# Corrigendum to "The Ellis semigroup of bijective substitutions"

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**Abstract.** This corrigendum corrects the statement and proof of Theorem 3.6 of [Groups Geom. Dyn. 16, 29–73 (2022)].

## 1. Error in the proof of Theorem 3.6

The proof of Theorem 3.6 of [1] contains an error. More precisely, the phrase "Hence  $f := \Phi_{y_0}^y(g)$  acts non-trivially only on the fibres of the *T*-orbit of *y*." is wrong. Instead, it should read "Hence  $f := \Phi_{y_0}^y(g)$  acts non-trivially on the fibres of the *T*-orbit of *y*, it acts as the idempotent *e* on the fibres of the *T*-orbit of *y*<sub>0</sub>, and trivially on all other fibres". When this is taken into account, the rest of the proof shows the following weaker version of Theorem 3.6.

**Theorem 1.1** (Replacement for [1, Theorem 3.6]). Let  $(X, \sigma)$  be a minimal unique singular orbit system. Then  $\text{Cov}_{\mathcal{T}}e$  is a subsemigroup of  $E^{\text{fib}}e$ .

As a consequence, several results of the remaining part of [1, Section 3] have to be formulated with weaker conditions and weaker statements.

**Corollary 1.2** (Replacement for [1, Corollary 3.7]). Let  $(X, \sigma)$  be a minimal unique singular orbit system. If  $E_{y_0}^{\text{fib}}e = \mathcal{T}_{y_0}e$ , then  $E^{\text{fib}}e = \text{Cov} e$ , and  $\mathcal{M}^{\text{fib}}$  is topologically isomorphic to  $\bigcup_{q \in J(e)} \text{Cov} q$ . Here, J(e) denotes the idempotents which are in the same minimal right ideal as e.

**Corollary 1.3** (Replacement for [1, Corollary 3.11]). Consider a unique singular orbit system with finite minimal rank. Let  $y_0 \in Y$  be singular. The restriction  $\mathcal{T}_{y_0}$  of  $\mathcal{T}$  to  $\pi^{-1}(y_0)$  contains all idempotents of  $E_{y_0}^{\text{fib}}$ . In particular, if  $E_{y_0}^{\text{fib}}e$  is generated by its idempotents, then  $E_{y_0}^{\text{fib}}e = \mathcal{T}_{y_0}e$ , and consequently,

$$\mathcal{M}^{\text{fib}} \cong \mathcal{M}_{y_0}^{\text{fib}} \times \prod_{\substack{[y] \in Y/T \\ y \neq y_0}} G_{\pi}.$$

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This is a topological isomorphism if we equip the right-hand side with the product topology.

Proposition 3.13 and Corollary 3.14 of [1] remain true even under the weaker assumption that  $E^{\text{fib}}e = \text{Cov} e$  (in place of  $E^{\text{fib}} = \text{Cov}$ ).

The remaining results of the paper are not affected by the above modifications.

### 2. Typos

The first sentence of the proof of Theorem 4.17 of [1] should read  $f_z \in G_{\theta}$  (instead of  $f_z \in I_{\theta}$ ). That  $f_z \tilde{\Gamma}_{\theta}$  is independent of z can be seen in the following way: We see from the proof of Lemma 4.16 of [1] that  $\sigma_z^m$  is an element of  $I_{\theta}^m$ ; it depends on z but since  $I_{\theta}^m$  is a single class modulo  $\tilde{\Gamma}_{\theta}$ , we have  $\sigma_z^m \tilde{\Gamma}_{\theta} = \sigma_{z'}^m \tilde{\Gamma}_{\theta}$ . Furthermore, for any  $f \in E(X_{\theta}, \mathbb{Z}^+)$  and z, z', there is m such that  $\sigma^m(x) = f(x)$  for  $x \in \pi^{-1}(z) \cup \pi^{-1}(z')$ . Hence,  $f_z \tilde{\Gamma}_{\theta} = \sigma_z^m \tilde{\Gamma}_{\theta} = \sigma_{z'}^m \tilde{\Gamma}_{\theta}$ .

In [1, Example 6.3], where we describe the set  $I_{\theta} = \{\theta_1, \rho\}$ , it should read  $\rho = \theta_2 \theta_1^{-1}$  in place of  $\rho = \theta_1 \theta_2$ .

#### Reference

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