

FOURIER TRANSFORM OF RAUZY FRACTALS AND
POINT SPECTRUM OF 1D PISOT INFLATION TILINGS

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ABSTRACT. Primitive inflation tilings of the real line with finitely many tiles of natural length and a Pisot–Vijayaraghavan unit as inflation factor are considered. We present an approach to the pure point part of their diffraction spectrum on the basis of a Fourier matrix cocycle in internal space. This cocycle leads to a transfer matrix equation and thus to a closed expression of matrix Riesz product type for the Fourier transforms of the windows for the covering model sets. In general, these windows are complicated Rauzy fractals and thus difficult to handle. Equivalently, this approach permits a construction of the (always continuously representable) eigenfunctions for the translation dynamical system induced by the inflation rule. We review and further develop the underlying theory, and illustrate it with the family of Pisa substitutions, with special emphasis on the classic Tribonacci case.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Inflation tilings of the real line with an inflation (or stretching) factor λ that is a Pisot–Vijayaraghavan (PV) number are intimately related to cut and project sets. In the best case, which is the topic of the famous Pisot substitution conjecture [49, 1], their vertex points (in the geometric realisation with intervals of natural length) are regular model sets themselves, and thus have pure point spectrum, equivalently in the dynamical or in the diffraction sense [31, 8, 9]. More generally, they might have mixed spectrum, see [4, 5] and references therein for examples, but the PV-nature of λ still implies that they lead to Meyer sets and thus have non-trivial point spectrum [54, Sec. 5.10]; see also [53] for some general results.

When analysing such inflation tilings, one quickly encounters covering model sets with complicated windows, known as Rauzy fractals [44, 42], which are compact sets of positive measure that are topologically regular (that is, they are the closure of their interior) and perfect (that is, they have no isolated points), but display a fractal boundary and often also a non-trivial fundamental group. While a lot is known about Rauzy fractals, see [48, 49, 42] and references therein, it is not obvious how to calculate their Fourier transform in closed form, which is needed to determine the diffraction intensities of the tiling system explicitly. Phrased differently, but equivalently, this Fourier transform is also needed to calculate the eigenfunctions of the corresponding dynamical system under the translation action of \mathbb{R} ; compare [32, 9].

The purpose of this contribution is to reconsider this problem in a constructive and explicit way. In particular, our goal is to make the Fourier–Bohr (FB) coefficients or amplitudes (and thus also the eigenfunctions) of such inflation tilings available, via a quadratic form with a matrix that can be expressed as an infinite matrix Riesz product. Since the latter turns out to be compactly and rapidly converging, all quantities are efficiently computable. Here, we solve the problem for inflation tilings of the real line with finitely many prototiles and an inflation factor that is a PV unit. The extension to general PV numbers and to higher dimensions will be treated separately, as this requires a bigger machinery, algebraically and analytically.

The paper is organised as follows. We begin by recalling the setting of inflation tilings of the real line in Section 2. Then, in Section 3, we introduce the Minkowski embedding and the description of our tilings (and point sets) in internal space, which leads to a contractive iterated function system for the windows of the covering model sets. This is followed by the introduction and analysis of an internal cocycle in Section 4, which leads to a matrix Riesz product expression for the Fourier transform of the Rauzy windows, and thus also for the spectral quantities we are after. In this context, in Section 5, we establish an important connection between the FB coefficients of PV inflation point sets and those of the covering model sets, which emerges through a specific uniform distribution result. Then, in Section 6, we embark on a number of illustrative examples from the family of Pisa substitutions (including some

based on cubic and quartic number fields), followed by an example of covering degree 2 in Section 7 and a brief outlook.

2 INFLATION TILINGS OF THE REAL LINE

Let us begin with the symbolic side of the problem, where we consider a *primitive substitution* ϱ on a finite alphabet $\mathcal{A} = \{a_1, \dots, a_N\}$. Here, the mapping $a_i \mapsto \varrho(a_i)$ is usually specified by the N -tuple $(\varrho(a_1), \dots, \varrho(a_N))$. The *substitution matrix* of ϱ is M , where M_{ij} counts the number of letters of type a_i in $\varrho(a_j)$; see [42, 43, 6] for general background and results. We denote the characteristic polynomial of M by $p(x)$, which is monic, but need not be irreducible over \mathbb{Z} in our setting, meaning that we can also include a variety of systems with mixed spectrum.

Let $\lambda = \lambda_{\text{PF}}$ be the *Perron–Frobenius* (PF) eigenvalue of M . As M is primitive by assumption, we know [24, Thm. 8.4.4] that there are strictly positive left and right eigenvectors for λ , denoted¹ by $\langle u|$ and $|v\rangle$, which we assume to be normalised such that

$$\langle 1|v\rangle = \langle u|v\rangle = 1.$$

Here, $\langle 1| := \langle 1, \dots, 1|$ is the row vector with N equal entries 1. In the substitution context, the first condition thus ensures that the entries of $|v\rangle$ encode the relative letter frequencies in the symbolic sequences defined by ϱ , while the second condition implies that

$$P := |v\rangle\langle u| \tag{2.1}$$

is a projector of rank 1, so $P^2 = P$ with $P(\mathbb{R}^N) = \text{im}(P) = \mathbb{R}|v\rangle$, where all entries of $P \in \text{Mat}(N, \mathbb{R})$ are strictly positive. Now, let $\|\cdot\|$ be any matrix norm, not necessarily a sub-multiplicative one, where we recall that all matrix norms are equivalent here. Then, the following property is standard; compare [24, Thm. 8.5.1].

FACT 2.1. *For a primitive, non-negative matrix $M \in \text{Mat}(N, \mathbb{R})$ with PF eigenvalue λ , one has $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda^{-n} M^n = P$, where P is the projector from (2.1). This convergence also entails that $0 < \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \|\lambda^{-n} M^n\| < \infty$. \square*

Working with PV substitutions, we may as well profit from the underlying *geometry* by turning the symbolic sequences into tilings; see [52, 6] for general background and [15, 16] for the justification why this does not change the spectral type of our system. Here, we choose intervals of natural length, meaning proportional to the entries of $\langle u|$, with control points on their left endpoints. As all entries u_i of $\langle u|$ lie in $\mathbb{Q}(\lambda)$, one normally multiplies them with their common denominator, so that they become elements of $\mathbb{Z}[\lambda]$, but not of a proper, λ -invariant submodule. For each sequence in the symbolic hull

¹Since we will be using left and right eigenvectors throughout, we adopt Dirac’s bra-c-ket notation, where $\langle u|v\rangle$ then stands for the sesquilinear inner product in \mathbb{C}^N , which becomes bilinear when restricted to \mathbb{R}^N .

defined by ϱ , this leads to a multi-component or *typed* point set, $\Lambda = \dot{\bigcup}_i \Lambda_i$, where the Λ_i emerge from the N distinct types of control points and now form pairwise disjoint subsets of $\mathbb{Z}[\lambda]$.

REMARK 2.2. Let us mention one consequence of the geometric setting. When $\ell_i = \alpha u_i$ with $1 \leq i \leq N$ are the chosen interval lengths, the average distance between neighbouring control points in Λ is well defined, compare [6, Sec. 4.3], and reads

$$\bar{\ell} = \sum_{i=1}^N v_i \ell_i = \alpha \langle u | v \rangle = \alpha,$$

so we get $\text{dens}(\Lambda) = 1/\alpha$ as the density of Λ , and $\text{dens}(\Lambda_i) = v_i \text{dens}(\Lambda)$ for $1 \leq i \leq N$. \diamond

Next, we invoke the set-valued *displacement matrix* $T = (T_{ij})_{1 \leq i, j \leq N}$, where the set T_{ij} consists of all relative (geometric) positions of tiles of type a_i in the supertile² $\varrho(a_j)$; see [3, 4, 5] for background. This gives rise to the *Fourier matrix* of ϱ via $B := \widetilde{\delta}_T$, so

$$B_{ij}(k) = \sum_{x \in T_{ij}} e^{2\pi i x k}, \quad k \in \mathbb{R},$$

which is a trigonometric polynomial. Since $\text{card}(T_{ij}) = M_{ij}$, one has the inequality

$$|B_{ij}(k)| \leq M_{ij} \tag{2.2}$$

for all i, j and all $k \in \mathbb{R}$, where we get equality for $k = 0$ since $B(0) = M$.

Given B , we construct a *cocycle* (in the sense of [13, Sec. 2.1], over the dilation $k \mapsto \lambda k$) from the Fourier matrix, via

$$B^{(n)}(k) := B(k)B(\lambda k) \cdots B(\lambda^{n-1}k), \tag{2.3}$$

so $B^{(1)}(k) = B(k)$ together with

$$B^{(n+1)}(k) = B^{(n)}(k)B(\lambda^n k) = B(k)B^{(n)}(\lambda k) \tag{2.4}$$

for $n \geq 1$. Inductively, one can check that $B^{(n)}(k)$ is the Fourier matrix of ϱ^n , see [5, Fact 3.6], with $B^{(n)}(0) = M^n$. Further, for all $n, m \geq 0$, one has $B^{(n+m)}(k) = B^{(n)}(k)B^{(m)}(\lambda^n k)$, with the convention $B^{(0)} := 1$.

Recall that a matrix norm $\|\cdot\|$ is called *weakly monotone* when $\|A\| \leq \| |A| \|$ holds for all $A \in \text{Mat}(N, \mathbb{C})$, where $|A|$ denotes the matrix with entries $|A_{ij}|$; see [28] for a general exposition of monotonicity properties of vector and matrix norms. With this and Eq. (2.2), the following property is immediate from Fact 2.1.

²Note that, by slight abuse of notation, we use ϱ both for the symbolic substitution and for the geometric inflation, where the meaning will always be clear from the context.

FACT 2.3. *The entries of the cocycle (2.4) satisfy $|B_{ij}^{(n)}(k)| \leq (M^n)_{ij}$, for all i, j and all $k \in \mathbb{R}$. Consequently, if $\|\cdot\|$ is any weakly monotone matrix norm, $\|\lambda^{-n}B^{(n)}(k)\|$ is uniformly bounded on \mathbb{R} , which means that*

$$c_B := \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{k \in \mathbb{R}} \|\lambda^{-n}B^{(n)}(k)\|$$

is finite, with $0 < c_B < \infty$. Moreover, for all i, j and all $k \in \mathbb{R}$, one has

$$0 \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda^{-n}|B_{ij}^{(n)}(k)| \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda^{-n}|B_{ij}^{(n)}(k)| \leq P_{ij},$$

where the P_{ij} are the matrix elements of the projector P from Eq. (2.1). This leads to more specific results on c_B depending on the matrix norm chosen. \square

Let us from now on assume that λ is a PV unit of degree $d \leq N$. Since M is an integer matrix and the equations for the left and right eigenvectors to λ can thus be solved in the field $\mathbb{Q}(\lambda)$, a natural object to consider is the \mathbb{Z} -module $L := \mathbb{Z}[\lambda] = \langle 1, \lambda, \dots, \lambda^{d-1} \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}}$ of rank d , which satisfies $\lambda L = L$. This is the main reason to choose the interval lengths (ℓ_1, \dots, ℓ_N) for the tiling such that $\mathbb{Z}[\lambda]$ comprises all possible coordinates of our control points (relative to one of them, which may be placed at 0 without loss of generality). We assume that L is optimal relative to the control point set in the sense that no proper, λ -invariant submodule of L comprises all of those points (otherwise, we change the natural interval lengths so that this is true). Next, we extract and harvest some intrinsic geometric information from this setting.

3 MINKOWSKI EMBEDDING AND INTERNAL SPACE

Let us recall the *Minkowski embedding* from [6, Sec. 3.4], tailored to $L = \mathbb{Z}[\lambda]$. Since λ has degree d , this will lead to a lattice $\mathcal{L} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ as follows. There are r real algebraic conjugates of λ , and s complex conjugate pairs, so $d = r + 2s$, which are defined via the irreducible, monic polynomial in $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ that has λ as a root. This polynomial is a factor of the characteristic polynomial p of M in our case. Consequently, there are $r \geq 1$ real field isomorphisms $\kappa_1, \dots, \kappa_r$, with $\kappa_1 = \text{id}$, and $s \geq 0$ complex field isomorphisms $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_s$, together with their complex conjugates, $\overline{\sigma}_1, \dots, \overline{\sigma}_s$. In this setting, we can define a \mathbb{Z} -linear mapping $\Phi: \mathbb{Z}[\lambda] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ by

$$x \mapsto (x, \kappa_2(x), \dots, \kappa_r(x), \text{Re}(\sigma_1(x)), \text{Im}(\sigma_1(x)), \dots, \text{Re}(\sigma_s(x)), \text{Im}(\sigma_s(x))),$$

which extends to a \mathbb{Q} -linear mapping on the field $\mathbb{Q}(\lambda)$. Clearly, each image point is of the form $\Phi(x) = (x, x^*)$ with $x^* \in \mathbb{R}^{d-1}$. The induced mapping $\star: \mathbb{Q}(\lambda) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{d-1}$ is called the \star -map of the underlying cut and project scheme; compare [6, Sec. 7.2] or [37]. Often, only its restriction to $\mathbb{Z}[\lambda]$ is named the \star -map, but it has a unique extension to $\mathbb{Q}(\lambda)$, as used here.

It is a standard result of algebraic number theory [39, Sec. I.5] that the set $\mathcal{L} := \Phi(L) = \Phi(\mathbb{Z}[\lambda])$ is indeed a lattice in \mathbb{R}^d , where we prefer the real version

over the (algebraically) perhaps more natural one with $\mathbb{R}^r \times \mathbb{C}^s$ because we will need Fourier transforms shortly. So, we obtain the following Euclidean *cut and project scheme*, or CPS for short; see [6, Sec. 7.2] and references therein for details and general properties.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathbb{R} & \xleftarrow{\pi} & \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^{d-1} & \xrightarrow{\pi_{\text{int}}} & \mathbb{R}^{d-1} \\
 \cup & & \cup & & \cup \text{ dense} \\
 \pi(\mathcal{L}) & \xleftarrow{1-1} & \mathcal{L} & \longrightarrow & \pi_{\text{int}}(\mathcal{L}) \\
 \parallel & & & & \parallel \\
 L & \xrightarrow{\quad \star \quad} & & & L^*
 \end{array} \tag{3.1}$$

Here, π and π_{int} denote the canonical projections. Such a CPS is abbreviated as $(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^{d-1}, \mathcal{L})$.

To continue, observing that $\mathbb{R}^d = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^{d-1}$, we also need the linear mapping Q on \mathbb{R}^{d-1} that is induced by the dilation $x \mapsto \lambda x$ (acting on the first component) in internal space. It is immediate from the structure of Φ and the CPS (3.1) that we get

$$Q = \text{diag}(\kappa_2(\lambda), \dots, \kappa_r(\lambda)) \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^s \begin{pmatrix} \text{Re}(\sigma_i(\lambda)) & -\text{Im}(\sigma_i(\lambda)) \\ \text{Im}(\sigma_i(\lambda)) & \text{Re}(\sigma_i(\lambda)) \end{pmatrix}. \tag{3.2}$$

Clearly, $Q \in \text{Mat}(d-1, \mathbb{R})$ is a normal matrix (so, $[Q^T, Q] = 0$) and a contraction, the latter because λ is a PV number, so all its algebraic conjugates lie strictly inside the unit disk.

Since $\{1, \lambda, \dots, \lambda^{d-1}\}$ is a \mathbb{Z} -basis of $\mathbb{Z}[\lambda]$, a basis matrix \mathcal{B} for \mathcal{L} can be chosen from here, with columns $\Phi(\lambda^i)^T$ for $0 \leq i \leq d-1$. The *dual matrix*, which is $\mathcal{B}^* := (\mathcal{B}^{-1})^T$, is then a basis matrix of the dual lattice,

$$\mathcal{L}^* := \{y \in \mathbb{R}^d : \langle x | y \rangle \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ for all } x \in \mathcal{L}\}.$$

Clearly, $\text{dens}(\mathcal{L}^*) = \text{dens}(\mathcal{L})^{-1} = |\det(\mathcal{B})|$.

REMARK 3.1. When $L = \mathbb{Z}[\lambda]$ is minimal in the sense that the underlying point set is contained in L , but not in any λ -invariant submodule of it, the corresponding *Fourier module* of the point set or tiling can be extracted from the first row of the dual basis matrix \mathcal{B}^* as

$$L^\circledast = \langle \mathcal{B}_{1i}^* : 1 \leq i \leq d \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}},$$

which is the projection of \mathcal{L}^* to the first component.

There is an intrinsic way to define L^\circledast as follows. With the Galois isomorphisms κ_i and σ_j from above, one defines the number-theoretic *trace* on $\mathbb{Q}(\lambda)$ as

$$\text{tr}(x) := \sum_{i=1}^r \kappa_i(x) + \sum_{j=1}^s (\sigma_j(x) + \overline{\sigma_j(x)}) = \sum_{i=1}^r \kappa_i(x) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^s \text{Re}(\sigma_j(x)). \tag{3.3}$$

Then, one has $L^{\otimes} = \{y \in \mathbb{Q}(\lambda) : \text{tr}(xy) \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ for all } x \in L\}$, which bypasses the explicit embedding step from above, though it is of course equivalent to it.

In our setting, the Abelian group L^{\otimes} is the pure point part of the dynamical spectrum, in additive notation, for the tiling dynamical system induced by the inflation rule, where the dynamics is given by the translation action of \mathbb{R} ; see [9] for background. \diamond

To continue, in the spirit of [30], see also [6, Ch. 4], we return to the displacement matrix T of ρ . By definition, when considering the a_i as tiles with natural length ℓ_i and left endpoint placed at 0, one has the *stone inflation* (compare [6, p. 148] for the concept)

$$\lambda a_i = \bigcup_{1 \leq j \leq N} \bigcup_{t \in T_{ji}} t + a_j.$$

More importantly, T enters the induced inflation action on the point sets via the iteration

$$A'_i = \dot{\bigcup}_{1 \leq j \leq N} \lambda A_j + T_{ij}, \tag{3.4}$$

with a suitable and admissible initial condition, such as the left endpoints of a legal pair of intervals, one placed at 0 and the other at the fitting position to the left. Here, we use $'$ to denote the image under one iteration step. Note that this iteration produces the control point sets of the corresponding successive tile inflations. The dot indicates that the union on the right-hand side of (3.4) is disjoint, while $+$ stands for the standard Minkowski sum of point sets; compare [6, Sec. 2.1].

REMARK 3.2. Note that the iteration based on (3.4), viewed in the local topology, need not converge to a single typed point set $A = \bigcup_i A_i$. However, via a simple application of Dirichlet’s pigeon hole principle, one can show convergence to a finite cycle of such typed point sets, starting from a fixed, admissible (or legal) initial configuration. Each member of this cycle is equally well suited to define the (geometric) hull as an orbit closure under translations; compare [6, Chs. 4 and 5] for details. \diamond

Under the \star -map, (3.4) turns into an iteration of N finite (and hence closed) point sets in \mathbb{R}^{d-1} , and thus into an *iterated function system* (IFS) on $(\mathcal{K}\mathbb{R}^{d-1})^N$, where $\mathcal{K}\mathbb{R}^m$ with $m \in \mathbb{N}$ denotes the space of non-empty, compact subsets of \mathbb{R}^m , equipped with the Hausdorff (metric) topology; see [10] or [49, Sec. 4.6] and references therein for background. Here, the multiplication by λ is replaced by the action of the contraction Q from (3.2), giving the fixed point equations

$$W_i = \bigcup_{1 \leq j \leq N} QW_j + T_{ij}^{\star} = \bigcup_{1 \leq j \leq N} \bigcup_{t \in T_{ij}} QW_j + t^{\star} \tag{3.5}$$

for $1 \leq i \leq N$. In this step, since the W_i are compact sets in \mathbb{R}^{d-1} , the union on the right-hand side need no longer be disjoint. By Banach's contraction principle, there is a unique solution to the IFS (3.5) within $(\mathcal{K}\mathbb{R}^{d-1})^N$; compare [10, Thm. 1.1 and Prop. 1.3]. It is a well-known fact that the compact sets W_i can be Rauzy fractals with complicated topological structure and boundary [48, 49]; see [42, Sec. 7.4] and references therein for background. Note that Banach's contraction principle also gives us that each set A_i^* lies dense in the set W_i , which plays the role of a window for the CPS (3.1), as we shall exploit shortly.

REMARK 3.3. Let us briefly mention that Eq. (3.5) gives rise to a *dual inflation*, via multiplying from the left by Q^{-1} , which is an expansive mapping. This results in

$$Q^{-1}W_i = \bigcup_{1 \leq j \leq N} \bigcup_{t \in T_{ij}} W_j + Q^{-1}t^*,$$

where $Q^{-1}t^* = (t/\lambda)^*$. Iterating this rule in internal space either leads to a tiling or to a multiple cover of internal space, where the covering degree is constant almost everywhere. This follows from [49, Cor. 5.81], which extends an earlier idea from [27]. \diamond

Next, we recall a well-known result about the solution of the IFS (3.5), which can be seen as a special case of [49, Prop. 4.99]. Since it is of crucial importance to our further arguments, we also include a proof that is tailored to our setting. The latter considers primitive inflation tilings of \mathbb{R} , with a PV unit λ as inflation factor and natural lengths of the N intervals chosen such that all control point positions lie in $\mathbb{Z}[\lambda]$, but in no proper, λ -invariant submodule of it.

LEMMA 3.4. *Under our general assumptions, the solution (W_1, \dots, W_N) to the IFS (3.5) is row-wise measure-disjoint, which means that, for each fixed index $1 \leq i \leq N$, any two distinct sets on the right-hand side of (3.5) intersect at most in a Lebesgue-null set.*

Moreover, there is a number $\eta > 0$ such that $\text{vol}(W_i) = \eta v_i$ holds for all $1 \leq i \leq N$, where v_i is the relative frequency of the tiles of type i .

Proof. All W_i are compact sets, hence measurable, with $\text{vol}(W_i) \geq 0$. Let A_i be the set of control points of type i for one of the typed point sets $A = \bigcup_i A_i$ that emerge from the limit cycle of the iteration (3.4), as explained in Remark 3.2. By construction, due to the properties of the \star -map, we then know that

$$A_i \subseteq \mathcal{A}(W_i) := \{x \in L : x^* \in W_i\},$$

where A_i is linearly repetitive, with $\text{dens}(A_i) = v_i \text{dens}(A) > 0$. Consequently, by invoking [26, Prop. 3.4], which is a straightforward extension of the density result [46, Thm. 1] for regular model sets to the more general setting of weak model sets, we know that

$$0 < \text{dens}(A_i) \leq \underline{\text{dens}}(\mathcal{A}(W_i)) \leq \text{dens}(\mathcal{L}) \text{vol}(W_i),$$

where $\underline{\text{dens}}$ refers to the (always existing) lower density of a point set. This estimate means that we have $\text{vol}(W_i) > 0$ for all $1 \leq i \leq N$. Now, due to a potential overlap of sets on the right-hand side of Eq. (3.5), one has

$$\text{vol}(W_i) \leq |\det(Q)| \sum_{j=1}^N \text{card}(T_{ij}) \text{vol}(W_j), \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq N. \quad (3.6)$$

Observing $|\det(Q)| = \lambda^{-1}$ and $\text{card}(T_{ij}) = M_{ij}$, this amounts to the vector inequality

$$M|w\rangle \geq \lambda|w\rangle,$$

where $|w\rangle$ denotes the vector with entries $\text{vol}(W_i)$ and the inequality holds for each component. Since λ is the PF eigenvalue of M , which is primitive, and all entries of $|w\rangle$ are positive, we see that $|w\rangle$ is a positive multiple of the right PF eigenvector of M ; compare [47, Thm. 1.1] and its proof, which we need not repeat here.

This means we have equality in (3.6), which implies the first claim, while the second is a consequence of $|w\rangle$ being proportional to $|v\rangle$. \square

All mappings that occur in our IFS (3.5) are of the form $x \mapsto Qx + u$, and hence homeomorphisms of \mathbb{R}^{d-1} . Invoking parts (i) and (iii) of [49, Prop. 4.99], one obtains the following improvement of Lemma 3.4.

PROPOSITION 3.5. *Let (W_1, \dots, W_N) be the unique solution to the contractive IFS (3.5). Then, under our assumptions, each $W_i \subset \mathbb{R}^{d-1}$ is a perfect, topologically regular set of positive Lebesgue measure. Moreover, each boundary ∂W_i has Lebesgue measure 0.* \square

In view of this result, all $\Lambda(W_i)$ are *regular model sets* for the cut and project scheme $(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^{d-1}, \mathcal{L})$, see [37, 6] for background, hence also $\Lambda(W)$ with $W = \bigcup_i W_i$. The corresponding dynamical system (\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{R}) , where \mathbb{X} is the orbit closure of $\Lambda(W)$ in the local topology and \mathbb{R} acts by translation, has pure point spectrum, both in the diffraction and in the dynamical sense; see [6, 8, 9] and references therein. The same property holds for the systems built from the translation orbit closure of any of the $\Lambda(W_i)$.

REMARK 3.6. If we consider the weighted Dirac comb $\omega = \sum_i h_i \delta_{A_i}$ with $h_i \in \mathbb{C}$, the Bombieri–Taylor (or consistent phase) property for primitive inflation rules [5, Thm. 3.23 and Rem. 3.24] holds, which is an extension of the results of [32] to the typed point sets emerging from a primitive inflation rule. This implies the existence of coefficients $A_i(k)$, called scattering or diffraction amplitudes, such that ω has the *diffraction measure*

$$\widehat{\gamma}_\omega = \sum_{k \in L^\otimes} I(k) \delta_k \quad \text{with} \quad I(k) = \left| \sum_i h_i A_i(k) \right|^2, \quad (3.7)$$

where the Fourier module L^\otimes is the projection of \mathcal{L}^* into \mathbb{R} as in Remark 3.1.

Now, assume in addition that $\mathcal{A}(W_i^\circ) \subseteq A_i \subseteq \mathcal{A}(W_i)$ holds for all $1 \leq i \leq N$, with the W_i from the solution of (3.5). Then, due to the inflation origin, our typed point set $\Lambda = \dot{\bigcup}_i A_i$ consists of disjoint, regular model sets. Consequently, by the general theory of model sets [37, 6], the amplitudes $A_i(k)$ for $k \in L^\otimes$ are given by

$$A_i(k) = \frac{\text{dens}(A_i)}{\text{vol}(W_i)} \widetilde{1_{W_i}}(k^*) = \frac{\text{dens}(A)}{\text{vol}(W)} \widetilde{1_{W_i}}(k^*), \quad (3.8)$$

where 1_K is the characteristic function of K and $\widetilde{}$ denotes inverse Fourier transform. For all other k , one has $A_i(k) = 0$. As we shall see later, a more general connection is possible via the FB coefficients of Λ and its subsets; see Eq. (5.1) below for more. The validity of (3.8) is a consequence of the uniform distribution of Λ_i^* in W_i ; compare the detailed discussions in [6, Sec. 7.1] and [46, 38]. \diamond

Though Eq. (3.8) looks nice, it is generally difficult to calculate $\widetilde{1_{W_i}}$ directly, due to the potentially fractal nature of the window boundaries. Let us thus turn to an alternative approach of transfer matrix type that harvests the inflation nature of our point sets. In view of Lemma 3.4, Eq. (3.5) can now be rewritten as

$$1_{W_i} = \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{t \in T_{ij}} 1_{Q_{W_j+t^*}}, \quad (3.9)$$

to be understood in the Lebesgue sense (rather than pointwise).

THEOREM 3.7. *Let $(W_1, \dots, W_N) \in (\mathcal{K}\mathbb{R}^{d-1})^N$ be the unique solution to the contractive IFS (3.5). Then, Eq. (3.9) holds in the Lebesgue sense for every $1 \leq i \leq N$.*

Moreover, when considering the compact set $W = \bigcup_i W_i$, one has

$$\mathbf{m}_c(y) := \sum_{i=1}^N 1_{W_i}(y) = \mathbf{m}_c(y) 1_W(y),$$

where \mathbf{m}_c is a measurable, integer-valued function on all of \mathbb{R}^{d-1} , with $\text{supp}(\mathbf{m}_c) = W$. In particular, the potential values on W are restricted to $\{1, 2, \dots, N\}$.

Proof. The validity of (3.9) in the Lebesgue sense is clear from Lemma 3.4. Since all W_i are compact, the function \mathbf{m}_c is well defined for all $y \in W$, and clearly 0 outside of W . This means that we have $\mathbf{m}_c 1_W = \mathbf{m}_c$ on all of \mathbb{R}^{d-1} , while all remaining claims of the theorem are now immediate. \square

REMARK 3.8. Under some additional conditions, the function \mathbf{m}_c is constant for almost every $y \in W$, with integer value m_c . In this case, one has

$\sum_{i=1}^N \text{vol}(W_i) = m_c \text{vol}(W)$. This situation happens whenever the inflation defines a model set, where $m_c = 1$. Beyond this case, one can have integer values of m_c , possibly up to $N - 1$.

In general, however, the function m_c need *not* be constant almost everywhere in the total window W , as we shall see in the example of Eq. (7.2) in Section 7. This seems a significant difference to the covering degree of internal space by the dual inflation mentioned in Remark 3.3. We shall return to this point in Section 5. \diamond

Let us now switch to an analysis of the system (3.9) of equations after (inverse) Fourier transform, which turns it into a rescaling equation for an N -tuple of continuous functions.

4 ANALYSIS OF INTERNAL COCYCLE

Let us first recall a simple, but in our context vital, result on the inverse Fourier transform of characteristic functions, which we prove for convenience.

LEMMA 4.1. *Let $m \in \mathbb{N}$ be fixed. Let $K \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ be compact and $Q \in \text{GL}(m, \mathbb{R})$. Then, one has the relation*

$$\widetilde{1_{QK+t}}(y) = |\det(Q)| e^{2\pi i \langle t|y \rangle} \widetilde{1_K}(Q^T y),$$

which holds for all $t, y \in \mathbb{R}^m$, with continuity in both variables.

Proof. With the change of variable $x = Qu + t$, one finds

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{1_{QK+t}}(y) &= \int_{QK+t} e^{2\pi i \langle x|y \rangle} dx = |\det(Q)| e^{2\pi i \langle t|y \rangle} \int_K e^{2\pi i \langle Qu|y \rangle} du \\ &= |\det(Q)| e^{2\pi i \langle t|y \rangle} \int_K e^{2\pi i \langle u|Q^T y \rangle} du = |\det(Q)| e^{2\pi i \langle t|y \rangle} \widetilde{1_K}(Q^T y). \end{aligned}$$

Continuity in y follows from the Fourier transform of an L^1 -function being continuous, see [45, Thm. IX.7], while continuity in t is obvious. \square

Let Q now be the linear map from (3.2) in internal space \mathbb{R}^{d-1} that is induced by the dilation $x \mapsto \lambda x$ in direct space, \mathbb{R} . Set $f_i(y) := \widetilde{1_{W_i}}(y)$ and consider the vector of functions $|f(y)\rangle = |f_1(y), \dots, f_N(y)\rangle$. Also, let $\underline{B}(y)$ be the *internal Fourier matrix* that emerges from the (inverse) Fourier transform of the \star -image of the displacement matrix T , that is,

$$\underline{B}_{ij}(y) = \sum_{x \in T_{ij}} e^{2\pi i \langle x^*|y \rangle},$$

with $y \in \mathbb{R}^{d-1}$. The matrix elements are again trigonometric polynomials, this time generally multivariate, where one still has

$$|\underline{B}_{ij}(y)| \leq M_{ij}$$

for all i, j and all $y \in \mathbb{R}^{d-1}$, in complete analogy to (2.2). With Lemma 4.1 and $|\det(Q)| = \lambda^{-1}$, one now finds the following result of transfer matrix type via an elementary computation; compare [41, Sec. 3.2] for a mathematically similar structure.

PROPOSITION 4.2. *Under inverse Fourier transform, Eq. (3.9) becomes*

$$|f(y)\rangle = \lambda^{-1} \underline{B}(y) |f(Ry)\rangle,$$

with $R = Q^T$ and $\underline{B}(y) = \widetilde{\delta_{T^*}}(y)$ as defined above, and all f_i continuous. \square

It is clear that $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \underline{B}(y) = \underline{B}(0) = M$. Moreover, from the way it was constructed, we know that R is a normal matrix and a contraction. Consequently, its spectral norm agrees with its spectral radius, see [25, Sec. 2.3], and we have $\theta := \|R\|_2 = \rho(R) < 1$. This leads to the following property, where we use $\|\cdot\|_2$ also for the 2-norm of vectors.

LEMMA 4.3. *For any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0$ such that*

$$\|\underline{B}(R^m y) - M\|_2 < \theta^m \varepsilon$$

holds simultaneously for all $\|y\|_2 < \delta$ and all $m \in \mathbb{N}$.

Proof. Recall that $\|A\|_2 \leq N \sup_{i,j} |A_{ij}|$ holds for all $A \in \text{Mat}(N, \mathbb{C})$. Observe that

$$\begin{aligned} |\underline{B}_{ij}(R^m y) - M_{ij}| &= \left| \sum_{x \in T_{ij}} (e^{2\pi i \langle x^* | R^m y \rangle} - 1) \right| \leq \sum_{x \in T_{ij}} |e^{2\pi i \langle x^* | R^m y \rangle} - 1| \\ &= \sum_{x \in T_{ij}} 2 |\sin(\pi \langle x^* | R^m y \rangle)| \leq 2\pi \sum_{x \in T_{ij}} |\langle x^* | R^m y \rangle|, \end{aligned}$$

where we have used some trigonometric identities and the fact that $|\sin(z)| \leq |z|$ holds for all $z \in \mathbb{R}$. Combining this with the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality

$$|\langle x^* | R^m y \rangle| \leq \|x^*\|_2 \|R^m y\|_2 \leq \|x^*\|_2 \theta^m \|y\|_2$$

gives the claim by standard arguments. \square

Now, for $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we can define an *internal cocycle* from the Fourier matrix via

$$\underline{B}^{(n)}(y) := \underline{B}(y) \underline{B}(Ry) \cdots \underline{B}(R^{n-1}y),$$

with $\underline{B}^{(1)} = \underline{B}$ and $\underline{B}^{(n)}(0) = M^n$. In analogy to (2.4), we now have

$$\underline{B}^{(n+1)}(y) = \underline{B}^{(n)}(y) \underline{B}(R^n y) = \underline{B}(y) \underline{B}^{(n)}(Ry) \quad (4.1)$$

for all $n \geq 1$, and also $\underline{B}^{(n+m)}(y) = \underline{B}^{(n)}(y) \underline{B}^{(m)}(R^n y)$ for all $m \geq 1$ and $n \geq 0$, the latter with the convention $\underline{B}^{(0)} := \mathbb{1}$, which we adopt from now on. Clearly,

one has $|\underline{B}_{ij}^{(n)}(y)| \leq (M^n)_{ij}$, and Fact 2.3 remains valid with $B^{(n)}$ replaced by the internal cocycle $\underline{B}^{(n)}$.

Next, we want to consider the matrix function defined by

$$C(y) := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta^n \underline{B}^{(n)}(y), \tag{4.2}$$

with $\beta = |\det(R)|$, where $\beta\lambda = 1$ because λ is a unit. We thus need to establish that $C(y)$ is well defined as a limit, for every $y \in \mathbb{R}^{d-1}$. To this end, we employ the 2-norm for vectors and the corresponding operator norm, both denoted by $\|\cdot\|_2$ as before.

PROPOSITION 4.4. *The sequence $(\beta^n(\underline{B}^{(n)}(y) - M^n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of matrix functions is equicontinuous at $y = 0$, which is to say that*

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0: \exists \delta = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0: \forall n \in \mathbb{N}: (\|y\|_2 < \delta \implies \beta^n \|\underline{B}^{(n)}(y) - M^n\|_2 < \varepsilon).$$

Proof. Since M is non-negative, the spectral radius of M^n is $\rho(M^n) = \lambda^n$, for all $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$. Let us first consider the case that M is normal. Then, we can most easily work with the spectral norm, because we have $\|M^n\|_2 = \rho(M^n) = \lambda^n$ for $n \geq 0$, hence $\|M^n\|_2 = \|M\|_2^n$. Also, we get

$$\|\underline{B}(y)\|_2 \leq \|\underline{B}(y)\| \leq \|M\|_2$$

for all y in this case. This estimate holds because the spectral norm has the required monotonicity property; see [28, Thm. 1] or [24, Exc. 5.6.P42].

Harvesting the cocycle property (4.1), a simple telescopic argument leads to

$$\underline{B}^{(n)}(y) - M^n = \sum_{\ell=0}^{n-1} M^\ell (\underline{B}(R^\ell y) - M) \underline{B}^{(n-1-\ell)}(R^{\ell+1}y)$$

for $n \geq 1$, with $\underline{B}^{(0)} = \mathbb{1}$ as above. Via the triangle inequality, using the above properties, one then finds the estimate

$$\|\underline{B}^{(n)}(y) - M^n\|_2 \leq \|M\|_2^{n-1} \sum_{\ell=0}^{n-1} \|\underline{B}(R^\ell y) - M\|_2 = \lambda^{n-1} \sum_{\ell=0}^{n-1} \|\underline{B}(R^\ell y) - M\|_2.$$

For $\varepsilon > 0$ and $\|y\|_2 < \delta$, with $\beta = \lambda^{-1}$ and the δ from Lemma 4.3, this gives

$$\|\beta^n(\underline{B}^{(n)}(y) - M^n)\|_2 \leq \beta \sum_{\ell=0}^{n-1} \theta^\ell \varepsilon \leq \frac{\beta \varepsilon}{1 - \theta}$$

by a geometric series argument, which establishes the claim when M is normal. For the general case, we employ a different sub-multiplicative matrix norm, which depends on M and again satisfies $\|M\| = \rho(M)$, so $\|M^n\| \leq \|M\|^n = \lambda^n$. Following [25, Sec. 2.4], one such norm can simply be constructed as follows. Consider the convex body

$$K = \text{diag}(v_1, \dots, v_N) \{x \in \mathbb{C}^N : \|x\|_\infty \leq 1\},$$

where the v_i are the strictly positive entries of $|v\rangle$, the (frequency normalised) right PF eigenvector of M , and define

$$\|x\|_v := \inf \{ \alpha > 0 : x \in \alpha K \} = \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} \frac{|x_i|}{v_i}.$$

This is a matrix norm on \mathbb{C}^N that is *absolute*, so $\|x\|_v = \||x|\|_v$ for all $x \in \mathbb{C}^N$, with $|x|$ denoting the vector with entries $|x_i|$. Now, let $\|\cdot\|_K$ denote the matching operator norm on $\text{Mat}(N, \mathbb{C})$, as defined by

$$\|A\|_K := \sup_{\|x\|_v=1} \|Ax\|_v,$$

which is sub-multiplicative and satisfies $\|M\|_K = \rho(M) = \lambda$ by construction. What is more, it also satisfies the monotonicity property $\|A\|_K \leq \||A|\|_K$ for all $A \in \text{Mat}(N, \mathbb{C})$, again by [24, Thm. 1]. Consequently, we still get $\|\underline{B}^{(n)}(y)\|_K \leq \|M^n\|_K \leq \|M\|_K^n$ for all $y \in \mathbb{C}^{d-1}$ and all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Equipped with this matrix norm, we can repeat our previous telescopic argument, now leading to the estimate

$$\|\beta^n(\underline{B}^{(n)}(y) - M^n)\|_K \leq \beta \sum_{\ell=0}^{n-1} \|\underline{B}(R^\ell y) - M\|_K.$$

From here, since the vector norms $\|\cdot\|_2$ and $\|\cdot\|_v$ are equivalent, as are the matrix norms $\|\cdot\|_2$ and $\|\cdot\|_K$, we can adjust the choice of $\delta = \delta(\varepsilon)$ to reach the same conclusion. \square

Combining the equicontinuity of $\beta^n \underline{B}^{(n)}(y)$ at 0 from Proposition 4.4 with $\underline{B}^{(n)}(0) = M^n$ and Fact 2.1, a standard 2ε -argument gives the following consequence.

COROLLARY 4.5. *Let P be the projector from (2.1) and $\underline{B}^{(n)}(y)$ the internal cocycle. Then, for all $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta' = \delta'(\varepsilon) > 0$ and $n_0 = n_0(\varepsilon)$ such that*

$$\|\beta^n \underline{B}^{(n)}(y) - P\|_2 < \varepsilon$$

holds for all integer $n \geq n_0$ and all $y \in \mathbb{R}^{d-1}$ with $\|y\|_2 < \delta'$. \square

Now, we are set to establish the convergence of our internal cocycle as follows.

THEOREM 4.6. *The scaled internal cocycle sequence $(\beta^n \underline{B}^{(n)}(y))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ converges compactly on \mathbb{R}^{d-1} . Consequently, the matrix function $C(y)$ from (4.2) is well defined and continuous.*

Proof. Let $K \subset \mathbb{R}^{d-1}$ be compact, choose $\varepsilon > 0$, and let $\delta = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0$ be as in Proposition 4.4. We will establish the claim by showing that the sequence is uniformly Cauchy on K .

For $p, q, r \in \mathbb{N}$, we employ the cocycle property from (4.1) to get

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\beta^{p+q}\underline{B}^{(p+q)}(y) - \beta^{p+q+r}\underline{B}^{(p+q+r)}(y)\|_2 \\ & \leq \|\beta^p\underline{B}^{(p)}(y)\|_2 \|\beta^q\underline{B}^{(q)}(R^p y) - \beta^{q+r}\underline{B}^{(q+r)}(R^p y)\|_2, \end{aligned} \tag{4.3}$$

where the first factor on the right is bounded by $\beta^p\|M^p\|_2$ and thus uniformly bounded by a constant c_B , as a consequence of Fact 2.3, applied to $\underline{B}^{(n)}$ with the spectral norm. Via the triangle inequality, the second factor on the right-hand side of (4.3) is bounded by

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\beta^q(\underline{B}^{(q)}(R^p y) - M^q)\|_2 + \|\beta^q M^q - \beta^{q+r} M^{q+r}\|_2 \\ & + \|\beta^{q+r}(\underline{B}^{(q+r)}(R^p y) - M^{q+r})\|_2. \end{aligned} \tag{4.4}$$

Choose p large enough so that $R^p K$ is contained in the open ball of radius δ around 0, which is possible because R is a contraction. Then, the first term in (4.4), as well as the last, is bounded by ε . Since $(\beta^n M^n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ converges to P by Fact 2.1, where $\beta = \lambda^{-1}$, the sequence is Cauchy, so there is a $q_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that the middle term in (4.4) is bounded by ε , for all $q \geq q_0$ and $r \in \mathbb{N}$. Consequently, (4.4) is bounded by 3ε for the chosen p , all $q \geq q_0$, and all $r \in \mathbb{N}$. Via Fact 2.3, used with $\underline{B}^{(n)}$ instead of $B^{(n)}$, this gives an upper bound of $3c_B\varepsilon$ to the left-hand side of (4.3). As this bound is independent of $y \in K$, and $\varepsilon > 0$ was arbitrary, uniform convergence on K follows.

Since we have a compactly convergent sequence of matrix functions, each of which is analytic and thus certainly continuous, the last claim is obvious. \square

Let us next analyse the matrix function $C(y)$, where we know

$$C(0) = P$$

from Fact 2.1. Now, Eq. (4.1) implies that, for any fixed $m \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$C(y) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta^{n+m}\underline{B}^{(n+m)}(y) = C(y)\beta^m \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \underline{B}^{(m)}(R^n y) = C(y)\beta^m M^m,$$

because R is a contraction and $\underline{B}^{(m)}(0) = M^m$. With $m = 1$, this gives

$$C(y)M = \lambda C(y),$$

as well as $C(y) = C(y)P$ from taking the limit $m \rightarrow \infty$. Each row of $C(y)$ thus is a left eigenvector of M for its eigenvalue λ , or vanishes, hence is a y -dependent multiple of $\langle u |$. But this means

$$C(y) = |c(y)\rangle\langle u| \tag{4.5}$$

with $|c(0)\rangle = |v\rangle$. Observing that the window volumes are proportional to the entries of $|v\rangle$ by Lemma 3.4, so $|f(0)\rangle = \eta|v\rangle$ for some $\eta > 0$, one has the following consequence.

COROLLARY 4.7. *For any $y \in \mathbb{R}^{d-1}$, the matrix $C(y)$ from (4.2) has rank ≤ 1 , and can be represented as in (4.5). Moreover, with $f_i = \mathbb{1}_{W_i}$, one has $|f(y)\rangle = \eta|c(y)\rangle$ with the above η , together with $|c(y)\rangle = C(y)|v\rangle$. \square*

In particular, this result makes the functions f_i effectively computable from C .

REMARK 4.8. Let us mention that the continuity of the functions f_i is also clear from the fact that each is the (inverse) Fourier transform of an L^1 -function, and f_i decays at infinity by the Riemann–Lebesgue lemma; see [45, Thm. IX.7]. What is more, since all W_i are compact, we actually know that each f_i has an analytic continuation to an entire analytic function of $d-1$ variables, with a well-known growth estimate according to the Paley–Wiener theorem; compare [45, Thm. IX.12]. This also means that the rank of the matrix $C(y)$ is 1 almost everywhere. \diamond

5 FOURIER–BOHR COEFFICIENTS AND UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION

Here, we explain the general connection with the diffraction amplitudes mentioned earlier in Remark 3.6. Given a typed point set $\Lambda = \bigcup_i \Lambda_i \subset \mathbb{R}$, its *Fourier–Bohr (FB) coefficient* (or amplitude) at $k \in \mathbb{R}$ is defined as a volume-averaged exponential sum,

$$A_\Lambda(k) := \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2r} \sum_{\substack{x \in \Lambda \\ |x| \leq r}} e^{-2\pi i k x}, \quad (5.1)$$

and similarly for the control point sets Λ_i with $1 \leq i \leq N$, provided the limits exist. This is the case for point sets from primitive inflation rules, which are linearly repetitive and thus uniquely ergodic [52, 29]. The definition entails that $A_\Lambda(0) = \text{dens}(\Lambda)$, and one gets $\sum_{i=1}^N A_{\Lambda_i}(k) = A_\Lambda(k)$ for all $k \in \mathbb{R}$ because the point sets Λ_i are disjoint by construction. Let us also recall that $A_\Lambda(\cdot)$, when viewed as a function of Λ , is continuous, which corresponds to the continuity of all eigenfunctions in this setting [32]; see Remark 5.6 below for more.

In general, we know from the embedding procedure that $\overline{\Lambda_i^*} = W_i$. If Λ_i is also a model set, the point set Λ_i^* is uniformly distributed (and even well distributed) in W_i ; compare [46, 38]. This uniform distribution occurs more generally, as we analyse next.

It is clear from Remark 3.8 and the example in Section 7 that the lift of Λ to internal space will not be uniformly distributed in W in general. However, the situation is more favourable for the individual point sets Λ_i . For any $1 \leq i \leq N$, consider the sequence $(\mu_i^{(n)})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of point measures in internal space defined by

$$\mu_i^{(n)} = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{\substack{x \in \Lambda_i \\ |x| \leq n}} \delta_{x^*}.$$

Clearly, one has $\text{supp}(\mu_i^{(n)}) \subset W_i$ by construction, and $\mu_i := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu_i^{(n)}$ exists (under weak convergence), due to the strict ergodicity of the dynamical

system defined by A_i . An explicit argument for this convergence, based on the linear repetitivity of A_i , can be formulated along the lines of the proof of [29, Thm. 5.1], observing that $(\delta_{x^*} * g)(y) = g(y - x^*)$ and using the result pointwise. Here, μ_i is a positive measure on \mathbb{R}^{d-1} with $\text{supp}(\mu_i) \subseteq W_i$ and total mass $\|\mu_i\| = \text{dens}(A_i)$. We say that A_i induces the measure μ_i in internal space.

REMARK 5.1. If $g \in C_0(\mathbb{R}^{d-1})$ and $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ with $a < b$, one can consider, for each fixed i ,

$$w_i([a, b]) := \sum_{x \in A_i \cap [a, b]} g(x^*).$$

Now, since any $g \in C_0(\mathbb{R}^{d-1})$ is bounded, the Delone property of A_i implies that there are some numbers $c, d > 0$ such that $b - a > c$ implies

$$|w_i([a, b])| \leq (b - a)d,$$

and each w_i is a local weight function in the sense of [29].

Then, [29, Thm. 5.1] yields convergence of $w_i(t + [a, b]) / (b - a)$, uniformly in $t \in \mathbb{R}$, due to the linear repetitivity of the A_i . An analogous argument applies when g is replaced by $\delta_z * g$ with an arbitrary $z \in \mathbb{R}^{d-1}$. The result obtained this way is stronger than needed below, and actually also gives the uniform existence of the FB coefficients. \diamond

When A_i induces μ_i , a simple calculation (with a change of the summation variable) shows that $\lambda A_i + t$ with $t \in \mathbb{Z}[\lambda]$ induces the positive measure

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} \delta_{t^*} * (Q \cdot \mu_i),$$

where Q is the contraction from (3.2) and $Q \cdot \mu$ denotes the push-forward of a finite measure μ , so $(Q \cdot \mu)(\varphi) = \mu(\varphi \circ Q)$ for $\varphi \in C_0(\mathbb{R}^{d-1})$. Equivalently, one can use $(Q \cdot \mu)(\mathcal{E}) = \mu(Q^{-1}(\mathcal{E}))$ with \mathcal{E} an arbitrary Borel set.

Let us now assume that our typed point set $\Lambda = \dot{\bigcup}_i A_i$ is a fixed point of the inflation equation (3.4). This is no restriction as one can always achieve this via replacing ϱ by a suitable power; compare Remark 3.2. Then, our induced measures μ_1, \dots, μ_N must satisfy

$$\mu_i = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{t \in T_{ij}} \delta_{t^*} * (Q \cdot \mu_j), \tag{5.2}$$

which defines a system of N linear equations. We can spell out one solution as follows, where μ_{Leb} denotes Lebesgue measure on internal space, \mathbb{R}^{d-1} .

LEMMA 5.2. *The absolutely continuous measures $\mu'_i = g_i \mu_{\text{Leb}}$ with Radon–Nikodym densities*

$$g_i = \frac{\text{dens}(A_i)}{\text{vol}(W_i)} 1_{W_i}$$

satisfy (5.2) together with $\|\mu'_i\| = \text{dens}(A_i)$.

Proof. Observe that $Q.(1_{W_i} \mu_{\text{Leb}}) = |\det(Q)|^{-1} 1_{QW_i} \mu_{\text{Leb}}$, which follows from a simple change of variable calculation. Likewise, one has $\delta_{t^*} * 1_{W_i} = 1_{W_i+t^*}$, and inserting the expressions into (5.2) leads to

$$\frac{\text{dens}(A_i)}{\text{vol}(W_i)} 1_{W_i} = \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{t \in T_{ij}} \frac{\text{dens}(A_j)}{\text{vol}(W_j)} 1_{QW_j+t^*}.$$

By construction, we have $\text{dens}(A_i) = \text{dens}(A)v_i$, where v_i is the relative frequency of points of type i ; compare Remark 2.2. On the other hand, we know from Lemma 3.4 that the N window volumes satisfy $\text{vol}(W_i) = \eta v_i$ for some fixed $\eta > 0$, which implies that

$$\frac{\text{dens}(A_i)}{\text{vol}(W_i)} = \frac{\text{dens}(A)}{\eta}$$

is independent of i , and the previous equation turns into the window equation (3.9), which is satisfied in the Lebesgue sense.

The claimed normalisation is obvious. \square

Now, we interpret the right-hand side of (5.2) as a linear mapping on $(\mathcal{M}_+(\mathbb{R}^{d-1}))^N$, with $\mathcal{M}_+(\mathbb{R}^{d-1})$ denoting the finite, positive measures on \mathbb{R}^{d-1} , equipped with the total variation norm, $\|\cdot\|$. If (μ_1, \dots, μ_N) is an N -tuple of positive measures, its image is (μ'_1, \dots, μ'_N) with

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mu'_i\| &= \left\| \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{t \in T_{ij}} \delta_{t^*} * (Q \cdot \mu_j) \right\| = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{t \in T_{ij}} \|\delta_{t^*} * (Q \cdot \mu_j)\| \\ &= \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{j=1}^N M_{ij} \|Q \cdot \mu_j\| = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{j=1}^N M_{ij} \|\mu_j\|. \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, when $\|\mu_i\| = \alpha v_i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq N$ and some $\alpha > 0$, the total mass of each μ_i is preserved under the iteration because $M|v\rangle = \lambda|v\rangle$. This leads to the following result.

PROPOSITION 5.3. *Let $\alpha > 0$ be fixed and consider the space*

$$\mathcal{M}_\alpha := \{(\nu_1, \dots, \nu_N) : \nu_i \in \mathcal{M}_+(\mathbb{R}^{d-1}), \|\nu_i\| = \alpha v_i\},$$

with $|v\rangle$ the right PF eigenvector of M . Then, \mathcal{M}_α is invariant under the iteration of the right-hand side of (5.2), and contains precisely one solution to Eq. (5.2), namely the one defined by $\nu_i = \frac{\alpha v_i}{\text{vol}(W_i)} 1_{W_i} \mu_{\text{Leb}}$ for $1 \leq i \leq N$.

Proof. The space \mathcal{M}_α can be equipped with the Hutchinson metric, compare [10, Sec. 2] and references therein, which turns it into a complete metric space. The iteration then is a contraction, as is obvious from

$$\left\| \frac{1}{\lambda} \delta_{t^*} * (Q \cdot \nu_j) \right\| = \frac{1}{\lambda} \|\delta_{t^*} * (Q \cdot \nu_j)\| = \frac{1}{\lambda} \|Q \cdot \nu_j\| = \frac{1}{\lambda} \|\nu_j\|$$

where $\lambda > 1$; see [10, Sec. 5] for the remaining steps.

Now, the first claim is a consequence of Banach’s contraction principle, while the concrete form of the solution follows from Lemma 5.2. \square

If one starts the iteration with an arbitrary N -tuple of non-negative measures, not all 0, there is a unique component of the total mass vector in the PF direction of M , which defines the parameter α , and all other components decay exponentially fast.

Our main result of this section can now be formulated as follows.

THEOREM 5.4. *Let $\Lambda = \dot{\bigcup}_i \Lambda_i$ be the typed point set of a primitive, unimodular PV inflation rule as constructed above, and consider the natural CPS that emerges from the Minkowski embedding. Then, each Λ_i induces a unique measure in internal space, namely*

$$\mu_i = \frac{\text{dens}(\Lambda_i)}{\text{vol}(W_i)} 1_{W_i} \mu_{\text{Leb}},$$

where the W_i are the solutions of the window IFS (3.5). This entails the statement that, for all $1 \leq i \leq N$, the set Λ_i^* is uniformly distributed in W_i .

Proof. The IFS (5.2) for the distributions induced by the Λ_i on the compact sets W_i is contractive on \mathcal{M}_α , with $\alpha = \text{dens}(\Lambda)$, and the unique solution is the one stated.

Recalling the definition of the induced measures, weak convergence clearly is equivalent to the uniform distribution of Λ_i^* in W_i . \square

At this point, we can return to the connection between the FB coefficients and the Fourier transform of the windows, even though the latter generally only code a covering model set. Still, due to uniform distribution, one obtains an explicit formula as follows.

COROLLARY 5.5. *Under the assumptions of Theorem 5.4, the FB coefficients of the Λ_i are proportional to the Fourier amplitudes of the covering model set via*

$$A_{\Lambda_i}(k) = \frac{\text{dens}(\Lambda_i)}{\text{vol}(W_i)} \widetilde{1_{W_i}}(k^*)$$

for any $k \in L^\otimes$, together with $A_{\Lambda_i}(k) = 0$ for any $k \in \mathbb{R} \setminus L^\otimes$. \square

In the special situation that the covering function \mathfrak{m}_c from Remark 3.8 satisfies $\mathfrak{m}_c(y) = m_c$ for a.e. $y \in W$, one further gets

$$A_{\Lambda_i}(k) = \frac{\text{dens}(\mathcal{L})}{m_c} \widetilde{1_{W_i}}(k^*), \tag{5.3}$$

which reduces to the standard formula for model sets when $m_c = 1$.

REMARK 5.6. If we interpret the FB coefficient $A_\Lambda(k)$ as a function of Λ , one obtains

$$A_{t+\Lambda}(k) = e^{-2\pi ikt} A_\Lambda(k).$$

Consequently, whenever the coefficient does not vanish, this defines an eigenfunction of the strictly ergodic dynamical system (\mathbb{Y}, \mathbb{R}) , where \mathbb{Y} is the hull of Λ obtained as the closure of the translation orbit $\{t + \Lambda : t \in \mathbb{R}\}$ in the local topology; compare [6, Ch. 4]. The analogous connection exists with the A_{Λ_i} for $1 \leq i \leq N$, not all of which can vanish simultaneously for any given $k \in L^\otimes$. This explains why L^\otimes is the pure point part of the dynamical spectrum (in additive notation) and how the diffraction intensities are connected with the eigenfunctions; see [9, 32] and references therein for more.

Both for regular model sets and for primitive inflation tilings, it is known that the eigenfunctions on \mathbb{Y} have continuous representatives; see [32] and references therein. This also means that the dynamical point spectrum for such systems is the same in the topological and in the measure-theoretic sense. \diamond

Whenever constant covering of the total window is satisfied in our setting, we have the following consequence for the FB coefficients, where we use $c(y)$ from (4.5) and Corollary 4.7.

COROLLARY 5.7. *Assume that the total window covering is almost surely constant. Then, the FB coefficients, for $k \in L^\otimes$, are obtained as*

$$A_{\Lambda_i}(k) = \text{dens}(\Lambda) c_i(k^*),$$

and vanish for all other k . \square

The corresponding diffraction intensities follow from Eq. (3.7). Note that the covering degree does *not* show up in this relation. The intensity at any wave number $k \in L^\otimes$ can efficiently be approximated by truncating the infinite product representation for $C(k^*)$ and calculating the amplitudes as explained above.

At this point, we turn to some applications of the cocycle method to concrete inflation systems on the real line, which will illustrate the above results.

6 EXAMPLES – THE PISA SUBSTITUTIONS

Let us introduce an interesting family of primitive inflations as follows, based on the alphabet $\mathcal{A} = \{a_1, \dots, a_d\}$ with $d \geq 2$. The explicit rule is given by $a_i \mapsto a_1 a_{i+1}$ for $1 \leq i \leq d-1$, together with $a_d \mapsto a_1$. In short, we have $\varrho_d = (a_1 a_2, a_1 a_3, \dots, a_1 a_d, a_1)$. We call $\{\varrho_d : d \geq 2\}$ the family of *Pisa substitutions*. For $d = 2$, this is the classic Fibonacci rule, while $d = 3$ is known as the Tribonacci substitution in the literature; see [42] and references therein.

Let us first collect some general results for this family. The substitution matrix reads

$$M_d = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

with $\det(M_d) = (-1)^{d-1}$. Note that M_d is not normal for $d \geq 3$, whence we need Proposition 4.4 in the generality stated and proved. The characteristic polynomial of M_d is

$$p_d(x) = x^d - (1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^{d-1}).$$

By [14, Thm. 2], p_d is irreducible, with one root > 1 , which is the PF eigenvalue λ_d of M_d , and all others inside the unit disk. So, λ_d is a PV unit of degree d , which satisfies $\lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_d = 2$. The discriminant of p_d for $d \geq 2$ is given by

$$\Delta_d = (-1)^{\frac{d(d+1)}{2}} \frac{(d+1)^{d+1} - 2(2d)^d}{(d-1)^2},$$

which is due to M. Alekseyev; see [51, A106273] for details.

The right PF eigenvector is denoted by $|v\rangle$ as before, where we now drop the dependence on d for ease of notation. When normalised as $\langle 1|v\rangle = 1$, it reads

$$|v\rangle = (\lambda^{-1}, \lambda^{-2}, \lambda^{-3}, \dots, \lambda^{-d+1}, \lambda^{-d})^T.$$

The corresponding left PF eigenvector $\langle u|$ is normalised such that $\langle u|v\rangle = 1$, which gives

$$\langle u| = \frac{\lambda^d - \lambda}{2\lambda^d - (d+1)\lambda + (d-1)} \left(\lambda, \sum_{j=0}^{d-2} \lambda^{-j}, \sum_{j=0}^{d-3} \lambda^{-j}, \dots, 1 + \lambda^{-1}, 1 \right).$$

Here, the normalisation prefactor was simplified via the algebraic relation for λ from $p_d(\lambda) = 0$, which in particular gives $\lambda^d(\lambda - 1) = \lambda^d - 1$. Note that the vector on the right-hand side is a canonical choice for the natural interval lengths, which all lie in $\mathbb{Z}[\lambda]$. The shortest interval then has length 1, and it is straightforward to show that no proper, λ -invariant submodule of $\mathbb{Z}[\lambda]$ contains all control point positions. Here, the density of the resulting point set Λ is

$$\text{dens}(\Lambda) = \frac{\lambda^d - \lambda}{2\lambda^d - (d+1)\lambda + (d-1)},$$

with $\lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} \text{dens}(\Lambda) = \frac{1}{2}$.

When working with the \mathbb{Z} -module $L = \mathbb{Z}[\lambda]$, one can define the dual module L^\circledast with respect to the quadratic form $\text{tr}(xy)$ as explained in Remark 3.1, namely

$$L^\circledast = \{y \in \mathbb{Q}(\lambda) : \text{tr}(xy) \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ for all } x \in L\}. \quad (6.1)$$

For our family, one finds $L^\circledast = \vartheta L$ with

$$\vartheta = \left(d\lambda^{d-1} - \sum_{m=0}^{d-2} (m+1)\lambda^m \right)^{-1} \in \frac{1}{\Delta_d} \mathbb{Z}[\lambda].$$

We are now set to look at some special cases in more detail.

6.1 THE FIBONACCI TILING

For $\varrho_2 = (ab, a)$, which we write with the binary alphabet $\mathcal{A} = \{a, b\}$ for simplicity, the inflation tiling with interval lengths $\tau = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{5})$ for a and 1 for b is well studied; see [6, Sec. 9.4.1] and references therein. For the standard fixed point of the square of ϱ_2 , with central seed $a|a$, one obtains the windows $W_a = (\tau - 2, \tau - 1]$ and $W_b = (-1, \tau - 2]$, compare [6, Ex. 7.3], and can calculate their Fourier transforms immediately. With $\text{sinc}(z) = \frac{\sin(z)}{z}$, they read

$$\widetilde{1_{W_a}}(y) = e^{\pi i y(2\tau-3)} \text{sinc}(\pi y) \quad \text{and} \quad \widetilde{1_{W_b}}(y) = \frac{e^{\pi i y(\tau-3)}}{\tau} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\pi y}{\tau}\right).$$

Here, it does not matter whether we take open, half-open or closed intervals, as their characteristic functions are equal as L^1 -functions. Consequently, this detail is spectrally invisible.

The internal Fourier matrix and cocycle for this example read

$$\underline{B}(y) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ e^{2\pi i \sigma y} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \underline{B}^{(n)}(y) = \underline{B}(y)\underline{B}(\sigma y) \cdots \underline{B}(\sigma^{n-1}y),$$

with³ $\sigma = \tau^* = 1 - \tau$, so $|\sigma| = -\sigma$. We find the relation

$$c_b(y) = |\sigma| e^{2\pi i \sigma y} c_a(y)$$

expressing c_b in terms of c_a , while the latter is obtained as the limit

$$c_a(y) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q_n(y),$$

where the trigonometric polynomials q_n are recursively defined by

$$q_{n+1}(y) = |\sigma| q_n(\sigma y) + \sigma^2 e^{2\pi i \sigma^2 y} q_{n-1}(\sigma^2 y),$$

with initial conditions $q_1 = q_0 = |\sigma|$. From here, it is not difficult to check that

$$c_a(y) = |\sigma| \widetilde{1_{W_a}}(y) \quad \text{and} \quad c_b(y) = |\sigma| \widetilde{1_{W_b}}(y)$$

³Here, σ is a number which should not be confused with the Galois isomorphisms from Section 3.

as it must. The convergence of the recursive formula for c_a is exponentially fast. Though there is no need for this alternative approach in this case, it provides a consistency check and some additional insight into the recursive structure of the spectrum.

6.2 (TWISTED) TRIBONACCI

Here, we compare two different substitution rules for $d = 3$, which share the same substitution matrix, $M = M_3$. These are the Tribonacci substitution $\varrho_3 := (ab, ac, a)$ and its twisted counterpart, $\varrho'_3 := (ba, ac, a)$, with the alphabet $\{a, b, c\}$. Further permutations of letter positions do not define new hulls, as they are conjugate to one of these two. Both lead to inflation systems with fractal windows in their model set description, as they must due to a result by Pleasants [40, Prop. 2.35], but the twisted version is more tortuous; see Figure 1 below, and compare [42, Figs. 7.5 and 7.8], where a different coordinate system is used. The fundamental group of the windows in the twisted case is huge, while the windows of the untwisted case are still simply connected, as in other examples such as the inflation tiling that underlies the Kolakoski-(3, 1) sequence [11].

The field $\mathbb{Q}(\lambda)$ is cubic. For ease of notation, we define $\kappa_{\pm} = (19 \pm 3\sqrt{33})^{\frac{1}{3}}$. With this, we find that the PF eigenvalue is

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{3}(1 + \kappa_+ + \kappa_-) \approx 1.839287.$$

The characteristic polynomial is cubic, $p(x) = x^3 - x^2 - x - 1$, with discriminant $\Delta = -44$. The remaining two eigenvalues form a complex conjugate pair $\alpha, \bar{\alpha}$ with $|\alpha|^2 = \lambda^{-1} = \lambda^2 - \lambda - 1$, where we assume α to be the one with positive imaginary part. One also has $\lambda^{-2} = \lambda(2 - \lambda)$. Further, one finds $\operatorname{Re}(\alpha) = (1 - \lambda)/2$ and $\operatorname{Re}(\alpha^2) = (3 - \lambda^2)/2$, while $\operatorname{Im}(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}(\kappa_+ - \kappa_-)$ and $\operatorname{Im}(\alpha^2) = (1 - \lambda)\operatorname{Im}(\alpha)$. From the discriminant and Vieta's theorem, one also gets

$$\operatorname{Im}(\alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{3\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{22}(-4\lambda^2 + 9\lambda + 1).$$

The natural tile lengths can be chosen as $(\lambda, \lambda^2 - \lambda, 1) \approx (1.839, 1.544, 1)$, which then implies that all control point positions lie in the rank-3 \mathbb{Z} -module $L = \langle 1, \lambda, \lambda^2 \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}}$, but in no proper submodule. The lattice for the CPS, \mathcal{L} , is obtained from the Minkowski embedding of L into 3-space. A canonical choice for the basis matrix of \mathcal{L} and its dual, \mathcal{L}^* , is then given by

$$\mathcal{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \\ 1 & \operatorname{Re}(\alpha) & \operatorname{Re}(\alpha^2) \\ 0 & \operatorname{Im}(\alpha) & \operatorname{Im}(\alpha^2) \end{pmatrix}$$

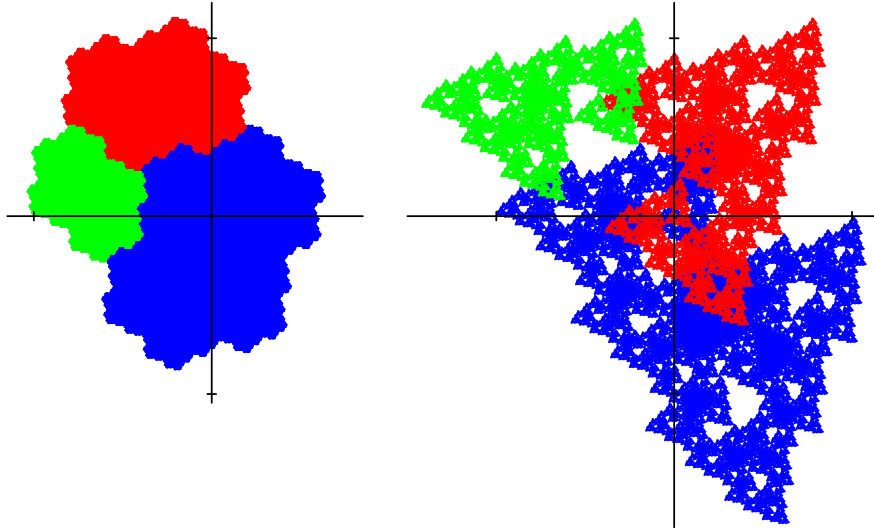


Figure 1: Rauzy fractals for the Tribonacci inflation (left panel) and its twisted sibling (right panel), shown at the same scale. They are the windows for the points of type a (blue), b (red) and c (green). The coordinate axes are those emerging from the Minkowski embedding, with ticks indicating unit distances.

and

$$\mathcal{B}^* = \frac{\operatorname{Im}(\alpha)}{\sqrt{11}} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^2 - \lambda - 1 & \lambda - 1 & 1 \\ 2\lambda^2 - \lambda & 1 - \lambda & -1 \\ \frac{3\lambda - \lambda^2}{2\operatorname{Im}(\alpha)} & \frac{3(\lambda^2 - 1)}{2\operatorname{Im}(\alpha)} & \frac{1 - 3\lambda}{2\operatorname{Im}(\alpha)} \end{pmatrix}$$

with $\det(\mathcal{B}) = \operatorname{Im}(\alpha)(3\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 1) = \sqrt{11}$. From the first row of \mathcal{B}^* , one can now extract the Fourier module in our setting from an independent calculation, which gives

$$L^{\otimes} = \vartheta \langle \lambda^2 - \lambda - 1, \lambda - 1, 1 \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}} = \vartheta L,$$

with $\vartheta = (3\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 1)^{-1}$, in agreement with our general formula (6.1). The Abelian group L^{\otimes} is also the dynamical spectrum (in additive notation) of our systems; compare Remark 3.1. In fact, Tribonacci and twisted Tribonacci are metrically isomorphic by the Halmos–von Neumann theorem, but have rather different eigenfunctions. Also, they are obviously *not* mutually locally derivable (MLD) from one another; see [6, Sec. 5.2] for background. Moreover, they are not topologically conjugate either, as they can be distinguished via invariants of gauge-theoretic origin [22], or by dimension arguments as follows.

REMARK 6.1. The Hausdorff dimension of the fractal boundary of the Tribonacci windows is known; compare [36] as well as [18, Ex. 4.2]. It can be

calculated as a similarity dimension, which is the real solution s_H to the equation $|\alpha|^{4s_H} + 2|\alpha|^{3s_H} = 1$. This gives

$$s_H = 2 \frac{\log(b)}{\log(\lambda)} \approx 1.093364,$$

where b is the positive real root of $x^4 - 2x - 1$.

Likewise, for twisted Tribonacci, the Hausdorff dimension of the window boundary is given by [18, Ex. 4.3]

$$s_H = 2 \frac{\log(b)}{\log(\lambda)} \approx 1.791903,$$

where b now is the positive real root of $x^6 - x^5 - x^4 - x^2 + x - 1$, as one derives from the corresponding graph-directed IFS for the boundary; see also [49, Sec. 6.9].

The much larger Hausdorff dimension for the twisted case corresponds to a slower decay of the Fourier transform; see [33, App. B] for an explicit one-dimensional example for which the Fourier transform shows a power-law decay with exponent $1 - d_B$, where d_B is the fractal dimension of the boundary, and [23] for an interesting asymptotic scaling analysis of such coefficients. It would be useful to establish a general result along these lines, which is of recent interest also with respect to a refinement of the notion of complexity [21]. \diamond

If $\sigma_1 : \mathbb{Q}(\lambda) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$ is the field isomorphism induced by $\lambda \mapsto \alpha$, one determines the \star -map of $k \in L^\otimes$ as $k \mapsto k^\star := (\operatorname{Re}(\sigma_1(k)), \operatorname{Im}(\sigma_1(k)))^T$. For $k = k_{p,q,r} := \vartheta(p + q\lambda + r\lambda^2)$, this gives

$$k_{p,q,r}^\star = \left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{44}((-p + 4q + 17r) - (9p - 3q + r)\lambda + (4p - 5q - 2r)\lambda^2) \\ \frac{1}{4\sqrt{11}}((-p + 2q + r) + 3(p + q + r)\lambda - (3q + 2r)\lambda^2) \end{array} \right),$$

where the integers p, q, r are known as the *Miller indices* of the corresponding Bragg peak in crystallography.

In Figure 2, we compare the peaks of the pure point diffraction measure for the Tribonacci point set and its twisted sibling. The support is the same, but the intensities show characteristic differences. The latter are calculated as

$$I(p, q, r) = \left(\frac{5 + \lambda + 2\lambda^2}{22} \right)^2 |\langle 1 | C(k_{p,q,r}^\star) | v \rangle|^2$$

with the appropriate matrix function C for the two cases. The peaks of the twisted case are often smaller than their untwisted counterparts. Note also that an approximation of the diffraction measure by exponential sums of large patches suffers from slow convergence, in particular for the twisted version, as was previously observed and discussed for the plastic number PV inflation [7]. This reference also contains an illustration of the full Fourier transform of the plastic number Rauzy fractal, which shows similar features as our case at hand.

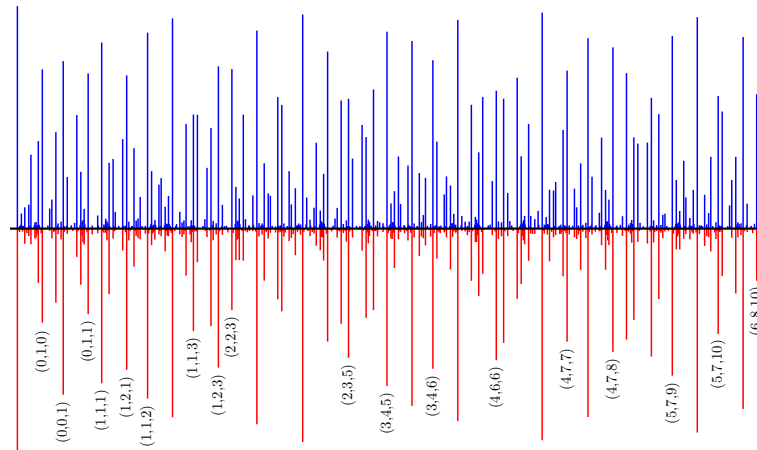


Figure 2: Diffraction intensities (Bragg peaks) for the Tribonacci point set (upper part, blue) and for its twisted counterpart (lower part, red). Displayed are the relevant peaks for $k \in L^{\otimes} \cap [0, 10]$, with the intensity represented by the length of the line. The left-most peak is located at the origin and has height $\text{dens}(\Lambda)^2$, where $\text{dens}(\Lambda) = \frac{1}{22}(5 + \lambda + 2\lambda^2) \approx 0.618420$. Selected peaks are labelled by their Miller index triples.

6.3 THE QUARTIC CASE

Let us briefly consider $\varrho_4 = (01, 02, 03, 0)$ on $\mathcal{A} = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$, where $\mathbb{Q}(\lambda)$ is a quartic field. Beyond the PF eigenvalue $\lambda \approx 1.927562$, M has one real root μ , with $\mu \approx -0.774804$, and a complex conjugate pair $\alpha, \bar{\alpha}$, with numerical value $\alpha \approx -0.076379 + 0.814704i$. For the natural choice of interval lengths, $(\lambda, \lambda^2 - \lambda, \lambda^3 - \lambda^2 - \lambda, 1)$, the Fourier module becomes

$$L^{\otimes} = \vartheta \langle \lambda^3 - \lambda^2 - \lambda - 1, \lambda^2 - \lambda - 1, \lambda - 1, 1 \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}} = \vartheta \mathbb{Z}[\lambda],$$

where

$$\vartheta = (\lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 1)^{-1} = \frac{1}{563}(10 + 157\lambda - 103\lambda^2 + 16\lambda^3).$$

This follows from (6.1) and can be verified via the quadratic form $\text{tr}(xy)$, observing $\text{tr}(1) = 4$ and $\text{tr}(\lambda^m) = 2^m - 1$ for $m \in \{1, 2, 3\}$. In analogy to before, we parametrise $k \in L^{\otimes}$ by a quadruple (p, q, r, s) of Miller indices.

The internal Fourier matrix reads

$$\underline{B}(y) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ e(y) & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e(y) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e(y) & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

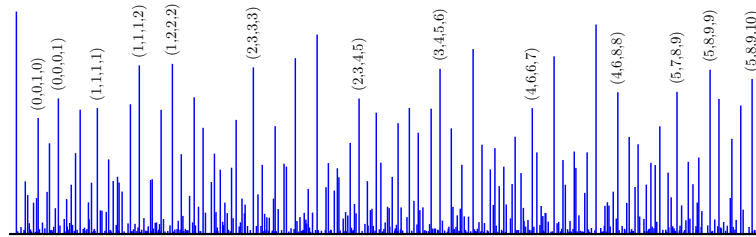


Figure 3: Illustration of the pure point diffraction spectrum for the $d = 4$ Pisa inflation, for $k \in L^{\otimes} \cap [0, 10]$. The left-most peak is located at 0 and has height $\text{dens}(\Lambda)^2$, with $\text{dens}(\Lambda) = \frac{1}{563}(86 - \lambda + 15\lambda^2 + 25\lambda^3) \approx 0.566343$. Selected peaks are labelled by their Miller index quadruples.

with $e(y) := \exp(2\pi i(\mu y_1 + \text{Re}(\alpha)y_2 + \text{Im}(\alpha)y_3))$. A calculation analogous to our previous ones leads to the diffraction measure as illustrated in Figure 3. Let us briefly mention that, using the methods from [49, Cor. 4.118 and Prop. 4.122], one can derive an upper bound of 2.327 for the Hausdorff dimension of the window boundaries [50]. It is no problem to twist ϱ_4 , as we did for the Tribonacci case, but we leave further details to the interested reader.

7 TWISTED EXTENSIONS OF FIBONACCI CHAINS WITH MIXED SPECTRUM

Let us close with a simple system with mixed spectrum. It is based on the idea, taken from [4], of a twisted extension of $\varrho_F = (ab, a)$, which is ϱ_2 from Section 6.1, with a *bar swap symmetry*. As such, it works with the extended alphabet $\mathcal{A} = \{a, \bar{a}, b, \bar{b}\}$, where we consider

$$\varrho = (ab, \bar{a}\bar{b}, \bar{a}, a).$$

The natural interval lengths are those of the Fibonacci tiling, so τ for a and \bar{a} , as well as 1 for b and \bar{b} . Also, by identifying a with \bar{a} and b with \bar{b} , one sees that the system possesses the Fibonacci tiling as a topological factor, where the factor map is 2 : 1 almost everywhere, but not everywhere [22]. Consequently, we have a non-trivial point spectrum, together with a continuous component. The latter, by an application of the renormalisation methods from [5, 34, 35], must be singular continuous.

The substitution matrix of ϱ has spectrum $\{\tau, 1 - \tau, \frac{1}{2}(1 \pm i\sqrt{3})\}$, and a reducible characteristic polynomial. Only the factor with τ as a root is relevant, and one checks that the same embedding as for the Fibonacci tiling can be used. Here, the embedding method produces covering supersets, where the contractive IFS on $(\mathcal{K}\mathbb{R})^4$ reads

$$\begin{aligned} W_a &= \sigma W_a \cup \sigma W_{\bar{b}}, & W_b &= \sigma W_a + \sigma, \\ W_{\bar{a}} &= \sigma W_{\bar{a}} \cup \sigma W_b, & W_{\bar{b}} &= \sigma W_{\bar{a}} + \sigma, \end{aligned}$$

with $\sigma = \tau^*$ as before. The unique solution with compact subsets of \mathbb{R} is

$$\begin{aligned} W_a &= W_{\bar{a}} = [-\sigma^2, -\sigma] = [\tau - 2, \tau - 1] \quad \text{and} \\ W_b &= W_{\bar{b}} = [-1, -\sigma^2] = [-1, \tau - 2], \end{aligned} \tag{7.1}$$

as can easily be verified by direct computation. Here, we are in the situation that $m_c(y) = 2$ for a.e. $y \in [-1, \tau - 1]$, and uniform distribution is preserved both in the individual windows, by Theorem 5.4, and in the total window.

Note that the point sets Λ_a^* and $\Lambda_{\bar{a}}^*$ are disjoint, but have the same closure, and analogously for Λ_b^* and $\Lambda_{\bar{b}}^*$. The right-hand sides of the window equations are measure-disjoint by Lemma 3.4, which means that the cocycle approach can be applied, with the window covering degree being $m_c = 2$. Since uniform distribution is satisfied here by Theorem 5.4, the FB coefficients from (5.1) can be calculated by means of (5.3). For weights $h_\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\alpha \in \{a, \bar{a}, b, \bar{b}\}$, the pure point part of the diffraction reads

$$(\hat{\gamma})_{pp} = \sum_{k \in L^\circledast} \left| \sum_\alpha h_\alpha A_\alpha(k) \right|^2 \delta_k,$$

with the additional part of the diffraction measure being singular continuous.

As was noticed by Gähler [22], one can employ a partial return word coding to arrive at another inflation which defines a tiling system that is MLD with the above. Concretely, consider the alphabet $\{A, B, C, D\}$ and the inflation $\varrho' = (AB, D, CA, C)$. Here, A and B correspond to a and b , while C replaces $\bar{a}\bar{b}$ and D replaces each \bar{a} that is not followed by a \bar{b} . This gives the substitution matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

with the same eigenvalues as above. Here, the natural interval lengths are $(\tau, 1, \tau + 1, \tau)$, in agreement with the local derivation rule just stated.

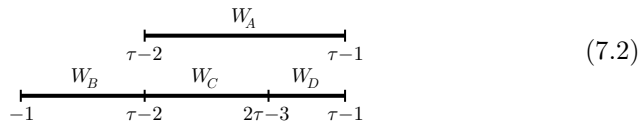
The resulting window equations read

$$\begin{aligned} W_A &= \sigma W_A \cup (\sigma W_C + \sigma^2), & W_B &= \sigma W_A + \sigma, \\ W_C &= \sigma W_C \cup \sigma W_D, & W_D &= \sigma W_B, \end{aligned}$$

which constitute a contractive IFS on $(\mathcal{K}\mathbb{R})^4$ with unique solution

$$\begin{aligned} W_A &= [\tau - 2, \tau - 1], & W_B &= [-1, \tau - 2], \\ W_C &= [\tau - 2, 2\tau - 3], & W_D &= [2\tau - 3, \tau - 1]. \end{aligned}$$

The total window is $[-1, \tau - 1]$ as in the twisted Fibonacci example, but the window function m_c now is a step function as induced by



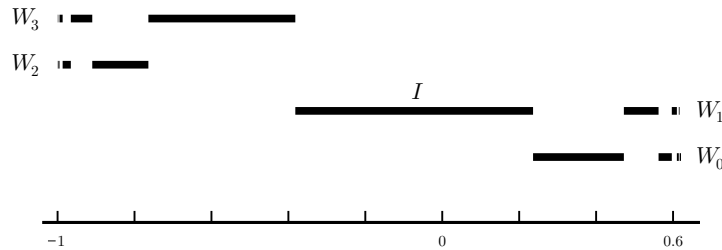


Figure 4: Illustration of the four windows for the primitive inflation rule $\tilde{\varrho} = (12, 13, 1, 0)$. Note that $W_0 \cup W_1 = [-\sigma^2, -\sigma]$ and $W_2 \cup W_3 = [-1, -\sigma^2]$, while $I = [-\sigma^2, -\sigma^3]$.

As was further analysed by Gähler [22], there is also a maximal topological pure point factor such that the factor map is 2:1 everywhere. Using the alphabet $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$, this maximal pure point factor is given by the inflation rule

$$\tilde{\varrho} = (12, 13, 1, 0),$$

where 0 and 1 stand for intervals of length τ , while those of type 2 and 3 have unit length. The factor map can most easily be given as a block map, where words of length 2 at position n are mapped to an element of the new alphabet at the same position, namely

$$aa, \bar{a}\bar{a} \mapsto 0, \quad ab, \bar{a}\bar{b}, a\bar{a}, \bar{a}a \mapsto 1, \quad ba, \bar{b}\bar{a} \mapsto 2, \quad b\bar{a}, \bar{b}a \mapsto 3, \quad (7.3)$$

and correspondingly for the tilings, where the resulting mapping is called a *local derivation rule*; see [6, Sec. 5.2] for details.

Conversely, one proceeds in two steps. First, any given sequence from the (symbolic) hull of $\tilde{\varrho}$ is mapped to a sequence in $\{a, b\}^{\mathbb{Z}}$ by $0, 1 \mapsto a$ and $2, 3 \mapsto b$. In the second step, choose one position and decide whether to place a bar on the letter or not. Then, the bar status of the two neighbouring symbols is uniquely determined from the original block map (7.3), read backwards. Inductively, this fixes the entire sequence. Since the only choice was the initial bar, this shows that the block map (7.3) is globally 2:1. Once again, this block map transfers to a local derivation rule for the corresponding tilings.

The new inflation rule $\tilde{\varrho}$ leads to a regular model set, with window equations

$$W_0 = \sigma W_3, \quad W_1 = \sigma W_0 \cup \sigma W_1 \cup \sigma W_2, \quad W_2 = \sigma W_0 + \sigma, \quad W_3 = \sigma W_1 + \sigma.$$

As a consequence of the factor map, we immediately know that $W_0 \cup W_1 = W_a$ and $W_2 \cup W_3 = W_b$ with W_a and W_b from (7.1). The unique solution can be determined by first observing that each W_i with $i \neq 1$ can be expressed in terms of W_1 . This gives a rescaling equation for W_1 alone, namely

$$W_1 = \sigma W_1 \cup (\sigma^3 W_1 + \sigma^3) \cup (\sigma^4 W_1 + \sigma^4 + \sigma^2) = I \cup g(W_1),$$

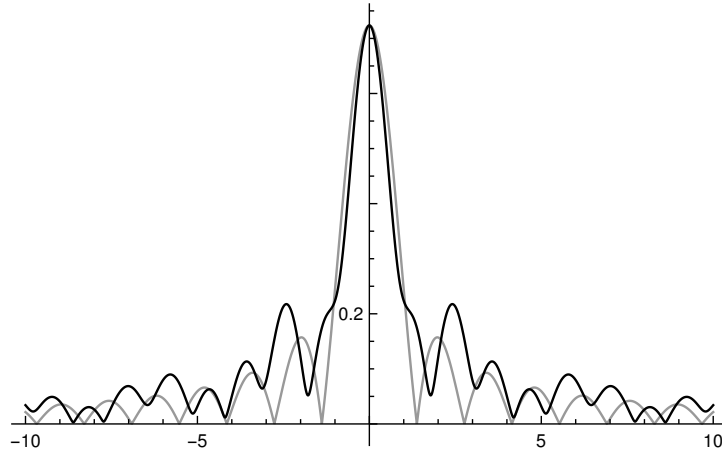


Figure 5: Illustration of $|\widetilde{1}_{W_1}(y)|$ (black curve) in comparison with the modulus of the Fourier transform of an interval of length $\frac{\tau+2}{5}$ (grey curve), which is the value at 0 for both functions.

where $I = (W_2 \cup W_3) - \sigma = [-\sigma^2, -\sigma^3]$ and $g(x) = \sigma^4 x + \sigma^4 + \sigma^2$. This leads to $W_1 = I \cup g(I) \cup g(g(I)) \cup \dots$ which results in the formula

$$W_1 = \bigcup_{n \geq 0} (\sigma^{4n}[-\sigma^2, -\sigma^3] + \sigma(\sigma^{4n} - 1)), \quad (7.4)$$

while the other windows follow from here via affine mappings. All four windows are illustrated in Figure 4, each comprising countably many disjoint intervals. The explicit expression for W_1 in (7.4) leads to the (inverse) Fourier transform of its characteristic function in the form

$$f_1(y) = \widetilde{1}_{W_1}(y) = - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sigma^{4n+1} e^{-\pi i(2\sigma+2\sigma^{4n}+\sigma^{4n+1})y} \operatorname{sinc}(\pi\sigma^{4n+1}y) \quad (7.5)$$

with $f_1(0) = \tau/\sqrt{5} = \frac{\tau+2}{5}$, which is the total length of the window W_1 ; see Figure 5 for a comparison of $|f_1|$ with the function $|\frac{\tau+2}{5} \operatorname{sinc}(\frac{\tau+2}{5}\pi y)|$. For the cocycle approach, we first note that the internal Fourier matrix reads

$$\underline{B}(y) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ e^{2\pi i \sigma y} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2\pi i \sigma y} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

with $\underline{B}(0) = M$ as usual. The frequency-normalised right PF eigenvector is

$$|v\rangle = \frac{1}{5}(-1 - 3\sigma, 1 - 2\sigma, 3 + 4\sigma, 2 + \sigma)^T \approx (0.171, 0.447, 0.106, 0.276)^T,$$

where one has $\text{vol}(W_i) = \tau v_i$ for the total window lengths. With the relation $C(y) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\sigma|^n \underline{B}^{(n)}(y)$, one gets $f_1(y) = \tau \langle 0, 1, 0, 0 | C(y) | v \rangle$, where the convergence of the underlying matrix product is exponentially fast. Here, one can then study the rate of convergence in comparison to the alternative formula in (7.5).

8 OUTLOOK

It is possible to extend our approach to inflation tilings in higher dimensions, if the inflation multiplier is a PV unit. In fact, this is needed and useful when dealing with direct product variations (DPV) as considered in [19, 20, 2].

An extension to the non-unit case is also possible, but requires a larger machinery from algebraic number theory, as developed in [49] for the treatment of the Pisot substitution conjecture in the general non-unit case. This is work in progress.

Finally, also S -adic type inflations can be covered, provided that the participating inflation rules are compatible in the sense that they share the same substitution matrix. Further, there are applications of our results to the Eberlein decomposition for Dirac combs of primitive inflation systems [12] and consequences for the spectral theory of regular sequences [17].

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