

WEIL–PETERSSON TRANSLATION LENGTH AND MANIFOLDS WITH MANY FIBERED FILLINGS

CHRISTOPHER LEININGER, YAIR N. MINSKY, JUAN SOUTO, AND SAMUEL J. TAYLOR

ABSTRACT. We prove that any mapping torus of a pseudo-Anosov mapping class with bounded normalized Weil–Petersson translation length contains a finite set of *transverse* and *level* closed curves with the property that drilling out this set of curves results in one of a finite number of cusped hyperbolic 3–manifolds. Moreover, the set of resulting manifolds depends only on the bound for normalized translation length. This gives a Weil–Petersson analog of a theorem of Farb–Leininger–Margalit [FLM11] about Teichmüller translation length. We also prove a complementary result that explains the necessity of removing level curves by producing new estimates for the Weil–Petersson translation length of compositions of pseudo-Anosov mapping classes and arbitrary powers of a Dehn twist.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let S be a hyperbolic surface and let $\mathcal{T}(S)$ be its Teichmüller space equipped with the Weil–Petersson (WP) metric d_{wp} . For any mapping class ϕ , let $\|\phi\|_{wp}$ be the translation length of ϕ with respect to its isometric action on $(\mathcal{T}(S), d_{wp})$. The focus of this article is on the structure of pseudo-Anosov homeomorphisms (on any surface) with bounded normalized WP translation length. More precisely, let $L > 0$ and define

$$\Phi_{wp}(L) = \{\phi: S \rightarrow S \mid \phi \text{ is pA and } \sqrt{|\chi(S)|} \cdot \|\phi\|_{wp} \leq L\}$$

to be the set of pseudo-Anosov homeomorphisms on all orientable surfaces whose *normalized WP translation length* is at most L . For L sufficiently large, $\Phi_{wp}(L)$ contains pseudo-Anosov homeomorphisms on all closed surfaces of genus $g \geq 2$. This is a consequence of the analogous statement for *normalized Teichmüller translation length*, $|\chi(S)| \cdot \|\phi\|_T$, proved by Penner [Pen91], and an inequality due to Linch [Lin74]; see Section 2.2.

We will prove results constraining $\Phi_{wp}(L)$ from two directions. Theorem 1.1 will give upper bounds on normalized WP translation length for compositions with arbitrary powers of Dehn twists, thus showing (Corollary 1.2) that for large enough L , $\Phi_{wp}(L)$ contains infinitely many conjugacy classes in each genus. Theorems 1.4 and 1.5 show that $\Phi_{wp}(L)$ is controlled by a finite number of 3-manifolds, obtained from each $\phi: S \rightarrow S$ by forming the mapping torus and then deleting a collection of curves transverse to fibers or level within fibers. The level curves in particular account for the Dehn twist phenomenon analyzed in Theorem 1.1.

Our first result extends Linch’s inequality.

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Theorem 1.1. *There exists $c > 0$ so that if $\phi: S \rightarrow S$ is a pseudo-Anosov on a closed surface, $\alpha \subset S$ is a simple closed curve with $\tau_\alpha = \tau_\alpha(\phi) \geq 9$, and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, then*

$$\|T_\alpha^k \circ \phi\|_{wp} \leq \|\phi\|_T \sqrt{c|\chi(S)|}.$$

Here T_α is a Dehn twist in α and $\tau_\alpha(\phi)$ is the *twisting number* of ϕ about α ; see §5.4 for definitions and §5.5 for a more precise statement. From this theorem we obtain the following additional information about $\Phi_{wp}(L)$.

Corollary 1.2. *There exists $L > 0$ so that the set $\Phi_{wp}(L)$ contains infinitely many conjugacy classes of pseudo-Anosov mapping classes for every closed surface of genus $g \geq 2$.*

Remark 1.3. The key point of Corollary 1.2 is that the conclusion holds for **every** closed surface of genus $g \geq 2$. Indeed, it was already known that for a fixed surface one can find infinitely many conjugacy classes of pseudo-Anosov mapping classes with bounded WP translation distance because of the nature of the incompleteness of d_{wp} discovered by Wolpert [Wol75] and Chu [Chu76]. We also note that these statements sharply contrast the situation for the Teichmüller metric, where there are only finitely many conjugacy classes with any bound on translation distance for a fixed surface; see [AY81, Iva88].

The idea of the proof of Corollary 1.2 from Theorem 1.1 is as follows (see §5.6 for details). We can explicitly construct a 3-manifold M that contains fibers S_g of genus g for all $g \geq 2$, each of which contains a fixed simple closed curve $\alpha \subset M$. Appealing to results of Fried [Fri82] and Thurston [Thu86b], we can find a constant $c' > 0$ so that the monodromies $\phi_g: S_g \rightarrow S_g$ have bounded normalized Teichmüller translation length $|\chi(S_g)|\|\phi_g\|_T \leq c'$ (c.f. McMullen [McM00]). Moreover, these can be chosen so that $\tau_\alpha(\phi_g) \geq 9$ for all g . Theorem 1.1 provides a $c > 0$ so that

$$\sqrt{|\chi(S_g)|} \|\phi_g \circ T_\alpha^k\|_{wp} \leq |\chi(S_g)|\sqrt{c} \|\phi_g\|_T \leq \sqrt{cc'}.$$

For all but finitely many k , $\phi_g \circ T_\alpha^k$ is pseudo-Anosov, and all such pseudo-Anosov homeomorphisms are in $\Phi_{wp}(L)$, for $L = \sqrt{cc'}$. This construction can be carried out explicitly to produce concrete bounds, but is actually much more robust; see Corollary 5.7.

For any fixed $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, the mapping classes $\phi_g \circ T_\alpha^k$ in the construction just described are all monodromies of a fixed 3-manifold M_k , independent of g . We could alternatively describe all the manifolds M_k as being obtained by an integral *Dehn surgery* of the single 3-manifold M along α . Our next result, the main theorem, states that all pseudo-Anosov homeomorphisms in $\Phi_{wp}(L)$ arise from this and a related construction.

To state the main theorem, let $\phi: S \rightarrow S$ be a homeomorphism and $M = M_\phi$ the mapping torus, which fibers over the circle with fiber S . An embedded 1-manifold \mathcal{C} in M is called *monotonic* with respect to S if there is a foliation of M by S -fibers such that each component of \mathcal{C} is either *transverse* to the foliation, or *level*, i.e. embedded in some leaf. When \mathcal{C} is monotonic, we let \mathcal{C}_ℓ be the union of level curves and \mathcal{C}_t be the union of transverse curves. Note that if M is fibered and $\mathcal{C} \subset M$ is monotonic, then $M \setminus \mathcal{C}_t$ is fibered and \mathcal{C}_ℓ is a collection of level curves of $M \setminus \mathcal{C}_t$ with respect to some fibration.

Theorem 1.4. *Fix $L > 0$. For each $(\phi: S \rightarrow S) \in \Phi_{wp}(L)$ there is a monotonic 1-manifold $\mathcal{C}_\phi \subset M_\phi$ with respect to S so that the resulting collection of 3-manifolds*

$$\{M_\phi \setminus \mathcal{C}_\phi : \phi \in \Phi_{wp}(L)\}$$

is finite.

Theorem 1.4 is the WP analog of the result of Farb–Leininger–Margalit [FLM11] for pseudo-Anosovs with bounded normalized Teichmüller translation length. In the Teichmüller setting, it sufficed to remove only transverse curves. For the WP metric, removing certain level curves is necessary since integral Dehn surgery along a level curve changes the monodromy by composition with a power of a Dehn twist as in the example proving Corollary 1.2 above. As composing with such a power of a twist can still result in pseudo-Anosovs with bounded normalized WP translation length (Theorem 1.1), removing level curves is unavoidable if the resulting collection of manifolds is to be finite.

In fact, Theorem 1.4 is really a corollary of the following result together with work of Brock–Bromberg [BB16] and Kojima–McShane [KM18].

Theorem 1.5 (Many fibered fillings). *Let \mathring{M} be a compact 3-manifold whose boundary components are tori such that $\text{int}(\mathring{M})$ is hyperbolic. Then all sufficiently long fibered fillings M of \mathring{M} have the following form: For any fiber S of M , there is a 1-manifold $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}_\ell \sqcup \mathcal{C}_t$ such that*

- (1) $\mathring{M} = M \setminus \mathcal{C}$.
- (2) *The curves \mathcal{C}_t are transverse in M with respect to S . So $M \setminus \mathcal{C}_t$ is fibered.*
- (3) *The curves \mathcal{C}_ℓ are level in M with respect to S .*

In this theorem, *sufficiently long fillings* refers to the set of Dehn fillings of the manifold M whose filling slopes exclude finitely many slopes on each boundary component; see Section 4. Example 1 in §4.7 below shows that when a Dehn filling fibers in multiple ways, even though the 1-manifold \mathcal{C} is the same for all fibers, the decomposition $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}_\ell \sqcup \mathcal{C}_t$ depends on the particular fiber chosen, even over a single *fibered face* (see §2.3).

1.1. Outlines. The proofs of Theorem 1.1 and Theorem 1.4 are essentially independent. The first half of the paper is devoted to the latter, while the second half to the former.

In Section 2, we recall the definition of the Weil–Petersson metric on Teichmüller space and its connection to hyperbolic volume. We also review the Floyd–Oertel branched surfaces, which play a central role in the proof of Theorem 1.5. Section 3 then establishes a few important facts from 3-manifold topology. These are needed in Section 4 where Theorems 1.4 and 1.5 are proven using a combination of branched surface theory and hyperbolic geometry.

Proof of Theorem 1.5 (outline). Let M_β be a fibered filling of \mathring{M} (the index β is a tuple of Dehn filling parameters on the boundary components, described in Section 4.1) and let S_β be a fiber. To simplify the discussion, assume that M_β , and hence S , has empty boundary. We cut M along S_β to produce a product I-bundle $\mathcal{F}_\beta \cong S_\beta \times [0, 1]$. The goal is to show, for sufficiently long fillings β , and suitably chosen S_β in its isotopy class, that the cores of

the filling solid tori of M_β , when intersected with \mathcal{F}_β , are vertical arcs $x \times [0, 1]$ and level curves $c \times \{t\}$.

Our tool for this is a decomposition of the product \mathcal{F}_β into an *I-foliated part* and a *bounded part* X_β , with these properties:

- The *I-foliated part* is foliated by intervals, and contains as a subproduct the intersections with \mathcal{F}_β of the filling tubes that intersect S_β .
- The bounded part contains the filling tubes disjoint from S_β , which we call the *floating tubes* V_β^F . The complement $X = X_\beta \setminus V_\beta^F$ is one of a *finite collection* of submanifolds of \mathring{M} , which exists independently of β .

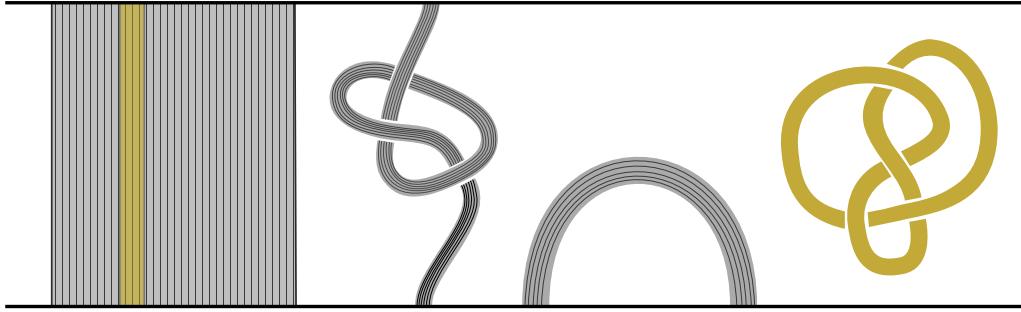


FIGURE 1. The decomposition of the *I*-bundle \mathcal{F}_β . The *I*-foliated part is indicated in gray and the tubes in yellow.

Figure 1 indicates this decomposition schematically, as well as the three basic obstructions to completing the argument:

- (1) Knotting of the *I*-foliated part
- (2) Nonorientability of the *I*-foliation: a component of the *I*-foliated part whose fibers have both endpoints on the *same* component of $\partial\mathcal{F}_\beta$.
- (3) Knotting of the floating tubes

The construction comes from the Floyd–Oertel theory of branched surfaces. After an isotopy of S_β in M_β to minimize a certain complexity function, $\mathring{S}_\beta = S_\beta \cap \mathring{M}$ is a properly embedded essential surface in \mathring{M} and so is fully carried by one of finitely many incompressible branched surfaces \mathcal{B} , as discussed in Section 2.4. Such a branched surface has a regular fibered neighborhood \mathcal{N} and its complement in \mathring{M} is our desired region X . After carefully arranging S_β within \mathcal{N} the *I*-foliated regions are obtained from the *I*-fibration of \mathcal{N} , and X_β is X union the floating solid tori. Moreover, ∂X decomposes as a vertical part $\partial_v X$ which inherits the *I*-foliation on the corresponding part of $\partial\mathcal{N}$, and a horizontal part $\partial_h X$ which lies in $\partial\mathcal{F}_\beta \cap \partial\mathcal{N}$. This construction of X_β and the foliation \mathcal{I} is carried out in detail in Sections 4.1–4.3.

The first major goal is to show that, for sufficiently long fillings β , the I -foliation of \mathcal{F}_β in the complement of X_β extends to agree, up to isotopy, with the product foliation. The proof of this is completed in Proposition 4.6, and requires the resolution of obstructions (1) and (2).

For the first, knottedness of the foliated part, we have Lemma 3.1 which says that a side-preserving embedding of $E \times [0, 1]$ into $S \times [0, 1]$ is unknotted (isotopic to a standard embedding) when E is not homotopically trivial. In order to apply this we show, in Lemma 4.4, that for sufficiently long fillings β the components of the fibered part are indeed homotopically trivial. The main idea, carried out in Lemma 4.2, is that, since $\partial_h X$ is among a fixed finite collection of surfaces in \hat{M} , any bounded-complexity component of $\partial\mathcal{F}_\beta \setminus \partial_h X$ has a bounded-area homotope in each M_β , which is used to rule out intersections with the filling solid tori when meridians are long. We use this to show in Lemma 4.4 that trivial regions in $S \times \{0, 1\}$ correspond to *disks of contact* for \mathcal{B} , contradicting incompressibility of the branched surface.

The second obstruction, the possibility that components of the foliated part have both ends on the same component of $\partial\mathcal{F}_\beta$, is handled in Lemma 4.5 using the minimal complexity assumption on the choice of S within its isotopy class.

This allows us to prove Proposition 4.6, and in particular, we see that X_β is itself a subproduct of \mathcal{F}_β .

We are left with the third obstruction: showing that the floating solid tori are level in X_β . This is accomplished by a reduction to a theorem of Otal, which states that sufficiently short curves in a Kleinian surface group are level curves. The constants in this theorem depend on the genus of the surface, so to obtain the needed uniformity we consider a fixed fiber surface from one filling which, after puncturing along those solid tori that meet the branched surface, can be embedded simultaneously in all the fibered fillings, and represents a fiber in each of them. This means, for sufficiently long fillings, that the cores of the floating tori are sufficiently short to apply Otal's theorem with respect to this fiber. A short topological argument then implies that these curves are level with respect to all of the fiberings.

Proof of Theorem 1.1 (outline). Theorem 1.1 and its several corollaries concerning WP translation length and twisting are proven in Section 5. The argument uses a fibered version of Dehn surgery on the mapping torus in order to twist about the curve α . Informally, we start with the singular solv structure on the mapping torus of the pseudo-Anosov homeomorphism ϕ , locate a solid torus foliated by flat annuli about α , and replace this solid torus with one that performs the desired twisting while affecting the WP translation length of the new monodromy in a controlled manner. To do this, we show in Section 6 that there exists a solid torus (the one used in the filling) with a *leaf-wise conformal structure* that carries out the required twisting while moving a bounded distance in the WP metric. That section concludes by showing that in the singular solv structure on the mapping torus of ϕ , one can indeed find a sufficiently large solid torus about α to drill out which is foliated by flat annuli. The proof of Theorem 1.1 shows that replacing this solid torus with the one found in Section 6 has the necessary effect on the WP translation

length of the new monodromy. Section 5 concludes by constructing some explicit examples (for example, proving Corollary 1.2), as well as strengthening the construction to produce homeomorphisms with bounded normalized WP translation length from pseudo-Anosovs over a fibered face of essentially any fixed manifold.

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Added in proof: After this paper was written, Yue Zhang proved a generalization of Theorem 1.5 weakening the assumption that the interior of the manifold is hyperbolic [Zha20].

2. BACKGROUND

Here we recall some basic background on the Weil–Petersson metric and branched surfaces.

2.1. The Weil–Petersson metric on $\mathcal{T}(S)$. The Teichmüller space $\mathcal{T}(S)$ of the surface S is the space of marked hyperbolic structures on S , i.e. pairs (X, f) where X is a hyperbolic surface and $f: S \rightarrow X$ is a homeomorphism, up to the equivalence that identifies (X, f) and (Y, h) if there is an isometry $\Psi: X \rightarrow Y$ such that Ψ is homotopic to $h \circ f^{-1}$.

We will primarily be interested in the Weil–Petersson (WP) metric on $\mathcal{T}(S)$. The cotangent space of $\mathcal{T}(S)$ at X is naturally identified with the space $\mathcal{Q}(X)$ of (integrable) holomorphic quadratic differentials $q(z)dz^2$ on X , and the WP conorm on $\mathcal{Q}(X)$ is given by

$$\|\varphi\|_{wp}^2 = \int_X \frac{\varphi \bar{\varphi}}{\sigma^2},$$

where $\sigma = \lambda(z)|dz|$ is the hyperbolic metric on X . For $\mu = \mu(z) \frac{d\bar{z}}{dz} \in \mathbb{B}(X)$, an infinitesimal L^∞ Beltrami differential on X representing a tangent vector to $\mathcal{T}(S)$ at X , its WP norm is defined using the pairing of Beltrami and quadratic differentials:

$$\|\mu\|_{wp} = \max_{\varphi} \frac{|\int_X \mu \varphi|}{\|\varphi\|_{wp}}$$

where the max is taken over all non-zero $\varphi \in \mathcal{Q}(X)$. The WP distance function $d_{wp}(X, Y)$ between $X, Y \in \mathcal{T}(S)$ is then defined in the usual way as the infimal length of paths joining X and Y . (For additional background, see [Wol87].)

The mapping class group $\text{Mod}(S)$ of S acts on $(\mathcal{T}(S), d_{wp})$ by isometries, and for $\phi \in \text{Mod}(S)$ the *Weil–Petersson translation length* of ϕ is

$$\|\phi\|_{wp} = \inf_{X \in \mathcal{T}(S)} d_{wp}(X, \phi(X)).$$

In the same manner we can define the Teichmüller translation length $\|\phi\|_T$ of ϕ , which is equal to $\log(\lambda)$ when ϕ is pseudo-Anosov with dilatation λ .

2.2. Bounds for the WP metric and volume. We will need the fact that the Weil–Petersson metric on the tangent space of $\mathcal{T}(S)$ is bounded above by the L^2 metric on the space of infinitesimal Beltrami differentials $\mathbb{B}(S)$, with respect to the hyperbolic area form.

Lemma 2.1. *Let S be a closed Riemann surface uniformized by the hyperbolic metric σ . We have*

$$\|\mu\|_{wp} \leq \sqrt{\int_S |\sigma\mu|^2}$$

for every $\mu \in \mathbb{B}(S)$.

Proof. Fix $\mu \in \mathbb{B}(S)$. From Cauchy–Schwarz, we get that for every $\varphi \in \mathcal{Q}(S)$,

$$\left| \int_S \mu\varphi \right| = \left| \int_S \sigma\mu\varphi\sigma^{-1} \right| \leq \left(\int_S |\sigma\mu|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left(\int_S |\varphi\sigma^{-1}|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \|\varphi\|_{wp} \left(\int_S |\sigma\mu|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

It thus follows that

$$\|\mu\|_{wp} = \max_{\varphi} \frac{|\int_S \mu\varphi|}{\|\varphi\|_{wp}} \leq \max_{\varphi} \frac{\left(\int_S |\sigma\mu|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \|\varphi\|_{wp}}{\|\varphi\|_{wp}} = \left(\int_S |\sigma\mu|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

as we had claimed. \square

The proof of this lemma includes the basic application of the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality used in the proof of the following result first observed by Linch [Lin74]. We give the proof to illustrate this.

Theorem 2.2. *We have $\|v\|_{wp} \leq \|v\|_T \sqrt{\text{Area}(S)} = \|v\|_T \sqrt{2\pi|\chi(S)|}$, for any tangent vector v to Teichmüller space $\mathcal{T}(S)$.*

Proof. For any tangent vector v to $\mathcal{T}(S)$ at a point $[X]$, let $\mu \in \mathbb{B}(X)$ be an infinitesimal Beltrami differential representing v so that $\|v\|_T = \|\mu\|_\infty$. Then by Lemma 2.1 we have

$$\|v\|_{wp} = \|\mu\|_{wp} \leq \sqrt{\int_S |\sigma\mu|^2} \leq \|\mu\|_\infty \sqrt{\int_S |\sigma|^2} = \|v\|_T \sqrt{\text{Area}(S)}. \quad \square$$

In particular, this immediately implies that for any pseudo-Anosov $\phi: S \rightarrow S$, the translation lengths satisfy the following:

$$\|\phi\|_{wp} \leq \sqrt{2\pi|\chi(S)|} \|\phi\|_T.$$

Remark 2.3. Here is a slightly more conceptual way of explaining the inequalities in Lemma 2.1 and Theorem 2.2. The L^p norm with respect to the hyperbolic metric can be defined for μ and for φ/σ^2 , where $\mu \in \mathbb{B}$ is an infinitesimally trivial Beltrami differential and

$\varphi \in \mathcal{Q}$ is a holomorphic quadratic differential, because both quantities have a well-defined pointwise norm. We write these as follows:

$$\|\mu\|_p = \left(\int |\mu|^p \sigma^2 \right)^{1/p} \quad \text{and} \quad \|\varphi\|_p = \left(\int |\varphi/\sigma^2|^p \sigma^2 \right)^{1/p}.$$

Note that $\|\varphi\|_1$ is exactly $\int |\varphi|$, which is the usual L^1 norm on \mathcal{Q} , and $\|\varphi\|_2$ is the Weil–Petersson conorm as defined above.

The usual pairing $\int \mu \varphi$ between \mathbb{B} and \mathcal{Q} can be written

$$\langle \mu, \varphi \rangle = \int \mu(\varphi/\sigma^2) \sigma^2$$

and the L^p norm on \mathcal{Q} induces a dual (semi)norm on \mathbb{B} via the pairing, namely

$$\|\mu\|_{p*} \equiv \sup\{|\langle \mu, \varphi \rangle| : \|\varphi\|_p = 1\}.$$

So $\|\mu\|_{1*}$ is exactly the Teichmüller norm $\|\mu\|_T$, and $\|\mu\|_{2*}$ is the Weil–Petersson norm $\|\mu\|_{wp}$. Now Cauchy–Schwartz applied to \mathcal{Q} gives

$$\|\varphi\|_1 \leq \|\varphi\|_2 \sqrt{\text{Area}(S)},$$

and the definition of $\|\cdot\|_{1*}$ and $\|\cdot\|_{2*}$ above shows that

$$(Theorem 2.2) \quad \|\mu\|_{wp} \leq \|\mu\|_T \sqrt{\text{Area}(S)}.$$

Alternatively applying Cauchy–Schwartz to the pairing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ and the L^2 norms on both \mathbb{B} and \mathcal{Q} gives

$$|\langle \mu, \varphi \rangle| \leq \|\mu\|_2 \|\varphi\|_2,$$

and so

$$(Lemma 2.1) \quad \|\mu\|_{wp} = \|\mu\|_{2*} \leq \|\mu\|_2.$$

When ϕ is pseudo-Anosov, the associated mapping torus M_ϕ is hyperbolic by Thurston's geometrization theorem for fibered manifolds [Thu98, Ota01]. We will need the following result due to Brock–Bromberg [BB16] and Kojima–McShane [KM18], building on work of Krasnov–Schlenker [KS08] and Schlenker [Sch13], which relates the volume of M_ϕ to the WP translation length of ϕ .

Theorem 2.4. *Let $\phi: S \rightarrow S$ be pseudo-Anosov. Then*

$$\text{vol}(M_\phi) \leq \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{2\pi |\chi(S)|} \|\phi\|_{wp}.$$

2.3. Fibrations of a fixed 3–manifold. Suppose that M is a compact, orientable 3–manifold (with possibly non-empty boundary) and that M fibers over the circle $f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1 \cong \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ with fiber a compact, connected, oriented surface S . Poincaré–Lefschetz Duality and the deRham Theorem provide isomorphisms (for (co)homology with real coefficients), $H_2(M, \partial M) \cong H^1(M) \cong H_{dR}^1(M)$. Via this isomorphism, the homology class of the fiber S is identified with the cohomology class represented by the closed 1–form $\omega = f^*(dt)$, where dt is a nowhere zero 1–form defining the orientation on \mathbb{S}^1 . Note that ω is nowhere zero,

as is the restriction to ∂M , and there is a neighborhood $U \in H^1(M; \mathbb{R})$ of $[\omega]$ so that every element is represented (in deRham cohomology) by such a closed 1-form. Any primitive integral class ω' representing a class in \mathbb{R}_+U can be integrated to define another fibration $f': M \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$ whose fiber S' is identified with $[\omega']$ (via the above isomorphism); see [Tis70].

This construction gives rise to infinitely many fibrations of M as long as $b_1(M) > 1$, which happens precisely when the monodromy $\phi: S \rightarrow S$ has a nontrivial fixed cohomology class. Indeed, the subspace of $H^1(S)$ fixed by ϕ is precisely the image of the homomorphism $H^1(M) \rightarrow H^1(S)$ induced by inclusion, with the kernel generated by the dual of $[S]$ (because these are the classes in $H^1(S)$ that extend to $H^1(M)$).

Thurston proved that the maximal connected neighborhood U of $[S] = [\omega]$ as in the previous paragraph has a particularly nice description. To state his result, we recall that in [Thu86b], Thurston constructs a norm \mathbf{n} on $H^1(M)$, the *Thurston norm*, when M is irreducible and atoroidal, so that the unit ball \mathbf{B} of \mathbf{n} is a polyhedron.

Theorem 2.5 (Thurston). *If S is a fiber of the compact, orientable, irreducible, atoroidal 3-manifold M , then there is a top-dimensional face F of \mathbf{B} so that $[S] \in \mathbb{R}_{+}\text{int}(F)$ and every element of $\mathbb{R}_{+}\text{int}(F)$ is represented by a closed 1-form which is nowhere vanishing on M or ∂M . Moreover, any primitive integral point of $\mathbb{R}_{+}\text{int}(F)$ determines a fibration of M with fiber S' , and $\mathbf{n}([S']) = -\chi(S')$.*

A face F of \mathbf{B} as in this theorem is called a *fibered face*. Note that the restriction of \mathbf{n} to $\mathbb{R}_{+}\text{int}(F)$ is linear (since F is a face of \mathbf{B}). In fact, \mathbf{n} is given by pairing with the negative of the Euler class of the 2-plane bundle tangent to the foliation of M by fibers S of $f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$.

A fibered manifold M with fiber S of negative Euler characteristic is atoroidal if and only if the monodromy $\phi: S \rightarrow S$ is isotopic to a pseudo-Anosov homeomorphism. In this case, Fried showed that the Teichmüller translation length (which is also equal to the topological entropy of the pseudo-Anosov homeomorphism) extends to a nice function on the cones over interiors of fibered faces; see [Fri82, Theorem F].

Theorem 2.6 (Fried). *For any compact, orientable, atoroidal manifold M and fibered face F of the Thurston norm ball \mathbf{B} , there is a continuous, convex, homogeneous function, $\mathfrak{h}: \mathbb{R}_{+}\text{int}(F) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$, homogeneous of degree -1 , such that if S is a fiber of a fibration of M with $[S] \in \mathbb{R}_{+}\text{int}(F)$ and monodromy $\phi: S \rightarrow S$, then $\|\phi\|_T = \mathfrak{h}(\mathbf{n}([S]))$.*

These two theorems provide examples of pseudo-Anosovs with small Teichmüller translation length illustrating Penner's upper bound as follows (see [McM00]). Note that the product of the two functions $\mathbf{n}(\cdot)\mathfrak{h}(\cdot)$ is continuous and constant on rays. In particular, if $K \subset \text{int}(F)$ is any compact subset of the interior of a fibered face F , there is a constant L_K that bounds the value of $\mathbf{n}\mathfrak{h}$ on \mathbb{R}_+K . For any primitive integral point in \mathbb{R}_+K representing a fiber with monodromy $\phi: S \rightarrow S$, we have

$$|\chi(S)|\|\phi\|_T = \mathbf{n}([S])\mathfrak{h}([S]) \leq L_K.$$

In particular, supposing there are surfaces of all genera at least 2 which are fibers representing elements in \mathbb{R}_+K (see e.g. the proof of Corollary 5.6 below), then one finds examples of pseudo-Anosov homeomorphisms on every closed surface of genus at least 2 in $\Psi_T(L_K)$.

2.4. Incompressible branched surfaces. Next, we recall the construction of the incompressible branched surfaces of Floyd–Oertel [FO84]. Our discussion closely follows that of Oertel [Oer84, Section 4]), except that, as in Tollefson–Wang [TW96, Section 6], we describe the construction of these branched surfaces in terms of normal surfaces to a triangulation, rather than to a handle decomposition. For background on normal surfaces, see [Hak61, JO84, TW96].

Let M be a Haken 3-manifold with incompressible boundary and a triangulation \mathbf{t} . The *weight* $w(S)$ of a properly embedded surface S in general position with the 1-skeleton $\mathbf{t}^{(1)}$ is the number of points in $S \cap \mathbf{t}^{(1)}$. We recall that the minimal weight for S within its isotopy class can be realized by a *normal* representative since a minimal weight S can be isotoped to be normal rel $\mathbf{t}^{(1)}$ [JR89].

For each incompressible normal surface S with minimal weight in its isotopy class, there is a *branched surface fibered neighborhood* $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_S$ produced as follows: $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_S$ is the union of thickenings of the normal disks appearing in S together with all 3-balls lying between two thickened normal disks of the same type. We choose compatible product structures on these thickened disks and 3-balls so that the I -fibers (intervals) agree on the boundary of each tetrahedron. Hence, $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_S$ is foliated by I -fibers. The corresponding *branched surface* $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_S$ is the 2-complex obtained from $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_S$ by collapsing each of the I -fibers to a point. (Usually one thinks of the branched surface as properly embedded in M with \mathcal{N} a regular neighborhood of it; this won't be crucial for us as we will work explicitly with the fibered neighborhood itself.) See Figure 2.

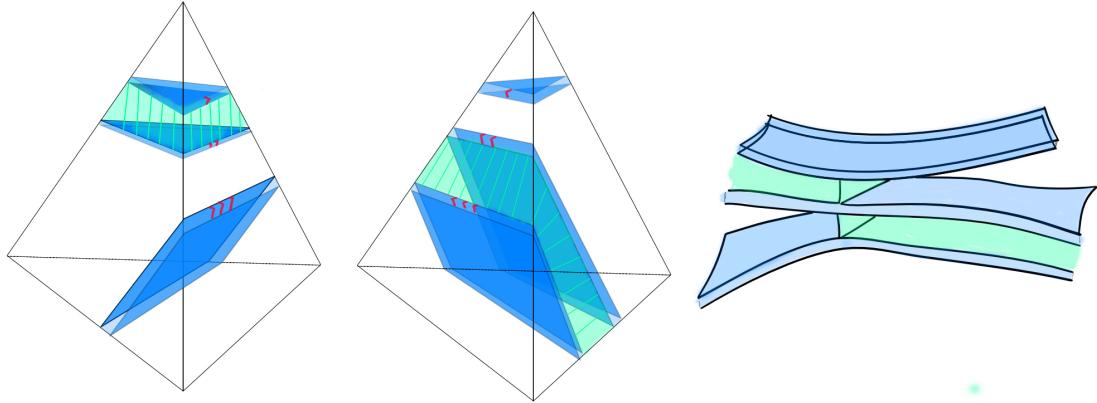


FIGURE 2. Thickened normal disks (blue), fibered 3-balls (green), and the branched surface fibered neighborhood.

For any branched surface fibered neighborhood \mathcal{N} , its boundary decomposes into a union of three subsurfaces, the horizontal boundary $\partial_h \mathcal{N}$, the vertical boundary $\partial_v \mathcal{N}$, and $\mathcal{N} \cap \partial M$. While $\partial_v \mathcal{N}$ is foliated by subintervals of fibers, each I -fiber of \mathcal{N} meets $\partial_h \mathcal{N}$ at its endpoints. A surface F in M is *carried by* \mathcal{B} if it can be properly isotoped into the interior of a fibered neighborhood $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{B})$ of \mathcal{B} so that it intersects each fiber transversely. It

is *fully carried* if in addition it has nonempty intersection with each fiber. For example, S is fully carried by \tilde{N}_S by construction.

Floyd–Oertel define a branched surface \mathcal{B} to be *incompressible* if

- (i) there are no disks (or half-disks) of contact,
- (ii) there are no complementary monogons, and
- (iii) $\partial_h \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{B})$ is incompressible and ∂ -incompressible in $M \setminus \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{B})$.

Here, a disk of contact is a disk $D \subset \mathcal{N}$ that is transverse to the I -fibers of \mathcal{N} and $\partial D \subset \text{int}(\partial_v \mathcal{N})$. A half-disk of contact is a disk $D \subset \mathcal{N}$ that is transverse to the fibers with $\partial D = \alpha \cup \beta$, where $\alpha \setminus \partial \alpha \subset \text{int}(\partial_v \mathcal{N})$ and $\beta \subset \partial M$ are arcs and $\alpha \cap \beta = S^0$. A complementary monogon is a disk $D \subset M \setminus \text{int}(\mathcal{N})$ with $\partial D = D \cap \mathcal{N} = \alpha \cup \beta$ where $\alpha \subset \partial_v \mathcal{N}$ is an I -fiber and $\beta \subset \partial_h \mathcal{N}$. Floyd–Oertel show [FO84, Theorem 2] that if \mathcal{B} is an incompressible branched surface, then any surface fully carried by \mathcal{B} is incompressible and boundary incompressible.

Unfortunately the branched surface $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_S$ constructed above may have many disks of contact and therefore is not incompressible. However, Floyd–Oertel show that such a disk of contact D may be removed by deleting from \tilde{N}_S a fibered neighborhood of D in \tilde{N}_S , thereby producing a new branched surface fibered neighborhood in which S is fully carried. They prove that by applying this operation finitely many times, one can produce a fibered neighborhood \mathcal{N}_S of an incompressible branched surface \mathcal{B}_S [FO84, Proposition 3]. See also [Oer84, Lemma 4.6] where the construction of \mathcal{N}_S is done more systematically. We denote the corresponding branched surface by \mathcal{B}_S and also write $\mathcal{N}_S = \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{B}_S)$.

We say that a branched surface (and its fibered neighborhood) obtained in this way is *adapted to the triangulation \mathbf{t}* , and record two important properties of the construction:

- Each component of $\partial_v \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_S$ contains a subarc of the 1-skeleton of \mathbf{t} as a fiber of $\partial_v \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_S$. Since eliminating a disk of contact is done by deleting a fibered neighborhood of the disk, the property that each component of $\partial_v \mathcal{N}$ meet the 1-skeleton is preserved.
- The normal surface S , which was assumed to have minimal weight in its isotopy class, is contained in the branched surface fibered neighborhood \mathcal{N}_S , where it intersects each fiber transversely.

By Floyd–Oertel [FO84, Theorem 1] (see also [Oer84, Theorem 3]) this procedure produces a *finite* collection of properly embedded branched surfaces $\mathcal{B}_1, \dots, \mathcal{B}_n$ in M such that (a) any surface fully carried by one of the \mathcal{B}_i is incompressible and boundary incompressible, and (b) every incompressible and boundary incompressible orientable surface is fully carried by some \mathcal{B}_i . In particular, the branched surface \mathcal{B}_S constructed from the surface S appears up to isotopy as one of the \mathcal{B}_i in this list. (That fact that $\{\tilde{N}_S\}$ forms a finite set of branched surfaces is obvious since there are only finitely many choices for normal disks in the construction. Showing that $\{\mathcal{N}_S\}$ is finite is more difficult and requires showing that one only needs to consider least weight disks of contact, of which there are finitely many.)

We summarize all of this in the following statement:

Proposition 2.7 (Floyd–Oertel). *Let M be a compact Haken 3-manifold with a triangulation \mathbf{t} . There is a finite collection $\mathcal{B}_1, \dots, \mathcal{B}_n$ of incompressible properly embedded branched surfaces, so that*

- *Each fibered neighborhood $\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{B}_i)$ is adapted to \mathbf{t} , and in particular every component of $\partial_v \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{B}_i)$ has a fiber which is a subarc of an edge of $\mathbf{t}^{(1)}$.*
- *Every properly embedded incompressible boundary-incompressible surface S in M is properly isotopic to a surface S' fully carried in one of the \mathcal{B}_i , which realizes the minimum weight with respect to \mathbf{t} in the isotopy class of S .*

3. TOPOLOGICAL PRELIMINARIES

This section covers a number of fairly basic results from 3-manifold topology that we will need for the proof of Theorem 1.5.

3.1. Embeddings in products. We first require the following lemma, which follows easily from work of Waldhausen [Wal68].

If S is a compact surface we say that $(W, \partial_b W) \subset (S, \partial S)$ is a *subsurface with corners* (or just *subsurface* for short) if W is a compact 2-manifold and $\partial_b W = \partial W \cap \partial S$ is a compact 1-submanifold of ∂W . The endpoints of $\partial_b W$ are the corners and ∂W minus the corners is the *smooth* part of ∂W . We denote the closure of $\partial W \setminus \partial_b W$ as $\partial' W$.

We call $(W, \partial_b W)$ (or just W) *trivial* if it is contained in a disk D whose intersection with ∂S is empty or a single arc. Note that if W is not trivial, then either the image of $\pi_1 W$ in $\pi_1 S$ is nontrivial, or there is an essential arc of S contained in W .

Define a modified Euler characteristic as

$$\hat{\chi}(W, \partial_b W) = \chi(W) - \frac{1}{2}n$$

where n denotes the number of arc components of $\partial_b W$ (see e.g. [CB88]).

Lemma 3.1. *Suppose that $(W, \partial_b W) \subset (S, \partial S)$ is a subsurface with corners and that the restriction to each component of W is not trivial. Let $Y = W \times [0, 1]$ and suppose we have an embedding of quadruples*

$$F : (Y, W \times \{0\}, W \times \{1\}, \partial_b W \times [0, 1]) \hookrightarrow (S \times [0, 1], S \times \{0\}, S \times \{1\}, \partial S \times [0, 1]),$$

where $W \times \{0\} \rightarrow S \times \{0\}$ is given by the inclusion map.

Then F is isotopic, as a map of quadruples, to the inclusion map of Y .

Note that the nontriviality condition is necessary – consider a knotted 1-handle attached to two disks in $S \times \{0\}$ and $S \times \{1\}$.

Proof. By applying a preliminary isotopy of $S \times [0, 1]$ supported on a neighborhood of $\partial S \times [0, 1]$, we may assume that the image of each arc of $\partial \partial' W \times [0, 1]$ is vertical in $\partial S \times [0, 1]$.

If a null-homotopic closed curve γ of $\partial' W$ bounds a disk E in S then the image of $\partial(E \times [0, 1])$ bounds a ball by irreducibility and F can be extended over $E \times [0, 1]$. Thus we may assume that each component of W injects on π_1 . Similarly if α is an arc component

of $\partial'W$ that cobounds a disk E with an arc $\beta \subset \partial S$, we can again extend over $E \times [0, 1]$. Hence, we may assume that $\partial'W$ consists of homotopically essential curves and essential proper arcs.

Thus each component of $F(\partial'W \times [0, 1])$ is either an incompressible annulus in $S \times [0, 1]$ or a disk which meets $\partial S \times [0, 1]$ in two vertical arcs. Hence (see for example [Wal68, Lemma 3.4]) $F(\partial'W \times [0, 1])$ is isotopic to $\partial'W \times [0, 1]$, and we may adjust F by an isotopy that is constant on $W \times \{0\}$ to obtain a map that is the identity on $\partial'W \times [0, 1]$.

One further isotopy, constant on $W \times \{0\}$ and supported on a neighborhood of $\partial_b W \times [0, 1]$, yields a map (which we still call F) that is the identity on all of $\partial W \times [0, 1]$.

Now F is the identity on $W \times \{0\} \cup \partial W \times [0, 1]$, and it follows that $F(W \times \{1\}) = W \times \{1\}$, and from this that $F(Y) = Y$. Hence, by [Wal68, Lemma 3.5], the homeomorphism $F^{-1}: Y \rightarrow Y$ is isotopic to the identity via an isotopy that is constant on $W \times \{0\} \cup \partial W \times [0, 1]$. Precomposing F with this isotopy gives the required isotopy from F to the identity and completes the proof. \square

3.2. Level curves. Let $Y = Z \times I$ where Z is a surface and I an interval. Let C be a disjoint closed union of simple loops in $\text{int}(Y)$. We say C is *level* with respect to this product structure on Y if it is isotopic to a union of the form $\bigcup c_i \times \{t_i\}$ where c_i are loops in Z and $t_i \in [0, 1]$.

Lemma 3.2. *Let $Y = Z \times [0, 1]$ where Z is a surface. Let C be a finite union of simple loops in Y . Then C is level if and only if there is an ordering c_1, \dots, c_n of its components so that each c_i is isotopic into $Z \times \{0\}$ in the complement of $c_{i+1} \cup \dots \cup c_n$.*

The proof is an easy induction.

Lemma 3.3. *Let S be a compact orientable surface and let C be a level disjoint closed union of essential curves in $S \times \mathbb{R}$. Let T_1 and T_2 be surfaces isotopic to $S \times \{0\}$ rel $\partial S \times \mathbb{R}$, and disjoint from each other and from C . If X is the region bounded by T_1 and T_2 (so $X \cong S \times [0, 1]$), then $C \cap X$ is level in X .*

Furthermore, if $C \subset Y \subset X$ where $Y \subset X$ is a subproduct, then the isotopy can be chosen to be supported in Y —that is, the image of C remains in Y throughout the isotopy.

By saying that Y is a *subproduct* of X we mean that there is a subsurface $R \subset S$ and a homeomorphism of pairs $(X, Y) \cong (S \times [0, 1], R \times [0, 1])$.

Proof. By applying an (ambient) isotopy, we may assume that the components of C have the form $c \times \{t\}$ for some $t \in \mathbb{R}$ with respect to the given product structure on $S \times \mathbb{R}$.

We first prove this in the case that T_2 is a level surface $S \times \{t\}$. We may assume T_1 lies above T_2 . Let c be a component of $C \cap X$ of minimal height with respect to the product structure $S \times \mathbb{R}$. The vertical annulus A taking c to T_2 is disjoint from $C \setminus c$, but might intersect T_1 . An innermost region of $A \cap X$ or $A \cap X^c$ with boundary in T_1 must be a disk or annulus, and an exchange move will simplify the intersection reducing the number of components of intersection. Thus an annulus from c to T_2 meeting T_2 only in one boundary component, disjoint from $C \setminus c$, and intersecting T_1 minimally, will in fact be disjoint from T_1 , hence contained in X . This gives an isotopy from c to T_2 avoiding the remaining curves.

Proceeding by induction on the heights of components of C , we can now apply Lemma 3.2 to conclude that $C \cap X$ is level in X .

Now if T_1 and T_2 are arbitrary, let $T_3 = S \times \{t\}$ be a level surface below both. Let X_{ij} be the region bounded by T_i and T_j and suppose X_{13} contains T_2 . Then the previous case applies to X_{13} , and after choosing a product structure on X_{13} in which the top and bottom are level surfaces, we can again apply the previous case to X_{12} . This concludes the proof of the first claim.

Finally, suppose $C \subset Y$, with $(X, Y) \cong (S \times [0, 1], R \times [0, 1])$. If at any stage of the isotopy of the i^{th} component the corresponding annulus passes outside $Y \cong R \times [0, 1]$, and hence through $\partial R \times [0, 1]$, another innermost region exchange move argument implies that we can replace the annulus with one having fewer intersections with $\partial R \times [0, 1]$. In particular, such an annulus with the fewest intersections with $\partial R \times [0, 1]$ will be disjoint, and hence the isotopy will be supported in Y . \square

3.3. Minimal intersections. Finally, we will need a few facts regarding intersections of surfaces and 1-manifolds. One such fact is the following proposition which roughly states that if S is an embedded surface in M which minimizes intersection with some 1-manifold C in its isotopy class, then one cannot *homotope* S to reduce intersections with C .

Proposition 3.4. *Let M be a compact, irreducible, orientable 3-manifold and $C \subset M$ is a closed, embedded 1-manifold. Suppose $S \subset M$ is an incompressible, boundary incompressible, properly embedded surface that minimizes the cardinality $|S \cap C|$ in its proper isotopy class. If $f: S \rightarrow M$ is any piecewise smooth map which is properly homotopic to the inclusion of S and transverse to C , then $|f^{-1}(C)| \geq |S \cap C|$.*

Proof. Suppose $f: S \rightarrow M$ is any piecewise smooth map properly homotopic to the inclusion of S into M , and which is transverse to C . Set $k = |f^{-1}(C)|$. Let $V_C \cong C \times D^2$ be a small tubular neighborhood of C . Adjusting f by a proper homotopy, we may assume that $f(S) \cap V_C$ is a union of k disjoint meridian disks. Next let $N \cong \partial M \times [0, 1]$ be a tubular neighborhood of the boundary of M whose closure is disjoint from V_C . Using the neighborhood N and the homotopy from the inclusion of S to f , we can find a further homotopy so that $f|_{\partial S}$ is the inclusion $\partial S \rightarrow \partial M$ (and is hence an embedding) and so that $f(S) \cap V_C$ is still a union of k disjoint meridian disks.

Next, choose any Riemannian metric on M with the following properties:

- (1) the restriction to $V_C \cong C \times D^2$ is a product metric,
- (2) the restriction to $N \cong \partial M \times [0, 1]$ is a product metric,
- (3) the area of each meridian disk of V_C is some number $A > 0$, and
- (4) $\text{Area}(f) \leq (k + \frac{1}{4})A$.

It is straightforward to construct such a metric.

Now let $h: S \rightarrow M$ be a least area surface properly homotopic to the inclusion of S into M rel ∂S . Such an h exists by [SU82, SY79] in the closed case and [Lem82, HS88] in the case of non-empty boundary. Note that $\text{Area}(h) \leq (k + \frac{1}{4})A$.

According to [FHS83], h is an embedding, or in the case that S is closed, possibly a double cover of an embedded non-orientable surface with a tubular neighborhood that is

a twisted I -bundle over the non-orientable surface (see Section 7 of [FHS83] for the case $\partial S \neq \emptyset$). In the latter case, we may replace h with an embedding at the expense of an arbitrarily small increase in the area. In either case, by a further small isotopy if necessary, we can also assume that h is transverse to ∂V_C and $\text{Area}(h) \leq (k + \frac{1}{2})A$. The embedding h is properly isotopic to the inclusion of S into M since M is irreducible [Wal68, Corollary 5.5].

Consider any component W of $h(S) \cap V_C$ and suppose $V \cong S^1 \times D^2$ is the component containing W .

Note that the projection $V \rightarrow D^2$ onto the second factor is an isomorphism $H_2(V, \partial V) \rightarrow H_2(D^2, \partial D^2)$, where the latter group is $\mathbb{Z}[D^2]$. Thus we can define $\deg(W)$ to be the integer such that

$$[W] = \deg(W)[D^2] \in H_2(V, \partial V).$$

This is equal to the topological degree of the projection $(W, \partial W) \rightarrow (D^2, \partial D^2)$, as well as the topological degree of the map $\partial W \rightarrow \partial D^2$.

Now consider the metric on D^2 for which the projection $V \rightarrow D^2$ is a Riemannian submersion, and in particular a contraction. We thus have

$$\text{Area}(W) \geq |\deg(W)|A.$$

Setting

$$d(h) = \sum_{W \subset h(S) \cap V_C} |\deg(W)|$$

where the sum is over all components of intersection, and combining with our area bound on h , we have

$$d(h)A \leq \text{Area}(h) \leq (k + \frac{1}{2})A.$$

Since $d(h)$ is an integer, we have $d(h) \leq k$. The next claim essentially completes the proof.

Claim 1. *The map h is properly isotopic to an embedding h' , transverse to ∂V_C with $d(h') \leq d(h)$ so that $h'(S) \cap V_C$ is a union of meridian disks.*

Assuming the claim, it follows that $|h'(S) \cap C|$ is the number of meridian disks of intersection $h'(S) \cap V_C$, which is $d(h') \leq d(h) \leq k$. Since S was assumed to meet C in the fewest number of points in the proper isotopy class, and since h' is properly isotopic to h , and hence also the inclusion of S , it follows that

$$|S \cap C| \leq d(h') \leq k = |f^{-1}(C)|,$$

as required. This completes the proof of the proposition.

Proof of Claim. Recall first a lemma of Thurston [Thu86b, Lemma 1], that if a properly embedded surface in a 3-manifold V represents a k -th multiple of a homology class in $H_2(V, \partial V)$, then the surface has at least k components. Thus for our connected components W of $h(S) \cap V_C$, we have

$$|\deg(W)| \leq 1.$$

To avoid cluttering the notation, we write $S_0 = h(S)$, $d(S_0) = d(h)$. Throughout the proof, we repeatedly replace S_0 with isotopic images which we again denote by S_0 . We first isotope S_0 to remove trivial intersections with ∂V_C . That is, if some component of $S_0 \cap \partial V_C$ bounds a disk D in ∂V_C , then it also bounds a disk E in S_0 by incompressibility. Suppose that D is innermost on ∂V_C , and consider the disk swap that replaces the disk E in S_0 with D . (This can be done via isotopy of S_0 in M since $D \cup E$ bounds a ball.) This may reduce the number of intersections with V_C , but it does not increase $d(S_0)$. To see this, note that if W was the component of $S_0 \cap V_C$ whose boundary contained ∂D , then since $\partial D \rightarrow \partial D^2$ has degree 0, the degree of W is unaffected by capping this boundary component off with the disk D . After pushing D slightly into V_C , we have a new surface isotopic to S_0 with fewer trivial intersections with ∂V_C and no greater degree.

Hence, we may suppose that S_0 does not meet ∂V_C in trivial circles. We next isotope S_0 so that each component of $S_0 \cap V_C$ is incompressible: If D is a compressing disk for some component W of $S_0 \cap V_C$, then again suppose that D is innermost in the sense that S_0 does not meet the interior of D . Incompressibility of S_0 in M implies that there is a disk $E \subset S_0$ with $\partial E = \partial D$ and we may assume that E is not contained in V_C .

Let W be the component of $S_0 \cap V_C$ meeting D . Compressing along D results in two surfaces W_1 and W_2 and we call S'_0 the surface isotopic to S_0 obtained by replacing E with D (again possible since $D \cup E$ bounds a ball). Label so that W_1 is a component of $S'_0 \cap V_C$. Let \mathcal{Y} be the components of $S_0 \cap V_C$ contained in $S_0 \setminus E$ and \mathcal{Z} the components of $S_0 \cap V_C$ contained in E . Then

$$d(S_0) = \sum_{Y \in \mathcal{Y}} |\deg(Y)| + |\deg(W)| + \sum_{Z \in \mathcal{Z}} |\deg(Z)|$$

and

$$d(S'_0) = \sum_{Y \in \mathcal{Y}} |\deg(Y)| + |\deg(W_1)|.$$

We must show that $d(S'_0) \leq d(S_0)$. Since $|\deg(W_1)|$ and $|\deg(W)|$ are both at most 1, it suffices to prove that there is at least one $Z \in \mathcal{Z}$ with $|\deg(Z)| = 1$.

Let E' be an innermost disk on E bounded by a component of $E \cap \partial V_C$. Then $\partial E'$ is an essential curve on the boundary of some component of V_C . If $\text{int}(E')$ is in the exterior of V_C then ∂V_C is compressible in \mathring{M} , and this is impossible as \mathring{M} is hyperbolic. Thus E' is a meridian of V_C , which implies it is a component of \mathcal{Z} with $|\deg(E')| = 1$.

Thus we have isotoped S_0 to reduce intersections with ∂V_C while not increasing its degree. We may therefore assume that each component of $S_0 \cap V_C$ is incompressible in V_C . This makes each component either a boundary parallel annulus (degree 0) or a meridian disk (degree ± 1). Pushing the annuli out of V_C does not affect the degree and completes the proof. \square

4. FIBERED FILLINGS OF MANIFOLDS

In this section we prove Theorem 1.5 and Theorem 1.4. After setting up notation for Dehn filling and bringing in the branched surfaces from Section 2.4, we begin the proof in earnest in Section 4.4.

4.1. Fillings and complexity. Let \mathring{M} be a compact 3-manifold whose boundary is a union of tori $\partial\mathring{M} = \partial_1\mathring{M} \sqcup \dots \sqcup \partial_r\mathring{M}$, such that $\text{int}(\mathring{M})$ is a complete finite-volume hyperbolic manifold. A *Dehn surgery coefficient* β_i on $\partial_i\mathring{M}$ is either the isotopy class of an essential simple closed curve in $\partial_i\mathring{M}$, or “ ∞ ”. Each simple closed curve β_i in $\partial_i\mathring{M}$ determines a Dehn filling attaching a solid torus whose meridian is identified with β_i , and ∞ corresponds to no filling at all. Given $\beta = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_r)$, we denote the manifold obtained by these specified fillings by M_β .

Letting Δ_i denote the set of Dehn surgery coefficients for $\partial_i\mathring{M}$, we say that a property \mathcal{P} holds *for all sufficiently long fillings* if there are finite sets $K_i \subset \Delta_i$ such that M_β has \mathcal{P} for all $\beta \in \prod_{i=1}^r (\Delta_i \setminus K_i)$. For example, Thurston’s hyperbolic Dehn surgery theorem [Thu88, Theorem 5.8.2] states that for any $\ell > 0$, the interior of M_β is hyperbolic and the lengths of the cores of the filled solid tori are less than ℓ , for all sufficiently long fillings.

Now let \mathring{M} be as in the statement of Theorem 1.5 and let \mathcal{S} be the collection of all fibers of all fibered fillings of \mathring{M} . (Formally \mathcal{S} is a set of pairs (S, β) where β determines a filled manifold M_β in which S is a fiber of a fibration.) Note that we do not require each boundary component of \mathring{M} to be filled, so some surfaces in \mathcal{S} may have boundary. We also fix a triangulation \mathbf{t} of \mathring{M} .

Given $(S, \beta) \in \mathcal{S}$, isotope S in M_β to intersect the added solid tori in meridian disks, and choose it so the number of disks is minimal. Now let $\mathring{S} = S \cap \mathring{M}$, and assume by further isotopy if necessary, that \mathring{S} is also transverse to $\mathbf{t}^{(1)}$ and intersects it minimally. Let $\mathring{\mathcal{S}} = \{\mathring{S} : (S, \beta) \in \mathcal{S}\}$ denote the resulting set of properly embedded surfaces in \mathring{M} . Said differently, for each $(S, \beta) \in \mathcal{S}$, \mathring{S} is a properly embedded surface in \mathring{M} which after capping off with a disk is isotopic in M_β to S and, among all such surfaces, minimize the *complexity* defined by the pair $(|\partial\mathring{S}|, w(\mathring{S}))$ in the lexicographic order, where $w(\mathring{S})$ is the weight of \mathring{S} .

Lemma 4.1. *Each $\mathring{S} \in \mathring{\mathcal{S}}$ is incompressible and boundary incompressible in \mathring{M} .*

Proof. The proof is standard, but we sketch it for completeness.

Suppose that \mathring{S} is compressible and let D be a compressing disk for \mathring{S} in \mathring{M} . Since S is incompressible in its filling M_β , this disk shares a boundary with a disk D' in S , which must meet the cores of the filling tori. Swapping out D' for D , which can be done by an isotopy in M_β , results in a copy of S meeting the cores of the solid tori fewer times, a contradiction. Hence, \mathring{S} is incompressible.

Now if \mathring{S} is boundary-compressible let E be a boundary compression, so that ∂E is the union of an arc b in \mathring{S} and an arc a in $\partial\mathring{M}$. Then a is contained in an annular component A of $\partial\mathring{M} \setminus \partial\mathring{S}$, and it must be essential there since otherwise E is not an essential boundary

compression. Now A cut along a and attached to two parallel copies of E gives us a compressing disk for \mathring{S} , which therefore is parallel to a disk of \mathring{S} by incompressibility. But this disk, attached to itself along b , forms an annulus which must be all of \mathring{S} , so that \mathring{S} is a boundary-parallel annulus. This is a contradiction. \square

Now Proposition 2.7 gives us a finite collection $\mathcal{B}_1, \dots, \mathcal{B}_n$ of incompressible branched surfaces in \mathring{M} so that each $\mathring{S} \in \mathring{\mathcal{S}}$ is fully carried in a weight-minimizing way in one of them.

For each \mathcal{B}_i let $\mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{B}_i}$ contain those $(S, \beta) \in \mathcal{S}$ for which \mathring{S} is fully carried by \mathcal{B}_i . After restricting to “sufficiently long” fillings in this collection, we can make some additional assumptions about \mathcal{B}_i :

Let T_j be a component of $\partial \mathring{M}$. If, for $(S, \beta) \in \mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{B}_i}$, the coordinate β_j only takes on finitely many values, we can exclude all of the non- ∞ values in our definition of sufficiently long. Then unless ∞ is also one of the values, we can ignore \mathcal{B}_i altogether.

Thus we can assume that for each boundary component T_j of \mathring{M} meeting \mathcal{B}_i , either the fibers of $\mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{B}_i}$ determine infinitely many slopes in T_j or T_j is not filled in any of the fillings corresponding to $\mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{B}_i}$. If the intersection $\mathcal{B}_i \cap T_j$ with a boundary torus T_j of $\partial \mathring{M}$ is nonempty, it is necessarily a train track, and so we are left with three possibilities: T_j is disjoint from \mathcal{B}_i , $\mathcal{B}_i \cap T_j$ has bigon complementary components in T_j , or $\mathcal{B}_i \cap T_j$ is a disjoint union of parallel simple closed curves in T_j whose complement is a union of annuli. In the last case, the train track $\mathcal{B}_i \cap T_j$ can only carry a single isotopy class of simple closed curves, and thus $\beta_j = \infty$ for all $(S, \beta) \in \mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{B}_i}$ with β sufficiently long.

4.2. Branched surface decomposition. From here on, we work with a single $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B}_i$, restricted as above. The notion of “sufficiently long filling” will depend on the particular branched surface \mathcal{B} , but finiteness of the number of branched surfaces provides a uniform notion of sufficiently long filling, independent of \mathcal{B} . We continue to write $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{B})$ for the fibered neighborhood of \mathcal{B} in \mathring{M} .

Divide $\partial \mathring{M}$ into the tori that meet \mathcal{B} – called $\partial^B \mathring{M}$ – and the rest, $\partial^F \mathring{M}$ (F for “floating”).

Given $(S, \beta) \in \mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{B}}$, let V_{β} be the union of solid tori associated to the fillings, $M_{\beta} = \mathring{M} \cup V_{\beta}$. We write V_{β}^B and V_{β}^F for the solid tori that meet and do not meet \mathcal{B} , respectively. We remark that $\partial V_{\beta}^F = \partial^F \mathring{M}$ and $\partial V_{\beta}^B \subset \partial^B \mathring{M}$ with this containment being proper if there are unfilled boundary components of \mathring{M} for β .

Now let $X = \mathring{M} \setminus \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{B})$ and set $X_{\beta} = X \cup V_{\beta}^F$. We divide ∂X_{β} into $\partial X_{\beta} = \partial_h X_{\beta} \cup \partial_v X_{\beta}$, where $\partial_h X_{\beta} = \partial_h \mathcal{N}$, and $\partial_v X_{\beta}$ consists of annuli which are either annulus components of $\partial_v \mathcal{N}$, annulus components of $X \cap \partial \mathring{M}$, or unions of rectangle components of $\partial_v \mathcal{N}$ with bigon regions in $\partial \mathring{M} \setminus \mathcal{N}$. We similarly decompose $\partial X = \partial_h X \cup \partial_v X$, where $\partial_h X = \partial_h X_{\beta}$, and $\partial_v X = \partial_v X_{\beta} \cup \partial^F \mathring{M}$.

The foliation by interval fibers of $\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{B})$ extends first to a foliation on each of the non-floating boundary tori $\partial^B \mathring{M}$; this is because the complement of $\partial_v \mathcal{N}$ in $\partial^B \mathring{M}$ is a union of bigons and annuli. For each β , the meridians are transverse to this foliation so it extends to a foliation of the solid tori V_{β}^B , which is transverse to (a fixed family of) meridian disks.

Call the resulting foliation \mathcal{I} , and note that it is defined in $M_\beta \setminus \text{int}(X_\beta) = \mathcal{N} \cup \partial^B \mathring{M} \cup V_\beta^B$.

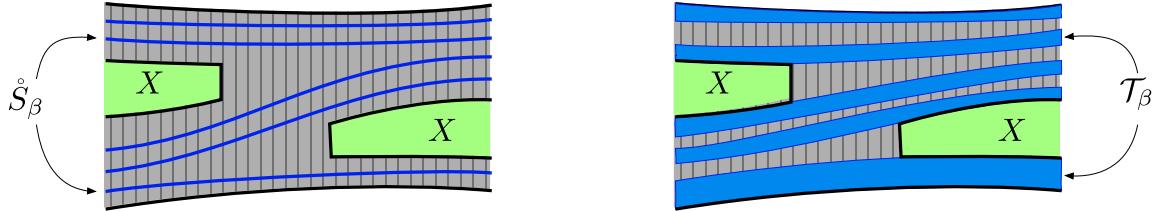


FIGURE 3. Left: \mathring{S}_β is carried by \mathcal{N} . Right: S_β is thickened to the I -bundle \mathcal{T}_β (blue). The I -foliation is shown in the complementary part of \mathcal{N} , which is part of \mathcal{F}_β .

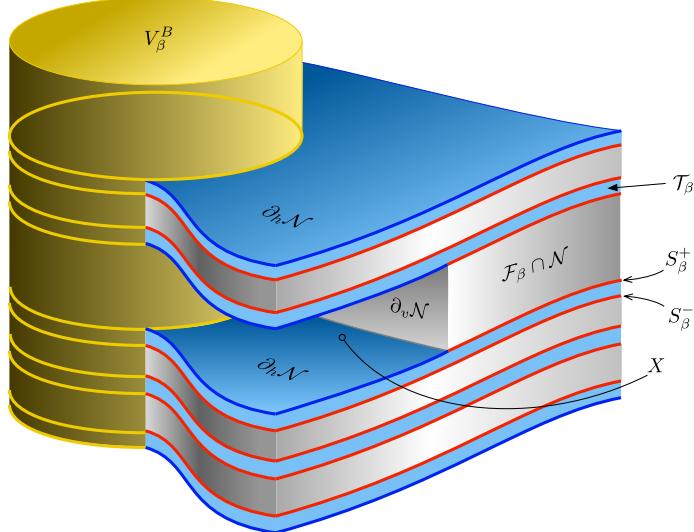


FIGURE 4. A cutaway view of \mathcal{N} near a component of V_β^B . The I -bundle \mathcal{T}_β is indicated in blue inside \mathcal{N} and the complementary I -bundle \mathcal{F}_β is in gray. The surfaces S_β^\pm are indicated with blue edges in $\partial_h \mathcal{N}$, with yellow along the meridians, and with red edges in the remainder W_β .

4.3. Product regions in M_β . Fix $(S, \beta) \in \mathcal{S}_\beta$, and for convenience denote S by S_β . We can realize S_β as a surface contained in $\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{B})$ union the solid tori V_β^B , in which it is transverse to the foliation \mathcal{I} . Thicken S_β to make a product I -bundle \mathcal{T}_β with I -fibers being arcs of leaves of \mathcal{I} , then isotope \mathcal{T}_β so that its boundary contains $\partial_h \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{B})$. This is done by pushing the boundary surfaces outward along \mathcal{I} -leaves until they touch the endpoints. See Figure 3 for a schematic of this, and Figure 4 for a 3-D view near a component of V_β .

Let \mathcal{F}_β be the closure of $M_\beta \setminus \mathcal{T}_\beta$. Since S_β is a fiber of M_β , \mathcal{F}_β is also a product I -bundle. We use the I -bundle structure to define ∂_v and ∂_h for both \mathcal{F}_β and \mathcal{T}_β , writing

$$\partial_h \mathcal{F}_\beta = \partial_h \mathcal{T}_\beta = S_\beta^+ \sqcup S_\beta^-,$$

and noting that $\partial_v \mathcal{F}_\beta \cup \partial_v \mathcal{T}_\beta = \partial M_\beta$.

Note that \mathcal{F}_β contains X_β , $\mathcal{F}_\beta \setminus X_\beta$ is contained in $\mathcal{N} \cup V_\beta^B$, and the foliation \mathcal{I} restricts to a foliation $\mathcal{I}|(\mathcal{F}_\beta \setminus X_\beta)$. Hence, \mathcal{F}_β decomposes into the ‘ I -foliated part’ $\mathcal{I}|(\mathcal{F}_\beta \setminus X_\beta)$ and the ‘bounded part’ X_β , as anticipated by our discussion in Section 1.1.

Our main goal now is to show that $\mathcal{I}|(\mathcal{F}_\beta \setminus X_\beta)$ is (up to isotopy) also the restriction of the product interval foliation on $\mathcal{F}_\beta \cong S_\beta \times [0, 1]$. For a summary of our strategy, see the outline in Section 1.1. From this we will deduce that \mathcal{I} is the foliation by flow lines of the suspension flow for the monodromy of the fiber S_β of the given fibration of M_β . This is completed in Proposition 4.6.

4.4. Regions in $\partial_h \mathcal{F}_\beta$ and hyperbolic geometry. Let W_β denote the closure of $\partial_h \mathcal{F}_\beta \setminus \partial_h X$. Note that W_β is the union of the meridian disks $\mathcal{D}_\beta = \partial_h \mathcal{F}_\beta \cap V_\beta^B$ and regions that are contained in the interior of $\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{B})$.

Note that $\partial_h X$ is a subsurface with corners in $\partial_h \mathcal{F}_\beta \cap \mathring{M}$ in the sense of Section 3.1 – it is bounded by circles and arcs whose endpoints are on the circles of $\partial_h \mathcal{F}_\beta \cap \partial \mathring{M}$ – some of which are boundaries of the meridian disks and some can be in ∂M_β itself, when that is nonempty. See Figures 5 and 6 for some example local configurations.

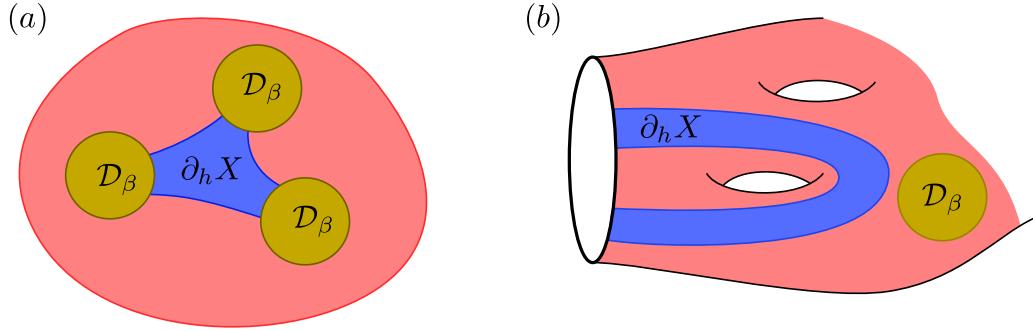


FIGURE 5. Examples of the decomposition of $\partial_h \mathcal{F}_\beta$. W_β is the union of red and the yellow meridians. (a) shows a component of W_β of low complexity containing meridians, which is ruled out for long fillings by Lemma 4.2. (b) shows part of a larger component of W_β adjacent to the boundary of M_β .

For any component E of W_β , let \hat{E} denote the union of E with any disks of $\partial_h \mathcal{F}_\beta \setminus \text{int}(E)$ that meet $\partial(\partial_h \mathcal{F}_\beta)$ in at most one arc. Note that E and \hat{E} are subsurfaces with corners of $\partial_h \mathcal{F}_\beta$ in the sense of Section 3.1.

Lemmas 4.2 and 4.4 restrict the structure of components of W_β for sufficiently long fillings.

Lemma 4.2. *Fix an integer k . For all sufficiently long fillings, if E is a component of W_β with $\hat{\chi}(\hat{E}) = k$, then \hat{E} is disjoint from \mathcal{D}_β .*

Here $\hat{\chi}$ is modified Euler characteristic as in Section 3.1.

Proof. Consider first those β for which $\partial M_\beta = \emptyset$, in which case $\partial_h \mathcal{F}_\beta$ is a closed surface and $\hat{\chi}(\hat{E}) = \chi(\hat{E})$.

Identify \hat{M} once and for all with the complement of some standard cusps in the finite-volume hyperbolic metric on $\text{int}(\hat{M})$. Thurston's Dehn filling theorem tells us that \hat{M} embeds nearly isometrically in the hyperbolic structure on M_β , for sufficiently long fillings, so that its complement $\text{int}(V_\beta)$ consists of the Margulis tubes for the corresponding curves. Moreover the radii of these tubes are arbitrarily large for sufficiently long fillings β . Note that $\partial \hat{E}$ is contained in $\partial \partial_h X$, which is independent of β . There is therefore some bound κ , independent of β , on the total curvature of $\partial \hat{E}$ in M_β .

Fix a triangulation of \hat{E} with vertices on the boundary so that each triangle has at most one edge on the boundary. For each β let $f_\beta: \hat{E} \rightarrow M_\beta$ be a map which is a ruled surface on each triangle and is homotopic rel boundary to the inclusion map. Then the Gauss–Bonnet theorem for the induced metric on $f_\beta(\hat{E})$ gives us

$$\text{Area}(f_\beta(\hat{E})) \leq -2\pi\chi(\hat{E}) + \kappa.$$

Note that the right hand side is independent of β .

The following lemma (whose proof appears below) now allows us to finish the proof:

Lemma 4.3. *Given $A \geq 0$ there is an $R \geq 0$ such that the following holds. Let V be a hyperbolic Margulis tube of radius R and let W be a compact, connected, oriented surface with a map $f: (W, \partial W) \rightarrow (V, \partial V)$ such that $\text{Area}(f(W)) < A$. Then f is homotopic rel ∂W into ∂V .*

Applying this to each intersection of $f_\beta(\hat{E})$ with the Margulis tubes V_β , and choosing β long enough to give the needed value for the tube radii, we find that we can homotope $\partial_h \mathcal{F}_\beta$ in M_β (and hence S_β in M_β) to remove its intersections with the cores of V_β that occur in \hat{E} . Since S_β was already chosen to minimize these intersections in its isotopy class, and Proposition 3.4 says that it must also minimize them in its homotopy class, we conclude that \hat{E} could not in fact have contained any meridian disks.

Now consider those β for which some specific set of coordinates is ∞ . The corresponding tori are unfilled so ∂M_β is nonempty, and each component is associated to a cusp in M_β . We adapt the argument to handle these cusps.

We identify $M_\beta^\partial \equiv \hat{M} \setminus \partial M_\beta$ with the complement of the remaining standard cusps in the finite-volume hyperbolic structure on $\text{int}(\hat{M})$. Again for sufficiently long fillings we can embed this nearly isometrically in the hyperbolic structure on $\text{int}(M_\beta)$ as the complement of the Margulis tubes of the filled boundary components.

Let $\hat{E}_\beta = \hat{E} \cap M_\beta^\partial$, which is \hat{E} minus the arcs and curves of its boundary that lie in ∂M_β . We can (after suitable isotopy of the hyperbolic metric) assume that the boundary arcs of \hat{E}_β are, in some neighborhood of the boundary, totally geodesic rays exiting the cusps.

Thus the ends of \hat{E}_β can be deformed to finite-area cusps or “spikes” (regions between two asymptotic geodesics).

Now our triangulation of \hat{E}_β can be chosen with an ideal vertex at each end of the surface, and when we homotope it rel boundary (and rel ideal boundary points) to a ruled surface, the Gauss–Bonnet theorem applies again, but with an additional π in the boundary term for each spike. Thus we have

$$\text{Area}(f_\beta(\hat{E}_\beta)) \leq -2\pi\hat{\chi}(\hat{E}) + \kappa.$$

Lemma 4.3 again applies, allowing us for sufficiently long fillings to find a proper homotopy of \hat{E}_β rel boundary and rel ends which removes all intersections of \hat{E} with V_β . A standard argument in the collar of ∂M_β allows us to obtain a homotopy of \hat{E} itself which does the same thing. Again we conclude that \hat{E} could not have contained any meridian disks. \square

We now supply the proof of Lemma 4.3.

Proof. We can write $V = D^2 \times S^1$, where $D^2 \times \{t\}$ are totally geodesic meridian disks for $t \in S^1$, and let $p : V \rightarrow D^2$ be the projection, in such a way that p is area preserving on the meridian disks.

We can write the area form of the meridian disks of V explicitly in cylindrical coordinates (r, θ, z) in the universal cover of V , namely $\alpha = \sinh r dr \wedge d\theta$. Note that this is closed, and evaluates to $2\pi(\cosh R - 1)$ on a meridian disk. Thus α represents $2\pi(\cosh R - 1)p^*(\eta)$ where η is the fundamental class of $H^2(D^2, \partial D^2)$.

Now the map $(p \circ f)_* : H_2(W, \partial W) \rightarrow H_2(D^2, \partial D^2)$ is just multiplication by an integer, the degree $\deg(p \circ f)$. We can therefore compute this degree by integrating $\alpha/2\pi(\cosh R - 1)$. That is,

$$\deg(p \circ f) = \frac{1}{2\pi(\cosh R - 1)} \int_W f^* \alpha.$$

On the other hand, because (fiberwise) orthogonal projection in the tangent bundle of V to the meridian disk direction is contracting, we also have

$$\left| \int_W f^* \alpha \right| \leq \text{Area}(f(W)) < A.$$

Thus we have

$$|\deg(p \circ f)| < A/2\pi(\cosh R - 1).$$

Since the degree is an integer, for suitably large R we conclude $\deg(p \circ f) = 0$.

Now a relative version of the Hopf Degree Theorem (see for example the Extension Theorem in [GP10, Chapter 3]) tells us that, since $\deg(p \circ f) = 0$, there is a homotopy G rel ∂W taking $p \circ f$ to a map g that takes values in ∂D^2 . Writing $f = (f_1, f_2)$ where $f_1 = p \circ f$ and applying the homotopy G to the first coordinate completes the proof. \square

Recall from Section 3.1 that a component of W_β is called *trivial* if it is contained in a disk D which is either contained in the interior of S_β^\pm or meets ∂S_β^\pm in a single arc. Note that if a component E of W_β is not trivial, then $\partial \hat{E} \setminus \partial S_\beta^\pm$ consists of homotopically essential curves and essential proper arcs in S_β^\pm .

Lemma 4.4. *For sufficiently long fillings, W_β has no trivial components.*

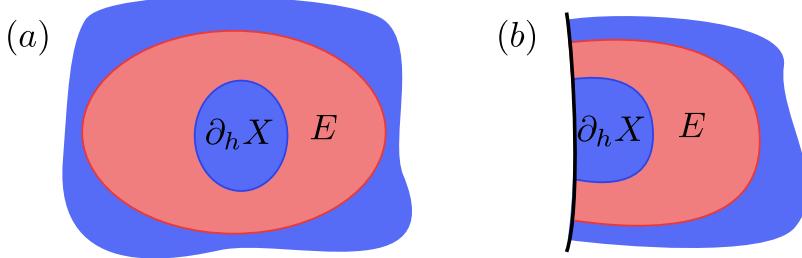


FIGURE 6. Two trivial components of W_β which result in a disk and half-disk of contact.

Proof. First suppose that a component E of W_β were contained in a disk that does not meet $\partial(\partial_h \mathcal{F}_\beta)$. Then E would be a (possibly punctured) disk, so $\hat{E} \subset \partial_h \mathcal{F}_\beta$ would also be a disk not meeting $\partial(\partial_h \mathcal{F}_\beta)$.

Lemma 4.2 implies that for sufficiently long fillings, \hat{E} (and hence E) contains no meridians. In particular $\partial \hat{E}$ must be a smooth boundary component of $\partial_h X$ (as in Figure 6(a)). That is, $\hat{E} \subset \mathcal{N}$ and $\partial \hat{E} \subset \partial_v \mathcal{N}$. But then, as in [FO84, Claim 1], we can isotope \hat{E} to slide $\partial \hat{E}$ into $\text{int}(\partial_v \mathcal{N})$ thereby producing a disk of contact for \mathcal{B} . See Figure 7. This is a

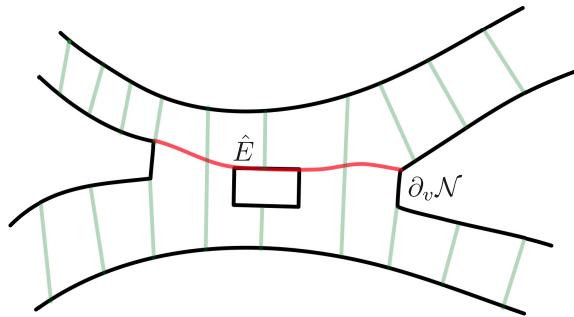


FIGURE 7. A disk \hat{E} (red) in \mathcal{N} with boundary in $\partial_v \mathcal{N}$. Sliding $\partial \hat{E}$ slightly downward produces the disk of contact.

contradiction and the proof is complete in this case.

If instead E were contained in some disk in $\partial_h \mathcal{F}_\beta$ which meets $\partial(\partial_h \mathcal{F}_\beta)$ in a single arc, then \hat{E} would also be a disk whose boundary has a single arc in common with $\partial(\partial_h \mathcal{F}_\beta)$ (as in Figure 6(b)). Just as in the previous case, Lemma 4.2 implies that \hat{E} contains no meridians and so is contained in \mathcal{N} . This time since ∂E consists of one arc in $\partial \mathring{M}$ and one arc in $\partial_v \mathcal{N}$ we see that \hat{E} produces a half-disk of contact for \mathcal{B} and also results in a contradiction. \square

4.5. Transverse orientability of \mathcal{B} .

Lemma 4.5. *The branched surface \mathcal{B} is transversely orientable. Equivalently, the foliation \mathcal{I} , defined on $M_\beta \setminus X_\beta = \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{B}) \cup V_\beta^B$, is orientable.*

Transverse orientability of \mathcal{B} is clearly equivalent to the orientability of the foliation of $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{B})$ by I -fibers. Any orientation on this foliation of \mathcal{N} easily extends to an orientation of the foliation \mathcal{I} .

The proof is an adaptation of an argument of Oertel [Oer86] who proved that branched surfaces constructed from Thurston-norm minimizing surfaces are transversely orientable. In our case we appeal to the notion of complexity defined in Section 4.1 and minimization in an isotopy class, rather than Thurston's complexity, χ_- , minimized over a homology class.

Proof. Suppose \mathcal{B} is not transversely orientable. Let $(S_\beta, \beta) \in \mathcal{S}_\mathcal{B}$, and fix a transverse orientation on S_β , and hence on \mathring{S}_β . We will show that, for sufficiently long β , this leads to a contradiction.

Since \mathring{S}_β is fully carried on \mathcal{B} there must be a branch of \mathcal{B} where the orientations are inconsistent. So there is a region in \mathcal{N} where there are two adjacent sheets of $\partial_h \mathcal{F}_\beta$ whose transverse orientations point into (or out of) the region of \mathcal{F}_β between them. Extending this region maximally along $\mathcal{F}_\beta \setminus \text{int}(X_\beta)$, one obtains a subset of \mathcal{F}_β of the form $P \cong E \times [0, 1]$ where $E \times \{0\}$ and $E \times \{1\}$ are identified with components E_0 and E_1 of W_β on the *same* component of $\partial_h \mathcal{F}_\beta$, which we denote S_β^+ without loss of generality.

Just as at the beginning of the proof of Lemma 3.1, if $\hat{E}_0 \neq E_0$ then we can extend the product region P to $\hat{P} \cong \hat{E} \times [0, 1]$ such that $\hat{E} \times \{0\}$ and $\hat{E} \times \{1\}$ are identified with \hat{E}_0 and \hat{E}_1 . In a bit more detail, any disk D_0 of $\hat{E}_0 \setminus E_0$ corresponds to a disk D_1 in $\hat{E}_1 \setminus E_1$ (by incompressibility and boundary incompressibility of S_β^+ in \mathcal{F}_β) and these disks, along with a foliated annulus of P , cobound a ball in \mathcal{F}_β (by irreducibility of \mathcal{F}_β). Each such ball can be foliated with intervals, extending the foliation of P , and \hat{P} is the subset of \mathcal{F}_β obtained by taking the union of P with all such foliated balls.

Since $(S_\beta^+, \partial S_\beta^+) \hookrightarrow (\mathcal{F}_\beta, \partial_v \mathcal{F}_\beta)$ is a homotopy equivalence of pairs, the homotopy of \hat{E}_0 to \hat{E}_1 along \hat{P} implies that these two regions are homotopic in S_β^+ through maps preserving ∂S_β^+ . But on the other hand, the regions \hat{E}_0 and \hat{E}_1 are disjoint. This is only possible if \hat{E} is a disk meeting ∂S_β^+ in at most two arcs or an annulus not meeting ∂S_β^+ .

Lemma 4.4 rules out disks meeting ∂S_β in at most one arc for sufficiently long fillings. Since orientability of \mathcal{B} is independent of filling slope β , we may assume that \hat{E} does not have this form. Therefore, \hat{E} is either a disk meeting ∂S_β in exactly two arcs (a "rectangle") or is an essential annulus. In either case, Lemma 4.2 tells us that for sufficiently long fillings, \hat{E}_0 and \hat{E}_1 contain no meridians.

Let us first consider the annular case. Thus, we have that \hat{E}_0 and \hat{E}_1 are two annuli bounded by smooth curves and parallel in S_β^+ , and \hat{P} is a solid torus. The vertical boundary $\partial_v \hat{P}$ consists of two annuli identified with $\partial \hat{E} \times [0, 1]$. Each of them is incompressible with

boundary on S_β^+ and must therefore be boundary compressible. By irreducibility of \mathcal{F}_β , they must each cobound a solid torus with an annulus in S_β^+ . Choosing U the innermost of these two solid tori, we see that U meets S_β^+ in an annulus A between \hat{E}_0 and \hat{E}_1 , and meets \hat{P} in one of the annuli of $\partial_v \hat{P}$, which we denote by A_v . See Figure 8. The meridian disk m_β of U , given by the boundary compression of A_v , meets A_v in a single arc.

Though U may contain other foliated solid tori parallel to \hat{P} , we can take \hat{P} innermost so that U is a component of X_β . Note that U cannot be a solid torus in \mathring{M} , since that would make m_β a monogon for \mathcal{B} . Thus it must contain a solid torus V of V_β .

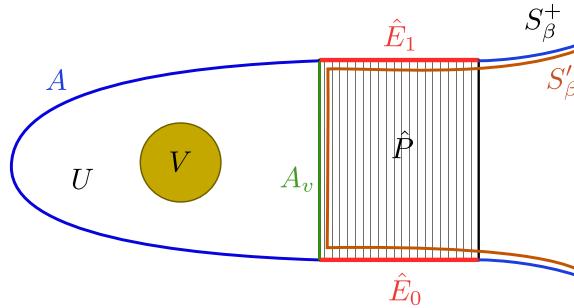


FIGURE 8. This figure crossed with S^1 illustrates the annulus case in Lemma 4.5. Crossed with $[0, 1]$ and without the yellow disk, it illustrates the rectangle case.

Now replace A with A_v in S_β^+ to produce:

$$S'_\beta = (S_\beta^+ \setminus A) \cup A_v.$$

Push S'_β slightly further into $\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{B})$ so that it misses A_v .

This surface is isotopic to S_β (through U), because the meridian m_β meets A_v and A in a single arc. The isotopy does not change the intersection with the cores of the solid tori, but reduces the intersection with the 1-skeleton of \mathbf{t} . This is because, by Proposition 2.7, the annulus A_v , which is a component of $\partial_v \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{B})$, contains arcs of $\mathbf{t}^{(1)}$ which intersected S_β^+ but miss S'_β . This contradicts the complexity-minimizing choice of S_β , also made possible by Proposition 2.7.

It remains to consider the case where each \hat{E}_i is an essential rectangle, i.e. a nontrivial disk in S_β^+ which meets ∂S_β^+ along two arcs. Figure 8 again describes the situation, but one should interpret the diagram cross $[0, 1]$ instead of S^1 . Thus we see \hat{E}_1 and \hat{E}_2 as rectangles in S_β^+ , and \hat{P} as a cube, with its front and back faces (the diagram rectangle crossed with $\{0\}$ and $\{1\}$) lying in ∂M_β . The arcs labeled A_v and A represent rectangles lying in $\partial_v \mathcal{N}$ and S_β^+ respectively, and their union $A_v \cup A$ is a properly embedded annulus, whose boundary circles lie in the toroidal boundary ∂M_β .

Suppose it is not null-homotopic. Then, because \mathring{M} is hyperbolic $A_v \cup A$ must be a boundary-parallel annulus. This means that each arc connecting its boundaries can be deformed rel endpoints to ∂M_β . Applying this to such an arc lying just in A , we obtain a boundary-compression of S_β^+ , which is a contradiction.

Thus $A_v \cup A$ is null-homotopic so its boundary circles bound disks in ∂M_β because ∂M_β is incompressible. By irreducibility then the region between $A_v \cup A$ and these two disks is a ball, labeled U in the figure.

Again by choosing \hat{P} innermost we can assume that U is a component of X_β . There is no component of V_β in U this time, since it is a ball, so it is in fact a component of X . This means that a disk m_β constructed as a compression of the annulus $A_v \cup A$ is an actual monogon for \mathcal{B} in \mathring{M} , and this is a contradiction to the incompressibility of \mathcal{B} .

This contradiction implies that \mathcal{B} is orientable. \square

4.6. Product structures are tame. We can now assemble the proof of the key fact that, for sufficiently long fillings, the foliation $\mathcal{I}|(\mathcal{F}_\beta \setminus X_\beta)$ comes from a product structure on \mathcal{F}_β .

Proposition 4.6. *For sufficiently long fillings, the foliation $\mathcal{I}|(\mathcal{F}_\beta \setminus X_\beta)$ can be extended to a foliation of all of \mathcal{F}_β . Consequently, $\mathcal{I}|(\mathcal{F}_\beta \setminus X_\beta)$ agrees with a product foliation $\mathcal{F}_\beta \cong S_\beta \times [0, 1]$ (up to isotopy), and each component of X_β is a subproduct of the associated product structure on \mathcal{F}_β .*

Proof. On each component P of $\mathcal{F}_\beta \setminus X_\beta$, the foliation $\mathcal{I}|(\mathcal{F}_\beta \setminus X_\beta)$ by intervals determines a product structure $E \times [0, 1]$. Lemma 4.5 implies that \mathcal{I} is orientable, and hence any leaf must intersect both components of $\partial \mathcal{F}_\beta$. In particular, $E \times \{0\}$ and $E \times \{1\}$ are components of W_i on *opposite* sides of $\partial \mathcal{F}_\beta$. Furthermore, Lemma 4.4 implies that for all sufficiently long fillings $E \times \{0\}$ is not trivial. Therefore, Lemma 3.1 implies that the product structure of \mathcal{F}_β can be isotoped so that it matches the product structure determined by the foliation $\mathcal{I}|(\mathcal{F}_\beta \setminus X_\beta)$. \square

4.7. Fixed-fiber reduction and the completion of the proof. We are now ready for the proofs of Theorems 1.5 and 1.4.

Proof of Theorem 1.5. As in our setup so far (Section 4.2) we restrict attention to a single branched surface \mathcal{B} and the associated fillings and fibers $\mathcal{S}_\mathcal{B}$.

For $(S, \beta) \in \mathcal{S}_\mathcal{B}$ sufficiently long we can apply Proposition 4.6, which tells us that the foliation \mathcal{I} on $\mathcal{N} \cup V_\beta^B$ extends to X_β , giving a product foliation on \mathcal{F}_β for which X_β is a subproduct. The product structures on \mathcal{F}_β and \mathcal{T}_β define a specific mapping torus structure on M_β and hence suspension flow (ψ_s) on M_β (well-defined up to reparameterization). By construction of \mathcal{I} on V_β , we see that V_β is invariant by (ψ_s) and the I -fibers of \mathcal{N} are arcs of flow lines.

In particular the cores of V_β^B are already vertical with respect to this structure. Left to handle are the solid tori V_β^F , which may still be knotted in \mathcal{F}_β . To address this we need to establish additional uniformity which will allow us to invoke a theorem of Otal about unknottedness of short geodesics in Kleinian surface groups.

Let $\check{M}_\beta = \check{M} \cup V_\beta^F$ be the manifold obtained by filling \check{M} along only the floating tori V_β^F , and note that $\check{M}_\beta = \mathcal{N} \cup X_\beta = M_\beta \setminus \text{int}(V_\beta^B)$. Since (ψ_s) preserves V_β^B , it restricts to a flow on \check{M}_β .

Now we observe that for *any* surface \check{S} fully carried by \mathcal{B} – for example we can start with (S, β_0) in M_{β_0} and remove intersections with $V_{\beta_0}^B$ – we can embed it in \mathcal{N} in the standard way and view it as a surface in \check{M}_β for a different value of β . We henceforth fix such a \check{S} and allow β to vary. Then \check{S} is transverse to the flow (ψ_s) and in fact meets every flow line in forward and backward time; otherwise a flow half-line $\psi_{[s, \infty)}$ or $\psi_{(-\infty, s]}$ would miss \mathcal{N} meaning that it was trapped in some component of X_β , which is impossible since X_β is a product and the flow lines intersect it in compact arcs of the product foliation. Hence, there is a well-defined first return map $\phi: \check{S} \rightarrow \check{S}$ of (ψ_s) and \check{M}_β is the mapping torus on ϕ .

As in our previous constructions, we thicken \check{S} to a product $\mathcal{T}_{\check{S}}$ and push it out along I -fibers of \mathcal{N} , so that $\partial_h \mathcal{T}_{\check{S}}$ contains $\partial_h \mathcal{N}$. The closure of the complement $\mathcal{F}_{\beta, \check{S}}$ is also a product, since \check{S} is a fiber in \check{M}_β . Since the product structures on each of $\mathcal{T}_{\check{S}}$ and $\mathcal{F}_{\beta, \check{S}}$ are compatible with (ψ_s) , it follows that X_β is a subproduct of $\mathcal{F}_{\beta, \check{S}}$. Note that this product structure is the same up to isotopy as the product structure inherited from \mathcal{F}_β , since both are determined by the decomposition $\partial X_\beta = \partial_h X_\beta \cup \partial_v X_\beta$.

Consider the infinite cyclic cover $N_{\beta, \check{S}}$ of \check{M}_β associated to \check{S} . Otal’s theorem [Ota95] implies that there is an $\ell > 0$ depending only on $|\chi(\check{S})|$ so that if the cores of the solid tori V_β^F have hyperbolic length less than ℓ then their lifts to $N_{\beta, \check{S}} \cong \check{S} \times \mathbb{R}$ are level. (We note that although Otal only explicitly treats the case where \check{S} is closed, the general case is similar. Alternatively, the version needed here is explicitly stated by Bowditch [Bow11, Theorem 2.2.1] and also follows directly from a more general result of Souto [Sou08].) Henceforth, we consider only β sufficiently long so that the cores of V_β^F have length less than ℓ , which is again possible by Thurston’s Dehn surgery theorem.

The product structure $N_{\beta, \check{S}} \cong \check{S} \times \mathbb{R}$ is obtained by gluing the \mathbb{Z} -indexed lifts of $\mathcal{T}_{\check{S}}$ and $\mathcal{F}_{\beta, \check{S}}$ together. Observe that all $V_\beta^F \subset X_\beta \subset \mathcal{F}_{\beta, \check{S}}$, and that X_β is a subproduct of $\mathcal{F}_{\beta, \check{S}}$ by Proposition 4.6. By Lemma 3.3, working in one of the lifts of $\mathcal{F}_{\beta, \check{S}}$ to $N_{\beta, \check{S}}$ (which projects homeomorphically to \check{M}_β), the cores of V_β^F are level in the product structure of $\mathcal{F}_{\beta, \check{S}}$, and further more the isotopy is supported in X_β . That is, after an isotopy, we may assume that the cores of V_β^F are level with respect to \check{S} .

But the product structures on X_β are isotopic, so we see that the cores of V_β^F are level with respect to \check{S}_β , and hence S_β as well. Since the cores of V_β^B are already transverse, it follows that the cores of all filling solid tori V_β are standard, and since M is obtained from M_β by drilling out these cores, we are done. \square

We conclude this section by proving Theorem 1.4.

Proof of Theorem 1.4. Fix $L > 0$. If $\phi \in \Phi_{wp}(L)$, then $\text{vol}(M_\phi) \leq \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2\pi}L$ by Theorem 2.4. By the Jørgensen–Thurston theorem [Thu78, Theorem 5.12.1], there is a finite collection \mathcal{M}_0 of hyperbolic 3-manifolds of volume at most $V = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2\pi}L$ so that every hyperbolic 3-manifold of volume at most V is obtained from some manifold in \mathcal{M}_0 by hyperbolic Dehn filling.

Since the set \mathcal{M}_0 is finite, Theorem 1.5 gives that after excluding at most finitely many slopes per boundary component per manifold in \mathcal{M}_0 , all other fillings of the manifolds in \mathcal{M}_0 have cores that are level or transverse.

For each $\mathring{M} \in \mathcal{M}_0$ choose a boundary component and consider the finitely many manifolds obtained by filling along the excluded slopes for that boundary. Let \mathcal{M}_1 be the collection of all such fillings over all members of \mathcal{M}_0 . Since \mathcal{M}_1 is also finite, we may repeat the process of applying Theorem 1.5. Proceeding inductively, we terminate when no more fillings are needed to obtain elements of $\Phi_{wp}(L)$. Along the way we have accounted for all of the members of $\Phi_{wp}(L)$, showing that they come from our combined union of finite families by drilling along level or transverse curves. \square

We end this section by describing an example of 1-manifolds in a sequence of Dehn fillings on a compact manifold with hyperbolic interior, such that (a) each manifold fibers in infinitely many ways and (b) for all sufficiently long fillings, the 1-manifold in each filling identified by the theorem is level with respect to one fiber and transverse with respect to another.

Example 1 (Level/transverse is relative). Let a and b be homologous nonseparating curves that fill a closed surface S of genus $g \geq 2$, and let $\phi_n = T_a^n \circ T_b^{-n}$ where T_c is the Dehn twist about c . These mapping classes are pseudo-Anosov for $n \geq 1$ by Thurston’s construction [Thu88], and so the mapping tori $M_n = M_{\phi_n}$ are hyperbolic 3-manifolds by Thurston’s hyperbolization theorem [Thu86a, Ota01].

We can view M_n as obtained from a sequence of Dehn surgeries on $C = a \times \{\frac{2}{3}\} \cup b \times \{\frac{1}{3}\}$ in the mapping torus of the identity $M_0 = S \times [0, 1]/(x, 1) \sim (x, 0) \cong S \times \mathbb{S}^1$. By the Jørgensen–Thurston theorem [Thu78, Theorem 5.12.1], the sequence of hyperbolic manifolds $M_n = M_{f_n}$ limits to the cusped hyperbolic manifold $\mathring{M} = M_n \setminus (a^* \cup b^*)$ obtained by removing the geodesic representatives of a and b from M_n for $n \gg 1$. This is the manifold obtained by drilling along (disjoint copies of) the level curves a and b of the fiber S in any manifold of the sequence, and is homeomorphic to $M_0 \setminus C$.

Now chose a different fiber S_n of the manifold M_n over the same fibered face as S into which a and b **cannot** be homotoped (see §2.3). To see that it is possible to find such a fiber S_n , first observe that the Poincaré dual of S lies in the subspace of $H^1(M)$ which vanishes on the homology class of a (and b , since a and b are homologous). The linear subspace of $H^1(M)$ consisting of classes that vanish on this homology class has codimension 1 since ϕ_n acts trivially on $H_1(S)$ (that is, ϕ_n is in the Torelli group), and hence any element of $H^1(S)$, in particular one that is nonzero on a , extends to an element of $H^1(M)$.

Since a^* and b^* become arbitrarily short as n tends to infinity, these curves are necessarily a part of \mathcal{C} from Theorem 1.5; in fact, their union is equal to \mathcal{C} . According to that theorem,

a and b must be transverse in S_n , for n sufficiently large. In fact, we see that \mathring{M} is a fibered manifold with fibers S_n punctured along $a \cup b$.

Therefore, for all n sufficiently large, $a^* \cup b^* = \mathcal{C}$ in M_n is level with respect to the fiber S but transverse with respect to the fiber S_n .

5. BOUNDING WEIL–PETERSSON TRANSLATION LENGTH

In this section we prove the following theorem from the introduction.

Theorem 1.1. *There exists $c > 0$ so that if $\phi: S \rightarrow S$ is a pseudo-Anosov on a closed surface, $\alpha \subset S$ is a simple closed curve with $\tau_\alpha = \tau_\alpha(\phi) \geq 9$, and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, then*

$$\|T_\alpha^k \circ \phi\|_{wp} \leq \|\phi\|_T \sqrt{c|\chi(S)|}.$$

The bound on translation length in the theorem is obtained by producing an explicit $(T_\alpha^k \circ \phi)$ -invariant path $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(S)$ and bounding the WP-length of a fundamental domain for the action of $\langle T_\alpha^k \circ \phi \rangle$. The path is constructed as a *leaf-wise conformal structure* on the mapping torus of $T_\alpha^k \circ \phi$.

The remainder of this section is concerned with constructing the required structure and proving the bound on the Weil–Petersson translation length. We begin in Section 5.1 where we make precise what we mean by a suspension and leaf-wise conformal structure on a fibered 3–manifold. This provides a more convenient framework for carrying out the construction. In Section 5.2 we describe the leaf-wise conformal structure coming from the singular-solv structure which is essentially the starting point for our construction. Since the singular-solv structure is constructed from the axis for a pseudo-Anosov with respect to the Teichmüller metric, this explains the appearance of $\|\phi\|_T$ in the bound we obtain.

Next, in Section 5.3 we describe how we will perform Dehn surgery on the manifold M , viewed as a suspension, so that the Dehn filled manifold is still a suspension, and the monodromy has been composed with a power of a Dehn twist. This is followed by Section 5.4, which contains two technical lemmas: one describes a particular solid torus in M that is situated nicely with respect to the singular-solv structure; the second produces the explicit solid torus and leaf-wise conformal structure that we will use in our Dehn filling.

We assemble the ingredients in Section 5.5 and prove a more precise version of Theorem 1.1. In Section 5.6 we explain how to use this to show that $\Psi_{wp}(L)$ contains infinitely many conjugacy classes of pseudo-Anosov mapping classes on every closed, orientable surface of genus at least 2, and finally in Section 5.7 we explain how to apply the theorem to produce examples in a much more general setting.

For the remainder of this section, we will take Σ to be an arbitrary surface. The two cases of interest to us are when Σ is a closed surface (in which case we often denote it by S) and when Σ is an annulus (and we denote it \mathbb{A}).

5.1. Leaf-wise conformal structures. Suppose Σ is a surface and $\pi: E \rightarrow B$ a Σ –bundle over a connected 1–manifold B which we view as either an interval in \mathbb{R} or a circle $L\mathbb{S}^1 = \mathbb{R}/L\mathbb{Z}$ of length $L > 0$ (in particular, \mathbb{R} locally acts on B by translation). We

consider local flows ϕ_t on E such that for all $x \in E$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$, $\pi(\phi_t(x)) = \pi(x) + t$, as long as $\phi_t(x)$ is defined. If $E = \Sigma \times J$ for an interval $J \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ and π the projection onto the second factor, then after changing the product structure we may assume that $\phi_t(x, s) = (x, s + t)$. For $s \in B$, we write $\Sigma_s = \pi^{-1}(s)$. Given $s, t \in B$, we can restrict ϕ_{t-s} to a homeomorphism

$$\phi_{t-s}: \Sigma_s \rightarrow \Sigma_t.$$

For fibrations $\pi: M \rightarrow L\mathbb{S}^1$ and $s, t \in L\mathbb{S}^1$, $t - s$ is only defined modulo $L\mathbb{Z}$. In this situation, we pass to the infinite cyclic cover of M corresponding to the kernel of the homomorphism $\pi_*: \pi_1 M \rightarrow \pi_1 L\mathbb{S}^1 \cong \mathbb{Z}$, and lift the flow and fibration over $L\mathbb{S}^1$ to a fibration over \mathbb{R} , to well-define ϕ_{t-s} . Then we have $\Sigma_0 = \Sigma_L$ in M and $\phi = \phi_L: \Sigma_0 \rightarrow \Sigma_0$ is the monodromy of the bundle. We refer to the bundle and flow $(\pi: M \rightarrow L\mathbb{S}^1, (\phi_t))$ as a *suspension* (since ϕ_t is naturally the suspension flow of the monodromy ϕ).

A *leaf-wise conformal structure* ζ on any Σ -bundle E is a conformal structure on each surface Σ_s , making it into a Riemann surface Σ_s^ζ , such that $\phi_{t-s}: \Sigma_s \rightarrow \Sigma_t$ is a quasi-conformal homeomorphism whenever it is defined. Let $\nu_{t,s} \in \mathbb{B}_1(\Sigma_s^\zeta) \subset \mathbb{B}(\Sigma_s^\zeta)$ denote the Beltrami differential of ϕ_{t-s} .

If the path of Beltrami differentials $t \mapsto \nu_{t,s} \in \mathbb{B}_1(\Sigma_s^\zeta)$ is piecewise smooth, we write

$$\mu_s^\zeta = \frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=s} \nu_{t,s}.$$

We call this the *tangent field* of the family. To justify this name, observe that the map $t \mapsto [\nu_{t,s}] \in \mathcal{T}(\Sigma_s^\zeta) = \mathcal{T}(\Sigma)$ defines a path in the Teichmüller space and that $\mu_t^\zeta \in \mathbb{B}(\Sigma_t^\zeta)$ represents the tangent vector at time t to this path, for each $t \in J$.

Proposition 5.1. *Let $(\pi: M \rightarrow L\mathbb{S}^1, (\phi_t))$ be a suspension with fibers $S_t = \pi^{-1}(t)$, let ζ be a leaf-wise conformal structure, and let $\mu_t^\zeta \in \mathbb{B}(S_t^\zeta)$ be its tangent field. The mapping class $\phi = \phi_L \in \text{Mod}(S_0)$ has Weil-Petersson translation length $\|\phi\|_{wp}$ bounded by*

$$\|\phi\|_{wp} \leq \int_0^L \left(\sqrt{\int_{S_t} |\mu_t^\zeta \sigma_t^\zeta|^2} \right) dt,$$

where σ_t^ζ is the hyperbolic metric uniformizing S_t^ζ .

Proof of Proposition 5.1. The translation length $\|\phi\|_{wp}$ is bounded from above by the length of the path

$$[0, L] \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(S_0), \quad t \mapsto [\phi_t: S_0 \rightarrow S_t^\zeta].$$

In formulas this means that

$$\|\phi\|_{wp} \leq \int_0^L \|\mu_t^\zeta\|_{wp} dt.$$

The desired bound follows now from Lemma 2.1. \square

5.2. Singular solv structure. Suppose $\phi: S \rightarrow S$ is a pseudo-Anosov *homeomorphism* and $M = M_\phi$ is the mapping torus. The *singular-solv metric* on M is a piecewise Riemannian metric that induces a Euclidean cone metric on the fibers of a fibration $\pi: M \rightarrow L\mathbb{S}^1$, where $L = \log(\lambda(\phi)) = \|\phi\|_T$; see e.g. [CT07, McM00]. There is a natural unit speed flow (ϕ_t) making $(\pi: M \rightarrow L\mathbb{S}^1, (\phi_t))$ into a suspension so that:

- (1) The Euclidean cone metrics on the fibers defines a leafwise conformal structure ζ ,
- (2) the maps $\phi_{t-s}: S_s^\zeta \rightarrow S_t^\zeta$ are Teichmüller mappings for all s, t , with initial and terminal quadratic differentials φ_s and φ_t , respectively,
- (3) for all s, t , the Beltrami differential of ϕ_{t-s} is given by $\nu_{t-s} = \tanh(t-s) \frac{\bar{\varphi}_s}{|\varphi_s|}$,
- (4) the tangent field is given by $\mu_t^\zeta = \frac{\bar{\varphi}_t}{|\varphi_t|}$, and
- (5) the vertical and horizontal foliations of φ_s are the stable and unstable foliations for ϕ , for all s .

Note that the tangent field (μ_t^ζ) to the singular-solv leaf-wise conformal structure ζ has $|\mu_t^\zeta| = 1$, for all t . Therefore, applying Proposition 5.1, we obtain

$$\|\phi\|_{wp} \leq \int_0^L \left(\sqrt{\int_{S_t} |\mu_t^\zeta \sigma_t^\zeta|^2} \right) dt \leq \int_0^L \sqrt{\int_{S_t} (\sigma_t^\zeta)^2} = L \sqrt{\text{Area}(S)} = \|\phi\|_T \sqrt{\text{Area}(S)},$$

as expected. To prove Theorem 1.1 we will perform an appropriate Dehn surgery on M by drilling out the curve α on a fiber S , and replacing it with an appropriate solid torus and leaf-wise conformal structure. The goal of the next section is to describe the setup for such a surgery construction.

5.3. Dehn twists and Dehn filling. For any interval $J \subset \mathbb{R}$, the product

$$\mathbb{T}_J = \mathbb{A} \times J,$$

is a (not necessarily compact) solid torus. We denote the local flow in this special case by $\phi_t^\mathbb{T}(x, s) = (x, t + s)$ (defined for $s, t + s \in J$, as usual), and denote the projection onto the second factor by $\pi_\mathbb{T}: \mathbb{T}_J \rightarrow J$. In particular, we have $\pi_\mathbb{T} \phi_t^\mathbb{T}(x, s) = \pi_\mathbb{T}(x, s) + t = s + t$, where defined. As usual, we define $\mathbb{A}_s = \mathbb{A} \times \{s\}$ for all $s \in J$.

If we have a suspension $(\pi: M \rightarrow L\mathbb{S}^1, (\phi_t))$, an embedding of a compact solid torus $\iota: \mathbb{T}_J \hookrightarrow M$, and an orientation preserving local isometry $\bar{\iota}: J \rightarrow L\mathbb{S}^1$, then we say that the suspension and solid torus are *compatible* (*via* ι and $\bar{\iota}$) if the following diagram commutes, whenever all maps are defined

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathbb{T}_J & \xrightarrow{\phi_s^\mathbb{T}} & \mathbb{T}_J & \xrightarrow{\pi^\mathbb{T}} & J \\ \iota \downarrow & & \iota \downarrow & & \downarrow \bar{\iota} \\ M & \xrightarrow{\phi_s} & M & \xrightarrow{\pi} & L\mathbb{S}^1. \end{array}$$

Given a compatible suspension $(\pi: M \rightarrow L\mathbb{S}^1, (\phi_t))$ and solid torus $\iota: \mathbb{T}_J \rightarrow M$ with $J = [a, b]$, let $M' = M - \iota(\text{int}(\mathbb{T}_J))$. For each k , the $\frac{1}{k}$ -Dehn surgery on $\iota(\mathbb{T}_J)$ in M is

obtained gluing \mathbb{T}_J to M' via a homeomorphism $g_k: \partial\mathbb{T}_J \rightarrow \partial M' = \iota(\partial\mathbb{T}_J)$, given by

$$g_k(x) = \begin{cases} \iota(x) & \text{for } x \in \mathbb{A} \times \{a\} \cup \partial\mathbb{A} \times J \\ \iota \circ t_k(x) & \text{for } x \in \mathbb{A} \times \{b\}. \end{cases}$$

where $t_k: \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$ is a homeomorphism representing the k^{th} power of a Dehn twist in the core curve of \mathbb{A} . The resulting manifold $M_k = M' \cup_{g_k} \mathbb{T}_J$ admits a flow (ϕ_s) which locally agrees with the flow of the same name on $M' \subset M$ and on \mathbb{T}_J locally agrees with $(\phi_s^{\mathbb{T}})$, since the original solid torus was compatible. The monodromy is conjugate (by a power of ϕ) to the composition $T_{\alpha}^k \circ \phi$, where α is a curve in S_0 in the isotopy class of the core of $\iota(\mathbb{T}_J)$; see e.g. [Sta78, Har82, LM86].

5.4. Good solid tori. Throughout this section, we let $M = M_{\phi}$ for a pseudo-Anosov ϕ . We will perform Dehn surgeries as described in the previous section in the presence of leaf-wise conformal structures on both M and the filling solid tori \mathbb{T}_J . The leaf-wise conformal structure on M will come from the singular-solv metric, and the solid torus which we will remove is described in Lemma 5.2 below. The leaf-wise conformal structure on \mathbb{T}_J will be constructed by hand and will be such that the gluing maps restricted to the top and bottom $\mathbb{A} \times \partial J$ are conformal. This is described in Lemma 5.3. As the proofs of these are somewhat lengthy and technical, we defer their proofs to Section 6.

Recall that for any simple closed curve $\alpha \subset S$ the *twisting coefficient of α for ϕ* , denoted $\tau_{\alpha}(\phi)$, is defined to be the distance in the subsurface projection to the annulus with core curve α of the stable and unstable laminations $\mathcal{L}_+, \mathcal{L}_-$ for ϕ :

$$\tau_{\alpha}(\phi) = d_{\alpha}(\mathcal{L}_+, \mathcal{L}_-),$$

see [MM00] for details. As in Theorem 1.1 we now assume $\tau_{\alpha} = \tau_{\alpha}(\phi) \geq 9$.

The importance of this condition rests on a result of Rafi [Raf05] which provides a definite modulus Euclidean annulus (depending on τ_{α}) isometrically embedded in the Euclidean cone metric φ_t defining the conformal structure ζ_t on S_t for some t . Using ϕ_t to flow this backward and forward produces the required solid torus. Carrying out this construction carefully leads to the following, whose proof we defer to Section 6.6.

Lemma 5.2. *For some $h \geq \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arccosh}(\frac{\tau_{\alpha}}{2} - 3)$ and $J = [-h, h]$ there is an embedding $\iota: \mathbb{T}_J \rightarrow M$ compatible with the suspension $(\pi: M \rightarrow L\mathbb{S}^1, (\phi_t))$ which is disjoint from the singularities. Furthermore, the induced leaf-wise conformal structure ζ on \mathbb{T}_J agrees with the standard one on \mathbb{A}_{-h} , and there exists $\Psi: \mathbb{A}_h^{\zeta} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_{-h}^{\zeta}$ conformal so $\Psi \circ \phi_{2h}^{\mathbb{T}}: \mathbb{A}_{-h} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_{-h}$ is the r^{th} power of a Dehn twist for some integer r .*

To fill $M' = M \setminus \iota(\operatorname{int}(\mathbb{T}_J))$ with \mathbb{T}_J affecting an arbitrary Dehn twist in α as described in the previous subsection, we will need a different leaf-wise conformal structure on \mathbb{A}_J . To do this we essentially follow the same idea as in the proof of incompleteness of the Weil–Petersson metric by Wolpert [Wol75] and Chu [Chu76]. Specifically, we recall that the incompleteness comes from paths in Teichmüller space exiting every compact set in which a curve on the surface is “pinched” to have length tending to zero, but which nonetheless has finite WP-length. We apply this idea to first pinch α to be arbitrarily short along

the first half of the interval J , then perform as much twisting as we like on a negligible sub-interval in the middle of J , and then “un-pinch”. By carrying out all the estimates using the complete (infinite area) hyperbolic structure on the interior of the annulus, we may apply the Schwartz–Pick Theorem to obtain upper bounds whenever the annulus is conformally embedded into a Riemann surface. The specific construction we use provides the following. It will be proven in Section 6.5.

Lemma 5.3. *Given $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, $h > 0$, $\rho > 1$, there exists a leaf-wise conformal structure η_k on the solid torus $\mathbb{T}_J = \mathbb{A} \times J$ for $J = [-h, h]$ agreeing with the standard structure (of modulus 1) on $\mathbb{A}_{-h} = \mathbb{A}$, with tangent field $(\mu_s^{\eta_k})$ identically zero in a neighborhood of $\partial\mathbb{A} \times J$, so that for all $s \in J$,*

$$\int_{\mathbb{A}_s^{\eta_k}} |\mu_s^{\eta_k} \sigma_s^{\eta_k}|^2 \leq \frac{8\rho\pi}{h^2},$$

where $\sigma_s^{\eta_k}$ is the complete hyperbolic metric on the interior of \mathbb{A}_s , and so the local flow $(\phi_s^{\mathbb{T}})$ restricted to the boundary circles are dilations. Moreover, there is a conformal map $T_k: \mathbb{A}_h^{\eta_k} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_{-h}^{\eta_k}$ so that the composition $T_k \circ \phi_{2h}^{\mathbb{T}}: \mathbb{A}_{-h}^{\xi_k} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_{-h}^{\xi_k}$ is the k^{th} power of a Dehn twist in the core curve.

5.5. Proof of Theorem 1.1. This theorem will follow easily from the following more precise version by setting $c = 2\pi(1 + \frac{6}{h^2})$.

Theorem 5.4. *Suppose $\phi: S \rightarrow S$ is a pseudo-Anosov on a closed surface, $\alpha \subset S$ is a simple closed curve with $\tau_\alpha \geq 9$, and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then*

$$\|T_\alpha^k \circ \phi\|_{wp} \leq \|\phi\|_T \sqrt{2\pi|\chi(S)| \left(1 + \frac{6}{h^2}\right)}$$

for some $h \geq \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arccosh} \left(\frac{\tau_\alpha}{2} - 3 \right)$.

Proof. Suppose $\iota: \mathbb{T}_J \rightarrow M$ is the solid torus from Lemma 5.2 and $\Psi: \mathbb{A}_h \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_{-h}$ and r as in Lemma 5.2. Fix $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\rho > 1$, and let η_k be the leaf-wise conformal structure on \mathbb{T}_J , and $T_k: \mathbb{A}_h \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_{-h}$ as in Lemma 6.4. We will prove the required bound for $\|T_\alpha^{k-r} \circ \phi\|_{wp}$, which will suffice since k was arbitrary.

Let $M' = M - \iota(\operatorname{int}(\mathbb{T}_J))$ and glue \mathbb{T}_J to M' along their boundaries via the map

$$g_k: \partial\mathbb{T}_J \rightarrow \partial M' = \iota(\partial\mathbb{T}_J),$$

given by

$$g_k(z, t) = \begin{cases} \iota(z, t) & \text{for } (z, t) \in \mathbb{A} \times \{-h\} \cup \partial\mathbb{A} \times J \\ \iota \circ \Psi^{-1} \circ T_k(z, t) & \text{for } (z, t) \in \mathbb{A} \times \{h\}. \end{cases}$$

The resulting manifold $M_k = M' \cup_{g_k} \mathbb{T}_J$ admits a flow (ϕ_s) which locally agrees with the flow of the same name on $M' \subset M$ and on \mathbb{T}_J locally agrees with $(\phi_s^{\mathbb{T}})$, since the original solid torus was compatible. Let $\iota_k: \mathbb{T}_J \rightarrow M_k$ denote the compatible inclusion of the solid torus \mathbb{T}_J .

We claim that the leaf-wise conformal structures ζ on M (restricted to M') and η_k on \mathbb{T}_J glue together to give a leaf-wise conformal structure ζ_k on M_k . Near \mathbb{A}_{-h} in the fiber

containing this annulus, \mathbb{A}_{-h}^ζ and $\mathbb{A}_{-h}^{\eta_k}$ are the standard structures, while near \mathbb{A}_h in the fiber containing it, we note that the map $\Psi^{-1} \circ T_k: \mathbb{A}_h^{\eta_k} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_h^\zeta$ is the composition of two conformal maps, hence is conformal. Near all other annuli, we have removed a locally isometrically embedded flat cylinder and glued in another one. Since $(\phi_s^\mathbb{T})$ is a dilation on the boundary for both ζ and η_k , the gluing maps of boundaries are in fact dilations, and the conformal structures can be explicitly glued together. Let $(\mu_s^{\zeta_k})$ denote the tangent field, which is given by μ_s^ζ on $S_t \cap M'$ and by $\mu_s^{\eta_k}$ on $S_s \cap \iota_k(\mathbb{T}_J)$.

The monodromy of M_k is given by $T_\alpha^{k-r} \circ \phi$. To see this, note that conjugating $\Psi^{-1} T_k$ by $\phi_{2h}^\mathbb{T}$ we get

$$(\phi_{2h}^\mathbb{T})^{-1} \Psi^{-1} T_k \phi_{2h}^\mathbb{T} = (\Psi \phi_{2h}^\mathbb{T})^{-1} (T_k \phi_{2h}^\mathbb{T})$$

which is the composition of the k^{th} power of a Dehn twist and the inverse of the r^{th} power of a Dehn twist, both in the core curve of the annulus. Thus we have changed the original monodromy by the $(k-r)^{th}$ power of a Dehn twist in the core curve of \mathbb{A}_h , which is the image of α by the flow. Hence the monodromy is conjugate (by a power of ϕ) to $T_\alpha^{k-r} \phi$.

For any $s \in L\mathbb{S}^1$, set $S_s^0 = S_s \cap M'$. The closure of the complement of S_s^0 in S_s is a disjoint union of annuli (slices of the product $\mathbb{T}_J = \mathbb{A} \times J$) which we denote

$$\overline{S_s - S_{s,0}} = \bigsqcup_{i=1}^{n(s)} \mathbb{A}_{s,i}.$$

The number of annuli $n(s)$ is bounded by $\frac{3}{2}|\chi(S)|$, which is the largest number of disjoint essential annuli on S that are pairwise nonhomotopic.

Now we write the integral as a sum of integrals on the subsurfaces

$$\int_{S_s^{\zeta_k}} |\mu_s^{\zeta_k} \sigma_s^{\zeta_k}|^2 = \int_{S_{s,0}^{\zeta_k}} |\mu_s^{\zeta_k} \sigma_s^{\zeta_k}|^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n(s)} \int_{\mathbb{A}_{s,i}^{\zeta_k}} |\mu_s^{\zeta_k} \sigma_s^{\zeta_k}|^2.$$

The flow in M has unit Teichmüller speed, and so $|\mu_s^\zeta| = 1$. Since $\mu_s^{\zeta_k} = \mu_s^\zeta$ on $S_{s,0}^{\zeta_k} = S_s^\zeta$, the first integral is bounded by the hyperbolic area (as it was with M itself)

$$\int_{S_{s,0}^{\zeta_k}} |\mu_s^{\zeta_k} \sigma_s^{\zeta_k}|^2 \leq \text{Area}(S_{s,0}^{\zeta_k}) \leq \text{Area}(S_s^\zeta) = 2\pi|\chi(S)|.$$

Each annulus $\mathbb{A}_{s,i}$ is the ι_k -image of $\mathbb{A}_{s(i)}$ where $\iota_k(s(i)) = s$, and ι_k induces a conformal map $\mathbb{A}_{s(i)}^{\eta_k} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_{s,i}^{\zeta_k}$. By the Schwartz–Pick theorem, the hyperbolic metric $\sigma_s^{\zeta_k}$ on $S_s^{\zeta_k}$ restricted to $\mathbb{A}_{s,i}^{\zeta_k}$ is bounded above by the complete hyperbolic metric $\sigma_{s(i)}^{\eta_k}$ on $\mathbb{A}_{s(i)}^{\eta_k} \cong \mathbb{A}_{s,i}^{\zeta_k}$. Combining this with Lemma 6.4 implies that for each $i = 1, \dots, n(s)$,

$$\int_{\mathbb{A}_{s,i}^{\zeta_k}} |\mu_s^{\zeta_k} \sigma_s^{\zeta_k}|^2 \leq \int_{\mathbb{A}_{s(i)}^{\zeta_k}} |\mu_{s(i)}^{\eta_k} \sigma_{s(i)}^{\eta_k}|^2 \leq \frac{8\rho\pi}{h^2}.$$

Now, by Proposition 5.1 and since $n(s) \leq \frac{3}{2}|\chi(S)|$, we have

$$(1) \quad \begin{aligned} \|T_\alpha^{k-r} \circ \phi\|_{wp} &\leq \int_0^L \sqrt{\int_{S_s^{\zeta_k}} |\mu_s^{\zeta_k} \sigma_s^{\zeta_k}|^2 ds} \leq \int_0^L \sqrt{2\pi|\chi(S)| + \sum_{i=1}^{n(s)} \frac{8\rho\pi}{h^2}} ds \\ &\leq \|\phi\|_T \sqrt{2\pi|\chi(S)| + \frac{8\rho\pi}{h^2} \left(\frac{3}{2}|\chi(S)|\right)} \end{aligned}$$

Taking the limit as $\rho \rightarrow 1$, we obtain

$$\|T_\alpha^{k-r} \circ \phi\|_{wp} \leq \|\phi\|_T \sqrt{2\pi|\chi(S)| \left(1 + \frac{6}{h^2}\right)}.$$

This completes the proof. \square

We also record the following corollary of Theorem 1.1.

Corollary 5.5. *If $\|\phi\|_T \leq \frac{c'}{|\chi(S)|}$ for some $c' > 0$, and if α is a curve with $\tau_\alpha(\phi) \geq 9$, then for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$*

$$\|T_\alpha^k \circ \phi\|_{wp} \leq \frac{c' \sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{|\chi(S)|}}.$$

where c is the constant from Theorem 1.1. \square

5.6. Examples in all genus. From Corollary 5.5 we can prove Corollary 1.2 from the introduction, which we restate here, with an explicit bound on L .

Corollary 5.6. *For any $L \geq 124$ the set $\Phi_{wp}(L)$ contains infinitely many conjugacy classes of pseudo-Anosov mapping classes for every closed surface of genus $g \geq 2$.*

Proof. Consider the curves α, α', β on a genus two surface S_2 shown in Figure 9. Suppose $\phi_2: S_2 \rightarrow S_2$ is the mapping class defined by $\phi_2 = T_{\alpha'} T_\alpha^9 T_\beta^{-1}$. We can (explicitly) construct a square-tiled flat metric on S so that β is vertical and α, α' are horizontal, and so that ϕ_2 is affine (c.f. Thurston's construction [Thu88]). Specifically, this surface is built from a cylinder of height 9 and circumference 2 about α and height 1 and circumference 2 about α' as shown in the middle of the figure. This can be done so that the derivative of ϕ_2 is given by the matrix on the right of the figure.

From this we compute that $\lambda(\phi_2) = 21 + 2\sqrt{110}$, and the eigenspaces of $D\phi_2$, which define the stable/unstable foliations for ϕ_2 , have slopes $\sqrt{110} - 10 \leq \frac{1}{2}$ and $-\sqrt{110} - 10 \leq -20$. From the description of the cylinder about α , we see that $\tau_\alpha \geq 11$.

Now let M be the mapping torus of ϕ_2 . Since α and β intersect twice, as was shown in [ALM16, Lemma 3.8-3.9], there is a genus 2 surface $S' \subset M$ which contains α and is transverse to the suspension flow of ϕ_2 . Thus S' represents a class $[S']$ in the closure of the cone $\mathcal{C} = \mathbb{R}_+ F$ on the fibered face F of the Thurston norm ball \mathbf{B} containing the class $[S]$ of S . In fact, it was also shown in [ALM16] that $[S]$ and $[S']$ are linearly independent. It follows that for all $g \geq 3$, the class $(g-2)[S] + [S']$ is represented by a surface S_g which is a fiber in a fibration of M over S^1 and contains α . By linearity of the Thurston norm

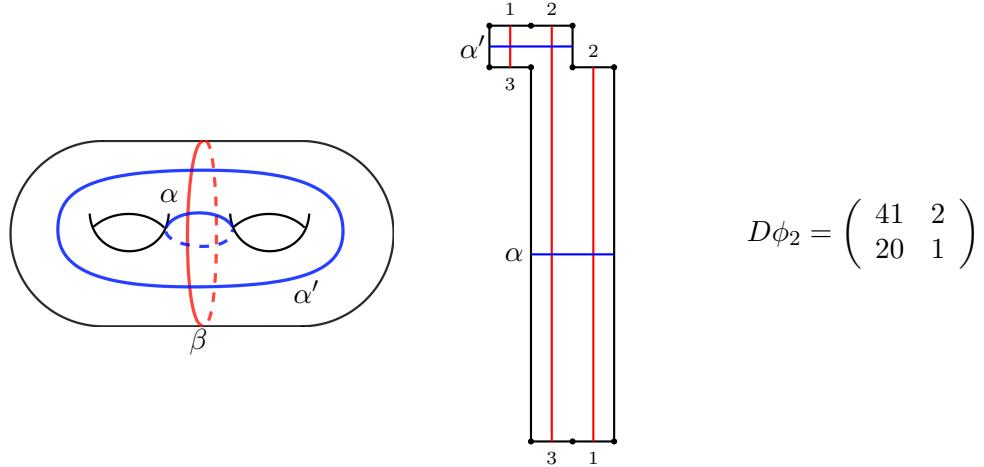


FIGURE 9. Left: curves on a genus 2 surface. Middle: square tiled surface built by isometrically identifying vertical sides by isometry in the obvious way and horizontal sides as indicated by the numbering. The tall rectangle has height 9 and width 2, while the smaller one has height 1 and width 2. The horizontal curves are α and α' as labeled, and the vertical curve is β . Right: Derivative of the pseudo-Anosov ϕ_2 .

$\mathfrak{n}, -\chi(S_g) = \mathfrak{n}(S_g) = 2g - 2$, and since $[S_g]$ is primitive, S_g is connected of genus g ; see Theorem 2.5. Moreover, since both S and S' contain α , we can realize S_g so that it also contains α .

Let $\phi_g: S_g \rightarrow S_g$ denote the monodromy. Recall from Theorem 2.6 that $\mathfrak{h}: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$, which extends $\|\cdot\|_T$, is convex and homogeneous of degree -1 and thus

$$\|\phi_3\|_T = \mathfrak{h}([S_3]) \leq \mathfrak{h}([S_2]) = \|\phi_2\|;$$

see [ALM16, Lemma 3.11]. Applying convexity again we have

$$|\chi(S_g)|\|\phi_g\|_T \leq 4 \log(\lambda(\phi_2)) = 4 \log(21 + 2\sqrt{110}) \leq 14.95.$$

The twisting numbers $\tau_\alpha(\phi_g)$ and $\tau_\alpha(\phi_2)$ are equal: this is because these are twisting numbers for the monodromy maps of fibers $[S]$ and $[S_g]$ in the same fibered face of the Thurston norm ball. As observed in [MT17], the universal covers of S and S_g can both be identified with the leaf space of the suspension flow in the universal cover of M , the stable/unstable laminations of ϕ_2 and ϕ_g have identical lifts in this cover, and τ_α is computed using this data in the annular quotient associated to the conjugacy class $[\alpha]$ in $\pi_1(M)$.

In particular $\tau_\alpha(\phi_g) = \tau_\alpha(\phi_2) \geq 11$. Therefore, by Corollary 5.5, we have

$$\|T_\alpha^k \circ \phi_g\|_{wp} \leq \sqrt{c} \frac{14.95}{\sqrt{|\chi(S_g)|}} \leq \frac{124}{\sqrt{|\chi(S_g)|}},$$

where we have used $c = 2\pi \left(1 + \frac{6}{h^2}\right)$ with $h = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arccosh} \left(\frac{11}{2} - 3\right)$. It follows that $\Phi_{wp}(L)$ contains infinitely many pseudo-Anosov mapping classes on every surface of genus $g \geq 2$ for $L \geq 124$. \square

5.7. Generalities. This construction is much more robust, as the following corollary shows. Given a closed curve α in M , there is a subspace $V_\alpha \subset H^1(M)$ consisting of cohomology classes that evaluate to zero on α .

Corollary 5.7. *Suppose M is a closed fibered 3-manifold with pseudo-Anosov monodromy $\phi: S \rightarrow S$, and suppose that α is a curve in S . Then there is a constant $c_0 > 0$ and an \mathbb{R}_+ -invariant neighborhood U of $[S] \in H^1(M)$ with the following property. If $S' \subset M$ is another fiber of M with $[S'] \in U \cap V_\alpha$, then α is isotopic into S' , and for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, the monodromy $\phi': S' \rightarrow S'$ satisfies*

$$\|T_\alpha^k \circ \phi'\|_{wp} \leq \frac{c_0}{\sqrt{|\chi(S')|}}.$$

Observe that this corollary does not require any assumption on the twisting coefficient of α , though one loses explicit control on c_0 because of this.

Proof. Since S is a fiber we can represent $[S] \in H_2(M) \cong H^1(M)$ as a closed 1-form ω which is nowhere zero. Fixing a Riemannian metric on M , for each ϵ let U_ϵ denote a neighborhood of $[S]$ with the property that every element in U_ϵ is represented by a closed nowhere-zero 1-form ω' with $|\omega' - \omega| < \epsilon$. The primitive integral classes in $\mathbb{R}_+ U_\epsilon$ are precisely the classes in $\mathbb{R}_+ U_\epsilon$ dual to fibers of a fibration.

We would like to say that there is a regular neighborhood N of α and an $\epsilon > 0$ such that when S' is a fiber with $[S'] \in \mathbb{R}_+ U_\epsilon \cap V_\alpha$ then after an isotopy both S and S' meet N in an annulus containing α .

First choose a regular neighborhood W which can be written in the form $A \times (-b, b)$ where $A_0 = A \times \{0\}$ is a regular neighborhood of α in S and $\omega|_W = dt$, where t is the coordinate for $(-b, b)$. If ω' is the 1-form representing $[S']$ then, since $[S'] \in V_\alpha$, we have $\int_\alpha \omega' = 0$ so ω' is exact in W . For suitably small ϵ we can write $\omega' = dh$ on W .

Thus for small ϵ the level sets of h are surfaces transverse to the t direction. It follows that there is a smaller regular neighborhood N of α so that for each ω' representing a point in U_ϵ there is a compactly supported isotopy in W (moving along vertical lines) which takes ω' to dt in N . The integral manifold of (the isotope of) $\ker \omega'$ passing through α contains the annulus $A_0 \cap N$, and after another isotopy any other intersections of it with N can be pushed off. This gives the desired fiber S' .

Now in $H_1(\partial N)$ we have a basis μ, λ where μ is the boundary of a meridian disk and λ is represented by a component of $\partial(A_0 \cap N)$. Let $\mathring{M} = M \setminus N$. For $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, the Dehn filling of \mathring{M} associated to $\mu + j\lambda$ gives a manifold M_j that can be simultaneously described as the mapping torus of $T_\alpha^j \phi$, and as the mapping torus of $T_\alpha'^j \phi'$, where ϕ is the monodromy of the fibering of S , ϕ' is the monodromy of the fibering of S' , and T_α and T_α' are the Dehn twist of α in $A_0 \cap N$, considered as a homeomorphism of S and S' respectively.

We want to relate homology classes in M to those in M_j . Note that the inclusion map $H_2(\mathring{M}) \rightarrow H_2(M)$ is injective (since $\partial\mathring{M} = \partial N$ has one component), and that its image is exactly V_α (this is an exercise in Poincaré duality). Thus we can invert it on V_α and compose with the inclusion $H_2(\mathring{M}) \rightarrow H_2(M_j)$ to obtain a linear map $V_\alpha \rightarrow H_2(M_j)$. Let \mathcal{F}_j denote the fibered face of the Thurston norm ball in $H_2(M_j)$ containing the image $[S_j]$ of $[S]$. Then $\mathbb{R}_+ \mathcal{F}_j$ is open, and we may choose ϵ sufficiently small that it contains the closure of the image of $\mathbb{R}_+ U_\epsilon \cap V$, which we denote K_j . Let $[S'_j]$ denote the image of $[S']$ in $H_2(M_j)$.

Now let $U = \mathbb{R}^+ U_\epsilon$, and choose $j > 0$ so that $T_\alpha^j \phi$ is pseudo-Anosov and $\tau_\alpha(T_\alpha^j \phi) \geq 9$.

For any S' such that $[S'] \in U \cap V_\alpha$, as observed above in the proof of Corollary 5.5, the twisting numbers $\tau_\alpha(T_\alpha^j \phi)$ and $\tau_\alpha(T_\alpha'^j \phi')$ are equal since $[S_j]$ and $[S'_j]$ are in the same fibered face \mathcal{F}_j .

In particular $\tau_\alpha(T_\alpha'^j \phi') \geq 9$ and we can therefore apply Theorem 1.1 to $T_\alpha'^j \phi'$, obtaining

$$\begin{aligned} \|T_\alpha'^k \circ \phi'\|_{wp} &= \|T_\alpha'^{k-j} \circ T_\alpha'^j \phi'\|_{wp} \\ &\leq \|T_\alpha'^j \phi'\|_T \sqrt{c|\chi(S')|}. \end{aligned}$$

To complete the argument we need to obtain a bound on $\|T_\alpha'^j \phi'\|_T$. As described in Section 2.3, by Theorem 2.6 there is a $c_j \geq 1$ depending only on K_j such that if S'' is a fiber of M_j such that $[S''] \in K_j$ with monodromy $\phi_{S''}$ then $|\chi(S'')| \|\phi_{S''}\|_T \leq c_j$. We conclude that

$$\|T_\alpha'^k \circ \phi'\|_{wp} \leq \frac{c_j \sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{|\chi(S')|}},$$

as required. □

6. CONSTRUCTIONS AND ESTIMATES

In this section, we will describe constructions of some specific leaf-wise conformal structures and estimates for the Weil–Petersson norm of their tangent fields. We begin with some generalities on reparameterizing and gluing leaf-wise conformal structures. Next we set up some notation for annuli and carry out some computations of hyperbolic area, before turning to the construction of the required leaf-wise conformal structures on solid tori from Lemma 5.3 necessary for our main construction. We end this section with the construction of the solid torus from Lemma 5.2 we remove from the original manifold M .

6.1. Reparameterizing and gluing. Given a piecewise differentiable, monotone, surjective map $g: I \rightarrow J$, we define $G: \Sigma \times I \rightarrow \Sigma \times J$ by $G(x, t) = (x, g(t))$. If ζ is a leaf-wise conformal structure on $\Sigma \times J$, then it pulls back via G to one on $\Sigma \times I$ denoted $G^* \zeta$, so that $\Sigma_s^{G^* \zeta} = \Sigma_{g(s)}^\zeta$ as Riemann surface structures on Σ . For any $s \in I$, the resulting path of Beltrami differentials in $\mathbb{B}_1(\Sigma_s^{G^* \zeta}) = \mathbb{B}_1(\Sigma_{g(s)}^\zeta)$ is just the composition $t \mapsto \nu_{g(t), g(s)}$, and consequently the tangent field is given by

$$\mu_s^{G^* \zeta} = g'(s) \mu_{g(s)}^\zeta.$$

Suppose that ζ_1 and ζ_2 are leaf-wise conformal structures on $\Sigma \times J_1$ and $\Sigma \times J_2$, respectively, such that $J_1 \cap J_2 = \{s\}$ and there is a conformal map $g: \Sigma_s^{\zeta_1} \rightarrow \Sigma_s^{\zeta_2}$. Then we can *glue* together the leaf-wise conformal structures to a single leaf-wise conformal structure ζ on $\Sigma \times J_1 \cup J_2$ using the conformal map g . More precisely, we define the leaf-wise conformal structure on $\Sigma \times J_1$ to be ζ_1 and on $\Sigma \times J_2$ to be $g^*\zeta_2$. The path in Teichmüller space $J \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(\Sigma)$ is the concatenation of the path $J_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(\Sigma)$ with $J_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(\Sigma)$ after adjusting the marking of the latter by the conformal map g .

6.2. Annuli and solid tori. As above, we let $L\mathbb{S}^1 = \mathbb{R}/L\mathbb{Z}$ denote a circle of length $L > 0$. Any annular Riemann surfaces with finite modulus can be uniformized by Euclidean metrics of the form $L\mathbb{S}^1 \times J$, where $J \subset \mathbb{R}$ is an interval; the conformal modulus is $|J|/L$. Equivalently, this surface is the quotient

$$L\mathbb{S}^1 \times J = \{z = x + iy \in \mathbb{C} \mid y \in J\} / \langle z \mapsto z + L \rangle.$$

Note that $L\mathbb{S}^1 \times J$ is conformally equivalent to $rL\mathbb{S}^1 \times rJ$, for any $r > 0$, and we will write $m\mathbb{A}$ for any annular Riemann surface with conformal modulus m . For $m = 1$, we just write $1\mathbb{A} = \mathbb{A}$, though we also allow \mathbb{A} to denote a topological annulus.

The *middle sub-annulus* of the annulus $2m\mathbb{A}$ of modulus $2m$ is the sub-annulus of modulus m invariant under the full conformal automorphism group. More precisely, it is given by

$$\mathbb{S}^1 \times [-\frac{m}{2}, \frac{m}{2}] \subset \mathbb{S}^1 \times [-m, m].$$

Although the middle sub-annulus encompasses half the Euclidean area, it's hyperbolic area is inversely proportional to the modulus, as the next lemma shows.

Lemma 6.1. *Suppose $m\mathbb{A} \subset 2m\mathbb{A}$ is the middle sub-annulus and σ is the complete hyperbolic metric on the interior of $2m\mathbb{A}$. Then*

$$\int_{m\mathbb{A}} \sigma^2 = \frac{\pi}{m}.$$

Proof. We view the annulus $2m\mathbb{A}$ as the quotient of

$$H_m = \{x + iy \in \mathbb{C} \mid |y| \leq m\},$$

by the action of $\langle z \mapsto z + 1 \rangle$. A fundamental domain for the middle sub-annulus is

$$D_{\frac{m}{2}} = \{x + iy \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, -\frac{m}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{m}{2}\} \subset H_{\frac{m}{2}} \subset H_m.$$

To find the hyperbolic metric on the interior of H_m , map it to the upper half-plane with the conformal map $z \mapsto ie^{\frac{\pi z}{2m}}$. The pull-back to H_m of the hyperbolic metric $\frac{|dz|}{Im(z)}$ in the upper-half plane is

$$\tilde{\sigma} = \frac{\pi}{2m \cos(\frac{\pi y}{2m})} |dz| = \frac{\pi}{2m} \sec(\frac{\pi y}{2m}) |dz|.$$

Therefore, integrating this over $D_{\frac{m}{2}}$ provides the required computation:

$$\int_{\mathbb{A}_m} \sigma^2 = \int_{D_{\frac{m}{2}}} \tilde{\sigma}^2 = \int_{D_{\frac{m}{2}}} \frac{\pi^2}{4m^2} \sec^2(\frac{\pi y}{2m}) |dz|^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{4m^2} \int_0^1 \int_{-m/2}^{m/2} \sec^2(\frac{\pi y}{2m}) dy dx = \frac{\pi}{m}.$$

□

In the next three subsections, we carry out the explicit construction of a leaf-wise conformal structure on solid tori and estimates on the Weil–Petersson norm of the associated tangent fields. This really divides into three parts: pinching, twisting, and then combining the two. Some care is necessary with the parameterizations involved since, when using these solid tori in Dehn filling, a fiber will typically meet the solid torus in many copies of the annulus.

6.3. Pinching construction/estimates. Here we explicitly describe the leaf-wise conformal structure on a solid torus that “pinches the core curve,” and estimate the Weil–Petersson norm of its tangent field. Specifically, for $h > 0$ and solid torus $\mathbb{A} \times [0, h)$ we construct a leaf-wise conformal structure that has modulus 1 on \mathbb{A}_0 , modulus of \mathbb{A}_t tending to infinity as $t \rightarrow h$, and so that the Weil–Petersson norm of the tangent field is bounded by $\frac{\sqrt{8\pi}}{h}$ for every t . The desired structure will be obtained from the one in the following proposition by an appropriate reparameterization.

Proposition 6.2. *There exists a leaf-wise conformal structure ζ on $\mathbb{A} \times [1, \infty)$ such that*

- (a) \mathbb{A}_t^ζ is isomorphic to $t\mathbb{A}$.
- (b) The associated flow $\phi_s: \mathbb{A}_t^\zeta \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_{t+s}^\zeta$ is conformal in neighborhoods of the boundaries, and is a dilation on the boundaries.
- (c) The tangent field μ_t^ζ satisfies $|\mu_t^\zeta| = 1/t$ in the middle annulus of \mathbb{A}_t^ζ , and is identically 0 outside it.

In particular, we have

$$(2) \quad \int_{\mathbb{A}_t^\zeta} |\mu_t^\zeta \sigma_t^\zeta|^2 = \frac{2\pi}{t^3},$$

and therefore

$$(3) \quad \int_1^\infty \sqrt{\int_{\mathbb{A}_t^\zeta} |\mu_t^\zeta \sigma_t^\zeta|^2} dt = \sqrt{8\pi}.$$

Note that this construction gives a path of finite Weil–Petersson length that diverges in Teichmüller space, by embedding \mathbb{A}_1 into some Riemann surface and using this family to deform. This recovers the result, due to Wolpert [Wol75] and Chu [Chu76], that the WP metric is incomplete.

Proof. To begin, we define a 1-parameter family of quasi-conformal maps $(\tilde{f}_t: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C})_{t \geq 1}$, so that, defining

$$H_s = \{x + iy \in \mathbb{C} \mid |y| \leq s\},$$

- \tilde{f}_t is the identity on the real coordinate x ,
- \tilde{f}_t takes $H_{1/t}$ to H_t , dilating the y coordinate by t^2 ,
- \tilde{f}_t takes H_1 to H_{2t-1} and H_2 to H_{2t} .

Explicitly, \tilde{f}_t is defined by

$$\tilde{f}_t(x + iy) = \begin{cases} x + i(t^2 y) & \text{for } 0 \leq y \leq 1/t, \\ x + i(2t - \frac{1}{y}) & \text{for } 1/t \leq y \leq 1, \\ x + i(y + 2(t - 1)) & \text{for } 1 \leq y, \end{cases}$$

and extend over $x + iy \in \mathbb{C}$ with $y < 0$ by reflection.

Now since horizontal translations in \mathbb{C} commute with \tilde{f}_t and preserve H_s for all s, t , the map \tilde{f}_t descends to a map

$$f_t: \mathbb{A} = H_2/\langle z \mapsto z + 4 \rangle \rightarrow H_{2t}/\langle z \mapsto z + 4 \rangle = t\mathbb{A}.$$

These maps define a leaf-wise conformal structure ζ on the (noncompact) solid torus $\mathbb{A} \times [1, \infty)$ so that $\mathbb{A}_t^\zeta = t\mathbb{A}$ and $\phi_{t-1}^\mathbb{T} = f_t: \mathbb{A}_1^\zeta \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_t^\zeta$.

Parts (a) and (b) of the proposition follow immediately from the definition. For part (c) and the two integral equalities, we need to compute the tangent field μ_t^ζ .

For any fixed $t \geq 1$, $s \geq 0$, consider the maps $\tilde{f}_{t,t+s} = \tilde{f}_{t+s} \circ \tilde{f}_t^{-1}: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. If $y \geq t$, then

$$\tilde{f}_{t,t+s}(x + iy) = x + i(y + 2s),$$

while if $-y \geq t$, then $\tilde{f}_{t,t+s}(x + iy) = x + i(y - 2s)$.

On the other hand, if $0 \leq |y| < t$, then for sufficiently small $s > 0$, we have

$$\tilde{f}_{t,t+s}(x + iy) = \tilde{f}_{t+s}(x + i(y/t^2)) = x + i\left(\frac{(t+s)^2}{t^2}y\right).$$

In particular, if $\tilde{\nu}_{t,t+s}$ is the Beltrami coefficient of $\tilde{f}_{t,t+s}$, then for each t , its derivative with respect to s at $s = 0$ is

$$\tilde{\mu}_t(x + iy) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } |y| \geq t \\ -\frac{1}{t} & \text{for } |y| < t \end{cases}$$

The tangent field μ_t^ζ is the descent of $\tilde{\mu}_t$, so we see that part (c) holds. Integrating this over $\mathbb{A}_t^\zeta = t\mathbb{A}$, we have

$$\int_{\mathbb{A}_t^\zeta} |\mu_t^\zeta \sigma_t^\zeta|^2 = \frac{1}{t^2} \int_{\frac{t}{2}\mathbb{A}} \sigma_t^2 = \frac{1}{t^2} \frac{\pi}{t/2} = \frac{2\pi}{t^3},$$

where the second equality is by Lemma 6.1. This proves equality (2). An easy computation proves (3). \square

We can reparameterize the family of Proposition 6.2 by the moral equivalent of Weil–Petersson arclength to obtain the following:

Corollary 6.3. *For any $h > 0$, there exists a differentiable homeomorphism $g: [0, h) \rightarrow [1, \infty)$ so that if $G: \mathbb{A} \times [0, h) \rightarrow \mathbb{A} \times [1, \infty)$ is the induced map of products and $\xi = G^* \zeta$*

the pull-back of the leaf-wise conformal structure ζ on $\mathbb{A} \times [1, \infty)$ as above, with tangent field μ_s^ξ , then

$$\int_{\mathbb{A}_s^\xi} |\mu_s^\xi \sigma_s^\xi|^2 = \frac{8\pi}{h^2}.$$

Proof. Set

$$s(t) = \int_1^t \sqrt{\int_{\mathbb{A}_u^\xi} |\mu_u^\xi \sigma_u^\xi|^2} du = \int_1^t \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{u^{3/2}} du = \sqrt{8\pi}(1 - t^{-1/2}).$$

Let $t(s)$ be the inverse (given by $t(s) = \frac{8\pi}{(\sqrt{8\pi} - s)^2}$) which satisfies

$$t'(s) = \frac{1}{s'(t(s))} = \frac{t(s)^{3/2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}.$$

For any $h > 0$, set $g(s) = t(\sqrt{8\pi}s/h)$, and observe that $g([0, h)) = [1, \infty)$ with

$$g'(s) = \frac{\sqrt{8\pi}}{h} t'(\sqrt{8\pi}s/h) = \frac{\sqrt{8\pi}}{h} \frac{t(\sqrt{8\pi}s/h)^{3/2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} = \frac{2g(s)^{3/2}}{h}.$$

Therefore, setting $G: \mathbb{A} \times [0, h) \rightarrow \mathbb{A} \times [1, \infty)$ the reparameterization and $\xi = G^* \zeta$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{A}_s^\xi} |\mu_s^\xi \sigma_s^\xi|^2 &= \int_{\mathbb{A}_{g(s)}^\xi} |g'(s) \mu_{g(s)}^\xi \sigma_{g(s)}^\xi|^2 \\ &= \frac{4g(s)^3}{h^2} \int_{\mathbb{A}_{g(s)}^\xi} |\mu_{g(s)}^\xi \sigma_{g(s)}^\xi|^2 \\ &= \frac{4g(s)^3}{h^2} \frac{2\pi}{g(s)^3} = \frac{8\pi}{h^2}, \end{aligned}$$

as required. \square

6.4. Twisting construction/estimates. Here we use an affine twist in the middle sub-annulus and a simple construction to produce a solid torus $\mathbb{A} \times [-\epsilon, \epsilon]$ with arbitrarily small ϵ , and leaf-wise conformal structure for which the Weil–Petersson norm of the tangent field is also arbitrarily small, and which affects the k^{th} power of the Dehn twist in the core curve. The trade-off is that the moduli of \mathbb{A}_t are required to be large.

Lemma 6.4. *Given $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\epsilon > 0$, and $\delta > 0$ there exists $m_k > 0$ so that for any $m > m_k$, there exists a leaf-wise conformal structure ξ_k on $\mathbb{T}_\epsilon = \mathbb{A} \times [-\epsilon, \epsilon]$ with associated tangent field $(\mu_s^{\xi_k})$, which is identically zero outside the middle sub-annulus for each $\mathbb{A}_s^{\xi_k}$, so that for all $s \in [-\epsilon, \epsilon]$, $\mathbb{A}_s^{\xi_k}$ has modulus $2m$,*

$$\int_{\mathbb{A}_s^{\xi_k}} |\mu_s^{\xi_k} \sigma_s^{\xi_k}|^2 < \delta,$$

and the local flow $(\phi_s^{\mathbb{T}})$ restricted to the boundary circles are dilations.

Moreover, there is a conformal map $T'_k: \mathbb{A}_\epsilon^{\xi_k} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_{-\epsilon}^{\xi_k}$ so that the composition $T'_k \phi_{2\epsilon}^{\mathbb{T}}: \mathbb{A}_{-\epsilon}^{\xi_k} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_{-\epsilon}^{\xi_k}$ is the k^{th} power of a Dehn twist in the core curve.

Proof. First, we set

$$m_k = \sqrt[3]{\frac{k^2\pi}{16\delta\epsilon^2}}.$$

Now fix any $m > m_k$ and let $c = \frac{k}{2\epsilon m}$. We identify $2m\mathbb{A}$ conformally with

$$2m\mathbb{A} = \mathbb{S}^1 \times \left[-\frac{m}{2}, \frac{3m}{2}\right].$$

We define $f_s: 2m\mathbb{A} \rightarrow 2m\mathbb{A}$, for all $s \in \mathbb{R}$ by

$$f_s(x+iy) = \begin{cases} x+iy & \text{for } -\frac{m}{2} \leq y \leq 0 \\ x+s\epsilon y + iy & \text{for } 0 \leq y \leq m \\ x+s\epsilon m + iy & \text{for } m \leq y \leq \frac{3m}{2}, \end{cases}$$

and note that this is an affine shear on the middle sub-annulus $\mathbb{S}^1 \times [0, m]$, and is conformal outside. For $s = 2\epsilon$, the effect of $f_{2\epsilon}$ on the top boundary component of the annulus is

$$f_{2\epsilon}(x+i\frac{3m}{2}) = (x+2\epsilon cm) + i\frac{3m}{2} = (x+k) + i\frac{3m}{2}.$$

Since $f_{2\epsilon}$ is the identity on the bottom component, it follows that $f_{2\epsilon}$ is the k^{th} power of a Dehn twist in the core curve of $2m\mathbb{A}$.

The maps $(f_t)_{t \in [0, 2\epsilon]}$ define a leaf-wise conformal structure on $\mathbb{A} \times [0, 2\epsilon]$ and by translating the interval back by ϵ and pulling back, it gives the desired leaf-wise conformal structure ξ_k on $\mathbb{A} \times [-\epsilon, \epsilon]$ so that \mathbb{A}_t has modulus $2m$ for all t . Furthermore, the maps $\phi_{t-s}^{\mathbb{T}}: \mathbb{A}_s^{\xi_k} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_t^{\xi_k}$, in product coordinates above, are given by f_{t-s} (because f is already a flow: $f_s \circ f_t = f_{s+t}$). Thus, the tangent field $(\mu_s^{\xi_k})$ is easily seen to be zero outside the middle sub-annulus and by a computation $\mu_s^{\xi_k} = \frac{ci}{2}$ in the middle sub-annulus. Appealing to Lemma 6.1 we see that

$$\int_{\mathbb{A}_s^{\xi_k}} |\mu_s^{\xi_k} \sigma_s^{\xi_k}|^2 = \frac{c^2}{4} \int_{\mathbb{A}_s^{\xi_k}} (\sigma_s^{\xi_k})^2 = \frac{c^2\pi}{4m} = \frac{k^2\pi}{16\epsilon^2 m^3} < \frac{k^2\pi}{16\epsilon^2} \frac{1}{m_k^3} = \delta.$$

Since $f_{2\epsilon}$ is the k^{th} power of a Dehn twist from $2m\mathbb{A}$ to itself, the existence of the required map T'_k follows. \square

6.5. Gluing together solid tori. Here we combine the constructions above to produce a single solid torus that first pinches, then twists, then “un-pinches”. This is obtained by stacking together a sufficiently large piece of the solid torus from Corollary 6.3, a solid torus from 6.4, and then another copy of the first solid torus, but with the reversed flow. This will prove the following lemma claimed in Section 5.4.

Lemma 5.3. *Given $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, $h > 0$, $\rho > 1$, there exists a leaf-wise conformal structure η_k on the solid torus $\mathbb{T}_J = \mathbb{A} \times J$ for $J = [-h, h]$ agreeing with the standard structure (of modulus 1) on $\mathbb{A}_{-h} = \mathbb{A}$, with tangent field $(\mu_s^{\eta_k})$ identically zero in a neighborhood of $\partial\mathbb{A} \times J$, so that for all $s \in J$,*

$$\int_{\mathbb{A}_s^{\eta_k}} |\mu_s^{\eta_k} \sigma_s^{\eta_k}|^2 \leq \frac{8\rho\pi}{h^2},$$

where $\sigma_s^{\eta_k}$ is the complete hyperbolic metric on the interior of \mathbb{A}_s , and so the local flow $(\phi_s^{\mathbb{T}})$ restricted to the boundary circles are dilations. Moreover, there is a conformal map

$T_k: \mathbb{A}_h^{\eta_k} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_{-h}^{\eta_k}$ so that the composition $T_k \circ \phi_{2h}^{\mathbb{T}}: \mathbb{A}_{-h}^{\xi_k} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_{-h}^{\xi_k}$ is the k^{th} power of a Dehn twist in the core curve.

Proof. The idea of the proof is to first use Corollary 6.3 to define η_k on \mathbb{A}_s for $s \in [-h, -\epsilon_k]$, for some $\epsilon_k > 0$ so that the modulus of $\mathbb{A}_{-\epsilon_k}^{\eta_k}$ is as large as we like. Then define η_k on \mathbb{A}_s , for $s \in [-\epsilon_k, \epsilon_k]$ using Lemma 6.4 to “do all the twisting”. Finally, we define η_k on \mathbb{A}_s for $s \in [\epsilon_k, h]$, by “reversing” what was done for $s \in [-h, -\epsilon_k]$. We now explain the details.

Fix $\epsilon > 0$ sufficiently small so that $h^2 \leq \rho(h - \epsilon)^2$, and note that this implies

$$\frac{8\pi}{(h - \epsilon)^2} \leq \frac{8\rho\pi}{h^2}.$$

We will choose $\epsilon_k \in (\epsilon, h)$ and define η_k on $\mathbb{A} \times [-h, h]$ by defining it on three sub-intervals:

$$J_- = [-h, -\epsilon_k], \quad J_0 = [-\epsilon_k, \epsilon_k], \quad \text{and } J_+ = [\epsilon_k, h].$$

First, let ξ be the leaf-wise conformal structure on $\mathbb{A} \times [0, h - \epsilon]$ from Corollary 6.3. We can translate the interval $[-h, -\epsilon]$ to $[0, h - \epsilon]$ and pull back to obtain a leaf-wise conformal structure on $\mathbb{A} \times [-h, -\epsilon]$, also denoted ξ , so that for all $s \in [-h, -\epsilon]$

$$\int_{\mathbb{A}_s^\xi} |\nu_s^\xi \sigma_s^\xi|^2 = \frac{8\pi}{(h - \epsilon)^2} \leq \frac{8\rho\pi}{h^2},$$

as in Corollary 6.3.

Observe that the modulus of \mathbb{A}_s^ξ tends to infinity as s tends to $-\epsilon$. Therefore, we may choose $\epsilon_k \in (\epsilon, h)$ so that the modulus of $\mathbb{A}_{-\epsilon_k}^{\xi_k}$ is at least $2m$ where $m > m_k$ and m_k is as in Lemma 6.4 for the given k , our chosen ϵ , and for $\delta = \frac{8\rho\pi}{h^2}$. Now we describe the leaf-wise conformal structure η_k on each of the intervals, explaining how they are glued together.

The interval J_- . We define η_k to be the restriction of ξ on J_- . From the above we have

$$(4) \quad \int_{\mathbb{A}_s^{\eta_k}} |\nu_s^{\eta_k} \sigma_s^{\eta_k}|^2 \leq \frac{8\rho\pi}{h^2},$$

for all $s \in J_-$.

The interval J_0 . Next, let ξ_k be the conformal structure on $\mathbb{A} \times [-\epsilon, \epsilon]$ as in Lemma 6.4 so that for all $s \in [-\epsilon, \epsilon]$, $\mathbb{A}_s^{\xi_k}$ has modulus $2m$, and

$$\int_{\mathbb{A}_s^{\xi_k}} |\mu_s^{\xi_k} \sigma_s^{\xi_k}|^2 = \delta.$$

Apply the affine map $J_0 = [-\epsilon_k, \epsilon_k] \rightarrow [-\epsilon, \epsilon]$ and let η_k be the pulled back conformal structure on $\mathbb{A} \times J_0$. Since $\epsilon < \epsilon_k$, it follows that

$$\int_{\mathbb{A}_s^{\eta_k}} |\mu_s^{\eta_k} \sigma_s^{\eta_k}|^2 < \delta = \frac{8\rho\pi}{h^2},$$

for $s \in J_0$. That is, (4) also holds for $s \in J_0$. Because the modulus of $\mathbb{A}_s^{\eta_k}$ is $2m$ for each $s \in [-\epsilon_k, \epsilon_k]$, we may glue to the two leaf-wise conformal structure on $\mathbb{A} \times J_-$ and $\mathbb{A} \times J_0$.

For the final interval, let $T'_k: \mathbb{A}_{\epsilon_k}^{\eta_k} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_{-\epsilon_k}^{\eta_k}$ be the conformal map from Lemma 6.4 so that $T'_k \phi_{2\epsilon_k}: \mathbb{A}_{-\epsilon_k}^{\eta_k} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_{-\epsilon_k}^{\eta_k}$ is the k^{th} power of a Dehn twist in the core curve of $\mathbb{A}_{-\epsilon_k}^{\eta_k}$.

The interval J_+ . On this final interval, the path of beltrami differentials is the one on J_- , “run backward and remarked by T'_k ”. More precisely, we define η_k on $\mathbb{A}_{\epsilon_k+s}$, for $0 \leq s \leq h - \epsilon_k$ so that the map

$$\phi_{-s}^{\mathbb{T}} T'_k \phi_{-s}^{\mathbb{T}}: \mathbb{A}_{\epsilon_k+s}^{\eta_k} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_{-\epsilon_k-s}^{\eta_k}$$

is conformal. Alternatively, we can define η_k on $\mathbb{A} \times J_+$ as the pull-back of the leaf-wise conformal structure by the map $T'_k \times g: \mathbb{A} \times J_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{A} \times J_-$, where $g: J_+ \rightarrow J_-$ is given by $g(t) = -t$. Since T'_k is conformal from $\mathbb{A}_{\epsilon_k}^{\eta_k} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_{-\epsilon_k}^{\eta_k}$, the leaf-wise conformal structures glue together at ϵ_k , and because we are simply following the first part of the path backward, (4) holds for all $s \in J_-$, and hence for all $s \in [-h, h]$.

Finally, let

$$T_k = \phi_{-h+\epsilon_k}^{\mathbb{T}} T'_k \phi_{-h+\epsilon_k}^{\mathbb{T}}: \mathbb{A}_h^{\eta_k} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_{-h}^{\eta_k}.$$

By construction, this map is conformal. Composing this map with $\phi_{2h}^{\mathbb{T}}: \mathbb{A}_{-h}^{\eta_k} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_h^{\eta_k}$, and from the fact that $(\phi_s^{\mathbb{T}})$ is a local flow on the product, it follows that on $\mathbb{A}_{-h}^{\eta_k}$ we have

$$T_k \phi_{2h}^{\mathbb{T}} = \phi_{-h+\epsilon_k}^{\mathbb{T}} T'_k \phi_{-h+\epsilon_k}^{\mathbb{T}} \phi_{2h}^{\mathbb{T}} = (\phi_{h-\epsilon_k}^{\mathbb{T}})^{-1} (T'_k \phi_{2\epsilon_k}) \phi_{h-\epsilon_k}^{\mathbb{T}}.$$

Therefore, $T_k \phi_{2h}^{\mathbb{T}}$ is the conjugate by $\phi_{h-\epsilon_k}^{\mathbb{T}}$ of the k^{th} power of a Dehn twist in the core curve of $\mathbb{A}_{-\epsilon_k}$, and hence is the k^{th} power of a Dehn twist in the core curve of \mathbb{A}_{-h} , as required.

Since $\mu_s^{\eta_k}$ agrees with the tangent fields from the leaf-wise conformal structures from Corollary 6.3 and Lemma 6.4, it is identically zero outside the middle sub-annulus for each fiber, and hence is identically zero in a neighborhood of $\partial \mathbb{A} \times J$. Furthermore, on each piece the flow $\phi_s^{\mathbb{T}}$ is a dilation on boundaries of annuli. These observations complete the proof. \square

6.6. Singular-solv solid tori. For the remainder of this section, we assume $M = M_\phi$ with ϕ pseudo-Anosov and that $(\pi: M \rightarrow L\mathbb{S}^1, (\phi_t))$ is the suspension equipped with the leaf-wise conformal structure from the singular-solv structure, and prove the remaining lemma.

Lemma 5.2 *For some $h \geq \frac{1}{2} \text{arccosh}(\frac{\tau_\alpha}{2} - 3)$ and $J = [-h, h]$ there is an embedding $\iota: \mathbb{T}_J \rightarrow M$ compatible with the suspension $(\pi: M \rightarrow L\mathbb{S}^1, (\phi_t))$ which is disjoint from the singularities. Furthermore, the induced leaf-wise conformal structure ζ on \mathbb{T}_J agrees with the standard one on \mathbb{A}_{-h} , and there exists $\Psi: \mathbb{A}_h^\zeta \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_{-h}^\zeta$ conformal so $\Psi \circ \phi_{2h}^{\mathbb{T}}: \mathbb{A}_{-h} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_{-h}$ is the r^{th} power of a Dehn twist for some integer r .*

Proof of Lemma 5.2. As we pointed out in §5.4, $\tau_\alpha(\phi) = d_\alpha(\mathcal{L}_+, \mathcal{L}_-)$, is the projection distance to the annulus with core curve α of the stable and unstable laminations for ϕ . Since $\tau_\alpha = \tau_\alpha(\phi) \geq 9$, by a result of Rafi [Raf05] (see [LR17] for this specific statement), in any fiber S_t^ζ , there is a Euclidean cylinder neighborhood of (a representative of α), and at the balance time for α , the modulus of the maximal Euclidean annulus is greater than $\frac{\tau_\alpha}{2} - 2$. By translating, we may assume that the balance time of α is 0.

Now we let

$$m_0 = \sqrt{\left(\left\lfloor \sqrt{\left(\frac{\tau_\alpha}{2} - 2 \right)^2 - 1} \right\rfloor \right)^2 + 1}.$$

An elementary computation shows

$$(5) \quad \frac{\tau_\alpha}{2} - 3 \leq m_0 \leq \frac{\tau_\alpha}{2} - 2 \text{ and } \sqrt{m_0^2 - 1} \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

It follows that in S_0^ζ there is a Euclidean annular neighborhood A' of a flat geodesic representative of α of modulus m_0 . Another computation shows that the modulus at any time $t \in \mathbb{R}$ of $\phi_t(A')$ is given by $m_t = \frac{m_0}{\cosh(2t)}$. Therefore, setting $h = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arccosh}(m_0)$, we see that $\mathbb{A} = \phi_{-h}(A')$ is a Euclidean annulus of modulus 1, and hence by scaling the singular-solv metric if necessary, we can find an isometry $\hat{\iota}: \mathbb{S}^1 \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$. We also note

$$h = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arccosh}(m_0) \geq \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arccosh} \left(\frac{\tau_\alpha}{2} - 3 \right) \geq \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arccosh}(3/2) > 0.$$

For $J = [-h, h]$, we define $\iota: \mathbb{T}_J \rightarrow M$ by

$$\iota((x + iy), s) = \phi_{s+h}(\hat{\iota}(x + iy)).$$

For each s , the image $\iota(\mathbb{A}_s)$ is a locally isometrically embedded Euclidean annulus (though ι does not restrict to a local isometry). The map $\bar{\iota}: J \rightarrow L\mathbb{S}^1$ is the composition of the inclusion $J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with the covering $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow L\mathbb{S}^1$ (since we have translated to assume the balance time of α is 0). We now establish the key properties of ι .

We first prove that ι is an embedding. Since \mathbb{T}_J is compact and ι is continuous, it suffices to prove that ι is injective. By construction, ι maps each annulus \mathbb{A}_s , for $s \in J$, injectively to the Euclidean cylinder $\phi_{h+s}(\mathbb{A}_{-h}) = \phi_s(A')$ which has modulus $\frac{m_0}{\cosh(2s)} \geq 1$. Suppose ι is not injective, in which case there are two different values $s \neq s' \in J$ so that $\phi_s(A') \cap \phi_{s'}(A') \neq \emptyset$. Since $s - s' \neq 0$, $\phi_{s-s'}$ is a nonzero power of the first return map to $\Sigma_{s'}$, hence is a nonzero power of ϕ .

Now note that two Euclidean annuli in a Euclidean cone surface that intersect either do so in Euclidean sub-annuli or else cross each other transversely. In the latter case the product of the moduli is at most 1. If the annuli intersect in a sub-annulus, then the isotopy class of the core curve of $\phi_{s'}(A')$ is sent by a power of a conjugate of ϕ to itself, contradicting the fact that f is pseudo-Anosov. So, the annuli $\phi_s(A')$ and $\phi_{s'}(A')$ must cross each other transversely. The same is true of the strictly larger maximal Euclidean annuli containing these, whose moduli are therefore strictly greater than 1. This contradicts the fact that the product of the moduli is no more than 1. Therefore, ι is injective.

The fact that ζ agrees with the standard conformal structure on $\mathbb{A}_{-h} = \mathbb{A}$ just follows from the fact that $\hat{\iota}$ is an isometry, hence conformal. Since $\phi_{t-s}: S_s^\zeta \rightarrow S_t^\zeta$ is affine for all t, s , it follows that $\iota|_{\mathbb{A}_s}: \mathbb{A}_s \rightarrow \phi_s(A')$ is an affine map with respect to the standard structure on $\mathbb{A}_s = \mathbb{S}^1 \times [0, 1]$ on the domain and the conformal structure ζ on the image. In particular, $\iota|_{\mathbb{A}_h}: \mathbb{A}_h \rightarrow \phi_h(A')$ is an affine map from a Euclidean annulus of modulus 1 to another Euclidean annulus of modulus 1 of the same area. We can therefore isometrically parameterize $\phi_h(A')$ by $\mathbb{S}^1 \times [0, 1]$ so that with respect to these coordinates, the map $\iota|_{\mathbb{A}_h}$ is given by

$$(6) \quad x + iy \mapsto (x + ry) + iy$$

for some $r \in \mathbb{R}$. The norm of the Beltrami coefficient of this map is $\frac{|r|}{\sqrt{r^2+4}}$, while on the other hand the map is e^{4h} -quasi-conformal (since the map $\phi_h: S_{-h}^\zeta \rightarrow S_h^\zeta$ is a Teichmüller map), and hence the norm of the Beltrami coefficient is also given by

$$\frac{e^{4h} - 1}{e^{4h} + 1} = \frac{\sinh(2h)}{\cosh(2h)} = \frac{\sinh(\operatorname{arccosh}(m_0))}{\cosh(\operatorname{arccosh}(m_0))} = \frac{\sqrt{m_0^2 - 1}}{m_0}.$$

Setting these quasi-conformal dilatations equal, we have

$$\frac{|r|}{\sqrt{r^2 + 4}} = \frac{\sqrt{m_0^2 - 1}}{m_0},$$

and solving we see that $r = \pm 2\sqrt{m_0^2 - 1} \in 2\mathbb{Z}$. Thus if we let $\Psi: \mathbb{A}_h^\zeta \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_{-h}^\zeta$ be a conformal map, the composition $\Psi \circ \phi_{2h}^\mathbb{T}$ is given by the formula in (6) and so is the r^{th} power of a Dehn twist, completing the proof. \square

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