Hyperbolic surfaces as singular flat surfaces

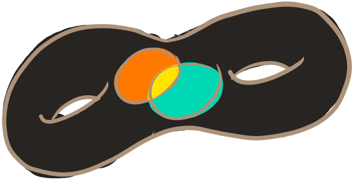
Aaron Fenyes (IHÉS)

Geometry & Topology seminar
University of Bristol, October 2020

Hyperbolic surface

Modeled on hyperbolic plane,
with isometries as symmetries.

Uniform negative curvature.



hyperbolic
plane

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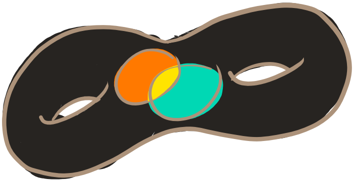
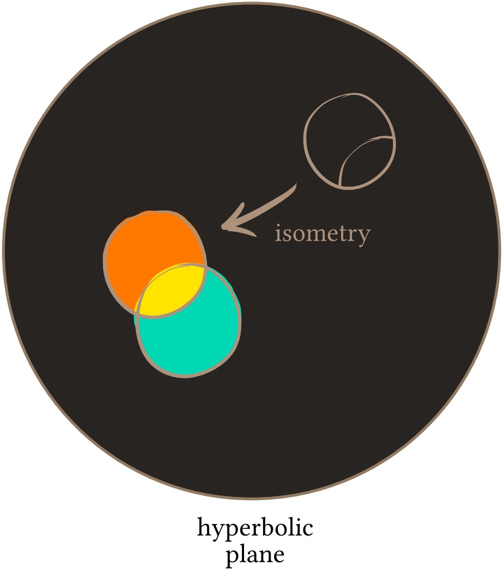
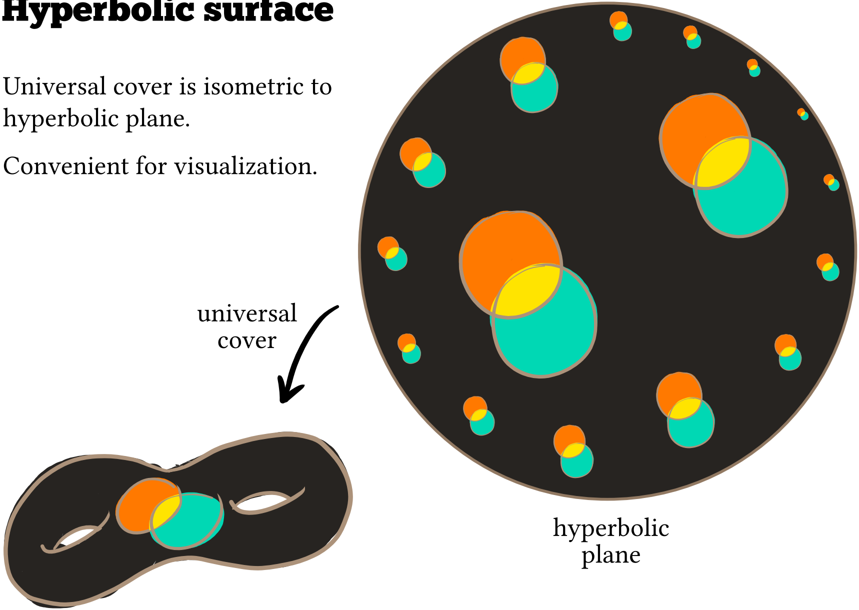




Hyperbolic surface

Universal cover is isometric to hyperbolic plane.

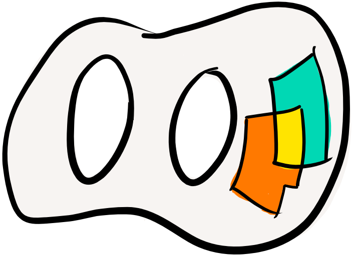
Convenient for visualization.

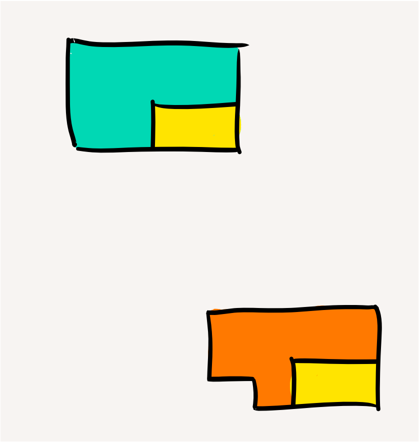


Half-translation surface

Modeled on the euclidean plane, with translations and 180° flips as symmetries.

Curvature concentrated at conical singularities.





euclidean plane

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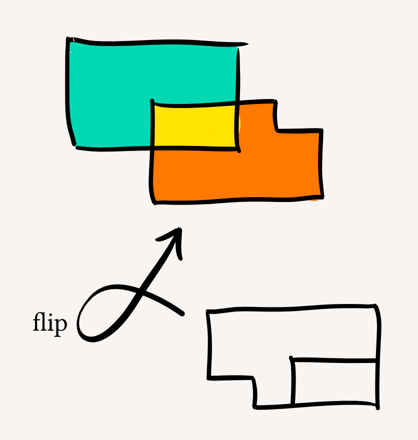
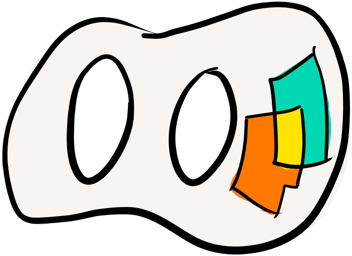


euclidean plane

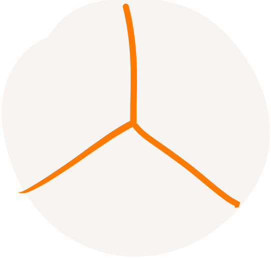


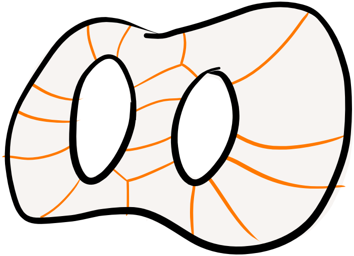
Half-translation surface

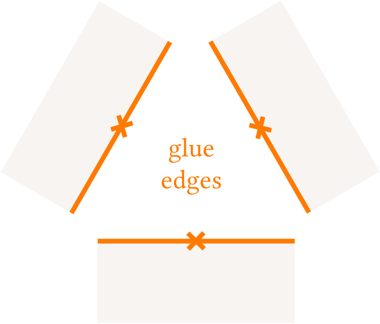
We'll only use the simplest kind of conical singularity.

It looks like three half-planes glued along their edges.

The angle around it is 3π.



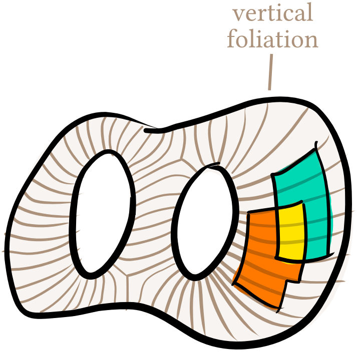


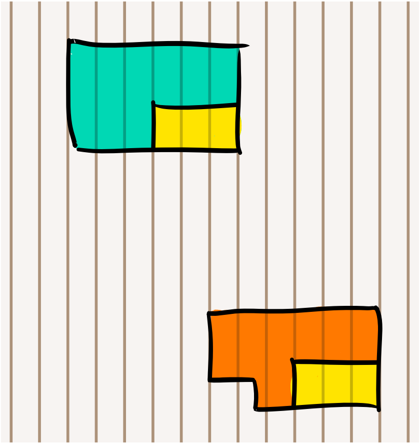


Half-translation surface
with its vertical foliation

The foliations of the charts by vertical lines fit together into a foliation of the surface.

Horizontal distance gives a local measure on swaths of leaves.



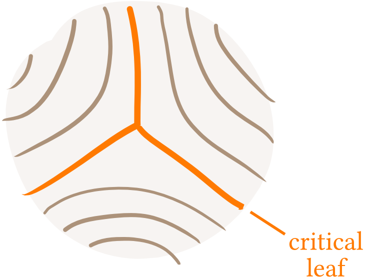


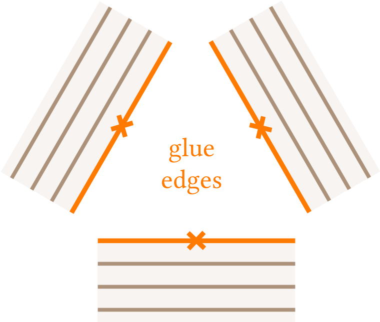
euclidean plane

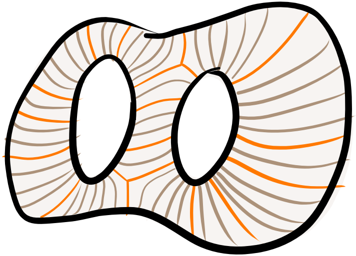
Half-translation surface
with its vertical foliation

At a conical singularity, three vertical leaves meet.

The vertical leaves that hit singularities are called *critical*.



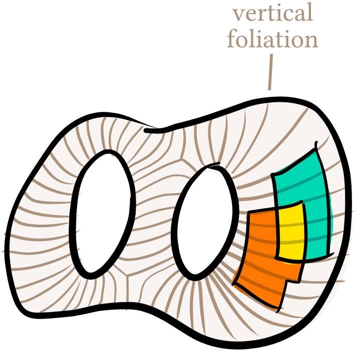


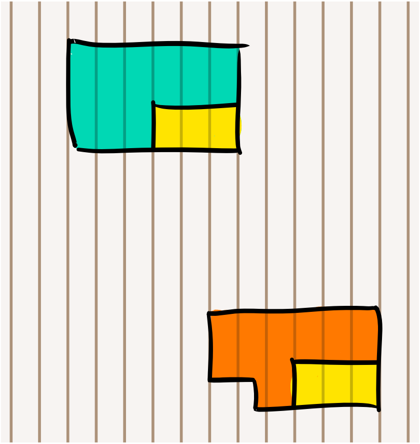


Half-translation surface
with its vertical foliation

The vertical foliation makes half-translation surfaces different from hyperbolic surfaces.

It also hints at a similarity.



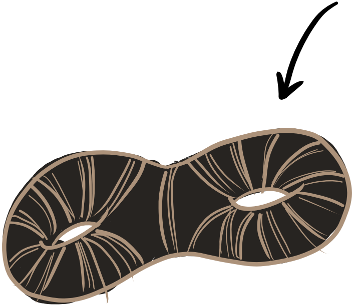


euclidean plane

Hyperbolic surface
with a geodesic lamination

The closest thing to a geodesic foliation is a maximal set of non-intersecting geodesics.

Can give it a measure, which assigns a "thickness" to each swath of leaves.



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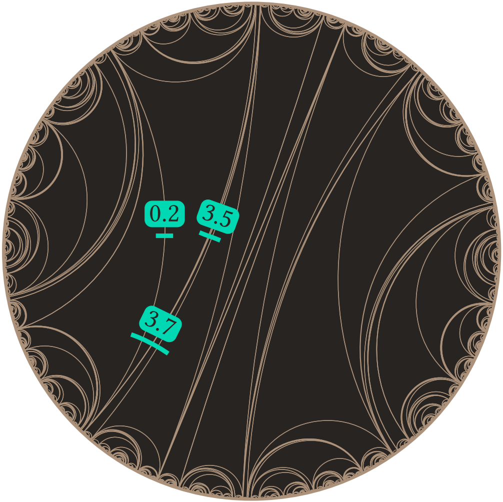
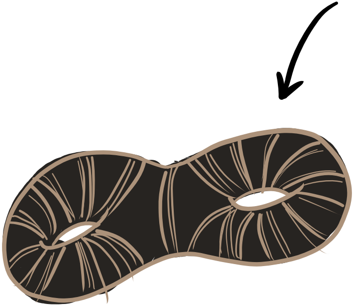
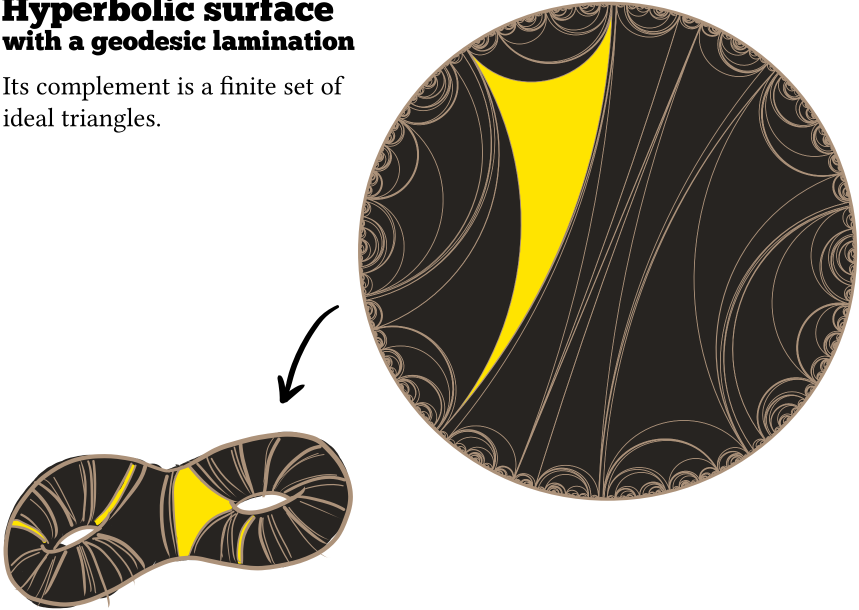




Hyperbolic surface
with a geodesic lamination

Its complement is a finite set of ideal triangles.



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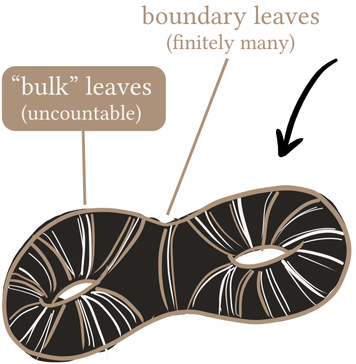
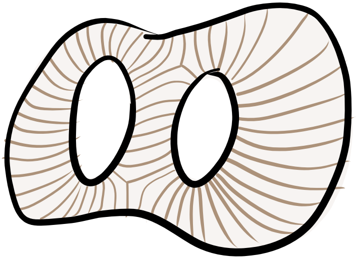


Analogy

hyperbolic surface

Chosen maximal geodesic lamination

Chosen measure

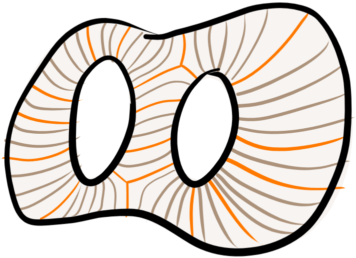


half-translation surface

Vertical foliation

Horizontal distance measure

Analogy



hyperbolic surface

Chosen maximal geodesic lamination

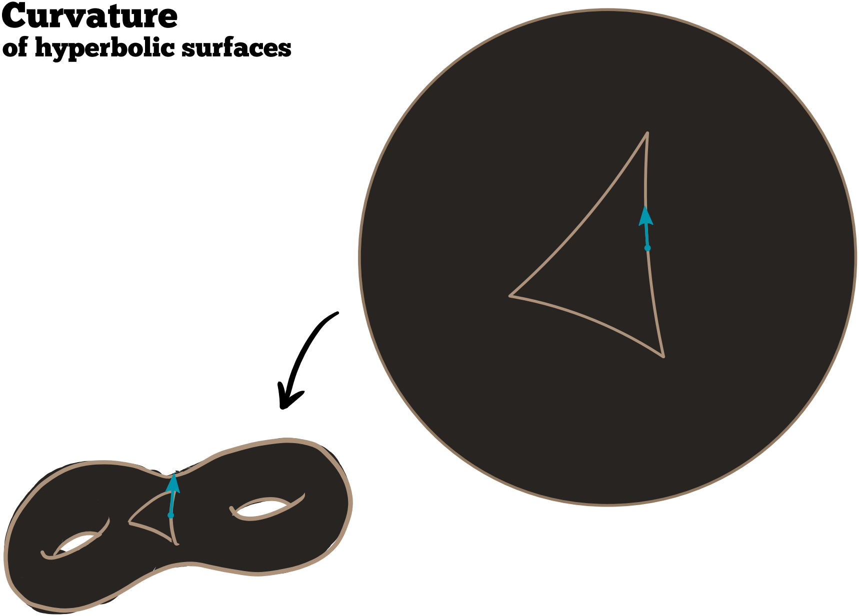
- Chosen measure
- Boundary leaves
- Bulk leaves

half-translation surface

Vertical foliation

- Horizontal distance measure
- Critical leaves
- Non-critical leaves

Curvature
of hyperbolic surfaces



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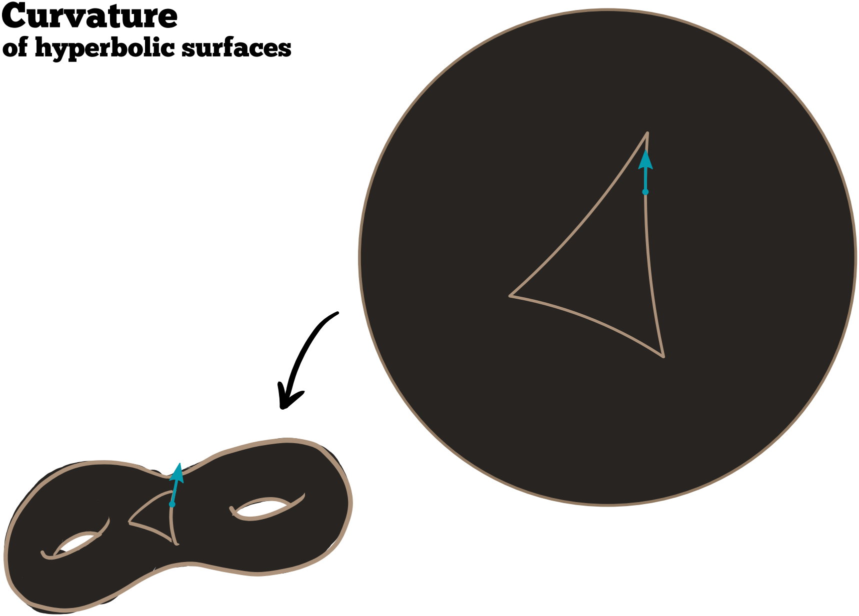

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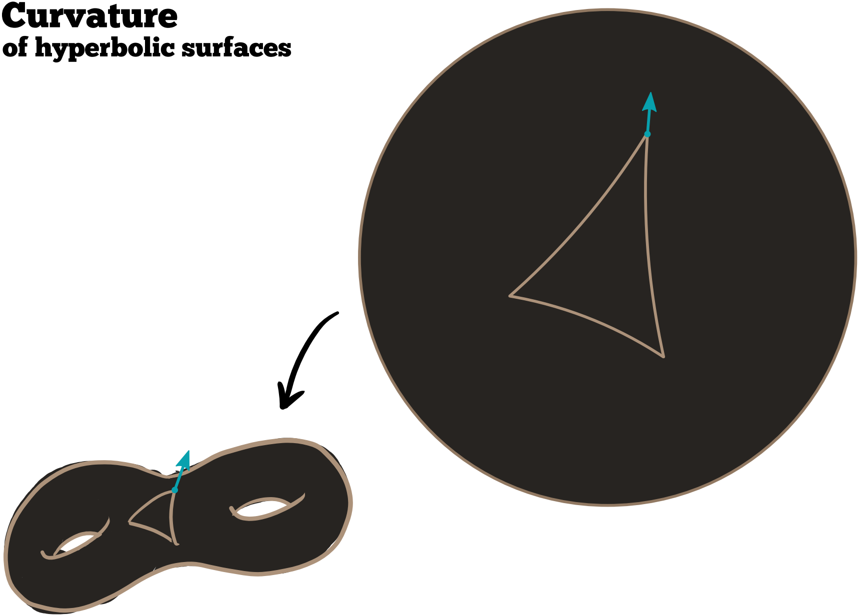

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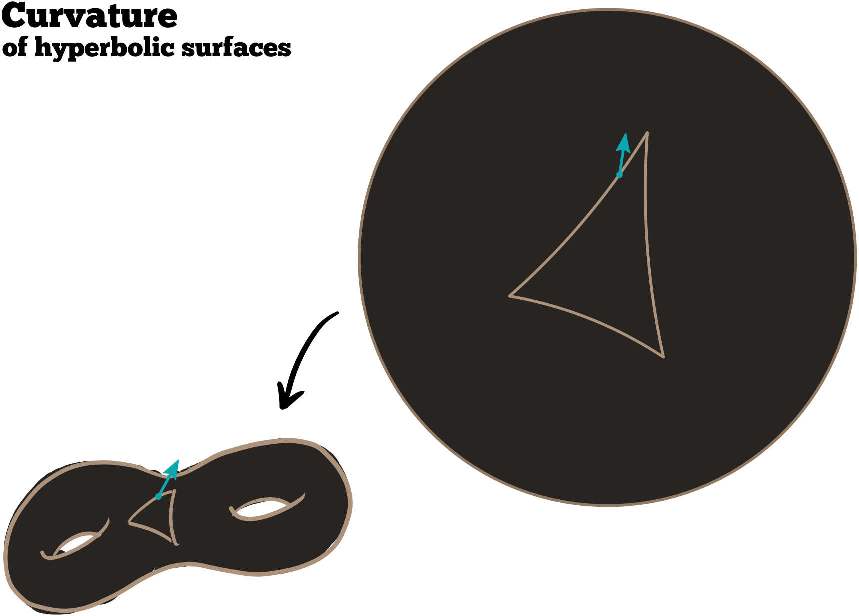

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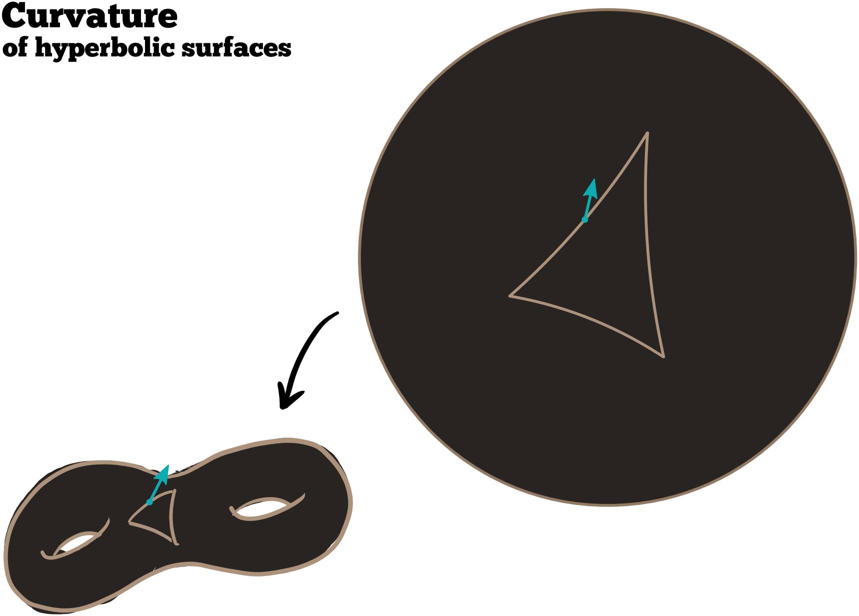

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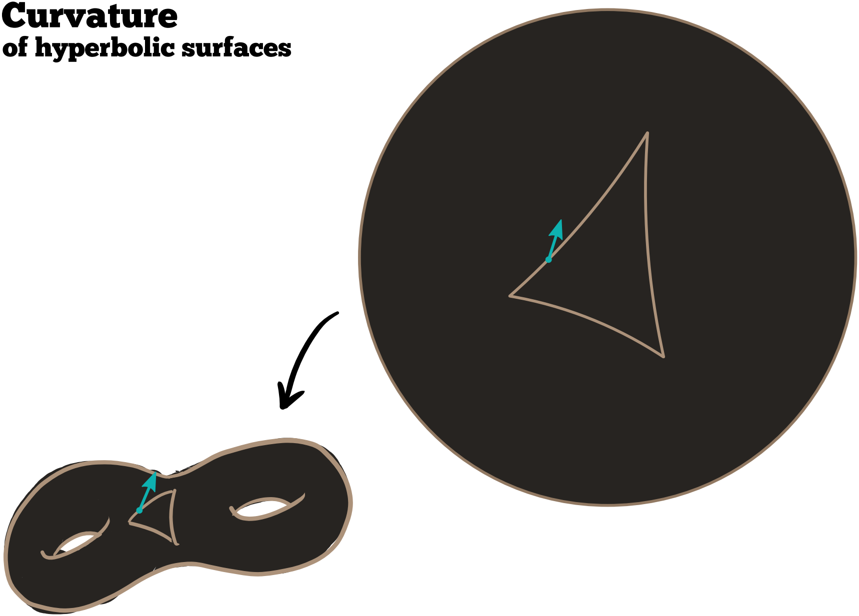

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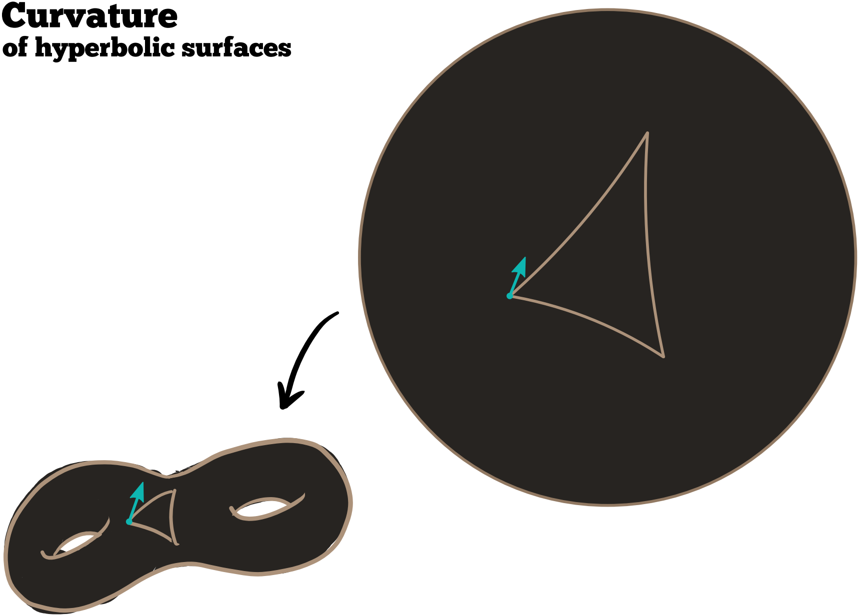

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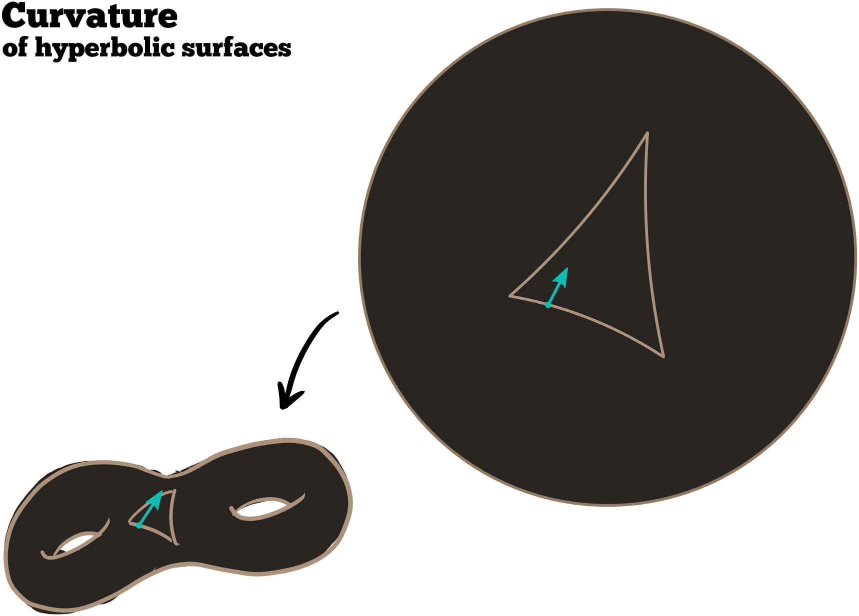

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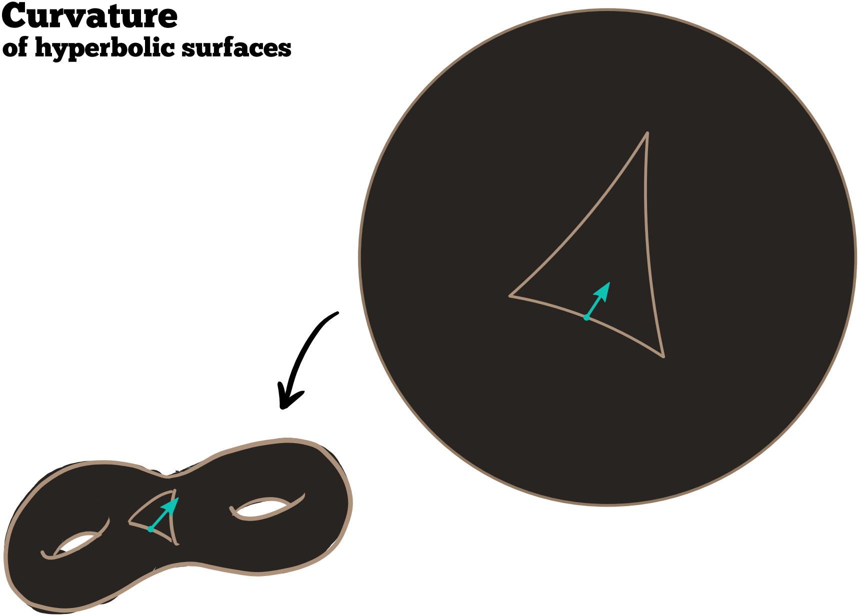

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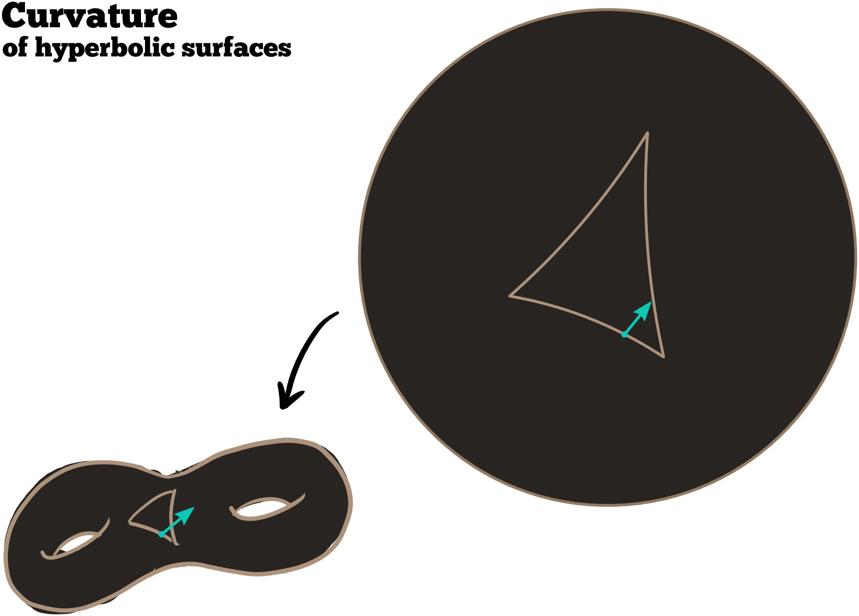

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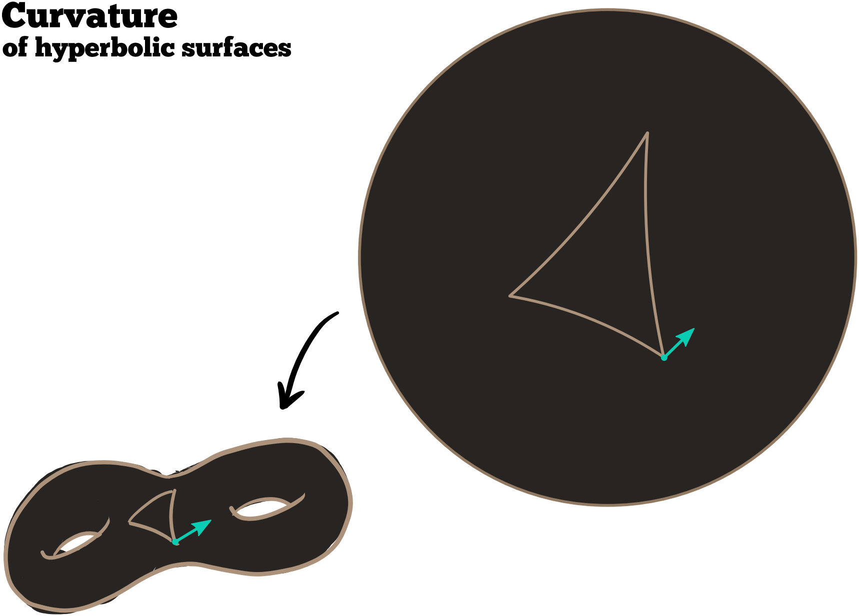

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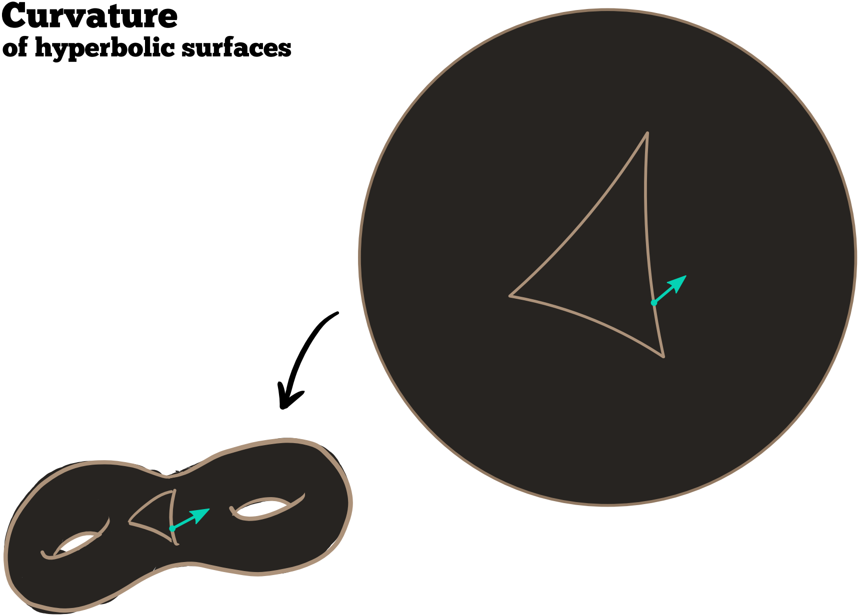

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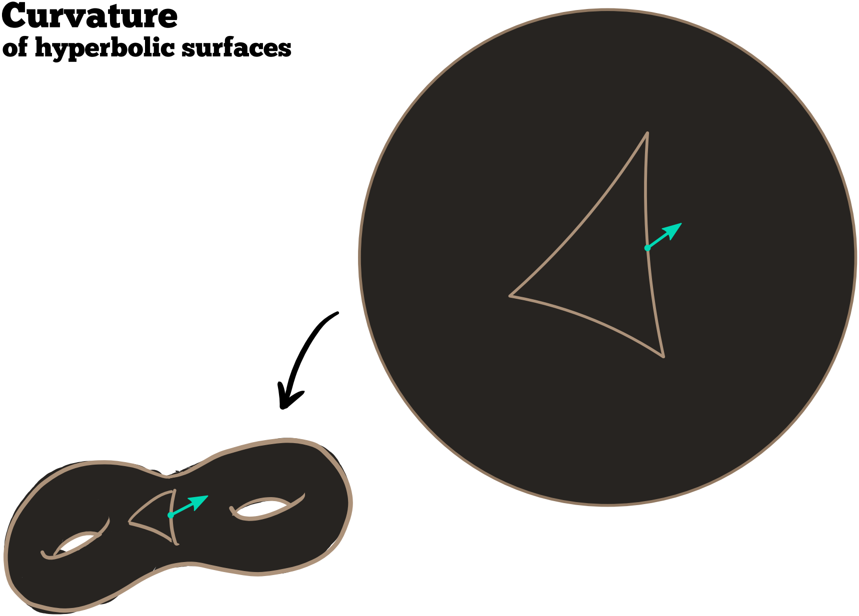

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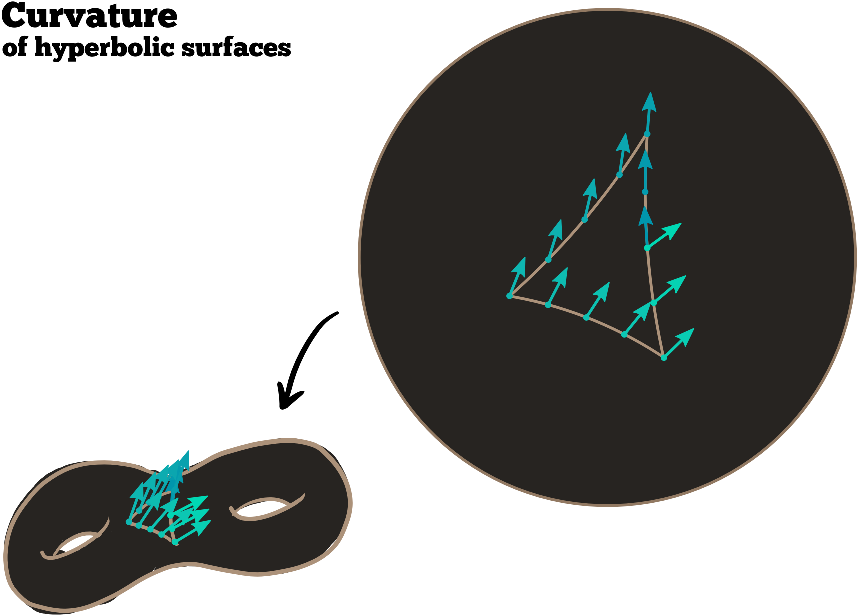

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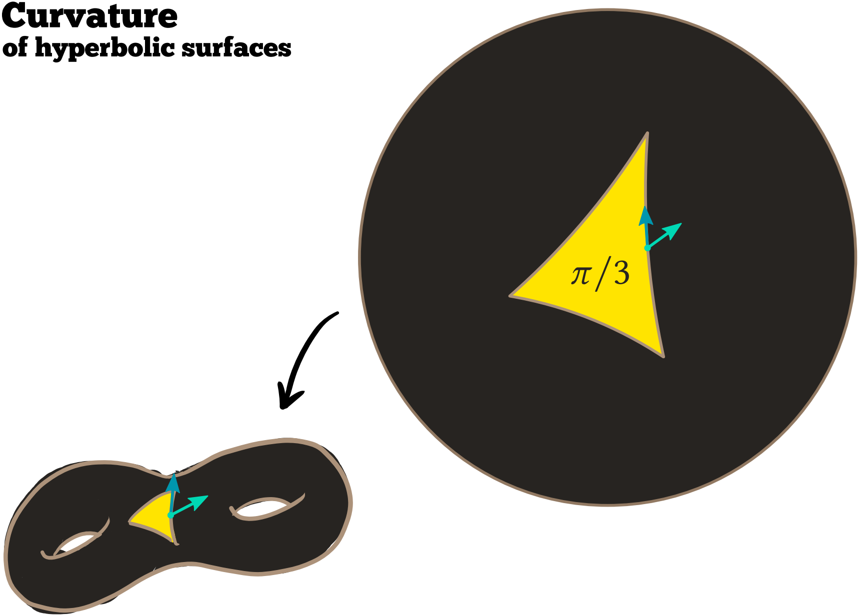

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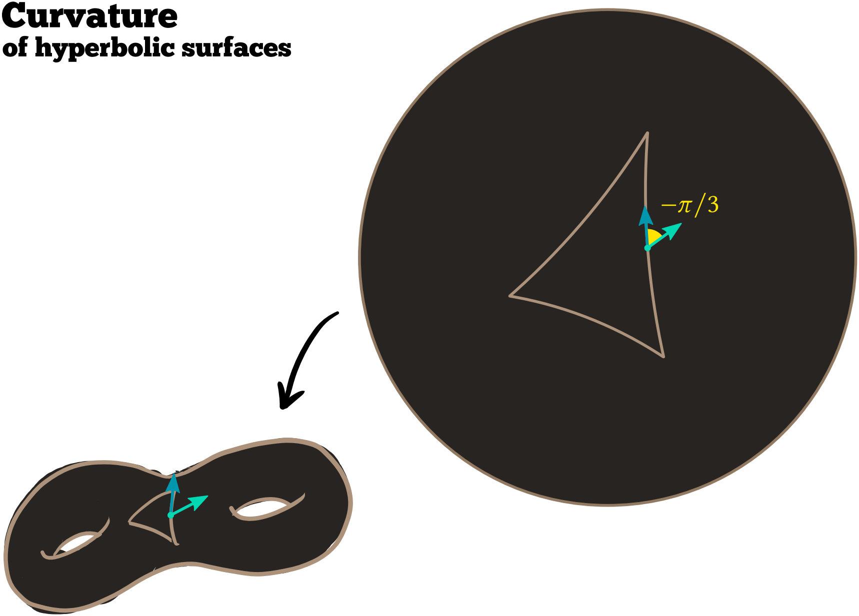

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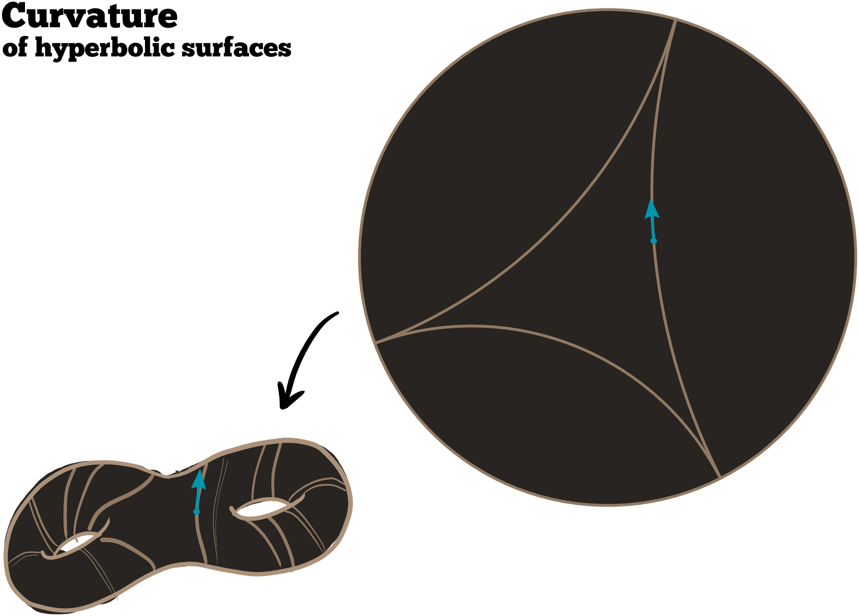

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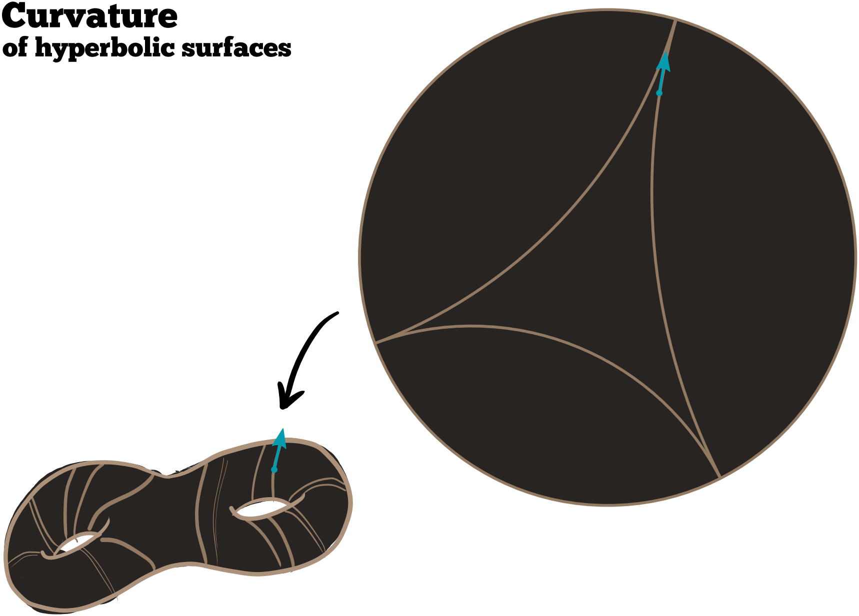

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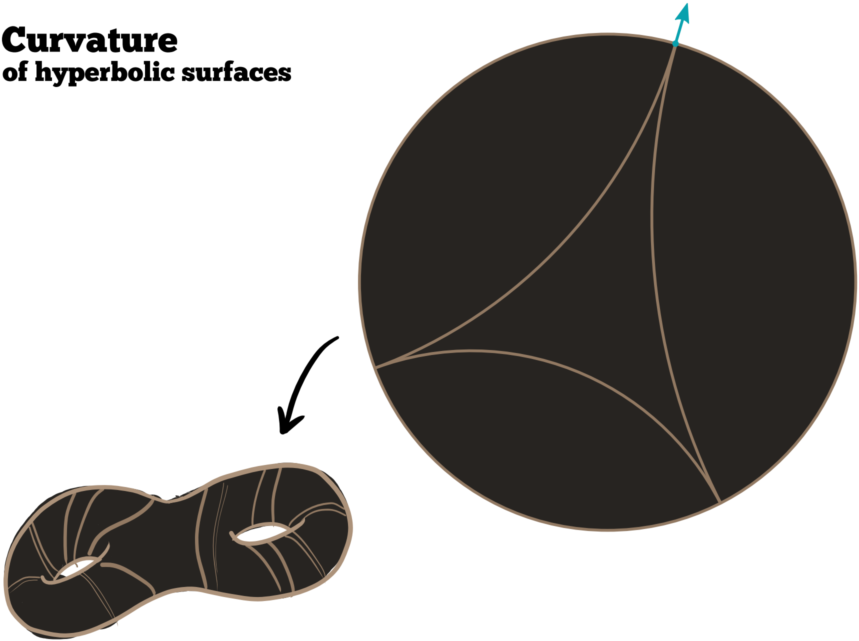

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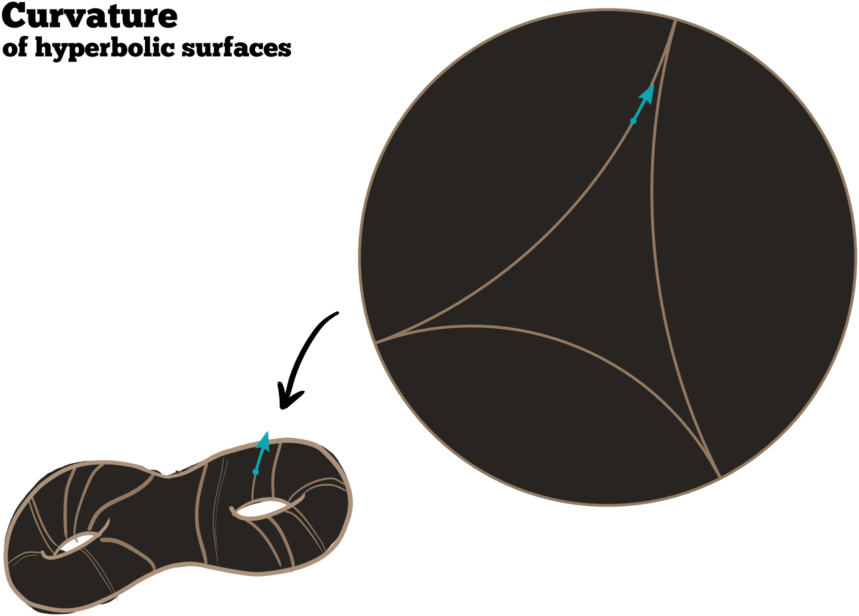

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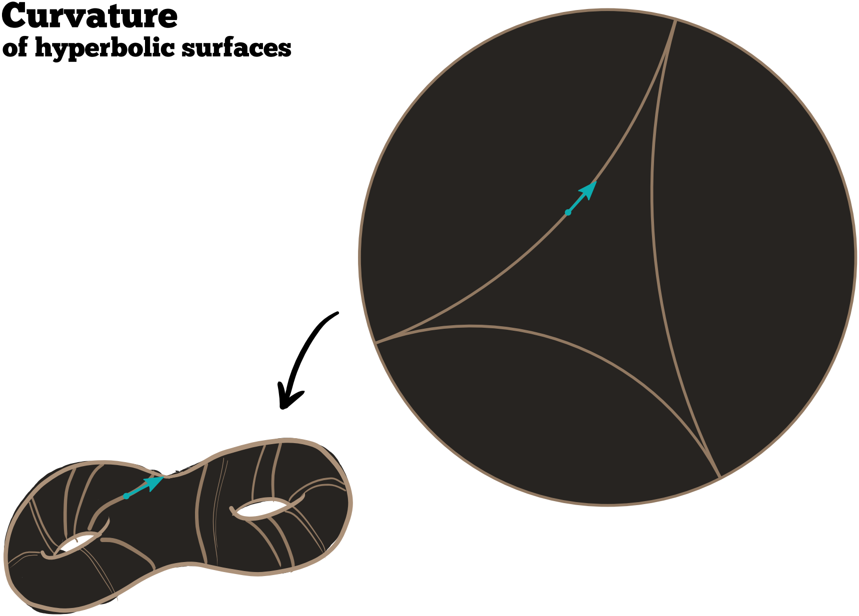

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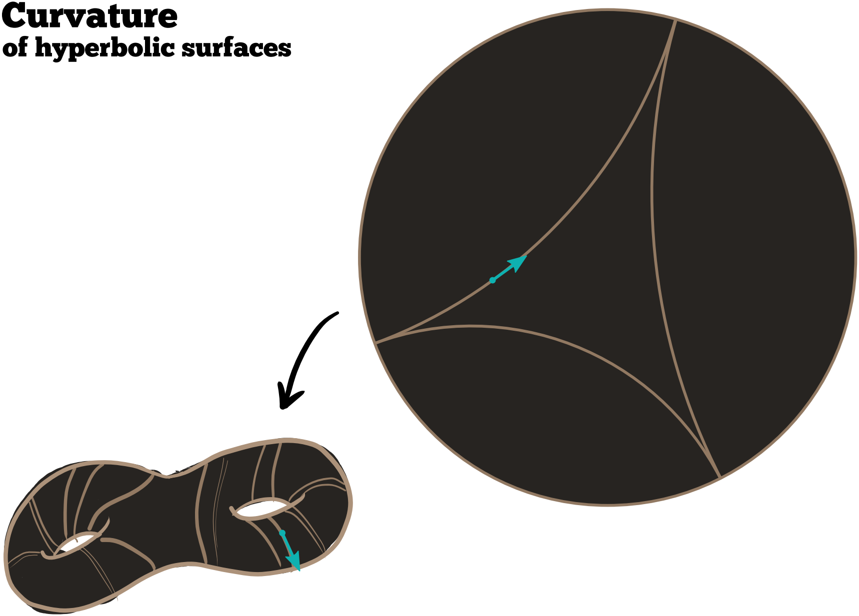

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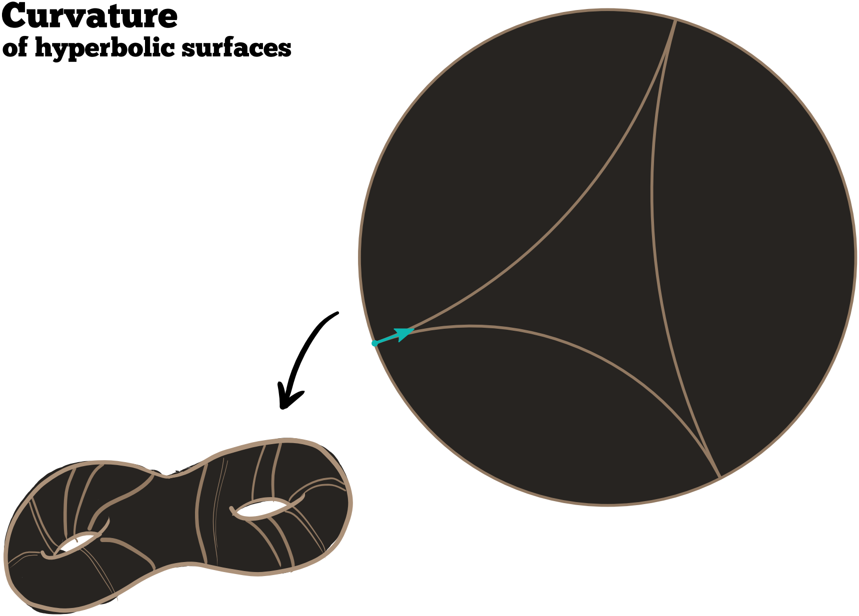

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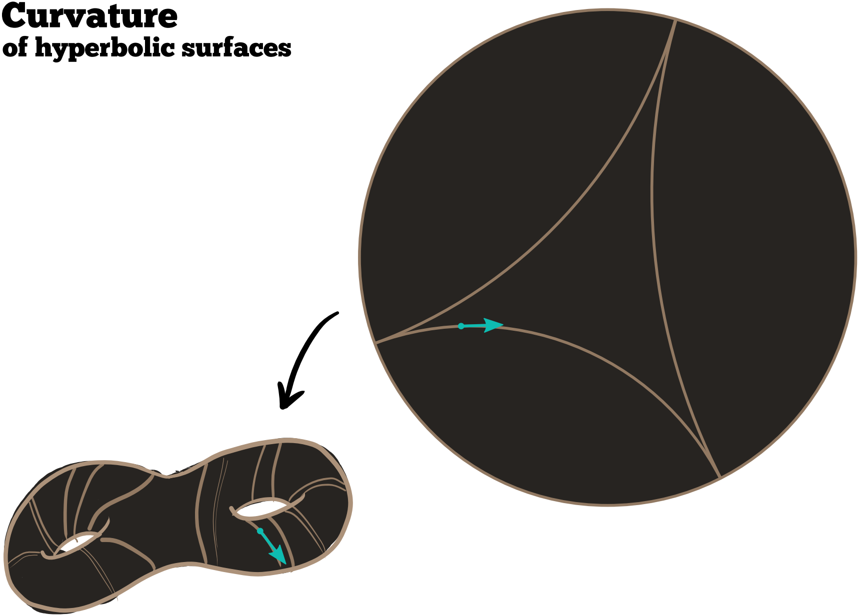

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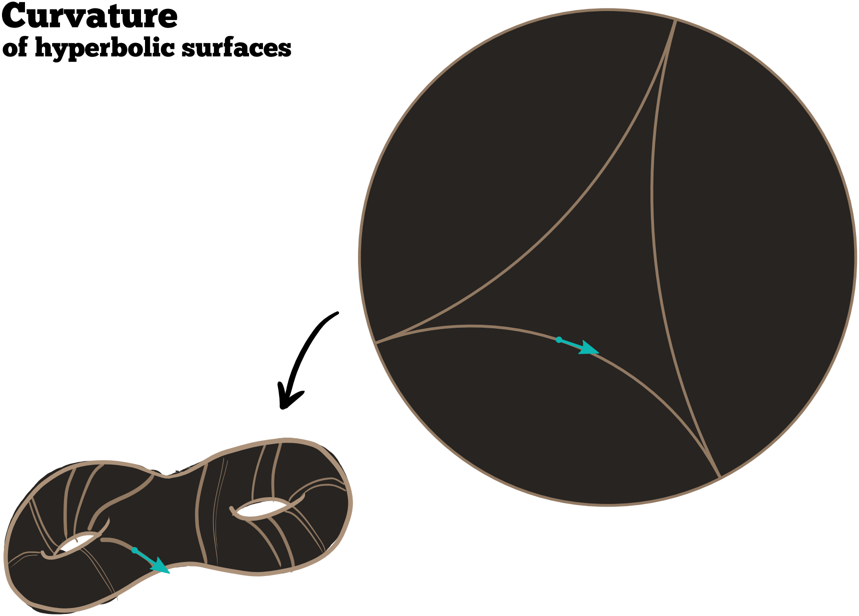

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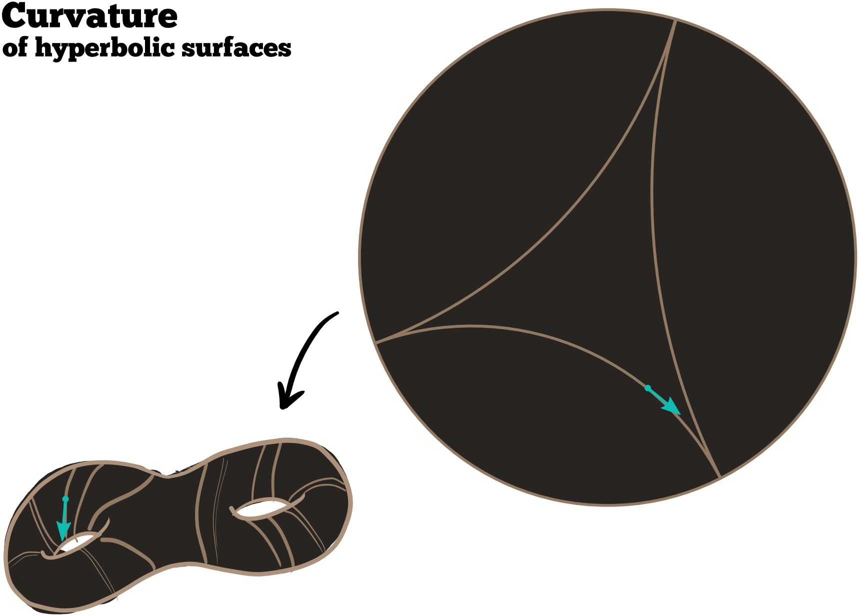

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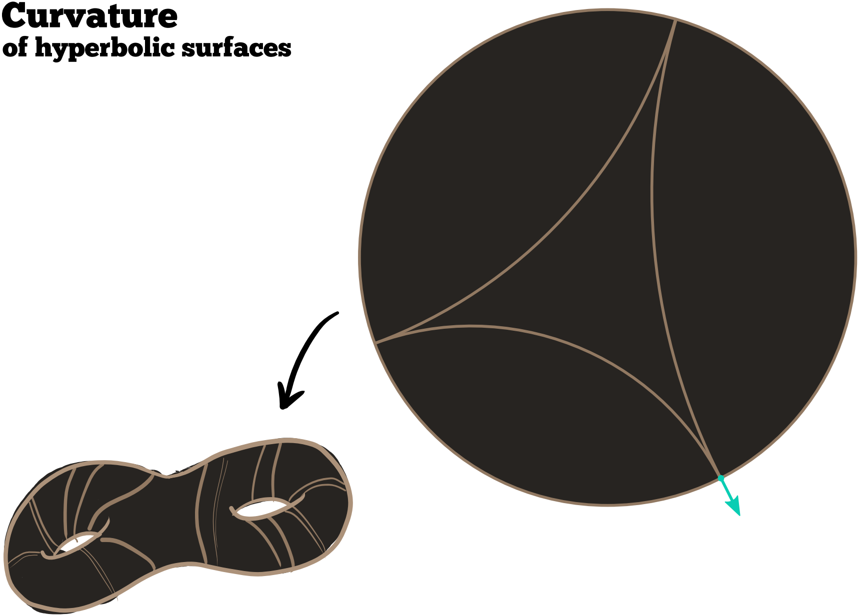

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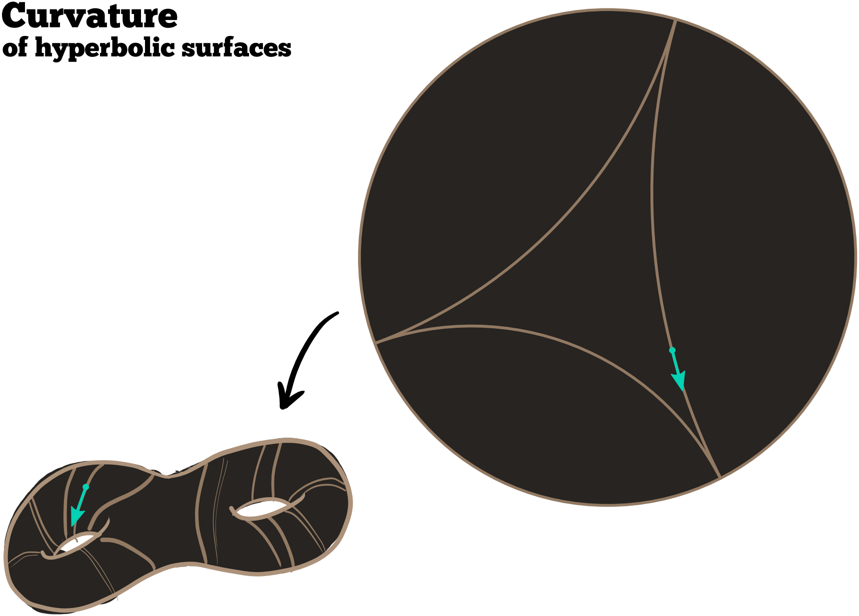

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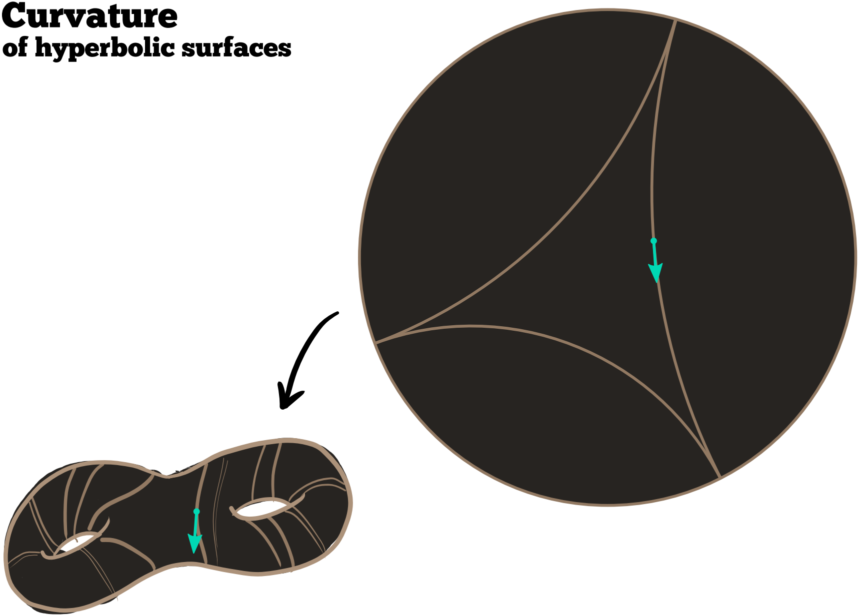

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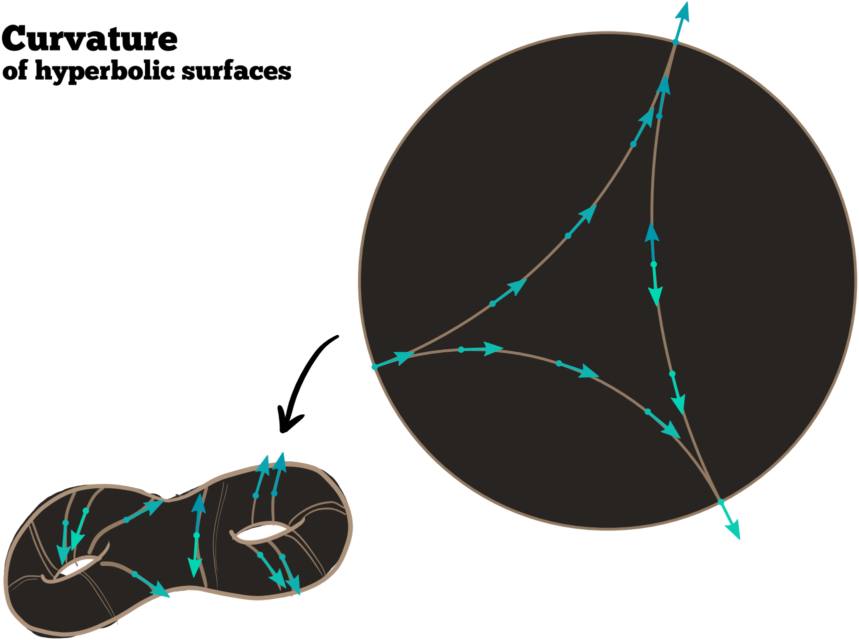

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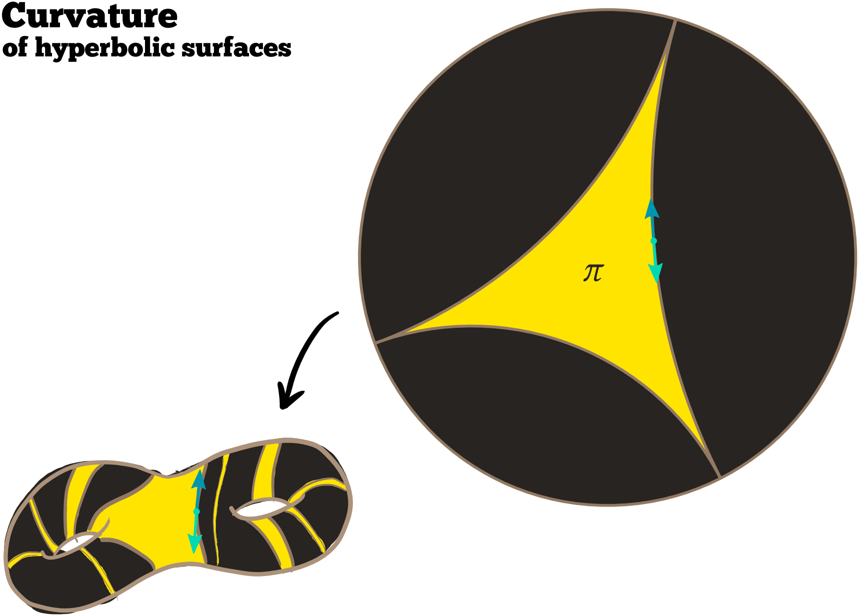

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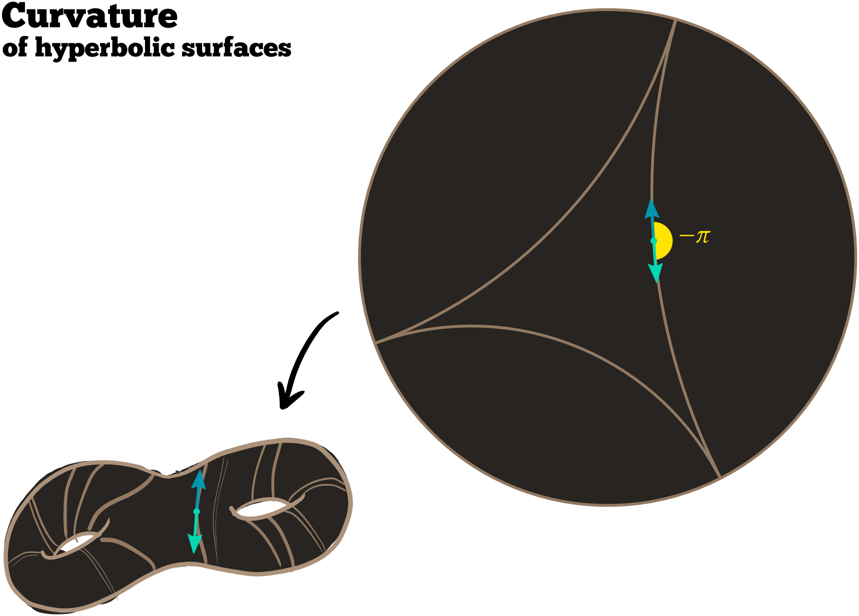

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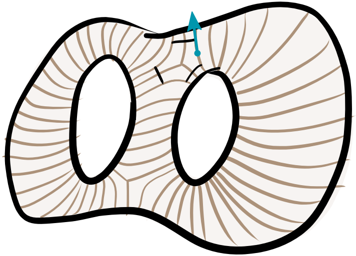

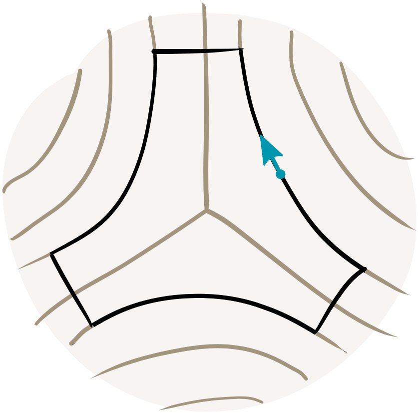

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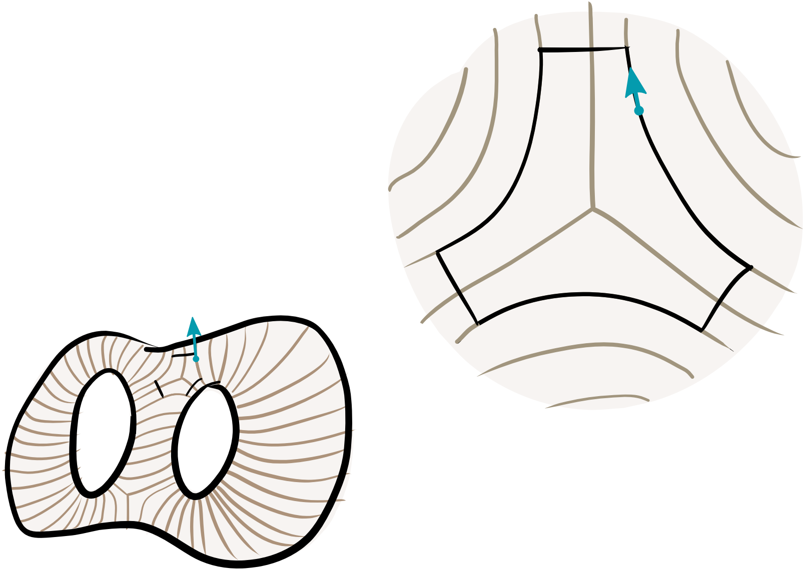

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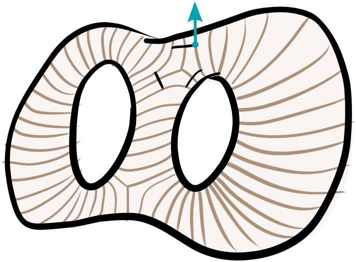

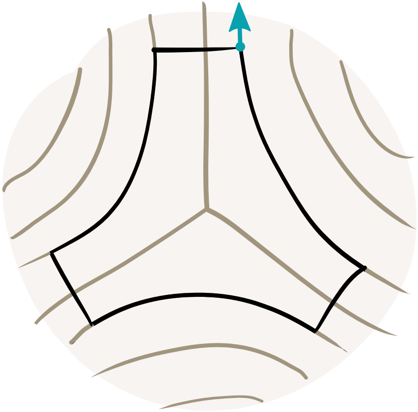

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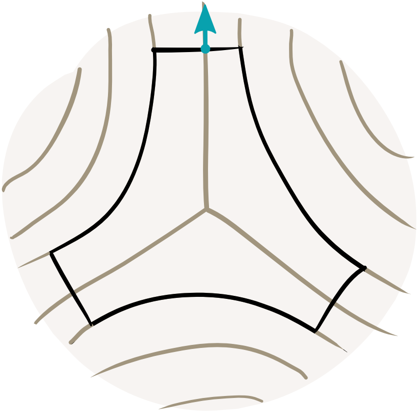

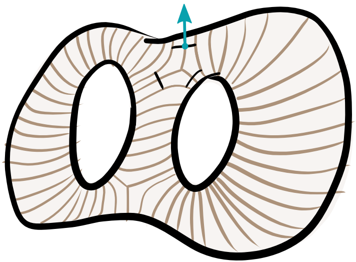

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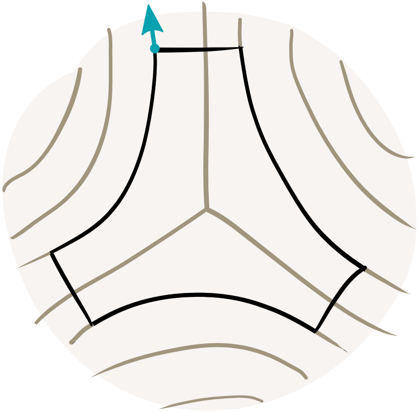

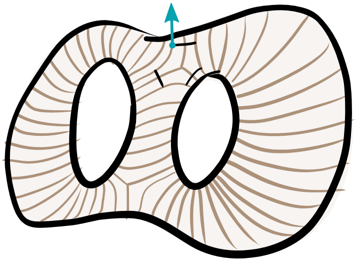

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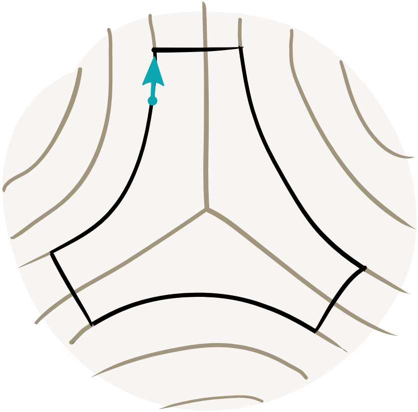
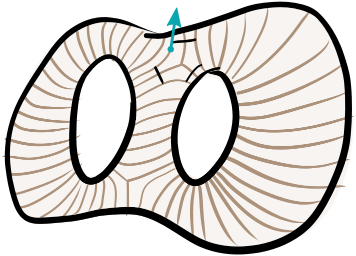
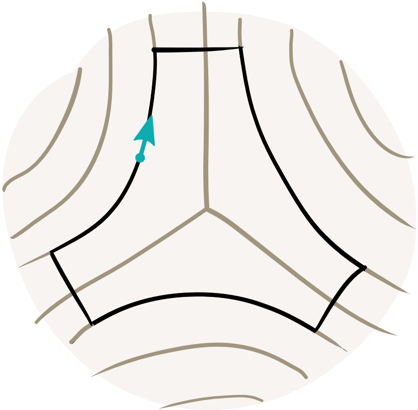
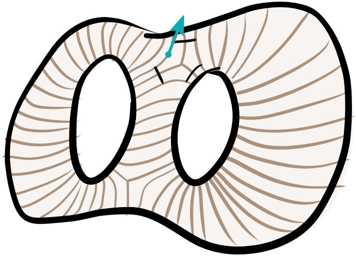


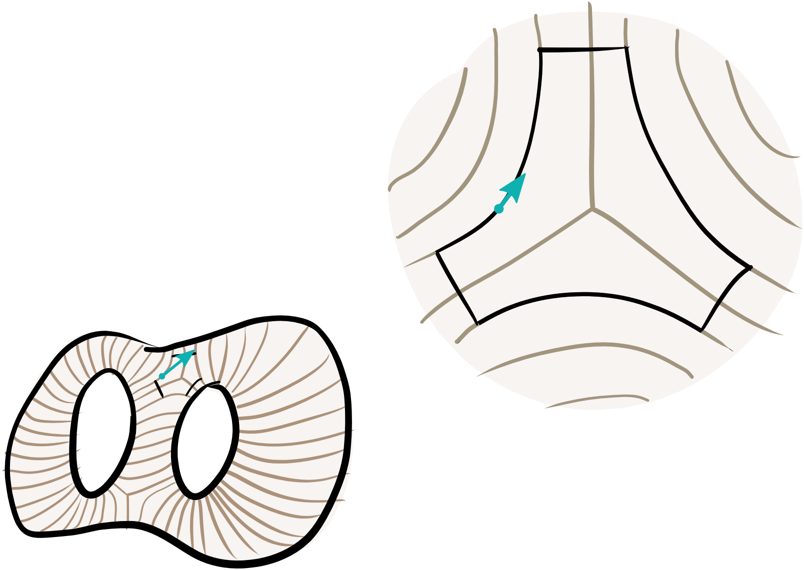


Curvature
of half-translation surfaces

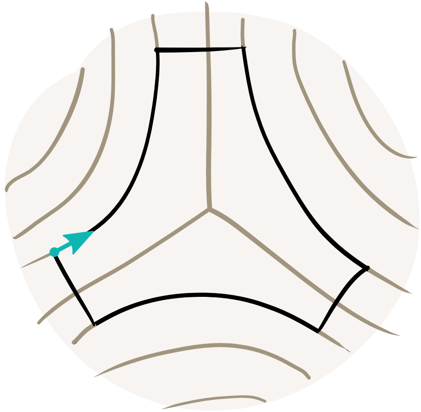


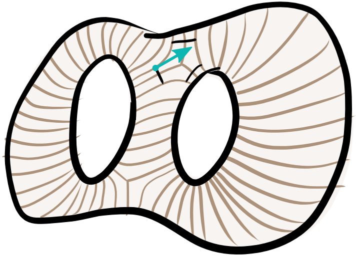


Curvature
of half-translation surfaces

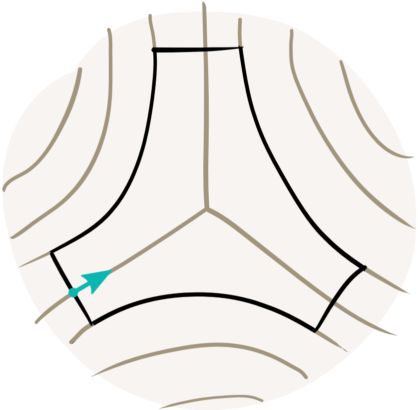


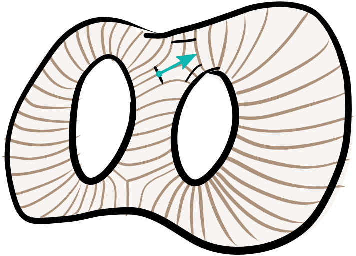
Curvature
of half-translation surfaces



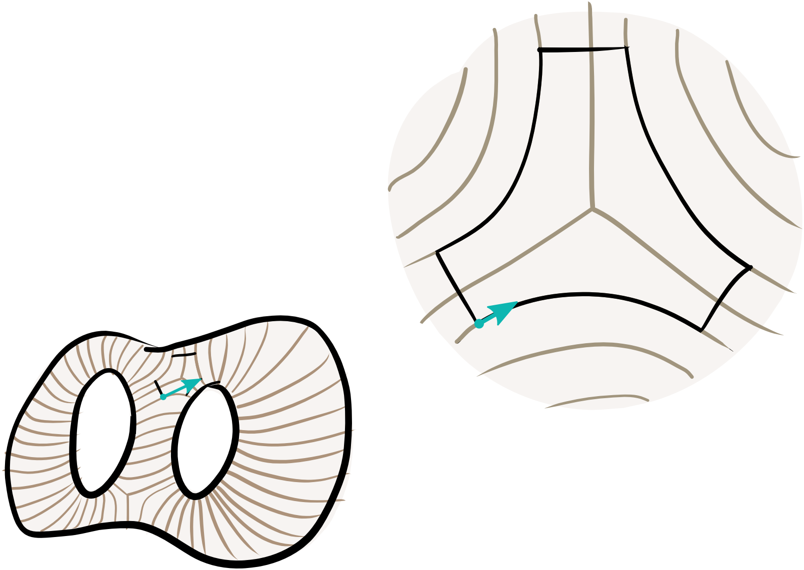


Curvature
of half-translation surfaces

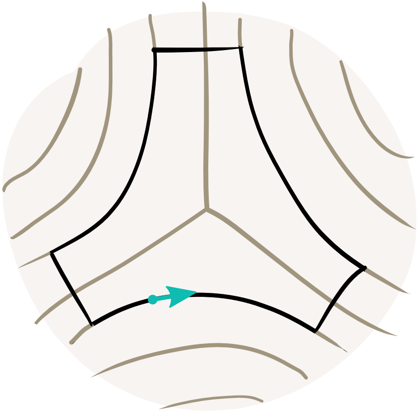


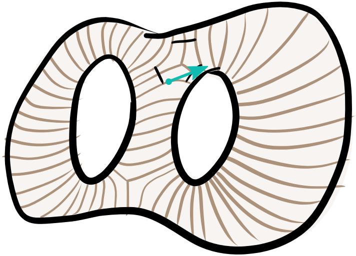


Curvature
of half-translation surfaces

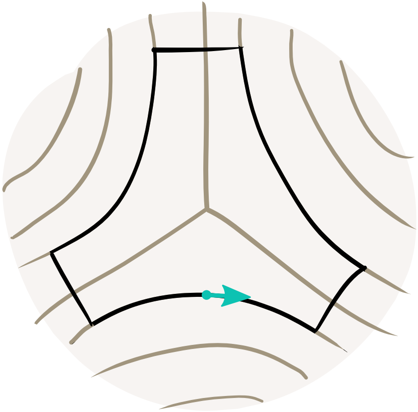


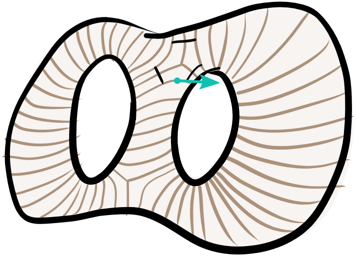
Curvature
of half-translation surfaces



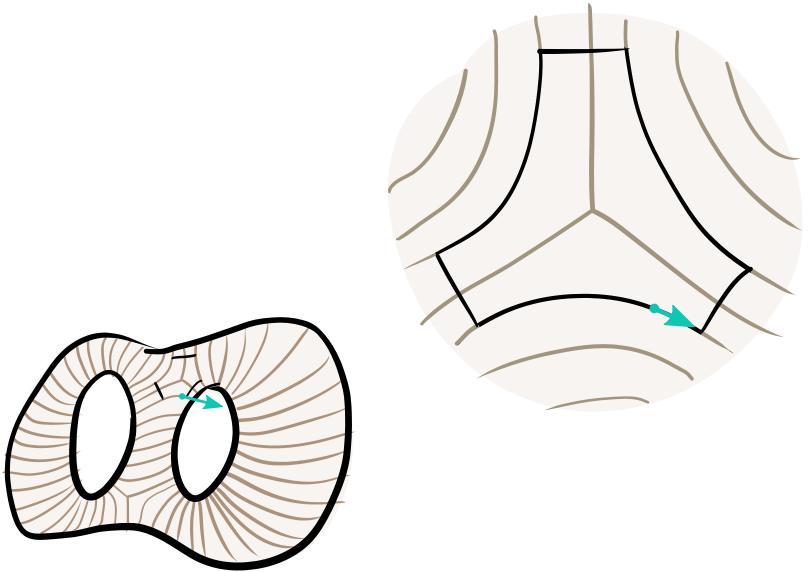


Curvature
of half-translation surfaces

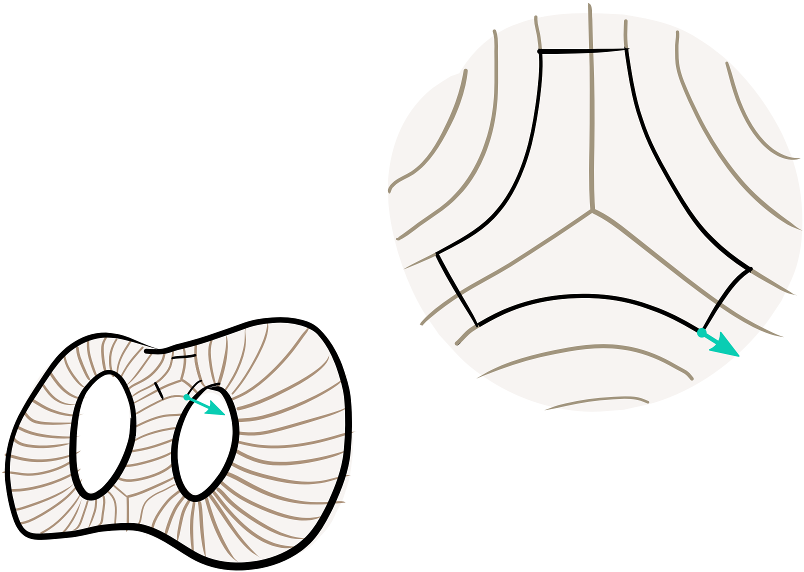




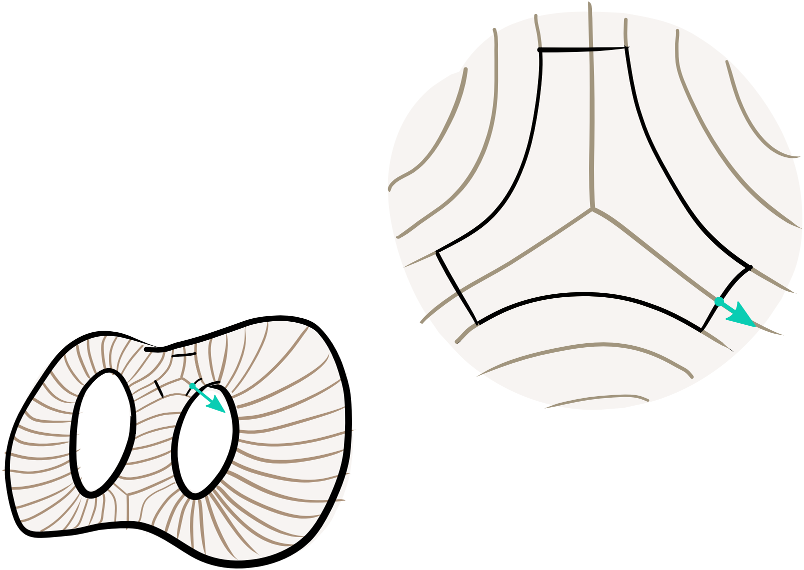
Curvature
of half-translation surfaces



Curvature
of half-translation surfaces

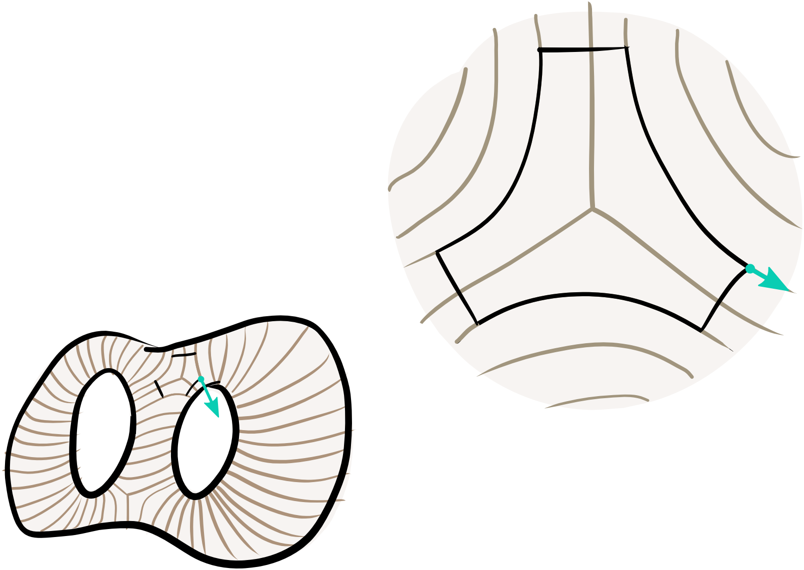


Curvature
of half-translation surfaces

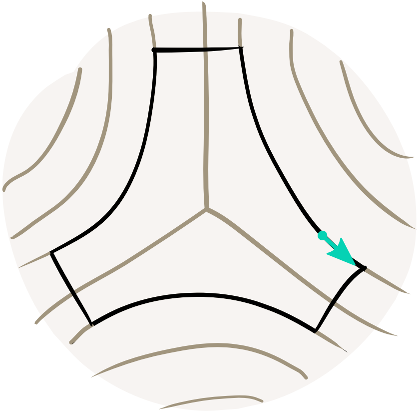


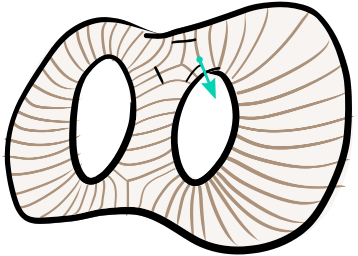
Curvature

of half-translation surfaces

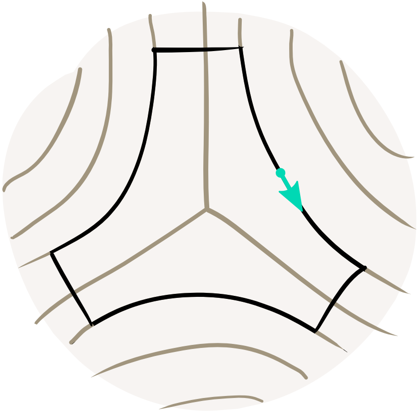


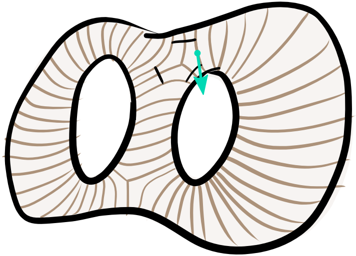
Curvature
of half-translation surfaces



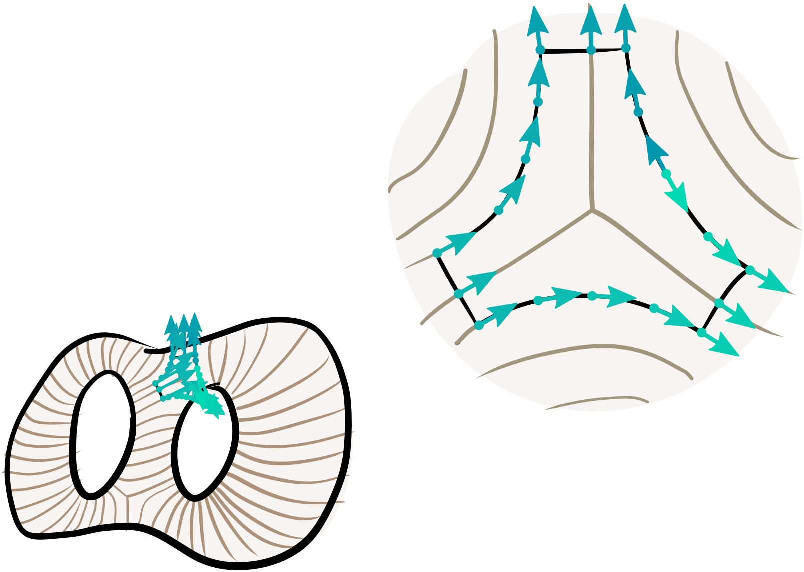


Curvature
of half-translation surfaces

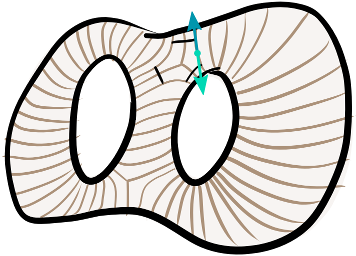


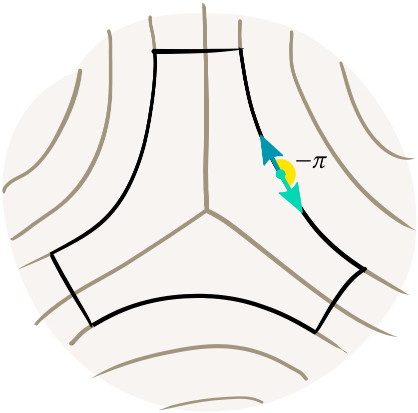


Curvature
of half-translation surfaces

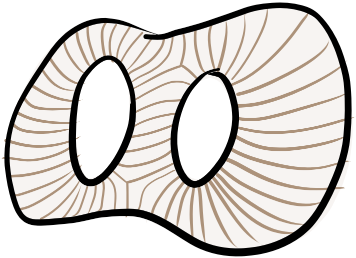


Curvature
of half-translation surfaces





Analogy



hyperbolic surface

Chosen maximal geodesic lamination

- Chosen measure
- Boundary leaves
- Bulk leaves

Complementary ideal triangle

- Curvature $-\pi$ within triangle

half-translation surface

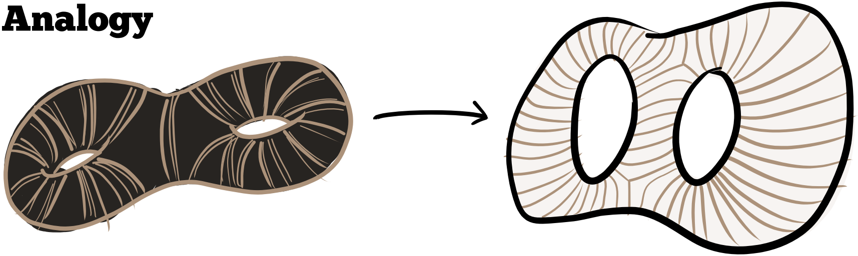
Vertical foliation

- Horizontal distance measure
- Critical leaves
- Non-critical leaves

Tripod of critical leaves

- Curvature $-\pi$ at singularity

Analogy



hyperbolic surface	**half-translation surface**
Chosen maximal geodesic lamination	Vertical foliation
Complementary ideal triangle	Tripod of critical leaves

Gupta's *collapsing* process makes this analogy concrete.

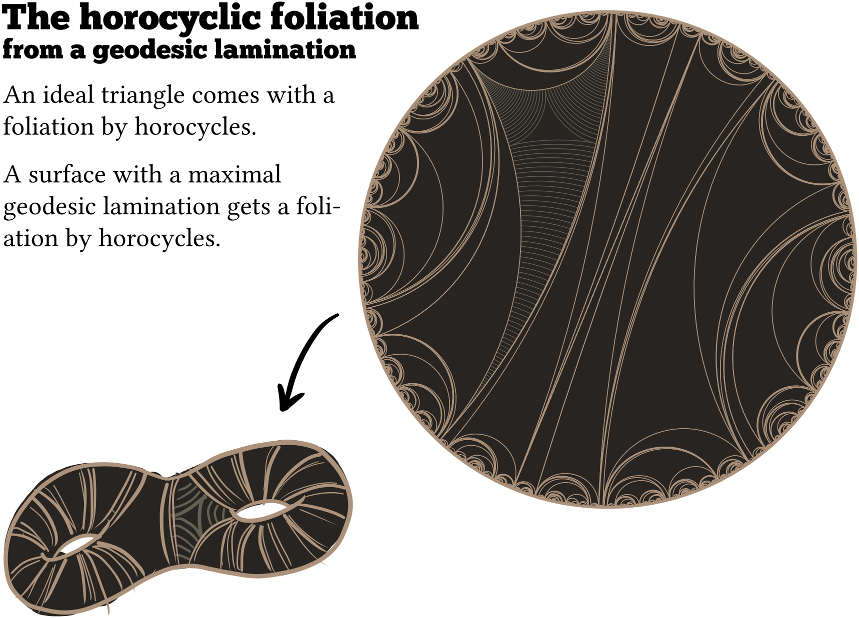
It links each hyperbolic surface to a half-translation surface through a quotient map that lines up analogous features.

(Gupta 2014; Mirzakhani 2008; Bonahon 1987; Casson, Bleiler 1982.)

The horocyclic foliation
from a geodesic lamination

An ideal triangle comes with a foliation by horocycles.

A surface with a maximal geodesic lamination gets a foliation by horocycles.



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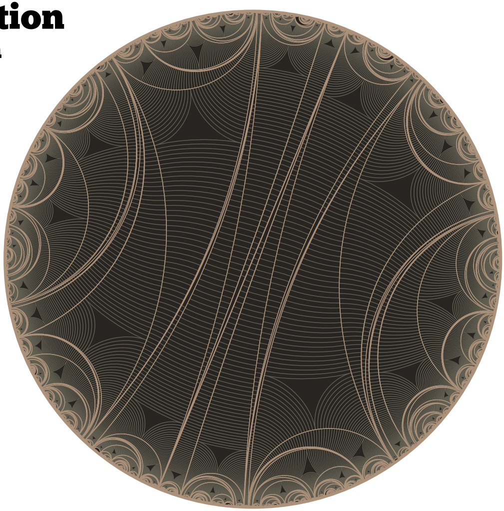
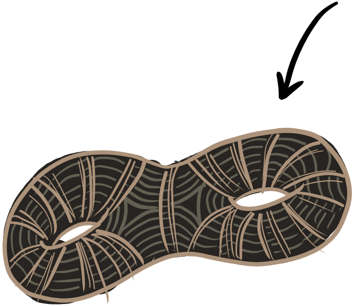
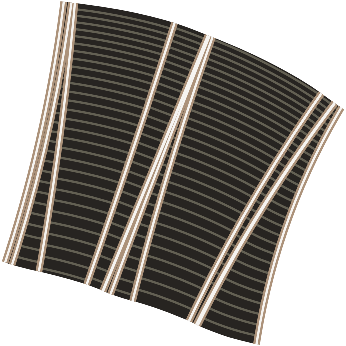




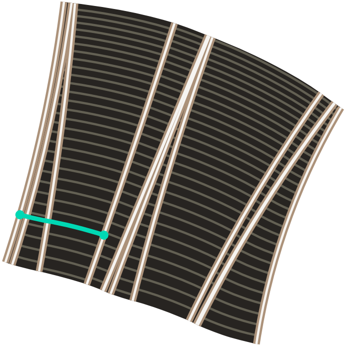
Collapsing
hyperbolic surfaces



Horizontal distance: measure of the geodesic lamination.

Vertical distance: metric distance perpendicular to horocyclic foliation.

Collapsing
hyperbolic surfaces



Horizontal distance: measure of the geodesic lamination.

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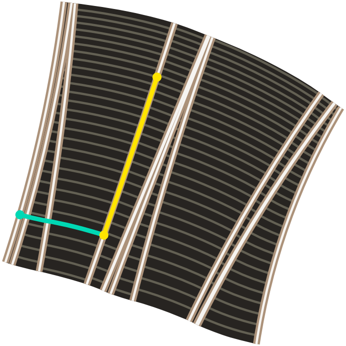
Collapsing
hyperbolic surfaces



Horizontal distance: measure of the geodesic lamination.

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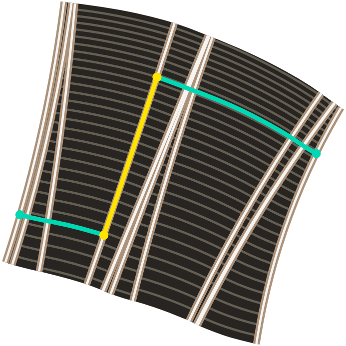
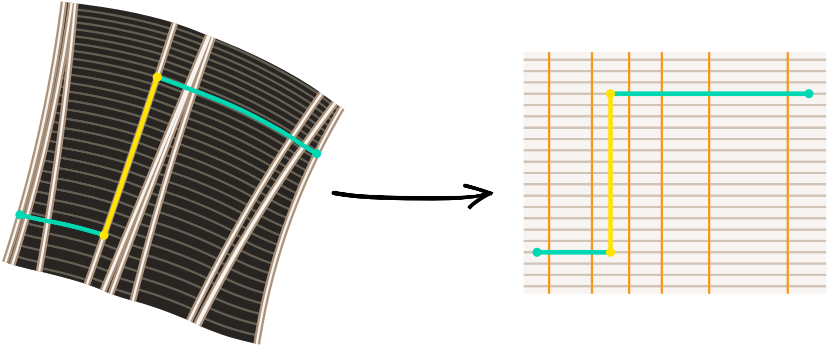
Collapsing
hyperbolic surfaces



Horizontal distance: measure of the geodesic lamination.

Vertical distance: metric distance perpendicular to horocyclic foliation.

Collapsing
hyperbolic surfaces

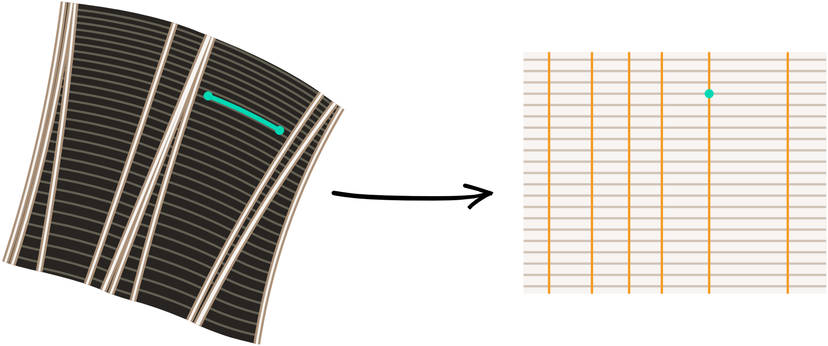


Collapsing charts: maps to $\mathbb{R}^2$ preserving vertical and horizontal distances.

They straighten the geodesic lamination and the horocyclic foliation.

They collapse the complementary triangles of the geodesic lamination.

Collapsing
hyperbolic surfaces



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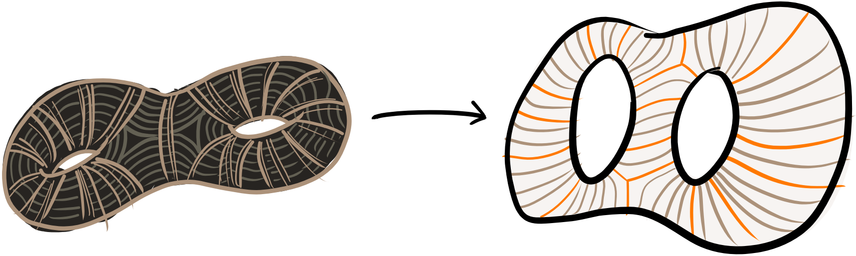
Collapsing
hyperbolic surfaces

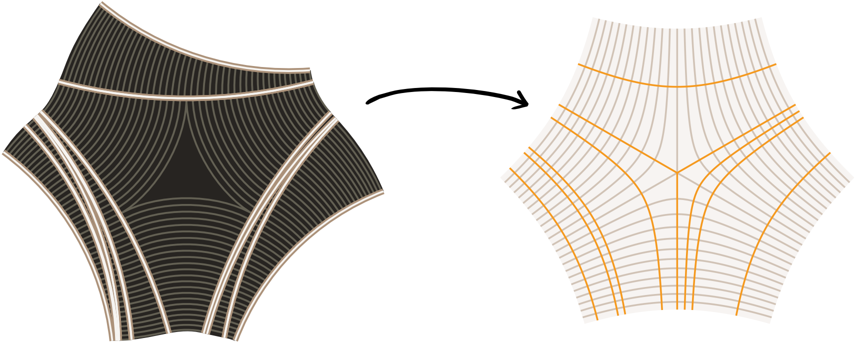


Collapsing charts are related by translations and 180° flips.

Their images fit together into a half-translation surface.

They fit together into a quotient map, which should also be a homotopy equivalence (by Edmonds 1979).

Collapsing
hyperbolic surfaces



Each complementary triangle collapses to a tripod of critical leaves.

The unfoliated *contact triangle* in the middle collapses to the singularity.

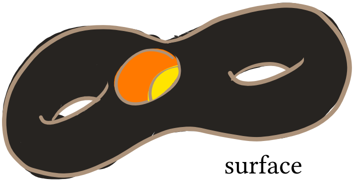
Hyperbolic surface
with its local system of charts

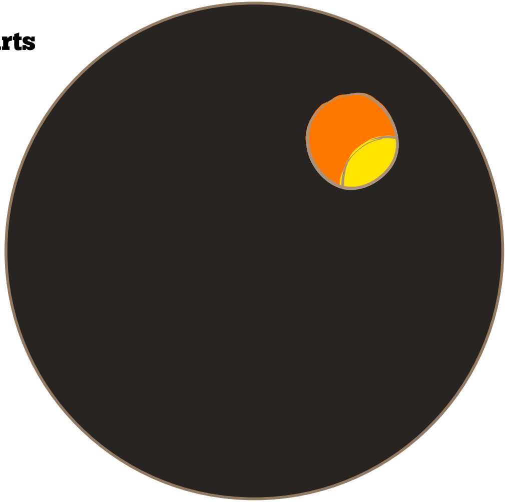
Each open subset comes with a set of charts.

Charts can be restricted and glued, so they form a sheaf.

Charts extend uniquely, so the sheaf is locally constant.

The action of $\mathrm{Isom}^+ \mathbb{H}^2$ makes the sheaf a local system.





Hyperbolic surface
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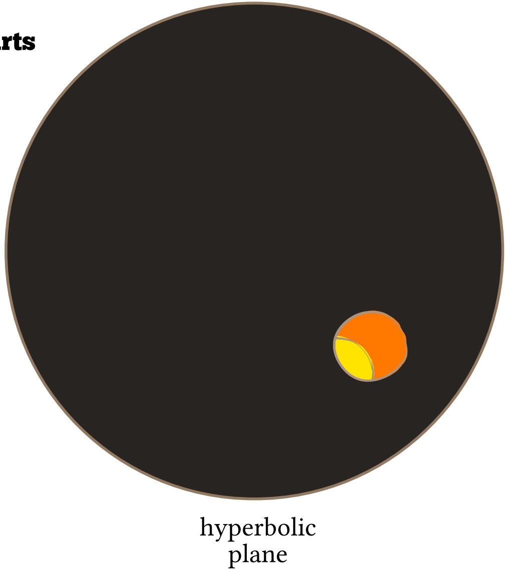

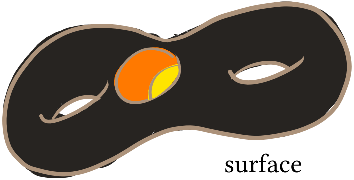

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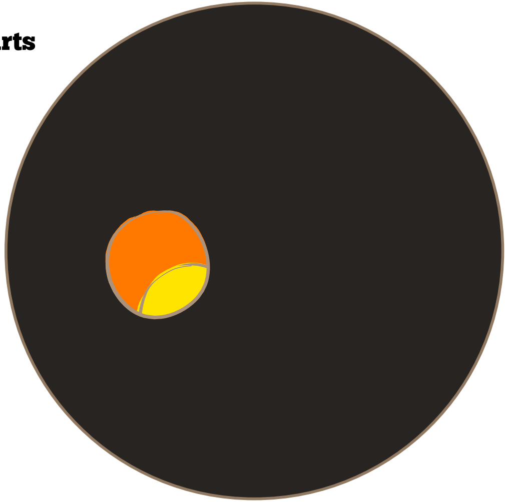

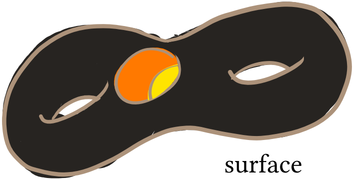

Hyperbolic surface
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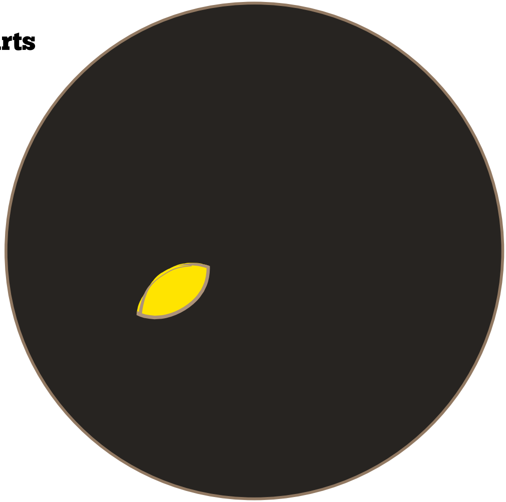
surface



hyperbolic plane

Hyperbolic surface
with its local system of charts

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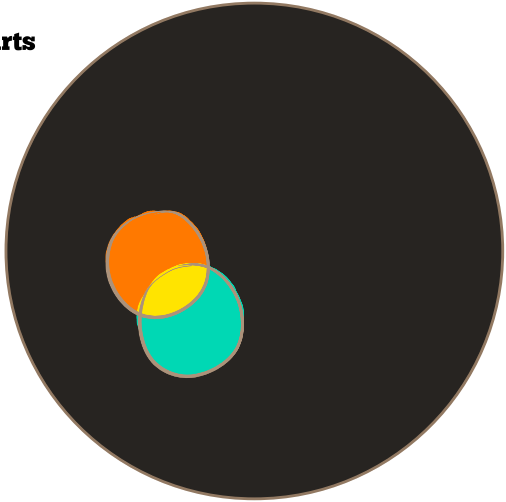
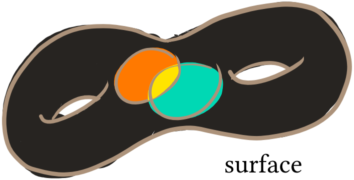


hyperbolic plane



surface

Hyperbolic surface
with its local system of charts

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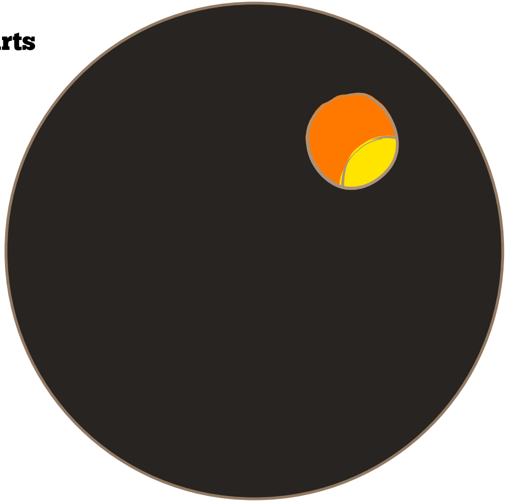

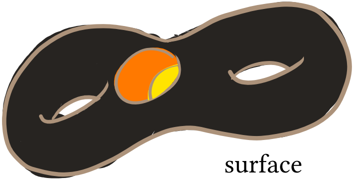

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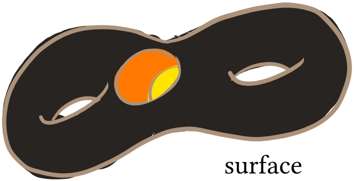
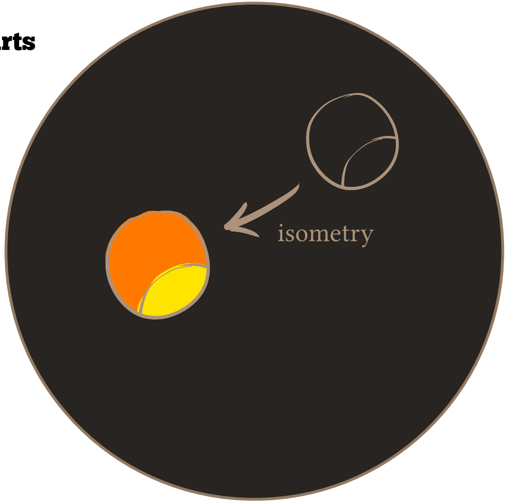




Hyperbolic surface
with its spin charts

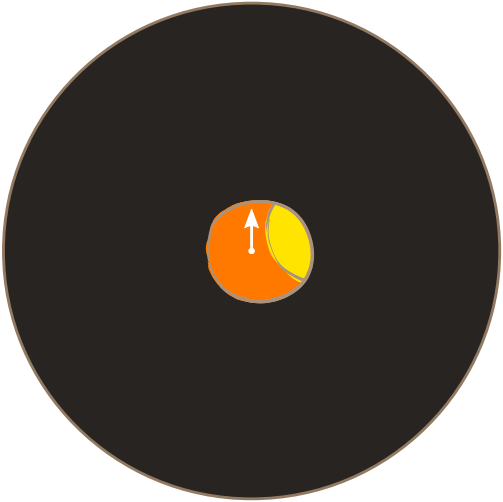
Over the unit tangent bundle, the local system of charts trivializes canonically.

Hence, it lifts canonically to a $SL_2\,\mathbb{C}$ local system along the double covering

$$SL_2\,\mathbb{C} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Isom}^+\,\mathbb{H}^2$$

I'll call its lift the *local system of spin charts*.

unit tangent bundle

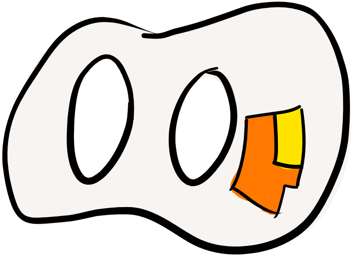


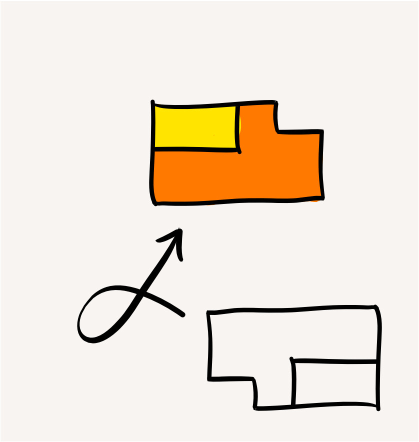
hyperbolic plane

Half-translation surface
with its local system of charts

A half-translation surface's local system of charts is acted on by translations and flips.

Over the vertical unit tangent bundle, it lifts canonically to a translation local system.





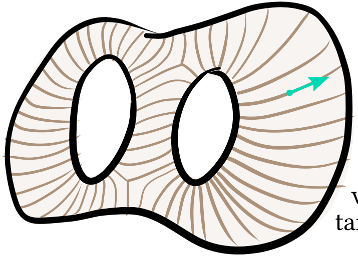
euclidean plane

Half-translation surface
with its local system of charts

A half-translation surface's local system of charts is acted on by translations and flips.

Over the vertical unit tangent bundle, it lifts canonically to a translation local system.

euclidean plane



vertical unit
tangent bundle

Half-translation surface
with its local system of charts

A half-translation surface's local system of charts is acted on by translations and flips.

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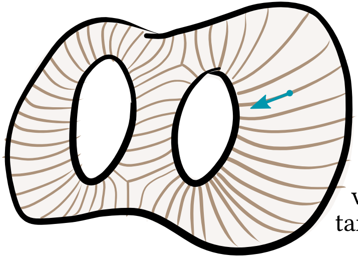
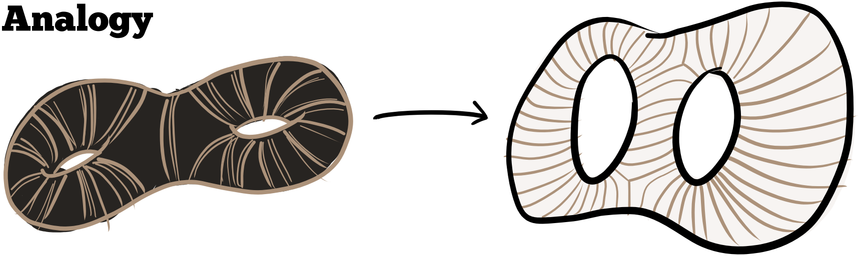


Analogy



hyperbolic surface

Chosen maximal geodesic lamination

Complementary ideal triangle

Local system of spin charts

- Structure group $SL_2 \mathbb{R}$

half-translation surface

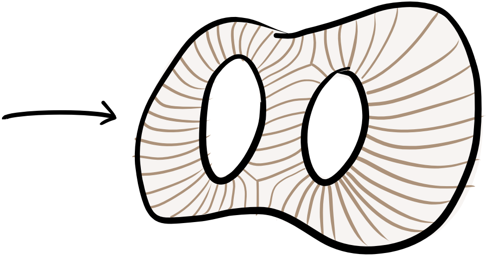
Vertical foliation

Tripod of critical leaves

Local system of vertical charts

- Structure group $\mathrm{diag}^+ SL_2 \mathbb{R}$

Analogy

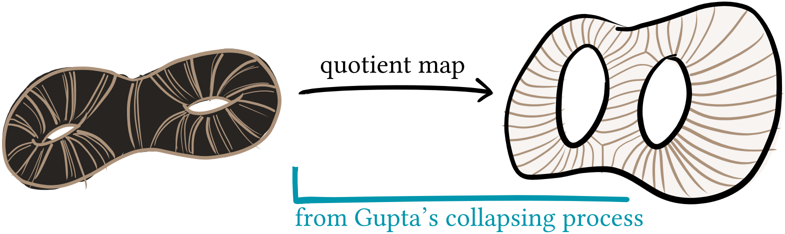


hyperbolic surface	**half-translation surface**
Chosen maximal geodesic lamination	Vertical foliation
Complementary ideal triangle	Tripod of critical leaves
Local system of spin charts	Local system of vertical charts

Gaiotto, Hollands, Moore, and Neitzke's *abelianization* process extends the collapsing process to include the analogy between local systems of charts.

Abelianization

Abelianization



Abelianization

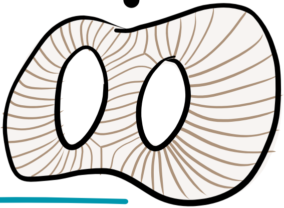
$SL_2 \mathbb{R}$ local systems on unit tangent bundle

local system of spin charts

diag$^+$ $SL_2 \mathbb{R}$ local systems on vertical unit tangent bundle

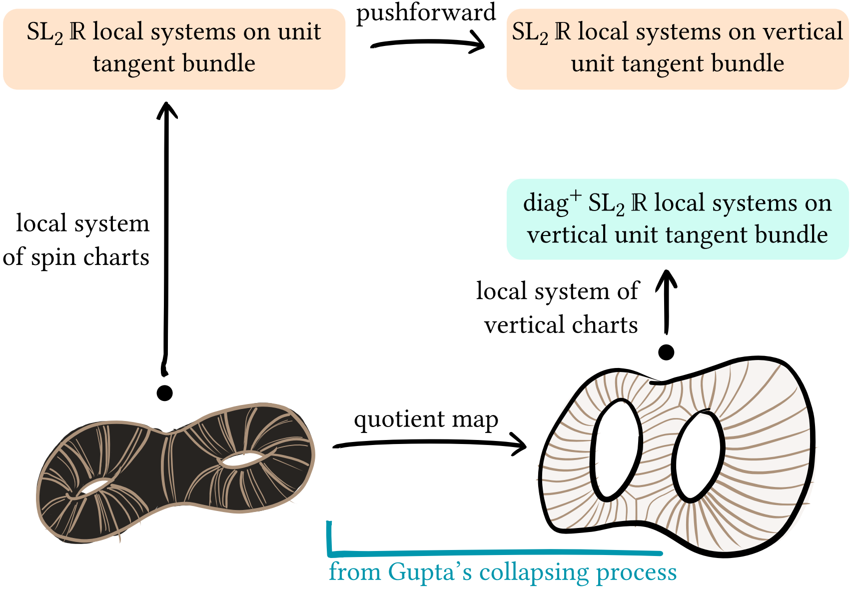
local system of vertical charts

quotient map



from Gupta's collapsing process

Abelianization



Abelianization

$SL_2 \mathbb{R}$ local systems on unit tangent bundle

pushforward

$SL_2 \mathbb{R}$ local systems on vertical unit tangent bundle

Gaiotto, Hollands, Moore, Neitzke 2013

Bonahon, Dreyer 2017

F. 2018 (preprint)

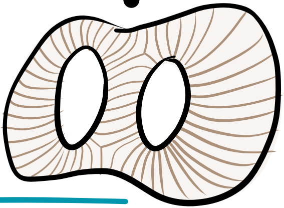
abelianization

$\text{diag}^+ SL_2 \mathbb{R}$ local systems on vertical unit tangent bundle

local system of spin charts

local system of vertical charts

quotient map



from Gupta's collapsing process