



Geometry & Topology

Volume 27 (2023)

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We use the Weil–Petersson gradient flow for renormalized volume to study the space $CC(N; S, X)$ of convex cocompact hyperbolic structures on the relatively acylindrical 3–manifold $(N; S)$. Among the cases of interest are the deformation space of an acylindrical manifold and the Bers slice of quasifuchsian space associated to a fixed surface. To treat the possibility of degeneration along flow-lines to peripherally cusped structures, we introduce a surgery procedure to yield a surgered gradient flow that limits to the unique structure $M_{\text{geod}} \in CC(N; S, X)$ with totally geodesic convex core boundary facing S . Analyzing the geometry of structures along a flow line, we show that if $V_R(M)$ is the renormalized volume of M , then $V_R(M) - V_R(M_{\text{geod}})$ is bounded below by a linear function of the Weil–Petersson distance $d_{\text{WP}}(\partial_c M, \partial_c M_{\text{geod}})$, with constants depending only on the topology of S . The surgered flow gives a unified approach to a number of problems in the study of hyperbolic 3–manifolds, providing new proofs and generalizations of well-known theorems such as Storm’s result that M_{geod} has minimal volume for N acylindrical and the second author’s result comparing convex core volume and Weil–Petersson distance for quasifuchsian manifolds.

32G15, 30F40, 30F60; 32Q45, 51P05

1 Introduction

The use of a *geometric flow*, or a flow on a space of metrics on a given manifold, has provided an abundantly fruitful approach to understanding a manifold’s structure. In our previous work [4], we introduced a new geometric flow on the space of *hyperbolic* metrics on a 3–manifold that admits a hyperbolic structure, showing how the flow can be used to discover the metric of least *convex core volume*. In the present paper, we illustrate how this flow provides an analytic version of results on convex core volume

that were available previously only through combinatorial methods, demonstrating how this approach allows for conjectured extensions to much more general cases.

When a hyperbolic 3-manifold M admits a compact convex submanifold we say it is *convex cocompact*; the geometry of the smallest such submanifold, its *convex core*, carries all the interesting information about its geometry. For such M (or more generally conformally compact Einstein manifolds), work of Graham and Witten [17] in physics led to an alternative notion of *renormalized volume*. From a mathematical perspective, this concept has been elaborated in a series of papers of Krasnov and Schlenker [21; 22], Takhtajan and Teo [32] and Zograf and Takhtajan [35]. The renormalized volume $V_R(M)$ of M connects many analytic notions from the deformation theory to the geometry of M and is closely related to classical objects such as the convex core volume $V_C(M)$ and the Weil–Petersson geometry of Teichmüller space.

If N is a compact 3-manifold admitting a complete hyperbolic structure of finite volume, the renormalized volume gives an analytic function $V_R: CC(N) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, where $CC(N)$ is the deformation space of convex cocompact structures on N . We will give a precise definition of V_R later in the paper, but knowledge of its basic properties will be largely sufficient for our purposes. In particular, the differential dV_R on $CC(N)$ is described in terms of the classical *Schwarzian derivative* and can be used as a definition of V_R .

A convex cocompact structure $M \in CC(N)$ is naturally compactified by a *complex projective structure* on ∂N . The underlying conformal structure is the *conformal boundary* $\partial_c M$ of M . The Schwarzian derivative associated to the projective structure determines a holomorphic quadratic differential $\phi_M \in Q(\partial_c M)$. The utility of the renormalized volume function lies in a particularly clean formula for its derivative, first shown by Takhtajan and Zograf [35] and Takhtajan and Teo [32]. A new proof was given by Krasnov and Schlenker [22, Lemma 8.5] using methods that are more closely aligned with the present work. To state the result, we recall that $CC(N)$ is (locally) parametrized by $\text{Teich}(\partial N)$, and the cotangent space at $\partial_c M$ is parametrized by $Q(\partial_c M)$. We then have:

Theorem 1.1 [35; 32; 22] *Let μ be an infinitesimal Beltrami differential on $\partial_c M$. Then*

$$dV_R(\mu) = \text{Re} \int_{\partial_c M} \phi_M \mu.$$

By integrating this formula along a Weil–Petersson geodesic and applying the classical Kraus–Nehari bound on the L^∞ -norm of ϕ_M , Schlenker [29, Theorem 1.2] obtained the following for the quasifuchsian structure $Q(X, Y)$ on $N = S \times [0, 1]$ with conformal boundary $X \sqcup Y$:

$$V_R(Q(X, Y)) \leq 3 \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2} |\chi(S)|} d_{WP}(X, Y).$$

Furthermore, Schlenker showed that for quasifuchsian manifolds, the renormalized volume and the volume of the convex core are boundedly related. A more refined version (see [4, Theorems 2.16 and 3.7]) is

$$V_C(Q(X, Y)) - 6\pi |\chi(S)| \leq V_R(Q(X, Y)) \leq V_C(Q(X, Y)).$$

Combined, these gave a new proof of an upper bound on the volume the convex core of $Q(X, Y)$ in terms of $d_{WP}(X, Y)$ originally due to the second author [9], resulting also in new approaches to the study of volumes of fibered 3-manifolds in [11; 19] generalizing and sharpening known estimates [10].

Here, the variational formula (Theorem 1.1) will be our jumping-off point to study the Weil–Petersson gradient flow of V_R . It will be useful to restrict V_R to certain subspaces of the space of convex cocompact structures $CC(N)$. In particular, let $(N; S)$ be a pair where N is a compact hyperbolizable 3-manifold and $S \subseteq \partial N$ is a collection of components of the boundary. Then $CC(N; S, X) \subseteq CC(N)$ is the space of convex cocompact hyperbolic structures on N where the conformal boundary on the complement of S is the fixed conformal structure X . The pair $(N; S)$ is *relatively incompressible* if the inclusion $S \hookrightarrow N$ is π_1 -injective, and *relatively acylindrical* if there are no essential cylinders with boundary in S . Note that the second condition implies the first.

In this paper our focus will be on when $(N; S)$ is relatively acylindrical. The cases of greatest interest are

- (1) when $S = \partial N$, and N itself is acylindrical, and
- (2) when $N = S \times [0, 1]$, and $CC(N; S \times \{1\}, X)$ is a *Bers slice* of the space of quasifuchsian structures.

One important feature of relatively acylindrical pairs is that the deformation space $CC(N; S, X)$ has a unique hyperbolic structure M_{geod} where the components of the convex core facing S are totally geodesic. The main application of our study of the gradient flow is the following.

Theorem A *Let $CC(N, S; X)$ be a relatively acylindrical deformation space. There exists $A(S)$, depending only on the topology of S , and a universal constant δ such that*

$$A(S)(d_{WP}(\partial_c M_{\text{geod}}, \partial_c M) - \delta) \leq V_R(M) - V_R(M_{\text{geod}}).$$

For a Bers slice $CC(S \times [0, 1], S \times \{1\}, X)$, we have $M_{\text{geod}} = Q(X, X)$ and both the convex core and renormalized volume of this Fuchsian manifold are zero. Applying the above comparison between renormalized volume and convex core volume, we obtain:

Theorem B *Let S be a closed surface of genus $g \geq 2$. Then we have*

$$A(S)(d_{WP}(X, Y) - \delta) \leq V_C(Q(X, Y)) \leq 3\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}|\chi(S)|} d_{WP}(X, Y) + 6\pi|\chi(S)|.$$

Schlenker’s argument in the quasifuchsian case also applies to relatively acylindrical manifolds, so we have for any M and M' in $CC(N; S, X)$ that

$$V_R(M) - V_R(M') \leq 3\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}|\chi(S)|} d_{WP}(\partial_c M, \partial_c M').$$

If we let $M_{\text{geod}} = M'$, then we get an upper bound on the expression in Theorem A. The comparison between renormalized volume and convex core volume also extends to acylindrical manifolds (or any manifold with incompressible boundary).

Theorem C *Let N be a hyperbolizable, acylindrical 3–manifold. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} A(\partial N)(d_{WP}(\partial_c M_{\text{geod}}, \partial_c M) - \delta) &\leq V_C(M) - V_C(M_{\text{geod}}) \\ &\leq 3\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}|\chi(\partial N)|} d_{WP}(\partial_c M_{\text{geod}}, \partial_c M) + 3\pi|\chi(\partial N)|, \end{aligned}$$

where A and δ are as in Theorem A.

Remark The constants in Theorem C *depend only on the topology of ∂N* . While we expect the second author’s original method combined with Thurston’s compactness theorem for hyperbolic structures on acylindrical manifolds should also produce a similar bound, the constants in such an approach would depend on the topology of N , due to the application of Thurston’s result. The approach taken here is thus not only more direct but produces a stronger result. In particular, while Thurston’s compactness theorem implies that the convex core of M_{geod} has a bi-Lipschitz embedding into any complete hyperbolic structure on N where the bi-Lipschitz constants only depend

on N , it is natural to conjecture that these bi-Lipschitz constants only depend on ∂N . Theorem C can be taken as some evidence for this conjecture.

We note that a positive resolution of this conjecture would also imply Minsky’s conjecture that the diameter of the *skinning map* is bounded by constants only depending on ∂N , and provide an approach to improving related estimates for the models of [14].

1.1 The Weil–Petersson gradient flow of renormalized volume

One of the main purposes of this paper is to develop the structure theory of the gradient flow V for renormalized volume V_R . From this development, the above results will follow directly. We show that flow provides a powerful new tool to investigate the internal geometry of ends of hyperbolic 3–manifolds.

To give a basic outline of the main ideas of the paper, we begin with a general discussion of gradient flows, which we will then apply to the gradient of renormalized volume. Let f be a smooth function on a noncompact, not necessarily complete, Riemannian manifold X , and assume that

- (a) f is bounded below,
- (b) the gradient flow of f is defined for all time,
- (c) $\|\nabla f\| \leq C$,
- (d) f has a unique critical point \bar{x} ,
- (e) for all $\epsilon > 0$ there exists an $A > 0$ such that if $d(x, \bar{x}) \geq \epsilon$, then $\|\nabla f\| \geq A$.

By integrating $\|\nabla f\|$ along a distance-minimizing path between points x and x' we immediately see that (c) implies that

$$|f(x) - f(x')| \leq Cd(x, x').$$

Clearly, we cannot expect a similar lower bound to hold as the level sets of f may have infinite diameter. Instead, we obtain lower bounds when $x' = \bar{x}$, the unique critical point. In particular, let x_t be a flow line of $-\nabla f$ with $x = x_0$. We then have

$$f(x) - f(x_a) = \int_0^a \|\nabla f(x_t)\|^2 dt.$$

By (a), $\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} f(x_a)$ exists so as $a \rightarrow \infty$, the improper integral is convergent. Therefore there will be an increasing sequence of t_i with $\|\nabla f(x_{t_i})\| \rightarrow 0$ so, by (e), the flow line x_t will accumulate on \bar{x} . Fix some $\epsilon > 0$ with corresponding $A > 0$ as in (e)

and let $I_\epsilon \subset [0, \infty)$ be those values t where $d(x_t, \bar{x}) > \epsilon$. Then for $t \in I_\epsilon$ we have $\|\nabla f(x_t)\| \geq A$ and the length of the path x_t restricted to I_ϵ will be at least $d(x, \bar{x}) - \epsilon$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) - f(\bar{x}) &= \int_0^\infty \|\nabla f(x_t)\|^2 dt \geq \int_{I_\epsilon} \|\nabla f(x_t)\|^2 dt \\ &\geq A \int_{I_\epsilon} \|\nabla f(x_t)\| dt \geq A(d(x, \bar{x}) - \epsilon), \end{aligned}$$

which gives the desired linear lower bound.

Unfortunately, when we replace f with the renormalized volume function V_R , property (e) will not hold (but the others will). To mimic what happens in our generic setting, we let \bar{X} be the metric completion of our Riemannian manifold X and $\mathcal{G} \subset \bar{X}$ a subset. We replace (e) with the following three properties:

- (e-1) For all $\epsilon > 0$ there exists a $A > 0$ such that if $d(x, \mathcal{G}) \geq \epsilon$ then $\|\nabla f(x)\| \geq A$.
- (e-2) There exists an $n > 0$ such that in any subset of \mathcal{G} with more than n elements there are at least two that a distance δ_0 apart.
- (e-3) For every $x_0 \in \mathcal{G}$ there is a path x_t starting at x_0 with $x_t \in X$ for $t > 0$ and $f(x_t) < f(x_0)$.

While the overall structure of the argument will remain the same, some modifications are necessary. First, we need to construct a *surgered flow* x_t where

- $x_0 = x$,
- the function $t \mapsto f(x_t)$ satisfies $f(x_t) < f(x_0)$,
- outside of the ϵ -neighborhood of \mathcal{G} , x_t is the gradient flow,
- $x_t \rightarrow \bar{x}$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$.

To construct x_t we start the gradient flow at x . If it limits to \bar{x} (as we conjecture it will for renormalized volume) then we are done. If not, we limit to some other point in \mathcal{G} . We reparametrize so that this happens in finite time and then use (e-3) to restart the flow. If this converges to \bar{x} we stop; if not we repeat. The first three bullets follow directly from this construction.

As before we fix an ϵ and A as in (e-1) and let $I_\epsilon(a) \subset [0, a]$ be those $t \in [0, a]$ where $d(x_t, \mathcal{G}) > \epsilon$. If $L_\epsilon(a)$ is the length of the path $x_{[0,a]}$ restricted to $I_\epsilon(a)$ then the above argument gives

$$f(x) - f(x_a) \geq AL_\epsilon(a).$$

A simple geometric argument, using (e-2), shows that $L_\epsilon(a)$ grows linearly in both the number of points of \mathcal{G} that x_t passes through and in the distance $d(x, x_a)$. In particular, if x_t passes through infinitely many points in \mathcal{G} then $L_\epsilon(a) \rightarrow \infty$ as $a \rightarrow \infty$ so $f(a) \rightarrow -\infty$, contradicting (a). Therefore x_t only passes through finitely many points in \mathcal{G} which implies that the surgered flow converges to the critical point. Therefore if we take the limit of the above inequality we have

$$f(x) - f(\bar{x}) \geq AL_\epsilon(\infty),$$

and as $L_\epsilon(\infty)$ is bounded below by a linear function of $d(x, \bar{x})$, we have our bound.

We now apply this discussion to the renormalized volume function V_R on a relatively acylindrical deformation space $CC(N; S, X)$. Properties (a)–(d) are already known so we will focus on (e-1)–(e-3). In particular, we need to understand when $\|\nabla V_R\|$ is small. By Theorem 1.1 we have that the Weil–Petersson gradient of V_R is given by the *harmonic* Beltrami differential

$$\nabla V_R(M) = \frac{\overline{\phi_M}}{\rho_M},$$

where ρ_M is the area form for the hyperbolic metric on $\partial_c M$ and ϕ_M is the quadratic differential associated to the projective structure on the components of $\partial_c M$ corresponding to S . The norm of ∇V_R is then the L^2 -norm of ϕ_M . This L^2 -norm is zero exactly when $\phi_M = 0$. As ϕ_M is the Schwarzian derivative of the univalent map uniformizing the components of $\partial_c M$ corresponding to S (see [22]), $\phi_M = 0$ implies that the uniformizing maps are Möbius. It follows that if the norm of ∇V_R is zero then the components of the boundary of the convex core facing S are totally geodesic. In a relatively acylindrical deformation space there is exactly one such manifold (which is why (d) holds) and one might hope that when $\|\phi_M\|_2$ is small we are near this critical point. If this were so, (e) would hold. Unfortunately, it does not. While $\|\phi_M\|_2$ being small will imply that M is near a hyperbolic manifold whose convex core boundary (facing S) is totally geodesic, this manifold may have *rank one cusps*.

To state this more precisely, if $\text{GF}(N; S, X)$ is the space of *geometrically finite* hyperbolic structures on $(N; S, X)$, then the map $M \mapsto \overline{\partial_c M}$ is a bijection from $\text{GF}(N; S, X)$ to the Weil–Petersson metric completion $\overline{\text{Teich}(S)}$ of Teichmüller space where points in the completion are *noded hyperbolic structures* on S ; see [25]. Nodes in the conformal boundary correspond to rank one cusps in the hyperbolic 3-manifold. The triple $(N; S, X)$ determines a subset $\mathcal{G}(N; S, X)$ of $\overline{\text{Teich}(S)}$ where the corresponding

hyperbolic structures have totally geodesic boundary facing S . With $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{G}(N; S, X)$ defined, we can briefly describe how we will verify (e-1)–(e-3).

Property (e-1) is the following theorem and its proof will occupy much of the paper:

Theorem D *For all $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $A = A(\epsilon, S)$ such that if $M \in CC(N; S, X)$ with $\|\phi_M\|_2 \leq A$ then there is an $M' \in \mathcal{G}(N; S, X) \subset GF(N; S, X)$ such that*

$$d_{\text{WP}}(\partial_c M, \partial_c M') \leq \epsilon.$$

Property (e-2) follows from Wolpert's strata separation theorem (Theorem 2.2). For a noded surface $Y \in \overline{\partial\text{Teich}(S)}$, we denote the family of curves given by the nodes by τ_Y . Then Wolpert's strata separation theorem implies there is a universal constant $\delta_0 > 0$ such that if $Y_1, Y_2 \in \overline{\partial\text{Teich}(S)}$ with geometric intersection $i(\tau_{Y_1}, \tau_{Y_2}) \neq 0$, then $d_{\text{WP}}(Y_1, Y_2) > \delta_0$. Thus (e-2) holds with $n = 2^{\xi(S)}$, where $\xi(S)$ is the maximal number of disjoint simple closed curves on S as any collection of greater than n noded surfaces in $\overline{\partial\text{Teich}(S)}$ contains two that have intersecting nodes.

Finally property (e-3) follows by unbending the nodes by decreasing the bending angle from π along the nodes to some angle $\theta < \pi$. Such a deformation was constructed by Bonahon and Otal [3]. Using the variational formula for V_R it can be easily shown that V_R satisfies property (e-3) along this path (see Proposition 5.2) as required.

1.2 Constants

A striking feature of Schlenker's proof of the second author's upper bounds for volume is that the constants are very explicit. Unfortunately we lack the same control of constants in our lower bounds as there is one place in the proof, the use of McMullen's contraction theorem for the skinning map, that we fail to control constants explicitly. If we assume, optimistically, that the contraction constant does not depend on the manifold then we can at least understand the asymptotics. With this assumption the multiplicative constant in our lower bound will decay exponentially with exponent of order g^2 , where g is the genus. On the other hand, the additive constants will decay to zero even without controlling the contraction constant. This should be compared to work of Aougab, Taylor and Webb [1], who produced an effective lower bound in the quasifuchsian case via the second author's combinatorial methods. Their multiplicative constants decay exponentially with exponent of order $g \log g$, which is better than ours, but their additive constant grows, also of order $g \log g$, rather than decays.

1.3 Questions and conjectures

A central feature of the surgered gradient flow of $-V_R$ on a relatively acylindrical deformation space is that it converges to the unique structure whose convex core has totally geodesic boundary. While in this paper we will focus on relatively acylindrical deformation spaces, the gradient flow is defined on the deformation space of any hyperbolizable 3–manifold as is a surgered flow. We conjecture:

Conjecture 1.2 The surgered gradient flow either converges to a hyperbolic structure whose convex core has totally geodesic boundary or it finds an obstruction to the existence of such a structure. More concretely, either

- N is acylindrical and $M_t \rightarrow M_{\text{geod}}$, or
- there is an essential annulus or compressible disk whose boundary has small length in $\partial_c M_t$ for some t .

In fact we expect that the surgeries are unnecessary. Here is a more concrete conjecture when the manifold has incompressible boundary.

Conjecture 1.3 Let N have incompressible boundary. Then for $M \in CC(N)$ the renormalized volume gradient flow M_t starting at M has the property that for any simple closed curve γ on ∂N the geodesic length $\ell_{M_t}(\gamma^*)$ tends to zero if and only if γ lies in the window frame.

See Thurston’s paper [33] for the definition of the window of a hyperbolic 3–manifold with incompressible boundary.

In effect, the renormalized volume gradient flow realizes the geometric decomposition of the manifold into pieces by pinching cylinders corresponding to the window boundary, cutting the convex core of the manifold into pared acylindrical pieces with totally geodesic boundary and Fuchsian “windows”.

Other questions relate to the internal geometric structure of convex cocompact ends and how the flow relates to their internal structure. To avoid technicalities, for the remainder of this section we will assume that our manifolds are acylindrical.

Let $\mathcal{C}(M, L)$ the collection of simple closed curves on ∂M with geodesic length $\leq L$ in M , and let $\mathcal{F}(M, L)$ be the collection of simple closed curves on ∂M that have length $\leq L$ on some $\partial_c M_t$, where M_t is the gradient flow starting at M .

Question 1.4 Given $L > 0$ does there exist an $L' > 0$ such that

$$\mathcal{F}(M, L') \subset \mathcal{C}(M, L) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{C}(M, L') \subset \mathcal{F}(M, L)?$$

A stronger version of this question is the following.

Question 1.5 Does the flow give a continuous family of bi-Lipschitz embeddings into the initial manifold? In other words, for $s < t$, does the convex core of M_t embed in the convex core of M_s in a bi-Lipschitz manner?

Note that a positive answer to this question would have applications. First, it would imply Thurston's compactness theorem for deformation spaces of acylindrical manifolds. A suitable generalization of this conjecture to the general incompressible case would also imply Thurston's relative compactness theorem in this setting. It would also imply the following conjecture that was mentioned above:

Conjecture 1.6 Let N be an acylindrical 3-manifold. Then for all $M \in CC(N)$ the convex core of M_{geod} has a bi-Lipschitz embedding in M with constants only depending on ∂N .

We note that as gradient flow lines are Weil–Petersson quasigeodesics, relative stability properties established in Brock and Masur [13] for low-genus cases (genus two or lower complexity) for such quasigeodesics would control the behavior of manifolds along the flow M_t when ∂N has genus two. This observation gives an approach to Question 1.5 in such cases. Such stability fails to hold in higher genus cases, so other properties of the flow would be required. The question is reminiscent of similar questions involving the relation of Weil–Petersson geodesics to properties of ends of hyperbolic 3-manifolds and the models of Brock, Canary and Minsky [12].

Acknowledgements We would like to thank MSRI and Yale University for their hospitality while portions of this work were being completed. We also thank Dick Canary, Curt McMullen and Yair Minsky for helpful conversations. We thank the referee for many helpful comments on the initial version. Bridgeman's research was supported by NSF grants DMS-1500545 and DMS-1564410. Brock's research was supported by NSF grants DMS-1608759 and DMS-1849892. Bromberg's research was supported by NSF grants DMS-1509171 and DMS-1906095.

2 Background and notation

In what follows, we fix S to be a closed orientable surface with connected components having genus at least two.

Norms on quadratic differential and metrics on Teichmüller space Let $\Omega^{p,q}(Y)$ be the space of (p, q) -differentials on a Riemann surface Y . Given a *quadratic differential* $\phi \in \Omega^{2,0}(Y)$ and a *Beltrami differential* $\mu \in \Omega^{-1,1}(Y)$, the product $\mu\phi$ is $(1, 1)$ -differential which can canonically be identified with a 2-form, so we have a pairing

$$\langle \phi, \mu \rangle = \int_Y \mu\phi.$$

In particular, these two spaces are naturally dual.

We also have the subspace $Q(Y) \subset \Omega^{2,0}(Y)$ of *holomorphic quadratic differentials*. This space is important as it is canonically identified with the cotangent space $T_Y^* \text{Teich}(S)$. The tangent space $T_Y \text{Teich}(S)$ is then a quotient of $\Omega^{-1,1}(Y)$. In particular, define

$$N(Y) = \{ \mu \in \Omega^{-1,1}(Y) \mid \langle \phi, \mu \rangle = 0 \text{ for all } \phi \in Q(Y) \},$$

and then

$$T_Y \text{Teich}(S) = \Omega^{-1,1}(Y) / N(Y).$$

If ρ_Y is the area form for the hyperbolic metric on Y and $\phi \in \Omega^{2,0}(Y)$, then $|\phi|/\rho_Y$ is also a function, and we define $\|\phi(z)\| = |\phi(z)|/\rho_Y(z)$ to be the pointwise norm. We let $\|\phi\|_p$ be the L^p -norm of this function on Y , again with respect to the hyperbolic area form. Given $\mu \in \Omega^{-1,1}(Y)$ we define the L^q -norm (with $1/p + 1/q = 1$) of the equivalence class $[\mu] \in T_Y \text{Teich}(S)$ by

$$\|[\mu]\|_q = \sup_{\phi \in Q(Y) \setminus \{0\}} \frac{|\langle \phi, \mu \rangle|}{\|\phi\|_p} \leq \|\mu\|_q.$$

For $p = 1$ this norm on $T_Y \text{Teich}(S)$ gives the *Teichmüller metric* on $\text{Teich}(S)$ and for $p = 2$ it gives the Weil–Petersson metric. Note that the Teichmüller metric is a Finsler metric while the Weil–Petersson metric is Riemannian, as the L^2 -norm on $Q(Y)$ can be given as an inner product. In particular, the L^2 -norm on $Q(Y)$ is given by the inner product

$$(\psi, \phi) = \text{Re} \int_Y \psi \bar{\phi} / \rho_Y.$$

From this we see that if $f : \text{Teich}(S) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth function then its differential df is an assignment of a holomorphic quadratic differential ϕ_Y to each $Y \in \text{Teich}(S)$. Its Weil–Peterson gradient is the vector field is represented at each Y by a Beltrami differential μ_Y , where for all $\psi \in Q(Y)$ we have

$$\langle \psi, \phi_Y \rangle = \langle \psi, \mu_Y \rangle.$$

It is a standard fact (and not hard to check directly) that $[\mu_Y]$ is represented by the harmonic Beltrami differential $\bar{\phi}_Y / \rho_Y$ and that

$$\|[\mu_Y]\|_2 = \|\bar{\phi}_Y / \rho_Y\|_2 = \|\phi_Y\|_2.$$

Collars We state the collar lemma originally due to Keen [18]. We give it in a form due to Buser [15].

Theorem 2.1 (Buser [15]) *Let Y be a complete hyperbolic surface and γ a simple closed geodesic of length $\ell_\gamma(Y)$. Then the collar $B(\gamma)$ of width*

$$w(\gamma) = \sinh^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{\sinh(\frac{1}{2}\ell_\gamma(Y))} \right)$$

is embedded. If $z \in B(\gamma)$, then

$$\sinh(\text{inj}_Y(z)) = \sinh(\frac{1}{2}\ell_\gamma(Y)) \cosh(d(z, \gamma)).$$

Furthermore, for any two disjoint geodesics, the collars are disjoint.

Let $\epsilon_2 = \sinh^{-1}(1)$ be the Margulis constant in dimension 2. If $\ell_\gamma(Y) \leq 2\epsilon_2$ then we define the *standard collar* of γ as

$$\{z \in B(\gamma) \mid \text{inj}_Y(z) \leq \epsilon_2\}.$$

We note that it follows from the collar lemma (see [15]) that the standard collar consists of all points in Y that lie on a curve of length $\leq 2\epsilon_2$ which is homotopic to γ .

For S a finite-type surface, we define $\xi(S)$ to be the maximal number of disjoint simple closed curves in S . For S a surface of genus g and k punctures we have $\xi(S) = 3g - 3 + k$, and for S with connected components S_i then $\xi(S) = \sum_i \xi(S_i)$.

Hyperbolic 3–manifolds Let (N, P) be a pared 3–manifold (see eg [27]) and S a collection of components of $\partial N - P$. Then the triple $(N, P; S)$ is *relatively acylindrical* if no essential cylinder has boundary in S . The acylindricity condition implies that all components of S are incompressible.

A complete hyperbolic 3–manifold M on the interior of N naturally has the structure of a pared 3–manifold. This is simplest to describe when M is geometrically finite and, as this is the only setting we will consider, we stick to this case. Let \overline{M} be the union of M and its conformal boundary. Then there is a paring locus $P \subset \partial N$ such that \overline{M} is homeomorphic to $N - P$. The paring locus P is a collection of annuli and tori. These are the *rank one* and *rank two cusps* of M . In particular, a curve in $M \subset N$ has parabolic holonomy if and only if it is homotopic into P .

Let $MP(N, P)$ be the space of geometrically finite hyperbolic structures on the interior of N with induced pared manifold structure (N, P) . (These are *minimally parabolic* structures on (N, P) —every parabolic is contained in P .) Now fix a conformal structure X on the complement of S in $\partial N - P$ and let $MP(N, P; S, X) \subset MP(N, P)$ be those hyperbolic structures with conformal boundary X on the complement of S . Then by the deformation theory of Kleinian groups (see eg [20]) we have the parametrization $MP(N, P; S, X) \simeq \text{Teich}(S)$. The space $MP(N, P; S, X)$ is a *quasiconformal deformation space*; any two hyperbolic manifolds in $MP(N, P; S, X)$ are quasiconformal deformations of each other with the deformation supported on S .

Our results on renormalized volume will only apply to manifolds where P is empty. However, in the course of the proof it will be necessary to consider hyperbolic 3–manifolds with cusps.

Schwarzian derivatives and projective structures Let $f: \Delta \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ be a locally univalent map on the unit disk $\Delta \subset \mathbb{C}$. The Schwarzian derivative is the quadratic differential given by

$$Sf(z) = \left(\left(\frac{f''(z)}{f'(z)} \right)' - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{f''(z)}{f'(z)} \right)^2 \right) dz^2.$$

If f is a Möbius transformation then $Sf = 0$, and in general, Sf measures how much f differs from a Möbius transformation. We also have the composition rule

$$S(f \circ g)(z) = Sf(g(z))g'(z)^2 + Sg(z).$$

Observe that if f is a Möbius transformation then $S(f \circ g) = Sg$, while if g is a Möbius transformation $S(f \circ g)(z) = Sf(g(z))g'(z)^2$.

Let Γ be a Fuchsian group such that $Y = \Delta / \Gamma$. A *projective structure* on Y is given by a locally univalent map $f: \Delta \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ (the *developing map*) with a *holonomy representation* $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ such that for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$ we have

$$f \circ \gamma = \rho(\gamma) \circ f.$$

The composition rule for the Schwarzian implies that Sf descends to a holomorphic quadratic differential in $Q(Y)$.

The Weil–Petersson completion and its stratification While the Teichmüller metric is complete, there are paths with finite length in the Weil–Petersson metric that leave every compact subset of Teichmüller space. Our goal in this section is to describe some of the basic structure of the *completion* of the Weil–Petersson metric. Points in this metric completion are naturally parametrized by families of *Riemann surface with nodes*, namely, a degeneration of a finite-area hyperbolic Riemann surface obtained by collapsing the curves in a multicurve to cusps.

Given a compact surface S , the *complex of curves* $\mathcal{C}(S)$ is a simplicial complex organizing the isotopy classes of simple closed curves on S that do not represent boundary components. To each isotopy class γ we associate a vertex v_γ , and each k -simplex σ is the span of $k + 1$ vertices whose associated isotopy classes can be realized disjointly on S .

It is due to Masur [25] that the completion of $\text{Teich}(S)$ with the Weil–Petersson metric is identified with the *augmented Teichmüller space*, obtained by adjoining at infinity the Riemann surfaces with nodes. A point in the completion is given by a choice of the multicurve τ , a (0-skeleton of a) simplex in $\mathcal{C}(S)$, and finite-area hyperbolic structures on the complementary subsurfaces $S \setminus \tau$. The completion is stratified by the simplices of $\mathcal{C}(S)$: the collection of noded Riemann surfaces with nodes determined by a given simplex τ lies in a product of lower-dimensional Teichmüller spaces determined by varying the structures on $S \setminus \tau$. This *stratum* of the completion, \mathcal{S}_τ , inherits a natural metric from the Weil–Petersson metric, which by Masur [25] is isometric to the product of Weil–Petersson metrics on the Teichmüller spaces of the complementary subsurfaces.

The Teichmüller space, with this “augmentation” by its Weil–Petersson completion, naturally descends under the action of the mapping class group to a finite diameter metric on the Deligne–Mumford compactification of the moduli space of Riemann surfaces. If $\overline{\text{Teich}(S)}$ is the completion then we can describe the strata as follows

$$\mathcal{S}_\tau = \{X \in \overline{\text{Teich}(S)} \mid \ell_\gamma(X) = 0 \text{ if and only if } \gamma \in \tau\},$$

where ℓ_γ is the extended length function of γ .

We note that if $\tau_0 \subseteq \tau_1$ are simplices in $\mathcal{C}(S)$, then we have $\mathcal{S}_{\tau_1} \subseteq \overline{\mathcal{S}_{\tau_0}}$.

In his investigation of the geometry of the completion, Wolpert showed the following.

Theorem 2.2 (Wolpert [34, Corollary 22]) *There is a positive constant δ_0 such that either $i(\tau_0, \tau_1) = 0$ and the closures of the strata \mathcal{S}_{τ_0} and \mathcal{S}_{τ_1} intersect or $i(\tau_0, \tau_1) > 0$ and*

$$d_{\text{WP}}(\mathcal{S}_{\tau_0}, \mathcal{S}_{\tau_1}) \geq \delta_0.$$

We note that the minimum such δ_0 satisfies $6.57 < \delta_0 < 6.66$; see [7].

3 Hyperbolic 3–manifolds with small Schwarzian derivative

Before proving Theorem D we set some notation. Let $(N, P; S)$ be a relatively acylindrical triple where P is a collection of tori and X a conformal structure on the complement of S in $\partial N - P$. We consider the following:

- τ is a simplex in $\mathcal{C}(S)$.
- P_τ is the union of P and the curves in τ .
- S_τ is the complement of τ in S .

Note that the new triple $(N, P_\tau; S_\tau)$ is still relatively acylindrical and the complement of S_τ in $\partial N - P_\tau$ is homeomorphic to the complement of S in $\partial N - P$. We then have

$$\text{GF}(N, P; S, X) = \bigsqcup_{\tau} \text{MP}(N, P_\tau; S_\tau, X).$$

Thus, $\text{GF}(N, P; S, X)$ is naturally parametrized by the Weil–Petersson completion $\overline{\text{Teich}(S)}$ of Teichmüller space.

We next set:

- If $Y \in \overline{\text{Teich}(S)}$, then M_Y is the hyperbolic manifold in $\text{GF}(N, P; S, X)$ under the above identification $\text{GF}(N, P; S, X) \cong \overline{\text{Teich}(S)}$.
- ϕ_Y is the Schwarzian quadratic differential given by the projective structure on Y induced by M_Y .

We are especially interested in those manifolds in $\text{GF}(N, P; S, X)$ where the boundary of the convex core facing S is totally geodesic. We fix notation for this set:

- Y_{geod}^τ is the unique conformal structure in $\text{Teich}(S_\tau)$ such that the component of the boundary of the convex core of $M_{Y_{\text{geod}}^\tau}$ facing S_τ is totally geodesic.

- $\mathcal{G}(N, P; S, X)$ is the union of the Y_{geod}^τ .
- If $\tau = \emptyset$, then we set $Y_{\text{geod}} = Y_{\text{geod}}^\tau$ and $M_{\text{geod}} = M_{Y_{\text{geod}}}$.

We have the following elementary observation.

Lemma 3.1 *Let $(N, P; S)$ be a relatively acylindrical triple where P is a collection of tori and X a conformal structure on the complement of S in $\partial N - P$. Then the set $\mathcal{G}(N, P; S, X)$ in $\overline{\text{Teich}(S)}$ is discrete.*

Proof Assume that $Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau_k} \rightarrow Y_{\text{geod}}^\tau$ is a convergent sequence in $\mathcal{G}(N, P; S, X)$. Then we can choose an $n > 0$ such that $d_{\text{WP}}(Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau_k}, Y_{\text{geod}}^\tau) < \delta_0/2$ for $k > n$, where δ_0 is the constant in Wolpert’s strata separation theorem (Theorem 2.2). By the triangle inequality we also have $d_{\text{WP}}(Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau_k}, Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau_l}) < \delta_0$ for $k, l > n$. Thus by Wolpert’s strata separation theorem we have $i(\tau_k, \tau_l) = i(\tau_k, \tau) = 0$ for $k, l > n$. This implies that τ_k can be only a finite number of possibilities for $k > n$ and therefore $\mathcal{G}(N, P; S, X)$ is discrete. □

We will also be interested in the manifold obtained by *drilling* the curves in τ from the interior of N . We set notation here:

- Set $W \cong \partial N \times [0, 1]$ to be a collar neighborhood of ∂N with $\partial_0 W = \partial N \times \{0\}$ the component of the boundary lying in $\text{int}(N)$.
- Set $\tau_0 = \tau \times \{0\}$ to be copies of τ isotoped into $\text{int}(N)$, lying on $\partial_0 W$.
- Let \widehat{N} be the compact 3–manifold obtained removing open tubular neighborhoods $\mathcal{N}(\tau_0)$ of τ_0 .
- Note that $\partial \widehat{N}$ is the union of ∂N and a torus for each component of τ_0 . Let \widehat{P} be the union of P and the new tori in $\partial \widehat{N}$ so there is a natural homeomorphism from $\partial N - P$ to $\partial \widehat{N} - \widehat{P}$.

There is an inclusion $\iota: \widehat{N} \hookrightarrow N$ that restricts to a homeomorphism from $\partial \widehat{N} - \widehat{P}$ to $\partial N - P$. Therefore $\text{MP}(\widehat{N}, \widehat{P}; S, X)$ is also parametrized by $\text{Teich}(S)$.

- Given $Y \in \text{Teich}(S)$, $\widehat{M}_Y \in \text{MP}(\widehat{N}, \widehat{P}; S, X)$ is the hyperbolic manifold such that ι extends to a conformal map between the conformal boundary of \widehat{M}_Y and M_Y .
- $\widehat{\phi}_Y$ is the Schwarzian quadratic differential for the projective structure on Y induced by \widehat{M}_Y .

There is a natural embedding

$$j: N \rightarrow \widehat{N}$$

obtained by including the submanifold $N \setminus \text{int}(W \cup \mathcal{N}(\tau_0)) \hookrightarrow N$ such that the composition $\iota \circ j$ is isotopic to the identity and j is a homeomorphism from $\partial N - (P \cup S)$ to $\partial \widehat{N} - (\widehat{P} \cup S)$.

For every hyperbolic manifold in $\text{MP}(\widehat{N}, \widehat{P}; S, X)$ this embedding induces a cover that lies in $\text{MP}(N, P_\tau; S_\tau, X)$. That is, there is an induced map

$$j^*: \text{MP}(\widehat{N}, \widehat{P}; S, X) \rightarrow \text{MP}(N, P_\tau; S_\tau, X)$$

between the deformation spaces and we set

$$M_{\widehat{Y}} = j^*(\widehat{M}_Y).$$

Outline of the proof of Theorem D If $\|\phi_Y\|_\infty$ is small the proof is straightforward: Thurston’s skinning map is a map from $\text{MP}(N, P; S, X)$ to itself that has a fixed point at the totally geodesic structure. By a theorem of McMullen the skinning map is contracting and therefore we obtain a bound on the distance from Y to Y_{geod} if we can bound distance between Y and its first skinning iterate. When $\|\phi_Y\|_\infty$ is small, a classical result of Ahlfors and Weill bounds this initial distance.

A key element of our investigation involves understanding the behavior of the L^∞ -norm when the L^2 -norm is small. In particular, the pointwise norm of ϕ_Y may be large in the thin parts of Y which we will need to pinch to nodes. There are several steps to the proof:

- We choose τ to be the simplex of short curves on Y . A version of the *drilling theorem* bounds the L^2 -norm of $\phi_Y - \widehat{\phi}_Y$ in terms of the length of τ . We use this to bound the pointwise norm of $\widehat{\phi}_Y$ outside of the standard collars of τ .
- Using the above bullet and a modification of some classical arguments, this bounds $\|\phi_{\widehat{Y}}\|_\infty$. We are then in position to use McMullen’s contraction theorem to bound the distance between \widehat{Y} and Y_{geod}^τ .
- We also have that $Y - \tau$ conformally embeds in \widehat{Y} , which implies that Y and \widehat{Y} are close in the Weil–Petersson completion. Together, this and the previous bullet point imply the theorem.

3.1 Choosing the curves to drill

As we noted in the outline, a bound in $\|\phi_Y\|_2$ does not give a bound on $\|\phi_Y\|_\infty$. However, we have the following bound on the pointwise norm that depends on the injectivity radius. For Y a hyperbolic surface and $z \in Y$ we define $\text{inj}_Y(z)$ to be the injectivity radius of z in the hyperbolic metric on Y . For simplicity, we define the truncated injectivity radius by $\text{inj}_Y^-(z) = \min\{\text{inj}_Y(z), \epsilon_2\}$, where $\epsilon_2 = \sinh^{-1}(1)$ is the Margulis constant in dimension 2.

Proposition 3.2 (Bridgeman and Wu [8]) *Let $\phi \in Q(Y)$ then*

$$\|\phi(z)\| \leq \frac{\|\phi\|_2}{\sqrt{\text{inj}_Y^-(z)}}.$$

As a first step we show that after an appropriate choice for τ , we can obtain a pointwise bound on $\hat{\phi}_Y$ outside of the standard collars of τ . For this we will need the following bound on the L^2 -norm.

Theorem 3.3 (Bridgeman and Bromberg [5]) *There exist constants $c_{\text{drill}}, \ell_{\text{drill}} > 0$ with $\ell_{\text{drill}} < 1$ such that the following holds. Given $Y \in \text{Teich}(S)$ and a simplex τ in $\mathcal{C}(S)$ such that $\ell_\beta(Y) \leq \ell_{\text{drill}}$ for all $\beta \in \tau$, we have*

$$\|\phi_Y - \hat{\phi}_Y\|_2 \leq c_{\text{drill}} \sqrt{\ell_\tau(Y)},$$

where $\ell_\beta(Y)$ is the length of β in Y .

Fixing a universal constant We first prove that we can choose the simplex τ such that $\|\hat{\phi}_Y(z)\|$ is small for $z \in Y$ in the complement of the standard collars of τ .

Theorem 3.4 *Assume that $Y \in \text{Teich}(S)$ with $\|\phi_Y\|_2^{2/(2\xi(S)+3)} \leq \ell_{\text{drill}}$. There exists an $\ell = \ell(Y) > 0$ with*

$$\ell \leq \|\phi_Y\|_2^{2/(2\xi(S)+3)}$$

such that the following holds. Let τ be the simplex in $\mathcal{C}(S)$ of all curves with length $\leq \ell$. Then for $z \in Y$ in the complement of the standard collars of τ ,

$$\|\hat{\phi}_Y(z)\| \leq C_0 \sqrt{\xi(S)} \|\phi_Y\|_2^{2/(2\xi(S)+3)}.$$

for $C_0 = \sqrt{2}(c_{\text{drill}} + 1)$.

Proof Let $\Lambda = \|\phi_Y\|_2^{2/(2\xi(S)+3)} \leq \ell_{\text{drill}} < 1$ and let $\ell_k = \Lambda^{2k+1}$. As $\Lambda < 2\epsilon_2$, there are at most $\xi(S)$ curves of length $\leq \Lambda$ so there must be some integer k with $0 \leq k \leq \xi(S)$ such that Y has no curves of length in the interval $(\ell_{k+1}, \ell_k]$. Let $\ell = \ell_{k+1} \leq \ell_0 = \|\phi_Y\|_2^{2/(2\xi(S)+3)}$ and let τ be the simplex in $\mathcal{C}(S)$ of all curves of length $\leq \ell$ on Y .

By Theorem 3.3 we have

$$\|\phi_Y - \hat{\phi}_Y\|_2 \leq c_{\text{drill}} \sqrt{\ell_\tau(Y)}.$$

As $\ell_\tau(Y) \leq \xi(S)\Lambda^{2k+3}$, we have

$$\|\hat{\phi}_Y\|_2 \leq \|\phi_Y\|_2 + \|\phi_Y - \hat{\phi}_Y\|_2 \leq \Lambda^{\xi(S)+\frac{3}{2}} + c_{\text{drill}} \sqrt{\xi(S)} \Lambda^{k+\frac{3}{2}}.$$

As Y contains no curves of length in the interval $(\ell_{k+1}, \ell_k]$ every point in the complement of the standard collars of τ has injectivity radius $> \ell_k/2 = \Lambda^{2k+1}/2$. Therefore if $z \in Y$ is in the complement of the standard collars of \mathcal{C} , then by Proposition 3.2

$$\begin{aligned} \|\hat{\phi}_Y(z)\| &\leq \frac{\|\hat{\phi}_Y\|_2}{\sqrt{\ell_k/2}} \leq \frac{\Lambda^{\xi(S)+\frac{3}{2}} + c_{\text{drill}} \sqrt{\xi(S)} \Lambda^{k+\frac{3}{2}}}{\sqrt{\Lambda^{2k+1}/2}} \\ &\leq \sqrt{2}(\Lambda + c_{\text{drill}} \sqrt{\xi(S)} \Lambda) \\ &\leq \sqrt{2}(1 + c_{\text{drill}} \sqrt{\xi(S)}) \Lambda \\ &\leq C_0 \sqrt{\xi(S)} \Lambda, \end{aligned}$$

where $C_0 = \sqrt{2}(1 + c_{\text{drill}})$ is a universal constant. □

We can now prove:

Theorem 3.5 *If $Y \in \text{Teich}(S)$ with*

$$\|\phi_Y\|_2^{2/(2\xi(S)+3)} \leq \min\{\ell_{\text{drill}}, 2 \sinh^{-1}(\frac{1}{2})\},$$

then there is a simplex $\tau \in \mathcal{C}(S)$ and a $\hat{Y} \in \text{Teich}(S_\tau) \subseteq \overline{\text{Teich}(S)}$ such that

- (a) $d_{\text{WP}}(Y, \hat{Y}) \leq \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\sinh^{-1}(\frac{1}{2})}} \sqrt{\xi(S)} \|\phi_Y\|_2^{1/(2\xi(S)+3)},$
- (b) $\|\phi_{\hat{Y}}\|_\infty \leq C_1 \sqrt{\xi(S)} \|\phi_Y\|_2^{1/(2\xi(S)+3)},$

where $C_1 = 9\sqrt{2}(C_0 + 1)$.

Proof of Theorem 3.5(a) Let τ be the simplex given by Theorem 3.4 and let $\hat{Y} \in \text{Teich}(S_\tau)$ be the surface with $j^*(\hat{M}_Y) = M_{\hat{Y}}$. To obtain the bound on $d_{\text{WP}}(Y, \hat{Y})$ we will apply Proposition A.1, and to do this we need to show that certain covers of Y embed in \hat{Y} . To set notation, let $\hat{\Gamma}_Y$ be a Kleinian group such that $\hat{M}_Y = \mathbb{H}^3/\hat{\Gamma}_Y$. Then $M_{\hat{Y}} = \mathbb{H}^3/\Gamma_{\hat{Y}}$, where $\Gamma_{\hat{Y}} \subset \hat{\Gamma}_Y$ is a subgroup.

We consider the domains of discontinuity of these two groups. First, note that as $\Gamma_{\hat{Y}}$ is a subgroup of $\hat{\Gamma}_Y$, the domain of discontinuity of $\Gamma_{\hat{Y}}$ contains the domain of discontinuity of $\hat{\Gamma}_Y$. More precisely, if Γ is the subgroup of $\Gamma_{\hat{Y}}$ that fixes a component Ω of the domain discontinuity of $\Gamma_{\hat{Y}}$ then the subgroup Γ will be the fundamental group of the one of the components of the boundary of the pared manifold $M_{\hat{Y}}$. Under the inclusion $j: M_{\hat{Y}} \hookrightarrow \hat{M}_Y$, boundary components of the pared manifold $M_{\hat{Y}}$ will be homotopic to embeddings into components of the pared manifold \hat{M}_Y . As Γ corresponds to the fundamental group of a component of the boundary of $M_{\hat{Y}}$, this implies that there will be a subgroup $\hat{\Gamma}$ of $\hat{\Gamma}_Y$, corresponding to the fundamental group of a component of the boundary of \hat{M}_Y , with Γ a subgroup of $\hat{\Gamma}$. Then $\hat{\Gamma}$ will fix a component $\hat{\Omega}$ of the domain of discontinuity of $\hat{\Gamma}_Y$. As Γ is a subgroup of $\hat{\Gamma}$ it will also fix $\hat{\Omega}$ and therefore $\hat{\Omega} \subset \Omega$. We finally note that if Ω/Γ is a component of X , as j restricted to X is a homeomorphism, we have $\hat{\Gamma} = \Gamma$ and $\hat{\Omega} = \Omega$.

Fix a component \hat{W} of \hat{Y} and let $\Omega_{\hat{W}}$ be a component of the domain discontinuity that covers \hat{W} . Let $\Gamma_{\hat{W}} \subset \Gamma_{\hat{Y}}$ be the subgroup that fixes $\Omega_{\hat{W}}$. Then $\hat{W} = \Omega_{\hat{W}}/\Gamma_{\hat{W}}$. By the above, there is a component W of Y , a component $\hat{\Omega}_W$, and a subgroup $\hat{\Gamma}_W$ of $\hat{\Gamma}_Y$ with

- $W = \hat{\Omega}_W/\hat{\Gamma}_W$,
- $\Gamma_{\hat{W}} \subset \hat{\Gamma}_W$,
- $\hat{\Omega}_W \subset \Omega_{\hat{W}}$.

As $\Gamma_{\hat{W}}$ also fixes $\hat{\Omega}_W$, the quotient $\check{W} = \hat{\Omega}_W/\Gamma_{\hat{W}}$ embeds in $\hat{W} = \Omega_{\hat{W}}/\Gamma_{\hat{W}}$, where \check{W} is the cover of W corresponding to the (topological) inclusion $\hat{W} \hookrightarrow W$.

Let \check{Y} be the union of the covers \check{W} of (the components of) Y obtained by letting \hat{W} vary over all components of \hat{Y} . Then \hat{Y} embeds in \check{Y} , and by assumption, we have

$$\|\phi_Y\|_2^{2/(2\xi(S)+3)} \leq 2 \sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right).$$

Therefore, by Theorem 3.4, for each $\beta \in \tau$,

$$\ell_\beta(Y) \leq 2 \sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

so we can apply Proposition A.1 to get

$$d_{\text{WP}}(Y, \hat{Y}) \leq \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\sinh^{-1}(\frac{1}{2})}} \sqrt{\ell_\tau(Y)} \leq \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\sinh^{-1}(\frac{1}{2})}} \sqrt{\xi(S)} \|\phi_Y\|_2^{1/(2\xi(S)+3)}. \quad \square$$

To obtain our bound on $\|\phi_{\hat{Y}}\|_\infty$ we will first need the following generalization of the Kraus–Nehari bound on the norm of the Schwarzian.

Lemma 3.6 *Let $f : \Delta \rightarrow \Delta$ be univalent and assume that for $z \in \Delta$ the image $f(\Delta)$ contains a hyperbolic disk of radius r centered at $f(z)$. Then $\|Sf(z)\| \leq \frac{3}{2} \operatorname{sech}(\frac{1}{2}r)$.*

Proof The proof is a refinement of the classical proof of the Kraus–Nehari theorem.

Assume that $z = f(z) = 0$. By applying the Schwarz lemma to the restriction of f^{-1} to the hyperbolic disk of radius r , we see that $|f'(0)| \geq \tanh(\frac{1}{2}r)$. If we let $g(z) = f'(0)/f(1/z)$ we have the expansion

$$g(z) = z + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n z^{-n}.$$

Note that the domain of g is $\{z \in \hat{\mathbb{C}} \mid |z| > 1\}$ and that $|g(z)| > \tanh(\frac{1}{2}r)$ for z in the domain. As in the proof of Nehari’s theorem we can also calculate to see that $Sf(0) = -6b_1$. As the conformal factor for the area form of the hyperbolic metric on Δ at $z = 0$ is 4, we obtain $\|Sf(0)\| = \frac{3}{2}|b_1|$. Let C_ρ be the circle of radius ρ centered at 0 with $\rho > 1$. Then the Euclidean area m_ρ in \mathbb{C} bounded by $g(C_\rho)$ is

$$m_\rho = \pi\rho^2 - \pi \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n|b_n|^2 \rho^{-2n}.$$

Since, for all $\rho > 1$, C_ρ will contain the disk of radius $\tanh(\frac{1}{2}r)$ centered at 0 we have that $m_\rho > \pi \tanh^2(\frac{1}{2}r)$ and by letting $\rho \rightarrow 1$ we have

$$\pi \tanh^2(\frac{1}{2}r) \leq \pi - \pi \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n|b_n|^2 \leq \pi - \pi|b_1|^2.$$

The estimate follows. □

Proof of Theorem 3.5(b) Choose ϵ such that

$$\|\phi_Y\|_2^{2/(2\xi(S)+3)} = 2\epsilon,$$

and note that $2\epsilon \leq \epsilon_2$.

We use the same setup as in (a). As we have there, $\Omega_{\widehat{W}}$ is component of the domain of discontinuity $\Gamma_{\widehat{Y}}$ covering a component $\widehat{W} \subset \widehat{Y}$ of the conformal boundary of $M_{\widehat{Y}}$. We need to bound the Schwarzian of the uniformizing map $f_{\widehat{W}} : \Delta \rightarrow \Omega_{\widehat{W}}$. If $f_W : \Delta \rightarrow \widehat{\Omega}_Y$ is the map uniformizing $\widehat{\Omega}_W \subset \Omega_{\widehat{W}}$ then we can factor f_W through a map $g : \Delta \rightarrow \Delta$ such that $f_W = f_{\widehat{W}} \circ g$. Here g is the lift of the embedding $\check{W} \hookrightarrow \widehat{W}$ described above. To control the Schwarzian of $f_{\widehat{W}}$ we need to apply Lemma 3.6 to g and combine the bound there with the given bounds on the Schwarzian of f_W .

Let \widehat{W}^{ϵ_2} and \widehat{W}^{ϵ} be the complements of the ϵ_2 - and ϵ -cuspidal thin parts of \widehat{W} , respectively. By the Schwarz lemma the embedding $\check{W} \hookrightarrow \widehat{W}$ is a contraction from the complete hyperbolic metric on \check{W} (which is lifted from $W \subset Y$) to the complete hyperbolic metric on \widehat{W} . The peripheral curves in \check{W} will map to the cuspidal curves in \widehat{W} . In W these curves are in τ and therefore have length in W (and therefore in \check{W}) that is $\leq 2\epsilon$. This implies that the image of embedding of \check{W} in \widehat{W} will contain \widehat{W}^{ϵ} . At the level of universal covers this implies that if $z \in \Delta$ such that $f_{\widehat{W}}(z)$ is mapped into \widehat{W}^{ϵ} in the quotient $\Omega_{\widehat{W}} / \Gamma_{\widehat{W}}$ then z is in the image of g .

By [2, Lemma 4.5] the norm of a quadratic differential achieves its maximum in the complement of the standard neighborhood of the cusps. Therefore to bound $\|\phi_{\widehat{Y}}\|_{\infty}$ it suffices to bound $\|\phi_{\widehat{W}}(z)\|$ for $z \in \widehat{W}^{\epsilon_2}$.

After fixing a $z \in \widehat{W}^{\epsilon_2}$ it will be convenient to normalize our uniformizing maps so that $g(0) = 0$ and 0 maps to z under the quotient maps to \widehat{W} and Y . Then

$$\|\phi_{\widehat{Y}}(z)\| = 4|Sf_{\widehat{W}}(0)| \quad \text{and} \quad \|\phi_Y(z)\| = 4|Sf_W(0)|.$$

By the composition rule for Schwarzian derivatives we have

$$Sf_W(0) = Sf_{\widehat{W}}(g(0))g'(0)^2 + Sg(0),$$

and therefore (assuming that $g(0) = 0$)

$$\|\phi_{\widehat{Y}}(z)\| = \|Sf_{\widehat{W}}(0)\| \leq \frac{\|Sf_W(0)\| + \|Sg(0)\|}{|g'(0)|^2}.$$

We now need to bound the individual terms on the right.

As \widehat{W}^{ϵ_2} is in the complement of the standard collars of τ in Y , by Theorem 3.4

$$\|Sf_W(0)\| = \|\phi_Y(z)\| \leq 2C_0 \sqrt{\xi(S)}\epsilon.$$

We would like to apply Lemma 3.6 to bound $\|Sg(0)\|$ but to do so we need to bound from below the distance from 0 to $\Delta \setminus g(\Delta)$ in the hyperbolic metric on Δ . This distance

is bounded below by the distance from \widehat{W}^{ϵ_2} to $\widehat{W} \setminus \check{W}$ in the hyperbolic metric on \widehat{W} , and this distance in turn is bounded below by the distance from \widehat{W}^{ϵ_2} to $\widehat{W} \setminus \widehat{W}^\epsilon$ since \widehat{W}^ϵ is contained in \check{W} . A simple calculation shows that if r is the distance from $\partial \widehat{W}^{\epsilon_2}$ to $\partial \widehat{W}^\epsilon$, then

$$e^r > \frac{\sinh(\frac{1}{2}\epsilon_2)}{\sinh(\frac{1}{2}\epsilon)} > \frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon} \geq 2.$$

The hyperbolic disk of radius r centered at 0 will be contained in $g(\Delta)$ and Lemma 3.6 plus the above bound implies that

$$\|Sg(z)\| \leq \frac{3}{2} \operatorname{sech}(\frac{1}{2}r) < 3e^{-\frac{1}{2}r} < 3\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon_2}}.$$

Finally we need to bound from below $|g'(0)|$. As in the proof of Lemma 3.6 we have $|g'(0)| \geq \tanh(\frac{1}{2}r)$, and given our above bound on r this becomes

$$|g'(0)| \geq \tanh(\frac{1}{2}r) \geq \frac{1 - \epsilon/\epsilon_2}{1 + \epsilon/\epsilon_2} \geq \frac{1}{3}.$$

Combining our estimates we have

$$\|Sf_{\widehat{W}}(0)\| \leq 9\left(2C_0\sqrt{\xi(S)}\epsilon + 3\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon_2}}\right) \leq 9\sqrt{2}(C_0 + 1)\sqrt{\xi(S)}\|\phi_Y\|_2^{1/(2\xi(S)+3)}.$$

Therefore we let $C_1 = 9\sqrt{2}(C_0 + 1)$, and the result follows. □

3.2 Bounds on iteration of the skinning map

Let $(N, P; S)$ be a relatively acylindrical triple. For $Y \in \operatorname{Teich}(S) \cong \operatorname{MP}(N, P; S, X)$ we need to show that if $\|\phi_Y\|_\infty$ is small, then $d_{\operatorname{WP}}(Y, Y_{\operatorname{geod}})$ is small. When (N, P) is acylindrical the proof is a straightforward application of a classical bound of Ahlfors and Weill plus McMullen’s contraction theorem for the skinning map. However, in the relatively acylindrical case we will need a slight extension of McMullen’s original statement.

The *skinning map*

$$\sigma : \operatorname{MP}(N, P; S, X) \simeq \operatorname{Teich}(S) \rightarrow \operatorname{Teich}(S)$$

is defined as follows: for each $Y \in \operatorname{Teich}(S)$, the cover of $M_Y \in \operatorname{MP}(N, P; S, X)$ associated to the subgroup $\pi_1(Y) \subset \pi_1(M_Y)$ under inclusion will be quasifuchsian. (If Y is disconnected then the cover will also be a finite collection of a quasifuchsian manifolds.) For each connected component of ∂M_Y , one component of the conformal

boundary restricts to a homeomorphism to Y under the covering projection. The other component will be $\sigma(Y)$, the image of the skinning map for that component. Note that $Z \in \text{Teich}(S)$ is in $\mathcal{G}(N, P; S, X)$ if and only if Z is a fixed point for σ .

The skinning map is a smooth map and we will be interested in bounding its derivative so that we can apply the contraction mapping principle. The estimate we need from McMullen essentially works as written in [26] but there are a few differences in the relative case, which we highlight. Given $Y \in \text{Teich}(S)$ let Γ be the Kleinian group that uniformizes $M_Y \in \text{MP}(N, P; S, X)$ and let Ω be the domain of discontinuity of Γ . If the pair (N, P) was acylindrical, then every component of Ω would be a Jordan domain and the stabilizer of every component would be a quasifuchsian group. Furthermore if D_0 and D_1 are distinct components of Ω then either their closures are disjoint and the intersection of their stabilizers is trivial, or the intersection is a point and the intersection of their stabilizers is an infinite cyclic group generated by a parabolic. In the relatively acylindrical case this will not hold. However, if we let Ω_Y be those components of Ω that cover Y then these properties do hold for the components in Ω_Y . The second key point is that a tangent vector of $\text{MP}(N, P; S, X)$ is represented by a Γ -invariant Beltrami differential μ that is supported on Ω_Y . With these two observations one sees that McMullen's proof in the acylindrical case extends to the relatively acylindrical case:

Theorem 3.7 (McMullen [26, Theorem 6.1 and Corollary 6.2]) *If $(N, P; S, X)$ is relatively acylindrical, then for $Y \in \text{Teich}(S)$,*

$$\|d\sigma_Y\|_\infty \leq \lambda(S) < 1,$$

where $\lambda(S)$ depends only on the topology of S .

The contraction mapping principle implies that $\sigma^n(Y) \rightarrow Z$ with $\sigma(Z) = Z$ and

$$d_{\text{Teich}}(Y, Z) \leq \frac{d_{\text{Teich}}(Y, \sigma(Y))}{1 - \lambda(S)}.$$

To complete the proof of Theorem 3.9 we need to bound $d(Y, \sigma(Y))$. This is a direct consequence of the Ahlfors–Weill quasiconformal reflection theorem:

Theorem 3.8 (Ahlfors and Weill [23, Theorem 5.1]) *Let $Y \in \text{Teich}(S)$ and ϕ_Y be the associated quadratic differential on Y . If $\|\phi_Y\|_\infty < \frac{1}{2}$ then*

$$d_{\text{Teich}}(Y, \sigma(Y)) \leq \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1 + 2\|\phi_Y\|_\infty}{1 - 2\|\phi_Y\|_\infty}.$$

If $\|\phi_Y\|_\infty \leq \frac{1}{3}$, then an easy estimate of the right-hand side gives

$$d_{\text{Teich}}(Y, \sigma(Y)) \leq 3\|\phi_Y\|_\infty,$$

and therefore

$$d_{\text{Teich}}(Y, Z) \leq \frac{3}{1 - \lambda(S)} \|\phi_Y\|_\infty.$$

By a result of Linch [24], $d_{\text{WP}} \leq \sqrt{\text{area}(S)} d_{\text{Teich}}$ and we have the following result.

Theorem 3.9 *Let $(N, P; S)$ be relatively acylindrical. Then for all $Y \in \text{Teich}(S)$ with $\|\phi_Y\|_\infty \leq \frac{1}{3}$ we have*

$$\frac{d_{\text{WP}}(Y, Z)}{\sqrt{\text{area}(Y)}} \leq d_{\text{Teich}}(Y, Y_{\text{geod}}) \leq \frac{3\|\phi_Y\|_\infty}{1 - \lambda(S)},$$

where $\lambda(S)$ is the contraction constant from Theorem 3.7.

Remark McMullen’s proof is not effective and this is the one place in our proof where we don’t control the growth rate of the constants in terms of genus. However, we have made some effort to isolate this from the constants that we do control.

3.3 Proof of Theorem D

We now put together the results above. We first restate Theorem D, but here we carefully control the constants.

Theorem 3.10 *There are a universal constants K_0 and ϵ_0 such that if*

$$A(\epsilon, S) = \left(\frac{K_0 \epsilon (1 - \lambda(S))}{\xi(S)} \right)^{2\xi(S)+3}$$

and $Y \in \text{Teich}(S)$ with $\|\phi_Y\|_2 \leq A(\epsilon, S)$ and $\epsilon \leq \epsilon_0$ then there exists $Y_{\text{geod}}^\tau \in \mathcal{G}$ with $d_{\text{WP}}(Y, Y_{\text{geod}}^\tau) \leq \epsilon$.

Proof By Theorem 3.5, there are universal constants $\ell_{\text{drill}}, C_1 > 0$ such that if $\|\phi_Y\|_2^{2/(2\xi(S)+3)} \leq \ell_{\text{drill}}$ then there is a simplex τ in $\mathcal{C}(S)$ such that after drilling curves \mathcal{C} ,

$$\begin{aligned} \|\phi_{\hat{Y}}\|_\infty &\leq C_1 \sqrt{\xi(S)} \|\phi_Y\|_2^{1/(2\xi(S)+3)}, \\ d_{\text{WP}}(Y, \hat{Y}) &\leq \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\sinh^{-1}(\frac{1}{2})}} \sqrt{\xi(S)} \|\phi_Y\|_2^{1/(2\xi(S)+3)}. \end{aligned}$$

Assuming that $\|\phi_{\widehat{Y}}\|_{\infty} \leq \frac{1}{3}$ we can apply Theorem 3.9 to $(N_{\tau}, P_{\tau}; S_{\tau})$ to see that

$$d_{WP}(\widehat{Y}, Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau}) \leq \frac{3\sqrt{\text{area}(\widehat{Y})}}{1-\lambda(S)} \|\phi_{\widehat{Y}}\|_{\infty} \leq \frac{2\sqrt{3\pi}C_1\xi(S)}{1-\lambda(S)} \|\phi_Y\|_2^{1/(2\xi(S)+3)},$$

since $\text{area}(\widehat{Y}) = \text{area}(Y) = \frac{4}{3}\pi\xi(S)$. Then by the triangle inequality and the fact that $C_1 > 1$, we have

$$d_{WP}(Y, Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau}) \leq d_{WP}(Y, \widehat{Y}) + d_{WP}(\widehat{Y}, Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau}) \leq \frac{4\sqrt{3\pi}C_1\xi(S)}{1-\lambda(S)} \|\phi_Y\|_2^{1/(2\xi(S)+3)}.$$

We let $K_0 = 1/(4\sqrt{3\pi}C_1)$. Recounting our progress, if

$$\|\phi_Y\|_2 \leq A(\epsilon, S) = \left(\frac{K_0\epsilon(1-\lambda(S))}{\xi(S)} \right)^{2\xi(S)+3},$$

we have

$$d_{WP}(Y, Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau}) \leq \epsilon,$$

assuming that $\|\phi_Y\|_2^{2/(2\xi(S)+3)} < \ell_{\text{drill}}$ and $\|\phi_{\widehat{Y}}\|_{\infty} \leq \frac{1}{3}$. However, if we let

$$\epsilon_0 = \min \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{\ell_{\text{drill}}}}{K_0}, 4\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{3}} \right\}$$

and $\epsilon < \epsilon_0$ then

$$\|\phi_Y\|_2^{2/(2\xi(S)+3)} \leq \left(\frac{K_0\epsilon(1-\lambda(S))}{\xi(S)} \right)^2 \leq (K_0\epsilon)^2 < \ell_{\text{drill}}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \|\phi_{\widehat{Y}}\|_{\infty} &\leq C_1\sqrt{\xi(S)}\|\phi_Y\|_2^{1/(2\xi(S)+3)} \\ &\leq C_1\sqrt{\xi(S)}\frac{K_0\epsilon(1-\lambda(S))}{\xi(S)} \\ &\leq C_1K_0\epsilon = \frac{\epsilon}{4\sqrt{3\pi}} \leq \frac{1}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. □

Hyperbolic manifolds with cylinders and compression disks We conclude this section with a discussion of where we use the relative acylindricity of $(N, P; S)$. For simplicity, in this discussion we will assume that both P and S are empty.

The first problem that can occur is in Theorem 3.4 and its application. In particular, it can happen that two or more curves in τ may be homotopic in N or even homotopically trivial in N if N has compressible boundary. In this case, the manifold \widehat{N} will not be

hyperbolizable. If N has incompressible boundary, this problem can be corrected by only removing a single curve from N for each homotopy class (in N) of curves in τ . With this change, Theorem 3.4 we still hold but we cannot define the embedding of N in \hat{N} and therefore cannot carry through the proof of Theorem 3.5.

If none of the curves in τ are homotopic in N then the proofs up to and including Theorem 3.5 go through. However, if the pared manifold (N, P_τ) is not acylindrical then Theorem 3.7, McMullen’s contraction theorem, will fail. In fact, the deformation space $MP(N, P_\tau)$ contains a hyperbolic structure whose convex core boundary is totally geodesic if and only if (N, P_τ) is acylindrical or is a pared I –bundle.

We expect that the only problem that can occur is the first one. We have the following conjecture.

Conjecture 3.11 Let M be a convex cocompact hyperbolic 3–manifold with ϕ the Schwarzian quadratic differential for the projective boundary of M . If $\|\phi\|_2$ is small, then either:

- There exists a geometrically finite structure M' on N with totally geodesic convex core boundary, and $d_{WP}(\partial_c M, \partial_c M')$ is small.
- There are two or more short curves on $\partial_c M$ that are homotopic in M .

In particular, if no two curves in τ are homotopic in M , we expect that (N, P_τ) is an acylindrical pair even when N itself is not acylindrical.

4 W –volume and renormalized volume

Given a convex submanifold N with smooth boundary such that $N \hookrightarrow M$ is a homotopy equivalence, the W –volume of N is defined to be

$$W(N) = \text{vol}(N) - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial N} H \, dA,$$

where H is the mean curvature¹ of ∂N .

The W –volume has many nice analytic properties that make it a useful tool for studying hyperbolic manifolds. We let N_t be the t –neighborhood of N . The nearest point

¹This differs from the formula in [21] as we define $H = \text{Tr}(B)/2$ rather than $H = \text{Tr}(B)$, where B is the shape operator.

retraction from M to each N_t extends to a diffeomorphism from $\partial_c M$ to ∂N_t and using this retract we pull back the induced metrics on ∂N_t to metrics I_t on $\partial_c M$. Then

$$I^*(x, y) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\cosh^2(t)} I_t(x, y)$$

is a well-defined metric in the conformal class of $\partial_c M$ and is called the *metric at infinity*.

For $N \subset M$ we will denote by ρ_N the metric at infinity on $\partial_c M$. The W -volume has the following properties.

Proposition 4.1 (Krasnov and Schlenker [21]) *Let $N \subset M$ be a compact, convex submanifold of a convex cocompact hyperbolic 3-manifold M and let N_t be the t -neighborhood of N . Then:*

- (1) *The metric ρ_N is in the conformal class of $\partial_c M$.*
- (2) *$\rho_{N_t} = e^{2t} \rho_N$.*
- (3) *$W(N_t) = W(N) - t\pi\chi(\partial N)$.*

Furthermore, if ρ is any smooth conformal metric on $\partial_c M$ then for t sufficiently large there exists a convex submanifold $X_t \subset M$ with $\rho_{X_t} = e^{2t} \rho$.

Using this proposition, the W -volume of any smooth conformal metric ρ on $\partial_c M$ is defined by

$$W(\rho) = W(N_t(\rho)) + t\pi\chi(\partial M)$$

for t sufficiently large. The proposition above implies that $W(\rho)$ doesn't depend on the choice of t . With this setup we can now define the *renormalized volume* V_R by setting

$$V_R(M) = W(\rho_M),$$

where ρ_M is the unique hyperbolic metric on $\partial_c M$.

Convex cores Perhaps the most natural convex submanifold of a convex cocompact hyperbolic 3-manifold M is the *convex core* $C(M)$. The boundary of the convex core is not in general smooth, so we cannot use the previous definition to define the W -volume of $C(M)$. However, there is a natural way to extend W -volume to this setting (see the discussion in [4]) and for the convex core we have

$$W(C(M)) = V_C(M) - \frac{1}{4}L(\beta_M),$$

where β_M is the *bending lamination* of the boundary of the convex core and $L(\beta_M)$ is its length (as a measured lamination). The convex core also induces a natural metric at infinity, called the *projective metric* (so called as Thurston gave a definition that is intrinsic to the induced projective structure on $\partial_c M$). We will be interested in a hybrid metric that is the hyperbolic metric on some components of $\partial_c M$ and the projective metric on the others. We have the following:

Proposition 4.2 *Let M be a convex cocompact hyperbolic 3–manifold and suppose that $\partial_c M = X \sqcup Y$, a disjoint union of connected components of $\partial_c M$. Let σ be the hyperbolic metric on X and the projective metric on Y . Let β_Y be the bending lamination of the components of the boundary of $C(M)$ that faces Y . Then*

$$W(\sigma) - \frac{1}{4}L(\beta_Y) \leq V_R(M) \leq W(\sigma).$$

In particular, if $Y = \partial N$, we have

$$V_C(M) - \frac{1}{2}L(\beta_M) \leq V_R(M) \leq V_C(M) - \frac{1}{4}L(\beta_M).$$

By the definition of the W –volume of the convex core, the two statements are equivalent for the case $X = \emptyset$, and this case was proven in [4, Theorem 3.7]. Furthermore, the proof trivially extends to the relative case above.

5 The variational formula

Recall that if $(N; S)$ is a pair such that each component of S is incompressible in N then $\text{MP}(N; S, X)$ is parametrized by $\text{Teich}(S)$ and therefore we can view renormalized volume as a function

$$V_R: \text{Teich}(S) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}.$$

We recall the variational formula:

Theorem 1.1 *Given $Y \in \text{Teich}(S)$ and $\mu \in T_Y \text{Teich}(S)$, we have*

$$dV_R(\mu) = \text{Re} \int_{\partial_c M_Y} \phi_Y \mu.$$

Therefore the Weil–Petersson gradient of V_R has norm $\|\phi_Y\|_2$. By the classical bound of Kraus–Nehari for the Schwarzian of univalent functions, we have that $\|\phi_Y\|_\infty \leq \frac{3}{2}$. As a corollary we have:

Corollary 5.1 *The Weil–Petersson norm of the gradient of V_R is bounded by*

$$\frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\text{area}(Y)} = \sqrt{3\pi n(S)}.$$

In particular, V_R is Lipschitz with respect to the Weil–Petersson metric, and therefore extends to a continuous function on the Weil–Petersson completion.

Note if S is not incompressible in N then we cannot apply the Kraus–Nehari theorem to bound the norm of the gradient and in fact there is no upper bound of the gradient in this setting.

We now assume that $(N; S)$ is relatively acylindrical and recall that $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{G}(N; S, X)$ is the collection of $Y \in \overline{\text{Teich}(S)}$ such that the component of the boundary convex core of M_Y facing Y is totally geodesic.

Proposition 5.2 *Given τ a nonempty simplex in $\mathcal{C}(S)$, let Y_{geod}^τ be the unique surface in $\mathcal{G} \cap \text{Teich}(S_\tau)$. Then for $t > 0$ there is a one-parameter family $Y_t \in \text{Teich}(S)$ with $Y_t \rightarrow Y_{\text{geod}}^\tau$ as $t \rightarrow 0$ with $V_R(Y_t) < V_R(Y_{\text{geod}}^\tau)$.*

Proof By a construction of Bonahon and Otal [3] there exists a one-parameter family $M_\theta \in \text{MP}(N; S, X)$ where the bending lamination β_θ of the components of the convex core facing S have support τ and bending angle θ . In the parametrization $\text{MP}(N; S, X) \cong \text{Teich}(S)$, the manifolds M_θ correspond to $Z_\theta \in \text{Teich}(S)$. We also let σ_θ be the hybrid metric that is the projective metric on Z_θ and the hyperbolic metric on X . Let ϕ_θ be the Schwarzian quadratic differential on Z_θ .

As part of the construction, Bonahon and Otal show that M_{Z_θ} converges to $M_{Y_{\text{geod}}^\tau}$ in the algebraic topology on $\text{GF}(N, S; X)$. Unfortunately what we need is that $Z_\theta \rightarrow Y_{\text{geod}}^\tau$ in $\overline{\text{Teich}(S)} \cong \text{GF}(N, S; X)$, where the topology is the metric topology of the Weil–Petersson completion. These two topologies are not homeomorphic. While the convergence we need could be proven using the notion of strong convergence of Kleinian groups and techniques well-known to experts, we will instead give a proof more in line with the methods from this paper.

We first note that from the construction it follows that $L(\beta_\theta) \rightarrow 0$ as $\theta \rightarrow \pi$. In [6] it is shown that

$$\|\phi_\theta\|_2 \leq \frac{5}{2} \sqrt{L(\beta_\theta)},$$

and therefore we also have $\|\phi_\theta\|_2 \rightarrow 0$ as $\theta \rightarrow \pi$. Theorem 3.10 then implies that Z_θ accumulates on \mathcal{G} . As \mathcal{G} is discrete (see Lemma 3.1), Z_θ must limit to a unique point.

It also follows from construction that the length of a curve γ on Z_θ limits to zero if and only if γ is in τ so any limit for Z_θ will be in the strata for τ . Together this implies that $Z_\theta \rightarrow Y_{\text{geod}}^\tau$.

By Corollary 5.1, V_R extends to a continuous function on $\overline{\text{Teich}(S)}$. Combining this with Proposition 4.2 and the fact the $L(\beta_\theta) \rightarrow 0$ we have

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow \pi} W(\sigma_\theta) = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \pi} V_R(M_\theta) = V_R(Y_{\text{geod}}^\tau).$$

We will show that

$$V_R(M_\theta) \leq W(\sigma_\theta) < V_R(Y_{\text{geod}}^\tau),$$

which will give the result.

For this we use the variational formula

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} W(\sigma_\theta) = \frac{1}{4}(\ell(\theta) - \theta \ell'(\theta)),$$

where $\ell(\theta)$ is the sum of the length of the curves in τ on in M_θ . If $X = \emptyset$ then by the Schläfli formula

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} V_C(M_\theta) = \frac{1}{2}\ell(\theta),$$

and the variational formula follows from differentiating the formula for W -volume of the convex core and the noting that $L(\beta_\theta) = \theta \ell(\theta)$. In general, if ρ_t is a family of metrics on ∂N then the variation of W -volume will have a term for each component of the boundary and if $\tilde{\rho}_t$ is a another family of metrics that agrees with ρ_t on a component S of ∂N then the term for both variations on S will be the same. In our case σ_θ is the hyperbolic metric on X for all θ , so the variation of W -volume on X is zero. On Z_θ , σ_θ is the projective metric so on Y the variation is the same as the variation of the W -volume of the convex core. This gives the variational formula.

We can now complete the proof. By Choi and Series [16], $\ell'(\theta) < 0$, which implies that $W(\sigma_\theta) < V_R(Y_{\text{geod}}^\tau)$. We can also see this directly by integrating to get

$$V_R(Y_{\text{geod}}^\tau) - W(\sigma_T) = \frac{1}{4} \int_T^\pi \ell(\theta) d\theta + \frac{1}{8} T \ell(T) > 0.$$

We then define Y_t by reparametrizing Z_θ via an orientation-reversing homeomorphism from $(0, \infty)$ to $(0, \pi)$. Thus we have $V_R(Y_t) < V_R(Y_{\text{geod}}^\tau)$, as required. \square

6 Lower bounds on renormalized volume

We begin with a geometric lemma. We note that a *geodesic metric space* is a metric space (X, d) , where the distance between two points is attained by the length of a path between the points.

Lemma 6.1 *Let Z be a collection of points in a geodesic metric space (X, d) such that for any collection of $n + 1$ points in Z there are two that are at least a distance δ apart. Let*

$$\alpha: [0, 1] \rightarrow X$$

be a rectifiable path and let $L_\epsilon(\alpha)$ be the length of the path that is disjoint from the ϵ -neighborhood of Z . Then for $\epsilon < \delta/2n$,

$$L_\epsilon(\alpha) \geq \frac{\delta - 2n\epsilon}{\delta} (d(\alpha(0), \alpha(1)) - 2n\epsilon).$$

Proof For each $z \in Z$, let

$$U_z = \{t \in [0, 1] \mid d(\alpha(t), z) < \epsilon\}$$

and let U be the union of the U_z . Note that for any $t \in [0, 1]$ there are at most N points $z \in Z$ such that $\mathcal{N}_\epsilon(z)$ intersects the $(\delta - 2\epsilon)/2$ -neighborhood of $\alpha(t)$ and therefore there is a neighborhood of t that intersects at most N of the U_z . As $[0, 1]$ is compact this implies that there are finitely many $z \in Z$ with $U_z \neq \emptyset$.

We claim we that we can find z_1, \dots, z_m in Z and

$$0 = t_0^+ \leq t_1^- < t_1^+ \leq t_2^- < \dots \leq t_m^- < t_m^+ \leq 1 = t_{m+1}^-$$

such that

- $t_i^- \in \bar{U}_{z_i}$,
- $t_i^+ = \sup U_{z_i}$,
- $\alpha([t_{i-1}^+, t_i^-])$ is disjoint from $\mathcal{N}_\epsilon(Z)$.

We assume that the first i points and values have been chosen and then find z_{i+1} and t_{i+1}^\pm . Let t_{i+1}^- be the infimum of $(t_i^+, 1] \cap U$. As there are finitely many nonempty U_z , there must be some $z \in Z$ with t_{i+1}^- the infimum of $(t_i^+, 1] \cap U_z$. We let $z_{i+1} = z$ and $t_{i+1}^+ = \sup U_z$. This process terminates (and $m = i$) when either $(t_i^+, 1] \cap U = \emptyset$ or $t_i^+ = 1$.

Note that this implies that $d(\alpha(t_i^-), \alpha(t_i^+)) \leq 2\epsilon$ and

$$\sum d(\alpha(t_{i-1}^+), \alpha(t_i^-)) \leq L_\epsilon(\alpha).$$

Therefore,

$$d(\alpha(0), \alpha(1)) \leq \sum d(\alpha(t_i^-), \alpha(t_i^+)) + \sum d(\alpha(t_{i-1}^+), \alpha(t_i^-)) \leq 2m\epsilon + L_\epsilon(\alpha).$$

We need to show that $2m\epsilon$ is only a controlled portion of $d(\alpha(0), \alpha(1))$. For this we choose a nonnegative integer k such that $kn < m \leq (k + 1)n$. Then we let j_1 be the smallest index such that there exists an $i_1 < j_1$ with $d(z_{i_1}, z_{j_1}) \geq \delta$. Note that $j_1 \leq n + 1$. Then, as above,

$$\delta - 2\epsilon \leq d(\alpha(t_{i_1}^+), \alpha(t_{j_1}^-)) \leq 2(n - 1)\epsilon + L_\epsilon(\alpha|_{[t_{i_1}^+, t_{j_1}^-]}).$$

Repeating this argument we get i_ℓ and j_ℓ for $\ell = 1, \dots, k$, where $j_{\ell-1} \leq i_\ell < j_\ell$, $j_\ell - j_{\ell-1} \leq N$ and

$$\delta - 2\epsilon \leq d(\alpha(t_{i_\ell}^+), \alpha(t_{j_\ell}^-)) \leq 2(n - 1)\epsilon + L_\epsilon(\alpha|_{[t_{i_\ell}^+, t_{j_\ell}^-]}).$$

Summing these inequalities and rearranging we get

$$k \leq \frac{L_\epsilon(\alpha)}{\delta - 2n\epsilon}.$$

As $m \leq (k + 1)n$ our previous bound on $d(\alpha(0), \alpha(1))$ becomes

$$d(\alpha(0), \alpha(1)) \leq 2(k + 1)n\epsilon + L_\epsilon(\alpha).$$

Combining the two inequalities and rearranging gives the result. □

Lemma 6.2 *Assume that $0 < \epsilon \leq \epsilon_0$ and let Y_t be a path on $\overline{\text{Teich}(S)}$ such that on $E = \{t \mid d_{\text{WP}}(Y_t, \mathcal{G}) > \epsilon\}$ the path is smooth and the tangent vector is the Weil–Petersson gradient of $-V_R$, and for $[u, v]$ a connected component of the path Y_t in E^c we have $V_R(Y_v) \leq V_R(Y_u)$. Then*

$$V_R(Y_a) - V_R(Y_b) \geq A(\epsilon, S) \frac{\delta_0 - 2^{\xi(S)+1}\epsilon}{\delta_0} (d_{\text{WP}}(Y_a, Y_b) - 2^{\xi(S)+1}\epsilon).$$

Proof We have that E is a collection \mathcal{I} of open intervals. By assumption, for $t \in E$ the tangent vector \dot{Y}_t of Y_t is the Weil–Petersson gradient of $-V_R$, so by Theorem 1.1,

$$\|\dot{Y}_t\|_{\text{WP}} = \|\phi_{Y_t}\|_2.$$

By Theorem 3.10 we also have that for $t \in E$,

$$\|\phi_{Y_t}\|_2 \geq A(\epsilon, S).$$

Again applying the variational formula, Theorem 1.1, to an interval (s, t) in \mathcal{I} , we have

$$V_R(Y_s) - V_R(Y_t) = \int_s^t \|\phi_{Y_t}\|_2^2 dt \geq \int_s^t A(\epsilon, S) \|\phi_{Y_t}\|_2 dt = A(\epsilon, S)L(Y_{(s,t)}),$$

where $L(Y_{(s,t)})$ is the length of the path from s to t . For any interval $[u, v]$ in E^c , by assumption we have $V_R(Y_u) - V_R(Y_v) > 0$. Therefore we have

$$V_R(Y_a) - V_R(Y_b) \geq \sum_{(s,t) \in \mathcal{I}} V_R(Y_s) - V_R(Y_t),$$

and therefore

$$V_R(Y_a) - V_R(Y_b) \geq A(\epsilon, S)L(Y_{\mathcal{I}}),$$

where

$$L(Y_{\mathcal{I}}) = \sum_{(s,t) \in \mathcal{I}} L(Y_{(s,t)}).$$

For any collection of $2^{\xi(S)} + 1$ simplices in $\mathcal{C}(S)$ there must be at least two that contain intersecting curves. Therefore by Theorem 2.2 for any collection of $2^{\xi(S)} + 1$ points in $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{G}(N; S, X)$ there are at least two that are a distance δ_0 apart in the Weil–Petersson metric on $\overline{\text{Teich}(S)}$ and we can apply Lemma 6.1 with $Z = \mathcal{G}$ the set of points and $n = 2^{\xi(S)}$. Noting that $L_\epsilon(Y_{[a,b]}) = L(Y_{\mathcal{I}})$ by Lemma 6.1, we have

$$L(Y_{\mathcal{I}}) \geq \frac{\delta_0 - 2^{\xi(S)+1}\epsilon}{\delta_0} (d_{\text{WP}}(Y_a, Y_b) - 2^{\xi(S)+1}\epsilon).$$

Combining this with our above bound on the differences between renormalized volumes gives the result. □

Convergence in the Weil–Petersson completion

Proposition 6.3 *Let Y_t be a flow line of the Weil–Petersson gradient flow of $-V_R$. Then Y_t converges in $\overline{\text{Teich}(S)}$ to a $\hat{Y} \in \mathcal{G}$.*

Proof By Lemma 6.2 for every positive distance $d > 0$ there is a $v > 0$ such that if $d_{\text{WP}}(Y_s, Y_t) \geq d$ then $V_R(Y_s) - V_R(Y_t) \geq v$. Renormalized volume is bounded below (and is in fact nonnegative) and therefore $V_R(Y_t)$ converges as $t \rightarrow \infty$. In particular there exists a $T > 0$ such that if $s, t > T$ then $V_R(Y_s) - V_R(Y_t) < v$ and $d_{\text{WP}}(Y_s, Y_t) < d$. It follows that Y_t converges in $\overline{\text{Teich}(S)}$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$.

The lower bound on renormalized volume also implies that the integral

$$\int_0^\infty \|\phi_{Y_t}\|_2^2 dt < \infty.$$

Therefore we can find a sequence t_i with $\|\phi_{Y_{t_i}}\|_2 \rightarrow 0$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$. Theorem 3.10 then implies that any accumulation point of the sequence will lie in \mathcal{G} . As we have just seen that the entire path converges, this implies that the limit of Y_t as $t \rightarrow \infty$ lies in \mathcal{G} . \square

The surgered flow

Proposition 6.4 *Fix $\epsilon > 0$. For all $Y \in \text{Teich}(S)$ there exists a path Y_t in $\overline{\text{Teich}(S)}$ with $Y = Y_0$ such that:*

- *On $\{t \mid d_{\text{WP}}(Y_t, \mathcal{G}) > \epsilon\}$, the path is smooth and the tangent vector is the Weil–Petersson gradient of $-V_R$.*
- *If $a < b$ and $[a, b]$ is a connected component of the set $\{t \mid d_{\text{WP}}(Y_t, \mathcal{G}) \leq \epsilon\}$, then $V_R(Y_b) < V_R(Y_a)$.*
- *$Y_t \rightarrow Y_{\text{geod}}$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$.*

Proof We claim there exists an integer $k \geq 0$ such that for $i = 0, \dots, k$ there are a family of paths Y_t^i and simplices τ_0, \dots, τ_k in $\mathcal{C}(S)$ such that

- $Y = Y_0^i$,
- Y_t^i passes through $Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau_0}, \dots, Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau_{i-1}}$,
- $V_R(Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau_{j-1}}) < V_R(Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau_j})$ for $j = 1, \dots, i - 1$,
- if $d_{\text{WP}}(Y_t^i, \mathcal{G}) > \epsilon$ the path is smooth and the tangent vector \dot{Y}_t^i is the Weil–Petersson gradient of $-V_R$,
- $Y_t^i \rightarrow Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau_i}$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$ and $\tau_k = \emptyset$.

We start by letting Y_t^0 be the flow line of the Weil–Petersson gradient of $-V_R$ with $Y_0^0 = Y$. By Proposition 6.3, there is a simplex τ_0 in $\mathcal{C}(S)$ such that Y_t converges to some $Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau_0} \in \mathcal{G}$, where τ_0 are the nodes of $Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau_0}$.

Now assume Y_t^0, \dots, Y_t^i and τ_0, \dots, τ_i have been chosen. If $\tau_i = \emptyset$ then $k = i$ and we are done. If not, we form Y_t^{i+1} as follows. As $Y_t^i \rightarrow \tau_i$ there exists a t_0 such that if $t > t_0$ then $d_{\text{WP}}(Y_t, Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau_i}) < \epsilon/2$. By Proposition 5.2, there is a path Z_t with $Z_0 = Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau_i}$, $Z_t \in \text{Teich}(S)$ and $V_R(Z_t) < V_R(Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau_i})$. We can then choose t_1 such that if $0 < t < t_1$ then $d_{\text{WP}}(Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau_i}, Z_t) < \epsilon/2$. We then define Y_t^{i+1} by

- $Y_t^{i+1} = Y_t^i$ if $t \leq t_0$,

- $Y_{[t_0, t_0+1]}^{i+1}$ is a reparametrization of $Y_{[t_0, \infty)}^i$,
- $Y_t^{i+1} = Z_{t-t_0-1}$ if $t \in [t_0 + 1, t_0 + t_1 + 1]$,
- for $t \geq t_0 + t_1 + 1$, Y_t^{i+1} is a flow line of the Weil–Petersson gradient of $-V_R$.

For large t , Y_t^{i+1} is a gradient flow line, so once again by Proposition 6.3, we have that $Y_t^{i+1} \rightarrow Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau_i+1} \in \mathcal{G}$, where curves in the simplex τ_{i+1} are the nodes of $Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau_i+1}$.

We now show that the process terminates. Observe that $V_R(Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau_i+1}) < V_R(Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau_i})$ as the path Y_t^{i+1} passes through $Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau_i}$, $V_R(Y_t^{i+1})$ is decreasing, and $V_R(Y_t^{i+1}) \rightarrow V_R(Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau_i+1})$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$ by Corollary 5.1. Thus all of the τ_i are distinct and $V_R(Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau_i})$ is decreasing in i .

The flows Y_t^i satisfy the conditions of Lemma 6.2 so there exists a $v = v(\epsilon, \delta_0) > 0$ such that if $d_{\text{WP}}(Y_a^i, Y_b^i) \geq \delta_0$ then $V_R(Y_a^i) - V_R(Y_b^i) \geq v$. As we noted above, for any collection of $2^{\xi(S)} + 1$ simplices in $\mathcal{C}(S)$ there will be at least two that contain intersecting curves. Therefore for any $i \geq 0$ there exist $j < \ell$ in $\{i, \dots, i + 2^{\xi(S)}\}$ such that τ_j and τ_ℓ contain intersecting curves. By Theorem 2.2 we then have $d_{\text{WP}}(Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau_j}, Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau_\ell}) \geq \delta_0$. As $Y_t^{i+2^{\xi(S)}+1}$ passes through τ_j and τ_ℓ , in that order (with possibly $i = j$ or $\ell = i + 2^{\xi(S)}$), we have

$$V_R(Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau_i}) - V_R(Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau_{i+2^{\xi(S)}}}) \geq V_R(Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau_j}) - V_R(Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau_\ell}) \geq v.$$

Therefore, if the paths are defined up to i with $2^{\xi(S)}m \leq i \leq 2^{\xi(S)}(m + 1)$, we have

$$V_R(Y) - V_R(Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau_i}) \geq V_R(Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau_0}) - V_R(Y_{\text{geod}}^{\tau_i}) \geq mv.$$

As $V_R \geq 0$ this implies that

$$i \leq 2^{\xi(S)} \left(\frac{V_R(Y)}{v} + 1 \right).$$

Therefore the process must terminate. □

We now use the above to give a new proof of the following theorem of Storm.

Corollary 6.5 (Storm [30; 31]) *Let N be a compact hyperbolizable acylindrical 3–manifold without torus boundary components. Then V_C has a unique minimum at the structure $M_{\text{geod}} \in CC(N)$ with totally geodesic convex core boundary.*

The minimality of M_{geod} was the main result in [30] and the uniqueness is a corollary of the main result in [31], which considers the general case of N with incompressible boundary.

Proof Let $Y \neq Y_{\text{geod}}$. Using surgered flow, we have the path Y_t with $Y_t \in \overline{\text{Teich}(\partial N)}$ from Y to Y_{geod} with $V_R(M_Y) > V_R(M_{\text{geod}})$. Therefore

$$V_C(M_Y) \geq V_R(M_Y) > V_R(M_{\text{geod}}) = V_C(M_{\text{geod}}).$$

Thus V_C has unique minimum at M_{geod} . □

In the course of the proof we have shown that the unique minimum of V_R also occurs at M_{geod} . In the relatively acylindrical case, we no longer have $V_C(M_{\text{geod}}) = V_R(M_{\text{geod}})$, but otherwise the above proof goes through to give the following more general version of Storm’s theorem for renormalized volume.

Corollary 6.6 *Let $(N; S)$ be a compact hyperbolizable relatively acylindrical 3–manifold without torus boundary components. Then V_R has a unique minimum at the structure $M_{\text{geod}} \in CC(N; S, X)$ with totally geodesic convex core boundary facing S .*

In [4] we proved that Corollaries 6.5 and 6.6 are equivalent. Here we are directly proving both statements. A version of Corollary 6.6 was also proved by Pallete [28] using different methods.

Also applying Lemma 6.2 to the surgered flow path gives:

Theorem 6.7 *For all $\epsilon \leq \epsilon_0$,*

$$V_R(Y) - V_R(Y_{\text{geod}}) \geq A(\epsilon, S) \frac{\delta_0 - 2^{\xi(S)+1}\epsilon}{\delta_0} (d_{\text{WP}}(Y, Y_{\text{geod}}) - 2^{\xi(S)+1}\epsilon).$$

Theorem A then follows from the above by choosing $\epsilon = \min(\epsilon_0, \delta_0/2^{\xi(S)+2})$ and letting

$$A(S) = \frac{1}{2}A(\epsilon, S) \quad \text{and} \quad \delta = \frac{1}{2}\delta_0.$$

We also recall Schlenker’s upper bounds. His argument was originally for quasifuchsian manifolds, but as we will see it holds whenever $(N; S)$ has incompressible boundary.

Theorem 6.8 *Let $(N; S)$ have incompressible boundary. Then*

$$|V_R(Y) - V_R(Y')| \leq 3\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}|\chi(\partial N)|} d_{\text{WP}}(Y, Y').$$

Proof As noted in Corollary 5.1 the norm of the Weil–Petersson gradient of V_R is bounded above by $\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{\text{area}(Y)} = 3\sqrt{(\pi/2)|\chi(S)|}$. Integrating this bound along a Weil–Petersson geodesic segment from Y to Y' gives the result. □

We can now use the above to prove Theorem B, which we now restate.

Theorem B *Let S be a closed surface of genus $g \geq 2$. Then*

$$A(S)(d_{WP}(X, Y) - \delta) \leq V_C(Q(X, Y)) \leq 3\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}|\chi(S)|} d_{WP}(X, Y) + 6\pi|\chi(S)|.$$

Proof If $N = S \times [0, 1]$ then a *Bers slice* is the deformation space $CC(N; S \times \{0\}, X)$, where X is a fixed conformal structure on S . Manifolds in this deformation space are *quasifuchsian* and the manifold $M_Y \in CC(N; S \times \{0\}, X)$ in our general notation is usually referred to as $Q(X, Y)$.

We apply Theorem A to this case. Then $Q(X, X)$ is the Fuchsian manifold so $Y_{\text{geod}} = X$ and $V_R(Y_{\text{geod}}) = 0$. Therefore we have

$$A(S)(d_{WP}(X, Y) - \delta) \leq V_R(Q(X, Y)).$$

Combining this lower bound with the bound of Schlenker [29, Theorem 1.2], we have

$$A(S)(d_{WP}(X, Y) - \delta) \leq V_R(Q(X, Y)) \leq 3\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}|\chi(S)|} d_{WP}(X, Y).$$

By [4], for any convex cocompact M ,

$$V_R(M) + \frac{1}{4}L(\beta_M) \leq V_C(M) \leq V_R(M) + \frac{1}{2}L(\beta_M).$$

Also for ∂N incompressible $L(\beta_M) \leq 6\pi|\chi(\partial N)|$; see [4]. The result follows. □

Theorem C follows identically as in the proof of Theorem B above.

Appendix A Weil–Petersson estimate

We recall that the Margulis constant in two dimensions is $\epsilon_2 = \sinh^{-1}(1)$. In this section we prove the following proposition:

Proposition A.1 *Let τ be a simplex in $\mathcal{C}(S)$ and $Y \in \text{Teich}(S)$ a hyperbolic surface such that $\ell_\beta(Y) \leq \ell_0$ for each curve $\beta \in \tau$, where $0 < \ell_0 < 2\epsilon_2$. Let $\hat{Y} \in \text{Teich}(S_\tau)$ be such that the cover \tilde{Z} of Y associated to $S \setminus \tau$ conformally embeds in \hat{Y} . Then*

$$d_{WP}(Y, \hat{Y}) \leq 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{2 \sinh(\frac{1}{2}\ell_0)}{\ell_0(1 - \sinh(\frac{1}{2}\ell_0))}} \sqrt{\ell_\tau(Y)}.$$

We will use the following criteria for convergence in the Weil–Petersson completion. Let τ be a simplex in $\mathcal{C}(S)$ and \widehat{Y} a surface in $\text{Teich}(S_\tau)$. Then a sequence $Y_i \in \text{Teich}(S)$ converges to \widehat{Y} in $\overline{\text{Teich}(S)}$ if for all simple closed curves γ with $i(\gamma, \tau) = 0$ we have $\ell_\gamma(Y_i) \rightarrow \ell_\gamma(\widehat{Y})$. In particular the length of the curves in τ must converge to zero. We will use the following lemma to verify this criteria.

Lemma A.2 *Let $R \subset S$ be a proper, essential, nonannular subsurface of a finite-type surface S . Let R_i and S_i be conformal structures on R and S , respectively, such that there is a conformal embedding $R_i \hookrightarrow S_i$ in the homotopy class of $R \hookrightarrow S$. If $\ell_{\partial R}(R_i) \rightarrow 0$, then for all simple closed curves γ on R we have*

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \ell_\gamma(R_i) = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \ell_\gamma(S_i),$$

where the lengths are measured on the completed hyperbolic metrics on the respective conformal structures.

Proof Let R_i^γ and S_i^γ be the annular covers of R_i and S_i corresponding to the curve γ . Then there is a conformal embedding $R_i^\gamma \hookrightarrow S_i^\gamma$ that is a homotopy equivalence. Therefore

$$\frac{\pi}{\ell_\gamma(R_i)} = m(R_i^\gamma) \leq m(S_i^\gamma) = \frac{\pi}{\ell_\gamma(S_i)},$$

where $m(\cdot)$ is the modulus of the annulus.

To get a bound in the other direction we let D_i be the distance, in the S_i -metric, from the geodesic representative of γ in S_i to the complement of R_i and denote the D_i -neighborhood of the geodesic core of S_i^γ by $S_i^\gamma(D_i)$. Then $S_i^\gamma(D_i)$ will be contained in R_i and it follows that

$$m(S_i^\gamma(D_i)) = \frac{\pi - \epsilon_i}{\ell_\gamma(S_i)} \leq m(R_i^\gamma),$$

where ϵ_i only depends on D_i and $\epsilon_i \rightarrow 0$ as $D_i \rightarrow \infty$. To finish the proof we need to show that $D_i \rightarrow \infty$.

Let $C(R_i)$ be the convex core of R_i and assume that each component of the boundary of $C(R_i)$ has length $< 2\epsilon_2$. Then each component of the boundary of $C(R_i)$ will lie in the standard collar of the associated geodesic in S_i . As the length of the boundary curves of $C(R_i)$ limits to zero, the depth of these curves in the standard S_i -collars will limit to infinity. In particular, the distance of any point in the R -component of the complement of the S_i -collars from the complement of the R_i will also limit to infinity. As the geodesic representative of γ in S_i will be in this complementary region we have that $D_i \rightarrow \infty$, as desired. □

Let A be a conformal annulus with finite modulus $m(A)$. Then A can be realized as the quotient of the strip

$$S = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid 0 < \text{Im } z < \pi\}$$

by the translation

$$z \mapsto z + \frac{\pi}{m(A)}.$$

Define Beltrami differentials μ_A^t and μ_A^h so that their lifts to S are $\tilde{\mu}_A^t = 1$ and $\tilde{\mu}_A^h = \sin^2 y$, respectively. Then μ is a *Teichmüller differential* on A if it is a constant multiple of μ_A^t and is a *harmonic differential* on A if it is a constant multiple of μ_A^h .

Lemma A.3 *Let μ be a Beltrami differential on Y such that on an annulus A , $\mu = c\mu_A^t$ is a Teichmüller differential. Assume that ν is the Beltrami differential with $\nu = 2c\mu_A^h$ on A and $\nu = \mu$ on the complement of A . Then $\mu - \nu$ is an infinitesimally trivial Beltrami differential.*

Proof We need to show that for any holomorphic quadratic differential $\phi \in Q(Y)$ the pairing of ϕ with $\mu - \nu$ is zero. The difference $\mu - \nu$ is supported on A so our computation will be on fundamental domain in S for the action $z \mapsto z + \pi/m(A)$. The restriction of ϕ to A lifts to a holomorphic quadratic differential $g(z) dz^2$ on S , where g is a periodic holomorphic function. That is,

$$g\left(z + \frac{\pi}{m(A)}\right) = g(z).$$

Let

$$b(y) = \int_0^{\pi/m(A)} g(x + iy) dx.$$

If Q is a rectangle whose top and bottom sides are horizontal segments from $x = 0$ to $x = \pi/m(A)$ at heights $y_0 < y_1$ then

$$\int_{\partial Q} g(z) dz = b(y_0) - b(y_1)$$

since the periodicity of $g(z)$ implies that the line integrals over the vertical sides cancel. As $g(z)$ is holomorphic the line integral around ∂Q is zero and therefore $b(y_0) = b(y_1)$, which implies that $b(y) \equiv b$ is a constant function.

Using this we now compute the pairing:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_Y (\mu - \nu)\phi &= \int_A (\mu - \nu)\phi = \int_0^\pi \int_0^{\pi/m(A)} c(1 - 2 \sin^2 y)g(x + iy) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^\pi cb(1 - 2 \sin^2 y) dy = 0. \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

In practice it is easier to construct deformations where the tangent vectors are infinitesimal Teichmüller differentials on annuli. We can use the previous lemma to bound the Weil–Petersson norm of these deformations.

Lemma A.4 *Let A_i be a collection of disjoint annuli on Y with finite moduli m_i . If*

$$\mu = \sum_i c_i \mu_{A_i}^t$$

is a Beltrami differential on Y , then

$$\|[\mu]\|_2^2 \leq 2\pi^2 \sum \frac{|c_i|^2}{m_i}.$$

Proof By Lemma A.3, the Beltrami differential μ is equivalent to

$$v = 2 \sum_i c_i \mu_{A_i}^h,$$

so

$$\|[\mu]\|_2^2 = \|[v]\|_2^2 \leq \int_Y \|v\|^2 da_Y,$$

where da_Y is the area form for the hyperbolic metric on Y . By the Schwarz lemma if da_i is the area form for the complete hyperbolic metric on A_i then $da_Y < da_i$. On the strip S the area form da_i lifts to $(1/\sin^2 y) dx dy$ so

$$\begin{aligned} \int_Y \|v\|^2 da_Y &\leq 4 \sum_i \int_{A_i} |c_i|^2 \|\mu_{A_i}^h\|^2 da_i \\ &= 4 \sum_i |c_i|^2 \int_0^\pi \int_0^{\pi/m(A_i)} \frac{(\sin^2 y)^2}{\sin^2 y} dx dy \\ &= 4 \sum \frac{|c_i|^2 \pi^2}{2m_i}. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

We can now describe the strategy of the proof of Proposition A.1. Let $Z \subset Y$ be the complement of the geodesic representatives of τ in Y . Then Z will lift to \check{Z} and conformally embed in both Y and \hat{Y} . We will construct a family of quasiconformal deformations of \hat{Y} to itself, where the tangent vectors of these deformations will be Teichmüller differentials on a collection of annuli that lie in $Z \subset \hat{Y}$. As Z is also a subsurface of Y this will define a family of quasiconformal deformations of Y , but here the surface will change along the deformation. This will define a path in $\text{Teich}(S)$. We will use Lemma A.2 to see that this path converges to \hat{Y} and Lemma A.4 to bound above the Weil–Petersson length of the path.

The cusp deformation Every cusp \mathcal{C} of a hyperbolic Riemann surface can be parametrized as the quotient of the horodisk

$$\mathfrak{H} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \text{Im } z \geq 1\}$$

by the translation

$$z \mapsto z + 2.$$

If we let

$$\mathfrak{H}(m) = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid 1 \leq \text{Im } z \leq 2m + 1\},$$

then the quotient $\mathcal{C}(m)$ of $\mathfrak{H}(m)$ is an annulus of modulus m . Define maps

$$f_t^m : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$$

such that f_t^m is

- constant in the x -variable,
- an affine map from $\mathcal{C}(m)$ to $\mathcal{C}(e^t m)$,
- is conformal in the complement of $\mathcal{C}(m)$.

At time t the infinitesimal Beltrami differential ν_t for this path will be supported on the annulus $\mathcal{C}(e^t m)$ and using the fact that

$$f_s^{e^t m} \circ f_t^m = f_{s+t}^m,$$

we see that the lift of ν_t to \mathfrak{H} is supported on $\mathfrak{H}(e^t m)$ with $\tilde{\nu}_t = -\frac{1}{2}$. In particular, ν_t is a Teichmüller differential on $\mathcal{C}(e^t m)$.

The deformation of \hat{Y} and Y Each curve in τ is a node of \hat{Y} and there are two associated cusps in \hat{Y} . If τ has k curves we label the two cusps associated to the i^{th} node by \mathcal{C}_i^\pm and assume that the modulus m_i has been chosen such that the annuli $\mathcal{C}_i^\pm(m_i)$ lie in Z .

With this choice of moduli we define a family of maps

$$f_t : \hat{Y} \rightarrow \hat{Y}$$

by setting f_t to be the map $f_t^{m_i}$ on the cusps \mathcal{C}_i^\pm and to be the identity on the complement of the cusps. (There may be cusps of \hat{Y} that don't correspond to nodes in τ . The map is the identity here.) The Beltrami differentials μ_t for this family of maps are supported on the annuli $\mathcal{C}_i^\pm(m_i)$. As these lie in Z , the μ_t are also a family of Beltrami differentials on Y so we have two one-parameter families of surfaces Z_t and Y_t with Z_t conformally embedding in Y_t . The Z_t also conformally embed in \hat{Y} .

Proof of Proposition A.1 Let β_i be the i^{th} curve of τ and let β_i^\pm be the two curves that are homotopically distinct in $S \setminus \tau$ but are both homotopic in S to β_i . Let $Z_t^{\beta_i^\pm}$ be the annular cover of the component of Z_t containing β_i^\pm . Then

$$m(Z_t^{\beta_i^\pm}) \geq e^t m_i$$

and therefore

$$\ell_{\partial Z_t}(Z_t) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow \infty.$$

By Lemma A.2 for all nonperipheral simple closed curves γ in R we have

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \ell_\gamma(Z_t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \ell_\gamma(Y_t), \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \ell_\gamma(Z_t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \ell_\gamma(\hat{Y}) = \ell_\gamma(\hat{Y}).$$

It follows that

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \ell_\gamma(Y_t) = \ell_\gamma(\hat{Y}),$$

so $Y_t \rightarrow \hat{Y}$ in $\overline{\text{Teich}(S)}$.

The tangent vector of the path are Teichmüller differentials on $2k$ disjoint annuli with coefficients $-\frac{1}{2}$. At time t , two of these annuli have modulus $e^t m_i$, so integrating the estimate from Lemma A.4 we have

$$d_{\text{WP}}(Y, \hat{Y}) \leq \int_0^\infty \sqrt{\pi^2 \sum_i \frac{1}{m_i e^t}} = 2\pi \sqrt{\sum \frac{1}{m_i}}.$$

To finish the proof we need to bound the m_i from below. As \check{Z} is a cover of Y , $\ell_{\beta_i^\pm}(\check{Z}) = \ell_{\beta_i}(Y)$. By the Schwarz lemma, the geodesic representative of β_i^\pm in \check{Z} will lie in the $\ell_{\beta_i^\pm}(\check{Z})/2$ -thin part of the associated cusps \mathfrak{C}^\pm of \hat{Y} . If $p \in \mathfrak{C}$ is a point in our standard model of a cusp with pre-image $z = x + iy \in \mathfrak{H}$ then injectivity radius satisfies the formula

$$\sinh(\text{inj}(p)) = \frac{1}{y}.$$

Note that while z is not uniquely determined, the y -coordinate is. This implies that \check{Z} will contain the annuli $\mathfrak{C}(m_i)$ where

$$m_i = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sinh(\ell_{\beta_i}(Y)/2)} - 1 \right).$$

With our assumption that $\ell_{\beta_i^\pm}(\check{Z}) = \ell_{\beta_i}(Y) \leq \ell_0$ we have

$$\sinh(\ell_{\beta_i}(Y)/2) \leq \frac{\sinh(\ell_0/2)}{\ell_0/2} \cdot \frac{\ell_{\beta_i}(Y)}{2}$$

and therefore

$$\begin{aligned} m_i &\geq \frac{\ell_0}{2 \sinh(\ell_0/2) \ell_{\beta_i}(Y)} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\ell_0 - \sinh(\ell_0/2) \ell_{\beta_i}(Y)}{2 \sinh(\ell_0/2) \ell_{\beta_i}(Y)} \\ &\geq \frac{\ell_0 - \sinh(\ell_0/2) \ell_0}{2 \sinh(\ell_0/2) \ell_{\beta_i}(Y)} = \frac{\ell_0(1 - \sinh(\ell_0/2))}{2 \sinh(\ell_0/2) \ell_{\beta_i}(Y)}. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$d_{\text{WP}}(Y, \hat{Y}) \leq 2\pi \sqrt{\sum_i \frac{2 \sinh(\ell_0/2) \ell_{\beta_i}(Y)}{\ell_0(1 - \sinh(\ell_0/2))}} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{2 \sinh(\ell_0/2)}{\ell_0(1 - \sinh(\ell_0/2))}} \sqrt{\ell_\tau(Y)}. \quad \square$$

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Proposed: Benson Farb

Received: 1 February 2021

Seconded: Tobias H Colding, David Gabai

Revised: 21 January 2022

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
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Geometry & Topology (ISSN 1465-3060 printed, 1364-0380 electronic) is published 9 times per year and continuously online, by Mathematical Sciences Publishers, c/o Department of Mathematics, University of California, 798 Evans Hall #3840, Berkeley, CA 94720-3840. Periodical rate postage paid at Oakland, CA 94615-9651, and additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: send address changes to Mathematical Sciences Publishers, c/o Department of Mathematics, University of California, 798 Evans Hall #3840, Berkeley, CA 94720-3840.

GT peer review and production are managed by EditFLOW[®] from MSP.

PUBLISHED BY

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