

**Title.** Heisenberg Frame Sets (joint work with Azita Mayeli)

**Abstract.** Let  $\Lambda$  denote the unitary dual of the Heisenberg group  $\mathbb{H}$ . We consider a class of subspaces  $\mathcal{H}$  of  $L^2(\mathbb{H})$  that are invariant under both group translations and automorphic dilations. Each bounded measurable subset  $I$  of  $\Lambda$  determines a bandlimited subspace  $\mathcal{H}_I \subset \mathcal{H}$  that includes a vector  $\psi_I$  whose group Fourier transform is analogous with the characteristic function for  $I$ . For the lattice  $\Gamma = \Gamma_{\alpha\beta} = \alpha\mathbb{Z} \times \beta\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{H}$ , application of group translations  $T_\gamma, \gamma \in \Gamma$  to a vector  $\psi$  reduces on the group Fourier transform side to a one-parameter family of Gabor systems, and this reduction permits a characterization of those subsets  $I$  for which  $\{T_\gamma\psi_I : \gamma \in \Gamma\}$  is a Parseval frame for  $\mathcal{H}_I$ . We then introduce automorphic dilations  $D_a, a > 0$  and consider the unitary system  $\mathcal{U} = \{D_{2^j}T_\gamma : j \in \mathbb{Z}, \gamma \in \Gamma\}$ . We prove a necessary condition for general frame vectors for  $\mathcal{U}$  that is a precise analogue of [1, Theorem 3.3.1], and we say that  $I$  is a *Heisenberg frame set* if  $\psi_I$  is a Parseval frame vector for  $\mathcal{U}$ . Heisenberg frame sets are then characterized in terms of translation and dilation equivalence by an argument that is similar to the proof of [2, Theorem 5.4].

#### REFERENCES

- [1] I. Daubechies, Ten Lectures on Wavelets, *CBMS-NSF Conference Series in Applied Mathematics* (1992), Capital Series Press
- [2] D. Han, D. Larsen, Frames, Bases, and Group Representations, *Mem. Amer. Math. Soc.* **147**, No. 697 (2000)