THE UNIVERSAL TEMPLATES OF GHRIST

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Abstract. This is a report on recent work of Robert Ghrist [G], [GHS], in which he shows that universal templates exist. Put another way, there are many structurally stable flows in the 3-sphere, each of which has periodic orbits representing every knot type. This answers a question raised originally by Mo Hirsch, and popularized by the contrary conjecture, by Joan Birman and the present author, [BW2].

1 Introduction

It is a pleasant task to report on the recent thesis of Rob Ghrist. Contrary to our conjectures, he has shown that some structurally stable flows in S^3 contain all knot types as periodic orbits. This includes many of the flows studied by us and others; with the possible exception of M. Sullivan, these people had no inkling of this fact. His basic trick is to prove much more — that these flows contain all *closed braids* as unions of periodic orbits. There are at least 2 more "tricks" in this excellent work: a systematic search for "sub-templates" and nice use of symbolic dynamics to understand what Ghrist calls, "deeply lying orbits." In effect, one must side-step many orbits corresponding to "short words" in the four symbols used to gain a structure in which the property of containing all braids is transparent.

This report is structured as follows: we begin with enough basic definitions to enable us to state the problem carefully and give a taste of the recent history, mostly personal. Then we proceed straight to the constructions.

2 Definitions

There is a large literature in dynamics which has some pertinence to the work of Ghrist: structurally stable flows, hyperbolic structure, etcetera. We can, however, in the interest of space, get by here with little foundational material, since the problem solved by Ghrist was already well formulated. This by no means reduces the interest in his work.

Templates (also called knot holders) were introduced in [BW1] and have been used to characterize, geometrically, the periodic orbits of structurally stable flows in 3-dimensions as well as to to study the Lorenz Attractor [W4]. This disparity

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accounts for some variation in the terminology; here we follow the usage of Ghrist. Though symbolic dynamics is crucial in much of the earlier work, the relation between a template, a sub-template and their 2 sets of symbolic dynamics is especially important here; in ferreting out this relationship, he takes a slightly different point of view.

A *template* is a branched 2-manifold [W1] with boundary, lying in S^3, which is endowed with a smooth vector field. At certain portions of the boundary (called "gaps" below), the vector field is outwardly transverse, so that the orbits of this field leave the branched surface. Thus there is a smooth semi-flow defined on the invarient set of all points which never exit the template; this set is one dimensional. In more detail, a template is the union of *strips*, and each strip is a copy of the standard flow box in dimension 2:

$$\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 \leq x, y \leq 1\}$$

endowed with the constant vector field $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ at each point. Where the strips meet, along branches, the vectors coincide so that a unique semi-flow is determined. The copying homeomorphism stretches the $x = 1$ end so that the resulting flow, where defined, is expanding. Two or more of these strips are assembled into a template, so that the resulting flow is well defined in the positive direction. But at the branches, is not well defined for negative time.

In figure 2, the template consists of 2 strips, x and y, so that the flow on the left side passes around to the left and back down to the branch. Similarly, the flow on the right passes around to the right behind the strip x and back down to the branch. There is a middle portion at each branch, called a *gap* at which the orbits leave the template. Orbits which leave are no longer of interest to us. Note that the periodic orbits never leave. The dark horizontal line is a branch; above it 2 planar pieces come together where they are tangent to each other. Thus each point on a branch lies in 2 smooth disks which coincide below the branch, but are disjoint above. Each branch in a template is homeomorphic to the unit interval $[0, 1]$ and called a branch *line*. Each branch line is the union of closed line *segments* separated by gaps, which in turn are open line intervals. The collection of all branch segments in a template T is denoted by $\beta(T)$. Thus the semi-flow on a template is transverse to the branches and has no rest points.

Two templates (or links) are *separable* provided there is an isotopy of S^3 which takes one of them inside the unit 2-sphere and the other outside. A collection of templates (or links) is said to be *completely* separable provided there is a collection of disjoint 3-disks and an isotopy of S^3 which takes each of the templates into one of the 3-disks, and no 2 of them into the same 3-disk. Finally, a knot K is said to factor into knots K_1, K_2 both knotted provided there is a tame 2-sphere S^2 such that $S^2 \cap K$ consists of 2 points A, B, such that $\alpha \cup ((interior S^2) \cap K) = K_1$ and such that $\alpha \cup ((exterior S^2) \cap K) = K_2$, for any arc α on S^2 joining A and B. The unknot plays the role of 1 and is not allowed as a prime. Schubert proved the unique factorization of knots into primes in the 1950s.

3 Some pertinent history, mostly personal

As a lifelong enthusiast of knots, the present author was finally allowed to think about them when, studying the periodic orbits of the Lorenz attractor (for another purpose [W4]), it was noticed noticed that they were mostly knotted, [W3]. This was an exciting period: we got to play with these knots, with string, with pencil and paper, and a contraption that a colleague dubbed a "knot loom;" we found a lot of torus knots and met lots of knot theorists, (one — Siebenmann — wondered if the Lorenz template contained all knots.) DeWitt Sumners was helpful early on, and told me about algebraic (in the sense of singularities) knots. John Conway was also helpful though doubtful that the knot loom could be marketed. But it was Joan Birman who knew about positive braids (those in which the generators σ_i occur with only positive exponents, see below), and braids in general, that put us in business; we wrote 2 papers together, in the second of which, we related a question, originated by that great interrupter of talks, Mo Hirsch:

Conjecture 1. [BW2] *There is no template that contains all knot types as periodic orbits.*

The second conjecture was a specific recipe for proving the first one:

Conjecture 2. *Each template T has a bound N_T, such that no knot on T could have more than N_T prime factors.*

This was in part based on the false security we found working on the Lorenz template, for all periodic orbits found there are [W5] *prime* knots.

This conjecture was exploded in M. Sullivan's thesis, [S1].

Theorem. [S1] *The template V (see below) contains composite knots with arbitrarily many factors.*

Sullivan's technique was to show that V contains disjoint copies L' of the Lorenz template, and V' of V itself. It follows that any knot in V' can be joined to any knot in L, and thus, by induction, that V contains composite knots with arbitrarily many factors. Ghrist's technique is a far-reaching development of this idea.

In the second paper, [BW2] we made a study of the flow induced by the fibration of the complement of the figure 8 knot, K. That is, the fibration has the circle as base, and thus choosing a metric, one can lift the obvious "constant" flow on the circle to $S^3 - K$, and can even extend this flow to have K as a periodic orbit.

Conjecture 3. *Except for the knot K itself, this flow has no other figure 8 knot as periodic orbit.*

This conjecture was based on circumstantial evidence: though the 5-knot, close cousin to the figure 8 is easy to find, lots of searching yielded no figure 8s.

Braids, a brief discussion.

A *braid* consists of a certain number s of strands, drawn in the plane, but pictured in 3 dimensions, beginning at a top level and descending monotonically to a bottom level, crossing one another in a certain pattern. (See figure 1, in which $s = 3$.) The

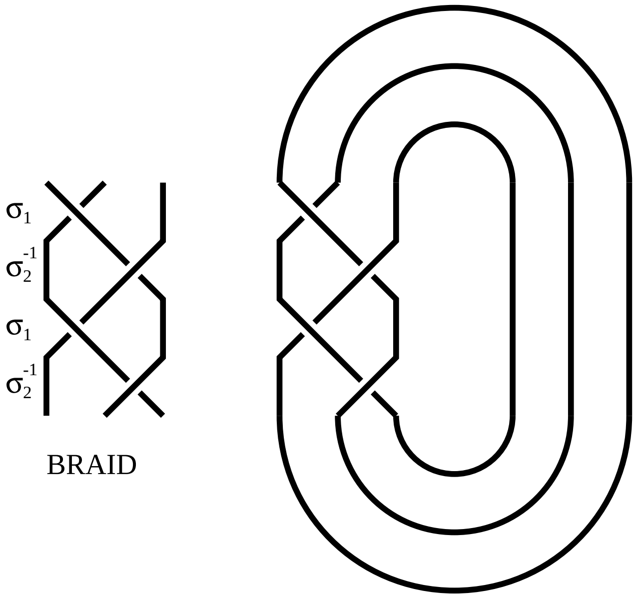

Figure 1

strands are numbered left to right. Braids on s strands form a group, B_s under concatenation, with generators, $\sigma_i, i = 1, ...s-1$. Here σ_i is the braid in which the only crossing is of the ith strand over the $i+1$st strand and σ_i^{-1} is similar, except that the ith stand crosses under the $i+1$st strand. Thus left handed crossings are chosen to be positive, though many authors make the other choice. A braid β is made into a link, called the *closure* of β by joining the bottom of the strands to the top with no further crossing. In figure 1 we have indicated the braid $\sigma_1\sigma_2^{-1}\sigma_1\sigma_2^{-1}$ and its closure which is the figure 8 knot. Alexander proved that every link L can be represented as the closure of a braid; hence the minimum possible number of strands in such a representation is an invariant, called the *braid index* of L.

The excitement gained momentum at the advent of the "Jones' polynomial," (a.k.a. the "HOMFLY" polynomial) which has proved so important, especially in the case of braids. Until Jones work, the braid index — so natural to the dynamicists, as flows are essentially already braided — was almost useless, as so little was known about it.

4 The templates U, V, and W_q

The simplest template is perhaps the Lorenz template, figure 2, with 2 strips, x, y. Templates U and V, (figure 3) are just a bit more complicated, the crucial difference being that their orbits contain both left and right crossings. Each has 4 strips, labeled $1, 2, 3, 4$, or x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4. In the end, we learn that U and V are essentially equivalent to each other, but Ghrist utilizes their apparent difference

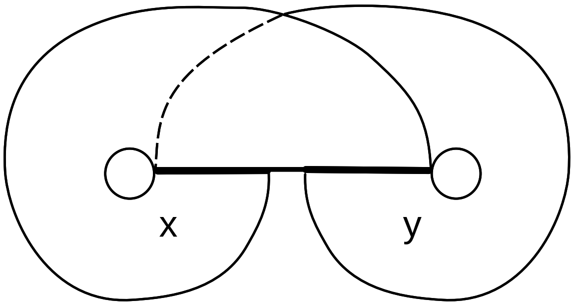

Figure 2

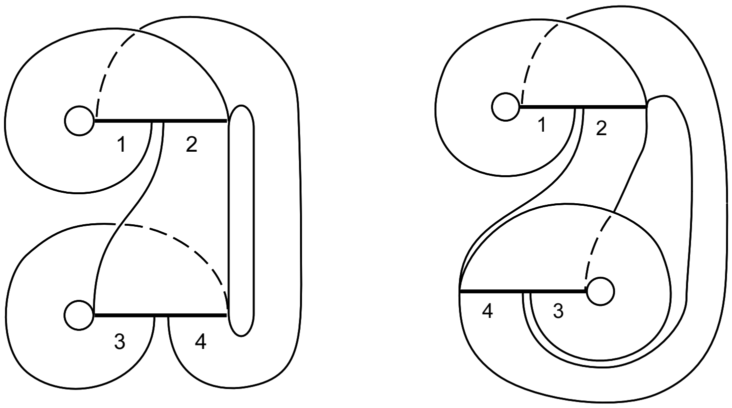

Figure 3: templates V (left) and U

(by embedding each into the other) to prove his result.

Any point P on a branch is uniquely determined by the infinite orbit under the semi-flow, beginning at P. This orbit passes successively through, say, strips $x_1, x_2, ...$ so that this point is labeled by the symbol $x_1x_2x_3....$ Then each orbit in either U or V that remains for all time without exiting, corresponds to an infinite sequence, of x_is, for example. x_1^∞ or 1^∞. Similarly, $13(42)^\infty$. This notation is crucial below, where geometric embeddings are difficult to describe with pictures. Thus, for example, the four segments of either U or V can be described by their *boundaries*, with notation $\partial_i^l(V)$ for left boundary of the ith segment of V, and so on. For example, $\partial_4^l(V) = (42)^\infty$. That is, the periodic orbit passing successively through strip 4, then strip 2, then 4, etc.

The template W_q, figure 4, has q pairs of "ears", where each pair consists of, first, one with positive crossings and next one with negative crossings; thus W_q has $4q$ strips and is a q-fold covering of V.. Note first that any consecutive sequence of 4 ears on W_q contains the elements $\pi_i = \sigma_1...\sigma_i$, and $\pi_i' = \sigma_1^{-1}...\sigma_i^{-1}, i = 1, ...n$ of the braid group, B_{n+1}. (See figure 5, in which π_2, π_2' in B_5 are illustrated.) These elements, π_i, π' are easily seen to generate B_{n+1}.

Thus if β is a braid which can be expressed in B_{n+1} with m of these generators, then β lies in W_q, for $q \geq 4m$. Thus any braid on N strands lies in W_q, for q

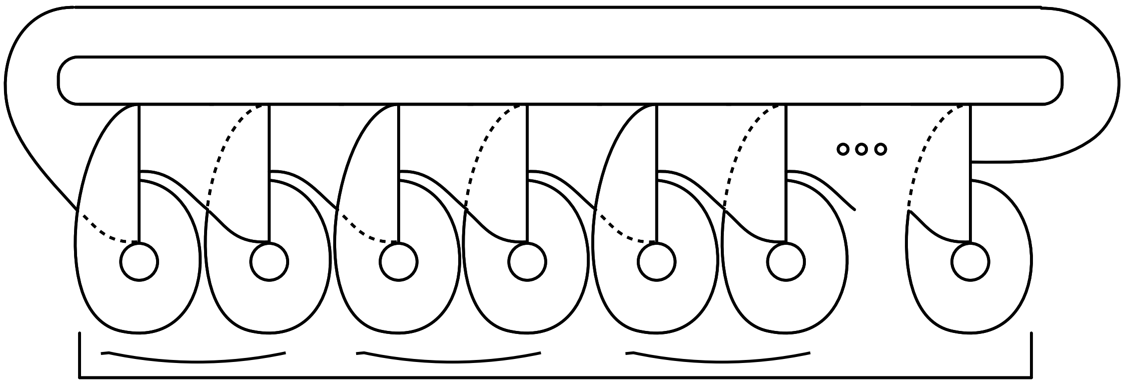

Figure 4

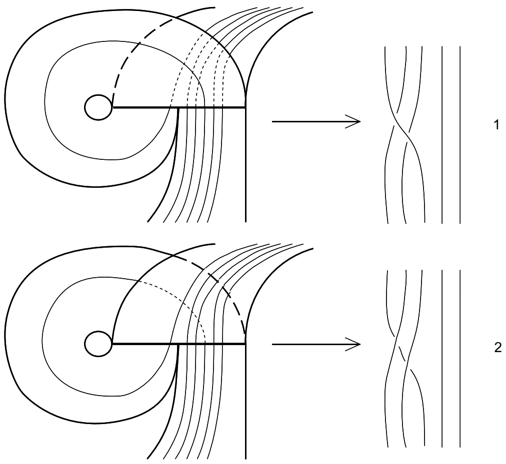

Figure 5

sufficiently large.

This just about exhausts the easy, general abstract nonsense of the proof. Our goal is to show

Theorem. *$W_q \subset V$, for all q.*

This will complete the proof that V is a universal template, and is done in the remaining sections.

5 Template inflations

There are several ways of putting one template into another. First, a template *inflation* of a template S into a template T is a map $R : S \to T$, taking orbits to orbits, which is a diffeomorphism onto its image. One notes that the image of such an inflation is a sub-template of T, and says that R is *isotopic* if this image is embedded in S^3 just as S is.

Using this language, 2 rather elementary isotopic inflations $F : U \to V$, and $G : V \to U$, are the key "legs" that carry Ghrist. (Sullivan knew of G but not F and thus could only hop, to paraphrase Douady.) Note that in Ghrist's rendition, each of the branch symbols of the domain is "inflated" into a "word" in the range symbols.

Thus in symbolic dynamics, the inflation F is given by

$$x_1 \mapsto x_1, \quad x_2 \mapsto x_1x_2x_3, \quad x_3 \mapsto x_4x_2, \quad x_4 \mapsto x_4.$$

and G is given by

$$x_1 \mapsto x_1, \quad x_2 \mapsto x_2, \quad x_3 \mapsto x_2x_4, \quad x_4 \mapsto x_2x_3x_4 \ .$$

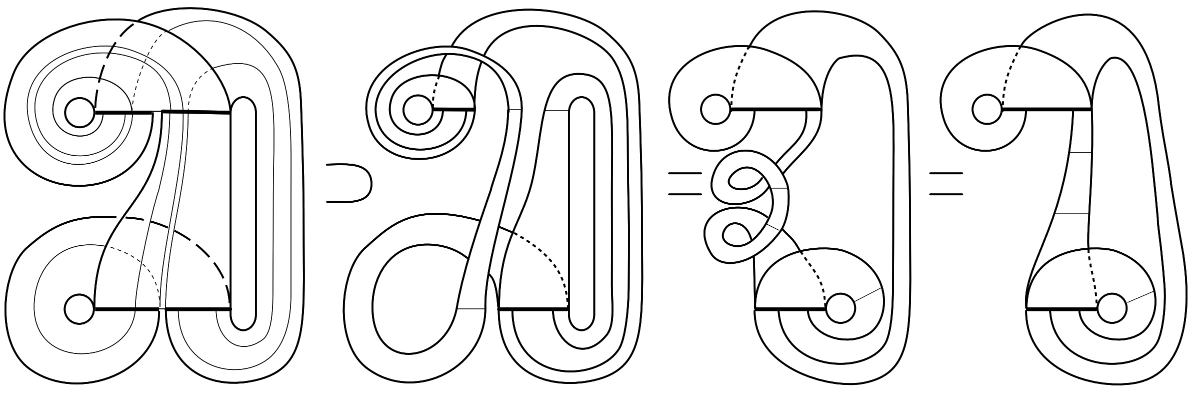

Figure 6: the inflation F is isotopic

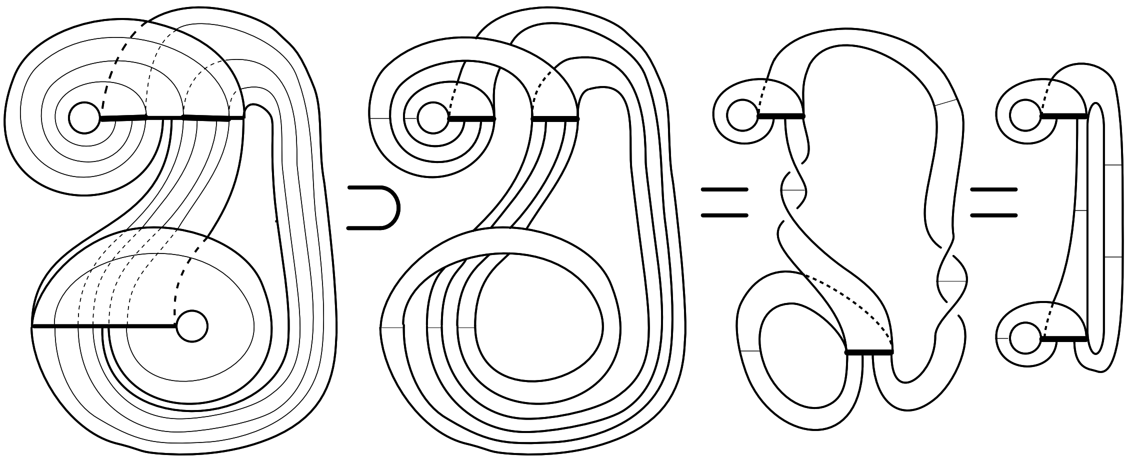

Figure 7: the inflation G is isotopic

Thus we have what symbolic dynamicists call a "block" map between the respective 1-sided shifts. These block maps compose by substitution and moreover, are essentially equivalent to the inflation itself, Next, the inflation χ is introduced, which sends each orbit into its mirror image. The beauty is that composing 2 reflections yields an isotopy, so that the conjugates — note that χ is an involution — $F^* = \chi F \chi$ and $G^* = \chi G \chi$ are isotopic inflations. These are the principal ingredients used to show that there is an isotopic inflation of W_q into V for any q. The block map for χ (for either U of V) is as follows:

$$x_1 \mapsto x_3, \quad x_2 \mapsto x_4, \quad x_3 \mapsto x_1, \quad x_4 \mapsto x_2.$$

As a preliminary result,

Lemma. *$G(V)$ and $G^*(V)$ are disjoint except for the common boundary $(x_1x_2x_3x_4)^\infty$ and are separable inflations.*

Proof. This can be seen directly from the picture, figure 8. One easily checks that they are disjoint except for the boundary orbit, $(x_1x_2x_3x_4)^\infty$, via symbolic dynamics. That is, the branch sets of $G(V)$ are

$$[1^\infty, 1(1234)^\infty], \quad [1(24)^\infty, (1234)^\infty], \quad [(24)^\infty, 24(2341)^\infty], \quad [2341^\infty, (2341)^\infty].$$

Whereas the branch sets of $G^*(V)$ are

$$[(42)^\infty, 42(4123)^\infty], \quad [4123^\infty, (4123)^\infty], \quad [3^\infty, 3(3412)^\infty], \quad [3(42)^\infty, (3412)^\infty].$$

□

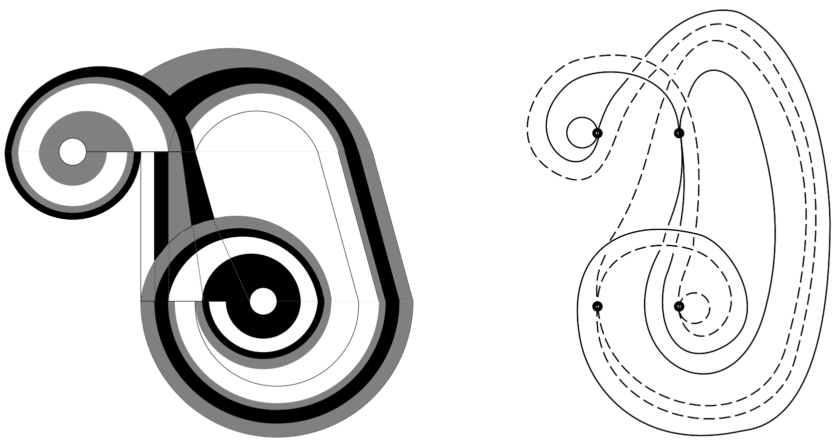

Figure 8

The sub-templates to the left are black and grey; to the right we have collapsed the transverse direction to aid in seeing that they are separated.

Corollary. *Each template U, V contains infinitely many sub-templates isotopic to U and V which are pairwise disjoint and completely separable.*

Proof. Define the isotopic inflation A_n by $A_n = FG(FG^*)^n$, for each n. Then the image of each A_n is disjoint and separable from the image of $A_{n+k}, k > 0$, For note that A_{n+k} factors as

$$A_{n+k} = [FG(FG^*)^{k-1}](FG^*)^{n+1},$$

so that the image of A_{n+k} is contained in the image of $(FG^*)^{n+1}$. Then by the proposition, the images of A_n and $(FG^*)^{n+1}$ are disjoint and separable, as they differ by changing one G to a G^*. $\square$

6 The Principal Lemma

Principal Lemma. *Let S be a sub-template of V and let I be the component of $S \cap l^1(V)$ which is leftmost among all intersections on the upper branch line. If $\partial^l(I) \neq x_1^\infty$, Then S is contained in a sub-template $S^+ \subset V$, this sub-template is isotopic to S except for the addition of an un-knotted ear along I, and S^+ contains the orbit $\partial_4^l(V)$.*

Proof. The sub-template S is completely determined by its branch set, $\beta(S)$. That is, flowing a branch segment forward until it completely covers a set of 2 or more branch segments, sweeps out the corresponding strip. Thus we proceed to construct

$$\beta(S^+) = \beta(S) \cup \{[x_1^\infty, x_1\partial^r(I)], I\}.$$

To make this into a template, whenever some endpoint of some some branch line of $\beta(S^+)$, ends in $\partial^l(I)$, replace it with x_1^∞. The resulting template is as in the figure 9. Note in particular that the appended ear is completely separated from the rest of the template, and that in thickening up the incoming strip along x_4, we include the orbit $\partial_4^l(V)$ in S^+. $\square$

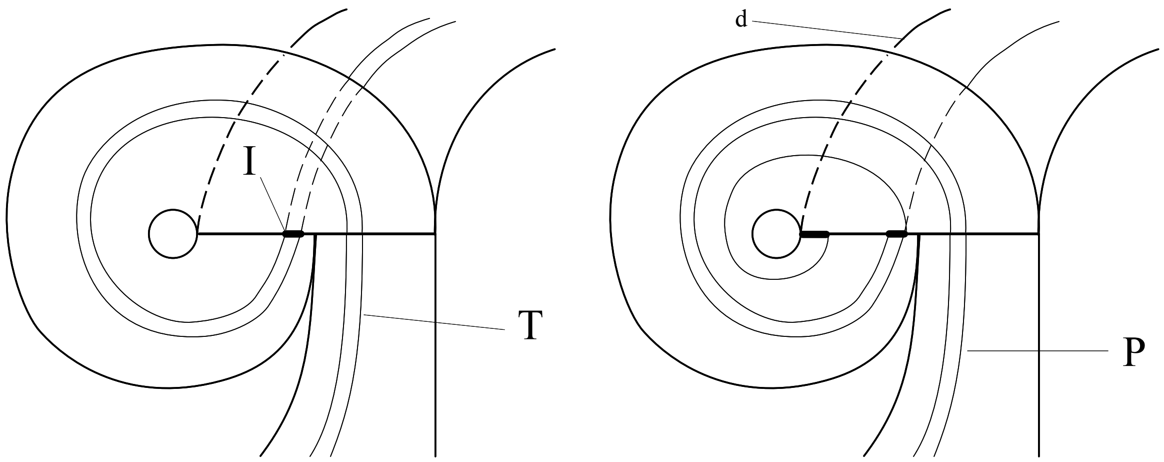

Figure 9

We next show how negative ears are added.

Lemma. *Let S be a sub-template of V and let I be the component of $S \cap l^2(V)$ which is minimal among all intersections on the lower branch line. If $\partial^l(I) \neq x_1^\infty$, Then S is contained in a sub-template $S^- \subset V$, this template is isotopic to S except for the addition of an un-knotted ear along I, and S^+ contains the orbit $\partial_2^l(V)$.*

Proof. This is completely "dual" to the last lemma, and is proved by applying the inflation χ to V, adding a positive ear, then applying χ again resulting in the desired negative ear. $\square$

Since the inflations F and G tend to put the templates U and V "deep" inside, composing these inflations puts them even deeper. The next result is the core of Ghrist's construction; the difficulty in its proof lies in the fact that the inflations used are *too deep* to see geometrically.

Proposition. *Consider the inflation $H = F^*GFG^* : V \to V$. The minimal point of $H(V) \cap l_1(V)$ is contained in the orbit $H(\partial_2^l(V))$.*

Proof. We resort to symbolic dynamics, and to avoid clutter we only write the subscripts. Then the block map for H is

$$1 \longmapsto 23341(24)^2 2341$$
$$2 \longmapsto 23341(24)^3 2341$$
$$3 \longmapsto 2334124$$
$$4 \longmapsto 2334124$$

Thus the left boundary points of the 4 branch lines map as follows

$$\begin{array}{ll} \partial_1^l(V) = 1^\infty & \longmapsto (23341(24)^2 2341)^\infty \\ \partial_2^l(V) = 1(24)^\infty & \longmapsto \ 23341(24)^3 2341(2334124)^\infty \\ \partial_3^l(V) = 3^\infty & \longmapsto (2334124)^\infty \\ \partial_4^l(V) = 41^\infty & \longmapsto \ 2334124(23341(24)^2 2341)^\infty \end{array}$$

and the right boundary points map later in the order than the corresponding left ones. Consider the symbol

$$\sigma^{14} H(\partial_2^l(V)) = 1(2334124)^\infty \ ,$$

where σ is the shift operator. As we are using 1-sided shifts here, σ just drops the first symbol. We claim it is minimal in $l_1(V)$ among all shifts of the image of every other end point of $\beta(V)$ which begin with a 1. To see this by hand is not a big task, as our symbolic dynamics is, by design, so simple. (One could use a computer.)

Finally note that the appended ear is quite simple, and separated from the rest of the template. Also, the orbit $\partial_4^l(V)$ is included in S^+, since this is the orbit that arrives at the periodic orbit, x_1^∞. $\square$

We have just managed to append a positive ear, and proceed to append a negative one.

Proposition. *Consider the inflation $H^* = FG^*F^*G : V \to V$. The minimal point of $H^*(V) \cap l_2(V)$ is contained in the orbit $H^*(\partial_4^l(V))$.*

Proof. Now we can apply χ to the minimal word in the last lemma to get

$$\chi\sigma^{14} H(\partial_2^l(V)) = \chi(1(2334124)^\infty)$$

is minimal in $\chi(l_1(V)$. As χ commutes with the shift, we get

$$\sigma^{14}\chi H(\partial_2^l)) = 3(4112342)^\infty$$

is minimal in $l_2(V)$. Inserting χ conveniently, we get

$$\sigma^{14}\chi H\chi(\chi\partial_2^l(V)) = \sigma^{14} H^*(\partial_4^l(V)) = 3(4112342)^\infty$$

is minimal in $l_2(V)$. $\square$

Proposition. *For each q there is an isotopic inflation of $W_q \subset V$, and thus both U and V are universal templates.*

Proof. As we will be working with a series of distinct copies of the template V, we introduce some notation. Let $\{V_i\}$ denote a sequence of *distinct copies* of the embedded template V — each is embedded in a different copy of S^3. Construct an sequence of templates and isotopic inflations in which the maps alternate between H and H^*.

$$V_1 \longrightarrow V_2 \longrightarrow V_3 \longrightarrow V_4 \longrightarrow ...$$

Then we may append a positive to $H(V_1)$ creating the template $W^+ \subset V_2$. Then by mapping the template V_2 into V_3 via H^* a negative ear may be appended to $H^*(W^+)$ along $H^*(\partial_4^l(V_2)$. Since the negative ear is appended along an interval having endpoint on $H^*(\partial_4^l(V_2)$, this ear precedes the positive ear, (in the sense of the flow direction), yielding a sub-template of V_3 isotopic to W_1. Continuing this construction, we obtain a sub-template of V_{2q+1} isotopic to W_q. See figure 9.

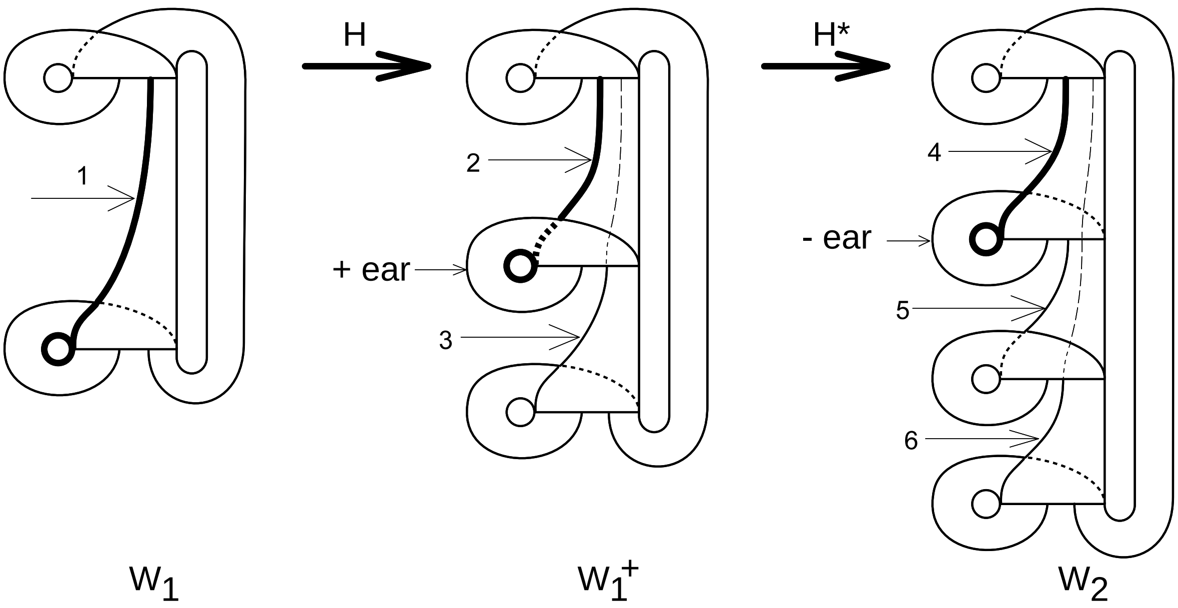

Figure 10. Key: 1 $= \partial_2^l(V_1)$. **2** $= \partial_2^l(V_1)$. **3** $= H(\partial_2^l(V_1))$. **4** $= \partial_2^l(V_3)$. **5** $= H(\partial_4^l(V_2))$. **6** $= H^*H(\partial_2^l(V_1))$.

This completes the proof. ☐

7 Some unsolved problems

1. Ghrist has this idea about characterizing universal templates: A template T is universal iff it contains an infinite collection of pairwise separable unknots, each of which is untwisted (i.e., the normal bundle of of these is an annulus which bounds a disk in S^3.
2. Find a fluid flow (solution to Navier-Stokes or Euler equations) which has flow lines tracing out all knots.

3. There are only countably many templates. Yet there are obviously uncountably many families of knots. Which families of knots and links occur as the set of all periodic orbits in some template? The answer should be in terms of knot theory invariants.
4. More specific. Characterize Lorenz knots — knots which appear as periodic orbits on the Lorenz template.
5. Very specific: The finite aperiodic words w in 2 symbols, x, y, correspond 1-to-1 with the periodic orbits K_w of the Lorenz attractor. Show that the genus of K_{xw} is not less than the genus of K_w, provided w and xw are aperiodic

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