Topological orbit equivalence: an overview!

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In 1959, H.Dye introduced the notion of orbit equivalence and proved that any two ergodic finite measure preserving transformations on a Lebesgue space are orbit equivalent. He also conjectured that an arbitrary action of a discrete amenable group is orbit equivalent to a \mathbb{Z} -action. This conjecture was proved by Ornstein and Weiss and its most general case by Connes, Feldman and Weiss by establishing that an amenable non-singular countable equivalence relation \mathcal{R} can be generated by a single transformation, or equivalently is hyperfinite, i.e., \mathcal{R} is up to a null set, a countable increasing union of finite equivalence relations.

In 1992, using ideas of A. Vershik, Richard Herman, Ian Putnam and Christian Skau constructed a remarkable model for minimal homeomorphisms of the Cantor set ([HPS]). They associated to a Cantor minimal system (X, ϕ) an ordered Bratteli diagram and proved that the corresponding Bratteli-Vershik transformation is conjugate to ϕ . The approximately finite (AF) equivalence relation and the dimension groups associated to this model were key in the classification up to orbit equivalence of minimal free actions of \mathbb{Z} ([GPS]) and later of \mathbb{Z}^d ([GMPS1,2]). In this talk I will review these results of topological orbit equivalence.

References:

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