

Parallel Mean Curvature Surfaces in Four-Dimensional Homogeneous Spaces

José M. Manzano, Francisco Torralbo, Joeri Van der Veken

José M. Manzano: King's College London, Department of Mathematics, Strand WC2R 2LS London, UK, e-mail:manzanoprego@gmail.com,
 Francisco Torralbo: Centro Universitario de la Defensa. Academia General del Aire. San Javier, Spain, e-mail:francisco.torralbo@tud.upct.es,
 Joeri Van der Veken: KU Leuven, Department of Mathematics, Celestijnenlaan 200B – Box 2400, 3001 Leuven, Belgium, e-mail:joeri.vanderveken@kuleuven.be

Abstract. We survey different classification results for surfaces with parallel mean curvature immersed into some Riemannian homogeneous four-manifolds, including real and complex space forms and product spaces. We provide a common framework for this problem, with special attention to the existence of holomorphic quadratic differentials on such surfaces. The case of spheres with parallel mean curvature is also explained in detail, as well as the state-of-the-art advances in the general problem.

Keywords. parallel mean curvature · constant mean curvature · holomorphic quadratic differentials · Thurston geometry.

MSC 2010 Classification. Primary: 53C42; Secondary: 53C30.

1 INTRODUCTION

Surface Theory in three-dimensional manifolds is a classical topic in Differential Geometry. Although the most extensive investigation has been carried out in ambient three-manifolds with constant curvature, the so-called *space forms*, there has been a growing interest in considering the broader family of homogeneous three-manifolds. Among the different geometrically distinguished families of surfaces, we will focus on those which have constant mean curvature (CMC in the sequel). When the codimension is bigger than one, a natural generalization of CMC surfaces are those whose mean curvature vector is not constant but parallel in the normal bundle. These surfaces are called parallel mean curvature surfaces (PMC from now on, see Definition 2.1), and enjoy some of the properties of CMC surfaces in codimension one.

The aim of this work is to gather some results on the classification of PMC surfaces when the codimension is two and the ambient space is homogeneous,

sketching a parallelism with CMC surfaces in homogeneous three-manifolds. The connection between these two theories principally comes from the fact that CMC surfaces in totally umbilical CMC hypersurfaces of a four-manifold become PMC surfaces (cf. Proposition 3.1). When the four-manifold is homogeneous typically such a hypersurface is also homogeneous. Nonetheless, there could be PMC surfaces not factoring through a hypersurface in this sense, as we will discuss below. The interested reader can refer to [DHM09] and [MP12] for an introduction to CMC surfaces in homogeneous three-manifolds. Another approach that covers both CMC and PMC surfaces as critical points of extended area functionals can be found in [Sal10].

In the seventies, Ferus [Fer71] proved that an immersed PMC sphere in a space form is a round sphere (cf. Theorem 4.3), and afterwards Chen [Che73] and Yau [Yau74] classified PMC surfaces in space forms, showing that they are CMC surfaces in three-dimensional totally umbilical hypersurfaces (cf. Theorem 5.1). It is also important to mention the contribution of Hoffman [Hof73], who classified PMC surfaces of \mathbb{R}^4 and \mathbb{S}^4 in terms of analytical functions assuming their Gauss curvature does not change sign.

Almost thirty years later, Kenmotsu and Zhou [KZ00] undertook the classification of PMC surfaces in the complex space forms \mathbb{CP}^2 and \mathbb{CH}^2 , based on a result of Ogata [Oga95]. However, soon thereafter Hirakawa [Hir06] pointed out a mistake in Ogata's equation, but gave a classification of the PMC spheres in \mathbb{CP}^2 and \mathbb{CH}^2 . The mistake was corrected in [KO15] but the classification was still incomplete. Finally, Kenmotsu has recently published a correction [Ken16] that closes the classification problem. The complete classification then follows from both [Hir06] and [Ken16].

The classification of PMC surfaces in four-dimensional manifolds has also been treated in $\mathbb{M}^3(c) \times \mathbb{R}$, where $\mathbb{M}^n(c)$ denotes the n -dimensional space form of constant sectional curvature c . On the one hand, de Lira and Vitório [dLV10] classified the PMC spheres (cf. Theorem 4.12). On the other hand, Alencar, do Carmo and Tribuzy [ACT10] proved reduction of codimension for PMC surfaces in $\mathbb{M}^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$ (cf. Theorem 5.3) also classifying PMC spheres (cf. Theorem 4.13). Mendonça and Tojeiro [MT14] improved Alencar, do Carmo and Tribuzy's result under some additional conditions (see Section 5.1).

A few years ago, the second author and Urbano [TU12] classified the PMC spheres in the product four-manifolds $\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2$ and $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{H}^2$, as well as a large family of PMC surfaces that satisfy an extra condition on the extrinsic normal curvature (cf. Theorem 5.8). Fetcu and Rosenberg also tackled the problem in other ambient manifolds obtaining several partial results, namely, in $\mathbb{S}^3 \times \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathbb{H}^3 \times \mathbb{R}$ [FR12], in $\mathbb{M}^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$ [FR13], in $\mathbb{CP}^n \times \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathbb{CH}^n \times \mathbb{R}$ [FR14] and also in Sasakian space forms [FR15], including the Heisenberg space of any odd dimension.

An interesting family where to study the classification problem for PMC surfaces is that of the four-dimensional Thurston geometries, i.e., homogeneous four-manifolds whose isometry group acts transitively and effectively on them, and the stabilizer subgroup at each point is compact. Usually the isometry group is required to be maximal in the sense that it cannot be enlarged to

another subgroup. Under these assumptions, there are 19 types of Thurston geometries in dimension 4, listed in Table 1 below. We will emphasize the product geometries, which might be the first spaces where PMC surface should be understood:

- The product spaces $\mathbb{M}^3(c) \times \mathbb{R}$ (see Sections 4.4 and 5.2). The classification of the PMC spheres was done by de Lira and Vitório [dLV10], but the general classification remains open.
- The product spaces $\mathbb{M}^2(c_1) \times \mathbb{M}^2(c_2)$. The classification of spheres is known when $c_1 = c_2$ (see Sections 4.3 and 5.4), but the general case remains still open, although there are some partial results (see Section 4.5).
- The product spaces $\text{Nil}_3 \times \mathbb{R}$, $\tilde{\text{Sl}}_2(\mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ and $\text{Sol}^3 \times \mathbb{R}$ (the latter is included in the family $\text{Sol}_{m,n}^4$ in Table 1).

Dropping the condition on the maximality of the isometry group, a simply connected homogeneous four-dimensional product manifold is either of the form $\mathbb{M}^2(c_1) \times \mathbb{M}^2(c_2)$ or $G \times \mathbb{R}$, where G is a Lie group endowed with a left-invariant metric (see [MP12]). In the latter family, it is worth highlighting the family $\mathbb{E}(\kappa, \tau) \times \mathbb{R}$ where $\mathbb{E}(\kappa, \tau)$, $\kappa - 4\tau^2 \neq 0$, denotes the two-parameter family of simply connected three-manifolds with isometry group of dimension four (see [VdV08], [DHM09] and the references therein).

The existence of holomorphic quadratic differentials for PMC surfaces has been central in their classification. Note that CMC surfaces in $\mathbb{E}(\kappa, \tau)$ -spaces admit a holomorphic quadratic differential called the Abresch-Rosenberg differential [AR05]. This fact plays a key role in the definition of holomorphic quadratic differentials for PMC surfaces in $\mathbb{H}^3 \times \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathbb{S}^3 \times \mathbb{R}$ (see Section 5.2).

GEOMETRY	ISOTROPY	dim(Iso)	KÄHLER
$\mathbb{S}^4, \mathbb{R}^4, \mathbb{H}^4$	SO_4	10	No, except \mathbb{R}^4
$\mathbb{CP}^2, \mathbb{CH}^2$	U_2	9	Yes
$\mathbb{S}^3 \times \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{H}^3 \times \mathbb{R}$	SO_3	7	No
$\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2, \mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{H}^2, \mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{H}^2, \mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2$	$\text{SO}_2 \times \text{SO}_2$	6	Yes
$\tilde{\text{Sl}}_2(\mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}, \text{Nil}_3 \times \mathbb{R}, \text{Sol}_0^4$	SO_2	5	No
\mathbb{F}^4	$(\mathbb{S}^1)_{1,2}$	5	Yes
$\text{Nil}_4, \text{Sol}_{m,n}^4, \text{Sol}_1^4$	$\{1\}$	4	No

Table 1: List of Thurston four-dimensional geometries, their isotropy group (cf. [Wal86, §1] and [Mai98]), the dimension of their isometry group and whether they admit a Kähler structure compatible with the geometric structure (cf. [Wal86, Theorem 1.1]). The spaces $\tilde{\text{Sl}}_2(\mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$, $\text{Nil}_3 \times \mathbb{R}$, Sol_0^4 , and Sol_1^4 are not Kähler but do admit complex structures. Here, $(\mathbb{S}^1)_{m,n}$ denotes the image of the unit circle $\mathbb{S}^1 \subset \mathbb{C}$ in U_2 by $z \mapsto (z^m, z^n)$.

It is worth mentioning that PMC surfaces have been also studied in pseudo-Riemannian manifolds. A classification was achieved for non-degenerate PMC

surfaces in the four-dimensional Lorentzian space forms [CV09]. It turns out that, as in the Riemannian case, all PMC surfaces lie in three-dimensional submanifolds. This classification was afterwards extended to any codimension and any signature of the metric (see [Che09] for the spacelike case and [Che10, FH10] for the timelike case). In the sequel we will restrict ourselves to the Riemannian case.

2

DEFINITIONS AND FIRST PROPERTIES

Let M be an n -dimensional orientable Riemannian manifold with metric $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ and Levi-Civita connection $\bar{\nabla}$, and let $\phi : \Sigma \rightarrow M$ be an isometric immersion of an orientable Riemannian surface Σ . The tangent space $T_p \Sigma$ will be identified with $d\phi(T_p \Sigma) \subset T_{\phi(p)} M$ in the sequel, so the metric on Σ will also be denoted by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ since the immersion is isometric. Therefore $T_{\phi(p)} M$ admits an orthogonal decomposition $T_{\phi(p)} M = T_p \Sigma \oplus T_p^\perp \Sigma$, where $T^\perp \Sigma$ is the so-called *normal bundle* of the immersion. This leads to considering the space $\mathfrak{X}(\Sigma)$ of (tangent) vector fields, i.e., smooth sections of $T\Sigma$, and the space $\mathfrak{X}^\perp(\Sigma)$ of normal vector fields, i.e., smooth sections of $T^\perp \Sigma$. We will denote by $u^\top \in T_p \Sigma$ and $u^\perp \in T_p^\perp \Sigma$ the components of a vector $u \in T_{\phi(p)} M$ with respect to this decomposition.

Given a normal vector field $\eta \in \mathfrak{X}^\perp(\Sigma)$, we can define the shape operator associated with η as the self-adjoint endomorphism $A_\eta : \mathfrak{X}(\Sigma) \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}(\Sigma)$ given by $A_\eta(X) = -(\bar{\nabla}_X \eta)^\top$. Then the second fundamental form $\sigma : \mathfrak{X}(\Sigma) \times \mathfrak{X}(\Sigma) \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}^\perp(\Sigma)$ satisfies $\langle \sigma(X, Y), \eta \rangle = \langle A_\eta(X), Y \rangle$ for all $X, Y \in \mathfrak{X}(\Sigma)$ and $\eta \in \mathfrak{X}^\perp(\Sigma)$. The mean curvature vector H of the immersion at $p \in \Sigma$ is defined as $H(p) = \frac{1}{2}(\sigma(e_1, e_1) + \sigma(e_2, e_2))$, where $\{e_1, e_2\}$ is an orthonormal basis of $T_p \Sigma$.

The normal bundle $T^\perp \Sigma$ can also be endowed with a connection $\nabla^\perp : \mathfrak{X}(\Sigma) \times \mathfrak{X}^\perp(\Sigma) \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}^\perp(\Sigma)$ defined as $\nabla_X^\perp \eta = (\bar{\nabla}_X \eta)^\perp$ for all $X \in \mathfrak{X}(\Sigma)$ and $\eta \in \mathfrak{X}^\perp(\Sigma)$. This connection is called the *normal connection*, and gives rise to a *curvature tensor* $R^\perp : \mathfrak{X}(\Sigma) \times \mathfrak{X}(\Sigma) \times \mathfrak{X}^\perp(\Sigma) \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}^\perp(\Sigma)$, given by

$$R^\perp(X, Y)\eta = \nabla_X^\perp \nabla_Y^\perp \eta - \nabla_Y^\perp \nabla_X^\perp \eta - \nabla_{[X, Y]}^\perp \eta, \quad X, Y \in \mathfrak{X}(\Sigma), \eta \in \mathfrak{X}^\perp(\Sigma). \quad (2.1)$$

Definition 2.1 (Parallel mean curvature immersion). An isometric immersion $\phi : \Sigma \rightarrow M$ is said to have parallel mean curvature (PMC for short) if its mean curvature vector $H \in \mathfrak{X}^\perp(\Sigma)$ is parallel in the normal bundle, i.e., $\nabla^\perp H = 0$, but not identically zero.

Remark 2.2. The minimal case $H = 0$ has been excluded from Definition 2.1 due to several reasons that will become clear after Lemma 2.4. Essentially, it is not possible to define a natural orthonormal frame in the normal bundle if $H = 0$, which is crucial for some of the arguments below.

Although several results in higher codimension will be mentioned hereinafter, let us assume now that the codimension is 2, where PMC surfaces enjoy additional properties. In the first place, we will furnish the normal bundle with a natural orientation provided that both M and Σ are oriented, and define a notion of curvature in the normal bundle.

Definition 2.3. A basis $\{\eta, \nu\}$ in $T_p^\perp \Sigma$ is said to be *positively oriented* if and only if $\{e_1, e_2, \eta, \nu\}$ is positively oriented in $T_{\phi(p)} M$ whenever $\{e_1, e_2\}$ is a positively oriented basis of $T_p \Sigma$.

The *normal curvature* of ϕ is the smooth function $K^\perp \in C^\infty(\Sigma)$ defined by

$$K^\perp(p) = \langle R^\perp(e_1, e_2)e_3, e_4 \rangle, \quad (2.2)$$

where $\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4\}$ is an orthonormal basis of $T_p M$ such that $\{e_1, e_2\}$ and $\{e_3, e_4\}$ are positively oriented bases in $T_p \Sigma$ and $T_p^\perp \Sigma$, respectively.

Lemma 2.4. *Let $\phi : \Sigma \rightarrow M$ be a PMC immersion. Then the mean curvature vector H has constant length (in particular, H never vanishes). If additionally the codimension is 2, then:*

- (i) *There exists a unique parallel normal field $\tilde{H} \in \mathfrak{X}^\perp(\Sigma)$ such that the global frame $\{\tilde{H}/|H|, H/|H|\}$ is positively oriented and orthonormal in $T^\perp \Sigma$.*
- (ii) *K^\perp is identically zero, i.e., the normal bundle is flat.*
- (iii) *The Ricci equation for the Riemann curvature tensor \bar{R} of M reads*

$$\langle \bar{R}(X, Y)H, \eta \rangle = \langle [A_\eta, A_H]X, Y \rangle, \quad X, Y \in \mathfrak{X}(\Sigma), \eta \in \mathfrak{X}^\perp(\Sigma). \quad (2.3)$$

Remark 2.5. Flatness of the normal bundle of a PMC surface is a typical property in codimension 2. If the codimension is bigger than 2, it is possible to define likewise the normal sectional curvature of the normal bundle, but it does not necessarily vanish for PMC surfaces.

Proof. Since H is parallel in the normal bundle we have

$$X(|H|^2) = 2\langle \bar{\nabla}_X H, H \rangle = 2\langle \nabla_X^\perp H, H \rangle = 0,$$

for all $X \in \mathfrak{X}(\Sigma)$, so $|H|$ is constant on Σ . As for (i), the normal bundle is orientable in the sense of Definition 2.3, so we can define a rotation R_p of angle $\pi/2$ in $T_p^\perp \Sigma$ such that $\{\eta, R_p \eta\}$ is positively oriented for all $\eta \in T_p^\perp \Sigma$. This rotation leaves the normal bundle of Σ invariant, and should not be confused with a possible complex structure on M .

Hence $\tilde{H} = -RH$ is such that $\{\tilde{H}/|H|, H/|H|\}$ is a positively oriented global orthonormal frame of the normal bundle. Moreover, \tilde{H} is also parallel since it has constant length and is orthogonal to the parallel vector field H . Given a positively oriented orthonormal frame $\{e_1, e_2\}$ in $T\Sigma$, we can consider $e_3 = \tilde{H}/|H|$ and $e_4 = H/|H|$, so Equation (2.1) and the fact that \tilde{H} is parallel yield

$$\begin{aligned} |H|R^\perp(e_1, e_2)e_3 &= \nabla_{e_1}^\perp \nabla_{e_2}^\perp \tilde{H} - \nabla_{e_2}^\perp \nabla_{e_1}^\perp \tilde{H} - \nabla_{[e_1, e_2]}^\perp \tilde{H} = 0, \\ |H|R^\perp(e_1, e_2)e_4 &= \nabla_{e_1}^\perp \nabla_{e_2}^\perp H - \nabla_{e_2}^\perp \nabla_{e_1}^\perp H - \nabla_{[e_1, e_2]}^\perp H = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

From (2.2) and the first equation in (2.4), we get that $K^\perp \equiv 0$, so (ii) is proved. Finally, given $X, Y \in \mathfrak{X}(\Sigma)$ and $\xi, \eta \in \mathfrak{X}^\perp(\Sigma)$, the Ricci equation reads $\bar{R}(X, Y, \xi, \eta) = R^\perp(X, Y, \xi, \eta) - \langle [A_\xi, A_\eta]X, Y \rangle$, so (iii) is a consequence of taking $\xi = H$ in the Ricci equation and of the second identity in (2.4). \square

Parallel mean curvature surfaces are often considered the natural generalization to higher codimension of CMC surfaces in three-manifolds, so a leading idea in the study of PMC surfaces in four-manifolds is to reduce the codimension and rely on results for CMC surfaces. Our first approach to this idea will consist in finding natural assumptions on a hypersurface N of a four-manifold M guaranteeing that any CMC surface immersed in N has parallel mean curvature vector in M . This is evident if N is totally geodesic, but this condition can be relaxed as the following result ensures.

Proposition 3.1. *Let N be a totally umbilical CMC hypersurface of a four-manifold M . Then every CMC surface immersed in N is either PMC or minimal in M .*

Proof. Let $\phi : \Sigma \rightarrow N$ be a CMC immersion with second fundamental form $\tilde{\sigma}$ and mean curvature vector \tilde{H} . The immersion ϕ can also be regarded as an immersion into M , so let us denote by σ and H the second fundamental form and the mean curvature vector of the immersion $\phi : \Sigma \rightarrow M$, respectively. We will also define $\hat{\sigma}$ and \hat{H} as the second fundamental form and the mean curvature vector of N as a hypersurface of M , respectively.

Since $\sigma = \tilde{\sigma} + \hat{\sigma}$, taking the trace on Σ we get that $2H = 2\tilde{H} + 3\hat{H} - \hat{\sigma}(\eta, \eta)$, where η is a unit normal vector field to $\phi(\Sigma)$ tangent to N . Taking into account that N is totally umbilical, i.e., $\hat{\sigma}(x, y) = \langle x, y \rangle \hat{H}$ for all $x, y \in TN$, we finally get that $H = \tilde{H} + \hat{H}$. Taking the derivative of this last equation with respect to a tangent vector field $V \in \mathfrak{X}(\Sigma)$ gives

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_V^\perp H &= (\bar{\nabla}_V(\tilde{H} + \hat{H}))^\perp = (\bar{\nabla}_V \tilde{H})^\perp + (\bar{\nabla}_V \hat{H})^\perp \\ &= (\nabla_V^N \tilde{H} + \hat{\sigma}(V, \tilde{H}))^\perp + (\bar{\nabla}_V \hat{H})^\perp \\ &= (\nabla_V^N \tilde{H})^\perp + (\langle V, \tilde{H} \rangle \tilde{H})^\perp + (\bar{\nabla}_V \hat{H})^\perp = (\bar{\nabla}_V \hat{H})^\perp, \end{aligned}$$

where ∇^N is the Levi-Civita connection of N and we have taken into account that $(\nabla_V^N \tilde{H})^\perp = 0$ since \tilde{H} has constant length. We distinguish two cases:

- If $\hat{H} = 0$ (N is a totally geodesic hypersurface of M), then $\nabla_V^\perp H = (\bar{\nabla}_V \hat{H})^\perp = 0$ and H is parallel, so we are done.
- Assume now that $\hat{H} \neq 0$. Observe that $\langle \bar{\nabla}_V \hat{H}, \hat{H} \rangle = 0$ since \hat{H} has constant length, so $(\bar{\nabla}_V \hat{H})^\perp$ is proportional to a unit vector field η , normal to Σ , but tangent to N . Hence

$$\begin{aligned} (\bar{\nabla}_V \hat{H})^\perp &= \langle \bar{\nabla}_V \hat{H}, \eta \rangle \eta = -\langle \hat{H}, \bar{\nabla}_V \eta \rangle \eta = -\langle \hat{H}, \hat{\sigma}(V, \eta) \rangle \eta \\ &= -\langle \hat{H}, \langle V, \eta \rangle \hat{H} \rangle \eta = 0, \end{aligned}$$

where we used again that N is a totally umbilical hypersurface in M . \square

Remark 3.2. Under the assumptions of Proposition 3.1, the mean curvature vector H of Σ in M is just the sum of the mean curvature vector \tilde{H} of Σ in N and the mean curvature vector \hat{H} of N in M , i.e., we have the orthogonal decomposition $H = \tilde{H} + \hat{H}$. Hence Σ is PMC if and only if $\nabla^\perp H = 0$ and Σ is not minimal in N or N is not totally geodesic in M .

Let us analyse how Proposition 3.1 can be applied in different four-manifolds where totally umbilical surfaces are classified in order to construct PMC surfaces.

1. In the space forms \mathbb{R}^4 , \mathbb{S}^4 and \mathbb{H}^4 , totally umbilical hypersurfaces have constant sectional curvature and constant mean curvature. Hence, the PMC surfaces provided by Proposition 3.1 are CMC surfaces in the three-dimensional space forms \mathbb{R}^3 , \mathbb{S}^3 or \mathbb{H}^3 embedded totally umbilically in the four-dimensional space form.
2. There are no totally umbilical hypersurfaces in the complex space forms \mathbb{CP}^2 and \mathbb{CH}^2 [TT63]. This is one of the difficulties when trying to produce examples of PMC immersions. In fact, there are no PMC spheres in \mathbb{CP}^2 or in \mathbb{CH}^2 (cf. Theorem 4.6).
3. In $\mathbb{S}^3 \times \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathbb{H}^3 \times \mathbb{R}$ there are plenty of totally umbilical hypersurfaces since both spaces are locally conformally flat, but only the totally geodesic ones have constant mean curvature [MT14]. Since totally geodesic submanifolds in a product are the product of totally geodesic submanifolds, we conclude that such totally geodesic hypersurfaces are locally congruent to \mathbb{S}^3 , \mathbb{H}^3 , $\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$, or $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$.
4. In a Riemannian product $\mathbb{M}^2(c_1) \times \mathbb{M}^2(c_2)$ of two surfaces of constant Gaussian curvatures c_1 and c_2 , with $(c_1, c_2) \neq (0, 0)$, the only totally umbilical hypersurfaces with constant mean curvature are totally geodesic. Hence, they are open subsets of products of one surface and a geodesic in the other surface. This was proven for $\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2$ and $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{H}^2$, where both factors have the same curvature, in [TU12], but the proof can easily be extended to the other cases.
5. Consider $\mathbb{E}(\kappa, \tau) \times \mathbb{R}$, the Riemannian product of a homogeneous three-space with the Euclidean line. If $\kappa - 4\tau^2 = 0$, the first factor has constant sectional curvature and the classification of totally umbilical hypersurfaces with constant mean curvature has been treated in item 3. If $\tau = 0$ (and $\kappa \neq 0$), the first factor is either $\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ or $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$, so the space under consideration is either $\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2$ or $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2$, which have been treated in item 4. In all other cases, it was proven in [ST09, VdV08] that there are no totally umbilical surfaces in $\mathbb{E}(\kappa, \tau)$, so the only totally umbilical hypersurfaces of $\mathbb{E}(\kappa, \tau) \times \mathbb{R}$ are open parts of the slices $\mathbb{E}(\kappa, \tau) \times \{t_0\}$. A more general result in $G \times \mathbb{R}$, where G is a simply connected three-dimensional Lie group endowed with a left-invariant metric, follows from the classification of totally umbilical surfaces in G (see [MS15]).

As in the theory of CMC surfaces in homogeneous Riemannian three-manifolds, the existence of quadratic differentials that are holomorphic for PMC immersions comes in handy in some ambient four-manifolds. For instance, in symmetric four-manifolds such as

- the space forms \mathbb{R}^4 , \mathbb{S}^4 and \mathbb{H}^4 ,
- the complex hyperbolic and projective spaces \mathbb{CP}^2 and \mathbb{CH}^2 ,
- the Riemannian products $\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2$ and $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{H}^2$,

it is possible to define two holomorphic quadratic differentials for PMC surfaces. It is also hitherto possible to define one holomorphic quadratic differential in a few other cases, such as in $\mathbb{M}^3(c) \times \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathbb{M}^2(c_1) \times \mathbb{M}^2(c_2)$ (de Lira and Vitório [dLV10] and Kowalczyk [Kow11]), or in Sasakian space forms (Rosenberg and Fetcu [FR15]). This is instrumental, for instance, in the classification of PMC spheres in the aforementioned spaces, for the fact that a non-trivial holomorphic differential vanishes often gives precious information.

Throughout this section, we will consider a PMC immersion $\phi : \Sigma \rightarrow M$ of an oriented surface Σ into a four-manifold M with second fundamental form σ . As in the previous section, ∇ and $\bar{\nabla}$ will denote the Levi-Civita connections in Σ and M , respectively, and \bar{R} will stand for the Riemann curvature tensor of M . Also, $z = x + iy$ will be a conformal parameter on Σ with conformal factor e^{2u} , giving rise to the usual basic vectors $\partial_z = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_x - i\partial_y)$ and $\partial_{\bar{z}} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_x + i\partial_y)$.

Lemma 4.1. *Under the previous assumptions, the following formulae hold:*

- (i) $\langle \partial_z, \partial_{\bar{z}} \rangle = \frac{1}{2}e^{2u}$ and $\langle \partial_z, \partial_z \rangle = 0$.
- (ii) $\nabla_{\partial_z} \partial_{\bar{z}} = \nabla_{\partial_{\bar{z}}} \partial_z = 0$ and $\nabla_{\partial_z} \partial_z = 2u_z \partial_z$.
- (iii) $2\sigma(\partial_{\bar{z}}, \partial_z) = e^{2u}H$.
- (iv) $\langle \sigma(\partial_z, \partial_z), \eta \rangle_{\bar{z}} = \langle \bar{R}(\partial_{\bar{z}}, \partial_z) \partial_z, \eta \rangle$ for any parallel normal section η .

Proof. (i) is a consequence of z being a conformal parameter, (ii) is a direct computation using Koszul's formula and (iii) is straightforward from the definition of ∂_z and $\partial_{\bar{z}}$. We prove (iv):

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle \sigma(\partial_z, \partial_z), \eta \rangle_{\bar{z}} &= \langle \nabla_{\partial_{\bar{z}}}^\perp \sigma(\partial_z, \partial_z), \eta \rangle + \langle \sigma(\partial_z, \partial_z), \nabla_{\partial_{\bar{z}}}^\perp \eta \rangle \\
 &= \langle (\bar{\nabla}_{\partial_{\bar{z}}} \sigma)(\partial_z, \partial_z) + 2\sigma(\nabla_{\partial_{\bar{z}}} \partial_z, \partial_z), \eta \rangle \\
 &= \langle (\bar{\nabla}_{\partial_{\bar{z}}} \sigma)(\partial_{\bar{z}}, \partial_z) + \bar{R}(\partial_{\bar{z}}, \partial_z) \partial_z, \eta \rangle \\
 &= \langle \nabla_{\partial_z}^\perp \sigma(\partial_{\bar{z}}, \partial_z) - \sigma(\nabla_{\partial_z} \partial_{\bar{z}}, \partial_z) - \sigma(\partial_{\bar{z}}, \nabla_{\partial_z} \partial_z) + \bar{R}(\partial_{\bar{z}}, \partial_z) \partial_z, \eta \rangle \\
 &= \langle \nabla_{\partial_z}^\perp (\frac{1}{2}e^{2u}H) - u_z e^{2u}H + \bar{R}(\partial_{\bar{z}}, \partial_z) \partial_z, \eta \rangle = \langle \bar{R}(\partial_{\bar{z}}, \partial_z) \partial_z, \eta \rangle,
 \end{aligned}$$

where we have taken into account (ii), (iii), the fact that η is parallel, the definition of the covariant derivative of σ and the Codazzi equation $(\bar{\nabla}_X \sigma)(Y, Z) - (\bar{\nabla}_Y \sigma)(X, Z) = (\bar{R}(X, Y)Z)^\perp$. \square

From now on $z = x + iy$ will denote a conformal parameter on Σ compatible with the orientation and \tilde{H} is given in Lemma 2.4.

4.1 Space forms

Let $M = \mathbb{M}^4(c)$ be the space form of constant sectional curvature $c \in \mathbb{R}$, and define in conformal coordinates the quadratic differentials

$$\begin{aligned}\Theta(z) &= \langle \sigma(\partial_z, \partial_z), H \rangle dz \otimes dz, \\ \tilde{\Theta}(z) &= \langle \sigma(\partial_z, \partial_z), \tilde{H} \rangle dz \otimes dz.\end{aligned}\tag{4.1}$$

Equation (4.1) defines globally Θ and $\tilde{\Theta}$, i.e., their expressions do not depend upon the choice of the conformal parameter.

Proposition 4.2. *Let $\phi : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{M}^4(c)$ be a parallel mean curvature immersion of an oriented surface Σ . Then Θ and $\tilde{\Theta}$ defined by (4.1) are holomorphic quadratic differentials.*

Proof. Taking into account that $\langle \bar{R}(\partial_{\bar{z}}, \partial_z) \partial_z, \eta \rangle$ is zero for any normal vector field η in a space form, the statement follows from Lemma 4.1. \square

Theorem 4.3 (Ferus [Fer71], see also [Hof73, Theorem 2.2]). *Let $\phi : S \rightarrow \mathbb{M}^4(c)$ be a PMC immersion of a sphere S in a space form. Then $\phi(S)$ is contained in a totally umbilical hypersurface of $\mathbb{M}^4(c)$ as a minimal surface.*

Proof. For illustration purposes, we will prove the case $c = 0$, that is, $\mathbb{M}^4(0) = \mathbb{R}^4$. Since S is a sphere and ϕ is a PMC immersion, both Θ and $\tilde{\Theta}$ defined in (4.1) vanish. Since $\Theta = 0$, we obtain that $A_H = |H|^2 \text{Id}$ (i.e., ϕ is *pseudo-umbilical*).

Arguing as in the classical proof that complete and connected totally umbilical surfaces in \mathbb{R}^3 are spheres or planes, we consider the function $f : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$ given by $f(p) = H_p + |H_p|^2 \phi(p)$. For any tangent vector field $V \in \mathfrak{X}(S)$ we get

$$V(f) = V(H + |H|^2 \phi) = \bar{\nabla}_V H + |H|^2 V = -A_H V + \nabla_V^\perp H + |H|^2 V = 0,$$

by using the pseudo-umbilicity, and identifying $T_p S$ with its image by $d\phi$ in $T_{\phi(p)} \mathbb{M}^4(c)$. Hence f is constant $a \in \mathbb{R}^4$, so the immersion satisfies

$$\left| \phi - \frac{a}{|H|^2} \right|^2 = \frac{1}{|H|^2}.$$

This means that $\phi(S)$ is contained in a sphere $\mathbb{S}^3 \subset \mathbb{R}^4$ of radius $1/|H|$, which is totally umbilical in \mathbb{R}^4 with mean curvature $|\hat{H}| = |H|$. Thus the mean curvature $\tilde{H} = H - \hat{H}$ of S as a surface of \mathbb{S}^3 is zero (observe that H and \hat{H} have the same length, and \tilde{H} and \hat{H} are orthogonal, see Remark 3.2). \square

Remark 4.4. In the proof of Theorem 4.3 we have only used one of the holomorphic differentials associated to the PMC immersion to get the result. Nevertheless, both holomorphic differentials will be needed to get a complete classification of PMC immersions in space forms (cf. Theorem 5.1) as well as to classify PMC spheres in $\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2$ and $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{H}^2$ (cf. Theorem 4.9).

Besides, [ACT10] showed that the spheres are not the only PMC surfaces in space forms for which the quadratic differential Θ vanishes identically: there is also a complete non-flat example in \mathbb{H}^n with non-negative Gaussian curvature (cf. Remark 4.10).

4.2 Complex hyperbolic and projective spaces

Let us consider $M = \mathbb{CM}^2(c)$, i.e., the complex projective or hyperbolic space of constant holomorphic curvature c , also including $\mathbb{C}^2 = \mathbb{CM}^2(0)$. The situation in the complex space forms is quite similar to that of real space forms, due to the fact that Fetcu [Fet12] defined a couple of holomorphic quadratic differentials associated with PMC immersions in $\mathbb{CM}^2(c)$.

The Riemann tensor of these spaces reads

$$\bar{R}(X, Y)Z = \frac{c}{4} \left\{ \langle Y, Z \rangle X - \langle X, Z \rangle Y + \langle JY, Z \rangle JX - \langle JX, Z \rangle JY - 2\langle X, JY \rangle JZ \right\}, \quad (4.2)$$

where $J : \mathfrak{X}(M) \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}(M)$ is the complex structure, which satisfies:

1. $J^2 = -\text{Id}$.
2. J is an isometry, i.e., $\langle JX, JY \rangle = \langle X, Y \rangle$.
3. J is parallel, i.e., $\bar{\nabla}_X JY = J\bar{\nabla}_X Y$, being $\bar{\nabla}$ the Levi-Civita connection of $\mathbb{CM}^2(c)$.

Proposition 4.5 ([Fet12, Proposition 2.3 and Section 3.1]). *Let $\phi : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{CM}^2(c)$ be a PMC immersion of an oriented surface Σ , and let $z = x + iy$ be a conformal parameter on Σ . Then*

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta(z) &= (8|H|^2 \langle \sigma(\partial_z, \partial_z), H \rangle + 3c \langle J\phi_z, H \rangle^2) dz \otimes dz, \\ \tilde{\Theta}(z) &= (8i|H|^2 \langle \sigma(\partial_z, \partial_z), \tilde{H} \rangle + 3c \langle J\phi_z, \tilde{H} \rangle^2) dz \otimes dz, \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

define two quadratic holomorphic differentials on Σ .

On the one hand, if $c = 0$, then these differentials reduce to the corresponding differentials in $\mathbb{C}^n \equiv \mathbb{R}^{2n}$. On the other hand, the appearance of the new extra term $\langle J\phi_z, H \rangle$ can be motivated by the fact that the Codazzi equation in $\mathbb{CM}^2(c)$ is not as simple as in the case of $\mathbb{M}^4(c)$.

Proof. The holomorphicity follows easily from Lemma 4.1, from the expression of the Riemann tensor (4.2) and from the following equalities:

$$\langle JH, \tilde{H} \rangle = 2i|H|^2 e^{-2u} \langle J\phi_z, \phi_{\bar{z}} \rangle, \quad (J\phi_z)^\top = 2e^{-2u} \phi_z.$$

Let us justify the first one, by showing that if $\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4\}$ is an oriented orthonormal basis, then $\langle Je_1, e_2 \rangle = \langle Je_3, e_4 \rangle$. Let $C = \langle Je_1, e_2 \rangle$, which satisfies $C^2 \leq 1$ by Cauchy-Schwarz inequality. If $C^2 = 1$, then $Je_1 = \pm e_2$, so $Je_3 = \pm e_4$ and we are done. If $C^2 < 1$, let us define $\tilde{e}_3 = (1 - C^2)^{-1/2}(Ce_1 + Je_2)$ and $\tilde{e}_4 = (1 - C^2)^{-1/2}(Je_1 - Ce_2)$. Then $\{\tilde{e}_3, \tilde{e}_4\}$ is an oriented orthonormal basis spanning the same plane as $\{e_3, e_4\}$, so they differ in a rotation of angle θ , and it is easy to check that $\langle Je_3, e_4 \rangle = \langle J\tilde{e}_3, \tilde{e}_4 \rangle = C$. \square

Although there exist two holomorphic quadratic differentials, there is no direct proof of the classification of the PMC spheres in $\mathbb{CM}^2(c)$. All the known proofs use the structure equations for PMC surfaces in $\mathbb{CM}^2(c)$ provided by Ogata [Oga95]. The proof given by Fetcu in [Fet12, Corollary 3.2] uses the two holomorphic differentials to show that such a sphere must have constant Gauss curvature, so the result follows from [Hir06, Theorem 1.1].

Theorem 4.6 ([Hir06, Corollary 1.2] and also [Fet12, Corollary 3.2]). *Let $\phi : S \rightarrow \mathbb{CM}^2(c)$ a PMC immersion of a sphere S . Then $c = 0$ and S is a round sphere in a hyperplane of \mathbb{C}^2 .*

This non-existence result of PMC spheres in \mathbb{CH}^2 and \mathbb{CP}^2 contrasts with the rest of the symmetric spaces, where there do exist PMC spheres (cf. Theorem 4.3 and Theorem 4.9). In other Thurston four-geometries like $\mathbb{M}^3(c) \times \mathbb{R}$, $\mathbb{M}^2(c_1) \times \mathbb{M}^2(c_2)$, $\mathbb{E}(\kappa, \tau) \times \mathbb{R}$ or $\text{Sol}_3 \times \mathbb{R}$, there always exist PMC spheres, since \mathbb{H}^3 and the $\mathbb{E}(\kappa, \tau)$ -spaces or Sol_3 do admit CMC spheres (see the comments below Proposition 3.1).

4.3 The Riemannian products $\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2$ and $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{H}^2$

Now let $M = \mathbb{M}^2(\epsilon) \times \mathbb{M}^2(\epsilon)$, where $\mathbb{M}^2(\epsilon)$ stands for the 2-sphere \mathbb{S}^2 ($\epsilon = 1$) or the hyperbolic plane \mathbb{H}^2 ($\epsilon = -1$). Since both \mathbb{S}^2 and \mathbb{H}^2 admit a complex structure J , we can define on M two different (but equivalent) complex structures $J_1 = (J, J)$ and $J_2 = (J, -J)$ (see [TU12, Section 3]). Moreover, we can define a *product structure* $P : TM \rightarrow TM$ as $P(u, v) = (u, -v)$, which enjoys the following properties:

1. P is a self-adjoint linear involutive isometry of every tangent plane of M .
2. $J_2 = PJ_1 = J_1P$
3. P is parallel, i.e., $\bar{\nabla}_X PY = P\bar{\nabla}_X Y$ for all $X, Y \in \mathfrak{X}(M)$.

The operator P allows us to write the Riemann tensor of $\mathbb{M}^2(\epsilon) \times \mathbb{M}^2(\epsilon)$ as

$$\bar{R}(X, Y)Z = \frac{\epsilon}{2} [\langle Y, Z \rangle X - \langle X, Z \rangle Y + \langle Y, PZ \rangle PX - \langle X, PZ \rangle PY]. \quad (4.4)$$

In particular, $\mathbb{M}^2(\epsilon) \times \mathbb{M}^2(\epsilon)$ is an Einstein manifold of constant scalar curvature 4ϵ (this is no longer true in the general case $\mathbb{M}^2(c_1) \times \mathbb{M}^2(c_2)$). The existence of two holomorphic differential was shown in [TU12].

Proposition 4.7 ([TU12, Proposition 3]). *Let $\phi : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{M}^2(\epsilon) \times \mathbb{M}^2(\epsilon)$ be a PMC immersion of an oriented surface Σ , and let $z = x + iy$ be a conformal parameter on Σ . Then*

$$\begin{aligned}\Theta_1(z) &= \left(2\langle \sigma(\partial_z, \partial_z), H + i\tilde{H} \rangle + \frac{\epsilon}{4|H|^2} \langle J_1\phi_z, H + i\tilde{H} \rangle^2 \right) dz \otimes dz, \\ \Theta_2(z) &= \left(2\langle \sigma(\partial_z, \partial_z), H - i\tilde{H} \rangle + \frac{\epsilon}{4|H|^2} \langle J_2\phi_z, H - i\tilde{H} \rangle^2 \right) dz \otimes dz,\end{aligned}\tag{4.5}$$

are two holomorphic quadratic differentials.

Proof. It also follows from Lemma 4.1 after some manipulations, as in the previous cases. \square

Remark 4.8. The differentials Θ_1 and Θ_2 can be chosen in different ways, since any linear combination of them is also holomorphic. As a particular case and taking into account that $\langle J_1\phi_z, H \rangle = i\langle J_1\phi_z, \tilde{H} \rangle$, $\langle J_2\phi_z, H \rangle = -i\langle J_2\phi_z, \tilde{H} \rangle$, and $J_2 = PJ_1$, we can define the following two holomorphic quadratic differentials (cf. equation (4.3)):

$$\begin{aligned}\Theta &= \left(4|H|^2 \langle \sigma(\partial_z, \partial_z), H \rangle + \epsilon [\langle J_1\phi_z, H \rangle^2 + \langle J_1\phi_z, PH \rangle^2] \right) dz \otimes dz \\ \tilde{\Theta} &= \left(4i|H|^2 \langle \sigma(\partial_z, \partial_z), \tilde{H} \rangle - \epsilon [\langle J_1\phi_z, \tilde{H} \rangle^2 - \langle J_1\phi_z, P\tilde{H} \rangle^2] \right) dz \otimes dz\end{aligned}\tag{4.6}$$

It is easy to show that $\Theta = |H|^2(\Theta_1 + \Theta_2)$ and $\tilde{\Theta} = |H|^2(\Theta_1 - \Theta_2)$, so these expressions make it clear that Θ_1 and Θ_2 extend the classical differentials in \mathbb{R}^4 given by (4.1).

Using that these two differentials vanish on spheres, it is shown in [TU12] that the extrinsic normal curvature of an immersed PMC sphere has to be zero. Then the following classification is a consequence of Theorem 5.8.

Theorem 4.9 ([TU12, Corollary 1]). *Let $\phi : S \rightarrow \mathbb{M}^2(\epsilon) \times \mathbb{M}^2(\epsilon)$, $\epsilon^2 = 1$, be a PMC immersion of a sphere S . Then ϕ is a CMC sphere in a totally geodesic hypersurface of $\mathbb{M}^2(\epsilon) \times \mathbb{M}^2(\epsilon)$.*

Remark 4.10. It is interesting to highlight that PMC spheres are not the only surfaces with vanishing holomorphic differentials. Indeed, the product of two hypercycles in $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{H}^2$ with curvatures satisfying $k_1^2 + k_2^2 = 1$ and a special embedding of the hyperbolic plane in $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{H}^2$ also satisfy that condition (see [TU12, Theorem 4]).

4.4 The Riemannian products $\mathbb{M}^3(c) \times \mathbb{R}$

The study of PMC surfaces in $M = \mathbb{M}^3(c) \times \mathbb{R}$ was tackled by de Lira and Vit3rio [dLV10], as well as by Alencar, Do Carmo and Tribuzy [ACT10]. As in all the previous cases these authors found a holomorphic quadratic differential. In spite of their claim that there are two holomorphic differentials Q^h and Q^v , a deeper analysis shows that Q^h and Q^v coincide.

The Riemann tensor of $\mathbb{M}^3(c) \times \mathbb{R}$ is given by:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{R}(X, Y)Z &= \frac{c}{4}(\langle Y + PY, Z \rangle(X + PX) - \langle X + PX, Z \rangle(Y + PY)) \\ &= c\left(\langle Y, Z \rangle X - \langle X, Z \rangle Y - \langle Y, \zeta \rangle \langle Z, \zeta \rangle X + \langle X, \zeta \rangle \langle Z, \zeta \rangle Y + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \langle X, Z \rangle \langle Y, \zeta \rangle \zeta - \langle Y, Z \rangle \langle X, \zeta \rangle \zeta\right),\end{aligned}\quad (4.7)$$

where P is the product structure in $T(\mathbb{M}^3(c) \times \mathbb{R}) \equiv T\mathbb{M}^3(c) \times \mathbb{R}$ given by $P(u, t) = (u, -t)$ for all $u \in T\mathbb{M}^3(c)$, and $t \in \mathbb{R}$, and ζ is a unit tangent vector to the factor \mathbb{R} . The second expression in (4.7) follows from the identity $PX = X - 2\langle X, \zeta \rangle \zeta$ for all $X \in \mathfrak{X}(M)$.

Proposition 4.11. *Let $\phi : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{M}^3(c) \times \mathbb{R}$ be a PMC immersion of an oriented surface Σ and let $z = x + iy$ be a conformal parameter. Then*

$$\begin{aligned}\Theta(z) &= (2\langle \sigma(\partial_z, \partial_z), H \rangle - c\langle \phi_z, \zeta \rangle^2)dz \otimes dz \\ &= (2\langle \sigma(\partial_z, \partial_z), H \rangle + \frac{c}{2}\langle \phi_z, P\phi_z \rangle)dz \otimes dz\end{aligned}\quad (4.8)$$

is a holomorphic quadratic differential in Σ .

Proof. Both expressions for Θ coincide, which follows from the equality $P\phi_z = \phi_z - 2\langle \phi_z, \zeta \rangle \zeta$ and the fact that z is a conformal parameter, i.e., $\langle \phi_z, \phi_z \rangle = 0$. Using now Lemma 4.1 and the second equality in (4.7), we deduce that $\langle \sigma(\partial_z, \partial_z), H \rangle_{\bar{z}} = \frac{c}{2}e^{2u}\langle \phi_z, \zeta \rangle \langle H, \zeta \rangle$, and also

$$(\langle \phi_z, \zeta \rangle^2)_{\bar{z}} = 2\langle \phi_z, \zeta \rangle \langle \bar{\nabla}_{\partial_z} \phi_z, \zeta \rangle = e^{2u}\langle \phi_z, \zeta \rangle \langle H, \zeta \rangle,$$

where we have taken into account that ζ is a parallel vector field. Consequently, the differential is holomorphic. \square

De Lira and Vitório use this quadratic differential Θ to classify the PMC spheres in $\mathbb{M}^3(c) \times \mathbb{R}$ by showing that there is a principal frame $\{e_1, e_2\}$ on the surface such that the associated curvature lines to e_1 lie in horizontal slices. Then an analysis of these curvature lines leads to the following result:

Theorem 4.12 ([dLV10, Theorem 3.2]). *The only PMC spheres immersed in $\mathbb{M}^3(c) \times \mathbb{R}$ are the rotationally invariant CMC surfaces embedded in totally geodesic cylinders $\mathbb{M}^2(c) \times \mathbb{R}$ or in totally geodesic slices $\mathbb{M}^3(c) \times \{t_0\}$, $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$.*

A result of the same kind is obtained by Alencar, do Carmo and Tribuzy in $\mathbb{M}^4(c) \times \mathbb{R}$ (codimension 3), as we show next. One expects that a PMC sphere in $\mathbb{M}^4(c) \times \mathbb{R}$ lies either in a slice $\mathbb{M}^4(c) \times \{t_0\}$ or in some $\mathbb{M}^2(c) \times \mathbb{R}$ as a CMC sphere (hence rotationally invariant). Unfortunately, a further reduction of the codimension still remains an open problem, which would give the complete classification of PMC spheres in $\mathbb{M}^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$ for all $n \geq 4$ (see Theorem 5.3).

Theorem 4.13 ([ACT10, Theorem 2]). *Let $\phi : S \rightarrow \mathbb{M}^4(c) \times \mathbb{R}$ be a PMC immersion of a sphere S . Then one of the following assertions holds:*

- (i) $\phi(S)$ is contained in a totally umbilical hypersurface of $\mathbb{M}^4(c) \times \{t_0\}$ as a CMC surface.
- (ii) Considering $\mathbb{M}^4(c) \times \mathbb{R}$ isometrically embedded in \mathbb{R}^6 ($c = 1$) or \mathbb{R}_1^6 ($c = -1$), there is a plane Π such that $\phi(S)$ is invariant under rotations which fix Π^\perp , and the level curves of the height function $p \mapsto \langle \phi(p), \zeta \rangle$ are circles lying in planes parallel to Π .

Remark 4.14. Mendonça and Tojeiro [MT14] improve item (ii) in the previous result by showing that, in general codimension, $\phi(\Sigma)$ is a rotationally surface in a totally geodesic $\mathbb{M}^m(c) \times \mathbb{R}$, $m \leq 4$, over a curve in a totally geodesic $\mathbb{M}^s(c) \times \mathbb{R}$, $s \leq 3$.

4.5 The Riemannian products $\mathbb{M}^2(c_1) \times \mathbb{M}^2(c_2)$.

Let us finally consider $M = \mathbb{M}^2(c_1) \times \mathbb{M}^2(c_2)$. Following the notation introduced in Section 4.3, the Riemann tensor of M can be expressed as

$$\bar{R}(X, Y)Z = c_1 R_0(P_1 X, P_1 Y)Z + c_2 R_0(P_2 X, P_2 Y)Z,$$

where $R_0(X, Y)Z = \langle Y, Z \rangle X - \langle X, Z \rangle Y$, $P_1 = \frac{1}{2}(I + P)$ and $P_2 = \frac{1}{2}(I - P)$ are the projections to the factors, i.e., $P_1(u, v) = (u, 0)$ and $P_2(u, v) = (0, v)$.

De Lira and Vitório [dLV10] defined a holomorphic quadratic differential for PMC surfaces in $\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{H}^2$ (where the constant Gauss curvatures of the factors are exactly opposite) and the holomorphicity of this differential also follows from the ideas in [TU12]. Kowalczyk [Kow11] extended this by defining a quadratic differential in the general case of $\mathbb{M}^2(c_1) \times \mathbb{M}^2(c_2)$, cf. the next proposition. In contrast to the previous cases, the classification of PMC spheres in $\mathbb{M}^2(c_1) \times \mathbb{M}^2(c_2)$ is still an open problem, even in $\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{H}^2$. The natural candidates are those given by Proposition 3.1, i.e., CMC spheres immersed in totally geodesic hypersurfaces of $\mathbb{M}^2(c_1) \times \mathbb{M}^2(c_2)$.

Proposition 4.15. *Let $\phi : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{M}^2(c_1) \times \mathbb{M}^2(c_2)$ be a PMC immersion of an oriented surface Σ and $z = x + iy$ a conformal parameter. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta(z) = & \left(2|H|^2 \langle \sigma(\partial_z, \partial_z), H \rangle + c_1 \langle R_0(P_1 \phi_z, P_1 H)H, \phi_z \rangle \right. \\ & \left. - c_2 \langle R_0(P_2 \phi_z, P_2 H)H, \phi_z \rangle \right) dz \otimes dz \end{aligned} \quad (4.9)$$

is a holomorphic quadratic differential on Σ .

In the case $c_1 = c_2 = \pm 1$, the holomorphic differential given by (4.9) is a linear combination of the two holomorphic differentials in Proposition 4.7.

5

THE GENERAL NON-SPHERICAL CASE

Proposition 3.1 reveals that the ambient spaces considered above are plentiful of PMC immersions in general: any CMC immersion into a totally umbilical

CMC hypersurface is PMC. Nonetheless, this description does not give all PMC surfaces in general, as examples in complex space forms or in product manifolds $\mathbb{M}^2(\epsilon) \times \mathbb{M}^2(\epsilon)$ below show. On account of the fact that listing all PMC surfaces is not reasonable, instead local classification results have been considered so far, based either on reducing the codimension to the CMC case (space form cases and $\mathbb{M}^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$), or on associating some analytic data with the immersion (complex hyperbolic and projective spaces, see also Hoffman's examples [Hof73, Theorem 5.1] in \mathbb{R}^4 at the end of Section 5.1). We will present as well results with extra conditions on the immersion.

5.1 PMC surfaces in space forms

Chen [Che73] classified PMC surfaces in Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^4 , and Yau [Yau74] gave an independent classification in an arbitrary space form $\mathbb{M}^4(c)$.

Theorem 5.1 ([Yau74, Theorem 4]). *Let $\phi : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{M}^4(c)$ be a PMC immersion of an oriented surface Σ . Then Σ is contained in a totally umbilical hypersurface of $\mathbb{M}^4(c)$ as a CMC surface.*

Remark 5.2. Although Theorem 5.1 is stated in dimension four, Chen and Yau proved this result in arbitrary dimension, showing, more precisely that either ϕ is minimal in a totally umbilical hypersurface of $\mathbb{M}^n(c)$, or ϕ is a CMC immersion into a totally umbilical three-dimensional submanifold of $\mathbb{M}^n(c)$.

Proof. The idea is to use both differentials defined by (4.1) to show the existence of a parallel normal section ξ such that $A_\xi = \lambda \text{Id}$, and the same argument as in the proof of Theorem 4.3 will ensure that Σ satisfies the desired conditions. To illustrate this, let us assume $c = 0$.

If $\Theta = 0$, then $A_H = |H|^2 \text{Id}$ and we can reason as in the proof of Theorem 4.3. Likewise, if $\tilde{\Theta} = 0$, then $A_{\tilde{H}} = \lambda \text{Id}$ with $\lambda = \langle H, \tilde{H} \rangle = 0$ so $p \mapsto \tilde{H}_p$ is constant in \mathbb{R}^4 since $V(\tilde{H}) = -A_{\tilde{H}}V + \nabla_V^\perp \tilde{H} = 0$ for all $V \in \mathfrak{X}(\Sigma)$. The function $f : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined as $f(p) = \langle \phi(p) - \phi(p_0), \tilde{H} \rangle$ for some $p_0 \in \Sigma$ satisfies

$$V(f) = \langle V, \tilde{H} \rangle + \langle \phi(p) - \phi(p_0), \bar{\nabla}_V \tilde{H} \rangle = 0, \quad \text{for all } V \in \mathfrak{X}(\Sigma),$$

so f is constant and $\phi(\Sigma)$ lies in a hyperplane of \mathbb{R}^4 . Moreover, $\phi(\Sigma)$ has constant mean curvature in this hyperplane

Hence we can assume that Θ and $\tilde{\Theta}$ are not identically zero. It is not hard to prove that the imaginary part of the meromorphic function $g : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $g(p) = \Theta(p)/\tilde{\Theta}(p)$, coincides with the commutator $[A_H, A_{\tilde{H}}]$, which is zero by the Ricci equation (2.3). Hence the imaginary part of g identically vanishes, whence $g \equiv \tan(\alpha)$ for some constant $|\alpha| < \frac{\pi}{2}$. The normal vector field $\xi = \cos(\alpha)H - \sin(\alpha)\tilde{H}$ is parallel and satisfies $A_\xi = \cos \alpha |H|^2 \text{Id}$, so we can again continue as in the proof of Theorem 4.3, considering the function $f(p) = \xi_p + \cos \alpha |H|^2 \phi(p)$. \square

For illustrative purposes, let us consider Lawson's minimal examples [Law70, Theorem 2] in \mathbb{S}^3 as a PMC surfaces in \mathbb{R}^n , $n \geq 4$. Hence, any compact orientable surface of genus g can be embedded as a PMC surface in \mathbb{R}^n , $n \geq 4$. Hoffman gave more examples of PMC surfaces in the space forms not lying in any hypersphere as minimal surfaces [Hof73, Theorem 5.1]. More particularly, he showed that, given any holomorphic function $\varphi : U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ on an open domain $U \subseteq \mathbb{C}$, and constants $H > 0$ and $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ there exists a PMC immersion in $\mathbb{M}^4(c)$ such that the length of the mean curvature vector is H , $\Theta = \varphi(dz)^2$ and $\tilde{\Theta} = \alpha\varphi(dz)^2$.

5.2 PMC surfaces in $\mathbb{S}^3 \times \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathbb{H}^3 \times \mathbb{R}$

Alencar, Do Carmo and Tribuzy [ACT10] studied PMC immersions in $\mathbb{M}^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$, $c \neq 0$, for arbitrary n . They realized that the quadratic differential (4.8) introduced by de Lira and Vitório [dLV10] is holomorphic for any $n \geq 2$ (for $n = 2$ it is actually the Abresch-Rosenberg differential [AR05]). They showed that for a PMC immersion in $\mathbb{M}^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$ either H is an umbilical direction, i.e., $A_H = |H|^2 \text{Id}$ (so $\phi(\Sigma)$ lies in a slice $\mathbb{M}^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$, see items (i) and (ii) in Theorem 5.3), or one can reduce the codimension to three.

Theorem 5.3 ([ACT10, Theorem 1]). *Let $\phi : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{M}^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$ be a PMC immersion of an oriented surface Σ . Then, one of the following assertions holds:*

- (i) $\phi(\Sigma)$ is minimal in a totally umbilical hypersurface of $\mathbb{M}^n(c) \times \{t_0\}$, $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$.
- (ii) $\phi(\Sigma)$ is CMC in a three-dimensional totally umbilical submanifold of $\mathbb{M}^n(c) \times \{t_0\}$, $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$.
- (iii) If $n \geq 4$, then $\phi(\Sigma)$ lies in a totally geodesic $\mathbb{M}^4(c) \times \mathbb{R}$.

Remark 5.4. Notice that Theorem 5.3 does not provide a classification of PMC surfaces in $\mathbb{M}^3(c) \times \mathbb{R}$ or in $\mathbb{M}^4(c) \times \mathbb{R}$. Therefore the final classification of PMC surfaces in $\mathbb{M}^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$ depends upon the cases $n = 3$ and $n = 4$, which remain open. Moreover, PMC spheres have only been classified for $n = 3$ (cf. Theorem 4.12), though it is proven that they must be *rotationally invariant* for $n = 4$ [ACT10, Theorem 2].

Mendonça and Tojeiro have also discussed PMC immersions in $\mathbb{M}^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$ in [MT14]. They obtained more information adding an extra hypothesis. They show that, if $\phi(\Sigma)$ is not contained in a slice (cases (i) and (ii) in Theorem 5.3) and $\Theta \equiv 0$ then $\phi(\Sigma)$ is rotationally invariant in the sense exposed in Remark 4.14. In particular, this condition is fulfilled if either Σ is diffeomorphic to a sphere or Σ is a complete non-flat surface in $\mathbb{H}^n \times \mathbb{R}$ with non-negative Gaussian curvature (cp. Remarks 4.4 and 4.10).

In order to prove the latter assertion, observe that if $\Theta \neq 0$, then $\Delta \log |\Theta| = 4K \geq 0$, i.e., $\log |\Theta|$ is a superharmonic function bounded from below in Σ . Since $K \geq 0$ it follows that Σ has quadratic area growth, so $\log |\Theta|$ must be constant in view of [CY75, Corollary 1]. From the fact that $|\Theta|$ is constant, it follows that K is also constantly zero.

This idea was previously developed by Hoffman [Hof73] for PMC surfaces in space forms. It is worth pointing out that Hoffman was able to deal with the cases $K \geq 0$ and $K \leq 0$ in both \mathbb{S}^4 and \mathbb{H}^4 , by finding suitable superharmonic functions bounded from below and reducing to the constant Gauss curvature case. On the contrary, Alencar, do Carmo and Tribuzy only treated the case $K \geq 0$ in $\mathbb{H}^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$. This result has been extended to $\mathbb{S}^n(c) \times \mathbb{R}$ by Fetcu and Rosenberg [FR11, Theorem 1.2] by using a Simon-type equation.

5.3 PMC surfaces in \mathbb{CH}^2 and \mathbb{CP}^2

The classification of PMC surfaces in \mathbb{CP}^2 and \mathbb{CH}^2 appeared first in a paper of Kenmotsu and Zhou [KZ00]. Unfortunately, their result depended upon the structure equations for PMC surfaces given by Ogata [Oga95], which turned out to be incorrect (see [KO15] for the correction). However, Hirakawa [Hir06, Theorem 2.1], who spotted Ogata's mistake, gave a partial solution to the problem, recently completed by Kenmotsu [Ken16] in a non-explicit way.

Given an immersion of an oriented surface Σ in $\mathbb{CM}^2(c)$ (or more generally, in any complex manifold), the Kähler function $C : \Sigma \rightarrow [-1, 1]$ is defined by $C(p) = \langle Je_1, e_2 \rangle$, where $\{e_1, e_2\}$ is an oriented orthonormal basis of $T_p\Sigma$ and J is the complex structure (some authors define $\theta = \arccos C$ as the *Kähler angle* of the immersion instead). The points $p \in \Sigma$ where $C^2(p) = 1$ are called *complex*, that is, they are the points where $T_p\Sigma$ is complex. Likewise, the points p where $C(p) = 0$ are the points where $T_p\Sigma$ is totally real. In particular, if C is constant zero, then the immersion is Lagrangian.

The main goal of [Hir06] was to study PMC surfaces with constant Gauss curvature (in particular, constant Kähler angle PMC surfaces, see the following paragraph), but Hirakawa also dealt with PMC surfaces satisfying a technical condition in Ogata's equation, namely $a = \bar{a}$, where $a = \langle J\nabla C, H + i\tilde{H} \rangle$ (see Remark 5.6). This condition implies geometrically the existence of special coordinates in Σ such that the C only depends on one coordinate, see [KO15]. He also pointed out some examples that were missing in Kenmotsu and Zhou's paper. Hirakawa found, among others, PMC spheres and Delaunay CMC surfaces in $\mathbb{R}^3 \subset \mathbb{R}^4$, and gave four different types of solutions in \mathbb{C}^2 , one type in \mathbb{CP}^2 and \mathbb{CH}^2 with $H^2 \geq 2$, and two special types in \mathbb{CH}^2 for $H^2 = 4/3$. Kenmotsu described the rest of PMC examples in \mathbb{CP}^2 and \mathbb{CH}^2 , that is, those with $a \neq \bar{a}$ (in particular with non-constant Kähler angle) in terms of a real-valued harmonic function and five real constants (cp. [Hof73, Theorem 5.1]).

Theorem 5.5 ([Hir06, Theorem 2.1] and [Ken16]). *Let Σ be a PMC surface immersed in $\mathbb{CM}^2(c)$ and $a : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ given by $a = \langle J\nabla C, H + i\tilde{H} \rangle$, where ∇C is the gradient of the Kähler function and \tilde{H} is defined in Lemma 2.4.*

1. *If a is a real-valued function, then one of the following assertions holds:*

- (i) $|H|^2 \geq -c/2$ and the immersion is Lagrangian, or
- (ii) $|H|^2 = -c/3$ and either the Kähler function is constant $1/3$ or it is a special solution (see item (iii)-2 in [Hir06, Theorem 2.1]).

2. If $a \neq \bar{a}$, then the solution depends on one real-valued harmonic function and five real constants.

Remark 5.6. Our definition of a differs from the definition in [Hir06, Ken16] in a multiplicative real function plus a constant term $-\frac{1}{2}|H|$, which is irrelevant for the statement. Actually,

$$a = \frac{1}{2|H|(1-C^2)} \langle \nabla C, J(H - i\tilde{H}) \rangle - \frac{1}{2}|H|,$$

which is defined in the open dense set $\Sigma \setminus \{p \in \Sigma : C(p)^2 = 1\}$ (observe that the interior of the set $\{p \in \Sigma : C(p)^2 = 1\}$ is empty since otherwise the interior will be a complex surface, hence minimal, and we are supposing that Σ is PMC).

Remark 5.7. Among the solutions given by Theorem 5.5, the following are those with constant Gauss curvature (see [Hir06, Theorem 1.1]):

- Either $K = -H^2/2$ and $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{CM}^2(-3|H|^2)$ is (an open piece of):
 - (i) the slant surface found by Chen in [Che98], or
 - (ii) one of the examples described in [Hir06, Examples, p. 230].
- Or $K = 0$ and the immersion is Lagrangian and Σ is (an open piece of):
 - (i) the product of two circles in $\mathbb{CP}^2(c)$, $c > 0$, [DT95, Theorem 2], or
 - (ii) a plane, a cylinder, or a product of two circles in $\mathbb{CH}^2(c)$, $c < 0$ with $|H|^2 \geq -c/2$, [Hir04, Theorem 1].

In Theorem 5.5 we omitted the case of \mathbb{C}^2 on purpose. Nevertheless, Hoffman [Hof73, Proposition 3.4] proved that a PMC flat surface in \mathbb{C}^2 is part of a cylinder or a product of two circles (see also [Che90, Theorem 7.1]). Hirakawa also studied PMC surfaces with constant Gauss curvature in \mathbb{C}^2 (see items (2)-(b) and (3) in [Hir06, Theorem 1.1] and item (ii) in [Hir06, Theorem 2.1]).

5.4 PMC surfaces in $\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2$ and $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{H}^2$

The case $\mathbb{M}^2(\epsilon) \times \mathbb{M}^2(\epsilon)$, $\epsilon^2 = 1$, is of different nature to the other cases we have presented so far. The classification is still incomplete, being only known under an extra assumption on the *extrinsic normal curvature*. This curvature is defined in the same fashion as the normal curvature K^\perp , but using the ambient Riemannian curvature tensor \bar{R} in Equation (2.2) rather than the curvature tensor R^\perp .

Theorem 5.8 ([TU12, Theorems 2 and 3]). *Let $\phi : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{M}^2(\epsilon) \times \mathbb{M}^2(\epsilon)$ be a PMC immersion of an oriented surface Σ with vanishing extrinsic normal curvature. Then ϕ is locally congruent to*

1. a CMC surface in a totally geodesic $\mathbb{M}^2(\epsilon) \times \mathbb{M}^1(\epsilon)$, or
2. a specific example given in [TU12, Example 1 and Proposition 5].

Moreover, if ϕ is Lagrangian (not necessarily with vanishing extrinsic normal curvature), then $\phi(\Sigma)$ is an open set of the examples given in [TU12, Example 1].

Remark 5.9. Among the examples described in [TU12], there are PMC surfaces not lying in a totally geodesic hypersurface of $\mathbb{M}^2(\varepsilon) \times \mathbb{M}^2(\varepsilon)$.

The proof, which will not be sketched here, heavily relies upon the complex structure of $\mathbb{M}^2(\epsilon) \times \mathbb{M}^2(\epsilon)$, not only on the product structure as in other cases. It is worth mentioning that there is also a local correspondence between pairs of CMC immersions in $\mathbb{M}^2(\epsilon) \times \mathbb{R}$ and PMC immersions in $\mathbb{M}^2(\epsilon) \times \mathbb{M}^2(\epsilon)$ [TU12, Theorem 1]. This relation provides a weak rigidity result for CMC surfaces in $\mathbb{M}^2(\epsilon) \times \mathbb{R}$. It is conjectured that the condition on the extrinsic normal curvature can be dropped, but probably that problem needs a different approach. If this conjecture were true, it would also imply a strong rigidity result for CMC surfaces in $\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ (cf. [TU12, Corollary 3]).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Support: Spanish MEC-Feder Research Project MTM2014-52368-P (first and second authors), EPSRC Grant No. EP/M024512/1 (first author); Belgian Interuniversity Attraction Pole P07/18 “Dynamics, Geometry and Statistical Physics” (second and third authors); KU Leuven Research Fund project 3E160361 “Lagrangian and calibrated submanifolds” (third author). The authors would like to thank Prof. K. Kenmotsu for his valuable comments. The second author would also like to thank the Geometry Section of the Department of Mathematics at KU Leuven for their kindness during his stay at KU Leuven.

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