

Real hypersurfaces in the complex hyperbolic quadric with parallel structure Jacobi operator

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Abstract. We introduce the notion of parallel structure Jacobi operator for real hypersurfaces in the complex hyperbolic quadric $Q^{m*} = SO_{2,m}^0/SO_2SO_m$, $m \geq 3$, and prove a non-existence result for real hypersurfaces in $Q^{m*} = SO_{2,m}^0/SO_2SO_m$, $m \geq 3$, with parallel structure Jacobi operator.

1. Introduction

As a kind of Hermitian symmetric space with rank 2 of non-compact type, we can give the example of complex hyperbolic quadric $Q^{m*} = SO_{2,m}^0/SO_2SO_m$, where $SO_{2,m}^0$ denotes the connected component of indefinite $(m+2) \times (m+2)$ -special orthogonal group $SO_{2,m}$. The complex hyperbolic quadric can also be regarded as a kind of real Grassmann manifold of non-compact type with rank 2 (see KOBAYASHI and NOMIZU [KO96], SUH [Suh18]). Accordingly, the complex hyperbolic quadric admits two important geometric structures, a complex conjugation structure A and a Kähler structure J , which anti-commute with each other, that is, $AJ = -JA$. Then for $m \geq 2$, the triple (Q^{m*}, J, g) is a Hermitian

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symmetric space of compact type with rank 2 and its minimal sectional curvature is equal to -4 (see KLEIN [Kl08], KLEIN and SUH [KS], SMYTH [Smy67]).

In addition to the complex structure J , there is another distinguished geometric structure on Q^{m*} , namely a parallel rank 2 vector bundle $\mathfrak{A}$ which contains an S^1 -bundle of real structures, that is, complex conjugations A on the tangent spaces of Q^{m*} . The set is denoted by $\mathfrak{A}_{[z]} = \{A_{\lambda\bar{z}} | \lambda \in S^1 \subset \mathbb{C}\}$, $[z] \in Q^{m*}$, and it is the set of all complex conjugations defined on Q^{m*} . Then $\mathfrak{A}_{[z]}$ becomes a parallel rank 2 subbundle of $\text{End } T_{[z]}Q^{m*}$, $[z] \in Q^{m*}$. This geometric structure determines a maximal $\mathfrak{A}$ -invariant subbundle $\mathcal{Q}$ of the tangent bundle TM of a real hypersurface M in Q^{m*} . Here the notion of parallel vector bundle $\mathfrak{A}$ means that $(\bar{\nabla}_X A)Y = q(X)JAY$ for any vector fields X and Y on Q^{m*} , where $\bar{\nabla}$ and q denote a connection and a certain 1-form defined on $T_{[z]}Q^{m*}$, $[z] \in Q^{m*}$, respectively (see SMYTH [Smy67]).

Recall that a nonzero tangent vector $W \in T_z Q^{m*}$ is called singular if it is tangent to more than one maximal flat in Q^{m*} . There are two types of singular tangent vectors for the complex hyperbolic quadric Q^{m*} :

- (1) If there exists a conjugation $A \in \mathfrak{A}$ such that $W \in V(A)$, then W is singular. Such a singular tangent vector is called $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal.
- (2) If there exist a conjugation $A \in \mathfrak{A}$ and orthonormal vectors $X, Y \in V(A)$ such that $W/\|W\| = (X + JY)/\sqrt{2}$, then W is singular. Such a singular tangent vector is called $\mathfrak{A}$ -isotropic,

where $V(A) = \{X \in T_{[z]}Q^{m*} | AX = X\}$ and $JV(A) = \{X \in T_{[z]}Q^{m*} | AX = -X\}$, $[z] \in Q^{m*}$, are the $(+1)$ -eigenspace and (-1) -eigenspace for the involution A on $T_{[z]}Q^{m*}$, $[z] \in Q^{m*}$.

On the other hand, OKUMURA [Ok75] proved that the Reeb flow on a real hypersurface in $\mathbb{C}P^m = SU_{m+1}/S(U_1U_m)$ is isometric if and only if M is an open part of a tube around a totally geodesic $\mathbb{C}P^k \subset \mathbb{C}P^m$ for some $k \in \{0, \dots, m-1\}$. For the complex 2-plane Grassmannian $G_2(\mathbb{C}^{m+2}) = SU_{m+2}/S(U_2U_m)$, a classification was obtained by BERNDT and SUH [BS02]. The Reeb flow on a real hypersurface in $G_2(\mathbb{C}^{m+2})$ is isometric if and only if M is an open part of a tube around a totally geodesic $G_2(\mathbb{C}^{m+1}) \subset G_2(\mathbb{C}^{m+2})$. For the complex quadric $Q^m = SO_{m+2}/SO_2SO_m$, BERNDT and SUH [BS13] have obtained the following result:

Theorem A. *Let M be a real hypersurface of the complex quadric Q^m , $m \geq 3$. Then the Reeb flow on M is isometric if and only if m is even, say $m = 2k$, and M is an open part of a tube around a totally geodesic $\mathbb{C}P^k \subset Q^{2k}$.*

For the complex hyperbolic space $\mathbb{C}H^m$, a full classification was obtained by MONTIEL and ROMERO [MR91]. They proved that the Reeb flow on a real hypersurface in $\mathbb{C}H^m = SU_{1,m}/S(U_1U_m)$ is isometric if and only if M is an open part of a tube around a totally geodesic $\mathbb{C}H^k \subset \mathbb{C}H^m$ for some $k \in \{0, \dots, m-1\}$. The classification problems related to the Reeb parallel shape operator, parallel Ricci tensor, and harmonic curvature for real hypersurfaces in the complex quadric Q^m were recently given in [Suh14], [Suh15-2] and [Suh16], respectively.

The classification of isometric Reeb flow, for the complex hyperbolic 2-plane Grassmannian $G_2^*(\mathbb{C}^{m+2}) = SU_{2,m}/S(U_2U_m)$, was obtained by SUH [Suh13-2]. In this case, the Reeb flow on a real hypersurface in $G_2^*(\mathbb{C}^{m+2})$ is isometric if and only if M is an open part of a tube around a totally geodesic $G_2^*(\mathbb{C}^{m+1}) \subset G_2^*(\mathbb{C}^{m+2})$ or a horosphere with singular normal $JN \in \mathfrak{J}N$. The notion of isometric Reeb flow was introduced by HUTCHING and TAUBES [HT09], and the geometric construction of horospheres in a non-compact manifold of negative curvature was mainly discussed in the book due to EBERLEIN [Eb96].

In [Suh18], SUH investigated this problem of isometric Reeb flow for the complex hyperbolic quadric $Q^{m*} = SO_{2,m}^0/SO_2SO_m$. In view of the previous results, naturally, we expected that the classification might include at least the totally geodesic $Q^{m-1*} \subset Q^{m*}$. But, the results are quite different from our expectations. The totally geodesic submanifolds of the above type are not included. Now compared to Theorem A, we introduce the classification as follows:

Theorem B. *Let M be a real hypersurface of the complex hyperbolic quadric Q^{m*} , $m \geq 3$. The Reeb flow on M is isometric if and only if m is even, say $m = 2k$, and M is an open part of a tube around a totally geodesic $\mathbb{C}H^k \subset Q^{2k*}$ or a horosphere whose center at infinity is $\mathfrak{A}$ -isotropic singular.*

On the other hand, Jacobi fields along geodesics of a given Riemannian manifold (M, g) satisfy a well-known differential equation. This equation naturally inspires the so-called Jacobi operator. That is, if R denotes the curvature operator of M , and X is a tangent vector field to M , then the Jacobi operator $R_X \in \text{End}(T_x M)$ with respect to X at $x \in M$, defined by $(R_X Y)(x) = (R(Y, X)X)(x)$ for any $Y \in T_x M$, becomes a self-adjoint endomorphism of the tangent bundle TM of M . Thus, each tangent vector field X to M provides a Jacobi operator R_X with respect to X . In particular, for the Reeb vector field ξ , the Jacobi operator R_ξ is said to be the *structure Jacobi operator*.

Recently KI, PÉREZ, SANTOS and SUH [KPSS07] investigated the Reeb parallel structure Jacobi operator in the complex space form $M_m(c)$, $c \neq 0$, and used it to study some principal curvatures for a tube over a totally geodesic

submanifold. In particular, PÉREZ, JEONG and SUH [PJS05] investigated real hypersurfaces M in $G_2(\mathbb{C}^{m+2})$ with parallel structure Jacobi operator, that is, $\nabla_X R_\xi = 0$ for any tangent vector field X on M . JEONG, SUH and WOO [JSW14] and PÉREZ and SANTOS [PS08] generalized such a notion to the recurrent structure Jacobi operator, that is, $(\nabla_X R_\xi)Y = \beta(X)R_\xi Y$ for a certain 1-form β and any vector fields X, Y on M in $G_2(\mathbb{C}^{m+2})$ or $\mathbb{C}P^m$. Moreover, PÉREZ, SANTOS and SUH [PSS05] further investigated the property of the Lie ξ -parallel structure Jacobi operator in complex projective space $\mathbb{C}P^m$, that is, $\mathcal{L}_\xi R_\xi = 0$.

When we consider a hypersurface M in the complex hyperbolic quadric Q^{m*} , the unit normal vector field N of M in Q^{m*} can be either $\mathfrak{A}$ -isotropic or $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal (see [BS13], [BS15], [Suh14] and [Suh15]). In the first case, we considered the fact that a real hypersurface M in the complex hyperbolic quadric Q^{m*} has isometric Reeb flow, which means that the Riemannian metric is invariant along the Reeb direction ξ , and algebraically it is equivalent to the notion of commuting, that is, $S\phi = \phi S$. In this case, we asserted in Theorem B that M is locally congruent to a tube over a totally geodesic $\mathbb{C}H^k$ in Q^{2k*} or a horosphere. In the second case, when N is $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal for a contact real hypersurface in Q^{m*} , we proved that M is locally congruent to a tube over a totally geodesic and totally real submanifold $\mathbb{R}H^m$ in Q^{m*} (see [BS15]).

In this paper, we consider the case when the structure Jacobi operator R_ξ of M in the complex hyperbolic quadric $Q^{m*} = SO_{2,m}^0/SO_2SO_m$ is parallel, that is, $\nabla_X R_\xi = 0$ for any tangent vector field X on M , and first we prove the following:

Main Theorem 1. *Let M be a Hopf real hypersurface in Q^{m*} , $m \geq 3$, with parallel structure Jacobi operator. Then the unit normal vector field N is singular, that is, N is $\mathfrak{A}$ -isotropic or $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal.*

On the other hand, in [Suh17], we considered the notion of parallel normal Jacobi operator $\bar{R}_N$ for a real hypersurface M in Q^m , that is, $\nabla_X \bar{R}_N = 0$ for any tangent vector field X and a unit normal vector field N on M , and proved a non-existence property, where the normal Jacobi operator $\bar{R}_N$ is defined by $\bar{R}_N X = \bar{R}(X, N)N$ from the curvature tensor $\bar{R}$ of the complex quadric Q^m . Motivated by this result, and using Theorem A and Main Theorem 1, we give another non-existence property for Hopf real hypersurfaces in the complex hyperbolic quadric Q^{m*} with parallel structure Jacobi operator as follows:

Main Theorem 2. *There does not exist a Hopf real hypersurface in the complex hyperbolic quadric Q^{m*} , $m \geq 3$, with parallel structure Jacobi operator, that is, $\nabla_X R_\xi = 0$ for any tangent vector field X on M .*

2. The complex hyperbolic quadric

In this section, let us introduce known results about the complex hyperbolic quadric Q^{m*} . This section is due to KLEIN and SUH [KS].

The m -dimensional complex hyperbolic quadric Q^{m*} is the non-compact dual of the m -dimensional complex quadric Q^m , i.e., the simply connected Riemannian symmetric space whose curvature tensor is the negative of the curvature tensor of Q^m .

The complex hyperbolic quadric Q^{m*} cannot be realized as a homogeneous complex hypersurface of the complex hyperbolic space $\mathbb{C}H^{m+1}$. In fact, SMYTH [Smy68, Theorem 3 (ii)] has shown that every homogeneous complex hypersurface in $\mathbb{C}H^{m+1}$ is totally geodesic. This is in marked contrast to the situation for the complex quadric Q^m , which can be realized as a homogeneous complex hypersurface of the complex projective space $\mathbb{C}P^{m+1}$ in such a way that the shape operator for any unit normal vector to Q^m is a real structure on the corresponding tangent space of Q^m , (see [Re95] and [Kl08]). Another related result by Smyth [Smy68, Theorem 1], which states that any complex hypersurface of $\mathbb{C}H^{m+1}$ for which the square of the shape operator has constant eigenvalues (counted with multiplicity) is totally geodesic, also precludes the possibility of a model of Q^{m*} as a complex hypersurface of $\mathbb{C}H^{m+1}$ with the analogous property for the shape operator.

Therefore, we realize the complex hyperbolic quadric Q^{m*} as the quotient manifold $SO_{2,m}^0/SO_2SO_m$. As Q^{1*} is isomorphic to the real hyperbolic space $\mathbb{R}H^2 = SO_{1,2}^0/SO_2$, and Q^{2*} is isomorphic to the Hermitian product of complex hyperbolic spaces $\mathbb{C}H^1 \times \mathbb{C}H^1$, we suppose $m \geq 3$ in the sequel and throughout this paper. Let $G := SO_{2,m}^0$ be the transvection group of Q^{m*} , and $K := SO_2SO_m$ be the isotropy group of Q^{m*} at the “origin” $p_0 := eK \in Q^{m*}$. Then

$$\sigma : G \rightarrow G, g \mapsto sgs^{-1} \quad \text{with} \quad s := \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & & & \\ & -1 & & & \\ & & 1 & & \\ & & & 1 & \\ & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

is an involutive Lie group automorphism of G with $\text{Fix}(\sigma)_0 = K$, and therefore $Q^{m*} = G/K$ is a Riemannian symmetric space. The center of the isotropy group K is isomorphic to SO_2 , and therefore Q^{m*} is in fact a Hermitian symmetric space.

The Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g} := \mathfrak{so}_{2,m}$ of G is given by

$$\mathfrak{g} = \{X \in \mathfrak{gl}(m+2, \mathbb{R}) \mid X^t \cdot s = -s \cdot X\}$$

(see [Kna02, p. 59]). In the sequel, we will write members of $\mathfrak{g}$ as block matrices with respect to the decomposition $\mathbb{R}^{m+2} = \mathbb{R}^2 \oplus \mathbb{R}^m$, i.e., in the form

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} \end{pmatrix},$$

where X_{11} , X_{12} , X_{21} , X_{22} are real matrices of dimensions 2×2 , $2 \times m$, $m \times 2$ and $m \times m$, respectively. Then

$$\mathfrak{g} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} \end{pmatrix} \mid X_{11}^t = -X_{11}, X_{12}^t = X_{21}, X_{22}^t = -X_{22} \right\}.$$

The linearisation $\sigma_L = \text{Ad}(s) : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ of the involutive Lie group automorphism σ induces the Cartan decomposition $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{m}$, where the Lie subalgebra

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{k} &= \text{Eig}(\sigma_*, 1) = \{X \in \mathfrak{g} \mid sXs^{-1} = X\} \\ &= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & X_{22} \end{pmatrix} \mid X_{11}^t = -X_{11}, X_{22}^t = -X_{22} \right\} \cong \mathfrak{so}_2 \oplus \mathfrak{so}_m \end{aligned}$$

is the Lie algebra of the isotropy group K , and the $2m$ -dimensional linear subspace

$$\mathfrak{m} = \text{Eig}(\sigma_*, -1) = \{X \in \mathfrak{g} \mid sXs^{-1} = -X\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & X_{12} \\ X_{21} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mid X_{12}^t = X_{21} \right\}$$

is canonically isomorphic to the tangent space $T_{p_0}Q^{m*}$. Under the identification $T_{p_0}Q^{m*} \cong \mathfrak{m}$, the Riemannian metric g of Q^{m*} (where the constant factor of the metric is chosen so that the formulae become as simple as possible) is given by

$$g(X, Y) = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(Y^t \cdot X) = \text{tr}(Y_{12} \cdot X_{21}) \quad \text{for } X, Y \in \mathfrak{m}.$$

g is clearly $\text{Ad}(K)$ -invariant, and therefore corresponds to an $\text{Ad}(G)$ -invariant Riemannian metric on Q^{m*} . The complex structure J of the Hermitian symmetric space is given by

$$JX = \text{Ad}(j)X \quad \text{for } X \in \mathfrak{m}, \quad \text{where } j := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in K.$$

Because j is in the center of K , the orthogonal linear map J is $\text{Ad}(K)$ -invariant, and thus defines an $\text{Ad}(G)$ -invariant Hermitian structure on Q^{m*} . By identifying the multiplication with the unit complex number i with the application of the linear map J , the tangent spaces of Q^{m*} thus become m -dimensional complex linear spaces, and we will adopt this point of view in the sequel.

As for the complex quadric (again compare [Re95] and [Kl08], [Kl09]), there is another important structure on the tangent bundle of the complex quadric besides the Riemannian metric and the complex structure, namely an S^1 -bundle $\mathfrak{A}$ of real structures. The situation here differs from that of the complex quadric in that for Q^{m*} , the real structures in $\mathfrak{A}$ cannot be interpreted as the shape operators of a complex hypersurface in a complex space form, but as the following considerations will show, $\mathfrak{A}$ still plays an important role in the description of the geometry of Q^{m*} .

Let

$$a_0 := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & -1 & & & \\ & & 1 & & \\ & & & 1 & \\ & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Note that we have $a_0 \notin K$, but only $a_0 \in O_2 SO_m$. However, $\text{Ad}(a_0)$ still leaves $\mathfrak{m}$ invariant, and therefore defines an $\mathbb{R}$ -linear map A_0 on the tangent space $\mathfrak{m} \cong T_{p_0} Q^{m*}$. A_0 turns out to be an involutive orthogonal map with $A_0 \circ J = -J \circ A_0$ (i.e., A_0 is anti-linear with respect to the complex structure of $T_{p_0} Q^{m*}$), and hence a real structure on $T_{p_0} Q^{m*}$. But A_0 commutes with $\text{Ad}(g)$ not for all $g \in K$, but only for $g \in SO_m \subset K$. More specifically, for $g = (g_1, g_2) \in K$ with $g_1 \in SO_2$ and $g_2 \in SO_m$, say $g_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(t) & -\sin(t) \\ \sin(t) & \cos(t) \end{pmatrix}$ with $t \in \mathbb{R}$ (so that $\text{Ad}(g_1)$ corresponds to multiplication with the complex number $\mu := e^{it}$), we have

$$A_0 \circ \text{Ad}(g) = \mu^{-2} \cdot \text{Ad}(g) \circ A_0.$$

This equation shows that the object which is $\text{Ad}(K)$ -invariant and therefore geometrically relevant is not the real structure A_0 by itself, but rather the “circle of real structures”

$$\mathfrak{A}_{p_0} := \{\lambda A_0 \mid \lambda \in S^1\}.$$

$\mathfrak{A}_{p_0}$ is $\text{Ad}(K)$ -invariant, and therefore generates an $\text{Ad}(G)$ -invariant S^1 -subbundle $\mathfrak{A}$ of the endomorphism bundle $\text{End}(TQ^{m*})$, consisting of real structures on the tangent spaces of Q^{m*} . For any $A \in \mathfrak{A}$, the tangent line to the fibre of $\mathfrak{A}$ through A is spanned by JA .

For any $p \in Q^{m*}$ and $A \in \mathfrak{A}_p$, the real structure A induces a splitting

$$T_p Q^{m*} = V(A) \oplus JV(A)$$

into two orthogonal, maximal totally real subspaces of the tangent space $T_p Q^{m*}$. Here $V(A)$ (resp., $JV(A)$) is the $(+1)$ -eigenspace (resp., the (-1) -eigenspace)

of A . For every unit vector $Z \in T_p Q^{m*}$, there exist $t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{4}]$, $A \in \mathfrak{A}_p$ and orthonormal vectors $X, Y \in V(A)$ so that

$$Z = \cos(t) \cdot X + \sin(t) \cdot JY$$

holds; see [Re95, Proposition 3]. Here t is uniquely determined by Z . The vector Z is singular, i.e., contained in more than one Cartan subalgebra of $\mathfrak{m}$, if and only if either $t = 0$ or $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ holds. The vectors with $t = 0$ are called $\mathfrak{A}$ -*principal*, whereas the vectors with $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ are called $\mathfrak{A}$ -*isotropic*. If Z is regular, i.e., $0 < t < \frac{\pi}{4}$ holds, then also A and X, Y are uniquely determined by Z .

As for the complex quadric, the Riemannian curvature tensor R of Q^{m*} can be fully described in terms of the “fundamental geometric structures” g , J and $\mathfrak{A}$. In fact, under the correspondence $T_{p_0} Q^{m*} \cong \mathfrak{m}$, the curvature $R(X, Y)Z$ corresponds to $-[[X, Y], Z]$ for $X, Y, Z \in \mathfrak{m}$, see [KO96, Chapter XI, Theorem 3.2 (1)]. By evaluating the latter expression explicitly, one can show that one has

$$\begin{aligned} R(X, Y)Z = & -g(Y, Z)X + g(X, Z)Y - g(JY, Z)JX + g(JX, Z)JY + 2g(JX, Y)JZ \\ & - g(AY, Z)AX + g(AX, Z)AY - g(JAY, Z)JAX + g(JAX, Z)JAY \end{aligned}$$

for arbitrary $A \in \mathfrak{A}_{p_0}$. Therefore, the curvature of Q^{m*} is the negative of that of the complex quadric Q^m , compare [Re95, Theorem 1]. This confirms that the symmetric space Q^{m*} which we constructed here is indeed the non-compact dual of the complex quadric.

3. Some general equations

Let M be a real hypersurface in the complex hyperbolic quadric Q^{m*} . For any vector field X on M in Q^{m*} , we may decompose JX as

$$JX = \phi X + \eta(X)N,$$

where N denotes a unit normal vector field to M , the vector field $\xi = -JN$ is said to be *Reeb* vector field, and the 1-form η is given by $\eta(X) = g(\xi, X)$. Then naturally M admits an almost contact metric structure (ϕ, ξ, η, g) induced from the Kähler structure J of Q^{m*} given by

$$\phi^2 = -I + \eta \otimes \xi, \quad \phi \xi = 0, \quad \eta(\xi) = 1.$$

The tangent bundle TM of M splits orthogonally into $TM = \mathcal{C} \oplus \mathbb{R}\xi$, where $\mathcal{C} = \ker(\eta)$ is the maximal complex subbundle of TM . The structure tensor

field ϕ restricted to $\mathcal{C}$ coincides with the complex structure J restricted to $\mathcal{C}$, and $\phi\xi = 0$.

At each point $z \in M$, we again define the maximal $\mathfrak{A}$ -invariant subspace of T_zM

$$\mathcal{Q}_z = \{X \in T_zM \mid AX \in T_zM \text{ for all } A \in \mathfrak{A}_z\}.$$

Lemma 3.1. *For each $z \in M$, we have:*

- (i) *If N_z is $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal, then $\mathcal{Q}_z = \mathcal{C}_z$.*
- (ii) *If N_z is not $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal, there exist a conjugation $A \in \mathfrak{A}$ and orthonormal vectors $X, Y \in V(A)$ such that $N_z = \cos(t)X + \sin(t)JY$ for some $t \in (0, \pi/4]$. Then we have $\mathcal{Q}_z = \mathcal{C}_z \ominus \mathbb{C}(JX + Y)$.*

PROOF. First assume that N_z is $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal. Then there exists a conjugation $A \in \mathfrak{A}$ such that $N_z \in V(A)$, that is, $AN_z = N_z$. Then we have $A\xi_z = -AJN_z = JAN_z = JN_z = -\xi_z$. It follows that A restricted to $\mathbb{C}N_z$ is the orthogonal reflection in the line $\mathbb{R}N_z$. Since all conjugations in $\mathfrak{A}$ differ just by a rotation on such planes, we see that $\mathbb{C}N_z$ is invariant under $\mathfrak{A}$. This implies that $\mathcal{C}_z = T_zQ^{m*} \ominus \mathbb{C}N_z$ is invariant under $\mathfrak{A}$, and hence $\mathcal{Q}_z = \mathcal{C}_z$.

Now assume that N_z is not $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal. Then there exist a conjugation $A \in \mathfrak{A}$ and orthonormal vectors $X, Y \in V(A)$ such that $N_z = \cos(t)X + \sin(t)JY$ for some $t \in (0, \pi/4]$. The conjugation A restricted to $\mathbb{C}X \oplus \mathbb{C}Y$ is just the orthogonal reflection in $\mathbb{R}X \oplus \mathbb{R}Y$. Again, since all conjugations in $\mathfrak{A}$ differ just by a rotation on such invariant spaces, we see that $\mathbb{C}X \oplus \mathbb{C}Y$ is invariant under $\mathfrak{A}$. This implies that $\mathcal{Q}_z = T_zQ^{m*} \ominus (\mathbb{C}X \oplus \mathbb{C}Y) = \mathcal{C}_z \ominus \mathbb{C}(JX + Y)$ is invariant under $\mathfrak{A}$, and hence $\mathcal{Q}_z = \mathcal{C}_z \ominus \mathbb{C}(JX + Y)$. $\square$

We see from the previous lemma that the rank of the distribution $\mathcal{Q}$ is in general not constant on M . However, if N_z is not $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal, then N is not $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal in an open neighborhood of $z \in M$, and $\mathcal{Q}$ defines a regular distribution in an open neighborhood of z .

We are interested in real hypersurfaces for which both $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{Q}$ are invariant under the shape operator S of M . Real hypersurfaces in a Kähler manifold for which the maximal complex subbundle is invariant under the shape operator are known as Hopf hypersurfaces. This condition is equivalent to that the Reeb flow on M , that is, the flow of the structure vector field ξ , must be geodesic. We assume now that M is a Hopf hypersurface. Then the shape operator S of M in Q^{m*} satisfies

$$S\xi = \alpha\xi$$

for the Reeb vector field ξ and the smooth function $\alpha = g(S\xi, \xi)$ on M . Then we now consider the Codazzi equation

$$\begin{aligned} g((\nabla_X S)Y - (\nabla_Y S)X, Z) &= -\eta(X)g(\phi Y, Z) + \eta(Y)g(\phi X, Z) + 2\eta(Z)g(\phi X, Y) \\ &\quad - g(X, AN)g(AY, Z) + g(Y, AN)g(AX, Z) \\ &\quad - g(X, A\xi)g(JAY, Z) + g(Y, A\xi)g(JAX, Z). \end{aligned}$$

Putting $Z = \xi$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} g((\nabla_X S)Y - (\nabla_Y S)X, \xi) &= 2g(\phi X, Y) - g(X, AN)g(Y, A\xi) + g(Y, AN)g(X, A\xi) \\ &\quad + g(X, A\xi)g(JY, A\xi) - g(Y, A\xi)g(JX, A\xi). \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, we have

$$\begin{aligned} &g((\nabla_X S)Y - (\nabla_Y S)X, \xi) \\ &= g((\nabla_X S)\xi, Y) - g((\nabla_Y S)\xi, X) \\ &= (X\alpha)\eta(Y) - (Y\alpha)\eta(X) + \alpha g((\phi S + S\phi)X, Y) - 2g(S\phi SX, Y). \end{aligned}$$

Comparing the previous two equations and putting $X = \xi$ yields

$$Y\alpha = (\xi\alpha)\eta(Y) - 2g(\xi, AN)g(Y, A\xi) + 2g(Y, AN)g(\xi, A\xi). \quad (3.1)$$

Reinserting this into the previous equation yields

$$\begin{aligned} g((\nabla_X S)Y - (\nabla_Y S)X, \xi) &= 2g(\xi, AN)g(X, A\xi)\eta(Y) - 2g(X, AN)g(\xi, A\xi)\eta(Y) \\ &\quad - 2g(\xi, AN)g(Y, A\xi)\eta(X) + 2g(Y, AN)g(\xi, A\xi)\eta(X) \\ &\quad + \alpha g((\phi S + S\phi)X, Y) - 2g(S\phi SX, Y). \end{aligned}$$

Altogether this implies

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= 2g(S\phi SX, Y) - \alpha g((\phi S + S\phi)X, Y) + 2g(\phi X, Y) \\ &\quad - g(X, AN)g(Y, A\xi) + g(Y, AN)g(X, A\xi) \\ &\quad + g(X, A\xi)g(JY, A\xi) - g(Y, A\xi)g(JX, A\xi) \\ &\quad - 2g(\xi, AN)g(X, A\xi)\eta(Y) + 2g(X, AN)g(\xi, A\xi)\eta(Y) \\ &\quad + 2g(\xi, AN)g(Y, A\xi)\eta(X) - 2g(Y, AN)g(\xi, A\xi)\eta(X). \end{aligned}$$

At each point $z \in M$, we can choose $A \in \mathfrak{A}_z$ such that

$$N = \cos(t)Z_1 + \sin(t)JZ_2$$

for some orthonormal vectors $Z_1, Z_2 \in V(A)$ and $0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ (see [Re95, Proposition 3]). Note that t is a function on M . First of all, since $\xi = -JN$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} N &= \cos t Z_1 + \sin t J Z_2, & AN &= \cos t Z_1 - \sin t J Z_2, \\ \xi &= \sin t Z_2 - \cos t J Z_1, & A\xi &= \sin t Z_2 + \cos t J Z_1. \end{aligned}$$

This implies $g(\xi, AN) = 0$, and hence

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= 2g(S\phi SX, Y) - \alpha g((\phi S + S\phi)X, Y) + 2g(\phi X, Y) \\ &\quad - g(X, AN)g(Y, A\xi) + g(Y, AN)g(X, A\xi) \\ &\quad + g(X, A\xi)g(JY, A\xi) - g(Y, A\xi)g(JX, A\xi) \\ &\quad + 2g(X, AN)g(\xi, A\xi)\eta(Y) - 2g(Y, AN)g(\xi, A\xi)\eta(X). \end{aligned}$$

We have $JA\xi = -AJ\xi = -AN$, and inserting this into the previous equation implies

Lemma 3.2. *Let M be a Hopf hypersurface in the complex hyperbolic quadric Q^{m*} with (local) unit normal vector field N . For each point $z \in M$, we choose $A \in \mathfrak{A}_z$ such that $N_z = \cos(t)Z_1 + \sin(t)JZ_2$ holds for some orthonormal vectors $Z_1, Z_2 \in V(A)$ and $0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= 2g(S\phi SX, Y) - \alpha g((\phi S + S\phi)X, Y) + 2g(\phi X, Y) - 2g(X, AN)g(Y, A\xi) \\ &\quad + 2g(Y, AN)g(X, A\xi) - 2g(\xi, A\xi)\{g(Y, AN)\eta(X) - g(X, AN)\eta(Y)\} \end{aligned}$$

holds for all vector fields X and Y on M .

We can write for any vector field Y on M in Q^{m*}

$$AY = BY + \rho(Y)N,$$

where BY denotes the tangential component of AY and $\rho(Y) = g(AY, N)$.

If N is $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal, that is, $AN = N$, we have $\rho = 0$, because $\rho(Y) = g(Y, AN) = g(Y, N) = 0$ for any tangent vector field Y on M in Q^{m*} . So we have $AY = BY$ for any tangent vector field Y on M in Q^{m*} . Otherwise, we can use Lemma 3.1 to calculate $\rho(Y) = g(Y, AN) = g(Y, AJ\xi) = -g(Y, JA\xi) = -g(Y, JB\xi) = -g(Y, \phi B\xi)$ for any tangent vector field Y on M in Q^{m*} . From this, together with Lemma 3.2, we proved

Lemma 3.3. *Let M be a Hopf hypersurface in the complex hyperbolic quadric Q^{m*} , $m \geq 3$. Then we have*

$$(2S\phi S - \alpha(\phi S + S\phi) + 2\phi)X = 2\rho(X)(B\xi - \beta\xi) + 2g(X, B\xi - \beta\xi)\phi B\xi,$$

where the function β is given by $\beta = g(\xi, A\xi) = -g(N, AN)$.

If the unit normal vector field N is $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal, we can choose a real structure $A \in \mathfrak{A}$ such that $AN = N$. Then we have $\rho = 0$ and $\phi B\xi = -\phi\xi = 0$, and therefore

$$2S\phi S - \alpha(\phi S + S\phi) = -2\phi. \quad (3.2)$$

If N is not $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal, we can choose a real structure $A \in \mathfrak{A}$ as in Lemma 3.1 and get

$$\begin{aligned} & \rho(X)(B\xi - \beta\xi) + g(X, B\xi - \beta\xi)\phi B\xi \\ &= -g(X, \phi(B\xi - \beta\xi))(B\xi - \beta\xi) + g(X, B\xi - \beta\xi)\phi(B\xi - \beta\xi) \\ &= \|B\xi - \beta\xi\|^2 \{g(X, U)\phi U - g(X, \phi U)U\} \\ &= \sin^2(2t) \{g(X, U)\phi U - g(X, \phi U)U\}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

which is equal to 0 on $\mathcal{Q}$ and equal to $\sin^2(2t)\phi X$ on $\mathcal{C} \ominus \mathcal{Q}$. Altogether we have proved:

Lemma 3.4. *Let M be a Hopf hypersurface in the complex hyperbolic quadric Q^{m*} , $m \geq 3$. Then the tensor field*

$$2S\phi S - \alpha(\phi S + S\phi)$$

leaves $\mathcal{Q}$ and $\mathcal{C} \ominus \mathcal{Q}$ invariant, and we have

$$2S\phi S - \alpha(\phi S + S\phi) = -2\phi \text{ on } \mathcal{Q}$$

and

$$2S\phi S - \alpha(\phi S + S\phi) = -2\beta^2\phi \text{ on } \mathcal{C} \ominus \mathcal{Q},$$

where $\beta = g(A\xi, \xi) = -\cos 2t$ as in Section 3.

Then from the equation of Gauss, the curvature tensor R of M in complex quadric Q^{m*} is defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} R(X, Y)Z &= -g(Y, Z)X + g(X, Z)Y - g(\phi Y, Z)\phi X + g(\phi X, Z)\phi Y + 2g(\phi X, Y)\phi Z \\ &\quad - g(AY, Z)(AX)^T + g(AX, Z)(AY)^T - g(JAY, Z)(JAX)^T \\ &\quad + g(JAX, Z)(JAY)^T + g(SY, Z)SX - g(SX, Z)SY, \end{aligned}$$

where $(AX)^T$ and S denote the tangential component of the vector field AX and the shape operator of M in Q^{m*} , respectively.

From this, putting $Y = Z = \xi$ and using $g(A\xi, N) = 0$, the structure Jacobi operator is defined by

$$\begin{aligned} R_\xi(X) = R(X, \xi)\xi = & -X + \eta(X)\xi - g(A\xi, \xi)(AX)^T + g(AX, \xi)A\xi \\ & + g(X, AN)(AN)^T + g(S\xi, \xi)SX - g(SX, \xi)S\xi. \end{aligned}$$

Then we may put the following:

$$(AY)^T = AY - g(AY, N)N.$$

Now let us denote by ∇ and $\bar{\nabla}$ the covariant derivative of M and the covariant derivative of Q^{m*} , respectively. Then by using the Gauss and Weingarten formulas, we can assert the following

Lemma 3.5. *Let M be a real hypersurface in the complex quadric Q^{m*} . Then*

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_X(AY)^T = & q(X)JAY + A\nabla_X Y + g(SX, Y)AN \\ & - g(\{q(X)JAY + A\nabla_X Y + g(SX, Y)AN\}, N)N \\ & + g(AY, SX)N + g(AY, N)SX - g(SX, AY)N. \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

PROOF. First let us use the Gauss formula to $(AY)^T = AY - g(AY, N)N$. Then it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_X(AY)^T = & \bar{\nabla}_X(AY)^T - \sigma(X, (AY)^T) \\ = & \bar{\nabla}_X\{AY - g(AY, N)N\} - g(SX, (AY)^T)N \\ = & (\bar{\nabla}_X A)Y + A\bar{\nabla}_X Y - g((\bar{\nabla}_X A)Y + A\bar{\nabla}_X Y, N)N \\ & - g(AY, \bar{\nabla}_X N)N - g(AY, N)\bar{\nabla}_X N - g(SX, (AY)^T)N, \end{aligned}$$

where σ denotes the second fundamental form and N the unit normal vector field on M in Q^{m*} . Then from this, if we use Weingarten formula $\bar{\nabla}_X N = -SX$, then we get the above formula. $\square$

By putting $Y = \xi$ and using $g(A\xi, N) = 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_X(A\xi) = & q(X)JA\xi + A\phi SX + \alpha\eta(X)AN \\ = & -\{q(X)g(JA\xi, N) + g(A\phi SX, N) + \alpha\eta(X)g(AN, N)\}N. \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

Moreover, let us use also Gauss and Weingarten formula to $(AN)^T = AN - g(AN, N)N$. Then it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla_X(AN)^T &= \bar{\nabla}_X(AN)^T - \sigma(X, (AN)^T) = \bar{\nabla}_X\{AN - g(AN, N)N\} - \sigma(X, (AN)^T) \\ &= (\bar{\nabla}_X A)N + A\bar{\nabla}_X N - g((\bar{\nabla}_X A)N + A\bar{\nabla}_X N, N) \\ &\quad - g(AN, \bar{\nabla}_X N)N - g(AN, N)\bar{\nabla}_X N - \sigma(X, (AN)^T) \\ &= q(X)JAN - ASX - g(q(X)JAN - ASX, N)N + g(AN, N)SX. \quad (3.6)\end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, we know that

$$\begin{aligned}X\beta &= X(g(A\xi, \xi)) = g((\bar{\nabla}_X A)\xi + A\bar{\nabla}_X \xi, \xi) + g(A\xi, \bar{\nabla}_X \xi) \\ &= g(q(X)JA\xi + A\phi SX + g(SX, \xi)AN, \xi) + g(A\xi, \phi SX + g(SX, \xi)N) \\ &= 2g(A\phi SX, \xi). \quad (3.7)\end{aligned}$$

4. Some key lemmas and Proof of Theorem 1

We will now apply some results in Section 3 to get more information on Hopf hypersurfaces for which the normal vector field is $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal everywhere.

Lemma 4.1. *Let M be a Hopf hypersurface in the complex hyperbolic quadric Q^{m*} , $m \geq 3$, with $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal normal vector field everywhere. Then the following statements hold:*

- (i) *The Reeb function α is constant.*
- (ii) *If $X \in \mathcal{C}$ is a principal curvature vector of M with principal curvature λ , then $\alpha = \pm 2$, $\lambda = \pm 1$ for $\alpha = 2\lambda$ or ϕX is a principal curvature vector with principal curvature $\mu = \frac{\alpha\lambda - 2}{2\lambda - \alpha}$ for $\alpha \neq 2\lambda$.*

PROOF. Let $A \in \mathfrak{A}$ such that $AN = N$. Then we also have $A\xi = -\xi$. In this situation we get

$$Y\alpha = (\xi\alpha)\eta(Y). \quad (4.1)$$

Since $\text{grad}^M \alpha = (\xi\alpha)\xi$, we can compute the Hessian $\text{Hess}^M \alpha$ by

$$(\text{Hess}^M \alpha)(X, Y) = g(\nabla_X \text{grad}^M \alpha, Y) = X(\xi\alpha)\eta(Y) + (\xi\alpha)g(\phi SX, Y).$$

As $\text{Hess}^M \alpha$ is a symmetric bilinear form, the previous equation implies

$$(\xi\alpha)g((S\phi + \phi S)X, Y) = 0,$$

for all vector fields X, Y on M which are tangent to the distribution $\mathcal{C}$.

Now let us consider an open subset $\mathcal{U} = \{p \in M \mid (\xi\alpha)_p \neq 0\}$. Then $(S\phi + \phi S) = 0$ on $\mathcal{U}$. Now, hereafter let us continue our discussion on this open subset $\mathcal{U}$. Since $AN = N$ and $A\xi = -\xi$, Lemma 3.2 and the condition $(S\phi + \phi S) = 0$ imply

$$S^2\phi X - \phi X = 0. \quad (4.2)$$

From this, replacing X by ϕX , it follows that

$$S^2X = X + (\alpha^2 - 1)\eta(X)\xi. \quad (4.3)$$

Then differentiating (4.3) and using $X\alpha = (\xi\alpha)\eta(X)$ give

$$\begin{aligned} (\nabla_X S)SY + S(\nabla_X S)Y \\ &= 2\alpha(X\alpha)\eta(Y)\xi + (\alpha^2 - 1)\{g(\nabla_X \xi, Y)\xi + \eta(Y)\nabla_X \xi\} \\ &= 2\alpha(\xi\alpha)\eta(X)\eta(Y)\xi + (\alpha^2 - 1)\{g(\phi SX, Y)\xi + \eta(Y)\phi SX\}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.4)$$

From this, taking skew-symmetric part and using the anti-commuting shape operator on $\mathcal{U}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (\nabla_X S)SY - (\nabla_Y S)SX + S((\nabla_X S)Y - (\nabla_Y S)X) \\ = (\alpha^2 - 1)\{\eta(Y)\phi SX - \eta(X)\phi SY\}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

On the other hand, the Codazzi equation in Section 3, for the $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal unit normal vector field N , becomes

$$\begin{aligned} (\nabla_X S)Y - (\nabla_Y S)X &= -\eta(X)\phi Y + \eta(Y)\phi X + 2g(\phi X, Y)\xi \\ &\quad + \eta(X)\phi AY - \eta(Y)\phi AX, \end{aligned} \quad (4.6)$$

where we used the tangential part of $JAY = \phi AY + \eta(AY)N$ for any tangent vector field Y on M in Q^{m*} . From this, by applying the shape operator, we can write as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} S((\nabla_X S)Y - (\nabla_Y S)X) &= -\eta(X)S\phi Y + \eta(Y)S\phi X + 2\alpha g(\phi X, Y)\xi \\ &\quad + \eta(X)S\phi AY - \eta(Y)S\phi AX. \end{aligned} \quad (4.7)$$

Moreover, if we differentiate $A\xi = -\xi$ from the $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal and use the equation of Gauss, we have

$$A\phi SX = -\phi SX \quad \text{and} \quad S\phi AX = -S\phi X, \quad (4.8)$$

where the latter formula can be obtained by the first formula and the inner product

$$g(S\phi AX, Z) = -g(X, A\phi SZ) = g(X, \phi SZ) = -g(S\phi X, Z),$$

for any tangent vector fields X and Z on M .

Substituting (4.7) into (4.5) and using (4.8) in the obtained equation, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (\nabla_X S)SY - (\nabla_Y S)SX &= (\alpha^2 - 1)\{\eta(Y)\phi SX - \eta(X)\phi SY\} + \eta(X)S\phi Y \\ &\quad - \eta(Y)S\phi X - 2\alpha g(\phi X, Y)\xi - \eta(X)S\phi AY + \eta(Y)S\phi AX \\ &= (\alpha^2 + 1)\{\eta(Y)\phi SX - \eta(X)\phi SY\} - 2\alpha g(\phi X, Y)\xi. \end{aligned} \quad (4.9)$$

Now replacing X by Z in (4.9) gives

$$(\nabla_Z S)SY - (\nabla_Y S)SZ = (\alpha^2 + 1)\{\eta(Y)\phi SZ - \eta(Z)\phi SY\} - 2\alpha g(\phi Z, Y)\xi. \quad (4.10)$$

From this, by taking the inner product with X , we have

$$\begin{aligned} g(SY, (\nabla_Z S)X) - g(SZ, (\nabla_Y S)X) \\ = (\alpha^2 + 1)\{\eta(Y)g(\phi SZ, X) - \eta(Z)g(\phi SY, X)\} - 2\alpha g(\phi Z, Y)\eta(X). \end{aligned}$$

Here let us use the equation of Codazzi (4.6) for the first and the second terms in the left side of the above equation. Then it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} g(SY, (\nabla_X S)Z) - g(SZ, (\nabla_X S)Y) \\ = \eta(Z)g(SY, \phi X) - \eta(X)g(SY, \phi Z) - 2\alpha g(\phi Z, X)\eta(Y) - \eta(Z)g(SY, \phi AX) \\ + \eta(X)g(SY, \phi AZ) - \eta(Y)g(SZ, \phi X) + \eta(X)g(SZ, \phi Y) \\ + 2\alpha g(\phi Y, X)\eta(Z) + \eta(Y)g(\phi AX, SZ) - \eta(X)g(\phi AY, SZ) \\ + (\alpha^2 + 1)\{\eta(Y)g(\phi SZ, X) - \eta(Z)g(\phi SY, X)\} - 2\alpha g(\phi Z, Y)\eta(X). \end{aligned} \quad (4.11)$$

Then by using the formulas in (4.8) from $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal unit normal vector field N and the anti-commuting property $S\phi + \phi S = 0$ on the open subset $\mathcal{U}$, equation (4.10) can be reformed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} g(SY, (\nabla_X S)Z) - g(SZ, (\nabla_X S)Y) \\ = (\alpha^2 + 3)\{\eta(Z)g(S\phi X, Y) - \eta(Y)g(S\phi X, Z)\} \\ + 2\alpha\eta(Y)g(\phi X, Z) - 2\alpha\eta(Z)g(\phi X, Y) + 2\alpha g(\phi Y, Z)\eta(X). \end{aligned} \quad (4.12)$$

Then equation (4.12) can be written as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} (\nabla_X S)SY - S(\nabla_X S)Y &= (\alpha^2 + 3)\{g(S\phi X, Y)\xi - \eta(Y)S\phi X\} \\ &\quad + 2\alpha\eta(Y)\phi X - 2\alpha g(\phi X, Y)\xi + 2\alpha\eta(X)\phi Y. \end{aligned} \quad (4.13)$$

Finally summing up (4.4) and (4.13) gives

$$\begin{aligned} (\nabla_X S)SY &= 2g(S\phi X, Y)\xi + \alpha(\xi\alpha)\eta(X)\eta(Y)\xi \\ &\quad + (\alpha^2 + 1)\eta(Y)\phi SX + \alpha\eta(Y)\phi X - \alpha g(\phi X, Y)\xi + \alpha\eta(X)\phi Y. \end{aligned} \quad (4.14)$$

Then, by taking the inner product of (4.14) with the Reeb vector field ξ , and using (4.1) and the formula

$$(\nabla_X S)\xi = (X\alpha)\xi + \alpha\phi SX - S\phi SX,$$

we have

$$S\phi X = 0$$

for any tangent vector field X on M in Q^{m*} . This gives that $SX = \alpha\eta(X)\xi$. From this, applying the shape operator S and using (4.3) imply

$$S^2X = \alpha^2\eta(X)\xi = X + (\alpha^2 - 1)\eta(X)\xi,$$

which gives $X = \eta(X)\xi$. This gives a contradiction, because we assumed $m \geq 3$. So the open subset $\mathcal{U} = \{p \in M \mid (\xi\alpha)_p \neq 0\}$ of M is empty. This implies $\xi\alpha = 0$ on M by the continuity of the the Reeb function α . Then from (4.1), it follows that $X\alpha = (\xi\alpha)\eta(X) = 0$. So the Reeb function α is constant on M .

The remaining part of the lemma follows easily from the equation

$$(2\lambda - \alpha)S\phi X = (\alpha\lambda - 2)\phi X$$

of Lemma 3.2. □

Remark 4.1. All the calculation in the proof of Lemma 4.1 will be given in detail in [LS]. In it, from the condition of anti-commuting shape operator $S\phi + \phi S = 0$, we will prove that the unit normal vector field N of real hypersurfaces in the complex hyperbolic quadric Q^{m*} is singular, that is, either N is $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal or $\mathfrak{A}$ -isotropic.

Now, we want to give a new lemma which will be useful to prove our main theorem as follows:

Lemma 4.2. *Let M be a Hopf real hypersurface in the complex hyperbolic quadric Q^{m*} , $m \geq 3$, such that the normal vector field N is $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal everywhere. Then we have the following:*

- (i) $\bar{\nabla}_X A = 0$, for any $X \in \mathcal{C}$.
- (ii) $ASX = SX$, for any $X \in \mathcal{C}$.

PROOF. In order to give a proof of this lemma, let us put $\bar{\nabla}_X A = q(X)JA$ for any $X \in TQ^{m*}$. Now let us differentiate $g(AN, JN) = 0$ along any $X \in T_p M$, $p \in M$. Then it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= g((\bar{\nabla}_X A)N + A\bar{\nabla}_X N, JN) + g(AN, (\bar{\nabla}_X J)N + J\bar{\nabla}_X N) \\ &= q(X) - g(ASX, JN) - g(\xi, SX) \end{aligned}$$

for any $X \in T_x M$, $x \in M$. Then the 1-form q becomes

$$q(X) = -g(ASX, \xi) + g(\xi, SX) = g(S\xi, X) + g(\xi, SX) = 2\alpha\eta(X), \quad (4.15)$$

where we used that the unit normal N is $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal, that is, $A\xi = -\xi$. Then this gives (i) for any $X \in \mathcal{C}$.

On the other hand, we differentiate the formula $AJN = -JAN = -JN$ along the distribution $\mathcal{C}$. Then by the Kähler structure and the expression of $\bar{\nabla}_X A = q(X)JA$, we have

$$q(X)JAJN - AJSX = JSX.$$

From this, together with (i), it follows that $-AJSX = JASX = JSX$, which implies $ASX = SX$ for any $X \in \mathcal{C}$. $\square$

Now let us assume that M is a real hypersurface in the complex hyperbolic quadric Q^{m*} with isometric Reeb flow. Then the commuting shape operator $S\phi = \phi S$ implies $S\xi = \alpha\xi$, that is, M is *Hopf*. We will now prove that the Reeb curvature α of a Hopf hypersurface is constant if the normal vector field is $\mathfrak{A}$ -isotropic. Assume that the unit normal vector field N is $\mathfrak{A}$ -isotropic everywhere. Then we have $\beta = g(A\xi, \xi) = 0$ in Lemma 3.3. So (3.1) implies

$$Y\alpha = (\xi\alpha)\eta(Y)$$

for all $Y \in TM$. Since $\text{grad}^M \alpha = (\xi\alpha)\xi$, we can compute the Hessian $\text{Hess}^M \alpha$ by

$$(\text{Hess}^M \alpha)(X, Y) = g(\nabla_X \text{grad}^M \alpha, Y) = X(\xi\alpha)\eta(Y) + (\xi\alpha)g(\phi SX, Y).$$

As $\text{Hess}^M \alpha$ is a symmetric bilinear form, the previous equation implies

$$(\xi\alpha)g((S\phi + \phi S)X, Y) = 0,$$

for all vector fields X, Y on M which are tangential to $\mathcal{C}$.

Now let us assume that $S\phi + \phi S = 0$. For every principal curvature vector $X \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $SX = \lambda X$, this implies $S\phi X = -\phi SX = -\lambda\phi X$. We assume $\|X\| = 1$ and put $Y = \phi X$. Using the normal vector field N is $\mathfrak{A}$ -isotropic, that is $\beta = 0$ in Lemma 3.3, we know that

$$-\lambda^2\phi X + \phi X = \rho(X)B\xi + g(X, B\xi)\phi B\xi.$$

From this, taking the inner product with ϕX and using

$$g(X, B\xi) = g(X, A\xi) = -g(\phi X, AN) = -\rho(\phi X),$$

we have

$$-\lambda^2 + 1 = \rho(X)\eta(B\phi X) - \rho(\phi X)\eta(BX) = g(X, AN)^2 + g(X, A\xi)^2 = \|X_{\mathcal{C} \ominus \mathcal{Q}}\|^2 \leq 1,$$

where $X_{\mathcal{C} \ominus \mathcal{Q}}$ denotes the orthogonal projection of X onto $\mathcal{C} \ominus \mathcal{Q}$.

On the other hand, from the commutativity of S and ϕ and the above equation for $SX = \lambda X$, it follows that

$$-\lambda\phi X = -\phi SX = S\phi X = \phi SX = \lambda\phi X.$$

This gives that the principal curvature $\lambda = 0$. Then the above two equation give $\|X_{\mathcal{C} \ominus \mathcal{Q}}\|^2 = 1$, for all principal curvature vectors $X \in \mathcal{C}$ with $\|X\| = 1$. This is only possible if $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C} \ominus \mathcal{Q}$, or equivalently, if $\mathcal{Q} = 0$. Since $m \geq 3$, this is not possible. Hence we must have $S\phi + \phi S \neq 0$ everywhere, and therefore $d\alpha(\xi) = 0$. From this, together with (3.1), we get $\text{grad}^M \alpha = 0$. Since M is connected, this implies that α is constant. Thus we have proved:

Lemma 4.3. *Let M be a real hypersurface in the complex hyperbolic quadric Q^{m*} , $m \geq 3$, with isometric Reeb flow and $\mathfrak{A}$ -isotropic normal vector field N everywhere. Then α is constant.*

5. Parallel structure Jacobi operator

The curvature tensor $R(X, Y)Z$ for a Hopf real hypersurface M in the complex hyperbolic quadric $Q^{m*} = SO_{2,m}^0/SO_2SO_m$ induced from the curvature

tensor of Q^{m*} is given in Section 3. Now the structure Jacobi operator R_ξ from Section 3 can be rewritten as follows:

$$R_\xi(X) = R(X, \xi)\xi = -X + \eta(X)\xi - \beta(AX)^T + g(AX, \xi)A\xi \\ + g(AX, N)(AN)^T + \alpha SX - g(SX, \xi)S\xi, \quad (5.1)$$

where we put $\alpha = g(S\xi, \xi)$ and $\beta = g(A\xi, \xi)$, because we assume that M is Hopf. The Reeb vector field $\xi = -JN$ and the anti-commuting property $AJ = -JA$ gives that the function β becomes $\beta = -g(AN, N)$. When this function $\beta = g(A\xi, \xi)$ identically vanishes, we say that a real hypersurface M in Q^{m*} is $\mathfrak{A}$ -isotropic as in Section 1.

Here we use the assumption of R_ξ being a parallel structure Jacobi operator, that is, $\nabla_Y R_\xi = 0$. Then (5.1), together with (3.4) and (3.6), gives that

$$0 = \nabla_X R_\xi(Y) = \nabla_X(R_\xi(Y)) - R_\xi(\nabla_X Y) = g(\phi SX, Y)\xi + \eta(Y)\phi SX - (X\beta)(AY)^T \\ - \beta \left[q(X)JAY + A\nabla_X Y + g(SX, Y)AN - g(\{q(X)JAY + A\nabla_X Y \right. \\ \left. + g(SX, Y)AN\}, N)N + g(AY, SX)N + g(AY, N)SX - g(SX, (AY)^T)N \right] \\ + g(q(X)JA\xi + A\phi SX + \alpha\eta(X)AN, Y)A\xi + g(AY, \xi) \left[q(X)JA\xi + A\phi SX \right. \\ \left. + \alpha\eta(X)AN - \{q(X)g(JA\xi, N) + g(A\phi SX, N) + \alpha\eta(X)g(AN, N)\}N \right] \\ + \left[g(q(X)JAN - ASX + g(AN, N)SX, Y)(AN)^T + g(Y, (AN)^T)\{q(X)JAN \right. \\ \left. - ASX + g(AN, N)SX - g(q(X)JAN - ASX, N)N \} \right] \\ + (X\alpha)SY + \alpha(\nabla_X S)Y - X(\alpha^2)\eta(Y)\xi - \alpha^2(\nabla_X \eta)(Y)\xi - \alpha^2\eta(Y)\nabla_X \xi, \quad (5.2)$$

where we used $g(A\xi, N) = 0$.

From this, by taking the inner product of (5.2) with the Reeb vector field ξ , we have

$$0 = g(\phi SX, Y) - (X\beta)g(AY, \xi) - \beta\{q(X)g(JAY, \xi) + g(A\nabla_X Y, \xi) \\ + g(q(X)JA\xi + A\phi SX + \alpha\eta(X)AN, Y)g(A\xi, \xi) + g(AY, N)g(SX, \xi)\} \\ + g(AY, \xi)g(A\phi SX, \xi) + g(Y, (AN)^T)\{g(q(X)JAN, \xi) - g(ASX, \xi) \\ + g(AN, N)g(SX, \xi)\} + \alpha(X\alpha)\eta(Y) + \alpha g(\nabla_X S)Y, \xi \\ - X(\alpha^2)\eta(Y) - \alpha^2(\nabla_X \eta)(Y). \quad (5.3)$$

Then first, by putting $Y = \xi$, and using $g(A\xi, N) = 0$ and (3.7), we have

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= -X\beta g(A\xi, \xi) - \beta g(A\phi SX, \xi) + \beta g(A\phi SX, \xi) + \beta g(A\phi SX, \xi) \\ &= -2\beta g(A\phi SX, \xi) + \beta g(A\phi SX, \xi) = -\beta g(A\phi SX, \xi). \end{aligned} \quad (5.4)$$

From this, we have either $\beta = 0$ or $S(AN)^T = 0$. The first part $\beta = g(A\xi, \xi) = 0$ implies N is $\mathfrak{A}$ -isotropic. Now let us work on the open subset $\mathcal{U} = \{p \in M \mid \beta(p) \neq 0\}$. Now let us differentiate the formula $S(AN)^T = 0$. Then by using (3.3), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= (\nabla_X S)(AN)^T + S\nabla_X(AN)^T \\ &= (\nabla_X S)(AN)^T + S\{q(X)JAN - ASX \\ &\quad - g(q(X)JAN - ASX, N)N + g(AN, N)SX\}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.5)$$

Then by putting $X = \xi$ in (5.5) and taking the inner product of the equation with ξ , it follows that

$$g((\nabla_\xi S)(AN)^T, \xi) - q(\xi)\alpha g(AN, N) - \alpha^2 g(A\xi, \xi) + \alpha^2 g(AN, N) = 0.$$

From this, together with $g((AN)^T, (\nabla_\xi S)\xi) = g(AN, (\xi\alpha)\xi) = 0$ and

$$g(AN, N) = -g(A\xi, \xi) = -\beta,$$

it follows that

$$0 = \alpha\beta\{q(\xi) - 2\alpha\}.$$

So for each point $p \in \mathcal{U} = \{p \in M \mid \beta(p) \neq 0\}$, we have $\alpha(p) = 0$ or $q(\xi(p)) = 2\alpha(p)$. Then by (3.1), in Section 3, for $\alpha = 0$ we have $g(Y, AN)g(\xi, A\xi) = 0$ for any tangent vector field Y on M . This gives the following lemma.

Lemma 5.1. *Let M be a real hypersurface in the complex hyperbolic quadric Q^{m*} , $m \geq 3$, with parallel structure Jacobi operator. Then on the open subset $\mathcal{U}$ we have $q(\xi) = 2\alpha$ or the unit normal N is $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal.*

The formula $q(\xi) = 2\alpha$ holds only for the open subset $\mathcal{W} = \{p \in \mathcal{U} \mid \alpha(p) \neq 0\}$, and the unit normal N becomes $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal on $\text{Int}(\mathcal{U} - \mathcal{W}) = \text{Int}\{p \in \mathcal{U} \mid \alpha(p) = 0\}$, because of (3.1).

Now let us proceed with our discussion on the open set $\mathcal{W}$ in M . Putting $X = \xi$ in (5.3) and using $q(\xi) = 2\alpha$ in Lemma 5.1, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &= -(\xi\beta)g(AY, \xi) - \beta\{q(\xi)g(JAY, \xi) + g(A\nabla_\xi Y, \xi) + \alpha g(AY, N)\} + g(q(\xi)JA\xi \\
&\quad + \alpha AN, Y)g(A\xi, \xi) + g(Y, AN)\{q(\xi)g(JAN, \xi) - \alpha g(A\xi, \xi) + \alpha g(AN, N)\} \\
&= -\beta g(A\nabla_\xi Y, \xi),
\end{aligned} \tag{5.6}$$

where we used $\xi\beta = 0$ in (3.7).

Then we can take $Y = (AN)^T$ in $g(A\nabla_\xi Y, \xi) = 0$ in (5.6). Then first, by (3.6), we have

$$A\nabla_\xi(AN)^T = A\{q(\xi)JAN - AS\xi - g(q(\xi)JAN - AS\xi, N)N\} + g(AN, N)AS\xi.$$

Then, from this and (5.7) it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &= g(A\nabla_\xi(AN)^T, \xi) = 2\alpha g(JAN, A\xi) - g(S\xi, \xi) + \alpha g(AN, N)g(A\xi, \xi) \\
&= 2\alpha - \alpha - \beta^2\alpha = \alpha(1 - \beta^2).
\end{aligned} \tag{5.7}$$

Then from (5.7) on the open subset $\mathcal{W}$, we have $\beta^2 = 1$. This means that $\beta = -\cos 2t = 1$ or $\beta = -\cos 2t = -1$ if the Reeb function α is non-vanishing. Since the function $\beta = g(A\xi, \xi) = -\cos 2t$ as in Section 3, we have, respectively, $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$ or $t = 0$. But in Lemma 3.1, (ii), in Section 3, we know that $0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$. So we have only $t = 0$, and the unit normal vector field N becomes $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal, that is, $AN = N$. Then including the case of vanishing Reeb curvature α , we can prove the following

Lemma 5.2. *Let M be a Hopf real hypersurface in the complex hyperbolic quadric Q^{m*} , $m \geq 3$, with parallel structure Jacobi operator. Then the unit normal vector field N is $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal or $\mathfrak{A}$ -isotropic.*

PROOF. When the Reeb function α is non-vanishing, we have shown that the unit normal N is $\mathfrak{A}$ -isotropic or $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal according to the function $\beta = 0$ or $\beta = -1$, respectively. When the Reeb function α identically vanishes, let us show that N is $\mathfrak{A}$ -isotropic or $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal. In order to do this, from the condition of the hypersurface being Hopf, we can differentiate $S\xi = \alpha\xi$ and use the equation of Codazzi in Section 3, then we get the formula

$$Y\alpha = (\xi\alpha)\eta(Y) - 2g(\xi, AN)g(Y, A\xi) + 2g(Y, AN)g(\xi, A\xi).$$

From the assumption of $\alpha = 0$ combined with the fact $g(\xi, AN) = 0$ proved in Section 3, we deduce $g(Y, AN)g(\xi, A\xi) = 0$ for any $Y \in T_pM$, $p \in M$. This gives that the vector AN is normal, that is, $AN = g(AN, N)N$ or $g(A\xi, \xi) = 0$, which implies that the unit normal N is $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal or $\mathfrak{A}$ -isotropic, respectively. This completes the proof of our Lemma. $\square$

By virtue of Lemma 5.2, we can consider two classes of real hypersurfaces in complex hyperbolic quadric Q^{m*} with parallel structure Jacobi operator: with $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal unit normal vector field N or otherwise, with $\mathfrak{A}$ -isotropic unit normal vector field N . We will consider each case in Sections 6 and 7, respectively.

6. Parallel structure Jacobi operator with $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal normal vector field

In this section, we consider a real Hopf hypersurface M in the complex hyperbolic quadric $Q^{m*} = SO_{2,m}^0/SO_2SO_m$ with $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal unit normal vector field. Then the unit normal vector field N satisfies $AN = N$ for a complex conjugation $A \in \mathfrak{A}$. Then it follows that $A\xi = -\xi$ and $g(A\xi, \xi) = \beta = -1$.

Then the structure Jacobi operator R_ξ is given by

$$R_\xi(X) = -X + 2\eta(X)\xi + AX + g(S\xi, \xi)SX - g(SX, \xi)S\xi. \quad (6.1)$$

Since we assume that M is Hopf, (6.1) becomes

$$R_\xi(X) = -X + 2\eta(X)\xi + AX + \alpha SX - \alpha^2\eta(X)\xi. \quad (6.2)$$

By the assumption of the structure Jacobi operator R_ξ being parallel, the derivative of R_ξ along any tangent vector field Y on M is given by

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= (\nabla_Y R_\xi)(X) = \nabla_Y(R_\xi(X)) - R_\xi(\nabla_Y X) \\ &= 2\{(\nabla_Y \eta)(X)\xi + \eta(X)\nabla_Y \xi\} + (\nabla_Y A)X + (Y\alpha)SX \\ &\quad + \alpha(\nabla_Y S)X - (Y\alpha^2)\eta(X)\xi - \alpha^2(\nabla_Y \eta)(X)\xi - \alpha^2\eta(X)\nabla_Y \xi. \end{aligned} \quad (6.3)$$

Then it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} (\nabla_Y A)X &= \nabla_Y(AX) - A\nabla_Y X = \bar{\nabla}_Y(AX) - \sigma(Y, AX) - A\nabla_Y X \\ &= (\bar{\nabla}_Y A)X + A\{\nabla_Y X + \sigma(Y, X)\} - \sigma(Y, AX) - A\nabla_Y X \\ &= q(Y)JAX + A\sigma(Y, X) - \sigma(Y, AX) \\ &= q(Y)JAX + g(SX, Y)AN - g(SY, AX)N, \end{aligned} \quad (6.4)$$

where we used the Gauss and Weingarten formulae. From this, together with (6.3) and using the notion of $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
0 = (\nabla_Y R_\xi)(X) &= (2 - \alpha^2) \{ (\nabla_Y \eta)(X) \xi + \eta(X) \nabla_Y \xi \} \\
&\quad + \{ q(Y) JAX + g(SX, Y)N - g(SY, AX)N \} \\
&\quad + (Y\alpha)SX + \alpha(\nabla_Y S)X - (Y\alpha^2)\eta(X)\xi. \tag{6.5}
\end{aligned}$$

From this, taking the inner product of (6.5) with the unit $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal normal vector field N , that is, $AN = N$, we have

$$q(Y)g(JAX, N) + g(SX, Y) - g(SY, AX) = 0.$$

Since $A\xi = -\xi$, the formula $g(JAX, N) = g(AX, \xi) = -\eta(X)$ holds. Then we have

$$-q(Y)\xi + SY - ASY = 0.$$

By putting $Y = \xi$ and using the assumption of M being Hopf, we have

$$q(\xi) = 2\alpha. \tag{6.6}$$

Putting $X = \xi$ into (6.5), and using (6.6) and Lemma 4.2 for the Reeb function $\alpha = g(S\xi, \xi)$, it follows that

$$0 = (2 - \alpha^2)\nabla_Y \xi + \{ 2\alpha\eta(Y)JA\xi + 2\alpha\eta(Y)N \} + \alpha(\nabla_Y S)\xi = 2\phi SY - \alpha S\phi SY, \tag{6.7}$$

where we used $q(Y) = g(SY - ASY, \xi) = 2\alpha\eta(Y)$ and the following:

$$(\nabla_Y S)\xi = \nabla_Y(S\xi) - S\nabla_Y \xi = \alpha\nabla_Y \xi - S\phi SY = \alpha\phi SY - S\phi SY. \tag{6.8}$$

If we put $SY = \lambda Y$, $Y \in \mathcal{C} = [\xi]^\perp$, where Y is orthogonal to the Reeb vector field ξ , then (6.7) gives

$$2\lambda\phi Y = \alpha\lambda S\phi Y. \tag{6.9}$$

Here we can show that the principal curvature λ identically vanishes on M . In fact, if we assume that there is a principal curvature vector field $Y \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $SY = \lambda Y$, $\lambda \neq 0$, then (6.9) yields $\alpha \neq 0$ and

$$S\phi Y = \frac{2}{\alpha}\phi Y. \tag{6.10}$$

But by Lemma 4.1, we know that $S\phi Y = \mu\phi Y$, $\mu = \frac{\alpha\lambda-2}{2\lambda-\alpha}$ for $SY = \lambda Y$. From this, together with (6.10), it follows that $\alpha^2 - 4 = 0$, which implies $\alpha = \pm 2$ and $\lambda = \pm 1$. Then the expression of the shape operator S of M in Q^m satisfies

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

or

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} \pm 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \pm 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \pm 1 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \pm 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \pm 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

This gives $SY = \alpha\eta(Y)\xi$ for any tangent vector field Y on M , where η is a 1-form corresponding to the Reeb vector field ξ , or otherwise, M is totally η -umbilical, that is, $S = \eta \otimes \xi + I_M$, where I_M denotes the identity transformation on the tangent space $T_p M$, $p \in M$, in the complex hyperbolic quadric Q^{m*} . This gives $S\phi = 0$ and $\phi S = 0$, thus, in any case, the shape operator S commutes with the structure tensor ϕ . Then by Theorem B in the Introduction, M is locally congruent to a horosphere or a tube over a totally geodesic complex hyperbolic space $\mathbb{C}H^k$ in Q^{2k*} , $m = 2k$. That is, the Reeb flow on M is isometric.

On the other hand, we want to introduce the following proposition (see [Suh18]).

Proposition 6.1. *Let M be a real Hopf hypersurface in the complex hyperbolic quadric Q^{m*} , $m \geq 3$, with isometric Reeb flow. Then the unit normal vector field N is $\mathfrak{A}$ -isotropic everywhere.*

By Proposition 6.1, we know that the unit normal vector field N of M is $\mathfrak{A}$ -isotropic, not $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal. This rules out the existence of a real hypersurface in the complex hyperbolic quadric Q^{m*} , $m \geq 3$, with parallel structure Jacobi field

and $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal unit normal vector field N . Accordingly, such an $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal case for parallel structure Jacobi operator never happens. So we give a proof of our main theorem with $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal unit normal N .

7. Parallel structure Jacobi operator with $\mathfrak{A}$ -isotropic normal vector field

In this section, we assume that the unit normal vector field N of a real hypersurface M in the complex hyperbolic quadric $Q^{m*} = SO_{2,m}^0/SO_2SO_m$ is $\mathfrak{A}$ -isotropic. Then the normal vector field N can be written as

$$N = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(Z_1 + JZ_2)$$

for $Z_1, Z_2 \in V(A)$, where $V(A)$ denotes the $+1$ -eigenspace of the complex conjugation $A \in \mathfrak{A}$. Here we note that Z_1 and Z_2 are orthonormal, i.e., we have $\|Z_1\| = \|Z_2\| = 1$ and $Z_1 \perp Z_2$. Then it follows that

$$AN = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(Z_1 - JZ_2), \quad AJN = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(JZ_1 + Z_2), \quad \text{and} \quad JN = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(JZ_1 - Z_2).$$

Then it gives that

$$g(\xi, A\xi) = g(JN, AJN) = 0, \quad g(\xi, AN) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad g(AN, N) = 0.$$

By virtue of these formulas for $\mathfrak{A}$ -isotropic unit normal vector field, the structure Jacobi operator is given by

$$\begin{aligned} R_\xi(X) &= R(X, \xi)\xi = -X + \eta(X)\xi + g(AX, \xi)A\xi \\ &\quad + g(JAX, \xi)JA\xi + g(S\xi, \xi)SX - g(SX, \xi)S\xi. \end{aligned} \quad (7.1)$$

On the other hand, we know that $JA\xi = -JAJN = AJ^2N = -AN$, and $g(JAX, \xi) = -g(AX, J\xi) = -g(AX, N)$. Now the structure Jacobi operator R_ξ can be rearranged as follows:

$$R_\xi(X) = -X + \eta(X)\xi + g(AX, \xi)A\xi + g(X, AN)AN + \alpha SX - \alpha^2\eta(X)\xi. \quad (7.2)$$

Differentiating (7.2), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
(\nabla_Y R_\xi)X &= \nabla_Y(R_\xi(X)) - R_\xi(\nabla_Y X) \\
&= (\nabla_Y \eta)(X)\xi + \eta(X)\nabla_Y \xi + g(X, \nabla_Y(A\xi))A\xi + g(X, A\xi)\nabla_Y(A\xi) \\
&\quad + g(X, \nabla_Y(AN))AN + g(X, AN)\nabla_Y(AN) + (Y\alpha)SX \\
&\quad + \alpha(\nabla_Y S)X - (Y\alpha^2)\eta(X)\xi - \alpha^2(\nabla_Y \eta)(X)\xi - \alpha^2\eta(X)\nabla_Y \xi. \quad (7.3)
\end{aligned}$$

Here let us use the equation of Gauss and Weingarten formula as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
\nabla_Y(A\xi) &= \bar{\nabla}_Y(A\xi) - \sigma(Y, A\xi) = (\bar{\nabla}_Y A)\xi + A\bar{\nabla}_Y \xi - \sigma(Y, A\xi) \\
&= q(Y)JA\xi + A\{\phi SY + \eta(SY)N\} - g(SY, A\xi)N,
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\nabla_Y(AN) &= \bar{\nabla}_Y(AN) - \sigma(Y, AN) = (\bar{\nabla}_Y A)N + A\bar{\nabla}_Y N - \sigma(Y, AN) \\
&= q(Y)JAN - ASY - g(SY, AN)N.
\end{aligned}$$

Substituting these formulas into (7.3) and using the assumption of parallel structure Jacobi operator, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &= (\nabla_Y R_\xi)X = g(\phi SY, X)\xi + \eta(X)\phi SY + \{q(Y)g(A\xi, X) + g(A\phi SY, X) \\
&\quad + g(SY, \xi)g(AN, X)\}A\xi + g(X, A\xi)\{q(Y)JA\xi + A\phi SY + g(SY, \xi)AN \\
&\quad - g(SY, A\xi)N\} + \{q(Y)g(X, AN) - g(X, ASY)\}AN \\
&\quad + g(X, AN)\{q(Y)JAN - ASY - g(SY, AN)N\} + (Y\alpha)SX \\
&\quad + \alpha(\nabla_Y S)X - (Y\alpha^2)\eta(X)\xi - \alpha^2g(\phi SY, X)\xi - \alpha^2\eta(X)\phi SY. \quad (7.4)
\end{aligned}$$

From this, taking the inner product of (7.4) with the Reeb vector field ξ , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &= g(\phi SY, X) + g(X, A\xi)g(A\phi SY, \xi) - g(X, AN)g(ASY, \xi) \\
&\quad + (Y\alpha)\alpha\eta(X) + \alpha g((\nabla_Y S)X, \xi) - (Y\alpha^2)\eta(X) - \alpha^2g(\phi SY, X). \quad (7.5)
\end{aligned}$$

Here by the assumption of M being Hopf, we can use the following:

$$(\nabla_Y S)\xi = \nabla_Y(S\xi) - S(\nabla_Y \xi) = (Y\alpha)\xi + \alpha\phi SY - S\phi SY.$$

Then it follows that

$$\alpha g((\nabla_Y S)X, \xi) = g(\alpha(Y\alpha)\xi + \alpha^2\phi SY - \alpha S\phi SY, X). \quad (7.6)$$

Taking the inner product of (7.4) with the unit normal N , it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= g(X, A\xi)g(A\phi SY, N) - g(X, A\xi)g(SY, A\xi) \\ &\quad - g(X, AN)g(ASY, N)g(X, AN)g(SY, AN). \end{aligned} \quad (7.7)$$

From this, putting $X = AN$ and using that N is $\mathfrak{A}$ -isotropic, we have $SAN = 0$. This also gives $S\phi A\xi = 0$.

On the other hand, $g(SY, A\xi)$ in (7.4) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} g(SY, A\xi) &= -g(SY, AJN) = g(SY, JAN) \\ &= g(SY, \phi AN + \eta(AN)N) = -g(A\phi SY, N). \end{aligned}$$

Substituting this term into (7.7) gives $S\phi AN = 0$. Summing up these formulas, we can write

$$SA\xi = 0, \quad SAN = 0, \quad S\phi A\xi = 0, \quad \text{and} \quad S\phi AN = 0. \quad (7.8)$$

Taking the inner product of (7.4) with the Reeb vector field ξ , and using (7.6), (7.8), we have

$$\phi SY = \alpha S\phi SY. \quad (7.9)$$

Now we consider the two cases that either $\alpha(p) = 0$ or $\alpha(p) \neq 0$. That is, we consider two open subsets in M given by $\mathcal{U} = \{p \in M \mid \alpha(p) \neq 0\}$ and $\mathcal{V} = \text{Int}(M - \mathcal{U})$, where “Int” denotes the interior of the given set.

For the first case on the open subset $\mathcal{V}$ with the Reeb function α vanishing, (7.9) gives $\phi SY = 0$, which implies $SY = \alpha\eta(Y)\xi = 0$ for any vector field Y , that is, M is totally geodesic. Then by putting $X = \xi$ into the equation of Codazzi in Section 3 for $\mathfrak{A}$ -isotropic unit normal vector field N and using M is totally geodesic, we have

$$0 = -g(\phi Y, Z) + g(Y, AN)g(A\xi, Z) + g(Y, A\xi)g(JA\xi, Z).$$

Then for any vector fields $Y, Z \in \mathcal{Q}$, where Y, Z are orthogonal to the vector fields $A\xi$ and AN , we have $g(\phi Y, Z) = 0$, which gives a contradiction. So such an open subset $\mathcal{V}$ cannot exist.

Then naturally, we may consider the case that $\bar{\mathcal{U}} = M$, where $\bar{\mathcal{U}}$ denotes the closure of the set $\mathcal{U}$. Then the Reeb function $\alpha \neq 0$ on $\mathcal{U}$. Now let us continue our discussion on the open subset $\mathcal{U}$.

On the distribution $\mathcal{Q}$, let us introduce a formula mentioned in Section 3 as follows:

$$2S\phi SY - \alpha(\phi S + S\phi)Y = -2\phi Y, \quad (7.10)$$

for any tangent vector field Y on M in Q^{m*} . So if $SY = \lambda Y$ in (7.10) and $(2\lambda - \alpha)_p \neq 0$, then $(2\lambda - \alpha)S\phi Y = (\alpha\lambda - 2)\phi Y$, which gives

$$S\phi Y = \frac{\alpha\lambda - 2}{2\lambda - \alpha}\phi Y. \quad (7.11)$$

Here if $(2\lambda - \alpha)_p = 0$, then $(\alpha\lambda - 2)_p = 0$, which implies $\alpha^2 - 4 = 0$. That is, $\alpha = \pm 2$. Then $\lambda = \pm 1$.

By (7.9) and (7.10), we know that

$$-\frac{2 + \alpha^2}{\alpha}\phi SY - \alpha S\phi Y = -2\phi Y.$$

From this, putting $SY = \lambda Y$ and using (7.11), we know that

$$S\phi Y = -\frac{2\lambda + \alpha^2\lambda - 2\alpha}{\alpha^2}\phi Y = \frac{\alpha\lambda - 2}{2\lambda - \alpha}\phi Y. \quad (7.12)$$

Then by a straightforward calculation, we get the following equation:

$$\lambda\{(\alpha^2 + 2)\lambda - 3\alpha\} = 0.$$

This means $\lambda = 0$ or $\lambda = \frac{3\alpha}{\alpha^2 + 2}$. When $\lambda = 0$, by (7.12), $S\phi Y = \frac{2}{\alpha}\phi Y$. Then $\frac{2}{\alpha} = \frac{3\alpha}{\alpha^2 + 2}$, which gives $\alpha^2 - 4 = 0$. In such a case, we may put $\alpha = 2$.

Now we assume that the other principal curvature is $\frac{3\alpha}{\alpha^2 + 2}$. Then we denote the principal curvature $\frac{3\alpha}{\alpha^2 + 2}$ by the function γ . Then the function γ becomes $\gamma = 1$ for the case $\alpha = 2$. Accordingly, the shape operator S can be expressed as

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \gamma & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \gamma & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \gamma & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \gamma \end{bmatrix}$$

or

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

In the above expressions, if the principal curvatures of real hypersurface in the complex hyperbolic quadric Q^{m*} with parallel structure Jacobi operator and $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal unit normal vector field satisfy $\alpha = 2, 0, \lambda = 1$, and $\mu = 1$ with the multiplicities 1, 2, $(m-2)$ and $(m-2)$, respectively, then by a theorem due to Suh [Suh18], M is locally congruent to a horosphere. However, if we put $\lambda = 1$ and $\alpha = 2$ in (7.9), and using the commutativity $S\phi = \phi S$ of the horosphere, we know that $\phi Y = 2\phi Y$, which gives a contradiction. So this case does not appear in the complex hyperbolic quadric Q^{m*} with parallel structure Jacobi operator.

Now let us consider the principal curvature γ such that $SY = \gamma Y$ in the formula (7.9). Then (7.9) gives that $\gamma\phi Y = \alpha\gamma S\phi Y$. From this, together with the expression for S , we have

$$S\phi Y = \gamma\phi Y = \frac{\gamma}{\alpha\gamma}\phi Y = \frac{1}{\alpha}\phi Y.$$

Then $1 = \alpha\gamma = \frac{3\alpha^2}{\alpha^2+2}$. This gives $\alpha = 1$ and $\gamma = 1$ in the above expression. This means that the shape operator S commutes with the structure tensor ϕ . Then by virtue of Theorem B in the Introduction, M is a tube over a totally geodesic $\mathbb{C}H^{2k}$ or a horosphere. Their principal curvatures are given by $2\coth 2r, 0$ and $\coth r$ and $\tanh r$ or otherwise 2, 0, 1 and 1 with respective multiplicities 1, 2, $(m-2)$ and $(m-2)$. So these type of tubes do not satisfy the above expression of the shape operator. Accordingly, we also conclude that any real hypersurfaces M in Q^{m*} with $\mathfrak{A}$ -isotropic unit normal vector field and non-vanishing Reeb function α do not admit a parallel structure Jacobi operator.

Finally, we consider a point p such that $\alpha(p) = 0$ but the point p is the limit of a sequence of points where $\alpha(p) \neq 0$. Such a sequence will have an infinite

subsequence which does not admit a parallel structure Jacobi operator. Then by the continuity, we have the same conclusion as above.

Remark 7.1. In [Suh15-2], we classified real hypersurfaces M in complex quadric Q^m with parallel Ricci tensor, according to whether the unit normal N is $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal or $\mathfrak{A}$ -isotropic. When N is $\mathfrak{A}$ -principal, we proved a non-existence property for Hopf hypersurfaces in Q^m . For a Hopf real hypersurface M in Q^m with $\mathfrak{A}$ -isotropic, we gave a complete classification that it has *three distinct constant* principal curvatures.

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