in D(\omega_i, y_i, \epsilon, n_{k-1})$,

$$(13.3) \quad B\left(y, (2L)^{-2k^{20} n_{k-1}^{1/2}}\right) \subset D(\omega_i, y_i, \epsilon + 2^{-n_{k-1}^{1/2}}, n_{k-1}).$$

Using Besicovitch theorem for the cover $\left\{B\left(y, (2L)^{-2k^{20} n_{k-1}^{1/2}}\right)\right\}$, where

$$y \in D(\omega_i, y_i, \epsilon, n_{k-1}),$$

we get a finite cover by a family of balls $\{B_s^{j,i}\}_{j \leq C', s \leq m_j}$ $i = 1, 2$, such that for every $i \in \{1, 2\}$, $j \leq C'$, the balls $\{B_s^{j,i}\}_{s \leq m_j}$ are pairwise disjoint. Therefore

$$\nu\left(G_v(D(\omega_1, y_1, \epsilon, n_{k-1})) \cap D(\omega_2, y_2, \epsilon, n_{k-1})\right) \leq \sum_{j,j'} \sum_{s,s'} \nu(G_v(B_s^{j,1}) \cap B_{s'}^{j',2}).$$

Notice that $\|v\| \geq k^{25} n_{k-1}^{1/2}$ and so $e^{-\eta'' v} \leq (\frac{1}{2L})^{2k^{20} n_{k-1}^{1/2}}$. Using that G is exponentially mixing on balls in the sense of (10.5), we get that the above term is upper bounded by

$$(13.4) \quad C \cdot \sum_{j,j'} \sum_{s,s'} \nu(B_s^{j,1}) \nu(B_{s'}^{j',2}) = C \left[\sum_j \sum_s \nu(B_s^{j,1}) \right] \cdot \left[\sum_{j'} \sum_{s'} \nu(B_{s'}^{j',2}) \right].$$

Since the balls are disjoint for fixed i and j , we have

$$\sum_s \nu(B_s^{j,i}) = \nu\left(\bigcup_s B_s^{j,i}\right) \leq \nu(D(\omega_i, y_i, \epsilon + 2^{-n_{k-1}^{1/2}}, n_{k-1}))$$

where the last inequality follows from (13.3). Since the cardinality of j 's is globally bounded (only depending on the manifold N), (13.4) is upper bounded by

$$C \cdot C_d \cdot \prod_i \nu(D(\omega_i, y_i, \epsilon + 2^{-n_{k-1}^{1/2}}, n_{k-1})).$$

This finishes the proof. \square

We also have the following lemma.

Lemma 13.2. For any constant $C_2 > 1$ the following is true. If $n_1 > C_2$ and b_k is a sequence of real numbers satisfying

$$b_1 \leq \left(\frac{1}{100n_1}\right)^{300d} \quad \text{and} \quad b_k \leq C_2 \cdot n_k^{2d+1} \cdot b_{k-1}^2,$$

then $b_k \rightarrow 0$.

Proof. By induction, we see that

$$\ln b_k \leq (2^{k-1} - 1) \ln C_2 + (2d + 1) \left[\sum_{l=2}^k 2^{k-l} \ln n_l \right] + 2^{k-1} \ln b_1$$

Now using (12.4), we obtain

$$\ln b_k \leq (2^{k-1} - 1) \ln C_2 + (2d + 1) \left[\sum_{l=2}^k 2^{k-l} 100l (\ln 10 + \ln l) \right] + 2^{k+2} d \ln n_1 + 2^{k-1} \ln b_1.$$

Using the condition on b_1 , the result follows. \square

14. CONSTRUCTION OF Ω_k

Let n_1 be a number specified below and n_k be defined by (12.4). For $k \geq 2$ define

$$A_k := \left\{ \omega \in \Sigma_A : \#\{(i, j) \in [0, (10k)^{100}] \times [0, (10k)^{100}], i \neq j : \frac{1}{(|j-i|n_{k-1})^{1/2}} \|\tau_{(j-i)n_{k-1}}(\sigma^{in_{k-1}}\omega)\| \geq k^{-20}\} > (10k)^{200}(1-k^{-9}) \right\},$$

$$B_k := \left\{ \omega \in \Sigma_A : \#\{i < (10k)^{100} : \sup_{r \leq n_{k-1}} \frac{1}{n_{k-1}^{1/2}} \|\tau_r(\sigma^{in_{k-1}}\omega)\| \leq k^{20}\} > (10k)^{100}(1-k^{-9}) \right\}.$$

For $\omega \in \Sigma_A$, let $\omega_{[0, n_{k-1}]}$ denote the cylinder in coordinates $[0, \dots, n_{k-1}]$ determined by ω and let

$$\tilde{A}_k = \bigcup_{\omega \in A_k} \omega_{[0, n_{k-1}]} \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{B}_k = \bigcup_{\omega \in B_k} \omega_{[0, n_{k-1}]}.$$

This way, \tilde{A}_k and \tilde{B}_k are unions of cylinders of length n_k .

The next lemma is proven in §18.3.

Lemma 14.1. For any $C_0 > 0$, there exists an n_0 , such that if $n_1 \geq n_0$, we have:

m1. for every $k \geq 1$, $\min(\mu(\tilde{A}_k), \mu(\tilde{B}_k)) \geq 1 - C_0 k^{-8}$.

m2. for every $\omega \in \tilde{A}_k$,

$$(14.1) \quad \#\left\{ (i, j) \in [0, (10k)^{100}] \times [0, (10k)^{100}], i \neq j : \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{(|j-i|n_{k-1})^{1/2}} \|\tau_{(j-i)n_{k-1}}(\sigma^{in_{k-1}}\omega)\| \geq k^{-20}/2 \right\} > (10k)^{200}(1-k^{-9})$$

and for every $\omega \in \tilde{B}_k$,

$$(14.2) \quad \#\left\{ i < (10k)^{100} : \sup_{r \leq n_{k-1}} \frac{1}{n_{k-1}^{1/2}} \|\tau_r(\sigma^{in_{k-1}}\omega)\| \leq 2k^{20} \right\} > (10k)^{100}(1-k^{-9}).$$

Define

$$(14.3) \quad \Omega_1 := \left\{ \omega : \|\tau_{n_1}(\omega)\| \geq n_1^{1/2-1/10} \right\}.$$

We suppose that n_1 is large enough, see below. For $k \geq 2$ we define:

$$\Omega_k := \tilde{A}_k \cap \tilde{B}_k \cap \left\{ \omega \in \Sigma_A : \#\{i < (10k)^{100} : \sigma^{in_{k-1}}(\omega) \in \Omega_{k-1}\} > (10k)^{100}(1 - k^{-5}) \right\}.$$

Lemma 14.2. For every k , the set Ω_k is a union of cylinders of length n_k .

Proof. For $k = 1$, this follows from the definition of Ω_1 as τ only depends on the past. Also by definition the sets \tilde{A}_k and \tilde{B}_k are unions of cylinders of length n_k . Now inductively, if Ω_{k-1} is a union of cylinders of length n_{k-1} , then for every $i < (10k)^{100}$, the event $\sigma^{in_{k-1}}(\omega) \in \Omega_{k-1}$, depends only on the $[in_{k-1}, (i+1)n_{k-1}]$ coordinates of ω . Since $i < (10k)^{100}$, the union of these events depends only on the first n_k coordinates of ω . \square

Let $\mathbf{C}_k = \{\mathcal{C} : \mathcal{C} \text{ is a union of cylinders of length } n_{k-1}\}$. Now since μ is Gibbs, there exists a constant $C_1 \geq 1$ independent of the cylinders \mathcal{C} and of k such that for any cylinders $\mathcal{C}_1, \mathcal{C}_2 \in \mathbf{C}_k$, for any $m \geq n_{k-1}$

$$\mu(\mathcal{C}_1 \cap \sigma^m \mathcal{C}_2) \leq C_1 \mu(\mathcal{C}_1) \mu(\mathcal{C}_2).$$

We obtain by induction that for any $\mathcal{C}_1, \dots, \mathcal{C}_\ell \in \mathbf{C}_k$, any $j_1 < \dots < j_\ell$,

$$(14.4) \quad \mu \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^{\ell} \sigma^{j_i n_{k-1}} \mathcal{C}_i \right) \leq C_1^\ell \prod_{i=1}^{\ell} \mu(\mathcal{C}_i).$$

We assume that n_1 is so large that $\mu(\Omega_1) \geq 1 - C_1^{-2} 2^{-200}$.

Proposition 14.3. There exists a constant $C_0 > 0$, such that for any $k \geq 1$,

$$(14.5) \quad \mu(\Omega_k) \geq 1 - C_0 k^{-7}.$$

Proof of Proposition 14.3: Set $C_0 = \frac{1}{C_1^2 20^{200}}$. We prove (14.5) by induction. By the choice of n_1 and C_0 , (14.5) holds for $k = 1$. Now assume it holds for $k - 1 \geq 1$. We are going to show it holds for k .

We claim that $\mu(D_k) \leq C_0 k^{-7}/3$, where

$$D_k = \left\{ \omega \in \Sigma_A : \#\{i < (10k)^{100} : \sigma^{in_{k-1}}(\omega) \in \Omega_{k-1}\} < (10k)^{100} - (10k)^{95} \right\}.$$

By Lemma 14.2, the set Ω_{k-1} is a union of cylinders of length n_{k-1} . So is the complement Ω_{k-1}^c .

Divide the interval $[0, (10k)^{100}]$ into $10(10k)^{94}$ intervals of length $10^5 k^6$. If $\omega \in D_k$, one of those intervals I should contain at least k visits to Ω_{k-1}^c . Let i_1, \dots, i_k be the times of the first k visits inside I . By (14.4), for each tuple i_1, \dots, i_k

$$\mu \left(\sigma^{i_j n_{k-1}} \omega \in \Omega_{k-1}^c \text{ for } j = 1, \dots, k \right) \leq (C_1 \mu(\Omega_{k-1}^c))^k.$$

Since the number of tuples inside I is less than $|I|^k = 10^{5k} k^{6k}$,

$$\mu \left(\#\{i \in I : \sigma^i \omega \in \Omega_{k-1}^c\} \geq k \right) \leq (10k)^{6k} C_1^k \mu(\Omega_{k-1}^c)^k.$$

Since there are $10(10k)^{94}$ intervals, we have

$$\mu(D_k) \leq 10(10k)^{94}(10k)^{6k}C_1^k\mu(\Omega_{k-1}^c)^k \leq \frac{1}{C_1^k 2^{100k} k^k} \leq C_0 k^{-7}/3.$$

By **m1** in Lemma 14.1 and by the definition of Ω_k , we obtain $\mu(\Omega_k) \geq 1 - C_0 k^{-7}$. \square

Definition 14.4. We say that a pair $(i, j) \in [0, (10k)^{100}]^2$ is n_k -good (for ω) if for $v \in \{i, j\}$ $\sigma^{vn_{k-1}}\omega \in \Omega_{k-1}$,

$$(14.6) \quad \frac{1}{(|j-i|n_{k-1})^{1/2}} \|\tau_{(j-i)n_{k-1}}(\sigma^{in_{k-1}}\omega)\| \geq k^{-20}/2,$$

and

$$(14.7) \quad \sup_{r \leq n_{k-1}} \frac{1}{n_{k-1}^{1/2}} \|\tau_r(\sigma^{vn_{k-1}}\omega)\| \leq 2k^{20}.$$

By definition of Ω_k , there are at least $(10k)^{200}(1 - 5k^{-5})$ n_k -good pairs (i, j) , for every $\omega \in \Omega_k$.

15. PROOF OF PROPOSITION 12.5

We will show that Proposition 12.5 holds for sets Ω_k and n_1 from Section 14. Let $C_2 = 10^{200} \cdot C_{\#} \cdot d^d \cdot 100^d (\sup \|\tau\|)^d$, where $C_{\#}$ is from Lemma 13.1.

We start with the following lemma:

Lemma 15.1. Let $n_1 > C_2$ be sufficiently large. Then

$$a_1(\epsilon_1) \leq \left(\frac{1}{100n_1}\right)^{300d}.$$

Proof. Let $\omega \in \Omega_1$ and let $y \in D(\omega, y', \epsilon_1, n_1)$. Thus there is some ω' so that (ω, y) and (ω', y') are (ϵ_1, n_1) -close. Since $\epsilon_1 = \frac{1}{10n_1}$ it follows that for every $0 \leq i \leq n_1 - 1$,

$$d\left(F^i(\omega, y), F^i(\omega', y')\right) < \epsilon_1.$$

Since τ depends only on the past and is Hölder continuous with exponent β , this implies in particular that

$$\|\tau_i(\omega) - \tau_i(\omega')\| \leq C\epsilon_1^\beta \text{ for } i \leq n_1.$$

Let $\epsilon_0 = \epsilon_1^\beta$. Using closeness on the second coordinate, we get

$$(15.1) \quad d\left(G_{\tau_i(\omega)}y, G_{\tau_i(\omega)}y'\right) < 2C\epsilon_0 \text{ for } i \leq n_1.$$

We claim that (15.1) implies that

$$(15.2) \quad d_H\left(G_{\tau_i(\omega)}y, G_{\tau_i(\omega)}y'\right) < 2C\epsilon_0 \text{ for } i \leq n_1.$$

Indeed, if not let $i_0 \leq n_1$ be the smallest index i for which (15.2) doesn't hold. This means that

$$d_H\left(G_{\tau_{i_0-1}(\omega)}y, G_{\tau_{i_0-1}(\omega)}y'\right) < 2C\epsilon_0.$$

Note that by (15.1) there is some γ so that

$$d_H\left(G_{\tau_{i_0}(\omega)}y, G_{\tau_{i_0}(\omega)}y'\gamma\right) < 2C\epsilon_0,$$

and by the definition of i_0 , $\gamma \neq e$. The last two displayed inequalities imply that for some global constant $C'' > 0$,

$$d_H\left(G_{\tau_{i_0}(\omega)}y', G_{\tau_{i_0}(\omega)}y'\gamma\right) < C''\epsilon_0.$$

If ϵ_0 is small enough, this gives a contradiction with the systole bound (11.1). So (15.2) indeed holds.

Since $\omega \in \Omega_1$ (see (14.3)), it follows that

$$(15.3) \quad \|\tau_{n_1}(\omega)\| \geq n_1^{1/2-1/10}.$$

It follows that $G_{\tau_{n_1}(\omega)}$ expands the leaves of one of the Lyapunov foliations by at least $e^{cn_1^{2/5}}$. Hence each leaf intersects the set of y' satisfying (15.2) in a set of measure $O\left(e^{-cn_1^{2/5}}\right)$.

Therefore $\nu(D(\omega, y', \epsilon_1, n_1)) \leq C' \cdot e^{-cn_1^{2/5}}$, whence $a_1(\epsilon_1) \leq C \cdot e^{-cn_1^{2/5}} \leq \left(\frac{1}{100n_1}\right)^{300d}$ if n_1 is sufficiently large. The proof is finished. \square

The next result constitutes a key step in the proof.

Lemma 15.2. For any $k \in \mathbb{N}$, any $\omega \in \Omega_k$, any $y' \in M$ and any $y \in D(\omega, y', \epsilon_k, n_k)$, there exists $(i_{k-1}, j_{k-1}) \in [1, (10k)^{100}]^2$, such that $|i_{k-1} - j_{k-1}| \geq (10k)^{95}$, (i_{k-1}, j_{k-1}) is n_k good (see Definition 14.4) and there are u_k, v_k such that $\|u_k\| \leq (\sup |\tau|)n_k$, $\|v_k\| \leq (\sup |\tau|)n_k$, and

$$\begin{aligned} G_{\tau_{i_{k-1}n_{k-1}}(\omega)}y &\in D\left(\sigma^{i_{k-1}n_{k-1}}\omega, G_{u_k}y', \left(1 - \frac{1}{100k^4}\right)\epsilon_{k-1}, n_{k-1}\right), \\ G_{\tau_{j_{k-1}n_{k-1}}(\omega)}y &\in D\left(\sigma^{j_{k-1}n_{k-1}}\omega, G_{v_k}y', \left(1 - \frac{1}{100k^4}\right)\epsilon_{k-1}, n_{k-1}\right). \end{aligned}$$

Before we prove the above lemma, let us show how it implies Proposition 12.5.

Proof of Proposition 12.5. Let $\Lambda_k = \{u : \|u\| \leq (\sup |\tau|)n_k, 100dn_k u \in \mathbb{Z}^d\}$. It is easy to see that $\#\Lambda_k = (100d(\sup |\tau|)n_k^2)^d$. Notice that for any ℓ_k with $\|\ell_k\| \leq n_k$ there exists $\ell \in \Lambda_k$ such that $\|\ell_k - \ell\| \leq n_k^{-1}$. Therefore, for any $\bar{\omega} \in \Sigma_A$

$$(15.4) \quad D\left(\bar{\omega}, G_{\ell_k}y', \left(1 - \frac{1}{100k^4}\right)\epsilon_{k-1}, n_{k-1}\right) \subset D(\bar{\omega}, G_\ell y', \delta_{k-1}, n_{k-1})$$

where $\delta_{k-1} := \left(1 - \frac{1}{100k^4}\right)\epsilon_{k-1} + \frac{1}{n_k}$. Now combining Lemma 15.2 and (15.4) with the choice $\ell_k \in \{u_k, v_k\}$ where u_k, v_k are from Lemma 15.2, we deduce

$$(15.5) \quad \begin{aligned} &D(\omega, y', \epsilon_k, n_k) \subset \\ &\bigcup_{(i_{k-1}, j_{k-1}) \in [1, (10k)^{100}]^2} \bigcup_{u, v \in \Lambda_k} \bigcap_{(w, z) \in \{(i_{k-1}, u), (j_{k-1}, v)\}} G_{-\tau_{wn_{k-1}}(\omega)} D(\sigma^{wn_{k-1}}\omega, G_z y', \delta_{k-1}, n_{k-1}). \end{aligned}$$

Fix u, v and $(i, j) = (i_{k-1}, j_{k-1})$. Then by invariance of the measure,

$$(15.6) \quad \nu \left(G_{-\tau_{in_{k-1}}(\omega)} D(\sigma^{in_{k-1}} \omega, G_u y', \delta_{k-1}, n_{k-1}) \cap G_{-\tau_{jn_{k-1}}(\omega)} D(\sigma^{jn_{k-1}} \omega, G_v y', \delta_{k-1}, n_{k-1}) \right) = \\ \nu \left(G_{\tau_{jn_{k-1}}(\omega) - \tau_{in_{k-1}}(\omega)} D(\sigma^{in_{k-1}} \omega, G_u y', \delta_{k-1}, n_{k-1}) \cap D(\sigma^{jn_{k-1}} \omega, G_v y', \delta_{k-1}, n_{k-1}) \right).$$

Since i, j are n_k good and $|i - j| \geq (10k)^{95}$, it follows by (14.6) that

$$\|\tau_{jn_{k-1}}(\omega) - \tau_{in_{k-1}}(\omega)\| \geq k^{25} n_{k-1}^{1/2}.$$

Moreover, since i, j are n_k good, by (14.7), for $w \in \{i, j\}$,

$$\sup_{r < n_{k-1}} \|\tau_r(\sigma^{wn_{k-1}})\| \leq 2k^{20} n_{k-1}^{1/2}.$$

Therefore, by Lemma 13.1 (with $\omega_w = \sigma^{wn_{k-1}}$), it follows that (15.6) is bounded from above by

$$(15.7) \quad C_{\#} \prod_{w \in \{i, j\}} \nu(D(\sigma^{wn_{k-1}} \omega, G_w y', \delta_{k-1} + 2^{-n_{k-1}^{1/2}}, n_{k-1})).$$

Moreover, since i, j are good, $\sigma^{wn_{k-1}}(\omega) \in \Omega_{k-1}$. Also by (12.4), $n_k \leq (1 + 1/100) \cdot 2^{n_k^{1/2}}$. Since $\inf \epsilon_k > 0$ and n_k grows exponentially, using (12.4) again, we have

$$\delta_{k-1} + 2^{-n_{k-1}^{1/2}} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{100k^4}\right) \epsilon_{k-1} + \frac{1}{n_k} + 2^{-n_{k-1}^{1/2}} \leq \epsilon_{k-1}$$

Using this, we obtain that (15.7) is bounded by $C_{\#} (a_{k-1}(\epsilon_{k-1}))^2$. Using (15.5) and summing over all $u, u' \in \Lambda_k$ and $(i_{k-1}, j_{k-1}) \in [1, (10k)^{100}]^2$ (using that $k^{200} \leq n_k$), we have

$$a_k(\epsilon_k) \leq C_{\#} \cdot [100d(\sup |\tau|) n_k^2]^d \cdot (10k)^{200} \cdot a_{k-1}(\epsilon_{k-1})^2 \leq \\ \left(10^{200} \cdot C_{\#} \cdot (100d(\sup |\tau|))^d\right) \cdot n_k^{2d+1} a_{k-1}(\epsilon_{k-1})^2.$$

This by Lemma 15.1 and Lemma 13.2 (with $C_2 = 10^{200} \cdot C_{\#} \cdot (100d(\sup |\tau|))^d$ and with $b_k = a_k(\epsilon_k)$) implies that $a_k(\epsilon_k) \rightarrow 0$ which finishes the proof. \square

It remains to prove Lemma 15.2.

Proof of Lemma 15.2. We consider the intervals $[rn_{k-1}, (r+1)n_{k-1})$. Since $y \in D(\omega, y', \epsilon_k, n_k)$, it follows from the definition of $\{\epsilon_k\}$ that for at least $(10k)^{98}$ of $r < (10k)^{100}$, the points

$$(15.8) \quad F^{rn_{k-1}}(\omega, y) \text{ and } F^{rn_{k-1}}(\omega', y') \text{ are } \left(\left(1 - \frac{1}{100k^4}\right) \epsilon_{k-1}, n_{k-1} \right)\text{-close.}$$

Otherwise the cardinality of $i \leq n_k$ such that $d(F^i(\omega, y), F^i(\omega', y')) < \epsilon_k$ would be bounded above by

$$(10k)^{98} n_{k-1} + ((10k)^{100} - (10k)^{98}) n_{k-1} \left(1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{100k^4}\right) \epsilon_{k-1}\right) < \\ (10k)^{100} n_{k-1} \left(1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{50k^2}\right) \epsilon_{k-1}\right) = n_k (1 - \epsilon_k).$$

This however contradicts the fact that (ω, y) and (ω', y') are (ϵ_k, n_k) -close. So there exists at least $(10k)^{196}$ pairs $(i, j) \in [0, (10k)^{100}]^2$ which satisfy (15.8). Note that

$$\#\{(i, j) \in [0, (10k)^{100}]^2 : |i - j| < (10k)^{95}\} \leq (10k)^{100+95}.$$

Therefore

$$\#\{(i, j) \in [0, (10k)^{100}]^2 : (i, j) \text{ satisfies (15.8) and } |i - j| \geq (10k)^{95}\} \geq (10k)^{196} - (10k)^{195}.$$

Moreover, since $\omega \in \Omega_k$, the cardinality of n_k -good pairs (i, j) (see Definition 14.4) is at least $(10k)^{200} - 5(10k)^{195}$. Since $(10k)^{196} - (10k)^{195} > 5(10k)^{195}$, it follows that there exists (i, j) such that (15.8) holds for $r = i$ and $r = j$, and (i, j) is n_k -good. This means that for $r = i, j$,

$$(15.9) \quad (\sigma^{rn_{k-1}}\omega', G_{\tau_{rn_{k-1}}}(\omega')y') \text{ and } (\sigma^{rn_{k-1}}\omega, G_{\tau_{rn_{k-1}}}(\omega)y)$$

are $((1 - \frac{1}{100k^4})\epsilon_{k-1}, n_{k-1})$ -close. Hence we find that for some $\|u_k\| \leq (\sup |\tau|)n_k$,

$$G_{\tau_{in_{k-1}}(\omega)}y \in D(\sigma^{in_{k-1}}\omega, G_{u_i}y', (1 - 1/(100k^4))\epsilon_{k-1}, n_{k-1}),$$

and the same holds for j with some v_k . This finishes the proof. \square

Part IV. Technical lemmas

16. ERGODIC SUMS OF INTERMEDIATE SMOOTHNESS FOR TORAL TRANSLATIONS

Proof of Proposition 3.9. We start with property D1, which is much simpler. Note that if $\phi(x) = \sum_{k \neq 0} a_k e^{2\pi i \langle k, x \rangle}$ then

$$\phi_N(x) = \sum_{k \neq 0} a_k e^{2\pi i \langle k, x \rangle} \frac{1 - e^{2\pi i N \langle k, \alpha \rangle}}{1 - e^{2\pi i \langle k, \alpha \rangle}}.$$

Therefore

$$(16.1) \quad \|\phi_N\|_2^2 = \sum_{k \neq 0} |a_k|^2 |A_k(N)|^2$$

where $A_k(N) = \frac{1 - e^{2\pi i N \langle k, \alpha \rangle}}{1 - e^{2\pi i \langle k, \alpha \rangle}}$. A simple calculation gives

$$(16.2) \quad |A_k(N)| = \left| \frac{1 - e^{2\pi i N \langle k, \alpha \rangle}}{1 - e^{2\pi i \langle k, \alpha \rangle}} \right| = \frac{|\sin(\pi N \langle k, \alpha \rangle)|}{|\sin(\pi \langle k, \alpha \rangle)|}.$$

Property D1 is a direct consequence of the following:

Lemma 16.1. If $\alpha \in \mathbb{D}(\kappa)$, $r < \kappa$ and $\phi \in \mathbb{H}^r$ then $\|\phi_N\|_2 \leq CN^{1-(r/\kappa)}$.

Proof. Using the estimate $|A_k(N)|^2 \leq C \min\{\langle k, \alpha \rangle^{-2}, N^2\}$, we get

$$\|\phi_N\|_2^2 \leq C \sum_{|k| \leq N^{1/\kappa}} |k|^{2\kappa} |a_k|^2 + \sum_{|k| \geq N^{1/\kappa}} N^2 |a_k|^2 = I + II$$

where

$$I \leq \sum_{|k| \leq N^{1/\kappa}} (|k|^{2r} |a_k|^2) N^{2(\kappa-r)} \leq C \|\phi\|_{\mathbb{H}^r}^2 (N^{1-(r/\kappa)})^2,$$

and $\mathbb{I} \leq \sum_{|k| \geq N^{1/\kappa}} (|k|^{2r} |a_k|^2) (N^{1-(r/\kappa)})^2 \leq C \|\phi\|_{\mathbb{H}^r}^2 (N^{1-(r/\kappa)})^2$. \square

To establish property **D2** we start with the following lemma:

Lemma 16.2. There exists $R_{\mathbf{m}} > 0$ such that for every $N \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists $k_N \in \mathbb{Z}^{\mathbf{m}}$ satisfying:

$$|\langle k_N, \alpha \rangle| < \frac{1}{4N}, \quad |k_N| \leq R_{\mathbf{m}} N^{1/\mathbf{m}}.$$

Proof. For $N \in \mathbb{N}$, consider the lattice

$$\mathcal{L}(\alpha, N) = \begin{pmatrix} N^{-1/\mathbf{m}} & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & \dots & N^{-1/\mathbf{m}} & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & N \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 \\ \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_{\mathbf{m}} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbb{Z}^{\mathbf{m}+1} \subset \mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{m}+1}$$

The points in this lattice are of the form

$$e = (x, z) \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{m}} \times \mathbb{R} \text{ where } x = \frac{k}{N^{1/\mathbf{m}}}, \quad z = N \cdot (\langle k, \alpha \rangle + m) \text{ and } (k, m) \in \mathbb{Z}^{\mathbf{m}} \times \mathbb{Z}.$$

Let $R_{\mathbf{m}}$ be such that a ball \mathcal{B} of radius $R_{\mathbf{m}}$ in $\mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{m}}$ has volume $2^{\mathbf{m}+3}$. By Minkowski Theorem $\mathcal{L}(\alpha, N)$ contains a non-zero vector (x, z) in $\mathcal{B} \times [-1/4, 1/4]$. This finishes the proof. \square

The above lemma has the following immediate consequence:

Lemma 16.3. There exists $c > 0$ such that for every $l \in \mathbb{N}$ and every $N \in [2^l, 2^{l+1}]$, we have

$$\frac{|A_{k_{2^l}}(N)|}{|k_{2^l}|^r} \geq c \cdot N^{1-r/\mathbf{m}}.$$

Proof. By the bound on k_{2^l} from Lemma 16.2 it suffices to show that

$$|A_{k_{2^l}}(N)| \geq c' \cdot N.$$

Note that by Lemma 16.2, $|N \langle k_{2^l}, \alpha \rangle| < 1/2$. Now using the estimate $C^{-1} < \frac{\sin z}{z} < C$ for $z = N \langle k_{2^l}, \alpha \rangle$ and $z = \langle k_{2^l}, \alpha \rangle$ in (16.2), we obtain the result. \square

Let $(k_{2^l})_{l \in \mathbb{N}}$ be the sequence from the above lemma. For a real sequence $\{a_l\}_{l \in \mathbb{N}} \subset [-1, 1]$, let $\tau(a_l) : \mathbb{T}^{\mathbf{m}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be given by

$$(16.3) \quad (\tau(a_l))(x) = \sum_{l > 0} \frac{a_l e^{2\pi i \langle k_{2^l}, x \rangle}}{|k_{2^l}|^r l^2}.$$

For $d \in \mathbb{N}$ let $\tau(a_l^{(1)}, \dots, a_l^{(d)}) : \mathbb{T}^{\mathbf{m}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^d$ be defined by $(\tau(x))_j = (\tau(a_l^{(j)}))(x)$. Let $\{a_l^{(j)}\}$ be i.i.d. random variables uniformly distributed on the unit cube in \mathbb{R}^d and the corresponding probability measure is denoted by $\mathbb{P}_{\bar{a}}$.

Lemma 16.4. For every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $C > 0$ such that for every $x \in \mathbb{T}^{\mathbf{m}}$ and every $N \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\mathbb{P}_{\bar{a}} (\|\tau_N(x)\| \leq N^\varepsilon) < \left(\frac{C}{N^{1-r/\mathbf{m}-2\varepsilon}} \right)^d.$$

Proof. Since for a fixed x different components of τ are independent, it suffices to consider the case $d = 1$. In this case, τ is given by (16.3). Let l be such that $N \in [2^l, 2^{l+1}]$. We now fix all the a_j for $j \neq l$. Then, since N, x and all frequencies 2^j except 2^l are fixed, we can write (with some $\mathbf{c} \in \mathbb{C}$ depending on $a_j, j \neq l$ and N),

$$(16.4) \quad \tau_N(x) = \mathbf{c} + \frac{a_l A_{k_{2^l}}(N) e^{2\pi i \langle k_{2^l}, x \rangle}}{|k_{2^l}|^r l^2}$$

Let $M = (M_1, M_2) := \frac{1}{|k_{2^l}|^r l^2} \left(\Re \left(A_{k_{2^l}}(N) e^{2\pi i \langle k_{2^l}, x \rangle} \right), \Im \left(A_{k_{2^l}}(N) e^{2\pi i \langle k_{2^l}, x \rangle} \right) \right)$.

By Lemma 16.3,

$$|M| = \frac{|A_{k_{2^l}}(N)|}{|k_{2^l}|^r l^2} \geq c \cdot N^{1-r/\mathbf{m}-\epsilon}.$$

Let us WLOG assume that $|M_1| \geq c/2 \cdot N^{1-r/\mathbf{m}-\epsilon}$ (if $|M_2| \geq c/2 \cdot N^{1-r/\mathbf{m}-\epsilon}$ the proof is analogous). It then follows that the measure of $z \in [-1, 1]$ for which $|M_1 \cdot z - \Re(\mathbf{c})| < N^\epsilon$, is bounded above by $\frac{2}{cN^{1-r/\mathbf{m}-2\epsilon}}$. Since a_l is uniformly distributed on $[-1, 1]$, (16.4) finishes the proof. \square

Now we are ready to define the map τ and hence also finish the proof of **D2**.

Take $d \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $d(1 - r/\mathbf{m} - 2\epsilon) > 20$. Summing the estimates of Lemma 16.4 over N , we obtain that for some $C' > 0$ and every fixed $x \in \mathbb{T}^{\mathbf{m}}$,

$$\mathbb{P}_{\bar{a}}(\{ \text{there exists } N \geq n : \|\tau_N(x)\| \leq N^\epsilon \}) < \frac{C'}{n^{19}}.$$

It follows by Fubini's theorem that

$$(\mathbb{P}_{\bar{a}} \times \mu) \left(\{(a, x) : \text{for all } N \geq n : \|\tau_N(x)\| \geq N^\epsilon\} \right) \geq 1 - \frac{C'}{n^{19}}.$$

Using Fubini's theorem again, we get that there exists \mathfrak{A}_n with $\mathbb{P}(\mathfrak{A}_n) \geq 1 - \frac{C'}{n^8}$, such that for every $\bar{a} \in \mathfrak{A}_n$,

$$\mu(\{x : \text{for all } N \geq n : \|(\tau(\bar{a}))_N(x)\| \geq N^\epsilon\}) \geq 1 - \frac{C'}{n^7}.$$

It is then enough to take $\bar{a} \in \bigcap_{n \geq N_0} \mathfrak{A}_n$ for any fixed N_0 (notice that $\bigcap_{n \geq N_0} \mathfrak{A}_n$ is non-empty if N_0 is large enough). Then the corresponding $\tau(\bar{a}) : \mathbb{T}^{\mathbf{m}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^d = \mathbb{R}^{2d}$ satisfies **D2** (with $2d$ instead of d). This finishes the proof of the proposition. \square

17. ERGODIC INTEGRALS OF FLOWS ON \mathbb{T}^2

Here we prove Proposition 3.10. We will study the flow φ_t via its special representation. We first prove some results on deviation of ergodic averages for functions with logarithmic singularities (either symmetric or asymmetric) and with power singularities.

For $N \in \mathbb{N}$, let $\theta_{\min, N} := \min_{j < N} \|\theta + j\alpha\|$, where $\theta \in \mathbb{T}$ and $\|z\| = \min\{z, 1 - z\}$. In the lemmas below we want to cover the cases of logarithmic and power singularities simultaneously. For roof functions with logarithmic singularities one can get much

better bounds (with deviations being a power of log) but we do not pursue the optimal bounds here since the bounds of the present section are sufficient for our purposes. Let $J \in C^2(\mathbb{T} \setminus \{0\})$ be any function satisfying

$$(17.1) \quad \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{J(\theta)}{\theta^{-\gamma}} = P \text{ and } \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{J(\theta)}{(1-\theta)^{-\gamma}} = Q,$$

for some constants P, Q . Notice that by l'Hospital's rule it follows that any f as in (3.7) satisfies (17.1) (with $P = Q = 0$ if f has logarithmic singularities). Recall that $\gamma \leq 2/5$.

In what follows, let (a_n) denote the continued fraction expansion and (q_n) denote the sequence of denominators of α .

Lemma 17.1. For every $x \in \mathbb{T}$ and every $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$|J_{q_n}(\theta) - q_n \int_{\mathbb{T}} J(\vartheta) d\vartheta| = O(\theta_{\min, q_n}^{-\gamma})$$

Proof. Let $\bar{J}(\theta) = (1 - \chi_{[-\frac{1}{10q_n}, \frac{1}{10q_n}]}) \cdot J(\theta)$. Then \bar{J} is of bounded variation. Since $|\{\theta + j\alpha\}_{j < q_n} \cap [-\frac{1}{10q_n}, \frac{1}{10q_n}]| \leq 1$, it follows that

$$|\bar{J}_{q_n}(\theta) - J_{q_n}(\theta)| = O(\theta_{\min, q_n}^{-\gamma}),$$

by the definition of θ_{\min, q_n} . By the Denjoy-Koksma inequality,

$$|\bar{J}_{q_n}(\theta) - q_n \int_{\mathbb{T}} \bar{J}(\vartheta) d\vartheta| \leq \text{Var}(\bar{J}) = O(q_n^\gamma).$$

Moreover, since $|\{\theta + j\alpha\}_{j < q_n} \cap [-\frac{10}{q_n}, \frac{10}{q_n}]| \geq 1$ it follows that $\theta_{\min, q_n} \leq \frac{10}{q_n}$, and so $q_n^\gamma = O(\theta_{\min, q_n}^{-\gamma})$. It remains to notice that

$$\left| \int_{\mathbb{T}} \bar{J} d\vartheta - \int_{\mathbb{T}} J d\vartheta \right| = \int_0^{\frac{1}{10q_n}} J d\vartheta + \int_{1-\frac{1}{10q_n}}^1 J d\vartheta = O(q_n^\gamma/q_n),$$

by the definition of \bar{J} . Since $\gamma < \frac{1}{2}$, the result follows. \square

Lemma 17.2. Assume that α is such that $\sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{q_{n+1}}{q_n^{1+\zeta}} \leq C$ for some $\zeta, C > 0$. Then for every $N \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\left| J_N(\theta) - N \int_{\mathbb{T}} J(\vartheta) d\vartheta \right| = O\left(N^\zeta \log N \cdot \theta_{\min, N}^{-\gamma}\right).$$

Proof. Let $N = \sum_{k \leq M} b_k q_k$, with $b_k \leq a_k$, $b_M \neq 0$, $M = O(\log N)$ be the Ostrowski expansion of N . For every point $\bar{\theta} = \theta + j\alpha$, $j < N$ with $j + q_k < N$, we have that $\bar{\theta}_{\min, q_k} \geq \theta_{\min, N}$. Hence for each such point Lemma 17.1 gives

$$|J_{q_k}(\bar{\theta}) - q_k \int_{\mathbb{T}} J(\vartheta) d\vartheta| = O(\theta_{\min, N}^{-\gamma}).$$

Using cocycle identity, we write $J_N(\theta) = \sum_{k \leq M} \sum_{j < b_k} J_{q_k}(\theta_{j,k})$, for some points $\bar{\theta} = \theta_{i,k}$ satisfying the above inequality for q_k . Then

$$\left| J_N(\theta) - N \int_{\mathbb{T}} J(\vartheta) d\vartheta \right| = O \left(M \cdot \sup_k b_k \cdot \theta_{\min, q_n}^{-\gamma} \right) = O \left(\log N \cdot N^\zeta \theta_{\min, N}^{-\gamma} \right),$$

where we use that $M = O(\log N)$ and

$$\sup_k b_k \leq \sup_k a_k = O(q_k^\zeta) = O(N^\zeta).$$

This finishes the proof. \square

Let α satisfy $q_{n+1} \leq Cq_n^{1+\zeta}$, for $0 < \zeta < 1/1000$. The set of such α has full measure by Khinchine's theorem.

Let $c = \inf_{\mathbb{T}} f > 0$. For $T > 0$, we say that $\theta \in \mathbb{T}$ is T -good if the orbit $\{\theta + j\alpha\}_{j \leq \frac{T}{c}}$ does not visit the interval $\left[-\frac{1}{T^{1+1/100}}, \frac{1}{T^{1+1/100}} \right]$. We have the following

Lemma 17.3. Let T_t^f be a special flow with f satisfying (3.7).

$$W(T) := \{(\theta, s) : \theta \text{ is } T\text{-good}\}.$$

Then $\mu(W(T)) = 1 - o(1)$ as $T \rightarrow \infty$.

Proof. For an interval I , let $I^f := \{(\theta, s) : s < f(\theta), \theta \in I\}$. Note that

$$(W(T))^c = \bigcup_{j \leq \frac{T}{c}} I_j^f,$$

where $I_j = \left[-j\alpha - \frac{1}{T^{1+1/100}}, -j\alpha + \frac{1}{T^{1+1/100}} \right]$. Moreover, by the diophantine assumptions on α , all the intervals I_j are pairwise disjoint. Therefore, for $j \neq 0$,

$$(17.2) \quad \sup_{\theta \in I_j} f(\theta) \leq C \cdot T^{(1+1/100)\gamma}.$$

Hence $\mu \left(\bigcup_{0 \neq j \leq \frac{T}{c}} I_j^f \right) \leq CT^{(1+1/100)\gamma}$. Moreover, since f satisfies (3.7)

$$(17.3) \quad \mu(I_0^f) = o(1), \quad \text{as } T \rightarrow \infty.$$

Combining (17.2) and (17.3) gives the result. \square

Using the three lemmas above we can prove Proposition 3.10.

Proof. Let α satisfy $q_{n+1} \leq Cq_n^{1+\zeta}$, for $0 < \zeta < 1/1000$. We will show that there exists $C > 0$ such that for every T , and every $(\theta, s) \in W(T)$, we have

$$|\bar{H}_T(\theta, s) - T\mu(\bar{H})| \leq CT^{1/2-1/1000}.$$

This by Lemma 17.3 will finish the proof of the proposition. Notice that for $(\theta, s) \in W(T)$, we have in particular that $s < f(\theta) \leq CT^{(1+1/100)\gamma} \leq CT^{1/2-1/1000}$

$$|\bar{H}_T(\theta, s) - \bar{H}_T(\theta, 0)| < \|\bar{H}\|_1 s \leq C' \|\bar{H}\| T^{1/2-1/1000}.$$

Therefore, it is enough to show that if $(\theta, 0) \in W(T)$, then

$$(17.4) \quad |\bar{H}_T(\theta, 0) - T\mu(\bar{H})| \leq C'' T^{1/2-1/1000}.$$

for some constant $C'' > 0$. Note that

$$(17.5) \quad cN(\theta, 0, T) \leq |f_{N(\theta, 0, T)}(\theta)| \leq T$$

and so $\|\theta + N(\theta, 0, T)\alpha\| \geq \min_{j \leq \frac{T}{c}} \|\theta + j\alpha\| \geq T^{-1-1/100}$. In particular

$$f(\theta + N(\theta, 0, T)\alpha) \leq C''' T^{(1+1/100)\gamma}.$$

So

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^T \bar{H}(\varphi_t(\theta, 0)) dt - T\mu(\bar{H}) = \\ & O(T^{(1+1/100)\gamma}) + \left(\int_0^{N(\theta, 0, T)} \bar{H}(\varphi_t(\theta, 0)) dt - N(\theta, 0, T)\mu(\bar{H}) \right) + (T - N(\theta, 0, T))\mu(\bar{H}). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\gamma \leq 2/5$, it is enough to bound the second and last term above. It is therefore enough to prove the following: for every $(\theta, 0) \in W(T)$,

$$(17.6) \quad |T - N(\theta, 0, T)| = O(T^{1/2-1/1000}),$$

and

$$(17.7) \quad \left| \int_0^{N(\theta, 0, T)} \bar{H}(\varphi_t(\theta, 0)) dt - N(\theta, 0, T)\mu(\bar{H}) \right| = O(T^{1/2-1/1000}).$$

To prove (17.6) note that for $(\theta, 0) \in W(T)$

$$f_{N(\theta, 0, T)}(\theta) \leq T \leq f_{N(\theta, 0, T+1)}(\theta) \leq f_{N(\theta, 0, T)}(\theta) + C''' T^{(1+1/100)\gamma}.$$

Hence up to an additional negligible error of size $T^{(1+1/100)\gamma}$, it is enough to control

$$|f_{N(\theta, 0, T)}(\theta) - N(\theta, 0, T)|.$$

By (17.5) and our assumption on θ it follows that $\theta_{\min, N(\theta, 0, T)} \geq T^{-1-1/100}$. So Lemma 17.2, the above upper bound on $N(\theta, 0, T)$ and the fact that $\int_{\mathbb{T}} f dLeb = 1$ imply that

$$|f_{N(\theta, 0, T)}(\theta) - N(\theta, 0, T)| \leq O(T^{\zeta+(1+1/100)\gamma} \log T).$$

Since $\zeta + (1 + 1/100)\gamma \leq 1/1000 + (1 + 1/100)2/5 \leq 1/2 - 1/1000$, (17.6) follows.

To prove (17.7) we can WLOG assume that $\mu(\bar{H}) = 0$. Note that

$$\int_0^{N(\theta, 0, T)} \bar{H}(\varphi_t(\theta, 0)) dt = \sum_{i=0}^{N(\theta, 0, T)-1} \int_0^{f(\theta+i\alpha)} \bar{H}(\theta + i\alpha, s) ds = \sum_{i=0}^{N(\theta, 0, T)-1} F(\theta + i\alpha)$$

where $F(\theta) = \int_0^{f(\theta)} \bar{H}(\theta, s) ds$. Moreover, $Leb(F) = \mu(\bar{H}) = 0$ and F is smooth except at 0. Since f satisfies (17.1) and $\bar{H} \in \mathcal{C}^3$, it follows that

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{F(\theta)}{\theta^{-\gamma}} = P' \text{ and } \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{F(\theta)}{(1-\theta)^{-\gamma}} = Q'$$

where $P' = P\mathbf{p}(\bar{H})$, $Q' = Q\mathbf{p}(\bar{H})$. Thus $F(\cdot)$ also satisfies the assumptions (17.1). So by Lemma 17.2, the fact that $(\theta, 0) \in W(T)$ and the bound $N(\theta, 0, T) \leq \frac{T}{c}$,

$$\left| \sum_{i=0}^{N(\theta, 0, T)-1} F(\theta + i\alpha) \right| = O(T^{\zeta + (1+1/100)\gamma} \log T) = O(T^{1/2-1/1000}).$$

This finishes the proof of (17.7) and completes the proof of the proposition. \square

18. ERGODIC SUMS OVER HYPERBOLIC MAPS AND SUBSHIFTS OF FINITE TYPE

18.1. CLT for higher rank Kalikow systems. Proof of Theorem 3.5(ii). As in Section 7 we define \mathbf{m}_N by (7.2) and check the conditions of Proposition 6.1. (a) is evident. Also, by the local limit theorem we get $\mu(\sigma_{0,k}) = O(k^{-d/2})$ which implies equation (7.7) with $\beta = d/2$ which in case $d \geq 3$ is sufficient to prove (c) in the same way as in Section 7, see footnote 9.

To prove property (b), let $\ell(x, t, N) = \text{Card}\{n \leq N : |\tau_n(x) - t| \leq 1\}$. Using multiple LLT we get that for each p , there is a constant C_p such that for each $t \in \mathbb{R}^d$ for each n

$$\mu(\ell^p(\cdot, t, n)) \leq C_p$$

(see e.g. [41, Section 5]). Now the Markov inequality implies that for each ε, t, p we have

$$\mu(x : \ell(x, t, N) \geq N^{(1/5)-\varepsilon}) \leq \frac{C_p}{N^{[(1/5)-\varepsilon]p}}.$$

It follows that

$$\mu(x : \exists t : \|t\| \leq K \ln N \text{ and } \ell(x, t, N) \geq N^{(1/5)-\varepsilon}) \leq \frac{C_p (K \ln N)^d}{N^{[(1/5)-\varepsilon]p}}.$$

Taking $p = 6$, $\varepsilon = 0.01$, we verify the conditions of Lemma 7.2.

18.2. Visits to cones.

Proof of Lemma 11.4. We only prove the case of \mathbb{Z}_+ , as the case of \mathbb{Z}_- is similar. Let

$$\hat{\mathcal{C}} = \{v \in \mathcal{C} : \text{dist}(v, \partial\mathcal{C}) \geq 1\}.$$

Define $n_1 = 2$ $n_{k+1} = n_k^3$ and

$$A_k = \{\omega : \tau_{n_k}(\omega) \in \mathcal{C} \text{ and } \|\tau_{n_k}(\omega)\| > \sqrt{n_k}\}.$$

It suffices to show that infinitely many A_k happen with probability 1. Since ϕ only depends on the past, A_k is measurable with respect to \mathcal{F}_k , the σ -algebra generated by

ω_j with $j \leq n_k$. Therefore by Lévy's extension of the Borel-Cantelli Lemma (see e.g. [94, §12.15]) it is enough to show that for almost all ω

$$(18.1) \quad \sum_k \mu(A_{k+1} | \mathcal{F}_k) = \infty.$$

However by mixing central limit theorem, there is $\varepsilon = \varepsilon(\mathcal{C})$ such that for any cylinder \mathcal{D} of length n_k

$$\mu \left(\tau_{n_{k+1}-n_k}(\sigma^{n_k}\omega) \in \hat{C}, \|\tau_{n_{k+1}-n_k}(\sigma^{n_k}\omega)\| > \sqrt{n_{k+1}-n_k} \mid \omega \in \mathcal{D} \right) \geq \varepsilon.$$

Since $\|\tau_n\|_\infty \leq n\|\tau\|_\infty$ and $\sqrt{n_{k+1}}/n_k \rightarrow \infty$, we conclude from the last display that each term in (18.1) is greater than ε . This completes the proof. \square

18.3. Separation estimates for cocycles.

Proof of Lemma 14.1. **(m2)** follows from the fact that there exists a constant C_τ such that if ω' and ω'' belong to the same cylinder of length N , then

$$|\tau_N(\omega') - \tau_N(\omega'')| \leq C_\tau.$$

To prove **(m1)** let

$$N_A(\omega, k) = \# \left\{ (i, j) \in [0, (10k)^{100}] \times [0, (10k)^{100}], i \neq j : \frac{\|\tau_{(j-i)n_{k-1}}(\sigma^{in_{k-1}}\omega)\|}{(|j-i|n_{k-1})^{1/2}} < k^{-20} \right\}.$$

Denote $m_{ij} = |i-j|n_{k-1}$. Covering the ball with center at the origin and radius $\frac{\sqrt{m_{ij}}}{k^{20}}$ in \mathbb{R}^d by unit cubes and applying the anticoncentration inequality [33, formula (A.4)] to each cube, we obtain that

$$(18.2) \quad \mu \left(\|\tau_{m_{ij}}(\omega)\| \leq \frac{\sqrt{m_{ij}}}{k^{20}} \right) \leq Ck^{-20d}.$$

Since μ is shift invariant we conclude that

$$\mu \left(\frac{\|\tau_{m_{ij}}(\sigma^{in_{k-1}}\omega)\|}{m_{ij}^{1/2}} < \frac{1}{k^{20}} \right) \leq Ck^{-20d}.$$

Summing over i and j we obtain

$$\mu(N_A(\cdot, k)) \leq C(10k)^{200-20d}.$$

Next, by the Markov inequality,

$$\mu(\omega : N_A(\omega, k) \geq (10k)^{191}) \leq \frac{C}{k^{20d-9}}.$$

This shows that the measure of the complement of A_k is small. The estimate of measure of B_k is similar except we replace (18.2) by

$$(18.3) \quad \mu \left(\max_{n \leq m} \|\tau_n(\omega)\| \geq k^{20} \sqrt{m} \right) \leq c_1 e^{-c_2 k^{40}}.$$

To prove (18.3) it is sufficient to consider the case $d = 1$ since for higher dimensions we can consider each coordinate separately. Thus it suffices to show that

$$(18.4) \quad \mu \left(\max_{n \leq m} \tau_n(\omega) \geq k^{20} \sqrt{m} \right) \leq c_1 e^{-c_2 k^{40}}$$

(the bound on $\mu \left(\min_{n \leq m} \tau_n(\omega) \leq -k^{20} \sqrt{m} \right)$ is obtained by replacing τ by $-\tau$).

To prove (18.4) with $d = 1$ we use the reflection principle. Namely, [33, formula (A.3)] shows that for each L

$$(18.5) \quad \mu \left(|\tau_m(\omega)| \geq L\sqrt{m} \right) \leq \bar{c}_1 e^{-\bar{c}_2 L^2}.$$

Let

$$D_m(k) = \left\{ \omega : \exists n \leq m, \tau_n(\omega) \geq k^{20} \sqrt{m} \right\}.$$

Note that $D_m(k)$ contains the LHS of (18.4) and that $D_m(k)$ is a disjoint union of the cylinders of length at most m , $D_m = \bigcup_j \mathcal{C}_j$ (to see this, take for each ω the smallest n such that the last display holds and recall that τ only depends on the past). Next, there exists $\ell = \ell(\tau)$ such that for each cylinder \mathcal{C} of length $n = n(\mathcal{C})$ and for each m ,

$$\mu \left(\{\tau_{m-n} \geq -\ell \mid \omega \in \sigma^{-n} \mathcal{C}\} \right) \geq \frac{1}{2}.$$

If $m - n$ is large this follows from (mixing) Central Limit Theorem [84, 42] while the small $m - n$ could be handled by choosing ℓ large enough. Combining this with (18.5), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{c}_1 e^{-\bar{c}_2 k^{40}/4} &\geq \mu \left(\tau_m \geq \frac{k^{20} \sqrt{m}}{2} \right) \geq \sum_j \mu \left(\omega \in \mathcal{C}_j, \tau_m \geq \frac{k^{20} \sqrt{m}}{2} \right) \geq \\ &\sum_j \mu(\mathcal{C}_j) \mu \left(\tau_m \geq \frac{k^{20} \sqrt{m}}{2} \mid \omega \in \mathcal{C}_j \right) \geq \frac{1}{2} \sum_j \mu(\mathcal{C}_j) = \frac{\mu(D_m)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

proving (18.4) and completing the proof of the lemma. \square

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