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**A MEASURE THEORETICAL PROOF OF THE
CONNES-WOODS THEOREM ON AT-FLOWS**

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It was shown by A. Connes and J. Woods that every ITPFI factor of type III_0 is characterized to be an AFD factor whose flow of weights is conservative, aperiodic, and approximately transitive (AT). In this paper, a measure theoretical proof of their result will be shown from the side of ergodic theory, without using modular theory.

1. Introduction. ITPFI factors, introduced by Araki and Woods [1], provide us concrete models of von Neumann algebras. Among approximately finite dimensional (AFD) factors of type III_0 , their exact position was characterized by Connes and Woods [1], whose result says the flow of weights associated with an ITPFI factor is conservative, aperiodic, and approximately transitive (AT), and conversely. As every ITPFI factor is the Krieger factor arising from a product odometer action with a product measure, and as the isomorphic classes of AFD factors of type III_0 correspond bijectively with the orbit equivalence classes of ergodic amenable actions of type III_0 by countable groups of non-singular transformations, their result in effect says that an ergodic amenable action of type III_0 by a countable group of non-singular transformations is orbit equivalent with a product odometer action if and only if its associated flow is conservative, aperiodic, and AT (see Definition 17). In such a measure theoretical setting, the one direction that product odometer action implies AT was proved directly by Hawkins [6].

In this paper we would like to present a purely measure theoretical proof of the other direction, which seems to be more difficult. The proof is based on the following observations. Given a countable group G of type III_0 , ergodic, non-singular transformations, a transformation group \mathcal{G} is introduced (§3). \mathcal{G} is orbit equivalent with G when the action of G is amenable. \mathcal{G} is equipped with all the information available from the AT-property of the associated flow of G , and it is easier to check that \mathcal{G} is a product odometer action rather than to check G . Our approach might be helpful for the reader not familiar with modular theory of von Neumann algebras, and the notion of

comparison of finite weights used in the Connes-Woods argument will become clear through our measure theoretical presentation.

The content is the following. Functions $f_g \in L^1(X)_+$ and measures ψ_g ($g \in [\mathcal{G}]_*^p$) are introduced (see Definition 10), which give a link between the AT-property and product odometer action. We will prepare Lemmas 11–16. Lemma 13 which corresponds to Lemma 5.9 and Lemma 6.4 in [2], is a critical point of the proof (§3). Also we need a characterization of an ergodic amenable action of type III₀ by a countable group of non-singular transformations which is orbit equivalent with a product odometer (§2). This says that any multiple tower with constant Jacobian is refined by a tower with constant Jacobian relative to a modified measure which is close to the original measure (Proposition 7 and Corollary 19). In fact this notion is very closely related to a characterization obtained by Katznelson (Theorem 6.6 in [7]), but is slightly different (see Remark 8 and Corollary 19). Also we note that this corresponds with the product property (Definition 7.1 [2]), which is a variation of Størmer's property of being "asymptotically a product state [10]."

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2. Preliminaries. Let G be an ergodic countable group of non-singular transformations on a Lebesgue space (Ω, \mathcal{B}, m) , where m is a σ -finite measure.

For $\omega \in \Omega$, we denote the orbit $\{g\omega; g \in G\}$ by $\text{Orb}_G(\omega)$. The group $\{\phi; \phi \text{ a non-singular transformation such that } \phi\omega \in \text{Orb}_G(\omega) \text{ a.e. } \omega\}$ is denoted by $[G]$ and called the full group of G . By a partial transformation ϕ we mean a pair of measurable subsets $\mathcal{D}(\phi)$ and $\mathcal{F}(\phi)$ and a measurable bijection from $\mathcal{D}(\phi)$ to $\mathcal{F}(\phi)$ satisfying that $\phi\omega \in \text{Orb}_G(\omega)$, a.e. $\omega \in \mathcal{D}(\phi)$ ([3]). The sets $\mathcal{D}(\phi)$ and $\mathcal{F}(\phi)$ are said to be G -Hopf equivalent. We denote the set of all partial transformations by $[G]_*$ and the set $\{\phi \in [G]_*; m(\mathcal{D}(\phi)) < \infty, m(\mathcal{F}(\phi)) < \infty\}$ by $[G]_*^m$ respectively. We note that $[G]_*^m$ plays the same role as the predual of a von Neumann algebra.

DEFINITION 1. A tower of G is a finite collection $\zeta = \{e_{\alpha, \beta} \in [G]_*, \alpha, \beta \in \Lambda\}$ of partial transformations satisfying the following conditions:

- (a) $E_\beta = \mathcal{D}(e_{\beta, \beta})$ are disjoint.
- (b) $e_{\alpha, \beta} e_{\beta, \gamma} = e_{\alpha, \gamma}$, $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \Lambda$.

Notice that for fixed β the sets $\mathcal{D}(e_{\alpha, \beta})$ and $\mathcal{S}(e_{\beta, \alpha})$ are all equal to E_β . We call E_β a floor of ζ . We denote the set $\bigcup_{\beta \in \Lambda} E_\beta$ by $s(\zeta)$ and call it the support of ζ . We also denote the set $\{e_{\alpha, \beta} \omega; \alpha \in \Lambda\}$ for $\omega \in E_\beta$ by $\text{Orb}_\zeta(\omega)$ and call it the orbit of ζ . A finite union of towers with disjoint supports is called a multiple tower.

DEFINITION 2. Let $\zeta = \{e_{\alpha, \beta}; \alpha, \beta \in \Lambda\}$ be a tower. A measurable subset $E \subset s(\zeta)$ is said to be ζ -adapted if

$$e_{\beta, \alpha}(E_\alpha \cap E) = E_\beta \cap E$$

for α and $\beta \in \Lambda$ with $m(E_\alpha \cap E) > 0$ and $m(E_\beta \cap E) > 0$.

In particular, E is said to be ζ -invariant if

$$\text{Orb}_\zeta(\omega) \in E, \text{ a.e. } \omega \in E.$$

When we restrict each partial transformation $e_{\alpha, \beta}$ to a ζ -adapted set E , we obtain the restriction of the tower ζ to E and denote it by $\zeta|_E$.

DEFINITION 3. We say that a tower $\zeta = \{e_{\alpha, \beta}; \alpha, \beta \in \Lambda\}$ has a constant Q -Jacobian if each Radon-Nikodym derivative $(dQe_{\beta, \alpha}/dQ)(\omega)$ is constant on E_α where Q a finite measure on $s(\zeta)$ which is equivalent with m . We call the vector $((dQe_{\beta, \alpha}/dQ)(\omega); \beta \in \Lambda)$ a distribution of ζ relative to Q . As Q is determined by the restriction ν of Q on E_α and the distribution $\mathbf{q} = ((dQe_{\beta, \alpha}/dQ); \beta \in \Lambda)$, we sometimes denote Q by $\nu_{\mathbf{q}}$.

DEFINITION 4. Let $\sum_{i=1}^n \bigoplus \zeta_i$ be a multiple tower with $\zeta_i = \{e_{\alpha, \beta}^i; \alpha, \beta \in \Lambda_i\}$, Γ_i , $1 \leq i \leq n$, finite sets and $\zeta = (e_{\varepsilon, \delta}; \varepsilon, \delta \in \Lambda)$ a tower with

$$\Lambda = \{(i, \alpha, r); 1 \leq i \leq n, \alpha \in \Lambda_i, r \in \Gamma_i\}.$$

If

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^n s(\zeta_i) = s(\zeta),$$

$$\bigcup_{\gamma \in \Gamma_i} E_{i\alpha\gamma} = E_\alpha^i, \quad \alpha \in \Lambda_i, \quad (E_\alpha^i \text{ a floor of } \zeta_i), \quad \text{and}$$

$$e_{i\alpha\gamma, i\beta\gamma} \omega = e_{\alpha, \beta}^i \omega \quad \text{a.e. } \omega \in E_{i\beta\gamma}, \quad i\alpha\gamma, i\beta\gamma \in \Lambda,$$

then $\sum_{i=1}^n \bigoplus \zeta_i$ is said to be refined by ζ .

DEFINITION 5. Let $\zeta = \{e_{\alpha, \beta}; \alpha \in \Lambda\}$ be a tower, $\varepsilon \in \Lambda$, and $\eta = \{e_{r, s}; r, s \in \Gamma\}$ a tower with the support E_ε . Then ζ is refined

by a tower

$$\xi = \{e_{\alpha r, \beta s}; \alpha r, \beta s \in \Lambda \times \Gamma\}$$

satisfying the following condition that for all $\alpha, \beta \in \Lambda$ and $r, s \in \Gamma$,

$$\begin{aligned} E_\alpha &= \bigcup_{t \in \Gamma} E_{\alpha t}, \\ e_{\varepsilon s, \alpha s} &= e_{\varepsilon, \alpha} \omega, \quad \omega \in E_{\alpha s}, \\ e_{\varepsilon r, \varepsilon s} \omega &= e_{r, s} \omega, \quad \omega \in E_{\varepsilon s} \quad \text{and} \\ e_{\alpha r, \beta s} \omega &= e_{\alpha r, \varepsilon r} e_{\varepsilon r, \varepsilon s} e_{\varepsilon s, \beta s} \omega, \quad \omega \in E_{\beta s}. \end{aligned}$$

ξ is called a product to the towers ζ and η and denoted by $\xi = \zeta \otimes \eta$.

By an amenable action of a group G , we will mean a countable group of non-singular transformations admitting a non-singular transformation T satisfying $[G] = [T]$, where $[T] = [\{T^i; i \in \mathbf{Z}\}]$.

It is known ([8]) that the action of G is amenable if and only if there exists a sequence of product towers $\zeta_1 \otimes \zeta_2 \otimes \cdots \otimes \zeta_n$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$, such that

$$\bigcup_{n \geq 1} \text{Orb}_{\zeta_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \zeta_n}(\omega) = \text{Orb}_G(\omega) < \quad \text{a.e. } \omega,$$

and that

$$\bigvee_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{B}(\zeta_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \zeta_n) = \mathcal{B}.$$

Here $\mathcal{B}(\zeta)$ means the sub σ -algebra generated by all floors of a tower ζ . Hence, we see that the action of G is amenable if and only if for any $\varepsilon > 0$, and any finite collection of partial transformations $g_1, \dots, g_n \in [G]_*^m$ there exists a tower ζ satisfying the following conditions (a) and (b):

$$(a) \quad \mathcal{D}(g_i), \mathcal{F}(g_i) \in {}^{m, \varepsilon} \mathcal{B}(\zeta).$$

Here $\in {}^{m, \varepsilon}$ means the set in its left-hand side is ε -approximated by a set in $\mathcal{B}(\zeta)$ in the sense of m -measure symmetric difference.

$$(b) \quad m(\omega \in \mathcal{D}(g_i); g_i \omega \in \text{Orb}_\zeta(\omega)) > (1 - \varepsilon)m(\mathcal{D}(g_i)), \quad 1 \leq i \leq n.$$

Take an infinite product space $\Omega = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \{0, 1, \dots, r_n - 1\}$ ($r_n \in \mathbf{N}$) and an infinite product measure $m = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} m_n$, m_n a probability measure with $m_n(\varepsilon) > 0$, $0 \leq \varepsilon \leq r_n - 1$. Let G_n be the finite group consisting of all bijective transformations acting on the product space $\prod_{i=1}^n \{0, 1, \dots, r_i - 1\}$, $n \geq 1$. Each group G_n naturally can act on Ω by fixing all coordinates after n . Putting $G = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} G_n$, we call G a product odometer action with a product measure. We will show a characterization of such an action in the following proposition.

PROPOSITION 6. *An ergodic countable group G of non-singular transformations on (Ω, \mathcal{B}, m) is orbit equivalent with a product odometer action with a product measure if and only if for any $\varepsilon > 0$, and for any finite collection of partial transformations $g_1, \dots, g_n \in [G]_*^m$, there exist a finite measure $P \sim m$ and a tower ζ with constant P -Jacobian satisfying*

$$\mathcal{D}(g_i), \mathcal{I}(g_i) \in^{m, \varepsilon} \mathcal{B}(\zeta),$$

$$m(\omega \in \mathcal{D}(g_i) \cap s(\zeta); g_i \omega \in \text{Orb}_\zeta(\omega)) > (1 - \varepsilon)m(\mathcal{D}(g_i)),$$

and

$$\|P - m\|_{s(\zeta) \cap E} < \varepsilon,$$

where $E = \bigcup_i (\mathcal{D}(g_i) \cup \mathcal{I}(g_i))$ and $\|P - m\|_A = \int_A |1 - \frac{dP}{dm}| dm$.

Proof. (If part.) If $G = \bigcup_{n=1}^\infty G_n$ is a product of odometer action with a product measure on $(\Omega, m) = (\prod_{n=1}^\infty \{0, 1, \dots, r_n - 1\}, \prod_{n=1}^\infty m_n)$ then each $g_n \in G_n$ has constant m -Jacobian on each cylinder set determined by the first n coordinates.

For $n \geq 1$, consider a tower $\zeta_n = \{e_{\alpha, \beta}; \alpha, \beta \in \prod_{i=1}^n \{0, 1, \dots, r_i - 1\}\}$ with constant m -Jacobian defined by

$$E_\beta = [\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n]_1^n \text{ (cylinder set), and}$$

$$e_{\alpha, \beta} \omega = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n, \omega_{n+1}, \omega_{n+2}, \dots), \text{ for } \omega = (\omega_i)_{i \geq 1} \in E_\beta,$$

where $\alpha = \alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n$. Each $g \in [G]_*$ moves only finitely many coordinates depending on $\omega \in \Omega$. So, given a finite number of $g_1, \dots, g_k \in [G]_*$, each $g_i \omega$ is in $\text{Orb}_{\zeta_n}(\omega)$ except on a small subset of the domain $\mathcal{D}(g_i)$ if n is sufficiently large. The domains $\mathcal{D}(g_i)$ and the images $\mathcal{I}(g_i)$, $1 \leq i \leq k$, can be approximated by a finite union of cylinder sets E_β in the sense of measure symmetric difference if n is sufficiently large.

(Only if part.) We may suppose $m(\Omega) < \infty$. Obviously, our condition implies that the action of G is amenable. So, there exists a non-singular transformation T such that $[T] = [G]$. Each of orbit equivalence classes of amenable and ergodic actions of type I_n , $1 \leq n \leq \infty$, II_1 , and II_∞ is unique and these are orbit equivalent with product odometer actions with a product measure ([8]). So, we may assume that the action of G is of type III. Take a sequence $(A_n)_{n \geq 1}$ of measurable sets which are dense in \mathcal{B} and each element of which appears infinitely often in the sequence. Take $\varepsilon_n > 0$ such that $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \varepsilon_n < m(\Omega)$. We will show by an inductive argument the existence of a decreasing sequence of sets $(H_k)_{k \geq 1}$, where $\Omega = H_1$, a

sequence of measures $Q_k \sim m$ on H_k and a sequence of towers ζ_k satisfying the following conditions (a)–(e):

(a) ζ_k has a constant Q_k -Jacobian and $s(\zeta_k) = H_k$.

(b) H_k is ζ_{k-1} -invariant, and ζ_k is a refinement of the restriction $\zeta_{k-1}|_{H_k}$ in a product form, i.e., $\zeta_k = \zeta_{k-1}|_{H_k} \otimes \eta_k$, and

$$\frac{dQ_{k-1}e_{\alpha,\beta}}{dQ_{k-1}}(\omega) = \frac{dQ_k e_{\alpha\gamma,\beta\gamma}}{dQ_k}(\omega), \quad \omega \in E_{\beta\gamma},$$

for $e_{\alpha,\beta} \in \zeta_{k-1}$ and $e_{\alpha\gamma,\beta\gamma} \in \zeta_k$.

(c) $m(H_{k-1} \setminus H_k) < \varepsilon_k$,

and $\exp(-\varepsilon_k) < \frac{dQ_k}{dQ_{k-1}}(\omega) < \exp(\varepsilon_k)$, $\omega \in H_k$.

(d) $A_i \cap H \in {}^{m,\varepsilon_k} \mathcal{B}(\zeta_k)$, $1 \leq i \leq k$.

(e) $m(\omega \in H_k; T_{H_k} \omega \in \text{Orb}_{\zeta_k}(\omega)) > (1 - \varepsilon_k)m(H_k)$,

where T_{H_k} is the induced transformation of T on the set H_k .

We may assume $A_1 = \Omega$ and let ζ_1 be the trivial tower and $Q_1 = m$. Now suppose that we have measurable sets $H_1 \supset H_2 \supset \cdots \supset H_n$, measures Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_n and towers $\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \dots, \zeta_n$ satisfying the above conditions (a)–(e), where

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta_i &= \eta_1 \otimes \eta_2 \otimes \cdots \otimes \eta_i \\ &= \left\{ e_{\varepsilon_1 \cdots \varepsilon_i, \delta_1 \cdots \delta_i}; \varepsilon_1 \cdots \varepsilon_i, \delta_1 \cdots \delta_i \in \prod_{j=1}^i \Lambda_j \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Choose and fix an $\alpha = \alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n \in \prod_{i=1}^n \Lambda_i$. Let $\omega \in H_n$, $\beta = \beta_1 \cdots \beta_n$ and $\gamma = \gamma_1 \cdots \gamma_n \in \prod_{j=1}^n \Lambda_j$ with $\omega \in E_\gamma$ and $T_{H_n} \omega \in E_\beta$. Then we obtain a $j \in \mathbf{Z}$ satisfying

$$T_{H_n} \omega = e_{\beta,\alpha} T_{E_\alpha}^j e_{\alpha,\gamma} \omega.$$

Let us choose arbitrary $\theta > 0$ and $N \in \mathbf{N}$. Applying the sufficient condition in the proposition for θ , N and the partial transformations $T_{E_\alpha}^j$, $-N \leq j \leq N$, and $\text{id}|_{e_{\alpha,\beta}}(E_\beta \cap A_k)$, we obtain a finite measure $Q \sim m$ and a tower η_{n+1} with $s(\eta_{n+1}) \subset E_\alpha$ having a constant Q -Jacobian satisfying

$$e_{\alpha,\beta}(E_\beta \cap A_k) \stackrel{m,\theta}{\in} \mathcal{B}(\eta_{n+1}), \quad 1 \leq k \leq n+1, \quad \beta \in \prod_{i=1}^n \Lambda_i,$$

$$m(\omega \in E_\alpha; T_{E_\alpha}^j \omega \in \text{Orb}_{\eta_{n+1}}(\omega)) > (1 - \theta)m(E_\alpha), \quad -N \leq j \leq N.$$

$$\exp(-\theta) < \frac{dQ}{dQ_n}(\omega) < \exp(\theta), \quad \omega \in s(\eta_{n+1}),$$

and

$$m(E_\alpha \setminus s(\eta_{n+1})) < \theta.$$

Now we put $H_{n+1} = \text{Orb}_{\zeta_n}(s(\eta_{n+1}))$, and get the product tower $\zeta_{n+1} = \zeta_n|_{H_{n+1}} \otimes \eta_{n+1}$. Define the finite measure Q_{n+1} by

$$Q_{n+1} = Q_{\mathbf{q}} \quad \text{on } H_{n+1}$$

where $\mathbf{q} = ((dQ_n e_{\beta, \alpha} / dQ_n); \beta \in \prod_{i=1}^n \Lambda_i)$. Then it is easy to see H_{n+1} , Q_{n+1} , ζ_{n+1} satisfy (a)–(e), if $\theta > 0$ and $N \in \mathbb{N}$ are chosen small enough and large enough respectively. We see that the set $H = \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} H_k$ has positive measure. Then for a.e. $\omega \in H$, and for all but a finite number of $k \geq 1$, we obtain $T_H \omega = T_{H_k} \omega$. Applying Borel Cantelli's lemma for the condition (e), we have that for a.e. $\omega \in H$ and for all but a finite number of $k \geq 1$,

$$T_H \omega = T_{H_k} \omega \in \text{Orb}_{\zeta_k}(\omega).$$

By the condition (c) one can define a positive bounded measurable function $f(\omega)$ on H by

$$f(\omega) = \prod_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{dQ_k}{dQ_{k-1}}(\omega), \quad \omega \in H.$$

Define the finite measure $\mu \sim m$ on H by

$$d\mu(\omega) = \frac{f(\omega) dm(\omega)}{\int_H f dm}, \quad \omega \in H,$$

and the map $\Phi : H \mapsto \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \Lambda_i$ by

$$\Phi(\omega) = (\varepsilon_i)_{i \geq 1}, \quad \text{for } \omega \in \bigcap_{k \geq 1} E_{\varepsilon_1 \dots \varepsilon_k}.$$

Then it follows from (d) and (b) that Φ produces an invertible and measure preserving orbit equivalence map between $[T_H]$ on $(H, \mathcal{B} \cap H, \mu)$ and the product odometer action with a product measure on $(\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \Lambda_n, \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \nu_n)$ defined by

$$\nu_n(\varepsilon_n) = \sum_{\varepsilon_1 \dots \varepsilon_{n-1} \in \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \Lambda_i} \mu(E_{\varepsilon_1 \dots \varepsilon_{n-1} \varepsilon_n}), \quad \varepsilon_n \in \Lambda_n.$$

Since $\mu \sim m$ on H and T is of type III, T is orbit equivalent with T_H . □

PROPOSITION 7. *Let G be an ergodic countable group of non-singular transformations on (Ω, \mathcal{B}, m) and suppose that G satisfies the following conditions (a) and (b):*

(a) *The action of G is amenable.*

(b) *There exist for any multiple tower $\sum_{i=1}^n \oplus \zeta_i$ with constant P -Jacobian (P a finite measure equivalent with m), a finite measure $Q \sim m$ and a tower ζ with constant Q -Jacobian which refines $\sum_{i=1}^n \oplus \zeta_i$ and satisfies $\|P - Q\|_{\bigcup_{i=1}^n s(\zeta_i)} < \varepsilon$.*

Then G is orbit equivalent with a product odometer action with a product measure.

Proof. It is enough to check the necessary and sufficient condition in Proposition 6. Choose and fix $\varepsilon > 0$ and $g_1, \dots, g_n \in [G]_*^m$. Since the action by G is amenable, there exists a tower $\zeta = \{e_{\alpha, \beta}; \alpha, \beta \in \Lambda\}$ such that

$$\mathcal{D}(g_i), \mathcal{F}(g_i) \stackrel{m, \varepsilon}{\in} \mathcal{B}(\zeta),$$

and

$$m(\omega \in \mathcal{D}(g_i) \cap s(\zeta); g_i \omega \in \text{Orb}_\zeta(\omega)) > (1 - \varepsilon)m(\mathcal{D}(g_i)), \\ 1 \leq i \leq n.$$

Take an arbitrary floor E_α of ζ and decompose it into a finite number of disjoint sets A_j , $0 \leq j \leq N$, such that

$$c_{\beta, j} \exp(-\varepsilon) < \frac{dme_{\beta, \alpha}}{dm}(\omega) < c_{\beta, j} \exp(\varepsilon), \quad \text{a.e. } \omega \in A_j$$

for $\beta \in \Lambda$, $1 \leq j \leq N$, where $c_{\alpha, j} = 1$, and

$$m(\text{Orb}_\zeta(A_0)) < \varepsilon.$$

Define the measure P by

$$P(e_{\beta, \alpha} E) = c_{\beta, j} m(E), \quad E \subset A_j, \quad \text{and} \\ P(e_{\beta, \alpha} E) = m(E), \quad E \subset A_0,$$

restrict ζ to $\text{Orb}_\zeta(A_j)$ and denote the restriction by ζ_j , $1 \leq j \leq N$. Then $\sum_{j=1}^N \oplus \zeta_j$ has a constant P -Jacobian. The condition (b) implies there exist a finite measure $Q \sim P$ and a tower ξ with constant Q -Jacobian such that ξ refines $\sum_{j=1}^N \oplus \zeta_j$ and that $\|Q - P\|_{\bigcup_{j=1}^N s(\zeta_j)} < \varepsilon$. Thus ξ and Q satisfy the condition in Proposition 6. \square

REMARK 8. The sufficient condition in Proposition 7 for an ergodic countable group G of non-singular transformations to be orbit equivalent with a product odometer action with a product measure is in fact a necessary condition. This will be proved in the next section (Corollary 19).

3. **Transformation group \mathcal{G} .** Let G be a type III_0 countable ergodic group of non-singular transformations on (Ω, \mathcal{B}, m) . On the product space $(\Omega \times \mathbf{R}, \mathcal{B} \otimes \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R}))$ with the product measure $d\nu(\omega, u) = dm(\omega) \exp(u) du$, each $g \in G$ produces a skew product transformation \tilde{g} defined by

$$\tilde{g}(\omega, u) = \left(g\omega, u - \log \left(\frac{dmg}{dm}(\omega) \right) \right), \quad (\omega, u) \in \Omega \times \mathbf{R},$$

which is ν -preserving and commutes with the flow $T_t(\omega, u) = (\omega, u + t)$, $t \in \mathbf{R}$. Here $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R})$ denotes the σ -algebra of all Lebesgue measurable subsets of \mathbf{R} . By \mathcal{F} , we denote the sub σ -algebra consisting of all \tilde{G} -invariant sets, where $\tilde{G} = \{\tilde{g}; g \in G\}$. By X , we denote the quotient space $\Omega \times \mathbf{R} / \mathcal{F}$, that is, the space of all \tilde{G} -ergodic components. Let π be the natural projection $\Omega \times \mathbf{R} \mapsto X$. Take an arbitrary σ -finite measure μ on X which is equivalent with the projection measure $\nu \cdot \pi^{-1}$, and disintegrate ν by μ as follows.

$$\int_{\Omega \times \mathbf{R}} k(\omega, u) d\nu(\omega, u) = \int_X d\mu(x) \int_{\pi(\omega, u)=x} k(\omega, u) d\nu(\omega, u|x)$$

for $k \in L^1(\nu)$. $d\nu(\omega, u|x)$, $x \in X$, are sigma-finite, non-atomic and \tilde{G} -invariant measures and satisfy

$$\nu(\{(\omega, u) \in \Omega \times \mathbf{R}; \pi(\omega, u) \neq x\}|x) = 0 \quad \text{a.e. } x \in X.$$

We obtain a flow F_t of T_t on (X, μ) defined by

$$F_t(\pi(\omega, u)) = T_t(\omega, u)$$

and call it the associated flow of G [5]. It is known that the isomorphism class of this flow is a complete invariant for the orbit equivalence of G when the action by G is amenable [9].

DEFINITION 9. Let Γ be a countable dense subgroup of \mathbf{R} . Define the countable non-singular transformation group \mathcal{G} on $(\Omega \times \mathbf{R}, \mathcal{B} \otimes \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R}), \nu)$ by

$$\mathcal{G} = \{\tilde{g} \cdot T_\gamma; g \in G, \gamma \in \Gamma\}.$$

We notice that the associated flow of \mathcal{G} is just that of G . Since every \tilde{g} commutes with all T_γ , $\gamma \in \Gamma$, the action by \mathcal{G} is amenable if

that of G is amenable. Krieger's theorem ([9]) says that if the action by G is amenable and of type III₀ then G is orbit equivalent with \mathcal{G} (see [4]).

DEFINITION 10. For each $h \in [\mathcal{G}]_*^\nu$ we define the non-negative, integrable function $f_h \in L^1(X, \mu)$ and the finite measure ψ_h on $\Omega \times \mathbf{R}$ by

$$\begin{aligned} f_h(x) &= \nu(\mathcal{I}(h)|x), \quad x \in X, \\ \psi_h(E) &= \nu(hE), \quad \text{for all measurable sets } E \subset \mathcal{D}(h), \end{aligned}$$

and in particular we write for $h = \text{id}|_E \in [\mathcal{G}]_*^\nu$,

$$f_E(x) = f_{\text{id}|_E}(x) = \nu(E|x), \quad x \in X.$$

Obviously we have $\|f_E\|_{L^1} = \nu(E)$.

LEMMA 11. (1) *The map $E \mapsto f_E$ induces a bijection from the \tilde{G} -Hopf equivalence classes of sets $E \in \mathcal{B}$ with $\nu(E) < \infty$ onto $L^1(X, \mu)_+$, and this bijection is additive.*

$$(2) \quad \|f_E - f_{E'}\| \leq \nu(E \Delta E').$$

Proof. (1) It is obvious that for E and $E' \in \mathcal{B}$ with $\nu(E) < \infty$, and $\nu(E') < \infty$, the sets E and E' are \tilde{G} -Hopf equivalent if and only if $\nu(E|x) = \nu(E'|x)$ a.e. x . Since each $\nu(\cdot|x)$ is an infinite and sigma-finite measure, the map $E \mapsto f_E \in L^1(X, \mu)_+$ is onto. The additivity, that is, $f_{E \cup F} = f_E + f_F$ for disjoint sets E and F , is obvious.

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad & \|f_E - f_{E'}\|_{L^1} \\ &= \int_X d\mu(x) \left| \int_{\pi(\omega, u)=x} \{I_E(\omega, u) - I_{E'}(\omega, u)\} d\nu(\omega, u|x) \right| \\ &\leq \int_X \nu(E \Delta E'|x) d\mu(x) \\ &= \nu(E \Delta E'). \end{aligned}$$

Here I_E means the indicator function of a set E . □

LEMMA 12.

$$f_{T_\gamma^{-1} \cdot h}(x) = \exp(-\gamma) f_h(F_\gamma x) \frac{d\mu F_\gamma}{d\mu}(x), \quad \text{for } h \in [\mathcal{G}]_*^\nu, \gamma \in \Gamma.$$

Proof. For $g \in L^\infty(X, \mu)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_X g(x) f_{T_\gamma^{-1}, h}(x) d\mu(x) \\
 &= \int_X g(x) d\mu(x) \int_{\pi(\omega, u)=x} I_{T_\gamma^{-1}(\mathcal{F}(h))}(\omega, u) d\nu(\omega, u|x) \\
 &= \int_\Omega dm(\omega) \int_{\mathbf{R}} g(\pi(\omega, u)) I_{\mathcal{F}(h)}(\omega, u + \gamma) \exp(u) du \\
 &= \exp(-\gamma) \int_\Omega dm(\omega) \int_{\mathbf{R}} g(\pi(\omega, u - \gamma)) I_{\mathcal{F}(h)}(\omega, u) \exp(u) du \\
 &= \exp(-\gamma) \int_X g \cdot F_{-\gamma}(x) d\mu(x) \int_{\pi(\omega, u)=x} I_{\mathcal{F}(h)}(\omega, u) d\nu(\omega, u|x) \\
 &= \int_X g(x) \exp(-\gamma) \frac{d\mu F_\gamma}{d\mu}(x) f_h(F_\gamma x) d\mu(x). \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

LEMMA 13. Let $\varepsilon > 0$, $h \in [\mathcal{E}]_*^\nu$ and $f \in L^1(X, \mu)_+$. Then there exists a partial transformation $h_1 \in [\mathcal{E}]_*^\nu$ satisfying

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{D}(h_1) = \mathcal{D}(h), \\ f_{h_1} = f, \quad \text{and} \\ \|\psi_{h_1} - \psi_h\| \leq \|f - f_h\| + \varepsilon. \end{cases}$$

Proof. Decompose the space X into the disjoint subsets X_- , X_0 , X_+ defined by

$$\begin{cases} X_- = \{x \in X; f(x) < f_h(x)\}, \\ X_0 = \{x \in X; f(x) = f_h(x)\}, \\ X_+ = \{x \in X; f(x) > f_h(x)\}. \end{cases}$$

When $\mu(X_+) = \mu(X_-) = 0$, set $h_1 = h$. Otherwise, we may assume $\mu(X_-) > 0$. (If $\mu(X_+) > 0$ then the proof is parallel.) Since $\nu(\cdot|x)$ is an infinite, non-atomic and sigma-finite measure, one can choose a measurable subset $E \subset \Omega \times \mathbf{R}$ such that

$$\begin{cases} \nu(E|x) = f(x) \quad \text{a.e. } x, \\ E \cap \pi^{-1}(X_-) \subset \mathcal{F}(h) \cap \pi^{-1}(X_-), \\ E \cap \pi^{-1}(X_0) = \mathcal{F}(h) \cap \pi^{-1}(X_0) \quad \text{and,} \\ E \cap \pi^{-1}(X_+) \supset \mathcal{F}(h) \cap \pi^{-1}(X_+). \end{cases}$$

For the same reason as above, one can also choose measurable subsets

$E' \subset E$ and $F \subset \Omega \times \mathbf{R}$ satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} E' \cap \pi^{-1}(X_+ \cup X_0) &= E \cap \pi^{-1}(X_+ \cup X_0), \\ \nu(E'|x) &< f(x) \quad \text{a.e. } x \in X_-, \\ \|f(x) - \nu(E'|x)\|_{L^1(X)} &< \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \\ F \cap \mathcal{S}(h) &= \emptyset \quad \text{and} \\ \nu(F|x) &= \nu(E|x) - \nu(E'|x) \quad \text{a.e. } x. \end{aligned}$$

Since \mathcal{G} is of type III, one can obtain a partial transformation $u \in [\mathcal{G}]_*^\nu$ such that

$$\mathcal{D}(u) = \mathcal{S}(h) \setminus E', \quad \mathcal{S}(u) = F.$$

Noticing $E' \cap F = \emptyset$, one can extend u from $\mathcal{S}(h) \setminus E'$ to $\mathcal{S}(h)$ by

$$u(\omega, t) = \begin{cases} (\omega, t), & \text{if } (\omega, t) \in E', \\ u(\omega, t), & \text{if } (\omega, t) \in \mathcal{S}(h) \setminus E'. \end{cases}$$

Then $\mathcal{D}(u) = \mathcal{S}(h)$ and $\mathcal{S}(u) = F \cup E'$.

Putting

$$h_1 = u \cdot h \in [\mathcal{G}]_*^\nu,$$

we will check that h_1 satisfies the condition of the lemma. Obviously, $\mathcal{D}(h_1) = \mathcal{D}(h)$ and $f_{h_1}(x) = f(x)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \|\psi_{h_1} - \psi_h\| &= \|\nu(uh \cdot) - \nu(h \cdot)\| \\ &= \|\nu(u \cdot) - \nu(\text{id}|_{\mathcal{S}(h)} \cdot)\| \\ &= \|\nu(u|_{(\mathcal{S}(h) \setminus E') \cap \pi^{-1}(X_-)} \cdot) - \nu((\mathcal{S}(h) \setminus E') \cap \pi^{-1}(X_-) \cap \cdot)\| \end{aligned}$$

(because $\mathcal{D}(u) = \{(\mathcal{S}(h) \setminus E') \cap \pi^{-1}(X_-)\} \cup E' = \mathcal{S}(h)$ and $u = \text{id}$ on E').

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \nu(u((\mathcal{S}(h) \setminus E') \cap \pi^{-1}(X_-))) + \nu((\mathcal{S}(h) \setminus E') \cap \pi^{-1}(X_-)) \\ &= \int_{X_-} \nu(F|x) d\mu(x) + \int_{X_-} \nu(\mathcal{S}(h) \setminus E'|x) d\mu(x) \\ &= \int_{X_-} \{f(x) - \nu(E'|x)\} d\mu(x) + \int_{X_-} \{f(x) - \nu(E'|x)\} d\mu(x) \\ &< \|f(x) - \nu(E'|x)\| + \|f_h(x) - \nu(E'|x)\| \\ &< \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \|f_h - f\| + \|f(x) - \nu(E'|x)\| \\ &< \varepsilon + \|f_h - f\|. \end{aligned}$$

□

LEMMA 14. If $f_h = \sum_{i=1}^N f_i$ ($f_i \in \mathbf{L}^1(X, \mu)_+$, $h \in [\mathcal{G}]_*^\nu$) then there exist partial transformations $h_i \in [\mathcal{G}]_*^\nu$ satisfying

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{D}(h) = \bigcup_{i=1}^N \mathcal{D}(h_i) & (\text{disjoint union}), \\ f_i = f_{h_i} \text{ and} \\ \psi_h = \sum_{i=1}^N \psi_{h_i}. \end{cases}$$

Proof. Decompose the set $\mathcal{S}(h)$ into a finite number of disjoint measurable sets $\{E_i; 1 \leq i \leq N\}$ such that

$$\nu(E_i|x) = f_i(x) \quad \text{a.e. } X,$$

and define the partial transformations $h_i \in [\mathcal{G}]_*^\nu$ by

$$h_i(\omega, u) = h(\omega, u), \quad (\omega, u) \in h^{-1}E_i.$$

Then it is easy to check that they satisfy the condition in the lemma. \square

LEMMA 15. $[\tilde{G}]_* = \{h \in [\mathcal{G}]_*; \nu(h \cdot) = \nu(\cdot) \text{ on } \mathcal{D}(h)\}$.

Proof. It is enough to show that if $h \in [\mathcal{G}]_*$ is ν -preserving then $h \in [\tilde{G}]_*$. Since for a.e. $(\omega, u) \in \mathcal{D}(h)$,

$$h(\omega, u) = \tilde{g} \cdot T_\gamma(\omega, u)$$

for some $g \in G$ and $\gamma \in \Gamma$, and since

$$\frac{d\nu \tilde{g} \cdot T_\gamma}{d\nu}(\omega, u) = \exp(\gamma),$$

$\nu(h \cdot) = \nu(\cdot)$ implies $\gamma = 0$ and hence $h(\omega, u) = \tilde{g}(\omega, u)$. \square

LEMMA 16. Let $h, h' \in [\mathcal{G}]_*^\nu$. The following conditions are all equivalent:

- (a) $\mathcal{D}(v) = \mathcal{D}(h')$, $\mathcal{S}(v) = \mathcal{D}(h)$ and $\psi_h(v \cdot) = \psi_{h'}(\cdot)$ for some $v \in [\mathcal{G}]_*^\nu$.
- (b) The sets $\mathcal{S}(h)$ and $\mathcal{S}(h')$ are \tilde{G} -Hopf equivalent.
- (c) $f_h = f_{h'}$.

Proof. (a) \Rightarrow (b). Putting $g = hvh'^{-1} \in [\mathcal{G}]_*^\nu$ then

$$\nu(g \cdot) = \psi_h(vh'^{-1} \cdot) = \psi_{h'}(h'^{-1} \cdot) = \nu(\cdot).$$

By Lemma 15, $g \in [\tilde{G}]_*$.

(b) \Rightarrow (a). If $g \in [\tilde{G}]_*$ satisfies $\mathcal{D}(g) = \mathcal{F}(h')$ and $\mathcal{F}(g) = \mathcal{F}(h)$, then putting $v = h^{-1}gh' \in [\mathcal{G}]_*$, we have $\mathcal{D}(v) = \mathcal{D}(h')$, $\mathcal{F}(v) = \mathcal{D}(h)$ and

$$\psi_{h'}(v^{-1}E) = \nu(h'v^{-1}E) = \nu(g^{-1}hE) = \nu(hE) = \psi_h(E).$$

The equivalence between (b) and (c) was proved in Lemma 11. \square

4. Measure theoretical proof of the Connes-Woods theorem. Let us recall the definition of an approximately transitive flow (which we briefly call the AT-flow) [2].

DEFINITION 17. A non-singular flow $(F_t)_{t \in \mathbf{R}}$ is said to be approximately transitive (AT) if for any $\theta > 0$, and for any finite number of functions $f_1, \dots, f_n \in L^1(X, \mu)_+$ there exist a function $f \in L^1(X, \mu)_+$ and a finite number of $r(i, l) \in \mathbf{R}$, $1 \leq l \leq L_i$, such that

$$(1) \quad \left\| f_i - \sum_{l=1}^{L_i} \exp(-r(i, l)) f \circ F_{r(i, l)} \frac{d\mu_{F_{r(i, l)}}}{d\mu} \right\| < \theta, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n.$$

As explained in the introduction, the A. Connes-J. Woods theorem on a characterization of ITPFI-factors can be stated in our setting as follows.

THEOREM 18. *Let G be a type III_0 ergodic amenable action on (Ω, \mathcal{B}, m) , with associated flow $(F_t)_{t \in \mathbf{R}}$. Then G is orbit equivalent with a product odometer action with a product measure if and only if $(F_t)_{t \in \mathbf{R}}$ is conservative, aperiodic, and AT.*

Now we will give a measure theoretical proof of the only if part of their theorem. Since G is orbit equivalent with \mathcal{G} , it is enough to show that \mathcal{G} is orbit equivalent with a product odometer action with a product measure. In fact under the AT-condition, we will check the sufficient condition in Proposition 7 for \mathcal{G} to be orbit equivalent with a product odometer action with a product measure.

Let $\sum_{i=1}^n \oplus \zeta_i$ ($\zeta_i = \{e_{\alpha, \beta}; \alpha, \beta \in \Lambda_i\}$) be an arbitrary multiple tower for \mathcal{G} with constant P -Jacobian, where $P \sim m$. Take an arbitrary floor $E_{\alpha(i)}$ from each ζ_i .

We may assume $P = \nu$ on each $E_{\alpha(i)}$. To see this, for any $\delta > 0$ we decompose the sets $E_{\alpha(i)}$ into a finite number of disjoint sets $A_{i, j}$

($0 \leq j \leq J$) such that

$$\begin{cases} c_{i,j} \exp(-\delta) < \frac{dP}{d\nu}(z) < c_{i,j} \exp(\delta), & \text{for } z \in A_{i,j}, \ 1 \leq j \leq J, \\ P(A_{i,0}) < \delta, \\ \nu(A_{i,0}) < \delta. \end{cases}$$

Taking ζ_i -invariant sets $\text{Orb}_{\zeta_i}(A_{i,j})$ and restricting towers ζ_i on these sets we get towers $\zeta_{i,j}$. Let \mathbf{q}_i be the distribution of ζ_i relative to P . Then if the above δ is chosen sufficiently small, $\|\sum_i \nu_{\mathbf{q}_i} - P\|$ is small. Therefore we may and do replace $\sum_i \oplus \zeta_i$ by $\sum_{i,j} \oplus \zeta_{i,j}$ and P by $\sum_i \nu_{\mathbf{q}_i}$ respectively.

We will show the existence of a tower ξ satisfying the following conditions:

(a) ξ refines $\sum_{i,j} \oplus \zeta_{i,j}$.

(b) ξ has constant Q -Jacobian, where Q is a finite measure equivalent to ν such that

$$(2) \quad \|Q - \nu_{\mathbf{q}}\|_{(\sum_i \oplus \zeta_i)} < \delta'.$$

Here \mathbf{q} is the distribution of $\sum_{i=1}^n \oplus \zeta_i$ relative to P and $\delta' > 0$ satisfies

$$\sum_{i,j} c_{i,j} \exp(\delta) \delta' < \theta - 2\delta.$$

Construct the (uniquely determined) measure Q' satisfying the following conditions:

(a) $Q'(E) = c_{i,j} Q(E)$, for all measurable subsets $E \subset A_{i,j}$, $j \geq 1$,

(b) $Q'(E) = Q(E)$, for all measurable subsets $E \subset A_{i,0}$,

(c) both of Q and Q' -distributions of $\sum_i \oplus \zeta_i$ coincide.

Then we get

$$\|Q' - P\|_{\bigcup_{i=1}^n s(\zeta_i)} < \theta,$$

and by Proposition 7, the transformation group \mathcal{S} will be orbit equivalent with a product odometer action with a product measure. Therefore in order to complete the proof, it is enough to construct a tower ξ and a measure Q satisfying (a), (b).

Since for any $f \in L^1(X, \mu)$, the map

$$t \in \mathbf{R} \mapsto f \circ F_t \frac{d\mu F_t}{d\mu}(x) \in L^1(X, \nu)$$

is continuous and since Γ is dense, $(F_\gamma)_{\gamma \in \Gamma}$ is AT, too. That is, there exist $f \in \mathbf{L}^1(X, \mu)_+$ and a finite number of $\gamma(i, l) \in \Gamma$, $1 \leq i \leq n$, $1 \leq l \leq L_i$ such that

$$(3) \quad \left\| f_{E_{\alpha(i)}} - \sum_{l=1}^{L_i} \exp(-\gamma(i, l)) f \circ F_{\gamma(i, l)} \frac{d\mu_{F_{\gamma(i, l)}}}{d\mu} \right\| < \theta, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n.$$

Next applying Lemma 13 for the partial transformation $\text{id}|_{E_{\alpha(i)}} \in [\mathcal{G}]_*^\nu$ and the function

$$\sum_{l=1}^{L_i} \exp(-\gamma(i, l)) f \circ F_{\gamma(i, l)} \frac{d\mu_{F_{\gamma(i, l)}}}{d\mu} \in \mathbf{L}^1(X, \mu)_+$$

we obtain a partial transformation $h_i \in [\mathcal{G}]_*^\nu$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}(h_i) &= E_{\alpha(i)}, \\ f_{h_i} &= \sum_l \exp(-\gamma(i, l)) f \circ F_{\gamma(i, l)} \frac{d\mu_{F_{\gamma(i, l)}}}{d\mu} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} &\| \psi_{h_i}(\cdot) - \nu(E_{\alpha(i)} \cap \cdot) \| \\ &\leq \left\| f_{E_{\alpha(i)}} - \sum_l \exp(-\gamma(i, l)) f \circ F_{\gamma(i, l)} \frac{d\mu_{F_{\gamma(i, l)}}}{d\mu} \right\| + \theta < 2\theta, \\ &1 \leq i \leq n \quad (\text{use (3)}). \end{aligned}$$

Since f_{h_i} is a finite sum of $\mathbf{L}^1(X, \mu)_+$ -functions

$$\exp(-\gamma(i, l)) f(F_{\gamma(i, l)} x) \frac{d\mu_{F_{\gamma(i, l)}}}{d\mu}(x),$$

it follows from Lemma 14 that there exist partial transformations $h_i^j \in [\mathcal{G}]_*^\nu$ satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\alpha(i)} &= \bigcup_{l=1}^{L_i} \mathcal{D}(h_i^j) \quad (\text{disjoint union}), \\ f_{h_i^j}(x) &= \exp(-\gamma(i, l)) f(F_{\gamma(i, l)} x) \frac{d\mu_{F_{\gamma(i, l)}}}{d\mu}(x), \quad \text{and} \\ \psi_{h_i} &= \sum_l \psi_{h_i^j}. \end{aligned}$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{h_i^1}(x) &= \exp(-\gamma(i, l))f(F_{\gamma(i, l)}x) \frac{d\mu F_{\gamma(i, l)}}{d\mu}(x) \\
 &= \exp(-\gamma(i, l))f(F_{\gamma(1, 1)}(F_{\gamma(i, l)-\gamma(1, 1)}x)) \\
 &\quad \cdot \frac{d\mu F_{\gamma(1, 1)}}{d\mu}(F_{\gamma(i, l)-\gamma(1, 1)}x) \frac{d\mu F_{\gamma(i, l)-\gamma(1, 1)}}{d\mu}(x) \\
 &= \exp(-\gamma(i, l) + \gamma(1, 1))f_{h_1^1}(F_{\gamma(i, l)-\gamma(1, 1)}x) \frac{d\mu F_{\gamma(i, l)-\gamma(1, 1)}}{d\mu}(x) \\
 &= f_{T_{\gamma(i, l)-\gamma(1, 1)}^{-1}} \cdot h_1^1 \quad (\text{use Lemma 12}).
 \end{aligned}$$

Applying Lemma 16 for partial transformations h_l^i and $T_{\gamma(i, l)-\gamma(1, 1)}$. $h_l^1 \in [\mathcal{G}]_*^\nu$ we obtain partial transformations $v_l^i \in [\mathcal{G}]_*^\nu$ satisfying

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{D}(v_l^i) = \mathcal{D}(h_l^1), \\ \mathcal{S}(v_l^i) = \mathcal{S}(h_l^i), \\ \psi_{h_l^i}(v_l^i \cdot) = \psi_{T_{\gamma(i, l)-\gamma(1, 1)}^{-1}} \cdot h_l^1(\cdot). \end{cases}$$

Since the flow $(T_t)_{t \in \mathbf{R}}$ scales down the \tilde{G} -invariant measure ν , we get

$$\psi_{T_{\gamma(i, l)-\gamma(1, 1)}^{-1}} \cdot h_l^1(\cdot) = \exp(-\gamma(i, l) + \gamma(1, 1))\nu(h_l^1 \cdot).$$

Therefore, we get

$$\nu(h_l^i v_l^i \cdot) = \exp(-\gamma(i, l) + \gamma(1, 1))\nu(h_l^1 \cdot).$$

Finally we construct the measure Q by

$$Q(e_{\beta, \alpha(i)}E) = \frac{P(E_\beta)}{P(E_{\alpha(i)})}\nu(h_l^i E), \quad \text{for } E \subset \mathcal{D}(h_l^i).$$

Here E_β is a floor of the tower ζ_i . Then one can see that

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad & \|Q(E_{\alpha(i)} \cap \cdot) - \nu(E_{\alpha(i)} \cap \cdot)\|_{E_{\alpha(i)}} \\
 &= \left\| \sum_l \psi_{h_l^i}(\cdot) - \nu(E_{\alpha(i)} \cap \cdot) \right\|_{E_{\alpha(i)}} \\
 &= \|\psi_{h_i}(\cdot) - \nu(E_{\alpha(i)} \cap \cdot)\|_{E_{\alpha(i)}} \\
 &< 2\theta,
 \end{aligned}$$

and that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dQv_l^i}{dQ}(z) &= \frac{d\nu h_l^i v_l^i}{d\nu h_l^1}(z) \\ &= \exp(-\gamma(i, l) + \gamma(1, 1)), \quad z \in \mathcal{D}(h_1^l). \end{aligned}$$

Defining the partial transformations $e_{i\alpha r, j\beta s}$ for $1 \leq r \leq L_i$, $1 \leq s \leq L_j$, $\alpha \in \Lambda_i$, and $\beta \in \Lambda_j$, by

$$\begin{aligned} e_{i\alpha r, j\beta s}(z) &= e_{\alpha, \alpha(i)} v_r^i (v_s^j)^{-1} e_{\alpha(j), \beta}(z) \\ &\text{if } z \in E_\beta \text{ (a floor of } \zeta_j), \quad \text{and } e_{\alpha(j), \beta} z \in \mathcal{D}(h_s^j), \end{aligned}$$

we obtain a tower $\xi = \{e_{i\alpha r, j\beta s}; 1 \leq i, j \leq n, 1 \leq r \leq L_i, 1 \leq s \leq L_j, \alpha \in \Lambda_i, \text{ and } \beta \in \Lambda_j\}$ which refines the multiple tower $\sum_{i,j} \bigoplus \zeta_{i,j}$ and has a constant Q -Jacobian. Of course, the estimate (4) is enough for that of $\|Q - \nu_{\mathbf{q}}\|_{s(\sum_i \bigoplus \zeta_i)}$ in (2), since each $e_{\alpha, \alpha(i)}$ is non-singular and $P = \nu$ on each $E_{\alpha(i)}$. \square

COROLLARY 19. *The sufficient condition in Proposition 7 for an ergodic countable group of non-singular transformations of type III₀ to be orbit equivalent with a product odometer action with a product measure is a necessary condition.*

Proof. The associated flow of a product odometer action with a product measure is AT. We have already checked in the proof of Theorem 18 that the condition (b) of Proposition 7 holds under the assumption that the associated flow is AT. \square

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