

Long-time behavior of 3–dimensional Ricci flow

D: Proof of the main results

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This is the fourth and last part of a series of papers on the long-time behavior of 3–dimensional Ricci flows with surgery. In this paper, we prove our main two results. The first result states that if the surgeries are performed correctly, then the flow becomes nonsingular eventually and the curvature is bounded by Ct^{-1} . The second result provides a qualitative description of the geometry as $t \rightarrow \infty$.

53C44; 49Q05, 53C23, 57M15, 57M20

1 Introduction and outline of the proof

In this paper we will prove the main results of this series of papers, namely Theorems 1.1 and 1.4 from [0]. In our proofs we will make use of the three previous papers [A; B; C]. For a precise statement of the main results, historical remarks and acknowledgements, see [0].

Our main interest will focus on the proof of Theorem 1.1 in [0], which states that for every Ricci flow with surgery \mathcal{M} that is performed by sufficiently precise cutoff, the surgeries stop occurring eventually and we have a curvature bound of the form $|\text{Rm}_t| < Ct^{-1}$ for large t . The geometric characterization of the flow for $t \rightarrow \infty$, as described in [0, Theorem 1.4], will then be a byproduct of the proof of this theorem. For more details on this geometric characterization see Section 4.4.

We will now present an outline of the proof of [0, Theorem 1.1]. The key to proving this theorem is to establish the curvature bound $|\text{Rm}_t| < Ct^{-1}$ for large times t . The fact that surgeries stop occurring eventually follows from this bound, since surgeries can only arise at points where the curvature goes to infinity. For simplicity, we will only consider Ricci flows *without* surgery in this outline, ie we will consider families of metrics $(g_t)_{t \in [0, \infty)}$ on a closed, orientable 3–manifold M that satisfy the evolution equation

$$\partial_t g_t = -2 \text{Ric}(g_t)$$

and we will explain how we obtain the curvature bound $|\text{Rm}_t| = |\text{Rm}(g_t)| < Ct^{-1}$ (for large t). In other words, we will outline the proof of [0, Corollary 1.2]. The case in which there are surgeries follows using the same arguments, but the existence of surgeries adds several less interesting technical difficulties.

Consider the rescaled and reparametrized flow $(\tilde{g}_t)_{t \in (-\infty, \infty)}$ with $\tilde{g}_t = e^{-t} g_{e^t}$, which satisfies the flow equation

$$\partial_t \tilde{g}_t = -2 \text{Ric}(\tilde{g}_t) - \tilde{g}_t.$$

Then the curvature bound $|\text{Rm}(g_t)| < Ct^{-1}$ for g_t is equivalent to the bound

$$(1-1) \quad |\text{Rm}(\tilde{g}_t)| < C \quad \text{for large } t.$$

For clarity we will only consider the metrics \tilde{g}_t instead of g_t for the rest of this subsection. We will however work with the metric g_t in the main part of this paper.

In [A, Proposition 3.16], we recalled Perelman’s result on the long-time behavior of Ricci flows (with surgery) (cf Perelman [23, 7.3]), which, in the language of the rescaled flow (\tilde{g}_t) , can be summarized as follows:

Long-time picture after Perelman *For every sufficiently large time t there is a decomposition $M = M_{\text{thick}}(t) \cup M_{\text{thin}}(t)$ (of M into its “thick part” and “thin part”) such that:*

- (a) *The components of $M_{\text{thick}}(t)$ are diffeomorphic to hyperbolic manifolds and the metric \tilde{g}_t on each component of $M_{\text{thick}}(t)$ is sufficiently close to a hyperbolic metric of sectional curvature $-\frac{1}{4}$ whose cusps are truncated along embedded 2-tori sufficiently far away from a basepoint. Those 2-tori correspond to embedded 2-tori between $M_{\text{thin}}(t)$ and $M_{\text{thick}}(t)$, which are incompressible in M (ie π_1 -injective).*
- (b) *If we set*

$$\rho_1(x, t) = \sup\{r \in (0, 1] : \text{sec}_t \geq -r^{-2} \text{ on } B(x, t, r)\},$$

then, for all $x \in M_{\text{thin}}(t)$,

$$\text{vol } B(x, t, \rho_1(x, t)) < w(t)\rho_1^3(x, t).$$

(Here $w(t)$ is a small constant with $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} w(t) = 0$.)

- (c) There are functions $\bar{r}, K: (0, 1) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ such that for all $w' \in (w, 1)$, $r < \bar{r}(w')$ and $x \in M_{\text{thin}}(t)$ we have: if $\text{vol } B(x, r) > w'r^3$ and $r < \rho_1(x, t)$, then $|\text{Rm}_t|, r|\nabla \text{Rm}_t|, r^2|\nabla^2 \text{Rm}_t| < K(w')r^{-2}$ on $B(x, r)$.

In short, Perelman’s result states that the metric on the thick part converges to a hyperbolic metric (see part (a)), while the metric on the thin part collapses locally at scale $\rho_1(x, t)$ with a lower sectional curvature bound (see part (b)). Part (c) is a technical statement. So the desired curvature bound (1-1) holds on $M_{\text{thick}}(t)$ and it remains to study $M_{\text{thin}}(t)$ and show that the curvature bound holds there as well.

In order to understand the behavior of the metric on the thin part, we first have to analyze the local collapsing behavior there. This analysis is mainly due to Morgan and Tian [20], Kleiner and Lott [15], Bessières, Besson, Boileau, Maillot and Porti [3], Cao and Ge [6], Shioya and Yamaguchi [27] and Faessler [9], but it will require some work to convert the results of these papers into a form that is suitable for our purposes. This conversion is carried out in Section 2.1; Proposition 2.1, which is quite technical, describes its outcome. For the purpose of this exposition, we will now present a very simplified version of this description, which does not cover several — less instructive — special cases. For a more detailed explanation of Proposition 2.1, we refer to the beginning of Section 2.1.

To understand the analysis on the thin part, first note that there are essentially three ways in which a collapse with lower sectional curvature bound can occur: Namely, the collapse can occur along S^2 –, T^2 – or S^1 –fibers. An example for a collapse along an S^2 –fiber would be the standard geometry on $S^2 \times \mathbb{R}$, where the metric on the first factor is chosen small. Similarly, an example for a collapse along a T^2 –fiber would be $T^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ with a small metric on the first factor. In these two cases the metric collapses to a (1–dimensional) line and the first factor in the product determines the fiber along which the collapse occurs. A collapse along an S^1 –fiber can be observed in the model $S^1 \times \mathbb{R}^2$, where the metric on the first factor is again small. This example would be collapsed to \mathbb{R}^2 . Note that the \mathbb{R}^2 –factor can be replaced by any Riemannian surface Σ^2 . The product $S^1 \times \Sigma$ would then be collapsed to Σ^2 . Even more generally, we can replace the product $S^1 \times \Sigma$ by any S^1 –fibration over Σ and choose a metric for which the S^1 –fibers have small length.

The analysis of $M_{\text{thin}}(t)$ roughly implies the following picture (compare with Figure 1; for more details see Proposition 2.1 and the explanation before that): For large times t

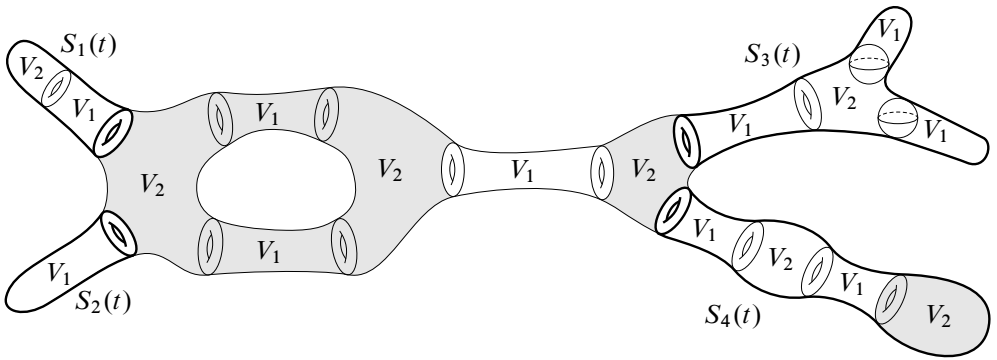


Figure 1: A decomposition of M into $V_1(t)$ and $V_2(t)$ for the case in which $M_{\text{thin}}(t) = M$. The “(t)” is omitted for space reasons. The good components of $V_1(t)$, $V_2(t)$, ie the components of $M_{\text{good}}(t)$, are colored in gray. The solid tori $S_1(t), \dots, S_4(t)$, which are highlighted in bold, cover the bad part $M_{\text{bad}}(t)$, except for one component of $V_1(t)$, which is diffeomorphic to $T^2 \times I$.

there is a decomposition

$$(1-2) \quad M_{\text{thin}}(t) = V_1(t) \cup V_2(t)$$

of subsets $V_1(t), V_2(t) \subset M$,¹ whose components intersect in embedded 2–spheres or 2–tori. The collapse on $V_1(t)$ locally occurs along S^2 – or T^2 –fibers and can be locally modeled on geometries like $T^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ or $S^2 \times \mathbb{R}$, as discussed earlier. So the components of $V_1(t)$ are diffeomorphic to $T^2 \times I$, $S^2 \times I$ or to a few other standard topologies. The collapse on $V_2(t)$ locally occurs along S^1 –fibers and can be locally modeled on $S^1 \times \mathbb{R}^2$. The collapsing fibers induce an S^1 –fibration (or, more generally, a Seifert fibration) on $V_2(t)$, apart from a few exceptions.

Using elementary topological arguments, it is possible to reorganize the decomposition (1-2) into a geometric decomposition of M (see [C, Definition 2.7]) and hence prove the geometrization conjecture. In general, or at least a priori, this reorganization modifies the decomposition (1-2) substantially. For example, the decomposition (1-2) is in general far more complex than the geometric decomposition of M and the 2–tori between the components of $V_1(t)$ and $V_2(t)$ are in general not incompressible in M , as are those of the geometric decomposition.

In a next step, we analyze the decomposition (1-2) from a geometric and a topological point of view (see Sections 2.2–2.3). Call a component of $V_1(t)$ *good* if it locally

¹In the main part of this paper we usually fix t and write V_1 and V_2 instead of $V_1(t)$ and $V_2(t)$.

collapses along incompressible T^2 –fibers. Components of $V_1(t)$ that collapse along S^2 –fibers or compressible T^2 –fibers are called *bad*. Similarly, we call a component of $V_2(t)$ *good* if the collapsing S^1 –fibers are incompressible in M , otherwise we call it *bad*. Let $M_{\text{good}}(t)$ be the union of all good components of $V_1(t)$ or $V_2(t)$ and $M_{\text{bad}}(t)$ the union of all bad components. So we obtain a decomposition (see again [Figure 1](#))

$$(1-3) \quad M_{\text{thin}}(t) = M_{\text{good}}(t) \cup M_{\text{bad}}(t).$$

In [Section 2.2](#), we will learn that good components of $V_1(t)$ or $V_2(t)$ become locally noncollapsed at scale $\rho_1(x, t)$ when we pass to the universal cover (see [Lemma 2.2](#)). By this we mean the following: Let $x \in M_{\text{good}}(t)$ be a point that is located in a good component of $V_1(t)$ or $V_2(t)$, and choose a lift $\tilde{x} \in \tilde{M}$ of x in the universal cover of M . Then

$$(1-4) \quad \text{vol}_t B^{\tilde{M}}(\tilde{x}, t, \rho_1(x, t)) > w_1 \rho_1^3(x, t).$$

Here the left-hand side denotes the volume of the $\rho_1(x, t)$ –ball around \tilde{x} in the universal cover of M — not the universal cover of $B(x, t, \rho_1(x, t))$! — and $w_1 > 0$ is a universal constant.

In [Section 2.3](#), we analyze the topology of the decomposition (1-3). We will find that there are embedded, pairwise disjoint solid tori $S_1(t), \dots, S_{m(t)}(t) \subset M_{\text{thin}}(t)$ with each $S_i(t) \approx S^1 \times D^2$ such that the following holds (compare again with [Figure 1](#)):

- (a) Each $S_i(t)$ is a union of components of $V_1(t)$ and $V_2(t)$.
- (b) Each $S_i(t)$ is adjacent to a component of $V_2(t)$ and it contains a component of $V_1(t)$ that is adjacent to its boundary $\partial S_i(t)$.
- (c) Each $S_i(t)$ is incompressible in M , ie the induced map $\pi_1(S_i(t)) \cong \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \pi_1(M)$ is injective.
- (d) $M_{\text{bad}}(t) \setminus (S_1(t) \cup \dots \cup S_{m(t)}(t))$ is a union of components that are diffeomorphic to $T^2 \times I$ or its twofold quotient Klein² $\tilde{\times} I$, where the T^2 –factor is compressible in M . Each of these components is adjacent to $M_{\text{good}}(t)$ on both sides.

With this characterization at hand we are now able to apply our results from [\[A\]](#), and analyze the behavior of the flow (\tilde{g}_t) more precisely. This analysis is explained in [Section 4](#), which also contains the proofs of the two main theorems, [\[0](#), Theorems 1.1 and 1.4]. [Section 3](#) contains technical results that will be used in the course of this analysis.

In the remainder of this outline, we explain our strategy of proof in Section 4. In Section 4.1 we first analyze the geometry of \tilde{g}_t for a fixed, large time t . Our analysis is organized in three steps. In the “first step” (see Lemma 4.1), we apply [A, Proposition 4.4] (“bounded curvature around good points”) to all points of $M_{\text{good}}(t)$ and make use of the noncollapsedness in the universal cover, (1-4), to deduce that

$$(1-5) \quad |\text{Rm}| < K \quad \text{on } (M_{\text{thick}}(t) \cup M_{\text{good}}(t)) \times [t - \tau, t]$$

for some universal constants $K < \infty$ and $\tau > 0$. Next, but still within the first step, we consider the components mentioned in item (d) of the list above, which are diffeomorphic to $T^2 \times I$ or $\text{Klein}^2 \tilde{\times} I$. The fact that these components are adjacent to $M_{\text{good}}(t)$ — a region on which the curvature is bounded on a time interval of uniform size — can be used to localize the arguments leading to the curvature bound in (1-5). Using [A, Proposition 4.6] (“curvature control at points that are good relative to regions whose boundary is geometrically controlled”), we find that the curvature is also bounded on these components, by a uniform constant and on a uniform time interval. So we obtain that

$$(1-6) \quad |\text{Rm}| < K \quad \text{on } (M \setminus (S_1(t) \cup \dots \cup S_m(t))) \times [t - \tau, t].$$

Moreover, for large times t , we obtain a curvature bound on each $S_i(t)$ that depends on the distance to $\partial S_i(t)$, using [A, Proposition 4.5] (“bounded curvature at bounded distance from sufficiently collapsed and good regions”). We will use this bound to conclude that there are two possibilities for each solid torus $S_i(t)$: either the diameter of $S_i(t)$ is controlled, in which case we obtain a curvature bound on all of $S_i(t)$ in terms of its diameter, or the diameter is uncontrolled, ie large, and we can use a distance-dependent curvature bound to understand the geometry of a “long” collar neighborhood $P_i(t) \subset S_i(t)$ of $\partial S_i(t)$ (compare with Figure 2):

First step (see Lemma 4.1)² *The curvature bound (1-6) holds outside the solid tori $S_i(t)$. Moreover, there are functions $K'(D), \Delta(D)$ with $\Delta(D) \rightarrow \infty$ as $D \rightarrow \infty$ such that for every $D < \infty$ and sufficiently large time t and for each solid torus $S_i(t)$ there are two possibilities:*

- (a) $\text{diam}_t S_i(t) \leq D$ and $|\text{Rm}| < K'(D)$ on $S_i(t)$.
- (b) $\text{diam}_t S_i(t) > D$ and there is a collar neighborhood $P_i(t) \subset S_i(t)$ of $\partial S_i(t)$ that is diffeomorphic to $T^2 \times I$, in such a way that the diameter of the T^2 -fibers

²Note that for clarity we have altered some of the notation from Lemma 4.1.

are bounded by a universal constant (we may assume this constant to be 1) and the two boundary components of $P_i(t)$ have distance $\Delta(D)$ from one another. Furthermore, we have a lower bound on the diameter of $S_i(t)$ at earlier times:

$$(1-7) \quad \text{diam}_{t'} S_i(t) > \Delta(D) \quad \text{for all } t' \in [t - \tau, t].$$

In other words, the solid tori $S_i(t)$ cannot grow too fast on a small time interval.

Note that the bound (1-7) is a nontrivial result, which will become particularly important later on. It is a consequence of [A, Proposition 4.7] (“controlled diameter growth of regions whose boundary is sufficiently collapsed and good”). The result of the first step implies that, in view of our desired curvature bound (1-1), it suffices to focus our attention on those solid tori $S_i(t)$ of large diameter. The largeness hereby is regulated by the parameter D , which we can choose at our own liking. It is however important to choose D uniformly, since the constant $K'(D)$ in part (a) may deteriorate with it.

In the “second step” (see Proposition 4.2), we use the fact that the solid tori $S_i(t)$ cannot expand too fast, (1-7), to localize an argument similar to the one leading to the curvature bound (1-5). The idea hereby is the following: The cross-sectional 2-tori of the collar neighborhoods $P_i(t)$ are compressible within M (or even within $S_i(t)$)

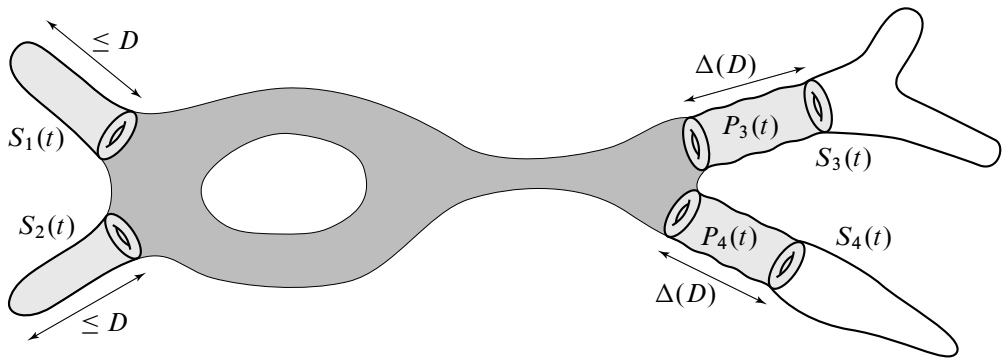


Figure 2: On the dark gray part, we have a curvature bound of $|\text{Rm}| < K$ for a universal K . The diameter of the solid tori $S_1(t)$ and $S_2(t)$ (light gray and bold) is bounded by D and the curvature on $S_1(t)$ and $S_2(t)$ satisfies the bound $|\text{Rm}| < K'(D)$. The solid tori $S_3(t)$ and $S_4(t)$ (highlighted in bold) are both larger than D in diameter and we can only bound the geometry of their collars $P_3(t) \subset S_3(t)$ and $P_4(t) \subset S_4(t)$ (light gray), which have “length” $\Delta(D)$. In the “first step”, we prove that $S_3(t)$ and $S_4(t)$ must also have been large at time $t - \tau$ and in the “second step”, we extend the curvature bound $|\text{Rm}| < K$ from the dark gray area to $P_3(t)$ and $P_4(t)$.

and hence regions within $P_i(t)$ stay collapsed when we pass to the universal cover \tilde{M} . However, any compressing disk for these 2-tori has to intersect $S_i(t) \setminus P_i(t)$. So in a local cover (around points that are sufficiently deep inside $P_i(t)$) we obtain a noncollapsing result similar to (1-4). The nonexpanding result (1-7) ensures that a similar behavior can be observed at all times of the time interval $[t - \tau, t]$. This puts us in a position to apply [A, Proposition 4.8] (“curvature control in large regions that are locally good everywhere”), and deduce a uniform curvature bound at most points of $P_i(t)$. This additional, better curvature bound, can be viewed to fit into a dichotomy, as the following summary shows (note that for the summary we may have to adjust $S_i(t)$ and $P_i(t)$) (see again Figure 2):

Second step (see Proposition 4.2) *There are constants $K < \infty$ and $\tau > 0$ and functions $K'(D)$ and $L'(D)$ with $\Delta(D) \rightarrow \infty$ as $D \rightarrow \infty$ such that for every $D < \infty$ and sufficiently large time t we still have*

$$|\text{Rm}| < K \quad \text{on } (M \setminus (S_1(t) \cup \dots \cup S_{m(t)}(t))) \times [t - \tau, t].$$

Moreover for each solid torus $S_i(t)$ there are two possibilities:

- (a) $\text{diam}_t S_i(t) \leq D$ and $|\text{Rm}_t| < K'(D)$ on $S_i(t)$.
- (b) $\text{diam}_t S_i(t) > D$ and there is a collar neighborhood $P_i(t) \subset S_i(t)$, diffeomorphic to $T^2 \times I$, whose boundary components have distance $\Delta(D)$ from one another and whose cross-sectional 2-tori have diameter smaller than some universal constant (eg 1).

Moreover, $|\text{Rm}| < K$ on $P_i(t) \times [t - \tau, t]$.

In the “third step” (see Proposition 4.3) we analyze the collar neighborhoods $P_i(t)$ more closely. Note that in the previous statement, the “thicknesses” of the $P_i(t)$, ie the diameters of the cross-sectional 2-tori, are bounded by 1. We can replace this constant by any arbitrarily small constant, but such a replacement would necessitate a change of the constants K , K' and τ , a change that we have to avoid. In order to obtain more control on this “thickness”, we instead proceed as follows: Assume for the moment that M is not diffeomorphic to a quotient of a 2-torus bundle over a circle and consider the simplicial complex V and the continuous map $f_0: V \rightarrow M$ as constructed in [C]. By [B, Proposition 5.5], there is a constant $A_0 < \infty$, which only depends on the topology of V , and a time-dependent family of maps $f_t: V \rightarrow M$ such that

$$\text{area}_t f_t < A_0 \quad \text{for all } t \geq 0.$$

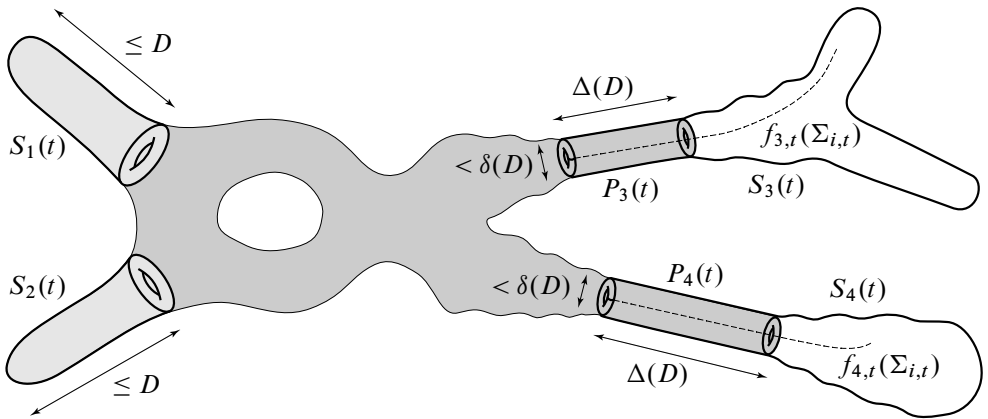


Figure 3: In the “third step”, we reselect the large solid tori $S_3(t)$ and $S_4(t)$ and their collars $P_3(t)$ and $P_4(t)$ so that the thicknesses of these collars are bounded by $\delta(D)$. (The wavy lines next to $P_3(t)$ and $P_4(t)$ indicate where these collars used to be located in the “second step”.) Additionally, we find “compressing planar domains” $f_{3,t}, f_{4,t}: \Sigma_{i,t} \rightarrow M$ inside $S_3(t)$ and $S_4(t)$ whose area is bounded by A_1 . On the dark gray region we have the curvature bound $|\text{Rm}| < K$ while in the light gray region (ie on the small solid tori $S_1(t)$ and $S_2(t)$) we only have a curvature bound of the form $|\text{Rm}| < K'(D)$.

Based on this map — and using [C, Proposition 3.2(a)] — it is then possible to show the existence of a “compressing planar domain” $f_{i,t}: \Sigma_{i,t} \rightarrow M$ of bounded area for each solid torus $S_i(t)$. By this we mean the following: $\Sigma_{i,t} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ is a compact smooth domain (eg a disk or an annulus) and $f_{i,t}: \Sigma_{i,t} \rightarrow M$ is a smooth map with $f_{i,t}(\partial \Sigma_{i,t}) \subset \partial S_i(t)$ such that $f_{i,t}$ restricted to only the outer boundary circle of $\Sigma_{i,t}$ is noncontractible in $\partial S_i(t)$. Moreover, the time- t area of $f_{i,t}$ is bounded by some constant $A_1 < \infty$ that only depends on A_0 .

The existence of these “compressing planar domains” of bounded area gives us a way to bound the “thickness” of a long section somewhere inside the collar neighborhoods $P_i(t)$ by a constant $\delta(D) \approx A_1/\Delta(D)$. This constant becomes arbitrarily small for large D . So after reselecting $P_i(t)$ to be that section of small “thickness”, and, adjusting $S_i(t)$ and $\Delta(D)$, we obtain (compare with Figure 3):

Third step (see Proposition 4.3)³ *The same conclusions as in the “second step” hold and if M is not a quotient of a 2–torus bundle over a circle, then we have in addition:*

³In the actual phrasing of Proposition 4.3, the manifold is allowed to be a quotient of a torus bundle. Instead, the existence of “compressing planar domains” of bounded area is assumed and not asserted.

Whenever $\text{diam}_t S_i(t) > D$, the thickness of each $P_i(t)$ is bounded by $\delta(D)$, where $\delta(D) \rightarrow 0$ as $D \rightarrow \infty$. Moreover, for all such $S_i(t)$ there is a “compressing planar domain” $f_{i,t}: \Sigma_{i,t} \rightarrow M$ of area $< A_1$.

The result of the third step is a very useful characterization of the geometry at a single, and late, time slice. In order to prove the desired curvature bound (1-1), it now remains to show that those solid tori $S_i(t)$ of large diameter ($> D$) cannot occur for large times t and for an appropriate and uniform choice of D . This fact will follow from a contradiction argument, which will be carried out in Sections 4.2 and 4.3.

In Section 4.2 we first analyze the evolution of such large solid tori $S_i(t)$ when going backwards in time. More specifically, we will fix some large number $\Delta T < \infty$ and consider the flow on the time interval $[t - \Delta T, t]$ for $t \gg \Delta T$. We can then apply the result of the “third step” at every time $t' \in [t - \Delta T, t]$ and obtain different collections of solid tori $S_1(t'), \dots, S_{m(t')}(t') \subset M$. These solid tori, for different t' , will then be related to one another. Their “long and thin” collars $P_i(t')$ are very useful in this process in order to keep track of each $S_i(t')$ in time and to show that sufficiently large solid tori $S_i(t)$ persist when going backwards in time up to time $t - \Delta T$. Using some technical Lemmas it is moreover possible to modify the “planar domains” $f_{i,t-\Delta T}: \Sigma_{i,t-\Delta T} \rightarrow M$, obtained in the “third step” at time $t - \Delta T$, and construct “generalized compressing disks” $h_{i,t-\Delta T}: D^2 \rightarrow M$ for the solid tori $S_i(t - \Delta T)$, each of whose area is bounded and whose boundary loop is small and sufficiently regular. By this we mean the following: $h_{i,t-\Delta T}(\partial D^2) \subset P_i(t - \Delta T)$ is noncontractible in $P_i(t - \Delta T)$ and its area is bounded by some constant A_2 that only depends on A_1 . Moreover, the boundary loop $\gamma_{i,t-\Delta T} = h_{i,t-\Delta T}|_{\partial D^2}$ can be assumed to be arbitrarily small and its geodesic curvatures are bounded by some universal constant. With the correct choice of $P_i(t - \Delta T)$, we can guarantee that the curvature around $\gamma_{i,t-\Delta T}(S^1)$ is bounded by some universal constant. So the geodesic characterizations of $\gamma_{i,t-\Delta T}$ still hold on the time interval $[t - \Delta T, t]$, where the bound on the geodesic curvature now has to depend on ΔT . After possibly readjusting the $S_i(t)$, we can then summarize our result as follows:

Behavior of the flow on a large time interval (see Proposition 4.4) *Assume that M is not a quotient of a 2-torus bundle over a circle.*

Then there are constants $A_2, K < \infty$ and for every $\delta > 0$ and $\Delta T < \infty$ there are constants $D(\delta, \Delta T), \Gamma(\Delta T) < \infty$ such that, for sufficiently large t ,

$$|\text{Rm}_t| < K \quad \text{on } M \setminus (S_1(t) \cup \dots \cup S_{m(t)}(t)).$$

Moreover, for each $S_i(t)$ there are two possibilities:

- (a) $\text{diam}_t S_i(t) \leq D(\delta, \Delta T)$ and $|\text{Rm}_t| < K'(D(\delta, \Delta T))$ on $S_i(t)$. Here K' is the constant from the “second step”.
- (b) $\text{diam}_t S_i(t) > D(\delta, \Delta T)$ and the following holds: $\text{diam}_{t'} \partial S_i(t) < \delta$ for all $t' \in [t - \Delta T, t]$, and there is a smooth map $h_{i,t-\Delta T}: D^2 \rightarrow M$ such that $h_{i,t-\Delta T}(\partial D^2) \subset P_i(t)$, $\gamma_{i,t-\Delta T} = h_{i,t-\Delta T}|_{\partial D^2}$ is noncontractible in $P_i(t)$, has time- t' length $< \delta$ and time- t' geodesic curvature $< \Gamma(\Delta T)$ for all $t' \in [t - \Delta T, t]$ and $\text{area}_{t-\Delta T} h_{i,t-\Delta T} < A_2$.

Finally, in Section 4.3 we show that the second possibility cannot occur, for the right choices of δ and ΔT . This is done using a minimal disk argument, which is due to Hamilton (compare with [B, Proposition 2.2]) and which we will briefly describe as follows: At every time $t' \in [t - \Delta T, t]$, we can find the minimal disk in (M, \tilde{g}_t) that is bounded by the loop $\gamma_{i,t-\Delta T}$. Denote the time- t' area of this disk by $A(t')$. Then $A(t - \Delta T) < A_2$ and $A(t')$ satisfies a differential inequality, which forces $A(t')$ to become zero somewhere on $[t - \Delta T, t]$. This is however impossible. The bound on the length and the geodesic curvature of $\gamma_{i,t-\Delta T}$ at all times of $[t - \Delta T, t]$ is essential in this argument in order to keep certain error terms controlled. Hence, for the right choices of δ and ΔT and for large enough t , only case (a) in the previous statement can occur and we have $|\text{Rm}_t| < \max\{K, K'(D(\delta, \Delta T))\}$ on all of M . This finishes the proof of the desired curvature bound (1-1) in the case in which M is not a quotient of a 2–torus bundle over a circle.

In the case in which M is a quotient of a 2–torus bundle over a circle, we have to use a different argument (which resembles an argument used in [2]). Using [C, Proposition 3.2(b)] together with [B], we find a simplicial complex V and a sequence of time-dependent maps $f_{1,t}, f_{2,t}, \dots: V \rightarrow M$, with the same domain, such that: For all $n \geq 1$ the image of f_n has to intersect every incompressible loop $\sigma \subset M$ at least n times. And for sufficiently large t (depending on n) the time- t area of $f_{n,t}$ is bounded by a constant A_0 that only depends on V (and not on $n!$). Thus, the image of each f_n has to intersect each S^1 –fiber in $V_2(t) \cap M_{\text{good}}(t)$ (see (1-2) and (1-3)) at least n times. So the 2–dimensional space towards which the components of $V_2(t) \cap M_{\text{good}}(t)$ locally collapse — at scale $\rho_1(x, t) \approx 1$ — have to have area $< A_0/n$ for some arbitrary n . This is impossible for large enough n . So $V_2(t) \cap M_{\text{good}}(t) = \emptyset$. Using our knowledge on the topology of the decomposition (1-3) — compare also with the list (a)–(d) on page 953 — we conclude that $V_2(t) = \emptyset$. This implies that

$M = M_{\text{thin}}(t) = V_1(t) = M_{\text{good}}(t)$ and hence (by (1-5)) we obtain the desired curvature bound on all of M .

Upon first reading we recommend that the reader considers the case in which \mathcal{M} is nonsingular. The proof in the general case follows along the same lines, but the existence of surgeries adds a number of technical difficulties.

2 The analysis of the collapsed part and consequences

Based on property (e) of [A, Proposition 3.16] we can analyze the thin part $\mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(t)$ for large times t and recover its graph structure geometrically. More specifically, we can decompose the thin part into pieces on which the collapse can be approximated by certain models. We describe this decomposition in the first subsection. After that we establish important geometric and topological consequences of it.

2.1 Analysis of the collapse

The following result, Proposition 2.1, follows from the work of Morgan and Tian [20]. We have altered its phrasing to include more geometric information. After stating the proposition, we will explain how each of its assertions follows from the work of Morgan and Tian. Similar results have also been obtained in [15; 3; 27; 6; 9].

We first summarize the content of Proposition 2.1. This summary follows [2, Section 6]. Consider a Riemannian 3-manifold (M, g) with boundary. As already mentioned in Section 1, we define the scalar function ρ_1 on M as follows:

$$(2-1) \quad \rho_1(x) = \sup\{r \in (0, 1] : \text{sec} \geq -r^{-2} \text{ on } B(x, r)\},$$

The function $\rho_1(x)$ gives us a local scale at which we observe a collapse with lower sectional curvature bound.

We will first impose assumptions on (M, g) that are satisfied by the rescaled metric on the thin part $(\mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(t), t^{-1}g(t))$, as defined in [A, Proposition 3.16]. The main assumption is that (M, g) is locally collapsed at scale $\rho_1(x)$, ie for some small $w_0 > 0$ and for all $x \in M$ for which $B(x, \rho_1(x)) \subset \text{Int } M$, we have

$$\text{vol } B(x, \rho_1(x)) < w_0 \rho_1^3(x).$$

Furthermore, we assume that the curvature of (M, g) is bounded if we pass to smaller scales on which (M, g) is noncollapsed. And, finally, we impose geometric conditions

on collar neighborhoods of the boundary components of (M, g) , which are natural to the setting of [A, Proposition 3.16].

The conclusions of Proposition 2.1 help us understand both the global topological structure of the collapse on (M, g) and its approximate local geometric properties. Before explaining these conclusions, it is helpful to consider the case in which (M, g) is collapsed with a *global* lower bound on the sectional curvature. In this case (M, g) is collapsed to either a point, a 1–dimensional or a 2–dimensional space. The following examples illustrate different collapsing behaviors in this setting:

(0) In the case in which (M, g) is collapsed to a point, M has to be closed and we speak of a *total collapse*. Examples for such behavior would be a small 3–sphere, a small 3–torus or a small nilmanifold.

(1) A collapse to a 1–dimensional space generically occurs along 2–dimensional fibers, which can be either spheres or tori. For example, the Cartesian products $S^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ (collapse along spheres) and $T^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ (collapse along tori) with small first factor are each collapsed to a line. The \mathbb{Z}_2 quotients of these examples, $\mathbb{R}P^2 \tilde{\times} \mathbb{R}$ and Klein $\tilde{\times} \mathbb{R}$, are each collapsed along spheres or tori to a ray. Note that in the latter two examples, M is only fibered by spheres or tori on a generic subset, away from an embedded $\mathbb{R}P^2$ or Klein bottle, where the fibration degenerates.

Such a fibration by spheres or tori does not always degenerate along an embedded hypersurface, as the next example illustrates: Consider a 2–dimensional, rotationally symmetric surface of positive curvature that has only one end and that is asymptotic to a thin cylinder. The Cartesian product of this surface with a small S^1 –factor is collapsed along tori to a ray. These tori are products of concentric circles around the tip of the surface with the S^1 –factor, and they degenerate to a circle over the tip of the surface. Note that in this example M is diffeomorphic to an open solid torus $S^1 \times B^2$. In a similar way we can construct metrics on B^3 that are collapsed to a ray along 2–spheres, which spatially degenerate to a point.

(2) A collapse to a 2–dimensional space generically occurs along S^1 –fibers. Basic examples for such a collapse would be Cartesian products $S^1 \times \mathbb{R}^2$, with small S^1 –factor, or $S^1 \times \Sigma^2$, where the S^1 –factor is small and Σ^2 is a Riemannian surface whose curvature is bounded from below. More generally, we can construct collapsing metrics on S^1 –fibrations over such surfaces Σ^2 .

Note that, similarly to the previous case, M might only be fibered by S^1 –fibers on a generic subset of M . For example, if (M, g) is the quotient of $S^1 \times \mathbb{R}^2$ by a cyclic

subgroup that acts as nontrivial rotations around $(0, 0)$ on \mathbb{R}^2 and as rotations on S^1 , then M only possesses such a fibration away from the quotient of $S^1 \times \{(0, 0)\}$, which is a singular fiber. In this example (M, g) is collapsed to a cone and the tip of this cone corresponds to the quotient of $S^1 \times \{(0, 0)\}$.

We point out another example in which the fibration on M is degenerate. Consider again a thin 2-dimensional, rotationally symmetric surface of positive curvature that is asymptotic to a thin cylinder and take a Cartesian product with \mathbb{R} . This space is collapsed along S^1 -fibers to a half-plane. The S^1 -fibers correspond to concentric circles on the surface. Hence the S^1 -fibration only exists away from an embedded line or an embedded solid cylinder.

In the setting of [Proposition 2.1](#), (M, g) is only *locally* collapsed at scale $\rho_1(x)$ around every point $x \in M$. So the examples given above for the case of the global collapse now only serve as models for these local collapses. One of the main difficulties in the proof of [Proposition 2.1](#) is to understand the transition between those different models, which describe the metric at different scales, and to patch together the induced topological structures on their overlaps. For example it is possible that a region that is modeled on $T^2 \times I$ is adjacent to a region that collapses along S^1 -fibers towards a surface Σ^2 . The change from the first collapsing type to the second can be understood as follows: The region that collapses along an S^1 -fibration has a boundary component that is diffeomorphic to a 2-torus; one S^1 -direction in this torus corresponds to the collapsing S^1 -fiber and the other direction corresponds to a boundary circle of the base Σ^2 . The S^1 -fiber direction is very small and the boundary circle of Σ^2 is large enough that Σ^2 is sufficiently noncollapsed and we can observe a collapse to a 2-dimensional space in the interchanging region. On the other hand, the boundary circle is also small enough that the same region exhibits a collapse along T^2 -fibers towards a 1-dimensional space at the same time. (So Σ^2 looks cusp-like around its boundary.) The precise definition of what we mean by a “collapse to a 2-dimensional space” or a “collapse to a 1-dimensional space” includes a sufficient amount of play that the collapse in the interchanging region can be modeled by $T^2 \times I$ as well as by an S^1 -fibration.

Our analysis of (M, g) depends on a parameter $\mu > 0$, which can be chosen arbitrarily small and which governs how well (M, g) is approximated by these local models. Based on this parameter, we choose scales $0 < s_2(\mu) < s_1(\mu)$. We will expect to observe a collapse to a 2-dimensional space at scale $s_2\rho_1(x)$, and a collapse to a 1-dimensional space at scale $s_1\rho_1(x)$. This choice produces the desired play, since a

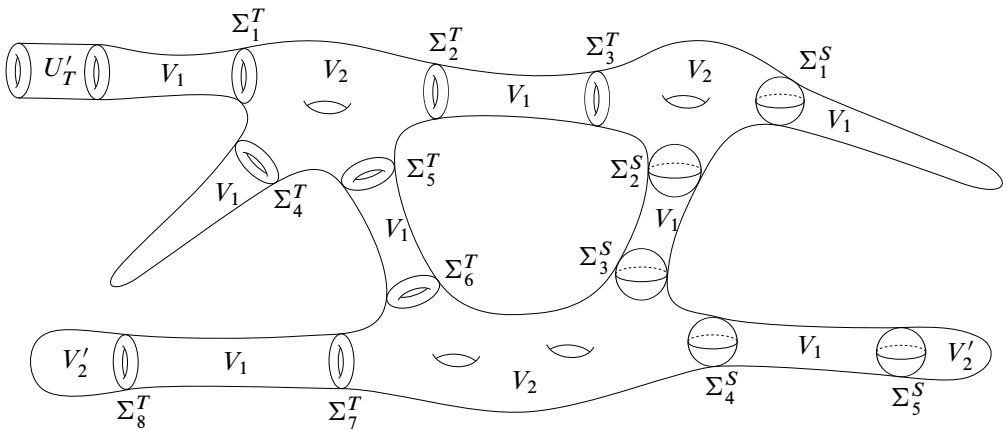


Figure 4: A decomposition of M into V_1 , V_2 and V_2' along embedded 2–tori $\Sigma_1^T, \dots, \Sigma_8^T$ and embedded 2–spheres $\Sigma_1^S, \dots, \Sigma_4^S$. On the collar neighborhood U_T' around the boundary torus of M , we impose several geometric conditions.

region that is collapsed to a 1–dimensional space can be collapsed to a 2–dimensional space at a smaller scale.

We will now outline the assertions of our proposition more precisely. If M is locally collapsed to a point, then M must be closed and the collapse must be global. This case is very well understood. So assume that M is not collapsed to a point. In this case we decompose M into three subsets V_1 , V_2 and V_2' (see Figure 4):

$$(2-2) \quad M = V_1 \cup V_2 \cup V_2'.$$

The subset V_1 roughly consists of all points around which we observe a local collapse to a 1–dimensional space at scale $s_1\rho_1$, eg V_1 contains all points whose local models are mentioned in (1) of the preceding list. On the subset V_2 we observe local collapses to 2–dimensional spaces and the geometry is locally modeled at scale $s_2\rho_1$, for example, by spaces mentioned in (2) of the preceding list. The subset V_2' has the following properties: on a neighborhood around each point $x \in V_2'$ we observe a local collapse to a half-open interval at scale $s_1\rho_1(x)$, but there is a scale $r \ll \rho_1(x)$ at which we observe a collapse to a 2–dimensional space. The subsets V_1 , V_2 and V_2' are separated from one another by embedded 2–tori, which are denoted by Σ_i^T , and embedded 2–spheres, which are denoted by Σ_i^S . Note that the decomposition (2-2) is not unique, even for fixed μ .

The topology of the components of V_1 and V_2' is very controlled and can be classified easily. In order to understand the topology and local geometry of V_2 , we decompose V_2

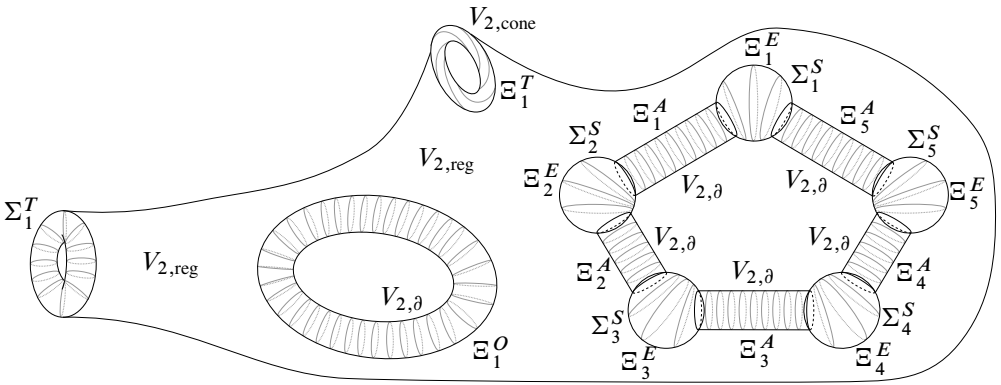


Figure 5: An example for a component of V_2 . This component has 6 boundary components: one toroidal component Σ_1^T and 5 spherical components $\Sigma_1^S, \dots, \Sigma_5^S$. The spherical boundary components are connected by 5 components of $V_{2,\delta}$, which are diffeomorphic to solid cylinders $I \times D^2$. Their annular boundary parts are denoted by E_1^A, \dots, E_5^A . The boundary circles of each of these annuli lie in the Σ_i^S and bound equatorial annuli $E_1^E \subset \Sigma_1^S, \dots, E_5^E \subset \Sigma_5^S$ within these boundary spheres. The subset $V_{2,\delta}$ also contains a component that is diffeomorphic to a solid torus and bounded by a 2-torus E_1^O . The subset $V_{2,cone}$ consists of a single solid torus, which is bounded by a 2-torus E_1^T . The closure of the complement of $V_{2,cone} \cup V_{2,\delta}$ is denoted by $V_{2,reg}$ and carries an S^1 -fibration. Thin gray circles illustrate the behavior of this fibration on the boundary components of $V_{2,reg}$.

into three subsets $V_{2,reg}$, $V_{2,cone}$ and $V_{2,\delta}$ (see Figure 5). Roughly speaking, $V_{2,reg}$ is the set of all points where the collapse is modeled on the example $S^1 \times \mathbb{R}^2$ from (2) of the preceding list. Hence this subset admits an S^1 -fibration. The set $V_{2,cone}$ consists of approximately all points whose local model is a finite quotient of $S^1 \times B^2$ as described in (2) of the above list. Around the points of this subset, the manifold is collapsed to a cone. Note that since a cone is regular away from its tip, the components of $V_{2,cone}$ have bounded diameter and are adjacent to $V_{2,reg}$. It can moreover be shown that the components of $V_{2,cone}$ are diffeomorphic to a solid torus $S^1 \times D^2$ and hence bounded by 2-tori, which we will denote by E_i^T .

The set $V_{2,\delta}$ consists of all points whose neighborhoods are collapsed towards a 2-dimensional space with boundary. An example for a local model around such points would be the one involving the surface that is asymptotic to a thin cylinder in (2) of the preceding list (recall that this model is collapsed to a half-plane). It is possible to choose $V_{2,\delta}$ so that its components are either diffeomorphic to a solid cylinder $I \times D^2$

or a solid torus $S^1 \times D^2$ in such a way that the boundary circles of the D^2 -factors correspond to the S^1 -fibers of $V_{2,\text{reg}}$. The components that are diffeomorphic to a solid torus are bounded by 2-tori, which we denote by Ξ_i^O . Each component that is diffeomorphic to a solid cylinder is positioned within V_2 in such a way that its two diskal boundary parts are contained in spherical boundary components Σ_i^S of V_2 . That means that if we denote their annular boundary components by Ξ_i^A , then the boundary circles of each Ξ_i^A lie in the spherical boundary components of V_2 . Each spherical boundary component Σ_i^S of V_2 contains exactly two diskal boundary parts of components of $V_{2,\partial}$ or, in other words, two boundary circles of the annuli Ξ_i^A . These two boundary circles bound an annulus within Σ_i^S , denoted by Ξ_i^E . So the spherical boundary components Σ_i^S and the components of $V_{2,\partial}$ that are diffeomorphic to a solid cylinder, or the annuli Ξ_i^A , form chains, whose outer boundaries are homeomorphic to a 2-torus. The S^1 -fibration on $V_{2,\text{reg}}$ restricts to an S^1 -fibration on these 2-tori and to the standard S^1 -fibrations of the annuli Ξ_i^A . Summarizing our discussion, we conclude that the boundary of $V_{2,\text{reg}}$ consists of the 2-tori Σ_i^T that are contained in V_2 , the 2-tori Ξ_i^T and Ξ_i^O , and the union of the annuli Ξ_i^A and Ξ_i^E .

We now state our precise result in [Proposition 2.1](#). The proposition is structured as follows: After stating the assumptions (i)–(iii), we explain what happens in the case in which the manifold is collapsed to a point. If this case does not occur, then the proposition asserts the decomposition of M into subsets V_1 , V_2 and V'_2 . The topological structure of this decomposition is explained in assertions (a1)–(a4). Next, we explain the decomposition of V_2 into $V_{2,\text{reg}}$, $V_{2,\text{cone}}$ and $V_{2,\partial}$ and list its topological properties in (b1)–(b4). Finally, in (c1)–(c3), we describe the geometric properties of local collapse in the different subsets V_1 , V_2 , $V_{2,\text{reg}}$ and $V_{2,\text{cone}}$. We remark that [Proposition 2.1](#) is similar to [2, Proposition 6.1].

Proposition 2.1 *For every two continuous functions $\bar{r}, K: (0, 1) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ and every $\mu > 0$ there are constants $w_0 = w_0(\mu, \bar{r}, K) > 0$ and $0 < s_2(\mu, \bar{r}, K) < s_1(\mu, \bar{r}, K) < \frac{1}{10}$, monotonically increasing in μ , such that:*

Let (M, g) be a compact manifold with boundary such that:

- (i) *Each component T of ∂M is an embedded torus and for each such T there is a closed subset $U'_T \subset M$ that is diffeomorphic to $T^2 \times I$ such that $T \subset \partial U'_T$ and such that the boundary components of U'_T have distance of at least 2. Moreover, there is a fibration $p_T: U'_T \rightarrow I$ such that the T^2 -fiber through every $x \in U'_T$ has diameter $< w_0 \rho_1(x)$.*

- (ii) For all $x \in M$ we have (with $\rho_1(x)$ defined as in (2-1)): whenever $B(x, \rho_1(x)) \subset \text{Int } M$,

$$\text{vol } B(x, \rho_1(x)) < w_0 \rho_1^3(x).$$

- (iii) For all $w \in (w_0, 1)$, $r < \bar{r}(w)$ and $x \in M$ we have: if $B(x, r) \subset \text{Int } M$ and $\text{vol } B(x, r) > wr^3$ and $r < \rho_1(x)$, then $|\text{Rm}|, r|\nabla \text{Rm}|, r^2|\nabla^2 \text{Rm}| < K(w)r^{-2}$ on $B(x, r)$.

Then M is closed and $\text{diam } M < \mu \rho_1(x)$ for all $x \in M$, and M is diffeomorphic to an infranilmanifold or to a manifold that also carries a metric of nonnegative sectional curvature, or the following holds:

There are finitely many embedded 2-tori Σ_i^T and 2-spheres $\Sigma_i^S \subset \text{Int } M$ that are pairwise disjoint as well as closed subsets $V_1, V_2, V_2' \subset M$ such that (see Figure 4 again):

- (a1) $M = V_1 \cup V_2 \cup V_2'$, the interiors of the sets V_1, V_2 and V_2' are pairwise disjoint and $\partial V_1 \cup \partial V_2 \cup \partial V_2' = \partial M \cup \bigcup_i \Sigma_i^T \cup \bigcup_i \Sigma_i^S$. Obviously, no two components of the same set share a common boundary component.
- (a2) $\partial V_1 = \partial M \cup \bigcup_i \Sigma_i^T \cup \bigcup_i \Sigma_i^S$. In particular, $V_2 \cap V_2' = \emptyset$ and $V_2 \cup V_2'$ is disjoint from ∂M .
- (a3) V_1 consists of components diffeomorphic to one of the following manifolds:

$$T^2 \times I, \quad S^2 \times I, \quad \text{Klein}^2 \tilde{\times} I, \quad \mathbb{R}P^2 \tilde{\times} I, \quad S^1 \times D^2, \quad D^3,$$

a T^2 -bundle over S^1 , $S^1 \times S^2$ or the union of two (possibly different) components listed above along their T^2 - or S^2 -boundary.

- (a4) Every component of V_2' has exactly one boundary component and this component borders V_1 on the other side. Moreover, every component of V_2 is diffeomorphic to one of the following manifolds:

$$S^1 \times D^2, \quad D^3, \quad \text{Klein}^2 \tilde{\times} I, \quad \mathbb{R}P^2 \tilde{\times} I.$$

We can further characterize the components of V_2 (see Figure 5): In $\text{Int } V_2$ we find embedded 2-tori Ξ_i^T and Ξ_i^O that are pairwise disjoint. Furthermore, there are embedded closed annuli $\Xi_i^A \subset V_2$ whose interior is disjoint from the Ξ_i^T, Ξ_i^O and ∂V_2 and whose boundary components lie in the components of ∂V_2 that are spheres. Each spherical component of ∂V_2 contains exactly two such boundary components, which separate the sphere into two (polar) disks and one (equatorial) annulus Ξ_i^E . We also find closed subsets $V_{2,\text{reg}}, V_{2,\text{cone}}, V_{2,\partial} \subset V_2$ such that:

- (b1) $V_{2,\text{reg}} \cup V_{2,\text{cone}} \cup V_{2,\partial} = V_2$ and the interiors of these subsets are pairwise disjoint. Moreover, $\partial V_{2,\text{reg}}$ is the union of $\bigcup_i \Xi_i^T \cup \bigcup \Xi_i^O \cup \bigcup_i \Xi_i^A \cup \bigcup \Xi_i^E$ with the components of ∂V_2 that are diffeomorphic to tori.
- (b2) $V_{2,\text{reg}}$ carries an S^1 –fibration that is compatible with its boundary components and all its annular regions.
- (b3) The components of $V_{2,\text{cone}}$ are diffeomorphic to solid tori ($\approx S^1 \times D^2$) and each of these components is bounded by one of the Ξ_i^T such that the fibers of $V_{2,\text{reg}}$ on each Ξ_i^T are not nullhomotopic inside $V_{2,\text{cone}}$.
- (b4) The components of $V_{2,\partial}$ are diffeomorphic to solid tori ($\approx S^1 \times D^2$) or solid cylinders ($\approx I \times D^2$). The solid tori are bounded by the Ξ_i^O such that the S^1 –fibers of $V_{2,\text{reg}}$ on the Ξ_i^O are nullhomotopic inside $V_{2,\partial}$. The diskal boundary components of each solid cylinder of $V_{2,\partial}$ are polar disks on spherical components of ∂V_2 and the annular boundary component is one of the Ξ_i^A . Every polar disk and every Ξ_i^A bounds such a component on exactly one side.

We now explain the geometric properties of this decomposition:

- (c1) If \mathcal{C} is a component of V_1 , then there is a closed subset $U \subset \mathcal{C}$ with smooth boundary, as well as a Riemannian 1–manifold J whose diameter is larger than $s_1 \rho_1(x)$ for each $x \in \mathcal{C}$ and a fibration $p: U \rightarrow J$ such that:
 - (α) If $\mathcal{C} \approx T^2 \times I$ or $S^2 \times I$, then $U = \mathcal{C}$ and J is a closed interval. If $\mathcal{C} \approx S^1 \times D^2$, Klein² $\tilde{\times} I$, D^3 or $\mathbb{R}P^3 \setminus B^3$, then $U \approx T^2 \times I$ (in the first two cases) or $U \approx S^2 \times I$ (in the latter two cases), $\partial \mathcal{C} \subset \partial U$, J is a closed interval and for all $x \in \mathcal{C} \setminus U$ we have $\text{diam } \mathcal{C} \setminus U < \mu s_1 \rho_1(x)$. If \mathcal{C} is the union of two such components as listed in (a3), then $U \approx T^2 \times I$ or $S^2 \times I$, depending on whether these two components have toroidal or spherical boundary, and $\mathcal{C} \setminus \text{Int } U$ is diffeomorphic to the disjoint union of these two components. Moreover, for all $x \in \mathcal{C} \setminus U$, the diameter of the component of $\mathcal{C} \setminus U$ in which x lies has diameter $< \mu s_1 \rho_1(x)$. If \mathcal{C} is diffeomorphic to a T^2 –bundle over S^1 or to $S^1 \times S^2$, then J is a circle and $U = \mathcal{C}$.
 - (β) If U is diffeomorphic to $T^2 \times I$, $S^2 \times I$ or $S^1 \times S^2$, then p corresponds to the projection onto the interval or the circle factor.
 - (γ) p is 1–Lipschitz.
 - (δ) For every $x \in U$, the fiber of p through x has diameter less than $\mu s_1 \rho_1(x)$.

- (c2) For every $x \in V_{2,\text{reg}}$, the ball $(B(x, s_2\rho_1(x)), s_2^{-2}\rho_1^{-2}(x)g, x)$ is μ -close to a standard 2-dimensional Euclidean ball $(B = B_1(0), g_{\text{eucl}}, \bar{x} = 0)$.
 Moreover, there is an open subset U with $B(x, \frac{1}{2}s_2\rho_1(x)) \subset U \subset B(x, s_2\rho_1(x))$ and a smooth map $p: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ such that:
- (α) There are smooth vector fields X_1, X_2 on U such that $dp(X_i) = \partial/\partial x_i$ and X_1 and X_2 are almost orthonormal, ie $|\langle X_i, X_j \rangle - \delta_{ij}| < \mu$ for all $i, j = 1, 2$.
 - (β) U is diffeomorphic to $S^1 \times B^2$ such that $p: U \rightarrow p(U)$ corresponds to the projection onto B^2 and the S^1 -fibers are isotopic in U to the S^1 -fibers of the fibration on $V_{2,\text{reg}}$.
 - (γ) The S^1 -fibers of p and the S^1 -fibers of $V_{2,\text{reg}}$ on U enclose an angle $< \mu$ with each other and an angle in $(\frac{\pi}{2} - \mu, \frac{\pi}{2} + \mu)$ with X_1 and X_2 .
 - (δ) The S^1 -fiber of the fibration on $V_{2,\text{reg}}$ that passes through x is isotopic in U to the S^1 -fibers of p .
 - (ϵ) The S^1 -fibers of p as well as the S^1 -fibers of $V_{2,\text{reg}}$ on U have diameter less than $\min\{(\text{vol } U)^{1/3}, \mu s_2\rho_1(x)\}$.
- (c3) For every $x \in V_{2,\text{cone}}$, the ball $B(x, \mu\rho_1(x))$ covers the component of $V_{2,\text{cone}}$ in which x lies.
- (c4) For every $x \in V_{2,\partial}$ there is an $x' \in V_{2,\text{reg}}$ with $\text{dist}(x, x') < \mu\rho_1(x)$.
- (c5) For every $x \in V'_2$, the ball $B(x, \mu s_1\rho_1(x))$ covers the component of V'_2 in which x lies.

Proof We follow the lines of the proof of [2, Proposition 6.1]. Our proposition is a consequence of the arguments used for the proof of Theorem 0.2 in Morgan and Tian [20]. In the following, we will point out the intermediate steps in this proof that imply the assertions of our proposition and we will explain how some of its arguments have to be modified slightly to fit our setting.

First note that our proposition and Theorem 0.2 in [20] use different philosophies: Our proposition asserts that there is a small $w_0 > 0$ with the property that every “ w_0 -collapsed” manifold (M, g) satisfies the desired topological and geometric assertions, while Theorem 0.2 claims that whenever we have a sequence of manifolds (M_n, g_n) that are “ w_n -collapsed” with $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} w_n = 0$, then these assertions hold for sufficiently large n . These two philosophies are equivalent, similarly as the ϵ - δ -criterion for continuity is in general equivalent to the sequence criterion. Under this equivalence, assumption (ii) of our proposition implies assumption 1 of Theorem 0.2, which reads:

1. For each point $x \in M_n$ there exists a radius $\rho = \rho_n(x)$ such that the ball $B_{g_n}(x, \rho)$ has volume at most $w_n \rho^3$ and all the sectional curvatures of the restriction of g_n to this ball are all at least $-\rho^{-2}$.

Except for the higher derivative bounds, which are not really needed in the proof of Theorem 0.2, assumption (iii) of our proposition implies assumption 3 of Theorem 0.2, which reads:

3. For every $w' > 0$ there exist $\bar{r} = \bar{r}(w') > 0$ and constants $K_m = K_m(w') < \infty$ for $m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ such that for all n sufficiently large, and any $0 < r \leq \bar{r}$, if the ball $B_{g_n}(x, r)$ has volume at least $w' r^3$ and sectional curvatures at least $-r^{-2}$, then the curvature and its m^{th} -order covariant derivatives at x , $m = 1, 2, \dots$, are bounded by $K_0 r^{-2}$ and $K_m r^{-m-2}$, respectively.

Lastly, assumption (i) of our proposition translates to the following condition:

Each component T of ∂M_n is an incompressible torus [...] such that the T^2 -fiber through every $x \in U'_T$ has diameter $< w_n \rho_1(x)$.

This condition does not imply assumption 2 of Theorem 0.2:

2. Each component of the boundary of M_n is an incompressible torus of diameter at most w_n and with a topologically trivial collar containing all points within distance 1 of the boundary on which the sectional curvatures are between $-\frac{5}{16}$ and $-\frac{3}{16}$.

It will become evident later, however, that either condition is sufficient for our purposes.

Next, Morgan and Tian make the following simplifying assumption:

Assumption 1. For each n , no connected, closed component of M_n admits a Riemannian metric of nonnegative sectional curvature.

In our proposition we don't want to make this assumption. So we have to find alternative arguments whenever this assumption is used. Assumption 1 is essentially used at two places in the proof of Theorem 0.2. Firstly, it is used to rule out certain topologies in the description of the geometric decomposition of (M, g) . This issue can be resolved by adding these topologies to the list of possible topologies, eg in assertion (a3). Secondly, it is used in the proof of [20, Lemma 1.5] to show that the function $\rho_n(x)$ can be rechosen to be sufficiently regular and $\leq \frac{1}{2} \text{diam } M$. The regularity assumption is

automatically satisfied by our choice $\rho_1(x)$ and by any multiple $\lambda\rho_1(x)$ for $0 < \lambda \leq 1$. We will now argue that, nevertheless, we can add the simplifying assumption that

$$\rho_1(x) \leq \max\{C, \mu^{-1}\} \text{diam } M \quad \text{for all } x \in M$$

for some universal constant $C < \infty$. This bound will be enough for our purposes, because we can choose $\lambda = \frac{1}{2} \min\{C^{-1}, \mu\}$ to ensure that the function $\rho_n(x)$ in [20] is bounded by $\frac{1}{2} \text{diam } M$.

So assume for the moment that $\rho_1(x) > \max\{C, \mu^{-1}\} \text{diam } M$ for some $x \in M$ and some constant $C < \infty$ that we will determine later. Since $M \subset B(x, \rho_1(x))$, this inequality holds for all $x \in M$ and it implies

$$\text{diam } M < \min\{C^{-1}, \mu\} \rho_1(x) \leq \mu \rho_1(x).$$

By condition (i), M must be closed. It now follows from [10, Corollary 0.13] that we can choose C uniformly such that the lower sectional curvature bound of $-\rho_1^{-2}(x)$ on (M, g) together with the diameter bound imply that M either supports a metric of nonnegative sectional curvature or is infranil. This implies that the assertion in the paragraph immediately after condition (iii) is satisfied and we are done. So we may assume from now on that $\rho_1(x) \leq \max\{C, \mu^{-1}\} \text{diam } M$ for all $x \in M$ or, equivalently, that the function $\rho_n(x)$ in [20], being equal to $\lambda\rho_1(x)$, is bounded from above by $\frac{1}{2} \text{diam } M$.

Next, we have to construct the sets V_1, V_2 and V'_2 as well as $V_{2,\text{reg}}, V_{2,\text{cone}}$ and $V_{2,\partial}$. These sets will arise from the construction of the sets $V_{n,1}$ and $V_{n,2}$ in [20]. Note that the construction of $V_{n,1}$ and $V_{n,2}$ is carried out in several steps. In the following we provide an overview over this construction and point out the necessary changes for the proof of our proposition.

In [20, Proposition 5.2], Morgan and Tian define $X_{n,1} \subset M_n$ to be the set of all points at which (M_n, g_n) is locally collapsed to an open interval. The statement of Proposition 5.2 is that $X_{n,1}$ can be extended to a subset $X_{n,1} \subset U_{n,1} \subset M_n$ such that the components of $U_{n,1}$ are diffeomorphic to $S^2 \times (0, 1), T^2 \times (0, 1)$ or a 2-torus bundle over the circle such that the ends of $U_{n,1}$ are geometrically controlled. It follows from the proof of this proposition that all points $x \in U_{n,1}$ satisfy the geometric characterization of assertion (c1) in our proposition. Note that in our setting, due to the lack of Assumption 1, we have to include 2-sphere bundles over the circle to the list of possible topologies of $U_{n,1}$.

Next, Morgan and Tian analyze the components of $A \subset M_n \setminus U_{n,1}$. In [20, Lemma 5.3] they conclude that for each such A there are three possibilities:

- (1) (M_n, g_n) is locally collapsed in A to a 2–dimensional space of area bounded from below.
- (2) (M_n, g_n) is globally collapsed in A to a half-open interval such that one of its endpoints corresponds to a point in A . In this case A is diffeomorphic to $T^2 \times I$ and adjacent to the boundary of M_n or A is diffeomorphic to $S^1 \times D^2$, $\text{Klein}^2 \times I$, D^2 or $\mathbb{R}P^2 \times I$.
- (3) A is “a component which is close to an interval but which expands to be close to a standard 2–dimensional ball” (compare with [20, Definition 5.4]). This means roughly that after decreasing $\rho_n(x)$ by a small factor, A satisfies the conditions of (1).

At this point we need to recall that in our setting we are using a different characterization of the metric around the boundary of M . So we have to be careful with arguments that involve points close to the boundary of M . It can however be shown that, for sufficiently small w_0 , every component A that is adjacent to ∂M satisfies (2). Using their previous conclusion, Morgan and Tian define $U'_{n,1}$ to be the union of $U_{n,1}$ with all such components A that satisfy (2). Note that, again, all points $x \in U'_{n,1}$ satisfy the geometric characterization of assertion (c1) in our proposition, since the important part of this assertion involves points y that are sufficiently far away from the endpoints of the interval towards which we observe the local collapse. We will later choose V_1 to be a subset of $U'_{n,1}$. This will then establish assertion (c1).

After constructing $U'_{n,1}$, Morgan and Tian remove a small bit of each open end of $U'_{n,1}$ and call the new (closed) subset $W_{n,2}$ and the closure of its complement $W_{n,1}$ (see [20, Section 5.3]). The reason for doing this is that this way the ends of $W_{n,2}$ are equipped with fibrations by 2–tori or 2–spheres that are compatible with the boundary components of $W_{n,2}$ and the fibrations of the adjacent components of $W_{n,1}$. For every component $A \subset M_n \setminus U'_{n,1}$, Morgan and Tian denote the corresponding component of $W_{n,2}$ by $\hat{A} \supset A$. Note that the change between A and \hat{A} is generally negligible. So if A belongs to case (1) in the preceding list, then we will still interpret \hat{A} to be locally collapsed to a 2–dimensional space; and analogously for case (3). We will later choose the subset $V_2 \subset M$ such that for each of its components $\mathcal{C} \subset V_2$ there is some component A from case (1) such that $A \subset \mathcal{C} \subset \hat{A}$. The same is true for V'_2 , with case (3) instead of case (1).

Next, Morgan and Tian analyze the geometry of the subset $W_{n,2}$ in [20, Section 5.4]. In order to do this, they use the following intuition: Around every point $x \in W_{n,2}$ the Riemannian manifold (M_n, g_n) is locally collapsed to some 2–dimensional Alexandrov space (X, d) , which depends on x . Every point $y \in X$ satisfies one of the following characterizations, which depend on certain parameters (compare with [20, Theorem 3.22]):

- (1) y is regular, ie after enlarging (X, d) by some uniform factor, the geometry around y is close to a 2–dimensional Euclidean ball.
- (2) y is conical, ie after rescaling, the geometry around y looks like a subset of a 2–dimensional cone.
- (3) y is close to a regular boundary point, ie the local geometry around y is close to a half-plane.
- (4) y is close to a corner, ie the local geometry around y is close to a 2–dimensional sector.

Based on this classification of the points of the spaces that $W_{n,2}$ is locally collapsed to, Morgan and Tian derive an induced classification of the points of $W_{n,2}$. As a result, they obtain a covering of $W_{n,2}$ by subsets $U_{2,\text{generic}}$ (case (1)), finitely many “ ε' –solid tori near interior cone points” (case (2)), U_{cyl} , being the union of “ ε' –solid cylinders near flat 2–dimensional boundary points” (case (3)) and finitely many “3–balls near 2–dimensional boundary corners” (case (4)). The subset $U_{2,\text{generic}}$ carries an S^1 –fibration along which the collapse occurs. For the exact statements see [20, Lemmas 5.7 and 5.9]. Then Morgan and Tian define the subsets $W'_{n,1}$ and $W'_{n,2}$ by removing the “3–balls near 2–dimensional boundary corners” from $W_{n,2}$ and adding their closures to $W_{n,1}$.

Eventually, in [20, Section 5.5] Morgan and Tian construct the subset $V_{n,1}$. In this construction, they first slightly deform the boundary between $W'_{n,1}$ and $W'_{n,2}$ so that the S^1 –fibration on $W'_{n,2} \cap U_{2,\text{generic}}$ is compatible with each boundary component. After redefining $W'_{n,1}$ in that way, they set $V_{n,1} := W'_{n,1}$. For our proposition, we define $V_1 \subset M$ to be the union of this new subset $W'_{n,1}$ minus the components that were added as deformations of “3–balls near 2–dimensional boundary corners” when we passed from $W_{n,1}$ to $W'_{n,1}$. We define the subsets V_2 and V'_2 to be the unions of components in the closure of $M \setminus V_1$, depending on whether the corresponding component A belonged to case (1) or (3) in the list on page 971. The surfaces Σ_i^T and Σ_i^S are defined to be the boundary components of $V_2 \cup V'_2$. Assertions (a1)–(a3) follow immediately. We will discuss the topology of the components of V'_2 , as asserted

in (a4), at the end of this proof. For now we just note that each such component has exactly one boundary component. Assertion (c5) follows from the construction process. Note that in order to get the bound $\mu s_1 \rho_1(x)$ in this assertion, as opposed to a bound of the form $\frac{1}{10} \rho_1(x)$, we need to replace some of the numeric constants in Morgan and Tian’s work, eg the distance of $\frac{1}{25}$ from the endpoints of J (see the beginning of [20, Section 5.2]) by constants depending on μ .

Next, we need to construct the subsets $V_{2,\text{reg}}$, $V_{2,\text{cone}}$ and $V_{2,\partial}$. For this we look at the construction of $V_{2,n}$ in [20]. The subset $V_{2,n}$ arises from $W'_{2,n}$ by removing deformations of certain “ ε' –solid tori near interior cone points” and “ ε' –solid cylinders near flat 2–dimensional boundary points”. For our proposition we denote by $V_{2,\text{cone}}$ the union of all these deformations of “ ε' –solid cylinders near flat 2–dimensional boundary points” within V_2 and by $V_{2,\partial}$ the union of all these deformations of “ ε' –solid cylinders near flat 2–dimensional boundary points” together with the deformations of “3–balls near 2–dimensional boundary corners”. So the components of $V_{2,\text{cone}}$ are solid tori; we denote their boundaries by Ξ_i^T .

Note that for each deformed “3–ball near 2–dimensional boundary corners” and every spherical boundary component of V_2 there are exactly two diskal boundary components of deformed “ ε' –solid cylinders near flat 2–dimensional boundary points” that are contained in the boundary of this deformed 3–ball or spherical boundary component. So the deformations of the “ ε' –solid cylinders near flat 2–dimensional boundary points” and the “3–balls near 2–dimensional boundary corners” form chains, which may or may not close up. Chains that do not close up are homeomorphic to solid cylinders $\approx I \times D^2$ whose diskal boundary components are contained in spherical boundary components of V_2 . After smoothing out the corners equivariantly with respect to the adjacent S^1 –fibration, the boundaries of these solid cylinders are smooth annuli; we denote them by Ξ_i^A . Note that $\partial \Xi_i^A \subset \partial V_2$ and every spherical boundary component of V_2 contains exactly two circles of $\bigcup_i \partial \Xi_i^A$, which enclose an annulus $\Xi_i^E \subset \partial V_2$. A chain that does close up is homeomorphic to a solid torus $\approx S^1 \times D^2$ and, after smoothing equivariantly, its boundary 2–torus is denoted by Ξ_i^O . This establishes assertions (b1)–(b4).

Assertions (c3) and (c4) follow from the construction process and (c2) follows from the construction process together with the statement and proof of [20, Proposition 4.4]. Observe that the diameter bound on the fibers in U in part (ε) of assertion (c2) follows from the fact that around every such fiber of diameter d , we can find a neighborhood inside $B(x, s_2 \rho_1(x))$ that is close to $S^1(d) \times B^2(10d)$.

We now make a remark on the choice of the parameters μ , w_0 , s_1 and s_2 : The constants in [20] that determine the preciseness of the collapse or the closeness with respect to the Gromov–Hausdorff distance are mainly assumed to be fixed during the construction process of the subsets $V_{1,n}$ and $V_{2,n}$. This is due to the fact that the purpose of [20] was to establish a purely topological theorem. Our proposition, however, also contains a geometric characterization of the collapse, as presented in assertions (c1)–(c5). These assertions involve a degree of preciseness μ , which can be chosen arbitrarily in the beginning of our proposition. Our geometric characterization is more or less a byproduct of the proof in [20] and the lemmas and propositions asserting the desired geometric statements, which can mainly be found in Section 4 of [20], do allow the choice of arbitrarily small preciseness parameters. Allowing these parameters to depend on μ will however entail a μ –dependence of the collapsing degree w_0 . The constant s_1 has to be chosen much smaller than μ , because in assertion (c1) we also want to describe the cases in which $\text{diam } M \ll \rho_1(x)$ but still $\text{diam } M > \mu\rho_1(x)$. Likewise, $s_2 \ll s_1$, since at the boundary points of V_2 we need to be able to observe a local collapse towards a 1–dimensional space at scale $s_1\rho_1(x)$, but a collapse towards a 2–dimensional space at scale $s_2\rho_1(x)$.

Finally, we establish assertion (a4). Consider a component A of V'_2 . Let $x \in A$ be a basepoint and choose a collar $P \subset V_1$, $P \approx T^2 \times I$ or $P \approx S^2 \times I$ that is adjacent to A , ie $S = P \cup A \approx A$. By assertion (c1) we may pick P such that its diameter is $> \frac{1}{2}s_1\rho_1(x)$ and such that it satisfies the geometric characterizations of (c1)(α)–(δ). So P is collapsed to an interval of length $> \frac{1}{2}s_1\rho_1(x)$ along T^2 – or S^2 –fibers of diameter $< \mu s_1\rho_1(x)$. Consider the rescaled metric $g' = \mu^{-1}s_1^{-1}\rho_1^{-1}(x)g$. Its sectional curvatures are bounded from below by $-\mu s_1 > -\mu$ on S . With respect to g' , the collar P is collapsed to an interval of length $> \frac{1}{2}\mu^{-1/2}$ along fibers of diameter $< \mu^{1/2}$. Moreover, by assertion (c5) we have $\text{diam}_{g'} A < \mu^{1/2}$.

We now derive the following topological characterization of A for sufficiently small μ : if $\pi: \hat{A} \rightarrow A$ is a cover such that the restriction $\pi^{-1}(\partial A) \rightarrow \partial A$ is a disjoint union of covers of degree ≤ 6 , then $\partial \hat{A}$ consists of at most two boundary components. In fact, this cover induces a Riemannian cover $\pi': (\hat{S}, \hat{g}') \rightarrow (S = P \cup A, \hat{g}')$ and $\pi'^{-1}(P)$ consists of components that are collapsed to intervals of size $> \frac{1}{2}\mu^{-1/2}$ along fibers of size $< 6\mu^{1/2}$. The number of these intervals is equal to the number of boundary components of \hat{A} . So if \hat{A} had more than two boundary components, then the space (\hat{S}, \hat{g}') would be collapsed to a space containing at least three intervals that intersect a subset of diameter $< 4\mu^{1/2}$. For small enough μ , such a scenario

is however impossible by Toponogov's theorem. So \widehat{A} has at most two boundary components.

By [20, Lemma 5.9] and our previous remarks, we have a topological decomposition $A = V'_{2,\text{reg}} \cup V'_{2,\text{cone}} \cup V'_{2,\partial}$ with the same properties as described in assertions (b1)–(b4) (note that this fact can also be derived by applying our proposition to a rescaled metric in which A is locally collapsed to a 2-dimensional Alexandrov space and P is locally collapsed to a line). The S^1 -fibration on $V'_{2,\text{reg}}$ can be extended to a Seifert fibration on $V'_{2,\text{reg}} \cup V'_{2,\text{cone}}$. Let Σ be the base orbifold of this Seifert fibration and let $C_0 \subset \partial\Sigma$ be the boundary circle that corresponds to the boundary component of $V'_{2,\text{reg}} \cup V'_{2,\text{cone}}$ that intersects ∂A . The subset $V'_{2,\partial}$ consists of solid tori and, if $P \approx S^2 \times I$, also one solid cylinder. The solid tori correspond to the boundary circles of $\partial\Sigma \setminus C_0$ and the solid cylinder corresponds to a subinterval of C_0 . Let us now distinguish the cases $P \approx S^2 \times I$ and $P \approx T^2 \times I$:

(1) If $P \approx S^2 \times I$, then the topological characterization of A implies that Σ has no orbifold covers $\widehat{\Sigma} \rightarrow \Sigma$ of degree > 2 . So since $\partial\Sigma \neq \emptyset$, Σ must be homeomorphic to a disk. Moreover, Σ has no orbifold singularity or exactly one singularity of degree 2. So, A is homeomorphic to the union of a solid torus, $V'_{2,\text{reg}} \cup V'_{2,\text{cone}} \approx S^1 \times D^2$, with a solid cylinder, $V'_{2,\partial} \approx I \times D^2$, in such a way that the S^1 -fibers on the cylinder wrap once or twice around the S^1 -factor of the solid torus. In the first case $A \approx D^3$ and in the second case $A \approx \mathbb{R}P^2 \tilde{\times} I$.

(2) If $P \approx T^2 \times I$, then the topological characterization of A implies the following: Assume that $\pi: \widehat{\Sigma} \rightarrow \Sigma$ is an orbifold cover such that the restricted cover $\pi^{-1}(C_0) \rightarrow C_0$ consists only of circle covers of degree ≤ 6 . Then $\pi^{-1}(C_0)$ contains at most two components.

Let D_6 be an orbifold that is homeomorphic to a disk and that has a single orbifold singularity of degree 6. Attach D_6 to Σ along ∂D_6 and C_0 and denote the resulting orbifold by Σ_0 . Then the previous conclusions on Σ imply that Σ_0 can only have finite orbifold covers. So Σ_0 can either be bad or elliptic. If Σ_0 is bad, then it is homeomorphic to a sphere and has at most two orbifold singularities. In this case Σ is homeomorphic to a disk and has at most one orbifold singularity, which implies $A \approx S^1 \times D^2$. If Σ_0 is elliptic, then it must be homeomorphic to a sphere or a disk. If it is homeomorphic to a sphere, then it can have at most 3 orbifold singularities and if it has exactly 3 singularities, then two of those singularities need to have degree 2. So, in this case, Σ has at least 2 singularities. If Σ has ≤ 1 singularities, then $A \approx S^1 \times D^2$.

as before. If it has exactly two singularities, then those singularities must have degree 2 and Σ is a quotient of an annulus and $A \approx \text{Klein}^2 \tilde{\times} I$. If Σ_0 is homeomorphic to a disk, then it can only have one orbifold singularity. So in this case Σ is a smooth annulus and $V'_{2,\text{reg}} \cup V'_{2,\text{cone}} \approx T^2 \times I$ and it follows that $A \approx V'_{2,\partial} \approx S^1 \times D^2$. \square

2.2 Geometric consequences

We now identify parts in the decomposition of [Proposition 2.1](#) that become noncollapsed when we pass to the universal cover or to a local cover.

Lemma 2.2 *There is a constant $\mu_1 > 0$ such that: Assume that we're in the situation of [Proposition 2.1](#) and assume $\mu \leq \mu_1$. Then there is a constant $w_1 = w_1(\mu) > 0$, which only depends on $s_2(\mu, \bar{r}, K)$, such that the following holds: Consider a subset $N \subset M$ and a point $x \in N$ such that $B(x, \rho_1(x)) \subset N$. Assume that we are in one of the following cases:*

- (i) $x \in \mathcal{C} \subset N$, where \mathcal{C} is a component of V_2 with the property that the S^1 -fiber of $\mathcal{C} \cap V_{2,\text{reg}}$ is incompressible in N .
- (ii) $x \in \mathcal{C} \subset N$, where \mathcal{C} is a component of V_1 that is diffeomorphic to $T^2 \times I$, $\text{Klein}^2 \tilde{\times} I$, a T^2 -bundle over S^1 or the union of two copies of $\text{Klein}^2 \tilde{\times} I$ along their boundary, and in all of these cases the generic T^2 -fiber is incompressible in N .
- (iii) $x \in \mathcal{C}$, where \mathcal{C} is a component of V_1 that is diffeomorphic to $S^1 \times D^2$ or to a union of two (possibly different) copies of $S^1 \times D^2$ or $\text{Klein}^2 \tilde{\times} I$. Let $U \subset \mathcal{C}$ be a subset as described in [Proposition 2.1\(c1\)](#). Then we assume that $U \subset N$ and that the T^2 -fiber of U is incompressible in N .
- (iv) $x \in \mathcal{C} \subset N$, where \mathcal{C} is a component of V'_2 that is diffeomorphic to $\text{Klein}^2 \tilde{\times} I$ and whose generic T^2 -fiber is incompressible in N .
- (v) We are in the case $\text{diam } M < \mu \rho_1(y)$ for all $y \in M$ as mentioned in the beginning of [Proposition 2.1](#), $N = M$ and M is either an infranilmanifold or a quotient of T^3 .

Now consider the universal cover \tilde{N} of N and choose a lift $\tilde{x} \in \tilde{N}$ of x . Then we claim that

$$\text{vol } B(\tilde{x}, \rho_1(x)) > w_1 \rho_1^3(x).$$

In other words, x is w_0 -good at scale 1 relative to N in the sense of [\[A, Definition 4.1\]](#).

The proof of the lemma follows the lines of [2, Section 7], where a special case is established. The proof makes use of comparison geometry. For any three points x_0, x_1 and x_2 in a metric space (X, d) we can construct a triangle $\Delta \bar{x}_0 \bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2 \subset \mathbb{H}^2$ in the hyperbolic plane with the property that $\text{dist}(\bar{x}_i, \bar{x}_j) = d(x_i, x_j)$ for all $i, j = 0, 1, 2$. Its angles do not depend on the choice of the \bar{x}_i and are called *comparison angles*. We will write $\tilde{\angle}_{x_1 x_0 x_2} := \angle \bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_0 \bar{x}_2$. Note that this construction can be carried out in any model space of constant curvature, but in this paper we will only be interested in the model space of constant curvature -1 . Using this notion, we define the notion of strainers as follows:

Definition 2.3 ((m, δ) -strainer) Let $\delta > 0$ and $m \geq 1$. A $2m$ -tuple of points $(a_1, b_1, \dots, a_m, b_m)$ in a metric space (X, d) is called an (m, δ) -strainer around a point $x \in X$ if

$$\tilde{\angle}_{a_i x b_j}, \tilde{\angle}_{a_i x a_j}, \tilde{\angle}_{b_i x b_j} > \frac{\pi}{2} - \delta \quad \text{for all } i, j = 1, \dots, m \text{ with } i \neq j$$

and

$$\tilde{\angle}_{a_i x b_i} > \pi - \delta \quad \text{for all } i = 1, \dots, m.$$

The strainer is said to have *size* r if $d(x, a_i) = d(x, b_i) = r$ for all $i = 1, \dots, m$ or *size* $\geq r$ if $d(x, a_i), d(x, b_i) \geq r$ for all $i = 1, \dots, m$.

We will also need the following:

Definition 2.4 ($((m + \frac{1}{2}), \delta)$ -strainer) Let $\delta > 0$ and $m \geq 1$. A $2m + 1$ -tuple of points $(a_1, b_1, \dots, a_m, b_m, a_{m+1})$ in a metric space (X, d) is called an $(m + \frac{1}{2}, \delta)$ -strainer around a point $x \in X$ if

$$\tilde{\angle}_{a_i x b_j} > \frac{\pi}{2} - \delta \quad \text{for all } i = 1, \dots, m + 1, j = 1, \dots, m \text{ with } i \neq j,$$

$$\tilde{\angle}_{a_i x a_j} > \frac{\pi}{2} - \delta \quad \text{for all } i, j = 1, \dots, m + 1 \text{ with } i \neq j,$$

$$\tilde{\angle}_{b_i x b_j} > \frac{\pi}{2} - \delta \quad \text{for all } i, j = 1, \dots, m \text{ with } i \neq j,$$

and

$$\tilde{\angle}_{a_i x b_i} > \pi - \delta \quad \text{for all } i = 1, \dots, m.$$

The strainer is said to have *size* r if $d(x, a_i) = d(x, b_i) = r$ for all $i = 1, \dots, m$ or $m + 1$, or *size* $\geq r$ if $d(x, a_i), d(x, b_i) \geq r$ for all $i = 1, \dots, m$ or $m + 1$.

In the following proofs (for each of the cases (i)–(v)) we will denote by $\delta_k(\mu_1)$ a positive constant that depends on $\mu_1 > 0$ and goes to zero as μ_1 goes to zero. At the end of each proof we will choose μ_1 small enough that all constants δ_k are sufficiently small.

Proof in case (i) We have either $x \in V_{2,\text{reg}}$ or $x \in V_{2,\text{cone}} \cup V_{2,\partial}$. In the second case, there is an $x' \in B(x, \mu\rho_1(x)) \cap \mathcal{C} \cap V_{2,\text{reg}}$ and $\frac{1}{2}\rho_1(x) < \rho_1(x') < 2\rho_1(x)$; here we have assumed that $\mu < \frac{1}{2}$. So $B(x', \frac{1}{4}\rho_1(x')) \subset B(x, \rho_1(x)) \subset N$. Let $\tilde{x}' \in \tilde{N}$ be a lift of x' such that $\text{dist}(x, x') = \text{dist}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{x}')$. Then $B(\tilde{x}', \frac{1}{4}\rho_1(x')) \subset B(\tilde{x}, \rho_1(x))$ and hence $\text{vol } B(\tilde{x}, \rho_1(x)) \geq \text{vol } B(\tilde{x}', \frac{1}{4}\rho_1(x'))$. So if we relax the assumption $B(x, \rho_1(x)) \subset N$ to $B(x, \frac{1}{4}\rho_1(x)) \subset N$, then we can replace x by x' . This shows that under this relaxed assumption, we can assume without loss of generality that $x \in V_{2,\text{reg}}$.

Consider now the subset U with $B(x, \frac{1}{2}s_2\rho_1(x)) \subset U \subset B(x, s_2\rho_1(x)) \subset N$ and the map $p: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ from Proposition 2.1(c2). For the rest of the proof of case (i), we will only work with the metric $g' = s_2^{-2}\rho_1^{-2}(x)g$ on M as opposed to g , and we will bound the g' -volume of the 1-ball around x in the universal cover \tilde{N} from below by a universal constant. This will then imply the lemma. Observe that the sectional curvatures of the metric g' are bounded from below by -1 on this ball. In the following paragraphs, we carry out concepts that can also be found in [4] or [5].

By the properties of x , we can find a $(2, \delta_1(\mu_1))$ -strainer (a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2) of size $\frac{1}{2}$ around x (here $\delta_1(\mu_1)$ is a suitable constant as mentioned above). Recall that this entails that $\text{dist}(a_i, x) = \text{dist}(b_i, x) = \frac{1}{2}$ for all $i = 1, 2$. In the universal cover \tilde{N} , we can now choose lifts \tilde{x} , \tilde{a}_i and \tilde{b}_i such that $\text{dist}(\tilde{a}_i, \tilde{x}) = \text{dist}(a_i, x) = \frac{1}{2}$ and $\text{dist}(\tilde{b}_i, \tilde{x}) = \text{dist}(b_i, x) = \frac{1}{2}$. Since the universal covering projection $\pi: \tilde{N} \rightarrow N$ is 1-Lipschitz, we obtain furthermore $\text{dist}(\tilde{a}_i, \tilde{b}_j) \geq \text{dist}(a_i, b_j)$, $\text{dist}(\tilde{a}_1, \tilde{a}_2) \geq \text{dist}(a_1, a_2)$ and $\text{dist}(\tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_2) \geq \text{dist}(b_1, b_2)$. So all the comparison angles in the universal cover are at least as large as those on M and hence we conclude that $(\tilde{a}_1, \tilde{b}_1, \tilde{a}_2, \tilde{b}_2)$ is a $(2, \delta_1(\mu_1))$ -strainer around \tilde{x} of size $\frac{1}{2}$.

Next, we extend this strainer to a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -strainer around \tilde{x} . By the property of the map p there is a sequence \tilde{x}_n of lifts of x in \tilde{N} that is unbounded, such that the consecutive distances of its members are at most $2(\text{vol } U)^{1/3}$. We can assume that $2(\text{vol } U)^{1/3} < \mu_1$, because otherwise we have a lower bound on $\text{vol } U$ and we are done. So for sufficiently small μ_1 we can find an n such that with $\tilde{y} = \tilde{x}_n \in \tilde{N}$ we have

$$|\text{dist}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) - 2\sqrt{\mu_1}| \leq \mu_1$$

Note that \tilde{x} and \tilde{y} both project to x under the universal covering projection $\pi: \tilde{N} \rightarrow N$. Since π is 1-Lipschitz, it follows that, for $i = 1, 2$,

$$\text{dist}(\tilde{y}, \tilde{a}_i) \geq \text{dist}(x, a_i) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{dist}(\tilde{y}, \tilde{b}_i) \geq \frac{1}{2}.$$

So, in the triangle $\Delta \tilde{y}\tilde{x}\tilde{a}_i$, the segment $|\tilde{y}\tilde{a}_i|$ is the longest, which means that it must be opposite to the largest comparison angle, ie

$$\tilde{\sphericalangle}\tilde{a}_i\tilde{x}\tilde{y} \geq \tilde{\sphericalangle}\tilde{x}\tilde{y}\tilde{a}_i.$$

Since $\text{dist}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) \rightarrow 0$ as $\mu_1 \rightarrow 0$, we find, using hyperbolic trigonometry, that

$$(2-3) \quad \tilde{\sphericalangle}\tilde{a}_i\tilde{x}\tilde{y} + \tilde{\sphericalangle}\tilde{x}\tilde{y}\tilde{a}_i + \tilde{\sphericalangle}\tilde{y}\tilde{a}_i\tilde{x} > \pi - \delta_2(\mu_1)$$

and

$$(2-4) \quad \tilde{\sphericalangle}\tilde{y}\tilde{a}_i\tilde{x} < \delta_2(\mu_1).$$

The last three inequalities imply

$$2\tilde{\sphericalangle}\tilde{a}_i\tilde{x}\tilde{y} > \pi - 2\delta_2(\mu_1).$$

The same is true with \tilde{a}_i replaced by \tilde{b}_i . So

$$(2-5) \quad \tilde{\sphericalangle}\tilde{a}_i\tilde{x}\tilde{y} > \frac{\pi}{2} - \delta_2(\mu_1) \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\sphericalangle}\tilde{b}_i\tilde{x}\tilde{y} > \frac{\pi}{2} - \delta_2(\mu_1).$$

Hence $(\tilde{a}_1, \tilde{b}_1, \tilde{a}_2, \tilde{b}_2, \tilde{y})$ is a $(2\frac{1}{2}, \delta_2(\mu_1))$ –strainer around \tilde{x} of size $\geq 2\sqrt{\mu_1} - \mu_1$.

Since $|\text{dist}(\tilde{y}, \tilde{a}_i) - \text{dist}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{a}_i)| < 2\sqrt{\mu_1}$ and $|\text{dist}(\tilde{y}, \tilde{b}_i) - \text{dist}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{b}_i)| < 2\sqrt{\mu_1}$, we conclude $(\tilde{a}_1, \tilde{b}_1, \tilde{a}_2, \tilde{b}_2)$ is a $(2, \delta_3(\mu_1))$ –strainer around \tilde{y} of size $\geq \frac{1}{2} - 2\sqrt{\mu_1} - 2\mu_1$. We now show that symmetrically $(\tilde{a}_1, \tilde{b}_1, \tilde{a}_2, \tilde{b}_2, \tilde{x})$ is a $2\frac{1}{2}$ –strainer around \tilde{y} of arbitrarily good precision: By comparison geometry,

$$\tilde{\sphericalangle}\tilde{a}_i\tilde{x}\tilde{y} + \tilde{\sphericalangle}\tilde{y}\tilde{x}\tilde{b}_i + \tilde{\sphericalangle}\tilde{a}_i\tilde{x}\tilde{b}_i \leq 2\pi.$$

Together with (2-5) and the strainer inequality at \tilde{x} , this yields

$$\tilde{\sphericalangle}\tilde{a}_i\tilde{x}\tilde{y} < \frac{\pi}{2} + \delta_1(\mu_1) + \delta_2(\mu_1).$$

Combining this bound with (2-3) and (2-4) yields

$$\tilde{\sphericalangle}\tilde{x}\tilde{y}\tilde{a}_i > \frac{\pi}{2} - \delta_1(\mu_1) - 3\delta_2(\mu_1) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \delta_4(\mu_1).$$

The same estimate holds for $\tilde{\sphericalangle}\tilde{x}\tilde{y}\tilde{b}_i$. So $(\tilde{a}_1, \tilde{b}_1, \tilde{a}_2, \tilde{b}_2, \tilde{x})$ is indeed a $(2\frac{1}{2}, \delta_4(\mu_1))$ –strainer around \tilde{y} .

Let \tilde{m} be the midpoint of a minimizing segment joining \tilde{x} and \tilde{y} (this segment is contained in \tilde{N} for small enough μ_1). We will now show that $(\tilde{a}_1, \tilde{b}_1, \tilde{a}_2, \tilde{b}_2, \tilde{y}, \tilde{x})$ is a 3–strainer around \tilde{m} of arbitrarily good precision. Since the distances of \tilde{a}_i and \tilde{b}_i to \tilde{m} differ from the corresponding distances to \tilde{x} by at most $\sqrt{\mu_1} + \mu_1$, we conclude

that $(\tilde{a}_1, \tilde{b}_1, \tilde{a}_2, \tilde{b}_2)$ is a $(2, \delta_5(\mu_1))$ -strainer of size $\geq \frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{\mu_1} - \mu_1$ around \tilde{m} . It remains to bound comparison angles involving the points \tilde{x} and \tilde{y} : By the monotonicity of comparison angles, we have

$$\tilde{\sphericalangle} \tilde{m} \tilde{x} \tilde{a}_i \geq \tilde{\sphericalangle} \tilde{y} \tilde{x} \tilde{a}_i > \frac{\pi}{2} - \delta_2(\mu_1) \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\sphericalangle} \tilde{m} \tilde{x} \tilde{b}_i \geq \tilde{\sphericalangle} \tilde{y} \tilde{x} \tilde{b}_i > \frac{\pi}{2} - \delta_2(\mu_1).$$

Now, if we apply the same argument as in the last paragraph, replacing \tilde{y} by \tilde{m} , we obtain $\tilde{\sphericalangle} \tilde{x} \tilde{m} \tilde{a}_i, \tilde{\sphericalangle} \tilde{x} \tilde{m} \tilde{b}_i > \frac{\pi}{2} - \delta_6(\mu_1)$. For analogous estimates on the opposing angles, we then interchange the roles of \tilde{x} and \tilde{y} . Finally, $\tilde{\sphericalangle} \tilde{x} \tilde{m} \tilde{y} = \pi$ is trivially true.

Set $\tilde{a}_3 = \tilde{y}$ and $\tilde{b}_3 = \tilde{x}$. We have shown that $(\tilde{a}_1, \tilde{b}_1, \tilde{a}_2, \tilde{b}_2, \tilde{a}_3, \tilde{b}_3)$ is a $(3, \delta_7(\mu_1))$ -strainer around \tilde{m} of size $\geq \sqrt{\mu_1} - \mu_1 > \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\mu_1}$ — for $\mu_1 < \frac{1}{2}$ — for a suitable $\delta_7(\mu_1)$. We will now use this fact to estimate the volume of the $\lambda \sqrt{\mu_1}$ -ball around \tilde{m} from below for sufficiently small λ and μ_1 . We follow here the ideas of the proof of [4, Theorem 10.8.18]. Define the function

$$f: B(\tilde{m}, \lambda \sqrt{\mu_1}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, \\ z \mapsto (\text{dist}(\tilde{a}_1, z) - \text{dist}(\tilde{a}_1, \tilde{m}), \text{dist}(\tilde{a}_2, z) - \text{dist}(\tilde{a}_2, \tilde{m}), \\ \text{dist}(\tilde{a}_3, z) - \text{dist}(\tilde{a}_3, \tilde{m})).$$

We will show that f is 100-bilipschitz for sufficiently small μ_1 and λ . Obviously, f is 3-Lipschitz, so it remains to establish the lower bound $\frac{1}{100}$. Assume that this was false, ie that there were $z_1, z_2 \in B(\tilde{m}, \lambda \sqrt{\mu_1})$ with $\text{dist}(z_1, z_2) > 100|f(z_1) - f(z_2)|$. Then, for all $i = 1, 2, 3$,

$$(2-6) \quad \text{dist}(z_1, z_2) > 100|\text{dist}(a_i, z_1) - \text{dist}(a_i, z_2)|.$$

By the previous conclusions and the fact that comparison angles can be computed in terms of the distance function, we find that, given any $\delta > 0$, we can choose $\lambda > 0$ and $\mu_1 > 0$ sufficiently small, to ensure that $(\tilde{a}_1, \tilde{b}_1, \tilde{a}_2, \tilde{b}_2, \tilde{a}_3, \tilde{b}_3)$ is a $(3, \delta)$ -strainer around z_1 and around z_2 . Now look at the comparison triangle corresponding to the points z_1, z_2 and \tilde{a}_i . By (2-6), it is almost isosceles and hence by elementary hyperbolic trigonometry we conclude, for λ sufficiently small,

$$\frac{9}{10} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} < \tilde{\sphericalangle} z_2 z_1 \tilde{a}_i, \tilde{\sphericalangle} z_1 z_2 \tilde{a}_i < \frac{11}{10} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

Using comparison geometry,

$$\tilde{\sphericalangle} z_1 z_2 \tilde{b}_i \leq 2\pi - \tilde{\sphericalangle} \tilde{a}_i z_2 \tilde{b}_i - \tilde{\sphericalangle} z_1 z_2 \tilde{a}_i < \frac{11}{10} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + \delta.$$

For λ sufficiently small, we obtain furthermore, by hyperbolic trigonometry,

$$\tilde{\alpha}_{\tilde{b}_i z_1 z_2} + \tilde{\alpha}_{z_1 z_2 \tilde{b}_i} + \tilde{\alpha}_{z_2 \tilde{b}_i z_1} > \pi - \delta \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\alpha}_{z_2 \tilde{b}_i z_1} < \delta.$$

So

$$\tilde{\alpha}_{\tilde{b}_i z_1 z_2} > \frac{9}{10} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - 3\delta.$$

Now join z_1 with $\tilde{a}_1, \tilde{b}_1, \tilde{a}_2, \tilde{b}_2$ and \tilde{a}_3 by minimizing geodesics. By comparison geometry, these geodesics enclose angles of at least $\frac{\pi}{2} - \delta$ or $\pi - \delta$, depending on the geodesics, between each other. So their unit direction vectors at z_1 approximate the negative and positive directions of an orthonormal basis of $T_{z_1} \tilde{N}$. By the same argument, the minimizing geodesic that connects z_1 with z_2 however encloses an angle of at least $\frac{9}{10} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - 3\delta$ with each of these geodesics. For sufficiently small δ this contradicts the fact that the tangent space at z_1 is 3–dimensional. So f is indeed 100–bilipschitz for sufficiently small λ and μ_1 .

From the bilipschitz property we can conclude that

$$\text{vol } B(\tilde{m}, \lambda \sqrt{\mu_1}) > c(\lambda \sqrt{\mu_1})^3$$

for some universal $c > 0$. Fixing $\mu_1 < \frac{1}{4}$ and $\lambda < 1$ such that the argument above can be carried out, we obtain

$$\text{vol } B(\tilde{x}, 1) > \text{vol } B(\tilde{m}, \lambda \sqrt{\mu_1}) > c(\lambda \sqrt{\mu_1})^3 = c' > 0.$$

By rescaling, this implies the desired inequality for the metric g . □

Proof in cases (ii)–(iv) By Proposition 2.1(c1) and (c5) we know that there is an $x' \in \mathcal{C}$ (or $x' \in \mathcal{C}'$ in case (iv), where \mathcal{C}' is the component of V_1 adjacent to \mathcal{C}) with $\text{dist}(x, x') < \frac{1}{10} \rho_1(x)$ such that there is a subset U with $B(x', \frac{1}{4} s_1 \rho_1(x')) \subset U \subset B(x', \frac{1}{2} s_1 \rho_1(x'))$ that is diffeomorphic to $T^2 \times I$ and incompressible in N and the ball $(B(x', \frac{1}{2} s_1 \rho_1(x')), 4s_1^{-2} \rho_1^{-2}(x')g, x')$ is $\delta_1(\mu_1)$ –close to $((-1, 1), g_{\text{eucl}}, 0)$. As in the proof in case (i) we can replace x by x' and hence assume without loss of generality that $B(x, \frac{1}{4} s_1 \rho_1(x)) \subset U \subset B(x, \frac{1}{2} s_1 \rho_1(x))$ and that $(B(x, \frac{1}{2} s_1 \rho_1(x)), 4s_1^{-2} \rho_1^{-2}(x)g, x)$ is $\delta_1(\mu_1)$ –close to $((-1, 1), g_{\text{eucl}}, 0)$.

Choose $q \in \pi_1(N)$ corresponding to a nontrivial simple loop in one of the cross-sectional tori of U and denote by \hat{N} the covering of N corresponding to the cyclic subgroup generated by q , ie if we also denote by q the deck transformation of \tilde{N} corresponding to q , then $\hat{N} = \tilde{N}/\langle q \rangle$. So we have a tower of coverings $\tilde{N} \rightarrow \hat{N} \rightarrow N$.

Consider first the rescaled metric $g' = 4s_1^{-2}\rho_1^{-2}(x)g$. With respect to this metric we can construct a $(1, \delta_2(\mu_1))$ -strainer (a_1, b_1) around x of size $\frac{1}{2}$ on M for a suitable $\delta_2(\mu_1)$. By the same arguments as in case (i), but using the covering $\widehat{N} \rightarrow N$, we can find a point $\widehat{m} \in \widehat{N}$ at a distance of $2\sqrt{\mu_1} + \mu_1$ from a lift $\widehat{x} \in \widehat{N}$ of x and a $(2, \delta_2(\mu_1))$ -strainer $(\widehat{a}_1, \widehat{b}_1, \widehat{a}_2, \widehat{b}_2)$ around \widehat{m} of size $\geq \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\mu_1}$. Connect the points \widehat{a}_i and \widehat{b}_i with \widehat{m} by minimizing geodesics and choose points \widehat{a}'_i and \widehat{b}'_i at distance $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\mu_1}$ from \widehat{m} . By monotonicity of comparison angles, $(\widehat{a}'_1, \widehat{b}'_1, \widehat{a}'_2, \widehat{b}'_2)$ is a $(2, \delta_2(\mu_1))$ -strainer of size $\sqrt{\mu_1}$.

Let $g'' = \mu_1^{-1}g'$. Then $(\widehat{a}'_1, \widehat{b}'_1, \widehat{a}'_2, \widehat{b}'_2)$ has size $\frac{1}{2}$ with respect to g'' . Using this strainer, the metric g'' and the covering $\widetilde{N} \rightarrow \widehat{N}$, we can apply the same argument from case (i) again and obtain a $(3, \delta_3(\mu_1))$ -strainer $(\widetilde{a}_1, \widetilde{b}_1, \widetilde{a}_2, \widetilde{b}_2, \widetilde{a}_3, \widetilde{b}_3)$ around a point $\widetilde{m}' \in \widetilde{N}$, which is $2\sqrt{\mu_1} + \mu_1$ close to a lift \widetilde{m} of \widehat{m} in \widetilde{N} .

As in case (i), for a sufficiently small μ_1 we can deduce a lower volume bound

$$\text{vol}_{g''} \widetilde{B}(\widetilde{m}', 1) > c'.$$

With respect to g' , the point \widetilde{m}' is within a distance of $\sqrt{\mu_1}(2\sqrt{\mu_1} + \mu_1) + 2\sqrt{\mu_1} + \mu_1$ from a lift \widetilde{x} of \widehat{x} . Hence, for sufficiently small μ_1 ,

$$\text{vol}_{g'} B(\widetilde{x}, 1) > \text{vol}_{g'} B(\widetilde{m}', \sqrt{\mu_1}) > c' \mu_1^{3/2} = c'' > 0.$$

The desired inequality follows by rescaling. □

Proof in case (v) In this case, there is a covering $\widehat{M} \rightarrow M$ such that $\widehat{M} \approx T^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ and whose group of deck transformations is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} . Let \widehat{g} be the pullback of the Riemannian metric g onto \widehat{M} and let $\widehat{x} \in \widehat{M}$ be a lift of x . Then the rescaled ball $(B(\widehat{x}, \rho_1(x)), \rho_1^{-2}(x)\widehat{g}, \widehat{x})$ inside \widehat{M} is $\delta_1(\mu_1)$ -close to $((-1, 1), g_{\text{eucl}}, 0)$ and there is a subset $U \subset \widehat{M}$ with $B(\widehat{x}, \frac{1}{2}\rho_1(x)) \subset U \subset B(\widehat{x}, \rho_1(x))$ that is diffeomorphic to $T^2 \times I$ and incompressible in \widehat{M} . We can now apply the previous proof. □

2.3 Topological consequences

We now discuss the topological structure of the decomposition obtained in [Proposition 2.1](#). So in the following let M be a compact manifold, possibly with boundary and consider a decomposition $M = V_1 \cup V_2 \cup V'_2$, along with the surfaces $\Sigma_i^T, \Sigma_i^S, \Xi_i^T, \Xi_i^O, \Xi_i^A$, and Ξ_i^E and subsets $V_{2,\text{reg}}, V_{2,\text{cone}}$ and $V_{2,\partial}$ that satisfy all the topological assertions of [Proposition 2.1](#)(a1)–(a4) and (b1)–(b4). For future applications, we will discuss the following three cases:

Case A M is closed, ie $\partial M = \emptyset$ and M is irreducible and not a spherical space form. (See [C, Section 2] for definitions of basic topological terminologies.)

Case B M is irreducible, has a boundary and all its boundary components are tori that are incompressible in M .

Case C $M \approx S^1 \times D^2$.

The main result of this subsection will be Proposition 2.11. We first need to make some preparations.

Definition 2.5 Let $\mathcal{G} \subset M$ be the union of

- (1) all components of V_2 whose generic S^1 -fiber is incompressible in M ,
- (2) all components of V_1 that are diffeomorphic to $T^2 \times I$ or $\text{Klein}^2 \tilde{\times} I$ and whose generic T^2 -fiber is incompressible in M , or components of V_1 that are diffeomorphic to a T^2 -bundle over S^1 or the union of two copies of $\text{Klein}^2 \tilde{\times} I$ along their common torus boundary,
- (3) all components of V'_2 that are diffeomorphic to $\text{Klein}^2 \tilde{\times} I$ and whose generic T^2 -fiber is incompressible in M .

We call the components of V_1 , V_2 or V'_2 that are contained in \mathcal{G} *good (in M)*.

By Proposition 2.1(b4), good components of V_2 do not contain points of $V_{2,\partial}$.

Lemma 2.6 Consider the cases A–C. Every component of V_1 , V_2 or V'_2 that is contained in \mathcal{G} and shares a boundary component with \mathcal{G} (meaning that it has a boundary component that is contained in $\partial\mathcal{G}$) either belongs to V_2 and is not adjacent to ∂M or belongs to V_1 and is adjacent to ∂M .

Proof This follows directly from the definition of \mathcal{G} and Proposition 2.1(a2). Observe that any component that is adjacent to a good component of V_1 is good. □

Lemma 2.7 Consider the cases A or B. There is a subset $S \subset M$ that is the disjoint union of finitely many embedded solid tori $\approx S^1 \times D^2$, bounded by some of the Σ_i^T , such that for any Σ_i^T the following statement holds: Σ_i^T is compressible in M if and only if $\Sigma_i^T \subset S$ (ie it either bounds a component of S or it is contained in its interior).

In particular, $M = \mathcal{G} \cup S$.

An important consequence of this lemma is that in cases A and B we have $\mathcal{G} \neq \emptyset$.

Proof Without loss of generality, we assume in the following that M is connected.

First observe that by the irreducibility of M in case A and the fact that $\partial M \neq \emptyset$ in case B, each sphere $\Sigma_i^S \subset M$ bounds a ball $B_i \subset M$ on exactly one side. By [C, Lemma 2.10], any two of those balls are either disjoint or one is contained in the other. Let $B'_1, \dots, B'_{m'}$ be a disjoint subcollection of those balls that are maximal with respect to inclusion.

Now, consider all tori Σ_i^T that already bound a solid torus $S_i \subset M$. In case B, we have $S_i \cap \partial M = \emptyset$. Again by [C, Lemma 2.10], any two such tori are either disjoint or one is contained in the other. So there is a unique subcollection of those solid tori that are maximal with respect to inclusion. Denote the union of those solid tori by S .

We will now show by contradiction that every torus $\Sigma_i^T \subset M \setminus (S \cup B'_1 \cup \dots \cup B'_{m'})$ is incompressible in M . Observe that each such torus does not bound a solid torus in M . For each compressible torus $\Sigma_i^T \subset M \setminus (S \cup B'_1 \cup \dots \cup B'_{m'})$ we choose a compressing disk $D_i \subset M$ (see [C, Proposition 2.6] for a definition of a compressing disk and the statement that such a compressing disk always exists). By [C, Lemma 2.9] and a maximum argument, we can find one such torus $\Sigma_j^T \subset M \setminus (S \cup B'_1 \cup \dots \cup B'_{m'})$ with the following property: for any other compressible torus $\Sigma_i^T \subset M \setminus (S \cup B'_1 \cup \dots \cup B'_{m'})$ that lies in the same component of $M \setminus \Sigma_j^T$ as D_j , the disk D_i lies in the same component of $M \setminus \Sigma_i^T$ as Σ_j^T . (For example, one may choose the torus Σ_j^T that has the most other tori Σ_i^T on the side opposite to D_j .)

Let \mathcal{C} be the component of V_1 , V_2 or V'_2 whose boundary contains Σ_j^T and that lies on the same side of Σ_j^T as D_j . We first argue that $\mathcal{C} \not\subset V_1$: If \mathcal{C} were a component of V_1 , then $\mathcal{C} \approx T^2 \times I$, $\text{Klein}^2 \tilde{\times} I$ or $S^1 \times D^2$. The third case cannot occur, because $\Sigma_j^T \not\subset S$ and the second case is impossible, because the boundary torus of $\text{Klein}^2 \tilde{\times} I$ is incompressible in $\text{Klein}^2 \tilde{\times} I$. So $\mathcal{C} \approx T^2 \times I$. Let Σ_i^T be the other boundary component of \mathcal{C} . Since the components of $M \setminus \Sigma_j^T$ and $M \setminus \Sigma_i^T$ are diffeomorphic, and by [C, Lemma 2.9] the compressing disks D_j and D_i have to lie on the same sides of their tori, we obtain a contradiction to the choice of Σ_j^T . So $\mathcal{C} \not\subset V_1$. Moreover, $\mathcal{C} \not\subset V'_2$, because otherwise $\mathcal{C} \approx S^1 \times D^2$ or $\text{Klein}^2 \tilde{\times} I$ by Proposition 2.1(a4), which is impossible by the same reasons. So $\mathcal{C} \subset V_2$.

We will now analyze the boundary of \mathcal{C} . Consider $\Sigma_i^T \subset \partial \mathcal{C}$ (possibly $\Sigma_i^T = \Sigma_j^T$). If Σ_i^T bounds a solid torus $S_i \subset S$ then, since $\Sigma_j^T \not\subset S$, S_i lies on the opposite side of \mathcal{C} . If Σ_i^T does not bound a solid torus then $\Sigma_i^T \subset M \setminus (S \cup B'_1 \cup \dots \cup B'_{m'})$. So, if Σ_i^T has compressing disks, then by [C, Lemma 2.9(a)] and again by the choice of Σ_j^T ,

these disks can only lie on the same side as \mathcal{C} . By [C, Proposition 2.6], this implies that then Σ_i^T is incompressible in the component of $M \setminus \Sigma_i^T$ that does not contain \mathcal{C} . For every spherical boundary component $\Sigma_j^S \subset \partial\mathcal{C}$, the ball B_j lies on the opposite side of \mathcal{C} and has to be one of the maximal balls B'_j because otherwise Σ_j^T would be contained in $B'_1 \cup \dots \cup B'_{m'}$.

Now set $N = \mathcal{C} \cap V_{2,\text{reg}}$ and define \mathcal{S}^* to be the closure of the union of $\mathcal{C} \setminus N$ with the balls B'_i whose boundary lies in $\partial\mathcal{C}$. So N carries an S^1 -fibration and is bounded by some of the tori Σ_i^T and $\partial\mathcal{S}^*$. The set \mathcal{S}^* consists of components of $V_{2,\text{cone}}$ (those are solid tori), components of $V_{2,\partial}$ that are solid tori and chains made out of components of $V_{2,\partial}$ that are solid cylinders and balls B'_i . So (after smoothing out the edges of the chains) all components of \mathcal{S}^* are solid cylinders. We can hence apply [C, Lemma 2.12] to conclude that there are two cases: In the first case there is a boundary torus $T \subset \partial N$ that bounds a solid torus in M on the same side as N . In the second case every boundary torus of N either bounds a solid torus on the side opposite to N or it is incompressible in M . The second case cannot occur, since Σ_j^T is compressible and does not bound a solid torus. So the first case applies. Consider the component $T \subset \partial N$ that bounds a solid torus on the same side as N . We find using [C, Lemma 2.10] that $T \not\subset \partial\mathcal{S}^*$, so $T = \Sigma_i^T$ for some i and the solid torus is S_i . But this would imply that $\Sigma_j^T \subset N \subset \mathcal{C} \subset S_i$, in contradiction to our assumptions.

We have shown so far that every $\Sigma_i^T \subset M \setminus (\mathcal{S} \cup B'_1 \cup \dots \cup B'_{m'})$ is incompressible in M .

Now assume that there was some B'_i that is not contained in \mathcal{S} . Then $\partial B'_i \cap \mathcal{S} = \emptyset$ by [C, Lemma 2.10]. By maximality of B'_i and the fact that M is not a spherical space form, B'_i borders a component \mathcal{C} of V_2 on the other side. Since \mathcal{C} has a spherical boundary component, $\mathcal{C} \cap V_{2,\partial} \neq \emptyset$ and hence the S^1 -fibers on $\mathcal{C} \cap V_{2,\text{reg}}$ are contractible in M . So every boundary torus of \mathcal{C} must be compressible and hence be contained in $\mathcal{S} \cup B'_1 \cup \dots \cup B'_{m'}$ and, in case B, $\partial\mathcal{C} \cap \partial M = \emptyset$. Since $\mathcal{C} \not\subset \mathcal{S} \cup B'_1 \cup \dots \cup B'_{m'}$, all boundary tori of \mathcal{C} bound solid tori on the other side. Define N and \mathcal{S}^* in the same way as above. Then N carries an S^1 -fibration and \mathcal{S}^* is a disjoint union of solid tori. So every boundary component of N bounds a solid torus on the other side. In particular, by [C, Lemma 2.10], no boundary component of N bounds a solid torus on the same side. Hence, by [C, Lemma 2.12], the S^1 -fibers on N are incompressible in M , in contradiction to our previous conclusion.

We conclude that $B'_1 \cup \dots \cup B'_{m'} \subset \mathcal{S}$ and one direction of the first claim follows. The other direction is clear since $\pi_1(S^1 \times D^2) \cong \mathbb{Z}$. It remains to show that $M = \mathcal{G} \cup \mathcal{S}$. Let

\mathcal{C} be a component of V_1 , V_2 or V'_2 whose interior is contained in $M \setminus S$ and assume that $\mathcal{C} \not\subset \mathcal{G}$. Observe that since all Σ_i^S are contained in S , $\partial\mathcal{C}$ only consists of tori.

Consider first the case $\mathcal{C} \subset V_1$. If \mathcal{C} has no boundary, then it must be diffeomorphic to either $S^1 \times S^2$ or the union of D^3 and D^3 , D^3 and $\mathbb{R}P^3 \setminus B^3$, two copies of $\mathbb{R}P^3 \setminus B^3$ along their boundary, two copies of $S^1 \times D^2$ along their boundary or to the union of $\text{Klein}^2 \tilde{\times} I$ and $S^1 \times D^2$ along their boundary. The first four cases can be excluded immediately, since M is assumed to be irreducible and not a spherical space form and the last two cases are excluded by [C, Lemmas 2.10 and 2.11], respectively. So \mathcal{C} has a boundary and hence it is diffeomorphic to $T^2 \times I$, $\text{Klein}^2 \tilde{\times} I$ or $S^1 \times D^2$. The last case cannot occur, since otherwise $\mathcal{C} \subset S$. In the other two cases, the boundary component(s) are compressible in M and hence not contained in ∂M . So they bound a component of S on the side opposite to \mathcal{C} , ie $M = \mathcal{C} \cup S$. But this is again ruled out by [C, Lemmas 2.10 and 2.11].

Similarly, in the case $\mathcal{C} \subset V'_2$, \mathcal{C} would be diffeomorphic to $\text{Klein}^2 \tilde{\times} I$ or $S^1 \times D^2$. The second case can not occur since otherwise $\mathcal{C} \subset S$ and in the first case, M would be the union of $\text{Klein}^2 \tilde{\times} I$ with a solid torus, which is ruled out by [C, Lemma 2.11].

Finally, assume that $\mathcal{C} \subset V_2$. Since the generic fiber in \mathcal{C} is assumed to be compressible in M , all boundary tori of \mathcal{C} are compressible in M and hence $\partial\mathcal{C}$ is disjoint from ∂M . So $M = \mathcal{C} \cup S$, which gives a contradiction already in case B. In case A, define N and S^* again in the same way as above. N carries an S^1 -fibration, S^* is a disjoint union of solid tori and $M = N \cup S \cup S^*$. By [C, Lemmas 2.12 and 2.10], we conclude that the S^1 -fibers of N are in fact incompressible in M and hence $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{G}$. □

We now focus on the intersection $\mathcal{G} \cap S$.

Lemma 2.8 *Consider the cases A–C. In cases A and B let S be the set defined in Lemma 2.7 and in case C let $S = M$. Then $\mathcal{G} \cap S \subset V_2$ and every component \mathcal{C} of V_2 that is contained in $\mathcal{G} \cap S$ is bounded by tori that bound solid tori inside S .*

Proof Note first that $\mathcal{G} \cap S$ cannot contain any components of V_1 or V'_2 , because such components would have at least one incompressible boundary torus. Now let \mathcal{C} be a component of V_2 that is contained in $\mathcal{G} \cap S$. In particular, $\mathcal{C} \cap V_{2,\partial} = \emptyset$ and hence the boundary of \mathcal{C} is a disjoint union of tori that are compressible in S . Consider a component $T \subset \partial\mathcal{C}$ and let $D \subset S$ be a compressing disk for T . Then, by [C, Lemma 2.9], either T bounds a solid torus or $T \cup D$ is contained in an embedded

ball. But the latter case cannot occur, since the S^1 –fiber direction of \mathcal{C} in T is incompressible in M . So T bounds a solid torus, which by [C, Lemma 2.10] has to lie inside \mathcal{S} . □

Definition 2.9 Let the subset $\mathcal{G}' \subset M$ be the union of \mathcal{G} with

- (1) all components of V_1 that are diffeomorphic to $\text{Klein}^2 \tilde{\times} I$ and adjacent to \mathcal{G} or ∂M ,
- (2) all components of V_1 that are diffeomorphic to $T^2 \times I$ and that are adjacent to $\mathcal{G} \cup \partial M$ on both sides,
- (3) all unions $\mathcal{C}_1 \cup \mathcal{C}_2$ where \mathcal{C}_1 is a component of V_1 diffeomorphic to $T^2 \times I$ and adjacent to \mathcal{G} or ∂M on one side and adjacent to \mathcal{C}_2 , which is a component of V'_2 diffeomorphic to $\text{Klein}^2 \tilde{\times} I$, on the other side.

Lemma 2.10 Consider the cases A–C. Every component of V_1 , V_2 or V'_2 that is contained in \mathcal{G}' and meets the boundary $\partial\mathcal{G}'$ already belongs to \mathcal{G} or is adjacent to ∂M . In other words, $\partial\mathcal{G}' \subset \partial\mathcal{G} \cup \partial M$. In cases A and B, the second option can be omitted.

In particular, any such component is either contained in V_2 if it is not adjacent to ∂M or is contained in V_1 if it is adjacent to ∂M .

Proof This is a direct consequence of the definition of \mathcal{G}' and Lemma 2.6. □

We can now state the main result of this subsection.

Proposition 2.11 In cases A and B let \mathcal{G}'' be the union of all components of \mathcal{G}' that share points with $M \setminus \mathcal{S}$. In case C, let \mathcal{G}'' be the component of \mathcal{G}' that is adjacent to ∂M , if it exists. Then the following is true:

- (a) In cases A and B, every connected component of M contains exactly one component of \mathcal{G}'' . In case C, \mathcal{G}'' is connected and possibly empty.
- (b) Let S'' be the closure of $M \setminus \mathcal{G}''$. Then S'' is a disjoint union of finitely many solid tori ($\approx S^1 \times D^2$) each of which is incompressible in M .
- (c) Each component of V_1 , V_2 or V'_2 that is contained in \mathcal{G}'' and that shares a boundary component with \mathcal{G}'' is contained in \mathcal{G} . If such a component is adjacent to ∂M , then it is also contained in V_1 and does not intersect $\partial\mathcal{G}'' \setminus \partial M$. If such a component is not adjacent to ∂M , then it is contained in V_2 .

- (d) $\mathcal{G} \setminus \mathcal{G}'' \subset V_2$.
- (e) For every component \mathcal{C}'' of \mathcal{S}'' there is a component \mathcal{C} of V_1 that is contained in \mathcal{C}'' and adjacent to $\partial\mathcal{C}''$. Moreover, \mathcal{C} is diffeomorphic to either $S^1 \times D^2$ (in which case $\mathcal{C}'' = \mathcal{C}$) or $T^2 \times I$. In the latter case, the component \mathcal{C}' of V_2 or V'_2 that is adjacent to \mathcal{C} and contained in \mathcal{C}'' (ie $\partial\mathcal{C} \setminus \partial\mathcal{C}'' \subset \mathcal{C}'$) is not contained in \mathcal{G} . More precisely, if $\mathcal{C}' \subset V'_2$ then $\mathcal{C}' \approx S^1 \times D^2$, and if $\mathcal{C}' \subset V_2$ then the S^1 -fibers of $\mathcal{C}' \cap V_{2,\text{reg}}$ are contractible in \mathcal{C}'' .

Proof For assertion (a) observe that $M = \mathcal{G} \cup \mathcal{S}$ and that every component of M contains exactly one component of $M \setminus \mathcal{S}$.

Assertions (b)–(d) follow from Lemmas 2.6, 2.8 and 2.10: For (b) observe each component $\mathcal{C} \approx S^1 \times D^2$ of \mathcal{S}'' is either equal to M (which may happen in case C), and hence trivially incompressible in M , or it is adjacent to a Seifert fibration with incompressible generic S^1 -fibers. In the second case, this would imply that there is an embedded loop $\gamma \subset \partial\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{C}$ with the property that the image of $[\gamma]$ under the sequence $\pi_1(\partial\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \pi_1(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \pi_1(M)$ has infinite order. So the image of the second map, $\pi_1(\mathcal{C}) \cong \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \pi_1(M)$, must be infinite and therefore injective, which means that \mathcal{C} is incompressible in M . Finally, for (d) observe that $\mathcal{G} \setminus \mathcal{G}'' \subset \mathcal{S}$.

For (e) observe that \mathcal{C}'' is either adjacent to ∂M or to \mathcal{G}'' and hence to V_2 . So the component \mathcal{C} of V_1 , V_2 or V'_2 that is adjacent to $\partial\mathcal{C}''$ inside \mathcal{C}'' , is contained in V_1 . Since \mathcal{C} is contained in a solid torus, it cannot be diffeomorphic to $\text{Klein}^2 \times I$. So it is diffeomorphic to $S^1 \times D^2$ or $T^2 \times I$. The rest follows from the definition of \mathcal{G}' . Observe that in the case $\mathcal{C}' \subset V_2$, the S^1 -fibers of $\mathcal{C}' \cap V_{2,\text{reg}}$ are compressible in M , since otherwise $\mathcal{C}' \subset \mathcal{G}$ and hence, by Definition 2.9(2), $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{G}'$, which contradicts the fact that \mathcal{G}'' is a union of components of \mathcal{G}' . Since \mathcal{C}'' is incompressible in M , we conclude that the S^1 -fibers of $\mathcal{C}' \cap V_{2,\text{reg}}$ are even contractible in \mathcal{S}'' . □

3 Preparations for the main argument

In this section we list smaller lemmas that will be used in the main argument in Section 4.

3.1 Torus structures and torus collars

We will make use of the following terminology to describe the geometry of collar neighborhoods in an approximate sense.

Definition 3.1 Let $a > 0$. A subset $P \subset M$ of a Riemannian manifold (M, g) is called a *torus structure of width $\leq a$* if there is a diffeomorphism $\Phi: T^2 \times [0, 1] \rightarrow P$ such that $\text{diam } \Phi(T^2 \times \{s\}) \leq a$ for all $s \in [0, 1]$ (here “diam” denotes the extrinsic diameter in (M, g)). The *length* of P is the distance between the two boundary components of P .

If $h, r_0 > 0$, then we say that P is *h –precise (at scale r_0)* if it has width $\leq hr_0$ and length $> h^{-1}r_0$.

Note that every torus structure of width $\leq a$ and length L_1 can be shortened to a torus structure of width $\leq a$ and length L_2 for any $L_2 < L_1$.

In the proof of [Proposition 4.2](#), we will moreover make use of the following variation of this notion:

Definition 3.2 Consider a constant $a > 0$, a Riemannian manifold (M, g) and a smoothly embedded solid torus $S \subset M$, $S \approx S^1 \times D^2$. We say that S *has torus collars of width $\leq a$ and length up to b* if for every point $x \in \text{Int } S$ with $\text{dist}(x, \partial S) \leq b$ there is a set $P \subset S$ that is diffeomorphic to $T^2 \times I$ such that P is bounded by ∂S and another smoothly embedded 2–torus $T \subset S$ with $x \in T$ and $\text{diam } T \leq a$.

So if $P \subset S$ (with $\partial S \subset \partial P$) is a torus structure of width $\leq a$ and length b , then S has torus collars of width $\leq a$ and length up to b .

We mention two conclusions, which we will use frequently.

Lemma 3.3 Assume that S has torus collars of width $\leq a$ and length up to b . Let $x \in \text{Int } S$ with $\text{dist}(x, \partial S) < b - 2a$ and choose $P \subset S$ according to [Definition 3.2](#). Then $\text{dist}(x, \partial S) \leq \text{diam } P \leq \text{dist}(x, \partial S) + 4a$.

Proof The first inequality is clear. For the second inequality consider a minimizing geodesic γ joining ∂S with x . By minimality, $\gamma \subset S$ and all points of γ have distance $< b - 2a$ from ∂S . Let $y \in P \setminus \partial S$ and assume that $\text{dist}(y, \partial S) \leq b$. So there is an embedded 2–torus $T' \subset S$ with $y \in T'$ and $\text{diam } T' \leq a$ and a set P' that is diffeomorphic to $T^2 \times I$ and bounded by ∂S and T' .

If T' is disjoint from T , then $P' \subset P \setminus T$ and γ must intersect T' as it connects the two boundary components of P , one of which coincides with a boundary component of P' and the other, which is disjoint from P' . We conclude that T' intersects γ or T .

In the first case, $\text{dist}(y, \gamma) \leq a$ and, in the second case, $\text{dist}(y, \gamma) \leq \text{dist}(y, x) \leq 2a$. So in fact we have the strict bound $\text{dist}(y, \partial S) < b$ and the bound $\text{dist}(y, \gamma) \leq 2a$. The first bound implies that *all* points of $P \setminus \partial S$ have distance less than b from ∂S and the second bound implies that all these points are no more than $2a$ away from γ . This implies the diameter bound. \square

Lemma 3.4 *Consider two subsets $P_1, P_2 \subset M$ of a smooth 3–manifold that are diffeomorphic to $T^2 \times I$. Assume that one boundary component, T_1 , of P_1 is contained in the interior of P_2 and the other boundary component, T'_1 , is disjoint from P_2 . Assume also that conversely one boundary component, T_2 , of P_2 is contained in the interior of P_1 and the other boundary component, T'_2 is disjoint from P_1 . Then $P_1 \cup P_2$ is diffeomorphic to $T^2 \times I$*

Proof First observe that $P_1 \setminus P_2$ is a deformation retract of $P_1 \cup P_2$. So, since T'_1 is incompressible in P_1 and hence also in $P_1 \setminus P_2$, we find that it is also incompressible in $P_1 \cup P_2$. This implies that T_1 , being isotopic to T'_1 , is incompressible in $P_1 \cup P_2$. So T_1 is also incompressible in P_2 .

By elementary 3–manifold topology (see eg the proof of [14, Proposition 1.7]), this implies that $P_2 \setminus P_1 \approx T^2 \times [0, 1)$ and hence $P_1 \cup P_2 = (P_2 \setminus P_1) \cup P_1 \approx T^2 \times I$. \square

The next lemma asserts that under the presence of a curvature bound, we can find a torus structure of small width around a cross-section of small diameter inside a given torus structure. This fact will be used in the proof of Proposition 4.3. In the subsequent Lemma 3.6 we show that such a small cross-section exists if we can find two short loops that represent linearly independent homotopy classes inside the torus structure.

Lemma 3.5 *For any $K < \infty$, $L < \infty$ and $h > 0$ there is a constant $0 < \tilde{\nu} = \tilde{\nu}(K, L, h) < 1$ such that:*

Let (M, g) be a complete Riemannian manifold, consider a torus structure $P' \subset M$ of width ≤ 1 and assume that $|\text{Rm}| < K$ on P' . Let $T \subset P'$ be an embedded 2–torus that is incompressible in P' , separates the two boundary components of P' from one another, has distance $\geq \frac{1}{2}L + 30$ from the boundary components of P' , and satisfies $\text{diam } T < \tilde{\nu}$.

Then there is a torus structure $P \subset P'$ of width $\leq h$ and length $> L$ such that $T \subset P'$ and such that the pair (P', P) is diffeomorphic to $(T^2 \times [-2, 2], T^2 \times [-1, 1])$.

Proof By chopping off the ends of P' , we first construct a torus structure $P'_1 \subset P'$ of width ≤ 1 and length $< L + 100$ such that the boundary tori of P'_1 have distance at least 5 from the boundary tori of P' and such that T has distance of at least $\frac{1}{2}L + 20$ from $\partial P'_1$. Then still $T \subset P'_1$. Choose points $z_1, z_2 \in \partial P'_1$ in each boundary component of P'_1 and let $\gamma \subset M$ be a minimizing geodesic from z_1 to z_2 . Then $\gamma \subset P'$ and γ intersects T in a point z .

By the same construction as above, we choose $P'_2 \subset P'_1$ such that the boundary tori of P'_2 have distance of at least 5 from the boundary tori of P'_1 and such that T has distance of at least $\frac{1}{2}L + 10$ from $\partial P'_2$. We still have $T \subset P'_2$. Let now $x \in P'_2$ be an arbitrary point. Consider minimizing geodesics $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \subset M$ from x to z_1 and z_2 . Then again $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \subset P'$ and one of these geodesics have to intersect T ; without loss of generality assume that this geodesic is γ_1 and choose a point $x_1 \in \gamma_1 \cap T$. Let $y_1 \in \gamma$ be a point with $\text{dist}(z_1, y_1) = \text{dist}(z_1, x)$ (we can find such a point since $\text{dist}(z_1, x) < \text{dist}(z_1, z_2)$). We now apply Toponogov's theorem using the lower sectional curvature bound $-K$: Observe that $\text{dist}(z_1, x_1), \text{dist}(z_1, z) < L + 100$ and $\text{dist}(x_1, z) < \tilde{\nu}$. So the comparison angle $\beta = \tilde{\sphericalangle}_{x_1 z_1 z}$ (in the model space of constant sectional curvature $-K$) is bounded by a quantity $\beta_0 = \beta_0(\tilde{\nu}, L, K)$ that goes to zero in $\tilde{\nu}$ whenever L and K are kept fixed. By Toponogov's theorem, we have $\tilde{\sphericalangle}_{x z_1 y_1} \leq \beta \leq \beta_0$ and, since the comparison triangle $\tilde{\Delta}_{x z_1 y_1}$ is isosceles and the lengths of the hinges are bounded by $L + 100$, we conclude that $\text{dist}(x, y_1) < \beta_1(\tilde{\nu}, L, K)$, where $\beta_1(\tilde{\nu}, L, K)$ is a quantity that goes to zero in $\tilde{\nu}$ if L and K are kept fixed. This implies in particular that

$$\text{dist}(z_1, z_2) \leq \text{dist}(z_1, x) + \text{dist}(z_2, x) \leq \text{dist}(z_1, z_2) + 2\beta_1(\tilde{\nu}, L, K).$$

Hence, if $\tilde{\nu}$ is small enough depending on L and K , then we have the following bound for the comparison angle at x :

$$(3-1) \quad \tilde{\sphericalangle}_{z_1 x z_2} > 0.9\pi.$$

For the rest of the proof, fix such a $\tilde{\nu} > 0$ for which also $\beta_1(\tilde{\nu}, L, K) < 0.1h$.

By (3-1) the function $p: \text{Int } P'_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by $p(x) = \text{dist}(z_1, x)$ is regular in a uniform sense and hence we can find a smooth unit vector field χ on $\text{Int } P'_2$ such that the directional derivative of p is uniformly positive everywhere, ie $\chi \cdot p > c > 0$. We can moreover choose a smoothing p' of p with $|p - p'| < 0.1h$ and $\chi \cdot p' > 0$ everywhere (compare with the techniques used in [11; 18, Section 3.3]). Let $P = (p')^{-1}(I)$ be the preimage of a closed subinterval $I \subset p'(P'_2)$ whose endpoints have distance 3 from the endpoints of $p'(P'_2)$. This implies that the preimage $(p')^{-1}(t)$ of every point $t \in I$ is

far enough from the boundary of P'_2 and hence is compact. Then in particular $T \subset P$. So $P \approx \Sigma \times I$, for some connected, closed surface Σ and p' is the projection onto the second factor. Since $T \subset P$, it follows that $\pi_1(\Sigma)$ contains a subgroup isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}^2 , which implies that $\Sigma \approx T^2$.

We now estimate the diameter of $(p')^{-1}(t)$ for each $t \in I$. Again let $x \in P$ and consider as above the geodesics γ_1 and γ_2 as well as the point $y_1 \in \gamma$ with $\text{dist}(z_1, y_1) = \text{dist}(z_1, x) = p(x)$. Additionally, we construct $y_2 \in \gamma$ with $\text{dist}(z_2, y_2) = \text{dist}(z_2, x)$. Then $\text{dist}(y_1, y_2) \leq 0.2h$. In the case in which γ_1 intersects T , we conclude as above that $\text{dist}(x, y_1) \leq 0.1h$. Analogously, if γ_2 intersects T , we have $\text{dist}(x, y_2) \leq 0.1h$ and hence $\text{dist}(x, y_1) \leq 0.3h$. Let $y' \in \gamma$ now be a point with $\text{dist}(z_1, y') = p'(x)$. Then $\text{dist}(y', y_1) = |p(x) - p'(x)| < 0.1h$ and hence $\text{dist}(y', x) < 0.4h$. This implies that $\text{diam}(p')^{-1}(t) < 0.8h < h$ for all $t \in I$. So P has width $\leq h$.

Finally, we bound the length of P from below. Consider points $x_1, x_2 \in \partial P$ in each boundary component and let $y'_1, y'_2 \in \gamma$ be points with $\text{dist}(z_1, y'_1) = p'(x_1)$ and $\text{dist}(z_1, y'_2) = p'(x_2)$. Then, by the last paragraph,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dist}(x_1, x_2) &> \text{dist}(y'_1, y'_2) - 2 \cdot 0.4h = |p'(x_1) - p'(x_2)| - 0.8h \\ &= \ell(p'(P'_2)) - 2 \cdot 3 - 0.8h > \ell(p(P'_2)) - 6 - h, \end{aligned}$$

where $\ell(p(P'_2))$ denotes the length of the interval $p(P'_2)$. By assumption, $p(P'_2) \geq 2(\frac{1}{2}L + 10) = L + 20$. So $\text{dist}(x_1, x_2) > L + 14 - h > L$ for $h < 1$. This implies that P has length $> L$. □

Lemma 3.6 *For every $K < \infty$ there is a constant $\tilde{\epsilon}_1 = \tilde{\epsilon}_1(K) > 0$ such that:*

Let (M, g) be a complete Riemannian manifold with boundary that is diffeomorphic to $T^2 \times I$ and $p \in M$ such that $B(p, 1) \subset M \setminus \partial M$. Assume that $|\text{Rm}| < K$ and assume that there are loops γ_1 and γ_2 based at p that represent two linearly independent homotopy classes in $\pi_1(M) \cong \mathbb{Z}^2$. Now, if $m = \max\{\ell(\gamma_1), \ell(\gamma_2)\} < \tilde{\epsilon}_1$, then there is an embedded incompressible torus $T \subset M$ that separates the two ends of M such that $p \in T$ and $\text{diam } T < 10m$.

Proof By the results of Cheeger, Fukaya and Gromov [7], there are universal constants $\rho = \rho(K) > 0$ and $k < \infty$ such that we can find an open neighborhood $B(p, \rho) \subset V \subset M$ and a metric g' on V with $0.9g < g' < 1.1g$ with the following properties: There is a Lie group H with at most k connected components whose identity component N is nilpotent and that acts isometrically and faithfully on the universal cover (\tilde{V}, \tilde{g}') .

The fundamental group $\Lambda = \pi_1(V)$ can be embedded into H so the action of H on (\tilde{V}, \tilde{g}') restricted to Λ is the action by deck transformations. Moreover, H is generated by Λ and N . Lastly, the injectivity radius of (\tilde{V}, \tilde{g}') at any lift $\tilde{p} \in \tilde{V}$ of p is larger than ρ .

Consider the dimension d of the orbit \tilde{T} of a lift \tilde{p} under the action of N . Since V has to be noncompact, we have $d \leq 2$. On the other hand, assuming $\tilde{\varepsilon}_1 < \rho$, the loops γ_1 and γ_2 generate an infinite subgroup in $\Lambda = \pi_1(V)$ that does not have a finite-index subgroup isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} . So $d = 2$. Since $N \cap \Lambda$ is nilpotent and acts discontinuously on \tilde{T} , we have $N \cap \Lambda \cong \mathbb{Z}^2$ and all orbits of the N -action are 2-dimensional. Consider the cover $\hat{\pi}: (\hat{V}, \hat{g}') \rightarrow (V, g')$ corresponding to $N \cap \Lambda$. Then $\hat{V} \approx T^2 \times (0, 1)$ and $\hat{V} \rightarrow V$ has at most degree two. The action of N on (\hat{V}, \hat{g}') exhibits (\hat{V}, \hat{g}') as a warped product of a flat torus over an interval. We can find loops γ'_1 and γ'_2 based at a lift \hat{p} of p each of which have \hat{g}' -length $< 2(1.1)^{1/2}m$. This implies that the T^2 -orbit \hat{T} of \hat{p} under N has g' -diameter $< 4 \cdot 1.1^{1/2}m$. Let $T = \hat{\pi}(\hat{T})$ be the projection of \hat{T} . Then $\text{diam}_g T < 4 \cdot 1.1^{1/2} \cdot 0.9^{-1/2}m < 10m$ and $\hat{\pi}$ restricted to \hat{T} induces a map $f: T^2 \rightarrow M$ with $f(T^2) = T$, which has at most two sheets.

We show that the intersection number of f with the line $\{pt\} \times I \subset M \approx T^2 \times I$ is nonzero: Consider the composition of f with the projection $M \approx T^2 \times I \rightarrow T^2$. This is a smooth and incompressible map of the form $T^2 \rightarrow T^2$. Hence, its degree is nonzero, which is equal to the sought intersection number. We conclude that $T \subset M$ is a 2-torus that separates the two boundary components of M . □

The next lemma will be used in the proof of [Lemma 3.11](#).

Lemma 3.7 *For every $K < \infty$, there are constants $\tilde{\varepsilon}_2 = \tilde{\varepsilon}_2(K) > 0$ and $\Gamma' = \Gamma'(K) < \infty$ such that the following holds:*

Let (M, g) be a 2-dimensional, orientable Riemannian manifold and $p \in M$ a point such that the 1-ball around x is relatively compact in M . Assume that $|\text{Rm}| < K$ on M and assume that there is a loop $\gamma: S^1 \rightarrow M$ based at p that is noncontractible in M and has length $\ell(\gamma) < \tilde{\varepsilon}_2$. Then there is an embedded loop $\gamma' \subset M$ that is also based at p , homotopic to γ and that satisfies the following properties: $\ell(\gamma') < 2\ell(\gamma)$ and the geodesic curvatures of γ' are bounded by Γ' .

Proof Similarly to in the proof of [Lemma 3.6](#) there is a universal constant $\rho = \rho(K) > 0$ such that we can find a neighborhood $B(p, \rho) \subset V \subset M$ and a metric g' on V with

$0.9g < g' < 1.1g$ such that the same conditions as before hold. Note that g' can moreover be chosen so that $|\nabla - \nabla'| < 0.1$ and the curvature of g' is bounded by a universal constant $K' = K'(K) < \infty$ (see [7]). Hence, it suffices to construct a loop γ' with $\ell_{g'}(\gamma') < 1.5\ell_{g'}(\gamma)$ on which the geodesic curvatures with respect to g' are bounded.

As in the proof of Lemma 3.6 we conclude that either (V, g') is a flat torus (in which case the lemma is clear), or all orbits under the action of N on the universal cover (\tilde{V}, \tilde{g}') of (V, g') are 1-dimensional. In the latter case, this implies that $\Lambda \subset N$ and (V, g') is a warped product of a circle over an interval $(-a, b)$ with $a, b > 0.9\rho$ (we assume that p lies in the fiber over $0 \in (-a, b)$). Let $\varphi: (-a, b) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ be the warping function. By the curvature bound on g' we have $|\varphi''\varphi^{-1}| < K'$ on $(-a, b)$ (compare for example with [24, Chapter 3, Section 2.3]).

We now argue that this bound implies

$$(3-2) \quad |\varphi'\varphi^{-1}| < C = C(K') \quad \text{on} \quad \left(-\frac{1}{2}a, \frac{1}{2}b\right).$$

Let $x \in \left(-\frac{1}{2}a, \frac{1}{2}b\right)$. If $\varphi'(x) = 0$, then there is nothing to show. Assume next that $\varphi'(x) > 0$. Choose $x' \in [x - 0.1\rho, x) \subset (-a, b)$ minimal with the property that $\varphi \leq \varphi(x)$ on $[x', x]$. Then

$$(3-3) \quad |\varphi''| < K'\varphi(x) \quad \text{on} \quad [x', x].$$

If $|x - x'| < 0.1\rho$, then we must have $\varphi(x') = \varphi(x)$. So, by the mean value inequality, $\varphi'(x'') = 0$ for some $x'' \in [x', x']$ and hence by (3-3) we get $\varphi'(x) < \frac{1}{2}(0.1\rho)^2 K'\varphi(x)$. If $|x - x'| = 0.1\rho$, then, by the mean value inequality and the fact that $\varphi(x') > 0$, we have

$$\varphi'(x'') = \frac{\varphi(x) - \varphi(x')}{x - x'} < \frac{\varphi(x)}{0.1\rho}.$$

Using (3-3), we get

$$\varphi'(x) < \frac{\varphi(x)}{0.1\rho} + \frac{1}{2}(0.1\rho)^2 K'\varphi(x).$$

This shows (3-2) wherever $\varphi' > 0$. By exchanging the roles of a and b , this bound follows similarly wherever $\varphi' < 0$.

The bound (3-2) implies that the geodesic curvature on the circle γ' through p is bounded by C and for sufficiently small $\ell_{\gamma'}(\gamma)$ we have $\ell_{g'}(\gamma') < 1.5\ell_{g'}(\gamma)$. \square

3.2 Existence of short loops and compressing disks of bounded area

In this subsection we establish the existence of short geodesic loops on surfaces of large diameter, but controlled area. The main result of this subsection, Lemma 3.11, will

be used in the proof of Propositions 4.3 and 4.4. In the proof of Proposition 4.3 it will enable us to apply Lemmas 3.5 and 3.6 and hence to find torus structures of small width.

Lemma 3.8 *Let Σ be a topological annulus and let g be a symmetric, positive semidefinite 2-tensor on Σ (ie a possibly degenerate Riemannian metric). Assume that with respect to g any smooth arc connecting the two boundary components of Σ has length $\geq a$ and every embedded, closed loop of nonzero winding number in Σ has length $\geq b$. Then $\text{area } \Sigma \geq ab$.*

Proof Let g' be an arbitrary metric on Σ . If the lemma is true for $g + \varepsilon g'$ for all $\varepsilon > 0$, then we obtain the result for g by letting $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. So we can assume in the following that g is a Riemannian metric.

We can furthermore assume that $\Sigma = A(r_1, r_2) \subset \mathbb{C}$ with $0 \leq r_1 < r_2 \leq \infty$ and that $g = r^{-2} f^2(r, \theta) g_{\text{eucl}}$ for polar coordinates (r, θ) . By assumption, we have

$$\int_{r_1}^{r_2} r^{-1} f(r, \theta) dr \geq a \quad \text{for all } \theta \in [0, 2\pi]$$

and

$$\int_0^{2\pi} f(r, \theta) d\theta \geq b \quad \text{for all } r \in (r_1, r_2).$$

Hence

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_{r_1}^{r_2} r^{-1} f(r, \theta) dr d\theta \geq 2\pi a$$

and

$$\int_{r_1}^{r_2} \int_0^{2\pi} r^{-1} f(r, \theta) d\theta dr \geq b \int_{r_1}^{r_2} r^{-1} dr = b \log \frac{r_2}{r_1}.$$

So

$$\begin{aligned} 2\pi ab \log \frac{r_2}{r_1} &\leq \left(\int_0^{2\pi} \int_{r_1}^{r_2} r^{-1} f(r, \theta) dr d\theta \right)^2 \\ &\leq \left(\int_0^{2\pi} \int_{r_1}^{r_2} r^{-1} f^2(r, \theta) dr d\theta \right) \left(\int_0^{2\pi} \int_{r_1}^{r_2} r^{-1} dr d\theta \right) \\ &= 2\pi (\text{area } \Sigma) \log \frac{r_2}{r_1} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

The following lemma is an application of the previous one.

Lemma 3.9 *Let $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be a compact, smooth domain whose boundary circles are denoted by $C_1, \dots, C_m, C'_1, \dots, C'_{m'}$ with $m, m' \geq 1$. Moreover, let g be a symmetric, nonnegative definite 2-tensor on Σ (ie a degenerate Riemannian metric).*

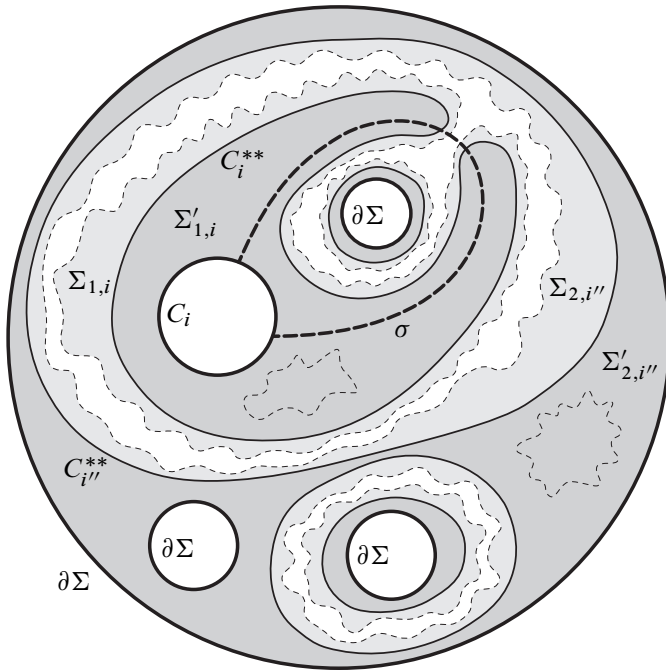


Figure 6: The planar domain Σ and the subsets $\Sigma_{1,i}$, $\Sigma'_{1,i}$, $\Sigma_{2,i''}$ and $\Sigma'_{2,i''}$ of Σ , as used in the proof of Lemma 3.9. The subset $\Sigma'_{1,i}$ is diffeomorphic to a closed annulus and is bounded by C_i and C_i^{**} . The arc $\sigma: [0, 1] \rightarrow \Sigma$ does not intersect Σ_2 . Its endpoints are contained in $C_i \subset \partial\Sigma$. The arc cannot be homotoped into C_i , because it surrounds another boundary component of Σ . So the boundary circle $C_{i''}^{**} \subset \Sigma'_{2,i''}$ separates the interior of $\Sigma'_{2,i''}$ from at least two boundary circles of Σ .

Choose constants $a, b > 0$ and assume that $\text{area } \Sigma \leq ab$ and $\text{dist}(C_i, C_{i'}) > a$ for any $i = 1, \dots, m$ and $i' = 1, \dots, m'$ (both times with respect to g). Then we can find a collection of pairwise disjoint, smoothly embedded loops $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n \subset \text{Int } \Sigma$ with the property that $\gamma_1 \cup \dots \cup \gamma_n$ separates $C_1 \cup \dots \cup C_m$ from $C'_1 \cup \dots \cup C'_{m'}$ and

$$\ell(\gamma_1) + \dots + \ell(\gamma_n) < b.$$

Proof We will proceed by induction on $m + m'$. For $m + m' = 2$, we are done by Lemma 3.8. So assume without loss of generality that $m' \geq 2$.

Let a_1 be the infimum of all $a' \geq 0$ such that there is a smooth arc $\sigma: [0, 1] \rightarrow \Sigma$ of length $2a'$ that either connects two distinct circles C_{i_1} and C_{i_2} or that has both its endpoints lie in the same boundary circle C_i and cannot be homotoped into C_i

while keeping its endpoints fixed. Pick $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $\text{dist}(C_i, C_{i'}) > a + 4\varepsilon$ for all $i = 1, \dots, m$ and $i' = 1, \dots, m'$ and such that $3\varepsilon < a_1$ in the case in which $a_1 > 0$. Moreover, fix such a smooth arc $\sigma: [0, 1] \rightarrow \Sigma$ with the properties as described above and that has length $2a'$ with $a' < a_1 + \varepsilon$ (compare with Figure 6).

Next consider the subsets

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_1 &= \{x \in \Sigma : \text{dist}(x, C_1 \cup \dots \cup C_m) < a_1 - \varepsilon\}, \\ \Sigma_2 &= \{x \in \Sigma : \text{dist}(x, C'_1 \cup \dots \cup C'_{m'}) < a - a_1 + 3\varepsilon\}. \end{aligned}$$

Then $\Sigma_1 \cap \Sigma_2 = \emptyset$ and $\sigma([0, 1]) \cap \Sigma_2 = \emptyset$. By definition of a_1 , the set Σ_1 is either empty (for $a_1 = 0$) or a disjoint union of connected, half-open domains $\Sigma_{1,1}, \dots, \Sigma_{1,m}$ such that $C_i \subset \partial \Sigma_{1,i}$ for all $i = 1, \dots, m$.

Fix some $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ for this paragraph. We claim that every smoothly embedded loop $\alpha: S^1 \rightarrow \Sigma_{1,i}$ inside $\Sigma_{1,i}$ can be homotoped inside Σ to a multiple of a parametrization of C_i . Fix such a loop α . To show our claim, we will construct a continuous map $H: S^1 \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \Sigma$ such that $H(S^1 \times \{0\}) \subset C_i$ and $H(t, 1) = \alpha(t)$. Subdivide S^1 into subintervals $[t_1, t_2], [t_2, t_3], \dots, [t_N, t_1] \subset S^1$ by parameters $t_1 = t_{N+1}, t_2, \dots, t_N \in S^1$ that are arranged counterclockwise on S^1 such that $\ell(\alpha|_{[t_j, t_{j+1}]}) < \varepsilon$ for all $j = 1, \dots, N$. For each $j = 1, \dots, N$ choose a smooth arc $\gamma_j^*: [0, 1] \rightarrow \Sigma_{1,i}$ between C_i and $\alpha(t_j)$ of length $\ell(\gamma_j^*) < a_1 - \varepsilon$. Then the concatenation σ_j of $\gamma_j^*, \alpha|_{[t_j, t_{j+1}]}, \gamma_{j+1}^*$ has length less than $2a_1 - \varepsilon$. So, by the definition of a_1 , the arc σ_j can be homotoped into C_i while keeping its endpoints fixed. It follows that we can find a continuous map $\varphi_j: [t_j, t_{j+1}] \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \Sigma$ that agrees with γ_j^* on $\{t_j\} \times [0, 1]$, with γ_{j+1}^* on $\{t_{j+1}\} \times [0, 1]$, with $\alpha|_{[t_j, t_{j+1}]}$ on $[t_j, t_{j+1}] \times \{1\}$ and such that $\varphi_j: ([t_j, t_{j+1}] \times \{0\}) \subset C_i$. The homotopy H can now be constructed by combining $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_N$, hence proving our claim.

Consider in this paragraph the case $a_1 > 0$. Let $\psi_1 \in C_c^\infty(\Sigma_1)$ be some cutoff function such that

$$\psi_1 \equiv 1 \quad \text{on } \Sigma_1^* := \{x \in \Sigma : \text{dist}(x, C_1 \cup \dots \cup C_m) < a_1 - 2\varepsilon\} \subset \Sigma_1.$$

Let $u_1 \in [0, 1)$ be a regular value of ψ_1 and set

$$\Sigma_1^{**} = \psi_1^{-1}([u_1, 1]).$$

Then Σ_1^{**} is a compact, possibly disconnected, planar domain and $C_1 \cup \dots \cup C_m \subset \Sigma_1^* \subset \Sigma_1^{**} \subset \Sigma_1$. For each $i = 1, \dots, m$ let $\Sigma_{1,i}^{**} \subset \Sigma_1^{**}$ be the component of Σ_1^{**}

that contains C_i . Note that then $\Sigma_{1,i}^{**} \subset \Sigma_{1,i}$. The boundary circles of $\Sigma_{1,i}^{**}$ are freely homotopic to a multiple of C_i within Σ by our conclusion from the last paragraph. It follows that there is exactly one boundary circle $C_i^{**} \subset \partial \Sigma_{1,i}^{**} \setminus C_i$ that separates C_i from all the other boundary circles of Σ . Therefore, all the boundary circles of $\Sigma_{1,i}^{**}$, other than C_i and C_i^{**} , bound closed disks in D^2 whose interiors are disjoint from $\Sigma_{1,i}^{**}$. Let $\Sigma'_{1,i}$ now be the union of $\Sigma_{1,i}^{**}$ with all these disks. Then $\Sigma'_{1,i}$ is diffeomorphic to a closed annulus, which is bounded by C_i and C_i^{**} . By construction, these boundary circles have distance $\text{dist}(C_i, C_i^{**}) \geq a_1 - 2\varepsilon$ from each other. Since each $\Sigma'_{1,i}$ arose from $\Sigma_{1,i}^{**}$ by adding disks that are disjoint from $\partial \Sigma$, we find that the resulting annuli $\Sigma'_{1,1}, \dots, \Sigma'_{1,m}$ are pairwise disjoint and disjoint from Σ_2 .

Next, construct a cutoff function $\psi_2 \in C_c^\infty(\Sigma_2)$ such that

$$\psi_2 \equiv 1 \quad \text{on } \Sigma_2^* := \{x \in \Sigma : \text{dist}(x, C'_1 \cup \dots \cup C'_{m'}) < a - a_1 + 2\varepsilon\} \subset \Sigma_2,$$

let $u_2 \in [0, 1)$ be a regular value of ψ_2 and set

$$\Sigma_2^{**} = \psi_2^{-1}([u_2, 1]).$$

Then

$$C'_1 \cup \dots \cup C'_{m'} \subset \Sigma_2^* \subset \Sigma_2^{**} \subset \Sigma_2$$

and

$$\Sigma_2^{**} \cap (\Sigma'_{1,1} \cup \dots \cup \Sigma'_{1,m}) = \emptyset.$$

Let $\Sigma_{2,1}^{**}, \dots, \Sigma_{2,m''}^{**}$, with $m'' \leq m'$, be the components of Σ_2^{**} that contain boundary circles of Σ . As before, for each $i'' = 1, \dots, m''$ consider the components of $\Sigma \setminus \Sigma_{2,i''}^{**}$ that are diffeomorphic to open disks, and denote the union of these components with $\Sigma_{2,i''}^{**}$ by $\Sigma'_{2,i''}$. Then the subsets $\Sigma'_{1,1}, \dots, \Sigma'_{1,m}, \Sigma'_{2,1}, \dots, \Sigma'_{2,m''}$ are pairwise disjoint and hence

$$(3-4) \quad \text{area } \Sigma'_{1,1} + \dots + \text{area } \Sigma'_{1,m} + \text{area } \Sigma'_{2,1} + \dots + \text{area } \Sigma'_{2,m''} < \text{area } \Sigma \leq ab.$$

Moreover, the boundary circles of each $\Sigma'_{2,i''}$ that are not contained in $\partial \Sigma$ have distance $> a - a_1 + 2\varepsilon$ from $\partial \Sigma \cap \Sigma'_{2,i''}$.

Now consider the case in which $a_1 > 0$ and $\text{area } \Sigma'_{1,1} + \dots + \text{area } \Sigma'_{1,m} < (a_1 - 2\varepsilon)b$. Since the two boundary circles of each annulus $\Sigma'_{1,i}$ are at least $a_1 - \varepsilon$ apart from one another, we can use [Lemma 3.8](#) to find a geodesic loop $\gamma_i \subset \Sigma'_{1,i}$ for each $i = 1, \dots, m$ that separates both boundary circles C_i and C_i^{**} of Σ'_i such that

$$\ell(\gamma_i) \leq \frac{\text{area } \Sigma'_{1,i}}{a_1 - 2\varepsilon} \quad \text{for all } i = 1, \dots, m.$$

Then $\ell(\gamma_1) + \dots + \ell(\gamma_m) < b$ and $\gamma_1 \cup \dots \cup \gamma_m$ separates $C_1 \cup \dots \cup C_m$ from $C'_1 \cup \dots \cup C'_{m'}$. So in this case we are done.

Next consider the opposite case. That is, $a_1 = 0$ or $\text{area } \Sigma'_{1,1} + \dots + \text{area } \Sigma'_{1,m} \geq (a_1 - 2\varepsilon)b$. Then, by (3-4), we must have

$$\text{area } \Sigma'_{2,1} + \dots + \text{area } \Sigma'_{2,m''} < (a - a_1 + 2\varepsilon)b.$$

In the following we will use the induction hypothesis on each domain $\Sigma'_{2,i''}$. In order to do this, we first ensure that each $\Sigma'_{2,i''}$ has at most $m + m' - 1$ boundary circles.

Fix some $i'' \in \{1, \dots, m''\}$. Note that every boundary circle of $\Sigma'_{2,i''}$ that does not belong to $\partial\Sigma$ separates the interior of $\Sigma'_{2,i''}$ from at least one component of $\partial\Sigma \setminus \Sigma'_{2,i''}$. Moreover, for every component of $\partial\Sigma \setminus \Sigma'_{2,i''}$ there is exactly one such boundary circle of $\Sigma'_{2,i''}$. So, in order to prove that $\Sigma'_{2,i''}$ has at most $m + m' - 1$ boundary circles, we just need to show that there is a boundary circle $\Sigma'_{2,i''}$ that separates the interior of $\Sigma'_{2,i''}$ from at least two components of $\partial\Sigma \setminus \Sigma'_{2,i''}$. To do this, we recall the arc $\sigma: [0, 1] \rightarrow \Sigma$, whose image is disjoint from Σ_2 and hence also from $\Sigma'_{2,i''}$. Let $C_{i''}^{**} \subset \partial\Sigma'_{2,i''} \setminus \partial\Sigma$ be the boundary circle that separates the interior of $\Sigma'_{2,i''}$ from the image of σ . If σ connects two distinct boundary circles C_{i_1} and C_{i_2} , then $C_{i''}^{**}$ does indeed separate the interior of $\Sigma'_{2,i''}$ from at least two components of $\partial\Sigma \setminus \Sigma'_{2,i''}$. So assume now that we are in the second case, namely that both endpoints of σ are contained in the same boundary circle $C_i \subset \partial\Sigma$ and that σ cannot be homotoped into C_i while keeping its endpoints fixed. If C_i was the only boundary circle of Σ that is contained in the component of $\Sigma \setminus C_{i''}^{**}$ that does not contain $\Sigma'_{2,i''}$, then this component would be diffeomorphic to a half-open annulus. This, however, would contradict the fact that σ cannot be homotoped into C_i . So there must be more than one boundary component of $\partial\Sigma$ that is separated by $C_{i''}^{**}$ from the interior of $\Sigma'_{2,i''}$. This finishes the proof that each $\Sigma'_{2,i''}$ has at most $m + m' - 1$ boundary circles.

The conclusion from the previous paragraph enables us to use the induction hypothesis on each $\Sigma'_{2,i''}$ and to construct smoothly embedded, pairwise disjoint loops

$$\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n \subset \Sigma'_{2,1} \cup \dots \cup \Sigma'_{2,m''}$$

such that $(\gamma_1 \cup \dots \cup \gamma_n) \cap \Sigma'_{2,i''}$ separates $(C'_1 \cup \dots \cup C'_{m'}) \cap \Sigma'_{2,i''}$ from $\partial\Sigma'_{2,i''} \setminus \partial\Sigma$ for each $i'' = 1, \dots, m''$ and such that

$$\ell(\gamma_1) + \dots + \ell(\gamma_n) < \frac{\text{area } \Sigma'_{2,1}}{a - a_1 + 2\varepsilon} + \dots + \frac{\text{area } \Sigma'_{2,m''}}{a - a_1 + 2\varepsilon} < b.$$

This finishes the proof. □

The next lemma provides a compressing disk of bounded area in a solid torus given a “compressing planar domain” of bounded area in a larger solid torus. Such “compressing planar domain” of bounded area are produced by [C, Proposition 3.2(a)].

Lemma 3.10 *For every $A, K < \infty$ there is an $\tilde{h}_0 = \tilde{h}_0(A, K) < \infty$ such that the following holds:*

Consider a Riemannian manifold (M, g) , a smoothly embedded solid torus $S \subset M$, $S \approx S^1 \times D^2$, and a collar neighborhood $P \subset S$, $\partial S \subset \partial P$, $P \approx T^2 \times I$ of ∂S that is an \tilde{h}_0 -precise torus structure at scale 1. Note that $S' = \text{Int } S \setminus \text{Int } P$ is a solid torus. Assume also that $|\text{Rm}|, |\nabla \text{Rm}| < K$ on the 1-neighborhood around P .

Now let $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be a compact, smooth domain and $f: \Sigma \rightarrow S$ a smooth map of area $f < A$ such that $f(\partial \Sigma) \subset \partial S$ and such that f restricted to only the exterior circle of Σ is noncontractible in ∂S .

Then there is a smooth map $f': D^2 \rightarrow M$ such that $f'(\partial D^2) \subset \partial S'$, such that $f'|_{\partial D^2}$ is noncontractible in $\partial S'$ and such that $\text{area } f' < \text{area } f + 1$.

Proof We first argue that there are constants $\varepsilon = \varepsilon(K) > 0$ and $C < \infty$ such that the following isoperimetric inequality holds: Assume that $\tilde{h}_0 \leq \varepsilon$. Then for any smooth loop $\gamma: S^1 \rightarrow P$ of length $\ell(\gamma) < \varepsilon$ that is contractible in P there is map $h: D^2 \rightarrow M$ with $h|_{S^1} = \gamma$ and

$$(3-5) \quad \text{area } h \leq C\ell(\gamma)^2.$$

By the results of Cheeger, Fukaya and Gromov (see [7]) there are universal constants $\rho = \rho(K) > 0$ and $K' = K'(K) < \infty$ such that for every $p \in P$ we can find an open neighborhood $B(p, \rho) \subset V \subset M$ and a metric g' on V with $0.9g < g' < 1.1g$ whose curvature is bounded by K' such that the injectivity radius in the universal cover (\tilde{V}, \tilde{g}') of (V, g') at every lift $\tilde{p} \in \tilde{V}$ of p is larger than ρ . Let $\pi: \tilde{V} \rightarrow V$ be the covering projection.

Now assume that $\varepsilon(K) \leq \min\{\frac{1}{10}\rho(K), \frac{1}{10}K'^{-1/2}(K)\}$ and pick $p \in \gamma(S^1)$. Since $\varepsilon \leq \frac{1}{10}\rho$, we can find a chunk P' of $P \approx T^2 \times I$ (ie $P' \subset P$ corresponds to a subset of the form $T^2 \times I'$ for some subinterval $I' \subset I$), such that P' contains the image of γ and such that $P' \subset B(p, \rho) \subset V$. Then γ is also contractible in P' and hence we can lift it to a loop $\tilde{\gamma}: S^1 \rightarrow \tilde{V}$ based at a lift $\tilde{p} \in \tilde{V}$ of p . Using the exponential map at \tilde{p} with respect to the metric g' , we can then construct a map $\tilde{h}: D^2 \rightarrow \tilde{V}$ with $\tilde{h}|_{\partial D^2} = \tilde{\gamma}$ and $\text{area}_{g'} \tilde{h} \leq \frac{1}{2}C\ell_{g'}(\tilde{\gamma})^2$, where $C < \infty$ is a universal constant (note that

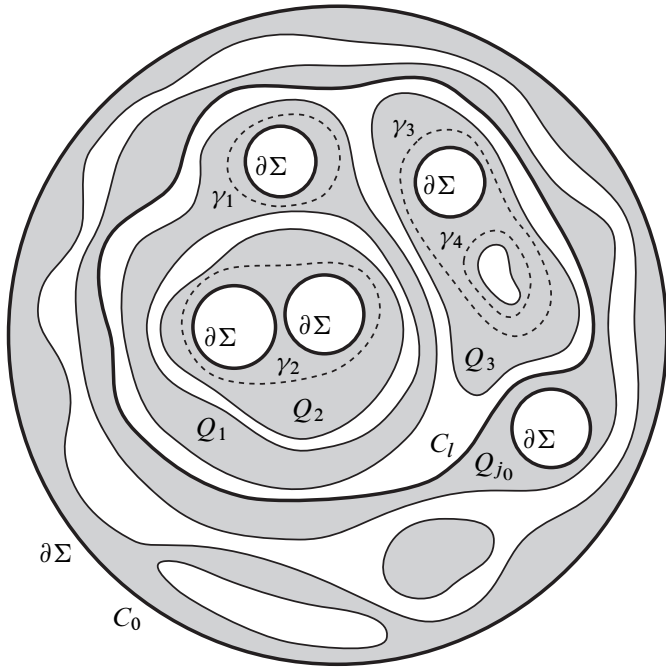


Figure 7: The domains used in the proof of Lemma 3.10. The preimage $\Sigma^* = f^{-1}(P) = Q_1 \cup \dots \cup Q_p$ is the shaded region, which is bounded by $\partial\Sigma$ and the circles C_0, \dots, C_q . The boundary circles $\partial\Sigma$ and the circle C_l are highlighted in bold. The regions $Q_1, \dots, Q_{n'}$, which are surrounded by C_l , are labeled in the picture. The loops $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n$ are the dashed loops.

since $\ell_{g'}(\tilde{\gamma}) < (1.1)^{1/2} \ell_g(\gamma) < 2\varepsilon \leq \frac{1}{15} K'^{-1/2}$, we have upper and lower bounds on the Jacobian of this exponential map). Now $h = \pi \circ \tilde{h}$ satisfies (3-5), which proves the claim.

We can now prove the lemma. We first choose

$$\tilde{h}_0(A, K) = \min \left\{ \frac{\varepsilon(K)}{A}, \varepsilon(K), \frac{1}{2\sqrt{CA}} \right\}.$$

Let $\sigma \subset S \setminus P$ be a loop that generates the fundamental group $\pi_1(S) \cong \mathbb{Z}$. Note that, by our assumptions, f has nonzero intersection number with σ .

We first perturb f slightly to make it transversal to $\partial S'$. This can be done such that we still have $\text{area } f < A$ and that $\text{area } f$ increases by less than $\frac{1}{2}$. So, without loss of generality, we may assume in the following that f is transversal to $\partial S'$. We will construct f' such that $\text{area } f' < \text{area } f + \frac{1}{2}$.

So $\Sigma^* = f^{-1}(P) \subset \Sigma$ is a (possibly disconnected) compact smooth subdomain of Σ that contains $\partial\Sigma$. Note that $f(\partial\Sigma^* \setminus \partial\Sigma) \subset \partial S'$. Denote the components of Σ^* by Q_1, \dots, Q_p . Let $C_0 \subset \partial\Sigma$ be the outer boundary circle of Σ and let $C_1, \dots, C_q \subset \partial\Sigma^* \subset \Sigma$ be the boundary circles of Σ^* that are not boundary circles of Σ . Each such circle $C_l \subset \Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ bounds a disk $D_l \subset \mathbb{R}^2$. Set $\Sigma'_l = D_l \cap \Sigma$, which is a domain with nonempty interior. Any two disks D_{l_1} and D_{l_2} are either disjoint or one disk is contained in the other. The same is true for the domains Σ'_l . We can therefore pick Σ'_l minimal with respect to inclusion such that $f|_{\Sigma'_l}$ has nonzero intersection number with σ . Such a Σ'_l always exists, since $\Sigma'_0 = \Sigma$. Let $j_0 \in \{1, \dots, p\}$ be the index for which $C_l \subset \partial Q_{j_0}$.

We claim that C_l is an interior boundary circle of Q_{j_0} . Assume the converse. The intersection number of $f|_{Q_{j_0}}$ with σ is zero, so if C_l is an exterior boundary circle of Q_{j_0} , then the intersection number of f restricted to the closure of $\Sigma'_l \setminus Q_{j_0}$ is nonzero. This closure however is the disjoint union of some $\Sigma'_{l'} \subsetneq \Sigma'_l$. Hence we can pick a $\Sigma'_{l'} \subsetneq \Sigma'_l$ on which f has nonzero intersection number with σ . This contradicts the minimal choice of Σ'_l and proves that C_l is an interior boundary circle of Q_{j_0} . A direct consequence of this fact is that $l \neq 0$ and hence $C_l \not\subset \partial\Sigma$. This implies $f(C_l) \subset \partial S'$. We fix l for the rest of the proof.

Next we show that for any circle $C_{l'} \subset \Sigma'_l \setminus C_l$ the restriction $f|_{C_{l'}}$ is contractible in P . Note that for any such index l' we have $\Sigma'_{l'} \subsetneq \Sigma'_l$ and hence $f|_{\Sigma'_{l'}}$ has intersection number zero with σ . Moreover, every interior boundary circle of $\Sigma'_{l'}$ is also an interior boundary circle of Σ (recall that by definition $\Sigma'_{l'} = D_{l'} \cap \Sigma$). So, using the assumption of the lemma and the fact that ∂S is a deformation retract of P , we find that f restricted to any interior boundary circle of $\Sigma'_{l'}$ is contractible in P . So, since $f|_{\Sigma'_{l'}}$ has intersection number zero with σ , this shows the desired fact.

We now use the facts that $f(C_l) \subset \partial S'$ and $f(\partial\Sigma'_l \setminus C_l) \subset \partial S$ (the latter fact is true since $\partial\Sigma'_l \setminus C_l \subset \partial\Sigma$). We conclude that $f^{-1}(P) = Q_1 \cup \dots \cup Q_p$ separates C_l from $\partial\Sigma'_l \setminus C_l$. Hence, after possibly rearranging the Q_j , we can find a $p' \in \{0, \dots, p\}$ such that $Q_1, \dots, Q_{p'} \subset \Sigma'_l$, such that $Q_1 \cup \dots \cup Q_{p'}$ is a neighborhood of $\partial\Sigma'_l \setminus C_l$ and such that each Q_j for $j = 1, \dots, p'$ contains at least one boundary circle of Σ'_l . Observe that f maps the boundary circles of each Q_j for $j = 1, \dots, p'$ that are not contained in $\partial\Sigma'_l \setminus C_l$ — and hence are not contained in $\partial\Sigma$ — into $\partial S'$. We now apply [Lemma 3.9](#) to each Q_j equipped with the pullback $f^*(g)$ where we group the boundary circles of Q_j into those that are contained in $\partial\Sigma'_l \setminus C_l$ and those that are not. Doing this, we obtain pairwise disjoint, embedded loops $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n \subset Q_1 \cup \dots \cup Q_{p'} \subset \Sigma'_l$

whose union separates $\partial\Sigma'_l \setminus C_l$ from C_l and for which

$$\ell(f|_{\gamma_1}) + \dots + \ell(f|_{\gamma_n}) < \frac{\text{area } f|_{Q_1}}{\tilde{h}_0^{-1}} + \dots + \frac{\text{area } f|_{Q_1}}{\tilde{h}_0^{-1}} < A\tilde{h}_0.$$

For each $k = 1, \dots, n$ let $D'_k \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be the disk that is bounded by γ_k . By the separation property of the γ_k , the union $\Sigma'_l \cup D'_1 \cup \dots \cup D'_n$ is equal to the disk D_l , ie the disks D'_k cover the “holes” of Σ'_l . Any two disks D'_{k_1} and D'_{k_2} are either disjoint or one is contained in the other. So, after possibly rearranging these disks, we can find an $n' \in \{0, \dots, n\}$ such that the disks $D'_1, \dots, D'_{n'}$ are pairwise disjoint and still $\Sigma'_l \cup D'_1 \cup \dots \cup D'_{n'} = D_l$. For each $k = 1, \dots, n'$, consider the intersection $D'_k \cap Q_{j'}$ of the disk D'_k with the domain $Q_{j'}$ that contains γ_k , with $j' \in \{1, \dots, p'\}$. Each interior boundary circle of $D'_k \cap Q_{j'}$ is either an interior boundary circle of Σ , and hence f restricted to this circle is contractible in P , or it is equal to one of the circles $C_{l'}$ and is contained in $\Sigma'_l \setminus C_l$. By what we have proved earlier, $f|_{C_{l'}}$ is contractible in P . Since $f(D'_k \cap Q_{j'}) \subset P$, it follows that $f|_{\gamma_k}$ is contractible in P .

Observe that $\ell(f|_{\gamma_k}) < A\tilde{h}_0 \leq \varepsilon$. So we can use the isoperimetric inequality (3-5) from the beginning of this proof to construct a map $f'_k: D_k \rightarrow M$ with $\text{area } f'_k \leq C\ell(f|_{\gamma_k})^2$ and $f'_k|_{\gamma_k} = f|_{\gamma_k}$. Now let $f': D_l \rightarrow M$ be the map that is equal to f on $\Sigma'_l \setminus (D'_1 \cup \dots \cup D'_{n'})$ and equal to f'_k on each D'_k for $k = 1, \dots, n'$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \text{area } f' &< \text{area } f + C(\ell(f|_{\gamma_1})^2 + \dots + \ell(f|_{\gamma_n})^2) \\ &< \text{area } f + C(\ell(f|_{\gamma_1}) + \dots + \ell(f|_{\gamma_n}))^2 \leq \text{area } f + CA^2\tilde{h}_0^2 \leq \text{area } f + \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

This proves the desired result (after smoothing f'). □

The following lemma is the main result of this subsection. It will be used to find short loops in the proofs of Propositions 4.3 and 4.4. In the proof of Proposition 4.4 it will also be used to ensure that these loops bound compressing disks of bounded area.

Lemma 3.11 *For every $\alpha > 0$ and every $A, K < \infty$ there are constants $\tilde{L}_0 = \tilde{L}_0(\alpha, A) < \infty$ and $\tilde{\alpha}_0 = \tilde{\alpha}_0(A, K) > 0$ and $\tilde{\Gamma} = \tilde{\Gamma}(K) < \infty$ such that:*

Let (M, g) be a Riemannian manifold and $S \subset M$, $S \approx S^1 \times D^2$, a smoothly embedded solid torus that is incompressible in M . Let $P \subset S$ be a torus structure of width ≤ 1 and length $L \geq \tilde{L}_0$ with $\partial S \subset \partial P$, ie the pair $(S, S \setminus \text{Int } P)$ is diffeomorphic to $(S^1 \times D^2(1), S^1 \times D^2(\frac{1}{2}))$.

Consider a compact, smooth domain $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ and a smooth map $f: \Sigma \rightarrow S$ with $f(\partial\Sigma) \subset \partial S$ such that f restricted to the outer boundary circle of Σ is noncontractible in ∂S and f restricted to all other boundary circles of Σ is contractible in ∂S . Moreover, assume that $\text{area } f < A$.

- (a) Then there is a closed loop $\gamma: S^1 \rightarrow P$ that is noncontractible in P , but contractible in S and that has length $\ell(\gamma) < \alpha$ and distance at least $\frac{1}{3}L - 2$ from ∂P .
- (b) Assume additionally that $\alpha \leq \tilde{\alpha}_0$, that $|\text{Rm}|, |\nabla \text{Rm}| < K$ on the 1-neighborhood around P , that P has width $\leq \tilde{L}_0^{-1}$ and that $\pi_2(M) = 0$. Then γ in (a) can be chosen such that its geodesic curvatures are bounded by $\tilde{\Gamma}$ and such that there is a map $h: D^2 \rightarrow M$ with $h|_{S^1} = \gamma$ and $\text{area } h < \text{area } f + 1$.

Proof We first explain the general setup. Assume without loss of generality that $\alpha < 0.1$ and set

$$(3-6) \quad \tilde{L}_0(\alpha, A) = \max\left\{12\frac{A+1}{\alpha} + 3, \frac{3}{\alpha} + 12\right\}.$$

We divide P into three torus structures P_1, P_2 and P_3 of width ≤ 1 (in part (a)) or width $\leq \tilde{L}_0^{-1}$ (in part (b)) and length $> \frac{1}{3}L - 1$ in such a way that $\partial S \subset \partial P_1$ and P_i shares a boundary with P_{i+1} . Then any point in P_2 has distance of at least $\frac{1}{3}L - 1$ from ∂P . For later use, we define the solid tori

$$S_1 = S, \quad S_2 = \overline{S \setminus P_1}, \quad S_3 = \overline{S \setminus (P_1 \cup P_2)}.$$

Moreover, let $P' \subset P_1$ be a torus structure of length $> \frac{1}{3}L - 4$ and width ≤ 1 if we are in the setting of part (a) or of width $\leq \tilde{L}_0^{-1}$ if we are in the setting of part (b) such that $\partial S \subset \partial P'$ and $\text{dist}(P', S_2) > 2$. We also choose an embedded loop $\sigma \subset S \setminus P$ that generates $\pi_1(S) \cong \mathbb{Z}$.

Next, we explain the strategy of the proof. In the setting of part (b), we obtain by (3-6) that, assuming $\tilde{\alpha}_0 \leq \tilde{h}_0(A, K)$ (here \tilde{h}_0 is the constant from Lemma 3.10), the torus structure P' is $\tilde{h}_0(A, K)$ -precise. Hence Lemma 3.10 yields a map $f': D^2 \rightarrow M$ of area $f' < \text{area } f + 1$ such that $f'|_{\partial D^2}$ parametrizes a noncontractible loop in P' . Without loss of generality, we may assume that f' is in fact an area-minimizing map. We then set $\Sigma_0 = D^2$ and $f_0 = f': \Sigma_0 \rightarrow M$. If we are in the setting of part (a), then we simply set $\Sigma_0 = \Sigma$ and $f_0 = f$. So, in either setting, $f_0(\partial\Sigma_0) \subset P' \subset P_1$ and f_0 restricted to only the outer circle of Σ_0 is noncontractible in P_1 . Moreover, $\text{area } f_0 < \text{area } f + 1$ and f_0 has nonzero intersection number with σ (since $\pi_2(M) = 0$ in part (b)). In the following, we will construct the loop γ from the map $f_0: \Sigma_0 \rightarrow M$

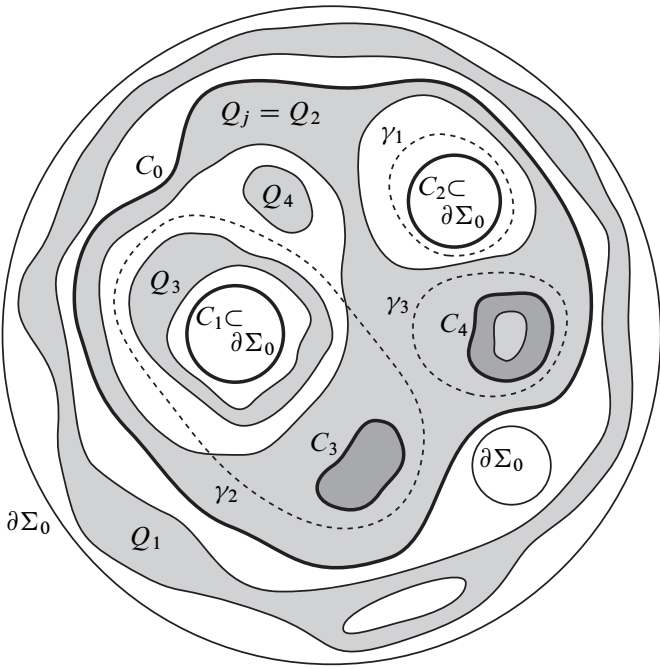


Figure 8: The domains and loops used in the proof of Lemma 3.11. The light gray domains represent Q_1, \dots, Q_p . The dark gray domains represent the components of $f_1^{-1}(\text{Int } S_3)$. The loops C_0, C_1, \dots, C_q are drawn in bold and the loops $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n$ are the dashed loops. The loop C_0 is the outer boundary component of Q_j and the loops C_1, \dots, C_q are each either contained in $\partial\Sigma_0$ or bound components of $f_1^{-1}(\text{Int } S_3)$. The domain Q' is bounded by the loops C_0, C_1, \dots, C_q .

for parts (a) and (b) at the same time. It will then only require a short argument that the additional assertions of part (b) hold.

Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be a small constant that we will determine later (ε may depend on M and g). We can find a small (in the C^1 -sense) homotopic perturbation $f_1: \Sigma_0 \rightarrow M$ of $f_0: \Sigma_0 \rightarrow M$ with $f_1|_{\partial\Sigma_0} = f_0|_{\partial\Sigma_0}$ that is not more than ε away from f_0 such that the following holds: f_1 is transverse to ∂P_2 on the interior of Σ_0 and its area is still bounded: $\text{area } f_1 < A + 1$. Note that f_1 still has nonzero intersection number with σ .

Consider all components Q_1, \dots, Q_p of $f_1^{-1}(S_2) \subset \Sigma_0 \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ (see Figure 8 for an illustration). Note that $p > 0$. Each Q_j can be extended to a disk $D_j \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ by filling in its inner circles. Let $Q'_j = D_j \cap \Sigma_0$ for each $j = 1, \dots, p$. Then any two disks, D_{j_1} and D_{j_2} , are either disjoint or one disk is contained in the other. The same statement

holds for the sets Q'_j . So, after possibly changing the order of these disks, we can find a $p' \in \{1, \dots, p\}$ such that the subsets $Q_1, \dots, Q_{p'}$ are pairwise disjoint and $Q'_1 \cup \dots \cup Q'_p = Q'_1 \cup \dots \cup Q'_{p'}$. It follows that f_1 restricted to $Q'_1 \cup \dots \cup Q'_{p'}$ has the same nonzero intersection number with σ as f_1 . So there are indices $j \in \{1, \dots, p\}$ such that $f_1|_{Q'_j}$ has nonzero intersection number with σ . We can then choose an index $j \in \{1, \dots, p\}$ with this property and such that Q'_j is minimal, ie $f_1|_{Q'_j}$ has nonzero intersection number with σ , but $f_1|_{Q'_{j'}}$ has intersection number zero with σ whenever $Q'_{j'} \subsetneq Q'_j$.

Let $C_0 = \partial D_j$ and observe that $f_1(C_0) \subset \partial S_2$. Consider the set $Q'_j \setminus f_1^{-1}(\text{Int } S_3)$ and observe that this set contains C_0 . Let Q'' be the component of $Q'_j \setminus f_1^{-1}(\text{Int } S_3)$ that contains C_0 . Denote by $C_1, \dots, C_q \subset \partial Q''$ all its other boundary circles. These circles are either inner boundary circles of Σ_0 and are mapped into ∂S_1 under f_1 (in part (a)) or they belong to $f_1^{-1}(\partial S_3)$ and hence are mapped into ∂S_3 under f_1 . So for each $l = 1, \dots, q$ the image $f(C_l) \subset \partial S_1 \cup \partial S_3$ has distance of at least $\frac{1}{3}L - 1$ from $f(C_0) \subset \partial S_2$. We can hence apply Lemma 3.9 to Q'' equipped with the pullback $f_1^*(g)$ and obtain pairwise disjoint, embedded loops $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n \subset \text{Int } Q''$ such that $\gamma_1 \cup \dots \cup \gamma_n$ separates C_0 from C_1, \dots, C_q and

$$\ell(f_1|_{\gamma_1}) + \dots + \ell(f_1|_{\gamma_n}) < \frac{A + 1}{\frac{1}{3}L - 1} \leq \frac{A + 1}{\frac{1}{3}\tilde{L}_0 - 1} \leq \frac{1}{4}\alpha.$$

Every loop γ_k bounds a topological disk D'_k for $k = 1, \dots, n$ and any two such disks, D'_{k_1} and D'_{k_2} , are either disjoint or one disk is contained in the other. So, after possibly changing the order of these disks, we can find a number $n' \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that $D'_1, \dots, D'_{n'}$ are pairwise disjoint and $D'_1 \cup \dots \cup D'_{n'} = D'_1 \cup \dots \cup D'_{n'}$. Note moreover, that C_0 is disjoint from this union. So, using the separation property of the γ_k , we conclude

$$C_1, \dots, C_q \subset D'_1 \cup \dots \cup D'_{n'} = D'_1 \cup \dots \cup D'_{n'}.$$

This implies that $Q'' \cup D'_1 \cup \dots \cup D'_{n'} = D_j$. The intersection number of f_1 with σ on $(D'_1 \cup \dots \cup D'_{n'}) \cap \Sigma_0$ is the same as the intersection number on $D_j \cap \Sigma_0 = Q'_j$, which is nonzero. So we can find an index $k \in \{1, \dots, n'\}$ such that $f_1|_{D'_k \cap \Sigma_0}$ has nonzero intersection number with σ . Set $D' = D'_k$ and $\gamma' = \gamma_k$.

We now argue that γ' has a point in common with $f_1^{-1}(S_2) = Q_1 \cup \dots \cup Q_p$. If not, then $D' \cap f_1^{-1}(S_2) \subsetneq Q'_j$ is the disjoint union of some of the $Q_{j'}$. Similarly to before, we can adjust the order of these components and find a $p'' \in \{1, \dots, p\}$ such that $Q'_1, \dots, Q'_{p''}$ are pairwise disjoint and $D' \cap f_1^{-1}(S_2) = Q'_1 \cup \dots \cup Q'_{p''}$.

By the minimality property of Q'_j , the intersection number of f_1 with σ is zero on $Q'_1, \dots, Q'_{p''}$. So f_1 restricted to $D' \cap f_1^{-1}(S_2)$ has intersection number zero with σ , contradicting the fact that f_1 restricted to $D' \cap \Sigma_0$ does not. Hence γ' has to intersect $f_1^{-1}(S_2)$ and thus $f_1(\gamma') \cap S_2 \neq \emptyset$. Since $\gamma' \subset Q'' = Q'_j \setminus f_1^{-1}(\text{Int } S_3)$, we have $f_1(\gamma') \cap \text{Int } S_3 = \emptyset$. It follows that $f_1(\gamma') \cap P_2 \neq \emptyset$. This implies that all points of $f_1(\gamma')$ have distance of at least $\frac{1}{3}L - 1 - \alpha > \frac{1}{3}L - 2$ from ∂P and that $f_1(\gamma') \subset P$. Since the intersection number of $f_1|_{D' \cap \Sigma_0}$ with σ is nonzero, $f_1|_{\gamma'}$ has to be noncontractible in P , but contractible in S . This establishes part (a) of the lemma with $\gamma = f_1|_{\gamma'}$.

Assume now for the rest of the proof that we are in the setting of part (b). Then $Q'_j = D_j$ is a disk and $D' \subset \Sigma_0$. Moreover, f_1 is an ε -perturbation of the (stable) area minimizing map $f_0: \Sigma_0 \approx D^2 \rightarrow M$. By [13, Theorem 8.1], f_0 is an immersion on $\text{Int } \Sigma_0$. So we can additionally assume that the perturbation f_1 is a graph over f_0 .

Consider the following regions: Let $B(P_2, 1)$ and $B(P_2, 2) \subset P \setminus P'$ be the (open) 1- and 2-tubular neighborhoods of P_2 and let Σ_1 and Σ_2 be the components of $f_0^{-1}(B(P_2, 1))$ and $f_0^{-1}(B(P_2, 2))$ that contain γ' , ie $\gamma' \subset \Sigma_1 \subset \Sigma_2 \subset \text{Int } \Sigma_0$. By [26, Theorem 3], we obtain a bound on the second fundamental form of $f_0(\Sigma_1)$ that only depends on K , namely $|A_{f_0(\Sigma_1)}| < K'(K)$. Moreover, this bound and the bound on the curvature on $B(P_2, 1)$ gives us a curvature bound $K'' = K''(K) < \infty$ of the metric $f_0^*(g)$ on Σ_1 that only depends on K . Since f_1 was assumed to be a graph over $f_0(\Sigma)$ and a C^1 -small perturbation of f_0 , we conclude that

$$\ell(f_0|_{\gamma'}) \leq 2\ell(f_1|_{\gamma'}) < \frac{1}{2}\alpha$$

if ε is small enough depending on these bounds. The loop γ' is noncontractible in Σ_1 , because otherwise $f_1|_{\gamma'}$ would be contractible in P . So we can apply Lemma 3.7 to conclude that if $\tilde{\alpha}_0 < \tilde{\varepsilon}_2(K'')$ then there is an embedded loop $\gamma'' \subset \Sigma_1$ that intersects γ' , is homotopic to γ' in Σ_1 and that has the following properties: $\ell(f_0|_{\gamma''}) \leq 2\ell(f_1|_{\gamma'}) < \alpha$ and the geodesic curvature on γ'' in $(\Sigma_1, f_0^*(g))$ is bounded by $\Gamma'(K'')$. The loop γ'' still bounds a disk $D'' \subset \Sigma_0$ whose area under f_0 is bounded by area $f + 1$. Now let $\gamma = f_0|_{\gamma''}$. Then the geodesic curvature on γ in (M, g) is bounded by some constant $\tilde{\Gamma} = \tilde{\Gamma}(\Gamma'(K''(K)), K'(K)) = \tilde{\Gamma}(K) < \infty$. This establishes assertion (b). □

4 The main argument

In this section we will frequently use notions that were introduced in [A]. For example, for any Ricci flow with surgery \mathcal{M} , any time t , point $x \in \mathcal{M}(t)$ and scale $r_0 > 0$, we

set (compare with (2-1) and [A, Definition 3.1])

$$\rho_{r_0}(x, t) = \sup\{r \in (0, r_0] : \sec_t \geq -r^{-2} \text{ on } B(x, t, r)\}$$

4.1 The geometry on late, but short time intervals

In the following, we will analyze long-time existent Ricci flows with surgery \mathcal{M} as defined in [A, Section 2]. Using the tools from [A, Sections 3 and 4], we will give a bound on the curvature and the geometry in regions of the manifold on a time interval of small, but uniform size. This description is achieved in three steps, the last step and main result of this subsection being [Proposition 4.3](#).

In the first step, [Lemma 4.1](#), we will bound the curvature by a uniform constant $K_1 t_0^{-1}$ away from finitely many, pairwise disjoint embedded solid tori $S_1(t_0), \dots, S_m(t_0)$ and on a time interval of the form $[(1 - \tau_1)t_0, t_0]$, where t_0 is large and τ_1 a uniform constant (see assertions (a), (b)). We will moreover find a curvature bound of the form $K' t_0^{-1}$ on those solid tori $S_i(t_0)$ whose normalized diameter is bounded by some given constant L (see assertion (c)). Here the normalized diameter is the diameter divided by $t_0^{1/2}$ and K' is a constant that depends on the normalized diameter of $S_i(t_0)$. We will moreover show that if a solid torus $S_i(t_0)$ has large normalized diameter at time t_0 , then it also has large normalized diameter at all times of the interval $[(1 - \tau_1)t_0, t_0]$, ie solid tori cannot “grow too fast” (see assertion (d)). The function Δ_1 will hereby serve as a lower bound for the normalized diameter at earlier times. Note that the constant τ_1 , determining the size of the time interval $[(1 - \tau_1)t_0, t_0]$, does not depend on L or the normalized diameter of $S_i(t_0)$. We will also construct long collar torus structures inside each solid torus (see assertion (e)) and show that they become ν -collapsed in at least one direction for any given $\nu > 0$ (see assertion (g)), but \bar{w} -noncollapsed in a local universal cover (see assertion (f)). Note that ν can be chosen independently of L or the diameter of S_i and \bar{w} is a universal constant, not depending on these quantities as well. These independences will become important in the subsequent steps. In the following lemma, the collar torus structures will be the closures of complements $S_i(t_0) \setminus W_i$, where $W_i \subset S_i(t_0)$ is a solid torus within $S_i(t_0)$. Finally, we mention that, for technical reasons, we will also prove a version of these statements in which the analysis takes place in a subset $U \subset \mathcal{M}(t_0)$.

Lemma 4.1 (first step) *There are a continuous function $\delta: [0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ and constants $K_1 < \infty$ and $\tau_1, \bar{w}, w^\#, \mu^\# > 0$ as well as continuous, nondecreasing functions*

$\Delta_1, K'_1: (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ with $\Delta_1(d) \rightarrow \infty$ as $d \rightarrow \infty$ and a nonincreasing function $\tau'_1: (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ such that the following holds:

For every $L < \infty$ and $\nu > 0$ there are constants $T_1 = T_1(L) < \infty$ and $w_1 = w_1(L, \nu) > 0$ such that:

Let \mathcal{M} be a Ricci flow with surgery on the time interval $[0, \infty)$ with normalized initial conditions that is performed by $\delta(t)$ –precise cutoff. Consider the constant $T_0 < \infty$ and the function $w: [T_0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ from [A, Proposition 3.16]. Assume that $t_0 = r_0^2 \geq \max\{T_1, 2T_0\}$ and that $w(t) < w_1$ for all $t \in [\frac{1}{2}t_0, t_0]$. Assume moreover that all components of $\mathcal{M}(t_0)$ are irreducible and not diffeomorphic to spherical space forms and that all surgeries on the time interval $[\frac{1}{2}t_0, t_0]$ are trivial.

Let $U \subset \mathcal{M}(t_0)$ be a subset with either $U = \mathcal{M}(t_0)$ or:

- U is a smoothly embedded solid torus ($\approx S^1 \times D^2$).
- There is a closed subset $U' \subset U$ that is diffeomorphic to $T^2 \times I$ with $\partial U \subset \partial U'$, whose boundary components have time- t_0 distance of at least $2r_0$ from one another, and a T^2 –fibration $p: U' \rightarrow I$ such that the fiber through every $x \in U'$ has time- t_0 diameter $< \mu^\# \rho_{r_0}(x, t_0)$.
- All points of ∂U are $w^\#$ –good at scale r_0 and time t_0 (see [A, Definition 4.1] for the definition of the goodness property).

Then there are sub-Ricci flows with surgery $S_1, \dots, S_m \subset \mathcal{M}$ on the time interval $[(1 - \tau_1)t_0, t_0]$ such that their final time slices $S_1(t_0), \dots, S_m(t_0)$ form a collection of pairwise disjoint, incompressible solid tori ($\approx S^1 \times D^2$) in $\text{Int } U$. Moreover, there are subsets $W_i \subset S_i(t_0)$ for $i = 1, \dots, m$ such that, for all $i = 1, \dots, m$:

- (a) The pair $(S_i(t_0), W_i)$ is diffeomorphic to $(S^1 \times D^2(1), S^1 \times D^2(\frac{1}{2}))$.
- (b) For all $x \in U$ with $\text{dist}_{t_0}(x, U \setminus (S_1(t_0) \cup \dots \cup S_m(t_0))) \leq 100r_0$, the point (x, t_0) survives until time $(1 - \tau_1)t_0$ and for all $t \in [(1 - \tau_1)t_0, t_0]$ we have

$$|\text{Rm}|(x, t) < K_1 t_0^{-1}.$$

- (c) We have $\text{diam}_{t_0} S_i(t_0) > 100r_0$ and if $\text{diam}_{t_0} S_i(t_0) \leq Lr_0$, then we have the curvature bound

$$|\text{Rm}_t| < K'_1 (r_0^{-1} \text{diam}_{t_0} S_i(t_0)) t_0^{-1} \quad \text{on } S_i(t)$$

for all $t \in [(1 - \tau'_1 (r_0^{-1} \text{diam}_{t_0} S_i(t_0)))t_0, t_0]$.

Further, S_i is nonsingular on the time interval $[(1 - \tau'_1 (r_0^{-1} \text{diam}_{t_0} S_i(t_0)))t_0, t_0]$.

(d) For all $t \in [(1 - \tau_1)t_0, t_0]$ we have

$$\text{diam}_t S_i(t) > r_0 \min\{\Delta_1(r_0^{-1} \text{diam}_{t_0} S_i(t_0)), L\}.$$

(e) At time t_0 , the closure of $S_i(t_0) \setminus W_i$ is a torus structure of width $\leq r_0$ and length

$$\text{dist}_{t_0}(\partial S_i(t_0), \partial W_i) = \min\{\text{diam}_{t_0} S_i(t_0) - 2r_0, Lr_0\}.$$

(f) All points of $S_i(t_0) \setminus W_i$ are locally \bar{w} -good at scale r_0 and time t_0 .

(g) For every point $x \in S_i(t_0) \setminus W_i$, there is a loop $\sigma \subset \mathcal{M}(t_0)$ that is based at x , is incompressible in $\mathcal{M}(t_0)$ and has length $\ell_{t_0}(\sigma) < \nu r_0$.

(h) In the case in which $U = \mathcal{M}(t_0)$, we have for all $t \in [(1 - \tau_1)t_0, t_0]$:

- There is a closed subset $U'_{i,t} \subset S_i(t)$ that is diffeomorphic to $T^2 \times I$ with $\partial S_i(t) \subset \partial U'_{i,t}$ whose boundary components have time- t distance of at least $2\sqrt{t}$ from each other and a T^2 -fibration $p_{i,t}: U'_{i,t} \rightarrow I$ such that the fiber through every $x \in U'_{i,t}$ has time- t diameter $< \mu^\# \rho_{\sqrt{t}}(x, t)$.
- The points on ∂S_i are $w^\#$ -good at scale \sqrt{t} and time t .

The following proof makes use of the decomposition of the thin part $\mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(t_0)$ into subsets V_1, V_2 and V'_2 , as described in Proposition 2.1. Using the results of the topological analysis of this decomposition from Section 2.3, we will identify the good components of V_1, V_2 and V'_2 , which exhibit a collapse along incompressible fibers, and we will understand their distribution. With the help of Lemma 2.2, [A, Proposition 4.4] (“bounded curvature around good points”) and [A, Proposition 4.5] (“bounded curvature at bounded distance from sufficiently collapsed and good regions”), we will then find a uniform curvature bound on these good components. The bad components of V_1, V_2 and V'_2 are covered by solid tori or they form subsets that are diffeomorphic to $T^2 \times I$ or $\text{Klein}^2 \times I$ and are adjacent to good components. Using [A, Proposition 4.5], we will extend our uniform curvature bound to the second type of bad components, therefore establishing uniform curvature control outside of finitely many solid tori $S_i(t_0)$. Within these solid tori, we will apply [A, Proposition 4.5] to obtain a distance-dependent curvature bound on the collars of the $S_i(t_0)$. In order to show that these collars are long torus structures, we will show that for each i the distance of the boundary $\partial S_i(t_0)$ to $V_2 \cap S_i(t_0)$ becomes arbitrarily large. A comparison geometry argument will furthermore show that these collars become arbitrarily collapsed in one direction. Finally, the statement that solid tori of large diameter also have large diameter at slightly

earlier times will be a consequence of [A, Proposition 4.7] (“controlled diameter growth of regions whose boundary is sufficiently collapsed and good”).

Proof Observe that it suffices to construct the functions Δ_1 and K'_1 in such a way that they satisfy all the claimed properties except for continuity, since all properties stay true after decreasing the values of Δ_1 and increasing the values of K'_1 .

The function $\delta(t)$ will be assumed to be bounded by the corresponding functions from [A, Corollary 3.3 and Propositions 3.16, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6 and 4.7]. We also set

$$\mu^\# = \min\left\{w_0\left(\min\left\{\mu_1, \frac{1}{10}\right\}, \bar{r}(\cdot, 1), K_2(\cdot, 1)\right), \mu_1, \frac{1}{10}\right\},$$

where w_0 is the constant from [A, Proposition 2.1], μ_1 is the constant from [A, Lemma 2.2], and \bar{r} and K_2 are the functions from [A, Corollary 3.3]. If $U = \mathcal{M}(t_0)$, then we set $\mu^\circ = \mu^\#$ and if U is a solid torus, we set $\mu^\circ = \min\left\{\mu_1, \frac{1}{10}\right\}$.

Next, we make a remark on the constant $w^\#$. This constant appears in the conditions of the lemma in the case in which U is a solid torus and in assertion (h), which holds in the case $U = \mathcal{M}(t_0)$. In the following proof, both of these cases will be dealt with simultaneously. In the case in which $U = \mathcal{M}(t_0)$, the constant $w^\#$ will be determined and will never be used. In the case in which U is a solid torus, $w^\#$ will be assumed to be given and all universal constants that are determined in this case may depend on it. Note that this does not create a circular argument since one could carry out the following proof first for the case $U = \mathcal{M}(t_0)$, obtaining a set of constants and functions

$$(4-1) \quad \{K_1, \tau_1, \bar{w}, \Delta_1, K'_1, \tau'_1, T_1, w_1\}$$

as well as $w^\#$ and then one could carry out the proof again in the case in which U is a solid torus, obtaining another set of constants and functions as listed in (4-1). The final set of constants and functions will then be the minima of the two values obtained for each $\tau_1, \bar{w}, \Delta_1, \tau'_1, T_1$ and w_1 in each case and the maxima of the two values obtained for each K_1, K'_1 and a_1 in each case.

We now carry out the main argument. Apply [A, Proposition 3.16] to obtain a decomposition $\mathcal{M}(t) = \mathcal{M}_{\text{thick}}(t) \cup \mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(t)$ for all $t \in \left[\frac{1}{2}t_0, t_0\right]$. Consider for a moment the case in which U is a solid torus. Since U cannot contain an incompressible torus, none of the boundary tori of $\mathcal{M}_{\text{thick}}(t_0)$ can be contained in U . Let $T' \subset U'$ be a T^2 -fiber of p with $\text{dist}_{t_0}(\partial U, T') = r_0$. Then $\text{diam}_{t_0} T' < \mu^\# r_0 \leq \frac{1}{10} r_0$. Assuming $w(t_0) < \frac{1}{10}$, every component of $\partial \mathcal{M}_{\text{thick}}(t_0)$ has diameter $< \frac{1}{10} r_0$; see [A, Proposition 3.16(b)]. This implies that if $T' \cap \mathcal{M}_{\text{thick}}(t_0) \neq \emptyset$, then U is contained in the $2r_0$ -tubular

neighborhood of $\mathcal{M}_{\text{thick}}(t_0)$. In this case we have a curvature bound on U on a small time interval with final time t_0 — see [A, Proposition 3.16(c)–(d)] — and we are done by setting $m = 0$. On the other hand, if $T' \cap \mathcal{M}_{\text{thick}}(t_0) = \emptyset$ then U is contained in the $2r_0$ –tubular neighborhood of $\mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(t_0)$. We will assume from now on that in the case in which U is a solid torus, U is contained in a $2r_0$ –tubular neighborhood of $\mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(t_0)$.

We will now apply Proposition 2.1 with $\mu \leftarrow \mu^\circ$. Observe for this that next to each component of $\partial\mathcal{M}_{\text{thick}}(t_0)$ there is a torus structure of width $\leq 10w(t_0)r_0$ and length $2r_0$ inside $\mathcal{M}_{\text{thick}}(t_0)$. In the case in which $U = \mathcal{M}(t_0)$, we apply Proposition 2.1 with M being the union of $\mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(t_0)$ with these torus structures and $g \leftarrow r_0^{-2}g(t_0)$. If U is a solid torus, we apply Proposition 2.1 with $M \leftarrow U$. So either by the assumption of the lemma or by [A, Proposition 3.16], for sufficiently small $w(t_0)$, condition (i) of Proposition 2.1 is satisfied. Condition (ii) follows from [A, Proposition 3.16(e)] assuming $w(t_0) < \min\{\frac{1}{10}w_0(\mu^\circ, \bar{r}(\cdot, 1), K_2(\cdot, 1)), \frac{1}{10}\}$. Condition (iii) is a consequence of [A, Corollary 3.3] if $t_0 > T_{3.3}(w_0(\mu^\circ, \bar{r}(\cdot, 1), K_2(\cdot, 1)), 1, 2)$. Note that we can assume that $T_{3.3}$ is monotone in the first parameter. Now look at the conclusions of Proposition 2.1. We first consider the case in which a component M' of M is diffeomorphic to an infranilmanifold or a manifold that carries a metric of nonnegative sectional curvature and we have $\text{diam}_{t_0} M' < \mu^\circ \rho_{r_0}(x, t_0)$ for all $x \in M'$. By the assumptions of the lemma, M' is not a spherical space form or a quotient of $S^1 \times S^2$, so it is either an infranilmanifold or a quotient of T^3 . By Lemma 2.2(v), all points in M' are $w_1(\mu^\circ)$ –good at scale r_0 and time t_0 . Thus for large t_0 we obtain a curvature bound on all of M' at time t_0 and slightly before by [A, Proposition 4.4]. For the rest of the proof, we can exclude these components from M and assume that we have a decomposition $M = V_1 \cup V_2 \cup V'_2$ satisfying the properties (a1)–(c5) of Proposition 2.1.

Next, we apply the discussion of Section 2.3 — in particular Proposition 2.11 — to this decomposition. Consider the set $\mathcal{G} \subset M$ that we obtained there in Definition 2.5.

Claim 1 *There are universal constants $w_1^*, w'_1, \alpha_1^* > 0$ and $K_1^*, T_1^* < \infty$ such that if $t_0 > \max\{T_1^*, 2T_0\}$ and $w(t) < w_1^*$ for all $t \in [\frac{1}{2}t_0, t_0]$, then*

$$|\text{Rm}| < K_1^* t_0^{-1} \quad \text{on } P(x, t_0, 2r_0, -(\alpha_1^* r_0)^2) \text{ for all } x \in \mathcal{G} \cup \mathcal{M}_{\text{thick}}(t_0) \cup \partial U,$$

where the parabolic neighborhood $P(x, t_0, r_0, -(\alpha_1^* r_0)^2)$ is always nonsingular. Moreover, all points of $\mathcal{G} \cup \partial U$ are w'_1 –good at scale r_0 and time t_0 .

Proof If $x \in \mathcal{G}$, then x is $w_1(\mu^\circ)$ –good at scale r_0 and time t_0 by Lemma 2.2. If $x \in \partial U$, then x is $w^\#$ –good at scale r_0 and time t_0 . So in these cases, the curvature bound follows from [A, Proposition 4.5] for sufficiently large t_0 and small $w(t_0)$. If $x \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{thick}}(t_0)$, then the curvature bound is a direct consequence of [A, Proposition 3.16(d)]. \square

Now consider the set $\mathcal{G}' \supset \mathcal{G}$ as in Definition 2.9. In the next claim, we extend the curvature control onto \mathcal{G}' . Recall that $\partial\mathcal{G}' \subset \partial\mathcal{G} \cup \partial U$.

Claim 2 *There are constants $w_2^*, \alpha_2^* > 0$ and $K_2^*, T_2^* < \infty$ such that: If $t_0 > \max\{T_2^*, 2T_0\}$ and $w(t) < w_2^*$ for all $t \in [\frac{1}{2}t_0, t_0]$, then*

$$|\text{Rm}| < K_2^* t_0^{-1} \quad \text{on } P(x, t_0, \alpha_2^* r_0, -(\alpha_2^* r_0)^2) \text{ for all } x \in \mathcal{G}' \cup \mathcal{M}_{\text{thick}}(t_0) \cup \partial U,$$

where the parabolic neighborhood $P(x, t_0, \alpha_2^* r_0, -(\alpha_2^* r_0)^2)$ is always nonsingular.

Proof We only need to consider the case in which $x \in \mathcal{G}' \setminus \mathcal{G}$ and $\text{dist}_{t_0}(x, \partial\mathcal{G} \cup \partial U) > r_0$. Let N be the component of $\mathcal{G}' \setminus \mathcal{G}$ that contains x . Then $\partial N \subset \partial\mathcal{G} \cup \partial U$ and $B(x, t_0, \rho_{r_0}(x, t_0)) \subset N$. So we can apply Lemma 2.2(ii) and (iv) to conclude that for any $\tilde{x} \in \tilde{N}$ in the universal cover of N we have $\text{vol}_{t_0} B(\tilde{x}, t_0, \rho_{r_0}(x, t_0)) > w_1(\mu^\circ) \rho_{r_0}^3(x, t_0)$. This implies that x is $\tilde{c}w_1(\mu^\circ)$ –good at any scale $r \leq r_0$ relative to N for some universal constant $\tilde{c} > 0$ (see the remarks in [A, Section 4.1]).

Since all points in ∂N survive until time $(1 - (\alpha_1^*)^2)t_0$ and all surgeries on $[\frac{1}{2}t_0, t_0]$ are trivial, we can extend N to a sub-Ricci flow with surgery $N' \subset \mathcal{M}$ on the time interval $[(1 - (\alpha_1^*)^2)t_0, t_0]$. We now apply [A, Proposition 4.6] for $r_0 \leftarrow r_0 \min\{\alpha_1^*, (K_1^*)^{-1/2}\}$, $U \leftarrow N'$ and $w \leftarrow \tilde{c}w$ to obtain the desired curvature bound for sufficiently large t_0 . \square

Next, we find a curvature bound in controlled distance to \mathcal{G}' , which however deteriorates with larger distances.

Claim 3 *For every $A < \infty$ there are constants $w_3^* = w_3^*(A)$, $\alpha_3^* = \alpha_3^*(A) > 0$ and $K_3^* = K_3^*(A)$, $T_3^* = T_3^*(A) < \infty$ such that if $t_0 > \max\{T_3^*, 2T_0\}$ and $w(t) < w_3^*$ for all $t \in [\frac{1}{2}t_0, t_0]$, then*

$$|\text{Rm}| < K_3^* t_0^{-1} \quad \text{on } P(x, t_0, Ar_0, -(\alpha_3^* r_0)^2) \text{ for all } x \in \mathcal{G}' \cup \mathcal{M}_{\text{thick}}(t_0) \cup \partial U,$$

where the parabolic neighborhoods $P(x, t_0, Ar_0, -(\alpha_3^* r_0)^2)$ are nonsingular.

Proof The case $x \in \mathcal{G}' \cup \partial U$ can be reduced to the case $x \in \partial \mathcal{G}' \subset \partial \mathcal{G} \cup \partial U$. In this case the claim follows from [A, Proposition 4.5] for $A \leftarrow A + 1$ together with Claim 1 and a distance distortion estimate. The case $x \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{thick}}(t_0)$ follows directly from [A, Proposition 3.16(d)]. \square

Now consider the sets $\mathcal{G}'' \subset \mathcal{G}'$ and $S'' \subset M$ as introduced in Proposition 2.11. Recall that S'' is a disjoint union of smoothly embedded solid tori. The next claim is rather geometric. It ensures that there are no components of V_2 outside of \mathcal{G}'' in controlled distance to \mathcal{G}'' if $w(t)$ is assumed to be sufficiently small.

Claim 4 For every $A < \infty$ there is a $w_4^* = w_4^*(A) > 0$ and a $T_4^* = T_4^*(A) < \infty$ such that if $t_0 > \max\{T_4^*, 2T_0\}$ and $w(t) < w_4^*(A)$ for all $t \in [\frac{1}{2}t_0, t_0]$, then the following holds:

For every component C'' of S'' there is a component \mathcal{C} of V_1 with $\mathcal{C} \subset C''$ and $\partial \mathcal{C}'' \subset \partial \mathcal{C}$. Moreover, one of the following cases applies:

- (a) $\mathcal{C} \approx S^1 \times D^2$,
- (b) $\mathcal{C} \approx T^2 \times I$ and \mathcal{C} is adjacent to a component \mathcal{C}' of V_2' that is diffeomorphic to $S^1 \times D^2$ and that is contained in C'' (this implies that $\partial \mathcal{C} \setminus \partial \mathcal{C}'' \subset \partial \mathcal{C}'$), or
- (c) $\mathcal{C} \approx T^2 \times I$ and the boundary components of \mathcal{C} have time- t_0 distance of at least Ar_0 from each other.

So, in particular, the components of V_2 that are not contained in \mathcal{G}'' have time- t_0 distance of at least Ar_0 from \mathcal{G}'' .

Proof By Proposition 2.11(e), we only have to consider the case in which $\mathcal{C} \approx T^2 \times I$ and \mathcal{C} is adjacent to a component \mathcal{C}' of V_2 on the other side. Observe that then, again by Proposition 2.11(e), the S^1 -fibers of $\mathcal{C}' \cap V_{2,\text{reg}}$ are contractible in $\mathcal{M}(t_0)$. Assume that the boundary components of \mathcal{C}' have time- t_0 distance of less than Ar_0 from each other. Then we can find points $x_0 \in \partial \mathcal{G} \cup \partial U$ and $x_1 \in \mathcal{C}'$ with $\text{dist}_{t_0}(x_0, x_1) < Ar_0$. Without loss of generality, we can assume that $x_1 \in \mathcal{C}' \cap V_{2,\text{reg}}$ (eg by assuming $x_1 \in \partial \mathcal{C}$). Let $\tilde{x}_0, \tilde{x}_1 \in \tilde{\mathcal{M}}(t_0)$ be lifts of x_0, x_1 in the universal cover with $\text{dist}_{t_0}(\tilde{x}_0, \tilde{x}_1) = \text{dist}_{t_0}(x_0, x_1)$. Using Claim 1, we can deduce a lower bound on $\rho_{r_0}(x_0, t_0)$ and hence find a universal constant $w_1^{**} > 0$ such that $\text{vol}_{t_0} \mathcal{B}(\tilde{x}_0, t_0, r_0) > w_1^{**} r_0^3$. Using Claim 3 (applied with $A \leftarrow 2A + 1$), we find a curvature bound on $\mathcal{B}(\tilde{x}_1, t_0, (A + 1)r_0)$ for large t_0 . So by volume comparison we have $\text{vol}_{t_0} \mathcal{B}(\tilde{x}_1, t_0, \rho_{r_0}(x_1, t_0)) > w_2^{**} \rho_{r_0}^3(x_1, t_0)$ for some $w_2^{**} = w_2^{**}(A) > 0$.

We will now derive a contradiction to the local collapsedness around x_1 for small enough $w(t_0)$. By Proposition 2.1(c2), there is a universal constant

$$0 < s = s_2(\mu^\circ, \bar{r}(\cdot, 1), K_2(\cdot, 1)) < \frac{1}{10}$$

and a subset U_2 with

$$B(x_1, t_0, \frac{1}{2}s\rho_{r_0}(x_1, t_0)) \subset U_2 \subset B(x_1, t_0, s\rho_{r_0}(x_1, t_0))$$

that is diffeomorphic to $B^2 \times S^1$ such that the S^1 –directions are isotopic to the S^1 –fibers in $C' \cap V_{2, \text{reg}}$ and hence contractible in $\mathcal{M}(t_0)$. So, if $\tilde{U}_2 \subset \tilde{\mathcal{M}}(t_0)$ is the lift of U_2 that contains \tilde{x}_1 , then the universal covering projection is injective on \tilde{U}_2 . Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vol}_{t_0} B(x_1, t_0, \rho_{r_0}(x_1, t_0)) &\geq \text{vol}_{t_0} U_2 = \text{vol}_{t_0} \tilde{U}_2 \geq \text{vol}_{t_0} B(\tilde{x}_1, t_0, \frac{1}{2}s\rho_{r_0}(x_1, t_0)) \\ &\geq \frac{1}{8}\tilde{c}s^3 \text{vol}_{t_0} B(\tilde{x}_1, t_0, \rho_{r_0}(x_1, t_0)) \geq \frac{1}{8}\tilde{c}w_2^{**}s^3 \rho_{r_0}^3(x_1, t_0). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\text{dist}_{t_0}(x_1, \mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(t_0)) < 2r_0$, we obtain a contradiction if we choose $w_4^*(A) < \frac{1}{8}\tilde{c}w_2^{**}(A)s^3$. This finishes the proof. \square

Next we show that the diameter of each component of S'' cannot grow too fast on a time interval of small but uniform size.

Claim 5 *There is a constant $\alpha_5^* > 0$ and for every $A < \infty$ there are constants $B_5^* = B_5^*(A)$, $T_5^* = T_5^*(A) < \infty$ and $w_5^*(A) > 0$ such that if $t_0 > \max\{T_5^*, 2T_0\}$ and $w(t) < w_5^*$ for all $t \in [\frac{1}{2}t_0, t_0]$, then we have:*

*Let \mathcal{C} be a component of S'' . Then there is a unique sub-Ricci flow with surgery $N \subset \mathcal{M}$ on the time interval $[t_0 - (\alpha_5^*r_0)^2, t_0]$ with $\mathcal{C} = N(t_0)$ such that the following holds: if $\text{diam}_{t_0} N(t_0) > B_5^*r_0$, then $\text{diam}_t N(t) > Ar_0$ for all $t \in [t_0 - (\alpha_5^*r_0)^2, t_0]$.*

Proof By Claim 1 and the fact that all surgeries on $[\frac{1}{2}t_0, t_0]$ are trivial, we can extend \mathcal{C} to a sub-Ricci flow with surgery $N \subset \mathcal{M}$ on the time interval $[t_0 - (\alpha_1^*r_0)^2, t_0]$.

The rest of the claim is a consequence of [A, Proposition 4.7]. Choose $x_0 \in \partial\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{G} \cup \partial U$. So x_0 is w_1^* –good at scale r_0 . Let $\tau^* = \min\{(\alpha_1^*)^2, (K_1^*)^{-1}, \tau_0(w_1^*)\}$ where τ_0 is the constant from [A, Proposition 4.7]. Note that by Proposition 2.1(c1 δ) and by the fact that $\mu^\circ \leq \frac{1}{10}$, we have $\partial N(t_0) \subset B(x_0, t_0, \frac{1}{10}r_0)$. Using Claim 1, the fact that $\tau^* \leq (K_1^*)^{-1}$ and distance distortion estimates, this implies $\partial N(t) \subset B(x_0, t, r_0)$ for all $t \in [(1 - \tau^*)t_0, t_0]$. We can now apply [A, Proposition 4.7(d)] with $U \leftarrow N$, $r_0 \leftarrow r_0$, $x_0 \leftarrow x_0$, $w \leftarrow w_1^*$ and $A \leftarrow A$ to conclude that if for any $\tau \in (0, \tau^*]$ we have $N \subset B(x_0, t_0 - \tau r_0^2, Ar_0)$, then $\mathcal{C} = N(t_0) \subset B(x_0, t_0, A'(w_1^*, A)r_0)$. This implies the claim for sufficiently large t_0 and small $w(t)$ (depending on A). \square

Note that without loss of generality we can assume that the functions $w_3^*(A)$, $\alpha_3^*(A)$, $w_4^*(A)$, and $w_5^*(A)$ are nonincreasing and the functions $K_3^*(A)$, $T_3^*(A)$, $T_4^*(A)$, $B_5^*(A)$ and $T_5^*(A)$ are nondecreasing in A . In the following, we will define the sub-Ricci flows with surgery S_i and the sets W_i and show that they satisfy the assertions (a)–(h). In order to do this, we will denote the components of \mathcal{S}'' by $S_1'', \dots, S_{m''}''$ and choose a subcollection S_1^*, \dots, S_m^* of the $S_1'', \dots, S_{m''}''$ in the next paragraph. The final time slices $S_1(t_0), \dots, S_m(t_0)$ will arise from the sets S_1^*, \dots, S_m^* by removing a collar neighborhood of diameter $\leq 1.5r_0$. Fix from now on the constant L and assume that $L > 102$.

Assume first that $t_0 > \max\{T_1^*, T_3^*(L + 2), 2T_0\}$ and $w(t) < \min\{w_1^*, w_3^*(L + 2)\}$ for all $t \in [\frac{1}{2}t_0, t_0]$. If $d_i = r_0^{-1} \text{diam}_{t_0} S_i'' < L + 2$ for some i , then by Claim 3, all points in S_i'' survive until time $t_0 - (\alpha_3^*(d_i)r_0)^2$ and we have $|\text{Rm}| < K_3^*(d_i)t_0^{-1}$ on $S_i'' \times [t_0 - (\alpha_3^*(d_i)r_0)^2, t_0]$. Given the fact that the sets S_1, \dots, S_m are chosen in the way described above, this establishes the second part of assertion (c) for $K'(d) = K_3^*(d + 2)$ and $\tau_1'(d) = (\alpha_3^*(d + 2))^2$. Moreover, assuming $\tau_1 < \tau_1'(102)$, we can remove all S_i'' with $\text{diam}_{t_0} S_i'' \leq 102r_0$ and define the sets S_1^*, \dots, S_m^* to be the sets S_i'' with $\text{diam}_{t_0} S_i'' > 102r_0$. So, by a reapplication of Claim 3 assertion (b) is verified and by Claim 1 the second part of assertion (h) is true for some small but universal τ_1 . Also, the first part of assertion (c) holds. Note that by assertion (b) and the fact that the surgeries on $[\frac{1}{2}t_0, t_0]$ are trivial, we can extend every set S_i^* to a sub-Ricci flow with surgery on the time interval $[(1 - \tau_1)t_0, t_0]$, which we will in the following also denote by $S_i^* \subset \mathcal{M}$.

Now assume that also $t_0 > T_4^*(L + 2)$ and $w(t) < w_4^*(L + 2)$ for all $t \in [\frac{1}{2}t_0, t_0]$. For each S_i^* there is a component \mathcal{C}_i of V_1 that is contained in $S_i^*(t_0)$ and that shares a boundary with it. Consider the cases (a)–(c) from Claim 4. In cases (b) and (c) we set $P_i = \mathcal{C}_i$. In case (a), we can apply Proposition 2.1(c1)(α) to find a torus structure $P_i \subset \mathcal{C}_i$ such that $\partial\mathcal{C}_i \subset \partial P_i$ and such that $\text{diam}_{t_0} \mathcal{C}_i \setminus P_i \leq \frac{1}{10}r_0$. Observe that in all cases, the torus structure P_i has width $\leq \mu^\circ r_0 \leq \frac{1}{10}r_0$. In case (c) it has length $\geq (L + 3)r_0$ by Claim 4 and in cases (a) and (b) it has length $> \text{diam}_{t_0} S_i^*(t_0) - \text{diam}_{t_0}(S_i^*(t_0) \setminus P_i) - \frac{1}{10}r_0 > \text{diam}_{t_0} S_i^*(t_0) - \frac{2}{10}r_0$ at time t_0 . Chop off P_i on both sides such that the new boundary tori have distance of exactly r_0 from the corresponding boundary tori of P_i and call the result P'_i . Then define $S_i(t_0)$ to be the union of P'_i with the component of $S_i^*(t_0) \setminus P'_i$ whose closure is diffeomorphic to a solid torus. By assertion (b) we can extend $S_i(t_0)$ to a sub-Ricci flow with surgery $S_i \subset \mathcal{M}$ on the time interval $[(1 - \tau_1)t_0, t_0]$. Note that in all cases

the torus structure P'_i has length $\geq \min\{Lr_0, \text{diam}_{t_0} S_i(t_0) - 2r_0\}$ at time t_0 . We can hence chop off P'_i on the side that is contained in the interior of $S_i(t_0)$ and produce a torus structure P''_i of width $\leq \frac{1}{10}r_0$ and length $= \min\{Lr_0, \text{diam}_{t_0} S_i(t_0) - 2r_0\}$. Let W_i be the closure of $S_i(t_0) \setminus P''_i$. Then assertion (e) holds. Moreover, the first part of assertion (h) follows from [Proposition 2.1\(c1\)](#). Assertion (a) is clear. Observe also that $\text{diam}_{t_0} S_i^*(t_0) - \frac{11}{10}r_0 < \text{diam}_{t_0} S_i(t_0) \leq \text{diam}_{t_0} S_i^*(t_0)$.

We discuss assertion (f). Let $x \in P''_i$. By [Lemma 2.2\(ii\)–\(iii\)](#), we conclude that x is $w_1(\mu^\circ)$ -good at scale r_0 and time t_0 relative to P_i . Since $B(x, t_0, \rho_{r_0}(x, t_0)) \subset P_i$ this implies that x is also locally $w_1(\mu^\circ)$ -good at scale r_0 and time t_0 .

Next we establish assertion (d). Observe that choosing τ_1 small enough, we have at least $\text{diam}_t S_i(t) > 50r_0$ for all $t \in [(1 - \tau_1)t_0, t_0]$ by assertion (b) and the fact that $\text{diam}_{t_0} S_i(t_0) > 100r_0$. Assume now that $t_0 > T_5^*(L)$ and $w(t) < w_5^*(L)$ for all $t \in [\frac{1}{2}t_0, t_0]$. By [Claim 5](#) for $\mathcal{C} = S_i(t_0)$ we conclude that for all $A \leq L$ we have: if $\text{diam}_{t_0} S_i^*(t_0) > B_5^*(A)r_0$, then $\text{diam}_t S_i^*(t) > Ar_0$ for all $t \in [t_0 - (\alpha_5^*r_0)^2, t_0]$. So assertion (d) holds for the function

$$\Delta_1(d) = \sup\{A > 0 : B_5^*(A + 2) < d\} \cup \{50\}.$$

Note that Δ_1 is monotonically nondecreasing and $\lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} \Delta_1(d) = \infty$.

Finally, we prove assertion (g). Assume that $t_0 > T_3^*(2L + 10)$ and that $w(t) < w_3^*(2L + 10)$ for all $t \in [\frac{1}{2}t_0, t_0]$. Let $x \in P''_i$ and choose an arbitrary point $x_0 \in \partial S_i^*(t_0)$. Let \tilde{x} and \tilde{x}_0 be lifts of x and x_0 in the universal cover $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}(t_0)$ with $\text{dist}_{t_0}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{x}_0) = \text{dist}_{t_0}(x, x_0)$. As in the proof of [Claim 4](#) we have

$$\text{vol}_{t_0} B(\tilde{x}_0, t_0, r_0) > w_1^{**} r_0^3$$

for some universal $w_1^{**} > 0$. By [Claim 3](#), we have curvature control $|\text{Rm}_{t_0}| < K_3^*(2L + 10)t_0^{-1}$ on $B(x, t_0, (L + 5)r_0) \subset B(x_0, t_0, (2L + 10)r_0)$. In particular, there is a $\rho^* = \rho^*(L) > 0$ such that $\rho_{r_0}(x, t_0) > \rho^*r_0$. Without loss of generality, we can assume that $\nu < \min\{\rho^*, 1\}$. Hence, by volume comparison there is some $c^* = c^*(L) > 0$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vol}_{t_0} B(\tilde{x}, t_0, \nu r_0) &\geq \nu^3 c^* \text{vol}_{t_0} B(\tilde{x}, t_0, (L + 5)r_0) \\ &> \nu^3 c^* \text{vol}_{t_0} B(\tilde{x}_0, t_0, r_0) > \nu^3 c^* w_1^{**} r_0^3. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand,

$$\text{vol}_{t_0} B(x, t_0, \nu r_0) < \text{vol}_{t_0} B(x, t_0, \rho_{r_0}(x, t_0)) < w(t_0)\rho_{r_0}^3(x_0, t_0) < w(t_0)r_0^3.$$

Assume first that there is no loop based at x that is noncontractible in $\mathcal{M}(t_0)$ and has length $< \nu r_0$. Then

$$w(t_0)r_0^3 > \text{vol}_{t_0} B(x, t_0, \nu r_0) = \text{vol}_{t_0} B(\tilde{x}, t_0, \nu r_0) > \nu^3 c^* w_1^{**} r_0^3.$$

So, if $w(t_0) < \nu^3 c^* w_1^{**}$, we obtain a contradiction. We conclude that if $w(t_0)$ is sufficiently small depending on L and ν , there is a noncontractible loop $\sigma \subset \mathcal{M}(t_0)$ based at x that has length $\ell_{t_0}(\sigma) < \nu r_0$. This implies $\sigma \subset P_i \subset S_i^*(t_0)$ and hence σ is even incompressible in $\mathcal{M}(t_0)$. \square

In the second step, [Proposition 4.2](#), we extend the uniform curvature control from [Lemma 4.1\(b\)](#) further into the regions $S_i(t_0) \setminus W_i(t_0)$. The following proposition will mostly use the same notation as the previous [Lemma 4.1](#) and the assertions of this proposition will roughly correspond to those of [Lemma 4.1](#). After stating the proposition, we will explain its most important innovations.

Proposition 4.2 (second step) *There are a positive continuous function $\delta: [0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$, constants $K_2 < \infty$ and $\tau_2 > 0$, and functions $\Lambda_2, K'_2, \tau'_2: (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ with τ'_2 nonincreasing, K'_2 and Λ_2 nondecreasing and $\Lambda_2(d) \rightarrow \infty$ as $d \rightarrow \infty$ such that:*

For every $L < \infty$ and $\nu > 0$ there are constants $T_2 = T_2(L) < \infty$ and $w_2 = w_2(L, \nu) > 0$ such that:

Let \mathcal{M} be a Ricci flow with surgery on the time interval $[0, \infty)$ with normalized initial conditions that is performed by $\delta(t)$ -precise cutoff. Consider the constant $T_0 < \infty$ and the function $w: [T_0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ obtained in [\[A, Proposition 3.16\]](#) and assume that

- (i) $r_0^2 = t_0 \geq \max\{4T_0, T_2\}$,
- (ii) $w(t) < w_2$ for all $t \in [\frac{1}{4}t_0, t_0]$,
- (iii) all components of $\mathcal{M}(t_0)$ are irreducible and not diffeomorphic to spherical space forms and all surgeries on the time interval $[\frac{1}{4}t_0, t_0]$ are trivial.

Then there are sub-Ricci flows with surgery $S_1, \dots, S_m \subset \mathcal{M}$ on the time interval $[(1 - \tau_2)t_0, t_0]$ such that $S_1(t_0), \dots, S_m(t_0)$ is a collection of pairwise disjoint, incompressible solid tori in $\mathcal{M}(t_0)$ and there are sub-Ricci flows with surgery $W_i \subset S_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, m$ on the time interval $[(1 - \tau_2)t_0, t_0]$ such that, for all $i = 1, \dots, m$:

- (a) *The pair $(S_i(t_0), W_i(t_0))$ is diffeomorphic to $(S^1 \times D^2(1), S^1 \times D^2(\frac{1}{2}))$.*

- (b) The set $\mathcal{M}(t_0) \setminus (W_1(t_0) \cup \dots \cup W_m(t_0))$ is nonsingular on the time interval $[(1 - \tau_2)t_0, t_0]$ and

$$|\text{Rm}| < K_2 t_0^{-1} \quad \text{on } (\mathcal{M}(t_0) \setminus (W_1(t_0) \cup \dots \cup W_m(t_0))) \times [(1 - \tau_2)t_0, t_0].$$

- (c) If $\text{diam}_{t_0} S_i(t_0) \leq Lr_0$, then S_i is nonsingular on the time interval

$$[(1 - \tau'_2(r_0^{-1} \text{diam}_{t_0} S_i))t_0, t_0]$$

and we have the curvature bound

$$|\text{Rm}| < K'_2(r_0^{-1} \text{diam}_{t_0} S_i)t_0^{-1} \quad \text{on } S_i(t_0) \times [(1 - \tau'_2(r_0^{-1} \text{diam}_{t_0} S_i(t_0)))t_0, t_0].$$

- (d) The set $S_i(t_0) \setminus \text{Int } W_i(t_0)$ is a torus structure of width $\leq r_0$ and length

$$\text{dist}_{t_0}(\partial S_i(t_0), \partial W_i(t_0)) = r_0 \min\{\Lambda_2(r_0^{-1} \text{diam}_{t_0} S_i(t_0)), L\}.$$

- (e) For every point $x \in S_i(t_0) \setminus W_i(t_0)$, there is a loop $\sigma \subset \mathcal{M}(t_0)$ based at x that is incompressible in $\mathcal{M}(t_0)$ and has length $\ell_{t_0}(\sigma) < \nu r_0$.

The most important statement of this proposition is the fact that the uniform curvature bound in (b) also holds on $S_i(t_0) \setminus W_i(t_0)$ and on a time interval whose size does not depend on $r_0^{-1} \text{diam}_{t_0} S_i(t_0)$. Since this bound enables us to estimate the metric distortion of the regions $S_i(t_0) \setminus W_i(t_0)$ on this time interval, we don't need to list the lower diameter estimate from Lemma 4.1(d). We have also omitted the statement from Lemma 4.1(f) since we won't make use of it anymore.

Observe that we cannot only establish the curvature bound in assertion (c) on a time interval of universal size and that the length of the torus structure in (d) cannot be bounded from below by a constant depending on the diameter of S_i at time $(1 - \tau_2)t_0$. The reason for this has to do with the fact that the geometry on S_i could be close to that of a cigar soliton times S^1 . In fact, after rescaling by a proper constant, regions of the cigar soliton of large diameter can shrink rapidly under the Ricci flow. It is the content of [A, Proposition 4.7], which we have applied in the proof of Lemma 4.1, that however the opposite behavior cannot occur, ie regions of bounded diameter can not grow too fast in a short time.

The main idea behind the following proof is quite straightforward: We will choose the constant τ_2 in such a way that we can conclude by Lemma 4.1(d) that if a solid torus $S_i(t_0)$ has large normalized diameter at time t_0 , then $S_i(t)$ also has large normalized diameter at all times $t \in [(1 - 2\tau_2)t_0, t_0]$. We will then apply Lemma 4.1(f) at all times

$t \in [(1 - 2\tau_2)t_0, t_0]$ (with $U \leftarrow S_i(t)$) and deduce that the points in a collar of $S_i(t)$ are locally \bar{w} -good at scale r_0 or the curvature is bounded there. The desired curvature bound on $S_i(t) \setminus W_i(t)$ for all $t \in [(1 - \tau_2)t_0, t_0]$ now follows using [A, Proposition 4.8] (“curvature control in large regions that are locally good everywhere”).

However, our approach has the following caveat: Whenever we apply Lemma 4.1 at some time $t \in [(1 - 2\tau_2)t_0, t_0]$, we obtain a new set of solid tori $S_1^*(t), \dots, S_{m^*}^*(t)$ within $S_i(t)$. A priori, there is no relation between these solid tori with the ambient solid torus $S_i(t)$, which we obtained when we applied Lemma 4.1 at time t_0 . For example, there could be several $S_i^*(t)$, some of those solid tori could be very far away from $\partial S_i(t)$ and have small diameter and hence short collar torus structures.

In order to gain more geometric understanding on the location of these solid tori, we will first show that $S_i(t)$ has long torus collars of width $\leq 2r_0$ for all $t \in [(1 - 2\tau_2)t_0, t_0]$. This fact will follow from a continuity argument: We will start at time t_0 and observe the behavior of the long torus structure $S_i(t_0) \setminus \text{Int } W_i$ of width $\leq r_0$ when going backwards in time. Consider the first (ie maximal) time $t \in [(1 - 2\tau_2)t_0, t_0]$ at which this torus structure is destroyed, eg because a region within this torus structure develops a width that is bigger than some time-dependent threshold between r_0 and $2r_0$. Then there are two cases: in the first case this region is close to the complement of the solid tori $S_i^*(t)$ obtained when applying Lemma 4.1 at time t , and in the second case it has to be close to one of the solid tori W_i^* obtained by this application. In the first case, we have a curvature bound around the region at which the width of the torus structure is too large. So at some slightly later time $t' > t$ this width would be large as well, contradicting the maximal choice of t . In the second case, the diameter of the corresponding $S_i^*(t)$ can be bounded and W_i^* has to “cap off” the torus structure in question. This fact would imply an upper diameter bound on $S_i(t)$ that contradicts the lower bound from Lemma 4.1(d).

Having established the existence of long torus collars of $S_i(t)$ for all $t \in [(1 - 2\tau_2)t_0, t_0]$, we now have enough geometric control to conclude that whenever we apply Lemma 4.1 at some time $t \in [(1 - 2\tau_2)t_0, t_0]$, the resulting solid tori $S_i^*(t)$ or at least the smaller solid tori W_i^* stay far enough away from $\partial S_i(t)$. So at every point of $S_i(t)$ within a certain distance of $\partial S_i(t)$ the curvature is either bounded or the \bar{w} -goodness condition holds at scale r_0 . Eventually, we can apply [A, Proposition 4.8].

Proof We will fix several constants and functions that we will use in the course of the proof. First we choose $\delta(t)$ such that it is bounded by the corresponding functions

from Lemma 4.1 and [A, Proposition 4.8]. Consider moreover the functions Δ_1 , K'_1 and τ'_1 from Lemma 4.1 and choose $D^* < \infty$ such that

$$D^* > 100 \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta_1(D^*) > 100.$$

Define the functions $L_1^*, \dots, L_5^*(d): [D^*, \infty) \rightarrow (1, \infty)$ by

$$\begin{aligned} L_1^*(d) &= \frac{1}{4} \Delta_1(d) - 10, \\ L_2^*(d) &= \frac{1}{2} \min\{d - 3, L_1^*(d)\}, \\ L_3^*(d) &= \min\{L_1^*(d) - 1, L_2^*(d)\}, \\ L_4^*(d) &= L_3^*(d) - 1, \\ L_5^*(d) &= \frac{1}{2} L_4^*(d). \end{aligned}$$

Observe that L_1^*, \dots, L_5^* are continuous, monotonically nondecreasing and $L_i^*(d) \rightarrow \infty$ as $d \rightarrow \infty$. Using these functions we define

$$\Lambda_2(d) = \begin{cases} \min\{L_5^*(d) - 1, d - 2\} & \text{if } d \geq D^*, \\ 1 & \text{if } d < D^*. \end{cases}$$

Then $\Lambda_2(d)$ is also nondecreasing and $\Lambda_2(d) \rightarrow \infty$ as $d \rightarrow \infty$.

Given the constant L , we pick

$$L^\circ = L^\circ(L) > \max\{D^*, 10L + 100\}.$$

Finally, using the constants w_1 and T_1 from Lemma 4.1, we assume

$$w_2(L, \nu) < w_1(L^\circ, \nu) \quad \text{and} \quad T_2(L, \nu) > 2T_1(L^\circ, \nu).$$

We first apply Lemma 4.1 at time $t_0 \leftarrow t_0$ with $U \leftarrow \mathcal{M}(t_0)$, $L \leftarrow L^\circ$ and $\nu \leftarrow \nu$. We obtain sub-Ricci flows with surgery on the time interval $[(1 - \tau_0^*)t_0, t_0]$, which we denote by $S'_1, \dots, S'_{m'}$ $\subset \mathcal{M}$, and subsets, which we denote by $W''_i \subset S'_i(t_0)$ for $i = 1, \dots, m'$. By Lemma 4.1(c), if $\text{diam}_{t_0} S'_i(t_0) \leq D^* r_0$, then S'_i is nonsingular on the time interval $[(1 - \tau'_1(D^*))t_0, t_0]$ and we have a curvature bound there. Now let S_1, \dots, S_m be the subcollection of the $S'_1, \dots, S'_{m'}$ for which $d_i = r_0^{-1} \text{diam}_{t_0} S'_i(t_0) > D^*$ and pick the sets $W'_i \subset S_i(t_0)$ accordingly. Consider the torus structures $P'_i = \text{Int } S_i(t_0) \setminus W'_i$ of width $\leq r_0$ and length

$$r_0 \min\{d_i - 2, L^\circ\} \geq r_0 \min\{\Lambda_2(d_i), L + 1\}.$$

Chop off each P'_i on the side that is not adjacent to $\partial S_i(t_0)$ producing torus structures P_i of width $\leq r_0$ and length exactly $r_0 \min\{\Lambda_2(d_i), L\}$. Set $W_i = \text{Int } S_i(t_0) \setminus \text{Int } P_i$.

We will later be able to extend W_i to a sub-Ricci flow with surgery on a small but uniform time interval.

Claim 0 *There are universal constants $\tau_0^*, w_0^* > 0$ and $K_0^* < \infty$ such that:*

For all $x \in \mathcal{M}(t_0)$ with $\text{dist}_{t_0}(x, \mathcal{M}(t_0) \setminus (S_1(t_0) \cup \dots \cup S_m(t_0))) \leq 100r_0$, the point (x, t_0) survives until time $(1 - \tau_0^)t_0$ and*

$$|\text{Rm}|(x, t) < K_0^* t_0^{-1} \quad \text{for all } t \in [(1 - \tau_0^*)t_0, t_0].$$

Moreover, assertions (a), (c), (d) and (e) of this proposition hold.

Proof The first statement is a direct consequence of Lemma 4.1(b)–(c). Here we assume that $\tau_0^* < \min\{\tau_1, \tau_1'(D^*)\}$ and $K_0^* > \max\{K_1, K_1'(D^*)\}$.

Assertion (a) is clear and (c) is a consequence of Lemma 4.1(c). Assertion (d) follows by the choice of Λ_2 and assertion (e) by Lemma 4.1(g) and the fact that $W_i'(t_0) \subset W_i$. □

So it remains to extend the curvature bound from Claim 0 to the subsets $S_i(t_0) \setminus W_i$ on a uniform time interval. The proof of this fact will involve the application of Lemma 4.1 at times $t \in [(1 - \tau_0^*)t_0, t_0]$ for $U \leftarrow S_i(t)$, $L \leftarrow L^\circ$ and $\nu \leftarrow \nu$. By assertion (h) from the previous application of Lemma 4.1, the extra conditions of Lemma 4.1 in the solid torus case are satisfied. The remaining conditions hold by the choice of w_2 and T_2 .

The desired curvature bound is established in the following Claims 1–5. In Claims 1–3 we will first derive a local goodness bound for points in controlled distance from $\partial S_i(t)$ for any t of a uniform time interval. An important tool will hereby be the notion of “torus collars of length up to” a certain constant as introduced in Definition 3.2. In Claim 4 we will derive a curvature bound using this local goodness bound together with [A, Proposition 4.8]. Claim 5 will translate this result into the final form.

In the following, fix some $i = 1, \dots, m$ and recall that $d_i = r_0^{-1} \text{diam}_{t_0} S_i(t_0) > D^*$.

Claim 1 *There are universal constants $K_1^* < \infty$ and $0 < \tau_1^* < \tau_0^*$ such that for all $t \in [(1 - \tau_1^*)t_0, t_0]$ the following holds: Consider numbers*

$$0 < \tilde{L} \leq \min\{L_1^*(d_i), 4(L + 2)\}, \quad 1 \leq a \leq 2,$$

and assume that $S_i(t)$ does not have torus collars of width $\leq ar_0$ and length up to $\tilde{L}r_0$, but it has torus collars of width $\leq ar_0$ and length up to $(\tilde{L} - 1)r_0$ if $\tilde{L} > 1$.

Then $|\text{Rm}|(x, t) < K_1^ t_0^{-1}$ for all $x \in S_i(t)$ with $\text{dist}_t(x, \partial S_i(t)) < (\tilde{L} + 10)r_0$.*

Proof Observe first that in the case $\tilde{L} \leq 1$ we are done by [Claim 0](#) and a sufficiently small choice of τ_1^* . So assume in the following that $\tilde{L} > 1$.

Assume that $\tau_1^* < \tau_0^*$ and fix some $t \in [(1 - \tau_1^*)t_0, t_0]$. So we can apply [Lemma 4.1](#) at time t with $U \leftarrow S_i(t)$ and $L \leftarrow L^\circ$ and obtain the sub-Ricci flows with surgery $S_1^*, \dots, S_{m^*}^* \subset \mathcal{M}$ and the subsets $W_i^* \subset S_i^*(t)$. Observe that the parameter $r = \sqrt{t}$ changes only slightly, ie we may assume that for the right choice of τ_1^* we have $0.9r_0 < r \leq r_0$. Moreover, we assume that τ_1^* is chosen small enough that

$$\text{diam}_t \partial S_i(t) < 2 \text{diam}_{t_0} \partial S_i(t) \leq 2r_0.$$

If $\text{dist}_t(S_{i^*}^*(t), \partial S_i(t)) \geq (\tilde{L} - 30)r_0$ for all $i^* = 1, \dots, m^*$, then we are done by [Lemma 4.1](#)(b) applied at time t . So all we need to do is to assume that there is an $i^* \in \{1, \dots, m^*\}$ with

$$(4-2) \quad \text{dist}_t(S_{i^*}^*(t), \partial S_i(t)) < (\tilde{L} - 30)r_0$$

and derive a contradiction.

Observe that by [Lemma 4.1](#)(c) and (e) applied at time t we have $\text{dist}_t(\partial S_{i^*}^*(t), \partial W_{i^*}^*) \geq \min\{97r, L^\circ r\} \geq 50r_0$. So we can choose a point $y \in S_{i^*}^*(t) \setminus W_{i^*}^*$ such that

$$\text{dist}_t(y, \partial S_{i^*}^*(t)) = 3r_0.$$

Then we have at least $\text{dist}_t(y, \partial S_i(t)) < (\tilde{L} - 20)r_0$ and hence, by our assumption, there is a set $P \subset S_i(t)$ that is bounded by $\partial S_i(t)$ and a torus $T \subset S_i(t)$ with $y \in T$ and $\text{diam}_t T \leq ar_0 \leq 2r_0$. By the choice of y we have $T \subset S_{i^*}^*(t)$. This implies

$$(4-3) \quad S_i(t) = P \cup S_{i^*}^*(t)$$

and we conclude, using [Lemma 4.1](#)(d) applied at time t , that

$$\text{diam}_t S_{i^*}^*(t) + \text{diam}_t P \geq \text{diam}_t S_i(t) > r_0 \min\{\Delta_1(d_i), L^\circ\}.$$

Observe now that, by [Lemma 3.3](#), we know that

$$(4-4) \quad \text{diam}_t P < (\tilde{L} - 20 + 4a)r_0 < (\tilde{L} - 10)r_0 < r_0 \min\{L_1^*(d_i), 4(L + 2)\}.$$

So using the fact that $r \leq r_0$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \text{diam}_t S_{i^*}^*(t) &> r_0 (\min\{\Delta_1(d_i), L^\circ\} - \min\{L_1^*(d_i), 4(L + 2)\}) \\ &\geq r \min\{\Delta_1(d_i) - L_1^*(d_i), L^\circ - 4(L + 2)\}. \end{aligned}$$

Observe that the right-hand side is larger than $10r$. We conclude further using Lemma 4.1(e) applied at time t that

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4-5) \quad \text{dist}_t(W_{i^*}^*, \partial S_i(t)) &\geq \text{dist}_t(\partial S_{i^*}^*(t), \partial W_{i^*}^*) = \min\{\text{diam}_t S_{i^*}^*(t) - 2r, L^\circ r\} \\
 &\geq 0.9r_0 \min\{\Delta_1(d_i) - L_1^*(d_i) - 2, L^\circ - 4(L + 3), L^\circ\} \\
 &> r_0 \min\{L_1^*(d_i) + 1, 4(L + 2)\} \geq \tilde{L}r_0.
 \end{aligned}$$

So far we have only used the first assumption, which states that $S_i(t)$ does have torus collars of width $\leq ar_0$ and length up to $(\tilde{L} - 1)r_0$. We will now show that in contradiction to the second assumption of the claim, $S_i(t)$ also has torus collars of width $\leq ar_0$ and length up to $\tilde{L}r_0$. So assume that $x \in S_i(t)$ with $(\tilde{L} - 1)r_0 < \text{dist}_t(x, \partial S_i(t)) \leq \tilde{L}r_0$. By (4-3), the diameter bound (4-4) on P and (4-5), we conclude $x \in S_{i^*}^*(t) \setminus W_{i^*}^*$. So we can find a set $P^* \subset S_{i^*}^*(t) \setminus W_{i^*}^*$ that is diffeomorphic to $T^2 \times I$ and bounded by $\partial S_{i^*}^*(t)$ and a 2-torus $T^* \subset S_{i^*}^*(t) \setminus W_{i^*}^*$ with $x \in T^*$ and $\text{diam}_t T^* \leq r \leq r_0 \leq ar_0$. Again by (4-4) we find $T^* \cap P = \emptyset$. It follows from Lemma 3.4 that $P \cup P^*$ is diffeomorphic to $T^2 \times I$. This finishes the contradiction argument and shows that (4-2) does not hold for any $i^* = 1, \dots, m^*$. \square

Claim 2 *There are universal constants $0 < \tau_2^* < \tau_0^*$ and $T_2^* < \infty$ such that if $t_0 > T_2^*$ then at all times $t \in [(1 - \tau_2^*)t_0, t_0]$ the set $S_i(t)$ has torus collars of width $\leq 2r_0$ and length up to $r_0 \min\{L_2^*(d_i), 2(L + 2)\}$.*

Proof Choose $\tau_2^* < \tau_1^*$ such that $\exp(2K_1^* \tau_2^*) < 2$. By Lemma 4.1(e) we already know that at time t_0 , the set $S_i(t_0)$ has torus collars of width $\leq r_0$ and length up to $L_i r_0$, where

$$L_i = 2 \min\{L_2^*(d_i), 2(L + 2)\} \leq \min\{d_i - 2, L^\circ\}.$$

Let $t^* \in [(1 - \tau_2^*)t_0, t_0]$ be minimal with the property that for all $t \in (t^*, t_0]$ the set $S_i(t)$ has torus collars of width $\leq \exp(2K_1^* t_0^{-1}(t_0 - t))r_0$ and length up to

$$\exp(-2K_1^* t_0^{-1}(t_0 - t))L_i r_0$$

at time t . We are done if $t^* = (1 - \tau_2^*)t_0$. So consider the case $t^* > (1 - \tau_2^*)t_0$.

Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be a small constant, which we will determine later. It will not be a universal constant. By the choice of t^* , we find times $t_1 \leq t^* \leq t_2$ with $t_2 - t_1 < \varepsilon$ such that at time t_2 the set $S_i(t_2)$ has torus collars of width $\leq \exp(2K_1^* t_0^{-1}(t_0 - t_2))r_0$ and length up to $\exp(-2K_1^* t_0^{-1}(t_0 - t_2))L_i r_0$, but at time t_1 it does not have torus collars of width $\leq \exp(2K_1^* t_0^{-1}(t_0 - t_1))r_0$ and length up to $\exp(-2K_1^* t_0^{-1}(t_0 - t_1))L_i r_0$.

Choose $\tilde{L} \leq \exp(-2K_1^*t_0^{-1}(t_0 - t_1))L_i$ such that at time t_1 the set $S_i(t_1)$ does not have torus collars of width $\leq \exp(2K_1^*t_0^{-1}(t_0 - t_1))r_0$ and length up to $\tilde{L}r_0$, but it does have torus collars of width $\leq \exp(2K_1^*t_0^{-1}(t_0 - t_1))r_0$ and length only up to $(\tilde{L} - 1)r_0$ if $\tilde{L} > 1$. Observe that $\tilde{L} \leq \min\{L_1^*(d_i), 4(L + 2)\}$ and $\exp(2K_1^*t_0^{-1}(t_0 - t_1))r_0 < 2r_0$. So we can apply [Claim 1](#) to conclude that

$$|\text{Rm}|(x, t_1) < K_1^*t_0^{-1} \quad \text{if } x \in S_i(t_1) \text{ and } \text{dist}_{t_1}(x, \partial S_i(t_1)) < (\tilde{L} + 10)r_0.$$

Let $Q < \infty$ be an upper bound on the curvature at all surgery points in \mathcal{M} on the time interval $[t_1, t_2]$. Then all strong $\delta(t)$ –necks around surgery points as described in [\[A, Definition 2.11\(4\)\]](#) are defined on a time interval of length $> \frac{1}{100}Q^{-1/2}$ and the curvature $|\text{Rm}|$ there is bounded from below by $> c'\delta^{-2}(t)$ for some $t \in [t_1, t_2]$ and a universal $c' > 0$. So if we choose $\varepsilon < \frac{1}{100}Q^{-1/2}$ and assume t_0 to be large enough, then we can exclude surgery points of the form (x, t) with $\text{dist}_{t_1}(x, \partial S_i(t_1)) < (\tilde{L} + 10)r_0$ and $t \in [t_1, t_2]$. Moreover, again by choosing ε sufficiently small, we can assume that curvatures at points that survive until time t_2 cannot grow by more than a factor of 2, so that we have

$$(4-6) \quad |\text{Rm}|(x, t) < 2K_1^*t_0^{-1} \quad \text{if } (x, t) \in S_i(t) \times [t_1, t_2]$$

$$\text{and } \text{dist}_{t_1}(x, \partial S_i(t)) < (\tilde{L} + 10)r_0.$$

(We remark that we could have also excluded surgery points using property (2) of the canonical neighborhood assumptions in [\[A, Definition 2.14\]](#).)

Now let $x \in S_i(t_1)$ be a point with $\text{dist}_{t_1}(x, \partial S_i(t_1)) \leq \tilde{L}r_0$. Then by the curvature bound we conclude

$$\text{dist}_{t_2}(x, \partial S_i(t_2)) \leq \exp(2K_1^*t_0^{-1}(t_2 - t_1))\tilde{L}r_0 \leq \exp(-2K_1^*t_0^{-1}(t_0 - t_2))L_i r_0.$$

So there is a collar $P \subset S_i(t_2)$ that is bounded by $\partial S_i(t_2)$ and an embedded 2–torus $T \subset S_i(t_2)$ with $x \in T$ and

$$(4-7) \quad \text{diam}_{t_2} T \leq \exp(2K_1^*t_0^{-1}(t_0 - t_2))r_0.$$

By [Lemma 3.3](#) we have, under the assumption that ε is so small that $\exp(2K_1^*\varepsilon)L_i < L_i + 1$,

$$(4-8) \quad \text{diam}_{t_2} P \leq \exp(2K_1^*t_0^{-1}(t_2 - t_1))\tilde{L}r_0 + 8r_0 < (\tilde{L} + 9)r_0.$$

Again by assuming ε small, we conclude that the distance distortion on P for times $[t_1, t_2]$ is bounded by r_0 and hence \mathcal{M} is nonsingular on $P \times [t_1, t_2]$. So at time t_1 the

set P is still bounded by $\partial S_i(t_1)$ and T . Moreover, by (4-6)–(4-8) and a standard distance distortion estimate, we have

$$\text{diam}_{t_1} T \leq \exp(2K_1^* t_0^{-1} (t_2 - t_1)) \text{diam}_{t_2} T \leq \exp(2K_1^* t_0^{-1} (t_0 - t_1)) r_0.$$

We have just shown that $S_i(t_1)$ does indeed have torus collars of width

$$\leq \exp(2K_1^* t_0^{-1} (t_0 - t_1)) r_0$$

and length up to $\tilde{L}r_0$, contradicting our assumption. □

Claim 3 *There are constants $0 < \tau_3^* < \tau_0^*$, $w_3^* > 0$ and K_3^* , $T_3^* < \infty$ such that: Assume that $t_0 > T_3^*$. Then, for every $t \in [(1 - \tau_3^*)t_0, t_0]$ and every point $x \in S_i(t)$ with $\text{dist}_t(\partial S_i(t), x) < r_0 \min\{L_3^*(d_i), 2(L + 2)\}$, either $|\text{Rm}|(x, t) < K_3^* t_0^{-1}$ or x is locally w_3^* -good at scale r_0 and time t .*

Proof Assume that $\tau_3^* < \min\{\tau_0^*, \tau_1^*, \tau_2^*\}$ and fix some time $t \in [(1 - \tau_3^*)t_0, t_0]$. We will argue as in the first part of the proof of Claim 1 with $\tilde{L} = \min\{L_3^*(d_i), 2(L + 2)\} + 1 \leq \min\{L_1^*(d_i), 4(L + 2)\}$ and $a = 2$. Observe hereby that by Claim 2 the set $S_i(t)$ has torus collars of width $\leq 2r_0$ and length up to

$$\min\{L_3^*(d_i), 2(L + 2)\} \leq \min\{L_2^*(d_i), 2(L + 2)\}.$$

So we apply Lemma 4.1 again at time t with $U \leftarrow S_i(t)$ and $L \leftarrow L^\circ$ and obtain pairs of subsets $(S_1^*(t), W_1^*), \dots, (S_{m^*}^*(t), W_{m^*}^*)$ of $S_i(t)$. If $\text{dist}_t(S_{i^*}^*(t), \partial S_i(t)) \geq (\tilde{L} - 30)r_0$ for all $i^* = 1, \dots, m^*$, then we obtain a curvature bound as before using Lemma 4.1(b). If not, ie if (4-2) is satisfied for some $i^* = 1, \dots, m^*$, then we obtain from (4-5) that

$$\text{dist}_t(W_{i^*}^*, \partial S_i(t)) > r_0 \min\{L_2^*(d_i), 2(L + 2)\}.$$

This implies that every $x \in S_i(t)$ with $\text{dist}_t(\partial S_i(t), x) < r_0 \min\{L_2^*(d_i), 2(L + 2)\}$ is either contained in $S_i(t) \setminus (S_1^*(t) \cup \dots \cup S_{m^*}^*(t))$, in which case we obtain a curvature bound from Lemma 4.1(b), or contained in $S_{i^*}^*(t) \setminus W_{i^*}^*$, in which case x is locally \bar{w} -good at scale r and time t by Lemma 4.1(f). □

Claim 4 *There are universal constants K_4^* , $T_4^* < \infty$ and $0 < \tau_4^* < \tau_0^*$ such that if $t_0 > T_4^*$, then $|\text{Rm}|(x, t) < K_4^* t_0^{-1}$ for all $t \in [(1 - \tau_4^*)t_0, t_0]$ and $x \in S_i(t)$ with*

$$\text{dist}_t(\partial S_i(t), x) \leq r_0 \min\{L_4^*(d_i), 2(L + 1)\}$$

and none of these points are surgery points.

Proof We use [Claim 3](#) above and [Proposition 4.8](#) of [\[A\]](#) with $U \leftarrow S_i$, $r_0 \leftarrow r_0$, $r_1 \leftarrow (\tau_3^*)^{1/2}r_0$, $A \leftarrow K_0^* \tau_3^*$, $w \leftarrow w_3^*$ and $b \leftarrow r_0 \min\{L_3^*(d_i), 2(L + 2)\}$ to conclude that for all $t \in [(1 - \frac{1}{2}\tau_3^*)t_0, t_0]$ and $x \in S_i(t)$ with $\text{dist}_t(\partial S_i(t), x) \leq r_0 \min\{L_2^*(d_i), 2(L + 1)\} \leq (b - 1)r_0$ we have

$$|\text{Rm}|(x, t) < K_{4.8}(w_3^*, K_0^* \tau_3^*)(r_0^{-2} + (\frac{1}{2}\tau_3^* t_0)^{-1}).$$

This implies the claim. □

Claim 5 *There are constants K_5^* , $T_5^* < \infty$ and $0 < \tau_5^* < \tau_0^*$ such that if $t_0 > T_5^*$, then, for all $x \in S_i(t_0)$ for which*

$$\text{dist}_{t_0}(\partial S_i(t), x) \leq r_0 \min\{L_5^*(d_i), L + 1\},$$

the point (x, t_0) survives until time $(1 - \tau_5^)t_0$ and for all $t \in [(1 - \tau_5^*)t_0, t_0]$ we have $|\text{Rm}|(x, t) < K_5^* t_0^{-1}$.*

Proof This follows by a distance distortion estimate and [Claim 4](#). We just need to choose $\tau_5^* < \tau_4^*$ so small that distances don't shrink by more than a factor of 2 on a time interval of size $\leq \tau_5^* t_0$ and in a region in which the curvature is bounded by $K_4^* t_0^{-1}$. □

To conclude the proof of the proposition, we just need to use [Claim 5](#) and observe that the torus structure $\text{Int } S_i(t_0) \setminus \text{Int } W_i$ has width $\leq r_0$ and length $\leq r_0 \min\{L_5^*(d_i) - 1, L\}$. Hence, all its points satisfy the distance bound from [Claim 5](#). So, assuming $\tau_2 < \tau_5^*$, we obtain a curvature bound on the nonsingular neighborhood

$$(S_i(t_0) \setminus \text{Int } W_i) \times [(1 - \tau_2)t_0, t_0]$$

and we can extend W_i to a sub-Ricci flow with surgery $W_i \subset \mathcal{M}$ on the time interval $[(1 - \tau_2)t_0, t_0]$. □

In the third step, [Proposition 4.3](#), we impose the additional assumption that embedded, incompressible solid tori in $\mathcal{M}(t_0)$ have “compressing planar domains” of bounded area, as produced by [\[C, Proposition 3.2\(a\)\]](#). With the help of [Lemmas 3.11, 3.6](#) and [3.5](#) and [Proposition 4.2\(e\)](#), these compressing domains can be used to pick torus structures $P_i \subset S_i(t_0) \setminus W_i$ of arbitrarily good precision whenever the diameters of the corresponding solid tori $S_i(t_0)$ are large enough. Each torus structure P_i encloses a solid torus, which is a thickening of the solid torus W_i and the final time slice of a sub-Ricci flow with surgery denoted by $U_i \subset \mathcal{M}$. The remaining assertions of the following proposition are similar to those of [Proposition 4.2](#), the main difference being

that the dependences of the involved parameters are rewritten in a way that is more suitable for the following subsection.

Proposition 4.3 (third step) *There are a positive continuous function $\delta: [0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ and constants $K < \infty$ and $\tau > 0$ and for every $A < \infty$ there are nonincreasing functions $D_A, K'_A: (0, 2] \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ such that for every $\eta > 0$ there are $w_3 = w_3(\eta, A) > 0$ and $T_3 = T_3(\eta, A) < \infty$ such that:*

Let \mathcal{M} be a Ricci flow with surgery on the time interval $[0, \infty)$ with normalized initial conditions that is performed by $\delta(t)$ -precise cutoff. Consider the constant $T_0 < \infty$, the function $w: [T_0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ as well as the decomposition $\mathcal{M}(t) = \mathcal{M}_{\text{thick}}(t) \cup \mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(t)$ for all $t \in [T_0, \infty)$ obtained in [A, Proposition 3.16]. Assume that

- (i) $r_0^2 = t_0 \geq \max\{4T_0, T_3\}$,
- (ii) $w(t) < w_3$ for all $t \in [\frac{1}{4}t_0, t_0]$,
- (iii) all components of $\mathcal{M}(t_0)$ are irreducible and not diffeomorphic to spherical space forms and all surgeries on the time interval $[\frac{1}{2}t_0, t_0]$ are trivial,
- (iv) for every smoothly embedded, solid torus $S \subset \text{Int } \mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(t_0)$, $S \approx S^1 \times D^2$, that is incompressible in $\mathcal{M}(t_0)$ there is a compact, smooth domain $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ and a smooth map $f: \Sigma \rightarrow S$ with $f(\partial\Sigma) \subset \partial S$ such that f restricted to the outer boundary circle of Σ is noncontractible in ∂S and f restricted to all other boundary circles of Σ is contractible in ∂S and $\text{area}_{t_0} f < At_0$.

Then there are closed subsets $P_1, \dots, P_m \subset \mathcal{M}(t_0)$, sub-Ricci flows with surgery $U_1, \dots, U_m \subset \mathcal{M}$ on the time interval $[(1 - \tau)t_0, t_0]$ and numbers $h_1, \dots, h_m \in [\eta, 2]$ such that the sets $P_1 \cup U_1(t_0), \dots, P_m \cup U_m(t_0)$ are pairwise disjoint and such that, for all $i = 1, \dots, m$:

- (a) The set $U_i(t_0)$ is a smoothly embedded, incompressible solid torus ($\approx S^1 \times D^2$), $P_i \approx T^2 \times I$ and $P_i, U_i(t_0)$ share a torus boundary, ie $P_i \cap U_i(t_0) = \partial U_i(t_0)$. So $(P_i \cup U_i(t_0), U_i(t_0)) \approx (S^1 \times D^2(1), S^1 \times D^2(\frac{1}{2}))$.
- (b) For any $t \in [(1 - \tau)t_0, t_0]$ and any $x \in \mathcal{M}(t)$ with $\text{dist}_t(x, \mathcal{M}(t) \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^m U_i(t)) \leq r_0$, the point (x, t) is nonsingular and we have

$$|\text{Rm}|(x, t) < Kt_0^{-1}.$$

In particular, this means that the set $\mathcal{M}(t_0) \setminus (U_1(t_0) \cup \dots \cup U_m(t_0))$ is nonsingular on the time interval $[(1 - \tau)t_0, t_0]$ and

$$|\text{Rm}| < Kt_0^{-1} \quad \text{on } (\mathcal{M}(t_0) \setminus (U_1(t_0) \cup \dots \cup U_m(t_0))) \times [(1 - \tau)t_0, t_0].$$

(c) The set P_i is an h_i –precise torus structure at scale r_0 and at any time of the interval $[(1 - \tau)t_0, t_0]$.

(d) If $h_i > \eta$, then

$$\text{diam}_{t_0}(P_i \cup U_i(t_0)) < D(h_i)r_0 \quad \text{and} \quad |\text{Rm}_{t_0}| < K'(h_i)t_0^{-1} \quad \text{on } P_i \cup U_i(t_0).$$

Proof We first define the constants K and τ , the functions D_A and K'_A and the quantities w_3 and T_3 . Consider the functions Λ_2 , K'_2 and τ'_2 and the constants K_2 and τ_2 from Proposition 4.2. Choose $D^* < \infty$ such that $\Lambda_2(D^*) > 1000$ and set

$$K = \max\{K_2, K'_2(D^*)\} \quad \text{and} \quad \tau = \min\{\tau_2, \tau'_2(D^*), \frac{1}{10}K_2^{-1}\}.$$

Now fix the constant $A < \infty$. Before defining D_A and K'_A , we need to fix a few other quantities and functions, which will be important in the course of the proof. Using the constants \tilde{L}_0 from Lemma 3.11, \tilde{v} from Lemma 3.5 and $\tilde{\varepsilon}_1$ from Lemma 3.6, we set

$$\bar{L}_A = \max\left\{\tilde{L}_0(\min\{\frac{1}{10}\tilde{v}(K_2, 1, 1), \tilde{\varepsilon}_1(K_2)\}, A), 10(\tilde{v}(K_2, 1, 1))^{-1}\right\}.$$

Then we define the functions $L_A^{**}, L_A^*: (0, 2] \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ by

$$L_A^{**}(h) = \max\left\{\bar{L}_A, \tilde{L}_0(\min\{\frac{1}{10}\tilde{v}(K_2, 2h^{-1}, \frac{1}{2}h), \tilde{\varepsilon}_1(K_2)\}, A), 3h^{-1} + 500, 10(\tilde{v}(K_2, 2h^{-1}, \frac{1}{2}h))^{-1}, \Lambda_2(1)\right\}.$$

$$L_A^*(h) = \inf\{L_A^{**}(h'') : 0 < h'' \leq \frac{1}{2}h\}.$$

Then L_A^* is nonincreasing. Using this function, we define the functions D_A and K'_A by

$$D_A(h) = \sup\{d > 0 : \Lambda_2(d) \leq L_A^*(h)\}, \quad K'_A(h) = K'_2(D_A(h)).$$

Observe that $D_A(h)$ is well-defined since $L_A^*(h) \geq \Lambda_2(1)$ for all $h \in (0, 2]$. Moreover, note that D_A and K'_A are nondecreasing.

Now also fix the constant $\eta > 0$ and set

$$L^\circ = \max\{L_A^*(\eta) + 1, D_A(\eta), 1000\} \quad \text{and} \quad \nu^\circ = \min\left\{\frac{1}{L^\circ}, \tilde{\varepsilon}_1(K_2)\right\}.$$

Then we define

$$w_3(\eta, A) = w_2(L^\circ, \nu^\circ) \quad \text{and} \quad T_3(\eta, A) = T_2(L^\circ).$$

By this choice of w_3 and T_3 , we can apply Proposition 4.2 with $L \leftarrow L^\circ$ and $\nu \leftarrow \nu^\circ$ and obtain sub-Ricci flows with surgery $S_1, \dots, S_m \subset \mathcal{M}$ on the time interval

$[(1 - \tau)t_0, t_0]$ and subsets $W_i \subset S_i(t_0)$. For each $i = 1, \dots, m$ set $d_i = r_0^{-1} \text{diam}_{t_0} S_i$. Then $P'_i = S_i \setminus \text{Int } W_i$ are torus structures of width $\leq r_0$ and length $L_i r_0$ for

$$L_i = \min\{\Lambda_2(d_i), L^\circ\}.$$

We can assume without loss of generality that $L_i \geq 1000$ for all $i = 1, \dots, m$: If $L_i < 1000$ for some $i = 1, \dots, m$, then, by Proposition 4.2(d), $\Lambda_2(d_i) < 1000 \leq L^\circ$. So by monotonicity of Λ_2 we have $d_i \leq D^*$ and, by Proposition 4.2(c) and the choice of τ and K , the flow S_i is nonsingular on the time interval $[(1 - \tau)t_0, t_0]$ and we have $|\text{Rm}| < Kt_0^{-1}$ on $S_i(t_0) \times [(1 - \tau)t_0, t_0]$. Hence we can remove the pair S_i and W_i from the list. We summarize:

$$1000 \leq L_i \leq L^\circ \quad \text{for all } i = 1, \dots, m.$$

Next, we define numbers $h'_i > 0$ that will give rise to the h_i . If $L_i \leq \bar{L}_A$, then we just set $h'_i = 2$. Observe that, by definition of L_A^* , we then immediately get $L_i \leq L_A^*(h_i)$. In the case in which $L_i > \bar{L}_A$, we choose an $h'_i \in (0, 2]$ such that the following three equations are satisfied:

$$L_i > \tilde{L}_0(\min\{\frac{1}{10}\tilde{\nu}(K_2, 2(h'_i)^{-1}, \frac{1}{2}h'_i), \tilde{\varepsilon}_1(K_2)\}, A),$$

(4-9)
$$L_i > 3(h'_i)^{-1} + 500,$$

(4-10)
$$L_i > 10(\tilde{\nu}(K_2, 2(h'_i)^{-1}, \frac{1}{2}h'_i))^{-1}.$$

The conditions $L_i > \bar{L}_A$ and $L_i \geq 1000$ ensure that we can find such an h'_i (for example, we can choose $h'_i = 2$). We can furthermore assume that h'_i is so small that, for any $h'' \leq \frac{1}{2}h'_i$, at least one of these conditions is not fulfilled. So for any $h'' \leq \frac{1}{2}h'_i$ we have $L_i \leq L_A^{**}(h'')$ and thus $L_i \leq L_A^*(h'_i)$. Furthermore, observe that by (4-10) we have

(4-11)
$$\frac{1}{10}\tilde{\nu}(K_2, 2(h'_i)^{-1}, \frac{1}{2}h'_i) > \frac{1}{L_i} \geq \frac{1}{L^\circ} \geq \nu^\circ.$$

Lastly, we define

$$h_i = \max\{h'_i, \eta\}.$$

So, for all $i = 1, \dots, m$ for which $h_i > \eta$, we have $L_i \leq L_A^*(h'_i) = L_A^*(h_i)$. Using the definition of L_i and the inequality $L^\circ \geq L_A^*(\eta) \geq L_A^*(h_i)$, we then conclude that $\Lambda_2(d_i) \leq L_A^*(h_i)$. Hence $d_i \leq D_A(h_i)$ and, by Proposition 4.2(c), we have the curvature bound $|\text{Rm}_{t_0}| < K'(h_i)t_0^{-1}$ on $S_i(t_0)$. Since $P_i \cup U(t_0)$ will be strictly contained in $S_i(t_0)$, this establishes assertion (d).

For the next paragraphs fix $i = 1, \dots, m$. We will now construct the sets P_i and the sub-Ricci flows with surgery $U_i \subset \mathcal{M}$. The U_i and P_i will be a modification of the sets W_i and P'_i . The torus structure P_i will be a subset of P'_i .

First consider the case $L_i \leq \bar{L}_A$. Then $h_i = 2$. Recall that the closure of P'_i is a torus structure of width $\leq r_0$ and length $L_i r_0 \geq 1000r_0$ at time t_0 . So we can choose a torus structure $P_i \subset P'_i$ and such that the pair (P'_i, P_i) is diffeomorphic to $(T^2 \times [-2, 2], T^2 \times [-1, 1])$ of width $\leq r_0$ and length $> r_0$ at time t_0 such that P_i has time- t_0 distance of at least $10r_0$ from $\partial P'_i$. Note that P_i is 1–precise at scale $\sqrt{t_0}$ and time t_0 . Next observe that, by Proposition 4.2(b), \mathcal{M} is nonsingular on P'_i and we have $|\text{Rm}| < K_2 t_0^{-1}$ on $P'_i \times [(1 - \tau)t_0, t_0]$. Since P_i is far enough away from $\partial P'_i$ at time t_0 , any time- t_0 minimizing geodesic between points in P_i is contained in P'_i . So we can use a distance distortion estimate to conclude that P_i is $e^{K_2 \tau} h_i$ –precise at scale $\sqrt{t_0}$ and at every time $t \in [(1 - \tau)t_0, t_0]$. Since by assumption $K_2 \tau < \frac{1}{10}$, this implies assertion (c) in the case $L_i \leq \bar{L}_A$.

Assume in the following that $L_i > \bar{L}_A$. Then we first apply assumption (iv) for $S \leftarrow S_i(t_0)$ to obtain the domain Σ and the smooth map $f: \Sigma \rightarrow S_i(t_0)$. Next, we use Lemma 3.11(a) with $M \leftarrow \mathcal{M}(t_0)$, $S \leftarrow S_i(t_0)$, $P \leftarrow P'_i$ and $f \leftarrow f$ to obtain a loop $\gamma_i \subset P'_i$ that is noncontractible in P'_i , but contractible in $S_i(t_0)$, that has length

$$\ell_{t_0}(\gamma_i) < r_0 \min\left\{\frac{1}{10}\tilde{v}(K_2, 2(h'_i)^{-1}, \frac{1}{2}h'_i), \tilde{\varepsilon}_1(K_2)\right\}$$

and that has time- t_0 distance of at least $(\frac{1}{3}L_i - 2)r_0$ from $\partial P'_i$. Let $p_i \in \gamma_i$ be an arbitrary basepoint. By Proposition 4.2(e), there is a closed loop $\sigma_i \subset P'_i$ based at p_i that is noncontractible in S_i and has length (see (4-11))

$$\ell_{t_0}(\sigma_i) < v^\circ r_0 \leq r_0 \min\left\{\frac{1}{10}\tilde{v}(K_2, 2(h'_i)^{-1}, \frac{1}{2}h'_i), \tilde{\varepsilon}_1(K_2)\right\}.$$

In particular, γ_i and σ_i represent two linearly independent homotopy classes in $\pi_1(P'_i) \cong \mathbb{Z}^2$. By Lemma 3.6 there is an embedded torus $T_i \subset P'_i$ with $p_i \in T_i$ that is incompressible in P'_i , separates its two ends and has diameter

$$\text{diam}_{t_0} T_i < \tilde{v}(K_2, 2(h'_i)^{-1}, \frac{1}{2}h'_i)r_0.$$

Observe that T_i has distance of at least $(\frac{1}{3}L_i - 3)r_0 \geq ((h'_i)^{-1} + 100)r_0$ from $\partial P'_i$ (see (4-9)). We can hence apply Lemma 3.5 and obtain a torus structure $P_i \subset P'_i$ of width $\leq \frac{1}{2}h'_i r_0$ and length $> 2(h'_i)^{-1}r_0$ such that the pair (P'_i, P_i) is diffeomorphic to $(T^2 \times [-2, 2], T^2 \times [-1, 1])$ and such that P_i has time- t_0 distance of at least $10r_0$ from $\partial P'_i$. Assertion (c) follows now similarly to the case $L_i \leq \bar{L}_A$.

Finally, we let $U_i(t_0)$ be the closure of the component of $S_i(t_0) \setminus P_i$ that is diffeomorphic to a solid torus. Moreover, we extend $U_i(t_0)$ to a sub-Ricci flow with surgery $U_i \subset \mathcal{M}$ on the time interval $[(1 - \tau)t_0, t_0]$. Then assertions (a) and (b) hold by construction and assertions (c) and (d) were established before. \square

4.2 The geometry on late and long time intervals

In this subsection, we relate the conclusions from Proposition 4.3 applied at each time of a larger time interval $[t_0, t_\omega]$, where $t_\omega \leq Lt_0$ and $L \gg 1$, towards one another and obtain a geometric description of the flow on this time interval. More specifically, we will show that if the diameter of one of the solid tori $P_i \cup U_i(t_\omega)$ from Proposition 4.3 applied at time t_ω is large, then this solid torus persists and stays large when going backwards in time until time t_0 . At time t_0 , we will find a loop $\gamma_i \subset P_i$, noncontractible in P_i , whose length is small and whose geodesic curvature is controlled on the time interval $[t_0, t_\omega]$ and that bounds a disk $h_i: D^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(t_0)$ of area $< (A + 1)t_0$ at time t_0 .

Proposition 4.4 *There is a positive continuous function $\delta: [0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ and, for every $L, A < \infty$ and $\alpha > 0$, there are constants $K_4 = K_4(L, A, \alpha)$, $\Gamma_4 = \Gamma_4(L, A)$, $T_4 = T_4(L, A, \alpha) < \infty$ and $w_4 = w_4(L, A, \alpha) > 0$ (observe that Γ_4 does not depend on α) such that:*

Let \mathcal{M} be a Ricci flow with surgery on the time interval $[0, \infty)$ with normalized initial conditions that is performed by $\delta(t)$ -precise cutoff. Consider the constant $T_0 < \infty$, the function $w: [T_0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ as well as the decomposition $\mathcal{M}(t) = \mathcal{M}_{\text{thick}}(t) \cup \mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(t)$ for all $t \in [T_0, \infty)$ obtained in [A, Proposition 3.16] and assume that

- (i) $t_\omega > r_0^2 = t_0 \geq \max\{4T_0, T_4\}$ and $t_\omega \leq Lt_0$,
- (ii) $w(t) < w_4$ for all $t \in [\frac{1}{4}t_0, t_\omega]$,
- (iii) for every $t \in [\frac{1}{4}t_0, t_\omega]$ all components of $\mathcal{M}(t)$ are irreducible and not diffeomorphic to spherical space forms and all surgeries on the time interval $[\frac{1}{4}t_0, t_\omega]$ are trivial,
- (iv) for every time $t \in [t_0, t_\omega]$ and every smoothly embedded, solid torus $S \subset \text{Int } \mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(t)$, $S \approx S^1 \times D^2$, that is incompressible in $\mathcal{M}(t)$, there is a compact smooth domain $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ and a smooth map $f: \Sigma \rightarrow S$ with $f(\partial\Sigma) \subset \partial S$ such that f restricted to the outer boundary circle of Σ is noncontractible in ∂S and f restricted to all other boundary circles of Σ is contractible in ∂S and $\text{area}_t f < At$.

Then there is a collection of sub-Ricci flows with surgery $U_1, \dots, U_m \subset \mathcal{M}$ on the time interval $[t_0, t_\omega]$ such that for all $t \in [t_0, t_\omega]$, the sets $U_1(t), \dots, U_m(t) \subset \mathcal{M}(t)$ are pairwise disjoint, incompressible, solid tori. Moreover, for each $i = 1, \dots, m$ there is a collar $P_i \subset \mathcal{M}(t_\omega) \setminus \text{Int}(U_1(t_\omega) \cup \dots \cup U_m(t_\omega))$ of $U_i(t_\omega)$ that is diffeomorphic to $T^2 \times I$ and nonsingular on the time interval $[t_0, t_\omega]$, and there is a smooth map $h_i: D^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(t_0)$ such that the image of the boundary loop $\gamma_i = h_i|_{\partial D^2}$ is contained in P_i and such that:

- (a) $|\text{Rm}_{t_\omega}| < K_4 t_\omega^{-1}$ on $\mathcal{M}(t_\omega) \setminus (U_1(t_\omega) \cup \dots \cup U_m(t_\omega))$.
- (b) $\ell_t(\gamma_i) < \alpha \sqrt{t}$ and $\text{diam}_t \partial U_i(t) < \alpha \sqrt{t}$ for all $t \in [t_0, t_\omega]$ and $i = 1, \dots, m$.
- (c) $\max \text{curv}_t \gamma_i < \Gamma_4 t^{-1}$ for all $t \in [t_0, t_\omega]$ and all $i = 1, \dots, m$.
- (d) $\text{area}_{t_0} h_i < (A + 1)t_0$ for all $i = 1, \dots, m$.
- (e) γ_i is noncontractible in P_i .

Proof Let τ be the constant from Proposition 4.3, assume without loss of generality that $\tau < \frac{1}{10}$ and pick $N \in \mathbb{N}$ minimal with the property that $(1 + \tau)^N t_0 \geq t_\omega$. For simplicity, we assume in the following that the equality case occurs in this inequality, ie that $t_0 = (1 - \tau)^N t_\omega$ and that $N \geq 3$; if not, we decrease τ slightly. Subdivide the time interval $[(1 - \tau)t_0, t_\omega]$ by times $t_k = (1 - \tau)^{N-k} t_\omega$ for $k = -1, 0, 1, \dots, N$. Notice that for $k = 0$ this definition gives us the time t_0 , since $t_0 = (1 - \tau)^N t_\omega$. Observe also that N depends on L .

In the following proof, we will apply Proposition 4.3 at the times $t_0 \leftarrow t_k$ for $k = 0, \dots, N$ with $A \leftarrow A$ and $\eta \leftarrow \eta^\circ$. Here $\eta^\circ = \eta^\circ(L, A, \alpha) > 0$ is a constant that we are going to determine in the course of the proof. It will be clear that η° can be chosen so that it only depends on L, A and α . In order to be able to apply Proposition 4.3, we assume $t_0 > T_3(\eta^\circ, A)$ and $w(t) < w_3(\eta^\circ, A)$ for all $t \in [\frac{1}{4}t_0, t_\omega]$. Then at time t_k , for each $k = 0, \dots, N$, Proposition 4.3 provides subsets $P_i^{(k)} \subset \mathcal{M}(t_k)$, sub-Ricci flows with surgery $U_i^{(k)} \subset \mathcal{M}$ on the time interval $[t_{k-1}, t_k]$ as well as numbers $h_i^{(k)} \in [\eta^\circ, 2]$ for $i = 1, \dots, m^{(k)}$. The $P_i^{(k)}$ are $h_i^{(k)}$ -precise torus structures at scale $\sqrt{t_k}$ at any time of the interval $[t_{k-1}, t_k]$ and, using the universal constant K from Proposition 4.3, we have, for each $k = 0, \dots, N$,

$$(4-12) \quad |\text{Rm}| < K t^{-1} \quad \text{on } (\mathcal{M}(t_k) \setminus (U_1^{(k)}(t_k) \cup \dots \cup U_{m^{(k)}}^{(k)}(t_k))) \times [t_{k-1}, t_k].$$

Moreover, as described in Proposition 4.3(b) we have the same curvature bound in a slightly larger region; namely, for any $t \in [t_{k-1}, t_k]$ and any $x \in \mathcal{M}(t)$ with

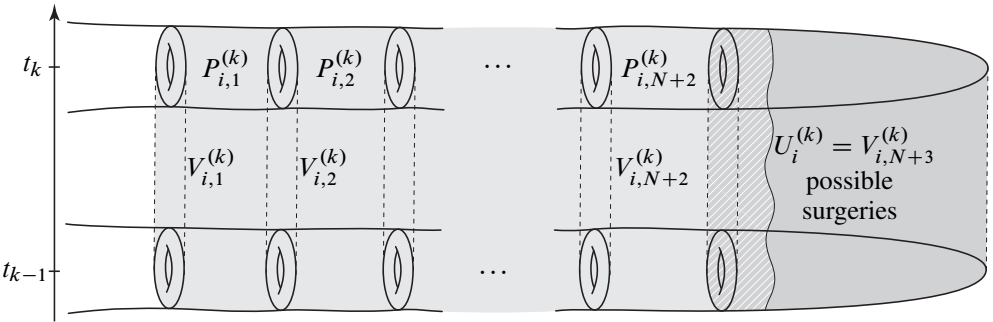


Figure 9: Illustration of the decomposition (4-13) of $P_i^{(k)}$. The subsets $P_{i,1}^{(k)}, \dots, P_{i,N+2}^{(k)}$ (lightly shaded region) and the complement of the solid tori $P_i^{(k)} \cup U_i^{(k)}(t_k)$ (white region) are nonsingular on the time interval $[t_{k-1}, t_k]$. Singularities may occur in the sub-Ricci flow with surgery $U_i^{(k)}$ (dark shaded region). As explained in (4-12), the curvature bound $|\text{Rm}| < Kt^{-1}$ holds on the lightly shaded and white region. By the remark after (4-12), this bound extends to the diagonally ruled collar region inside $U_i^{(k)}(t)$ for $t \in [t_{k-1}, t_k]$.

$\text{dist}_t(x, \mathcal{M}(t) \setminus (U_1(t) \cup \dots \cup U_m(t))) \leq \sqrt{t}$, the point (x, t) is nonsingular and we have $|\text{Rm}|(x, t) < Kt^{-1}$. The purpose of this extra bound is purely technical. It will be needed later in a distance distortion argument, due to the existence of short geodesics that may leave the domain which is described in (4-12).

For all $k = 0, \dots, N$ and $i = 1, \dots, m^{(k)}$, we can divide $P_i^{(k)}$ into $N + 2$ approximately equally long torus structures (compare with Figure 9),

$$(4-13) \quad P_i^{(k)} = P_{i,1}^{(k)} \cup \dots \cup P_{i,N+2}^{(k)},$$

such that if $h_i^{(k)} < 1/2(N + 1)$, then the $P_{i,j}^{(k)}$ are $2Nh_i^{(k)}$ -precise at scale $\sqrt{t_k}$ and time t_k and such that $P_{i,j}^{(k)}$ and $P_{i,j+1}^{(k)}$ are adjacent for any $j < N + 2$ and $P_{i,N+2}^{(k)}$ is adjacent to $U_i^{(k)}(t_k)$. Using this subdivision, we define the sub-Ricci flows with surgery $V_{i,1}^{(k)}, \dots, V_{i,N+3}^{(k)} \subset \mathcal{M}$ on the time interval $[t_{k-1}, t_k]$ as follows: $V_{i,j}^{(k)}$ is the extension of the subset

$$P_{i,j}^{(k)} \cup \dots \cup P_{i,N+2}^{(k)} \cup U_i^{(k)}(t_k) \subset \mathcal{M}(t_k)$$

to the time interval $[t_{k-1}, t_k]$. Note that $V_{i,N+3}^{(k)} = U_i^{(k)}$.

A large part of the following proof will be concerned with the analysis of the spatial relations of the subsets $P_{i,j}^{(k)}$ and $V_{i,j}^{(k)} \subset \mathcal{M}(t_k)$ for different $k = 0, \dots, N$. Notice that these subsets are contained in different time slices and may not survive to a common

time. So, for example, it may not be possible to state that $P_{i_1, j_1}^{(k_1)}$ and $P_{i_2, j_2}^{(k_2)}$ are “disjoint” or that “one is contained in the other”, because not all points in $P_{i_1, j_1}^{(k_1)} \subset \mathcal{M}(t_{k_1})$ may survive up to time t_{k_2} or, vice versa, not all points in $P_{i_2, j_2}^{(k_2)} \subset \mathcal{M}(t_{k_2})$ may survive up to time t_{k_1} . In other words, surgeries may interfere with $P_{i_1, j_1}^{(k_1)}$ or $P_{i_2, j_2}^{(k_2)}$ between the times t_{k_1} and t_{k_2} . Recall that there are no surgery points on the time interval $[t_{-1}, t_N]$ outside the sub-Ricci flows with surgery $U_i^{(k)}$. So if surgery points interfere with $P_{i_1, j_1}^{(k_1)}$ or $P_{i_2, j_2}^{(k_2)}$, then even some $U_{i'}^{(k')}$ interferes with it, in the sense that there is a point in $P_{i_1, j_1}^{(k_1)}$ or $P_{i_2, j_2}^{(k_2)}$ that survives up to some point inside $U_{i'}^{(k')}$. Our main goal will be to show that if one of the torus structures $P_i^{(N)}$ is sufficiently precise, then there must be some $P_{i^*, 1}^{(k^*)}$ that is nonsingular on the entire time interval $[t_{-1}, t_\omega = t_N]$ and none of the $U_{i'}^{(k')}$ interferes with it. The existence of the torus structure $P_{i^*, 1}^{(k^*)}$ will eventually be established in [Claim 3](#) later (we will even prove a slightly more general result there). An important objective for the proof of [Claim 3](#) is to rule out a circular interference pattern between the $P_i^{(k)}$ and the $U_{i'}^{(k')}$. For example, it may a priori be possible that there is a circular chain $(k_1, i_1), \dots, (k_m, i_m), (k_{m+1}, i_{m+1}) = (k_1, i_1)$ such that $U_{i_{l+1}}^{(k_{l+1})}$ interferes with $P_{i_l}^{(k_l)}$ for all $l = 1, \dots, m$. If this chain consisted of all pairs (k, i) for $k = 0, \dots, N$ and $i = 1, \dots, m^{(k)}$, then the assertion of [Claim 3](#) would be false.

As a first step towards [Claim 3](#), let us now look at a more elementary case. As explained in the last paragraph, the scenario in which some $P_{i_1, j}^{(k_1)}$ fails to be nonsingular on the entire time interval $[t_{-1}, t_\omega]$ requires special attention. As every surgery point on the time interval $[t_{-1}, t_\omega]$ is contained in one of the sub-Ricci flows with surgery $U_{i'}^{(k')}$ (recall that the flow is nonsingular away from the $U_{i'}^{(k')}$), this scenario is accompanied by the phenomenon that some point in $P_{i_1, j}^{(k_1)}$ survives forward to some time t_{k_2-1} or backward to some time t_{k_2} and ends up in $U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2-1})$ or $U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2})$, respectively (see [Figure 10](#)).

In the following [Claim 1](#), we will analyze this phenomenon under the additional assumptions that $j \leq N + 1$ and that all points of $P_{i_1, j}^{(k_1)} \cup P_{i_1, j+1}^{(k_1)}$ survive until time t_{k_2-1} (for $k_1 < k_2$) or t_{k_2} (for $k_2 < k_1$) and don't intersect any $U_{i'}^{(k')}$ strictly between time t_{k_1} and time t_{k_2-1} or t_{k_2} . So in this case, it makes sense to say that “ $P_{i_1, j}^{(k_1)}$, followed forward or backward in time up to time t_{k_2-1} or t_{k_2} , intersects $U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2-1})$ or $U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2})$ ”. Our expectation is that then $P_{i_1, j+1}^{(k_1)}$, followed forward or backward in time up to time t_{k_2-1} or t_{k_2} , has to be almost fully contained in $U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2-1})$ or $U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2})$. In the case $k_2 < k_1$, this will lead to a lower diameter bound of $U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2})$, and therefore to an upper bound on $h_{i_2}^{(k_2)}$ in terms of $h_{i_1}^{(k_1)}$. Furthermore, in both cases,

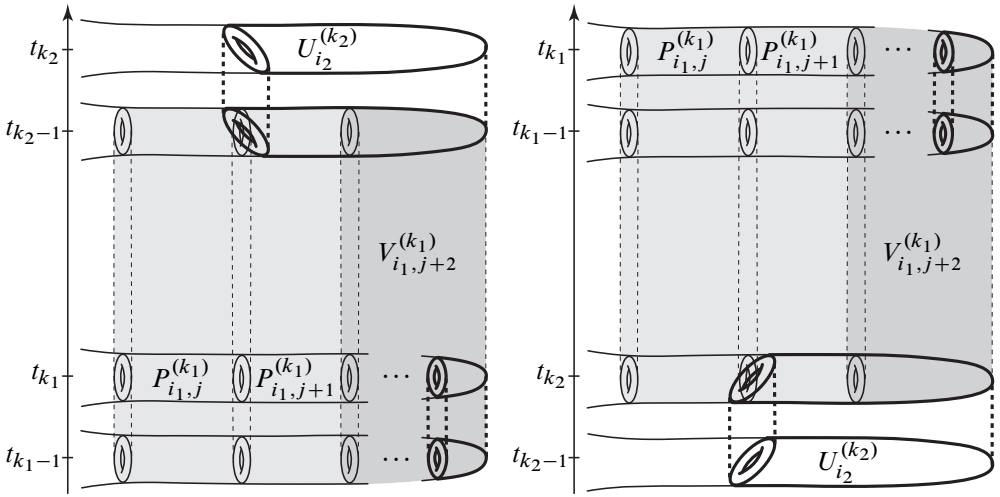


Figure 10: Illustration of the setting in Claim 1: (i) $k_1 < k_2$, left, and (ii) $k_2 < k_1$, right. The subsets $P_{i_1, j}^{(k_1)}$ and $P_{i_2, j+1}^{(k_1)}$ survive until time t_{k_2-1} (if $k_1 < k_2$) or t_{k_2} (if $k_2 < k_1$); see the light gray regions. The light gray regions do not intersect the interior of any $U_{i'}^{(k')}$. At time t_{k_2-1} (if $k_1 < k_2$) or t_{k_2} (if $k_2 < k_1$), the subset $P_{k_1, j}^{(k_1)}$ intersects the initial or final time slice of $U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}$ (bold outlined region). As demonstrated in the figure, this may entail that the boundary tori of $P_{i_1, j}^{(k_1)}$ and $U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}$ intersect in a complicated way.

Claim 1 asserts that the sub-Ricci flow with surgery $V_{i_1, j+2}^{(k_1)}$ can be extended to the time interval $[t_{k_1-1}, t_{k_2-1}]$ (if $k_1 < k_2$) or $[t_{k_2}, t_{k_1}]$ (if $k_2 < k_1$) — see the dark gray regions — and that $V_{i_1, j+2}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2-1}) \subsetneq U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2-1})$ (if $k_1 < k_2$) or $V_{i_1, j+2}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2}) \subsetneq U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2})$ (if $k_2 < k_1$).

In the proof of Claim 1, the curvature bound $|\text{Rm}| < Kt^{-1}$ on the light gray region is used to show that $P_{i_1, j}^{(k_1)}$ and $P_{i_1, j+1}^{(k_1)}$ remain sufficiently precise up to time t_{k_2-1} or t_{k_2} .

$k_2 < k_1$ and $k_2 > k_1$, we will be able to extend $V_{i_1, j+2}^{(k_1)}$ to a sub-Ricci flow with surgery that is defined up to time t_{k_2-1} or t_{k_2} such that $V_{i_1, j+2}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2-1}) \subsetneq U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2-1})$ or $V_{i_1, j+2}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2}) \subsetneq U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2})$. In Claim 2, we will use this containment relationship to rule out the feared circular interference relation between the $P_i^{(k)}$ and the $U_i^{(k)}$.

Claim 1 There are a constant $\eta_1^* = \eta_1^*(L, A) > 0$ and a nondecreasing function $\varphi_1^* = \varphi_{1, L, A}^*: (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ that both depend on L and A such that $\varphi_1^*(h) < h$ for all $h > 0$ and such that the following holds:

Let $k_1, k_2 \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ with $k_1 \neq k_2$, $i_1 \in \{1, \dots, m^{(k_1)}\}$ and $i_2 \in \{1, \dots, m^{(k_2)}\}$. Assume that there is some $j \leq N + 1$ such that (see Figure 10 for an illustration):

(i) If $k_1 < k_2$, all points in $P_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)} \cup P_{i_1,j+1}^{(k_1)}$ survive until time t_{k_2-1} and

$$P_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)} \cap U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2-1}) \neq \emptyset.$$

Moreover, we have $(P_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)} \cup P_{i_1,j+1}^{(k_1)}) \cap U_{i'}^{(k')}(t_{k'}) = \emptyset$ for all k' strictly between k_1 and k_2 and all $i' \in \{1, \dots, m^{(k')}\}$.

(ii) If $k_2 < k_1$, all points in $P_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)} \cup P_{i_1,j+1}^{(k_1)}$ survive until time t_{k_2} and

$$P_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)} \cap U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2}) \neq \emptyset.$$

Moreover, we have $(P_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)} \cup P_{i_1,j+1}^{(k_1)}) \cap U_{i'}^{(k')}(t_{k'}) = \emptyset$ for all k' strictly between k_1 and k_2 and all $i' \in \{1, \dots, m^{(k')}\}$.

Then in case (ii) we have $\varphi_1^*(h_{i_2}^{(k_2)}) \leq \max\{h_{i_1}^{(k_1)}, \varphi_1^*(\eta^\circ)\}$.

Moreover, in cases (i) and (ii), assuming $h_{i_1}^{(k_1)} < \eta_1^*$, we can uniquely extend the sub-Ricci flow with surgery $V_{i_1,j+2}^{(k_1)}$ to the time interval $[t_{k_1-1}, t_{k_2-1}]$ (in case (i)) or $[t_{k_2}, t_{k_1}]$ (in case (ii)). These extensions satisfy $V_{i_1,j+2}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2-1}) \subsetneq U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2-1})$ (in case (i)) or $V_{i_1,j+2}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2}) \subsetneq U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2})$ (in case (ii)).

The strategy for the proof of this claim will be to use the curvature bound $|\text{Rm}| < Kt^{-1}$ on (and near) $(P_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)} \cup P_{i_1,j+1}^{(k_1)}) \times [t_{k_1-1}, t_{k_2-1}]$ (or $(P_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)} \cup P_{i_1,j+1}^{(k_1)}) \times [t_{k_2}, t_{k_1}]$) to show that $P_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)}$ and $P_{i_1,j+1}^{(k_1)}$ remain sufficiently precise torus structure up to time t_{k_2-1} (or t_{k_2} , respectively). We will then compare the boundary torus $\partial U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2-1})$ (or $\partial U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2})$) with the torus structures $P_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)}$ and $P_{i_1,j+1}^{(k_1)}$ at time t_{k_2-1} (or t_{k_2}) and argue that the asserted containment relationship holds. The possibility that the boundary torus $\partial U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2-1})$ (or $\partial U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2})$) may intersect one of the boundary tori of $P_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)}$ in a nontrivial way, will present a slight technical difficulty to us here. Finally, in the case $k_2 < k_1$, we can roughly bound the diameter of $U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2})$ from below by the length of $P_{i_1,j+1}^{(k_1)}$ at time t_{k_2} . This bound will in turn imply an upper bound of $h_{i_2}^{(k_2)}$ in terms of $h_{i_1}^{(k_1)}$.

Proof By (4-12) and the fact that

$$(P_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)} \cup P_{i_1,j+1}^{(k_1)}) \cap U_{i'}^{(k')}(t_{k'}) = \emptyset$$

for all k' strictly between k_1 and k_2 and all $i' \in \{1, \dots, m^{(k')}\}$, we have

$$(4-14) \quad |\text{Rm}_t| < Kt^{-1} \quad \text{on } P_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)} \cup P_{i_1,j+1}^{(k_1)} \quad \text{for all } \begin{cases} t \in [t_{k_1-1}, t_{k_2-1}] & \text{in case (i),} \\ t \in [t_{k_2}, t_{k_1}] & \text{in case (ii).} \end{cases}$$

Using the additional comment after (4-12), we can extend the curvature bound in (4-14) to a slightly larger subset. More specifically, we claim that there is a constant $c(L) > 0$ such that the following holds: if $x \in \mathcal{M}(t_{k_1})$ with $\text{dist}_{t_{k_1}}(x, P_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)} \cup P_{i_1,j+1}^{(k_1)}) < c\sqrt{t_{k_1}}$, then (x, t_{k_1}) survives until any time of the interval $[t_{k_1-1}, t_{k_2-1}]$ (in case (i)) or any time of the interval $[t_{k_2}, t_{k_1}]$ (in case (ii)) and $|\text{Rm}|(x, t) < Kt^{-1}$ for all $t \in [t_{k_1-1}, t_{k_2-1}]$ or $t \in [t_{k_2}, t_{k_1}]$, respectively. To see this, choose $c(L) < \frac{1}{2}$ so small that by distance distortion, any curve of time- t_{k_1} length less than $c\sqrt{t_{k_1}}$ has to have length less than $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{t}$ at any time $t \in [t_{k_1-1}, t_{k_2-1}]$ or $t \in [t_{k_2}, t_{k_1}]$, as long as the curvature along this curve satisfies the bound $|\text{Rm}_{t'}| \leq Kt'^{-1}$ for all t' between t_{k_1} and t .

Now consider a point $x \in \mathcal{M}(t_1)$ with $\text{dist}_{t_{k_1}}(x, P_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)} \cup P_{i_1,j+1}^{(k_1)}) < c\sqrt{t_{k_1}}$. Let $\sigma: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(t_{k_1})$ be the shortest time- t_{k_1} minimizing geodesic between x and $P_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)} \cup P_{i_1,j+1}^{(k_1)}$. Consider some time $t^* \in [t_{k_1-1}, t_{k_2-1}]$ or $t^* \in [t_{k_2}, t_{k_1}]$ with the property that for all $s \in [0, 1]$, the point $(\sigma(s), t_{k_1})$ survives until time t^* and that for all $t \in [t_{k_1}, t^*]$ or $t \in [t^*, t_{k_1}]$, the time- t length of σ is less than \sqrt{t} . So, using the comment after (4-12), we find that $(\sigma(s), t)$ is nonsingular and $|\text{Rm}|(\sigma(s), t) < Kt^{-1}$ for all $s \in [0, 1]$ and $t \in [t_{k_1}, t^*]$ or $t \in [t^*, t_{k_1}]$. By distance distortion and our choice of c , this implies that for all $t \in [t_{k_1}, t^*]$ or $t \in [t^*, t_{k_1}]$, the time- t length of σ is even less than $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{t}$. This implies that if t^* was chosen maximal/minimal with the required properties, then we must have $t^* = t_{k_2-1}$ or $t^* = t_{k_2}$ or $t^* = t_{k_1-1}$, depending on which case we are in, and it proves the claim made after (4-14).

Next, we use the curvature bound in (4-14) and the remark thereafter to show that there is a function $\varphi' = \varphi'_L: (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty]$, which only depends on L , such that $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \varphi'(h) = 0$ and such that the following holds: If $\varphi'(h_i^{(k_1)}) < \infty$, then $P_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)}$ and $P_{i_1,j+1}^{(k_1)}$ are still $\varphi'(h_i^{(k_1)})$ -precise torus structures at scale $\sqrt{t_{k_2-1}}$ or $\sqrt{t_{k_2}}$ and at time t_{k_2-1} or t_{k_2} (depending on whether we are in case (i) or (ii)). We will carry out the proof only for $P_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)}$ in case (i). The other cases follow analogously. First, choose d in such a way that the time- t_{k_2-1} distance between the two boundary components of $P_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)}$ is equal to $d\sqrt{t_{k_2-1}}$. Then there is a time- t_{k_2-1} minimizing geodesic $\sigma: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(t_{k_2-1})$ between these boundary components, whose time- t_{k_2-1} length is equal to $d\sqrt{t_{k_2-1}}$. By minimality, the image of this geodesic has to be contained in $P_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)}$. So, using distance distortion and (4-14), we find a constant $C^* = C^*(L) < \infty$ such that the time- t_{k_1} length of σ is less than $C^*d\sqrt{t_{k_1}}$. But if $h_i^{(k_1)} < 1/2(N+1)$, then by construction of $P_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)}$ this distance must be larger than $(2Nh_i^{(k_1)})^{-1}\sqrt{t_{k_1}}$. Therefore, we obtain a lower bound on d that goes to infinity as $h_i^{(k_1)}$ goes to zero. Next, we bound the time- t_{k_2-1} diameters of the cross-sectional tori of $P_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)}$ from

above. Let $x, y \in P_{i_1, j}^{(k_1)}$ be two points that lie in the same cross-sectional 2–torus. If $h_{i_1}^{(k_1)} < 1/2(N + 1)$, then by construction of $P_{i_1, j}^{(k_1)}$ we know that $\text{dist}_{t_{k_1}}(x, y) \leq 2N h_{i_1}^{(k_1)} \sqrt{t_{k_1}}$. Let $\sigma: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(t_{k_1})$ be a time- t_{k_1} minimizing geodesic between x and y . If $2N h_{i_1}^{(k_1)} < c$, then for all $s \in [0, 1]$ the point $(\sigma(s), t_{k_1})$ survives until time t_{k_2-1} and we have $|\text{Rm}|(\sigma(s), t) < Kt^{-1}$ for all $s \in [0, 1]$ and $t \in [t_{k_1}, t_{k_2-1}]$. Therefore, by distance distortion, we obtain that $\text{dist}_{t_{k_2-1}}(x, y) \leq C^{**} h_{i_2}^{(k_2)} \sqrt{t_{k_2-1}}$ for some $C^{**} = C^{**}(L) < \infty$. So, for sufficiently small $h_{i_1}^{(k_1)}$, we can ensure that $P_{i_1, j}^{(k_1)}$ is arbitrarily precise at scale $\sqrt{t_{k_2-1}}$ and at time t_{k_2-1} , which proves the existence of the function ϕ' .

Next we show that it is possible to extend the sub-Ricci flow with surgery $V_{i_1, j+2}^{(k_1)}$, which was originally defined on the time interval $[t_{k_1-1}, t_{k_1}]$, to the time interval $[t_{k_1-1}, t_{k_2-1}]$ (in case (i)) or $[t_{k_2}, t_{k_1}]$ (in case (ii)). As the flow is nonsingular on

$$(P_{i_1, j}^{(k_1)} \cup P_{i_1, j+1}^{(k_1)}) \times [t_{k_1-1}, t_{k_2-1}] \quad \text{or} \quad (P_{i_1, j}^{(k_1)} \cup P_{i_1, j+1}^{(k_1)}) \times [t_{k_2}, t_{k_1}],$$

respectively, we know that the points in the boundary $\partial V_{i_1, j+2}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_1})$ survive on the entire time interval $[t_{k_1-1}, t_{k_2-1}]$ or $[t_{k_2}, t_{k_1}]$. Also, since by assumption (iii), all surgeries on $[\frac{1}{4}t_0, t_\omega]$ are trivial, the boundary $\partial V_{i_1, j+2}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_1})$ remains separating in $\mathcal{M}(t)$ for all $t \in [t_{k_1-1}, t_{k_2-1}]$ or $t \in [t_{k_2}, t_{k_1}]$. Now define $V_{i_1, j+2}^{(k_1)}(t)$ for each such t to be closure of the component of $\mathcal{M}(t) \setminus \partial V_{i_1, j+2}^{(k_1)}(t)$ that does not contain $P_{i_1, j+1}^{(k_1)}$. Then $V_{i_1, j+2}^{(k_1)}$ becomes a sub-Ricci flow with surgery on the time interval $[t_{k_1-1}, t_{k_2-1}]$ or $[t_{k_2}, t_{k_1}]$, which finishes our construction. Observe moreover, that the topology of $V_{i_1, j+2}^{(k_1)}(t)$ does not change in time, since by assumption (iii) all surgeries on $[\frac{1}{4}t_0, t_\omega]$ are trivial and $\mathcal{M}(t)$ is free of spherical components for all $t \in [\frac{1}{4}t_0, t_\omega]$. So for all $t \in [t_{k_1-1}, t_{k_2-1}]$ or $t \in [t_{k_2}, t_{k_1}]$ we have $V_{i_1, j+2}^{(k_1)}(t) \approx S^1 \times D^2$.

Our next goal is to show that if $h_{i_1}^{(k_1)}$ is small enough, depending on L and A , then we must have $V_{i_1, j+2}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2/-1}) \not\subset U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2/-1})$ (by “ $k_2/-1$ ” we mean k_2 in case (i) and $k_2 - 1$ in case (ii)). We will first illustrate the idea of our proof using slightly imprecise language: By assumption, the solid tori $U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2/-1})$ and $V_{i_1, j}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2/-1})$ (notice the “ j ” instead of “ $j + 2$ ” in the index!) intersect in a point. The diameters of the boundaries of these solid tori are small compared to the lengths of a collar neighborhoods around these boundaries, on which the geometry is almost product-like. So up to the addition or subtraction of a small collar, we may assume that either both solid tori cover a component of $\mathcal{M}(t_{k_2/-1})$ or one solid torus is contained in the other. The first case can be ruled out using [C, Lemma 2.10] and assumption (iii). So in Figure 10, this means that both solid tori “open up in the same direction”. Next, we show that, up to

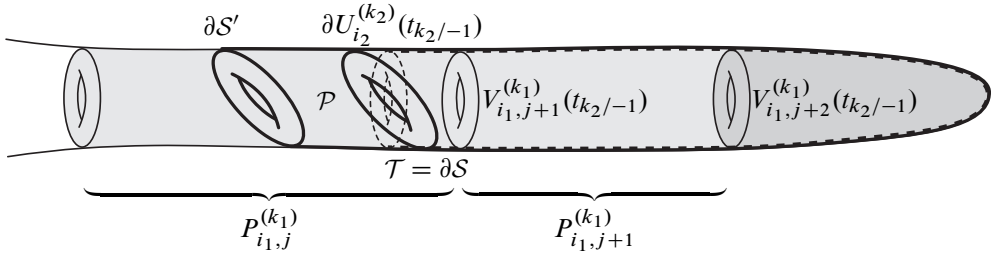


Figure 11: Picture at time $t_{k_2/-1}$ in the case in which $\partial U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2/-1})$ intersects $P_{i_1, j}^{(k_1)}$. The solid torus $U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2/-1})$ and its extension S' by the collar extension \mathcal{P} are outlined in bold. The solid torus \mathcal{S} , which is bounded by a cross-sectional torus \mathcal{T} of $P_{i_1, j}^{(k_1)}$, has a dashed outline. The region $P_{i_1, j}^{(k_1)} \cup P_{i_1, j+1}^{(k_1)}$ is shaded in light gray and the region $V_{i_1, j+2}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2/-1})$ is shaded in dark gray.

the addition of a small collar neighborhood around its boundary, $U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2/-1})$ must contain $V_{i_1, j+1}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2/-1})$ (notice the “ $j + 1$ ” instead of “ j ” in the index!), since a slight extension of $U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2/-1})$ contains a cross-sectional torus of $P_{i_1, j}^{(k_1)}$. The add-on “up to the addition of a small collar neighborhood around its boundary” can be removed if we reduce the solid torus $V_{i_1, j+1}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2/-1})$ to the (significantly smaller) solid torus $V_{i_1, j+2}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2/-1})$.

Let us now carry out the precise proof: As by assumption $U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2/-1})$ has a point in common with $P_{i_1, j}^{(k_1)}$, which is disjoint from $V_{i_1, j+2}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2/-1})$, it suffices to show that $V_{i_1, j+2}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2/-1}) \subset U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2/-1})$.

Consider first the case in which $\partial U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2/-1})$ intersects $P_{i_1, j}^{(k_1)}$ (see Figure 11 for an illustration). Let $\mathcal{T} \subset P_{i_1, j}^{(k_1)}$ be a cross-sectional 2-torus that intersects $\partial U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2/-1})$. If $\partial U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2/-1})$ is not fully contained in $P_{i_1, j}^{(k_1)}$, then we can choose \mathcal{T} to be one of its boundary tori. The 2-torus \mathcal{T} bounds a solid torus $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathcal{M}(t_{k_2/-1})$, that is, $\mathcal{T} = \partial \mathcal{S}$ and $\mathcal{S} \approx S^1 \times D^2$, which is an extension of $V_{i_1, j+1}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2/-1})$. Therefore, we have $V_{i_1, j+2}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2/-1}) \subset \mathcal{S}$. As $P_{i_1, j}^{(k_1)}$ is $\varphi'(h_{i_1}^{(k_1)})$ -precise at scale $\sqrt{t_{k_2/-1}}$ and at time $t_{k_2/-1}$, we find that

$$(4-15) \quad \text{diam}_{t_{k_2/-1}} \mathcal{T} \leq \varphi'(h_{i_1}^{(k_1)}) \sqrt{t_{k_2/-1}}.$$

On the other hand, by Proposition 4.3(c) we know that $P_{i_2}^{(k_2)}$ is 2-precise at scale $\sqrt{t_{k_2}}$ and at time $t_{k_2/-1}$. So we can find a collar $\mathcal{P} \subset P_{i_2}^{(k_2)}$, with $\mathcal{P} \approx T^2 \times I$ and $\partial U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2/-1}) \subset \mathcal{P}$, whose two boundary components have time- $t_{k_2/-1}$ distance of at least $\frac{1}{10} \sqrt{t_{k_2/-1}}$ from one another and whose time- $t_{k_2/-1}$ diameter is less than

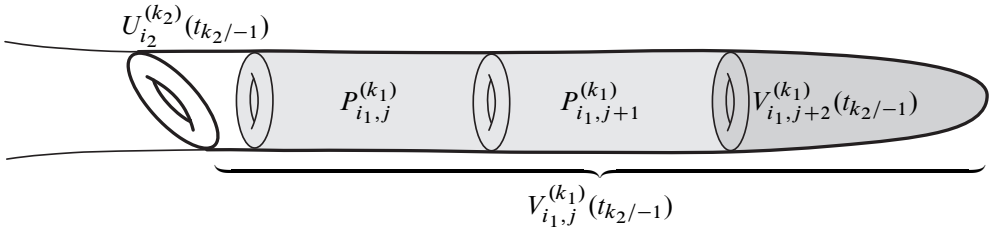


Figure 12: Picture at time $t_{k_2/-1}$ in the case in which $\partial U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2/-1})$ and $P_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)}$ do not intersect. The solid torus $U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2/-1})$ is outlined in bold. The region $P_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)} \cup P_{i_1,j+1}^{(k_1)}$ is shaded in light gray and the region $V_{i_1,j+2}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2/-1})$ is shaded in dark gray.

$10\sqrt{t_{k_2/-1}}$. Then $\mathcal{S}' = \mathcal{P} \cup U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2/-1})$ is diffeomorphic to a solid torus and, by (4-15), we have $\partial\mathcal{S} \subset \text{Int } \mathcal{S}'$ if $h_{i_1}^{(k_1)}$ is sufficiently small. Assume for the remainder of this paragraph that $h_{i_1}^{(k_1)}$ is so small that $\partial\mathcal{S} \subset \text{Int } \mathcal{S}'$ holds. If we also had $\partial\mathcal{S}' \subset \mathcal{S}$, then the union $\mathcal{S} \cup \mathcal{S}'$ would have no boundary. So it would be a closed component of $\mathcal{M}(t_{k_2/-1})$. Since \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{S}' are both diffeomorphic to solid tori, this would contradict [C, Lemma 2.10] and assumption (iii). So $\partial\mathcal{S}'$ cannot be fully contained in \mathcal{S} . Since $\partial\mathcal{S}$ is contained in the interior of \mathcal{S}' and hence disjoint from its boundary, this implies that $\partial\mathcal{S}'$ is disjoint from \mathcal{S} . Since \mathcal{S} is connected, we obtain that $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathcal{S}'$. So

$$(4-16) \quad V_{i_1,j+2}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2/-1}) \subset \mathcal{S} \subset \mathcal{S}' = \mathcal{P} \cup U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2/-1}).$$

Lastly, note that the time- $t_{k_2/-1}$ diameter of \mathcal{P} is less than $10\sqrt{t_{k_2/-1}}$, but since $P_{i_1,j+1}^{(k_1)}$ is $\varphi'(h_{i_1}^{(k_1)})$ -precise at scale $\sqrt{t_{k_2/-1}}$ and at time $t_{k_2/-1}$, the boundary components of $P_{i_1,j+1}^{(k_1)}$ have time- $t_{k_2/-1}$ distance of more than $(\varphi'(h_{i_1}^{(k_1)}))^{-1}\sqrt{t_{k_2/-1}}$ from one another. This subset separates $P_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)}$ from $V_{i_1,j+2}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2/-1})$. So, if $h_{i_1}^{(k_1)}$ is sufficiently small, then $P_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)}$ is far enough away from $V_{i_1,j+2}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2/-1})$ to ensure that \mathcal{P} cannot intersect both of these subsets. Since \mathcal{P} intersects $P_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)}$, it must be disjoint from $V_{i_1,j+2}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2/-1})$ for sufficiently small $h_{i_1}^{(k_1)}$. So by (4-16) we must have

$$V_{i_1,j+2}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2/-1}) \subset U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2/-1})$$

for sufficiently small $h_{i_1}^{(k_1)}$, which is what we wanted to show.

Second, consider the case in which $\partial U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2/-1})$ does not intersect $P_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)}$ (compare with Figure 12). Since by assumption $U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2/-1})$ intersects $P_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)}$, and since $P_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)}$ is connected, it follows that $P_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)} \subset \text{Int } U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2/-1})$. In particular, this implies that

$$(4-17) \quad \partial V_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2/-1}) \subset P_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)} \subset \text{Int } U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2/-1}).$$

(Note that $V_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2/-1}) = P_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)} \cup P_{i_1,j+1}^{(k_1)} \cup V_{i_1,j+2}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2/-1})$.) Since $\partial V_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2/-1})$ and $\partial U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2/-1})$ are disjoint, we find moreover that either $\partial U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2/-1})$ is contained in $V_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2/-1})$ or it is disjoint from $V_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2/-1})$. If

$$\partial U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2/-1}) \subset V_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2/-1}),$$

then using (4-17) we conclude that $U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2/-1}) \cup V_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2/-1})$ does not have a boundary. So it is equal to a component of $\mathcal{M}(t_{k_2/-1})$. Since $U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2/-1})$ and $V_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2/-1})$ are both diffeomorphic to solid tori, this would again contradict [C, Lemma 2.10] and assumption (iii). It follows that $\partial U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2/-1})$ is disjoint from $V_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2/-1})$. Since $V_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2/-1})$ is connected, it follows from (4-17) that $V_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2/-1}) \subset U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2/-1})$. This implies that

$$V_{i_1,j+2}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2/-1}) \subset V_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2/-1}) \subset U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2/-1}),$$

which is what we wanted to prove. This finishes the proof of the second part of the claim.

For the first part of the claim note that we may always choose φ_1^* such that $\varphi_1^*(\eta) < \eta_1^*$ for all $\eta > 0$. So we only need to consider the case $h_{i_1}^{(k_1)} < \eta_1^*$. Moreover, we can assume that $h_{i_2}^{(k_2)} > \eta^\circ$, because otherwise the statement is trivial. Observe now that $U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2})$ intersects both $P_{i_1,j}^{(k_1)}$ and $V_{i_1,j+2}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_2})$, which are separated by $P_{i_1,j+1}^{(k_1)}$, whose boundary components have time- t_{k_2} distance of at least $(\varphi'(h_{i_1}^{(k_1)}))^{-1} \sqrt{t_{k_2}}$ from one another. So, using Proposition 4.3(d), we find

$$(\varphi'(h_{i_1}^{(k_1)}))^{-1} \sqrt{t_{k_2}} \leq \text{diam}_{t_{k_2}} U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2}) < D(h_{i_2}^{(k_2)}) \sqrt{t_{k_2}}.$$

As $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \varphi'(h) = 0$, this bound allows us to choose an appropriate φ_1^* . □

Consider now the index set $I = \{(k, i) : 0 \leq k \leq N, 1 \leq i \leq m^{(k)}\}$. We will write $(k_1, i_1) \prec (k_2, i_2)$ whenever we are in the situation of Claim 1, ie if there is a $j \leq N + 1$ such case (i) or (ii) of this claim holds.

In the next claim, we will analyze the situation in which we have a chain $(k_1, i_1), (k_2, i_2), \dots \in I$ of pairs of indices such that each two consecutive pairs satisfy the assumptions of Claim 1. Under certain additional assumptions, we will then conclude that only case (ii) of Claim 1 occurs, which implies that $k_1 > k_2 > \dots$. Therefore, the chain under consideration cannot be circular.

Claim 2 *There are a constant $\eta_2^* = \eta_2^*(L, A) > 0$ and a monotonically nondecreasing function $\varphi_2^* = \varphi_{2,L,A}^* : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$, which both depend on L and A , such that if*

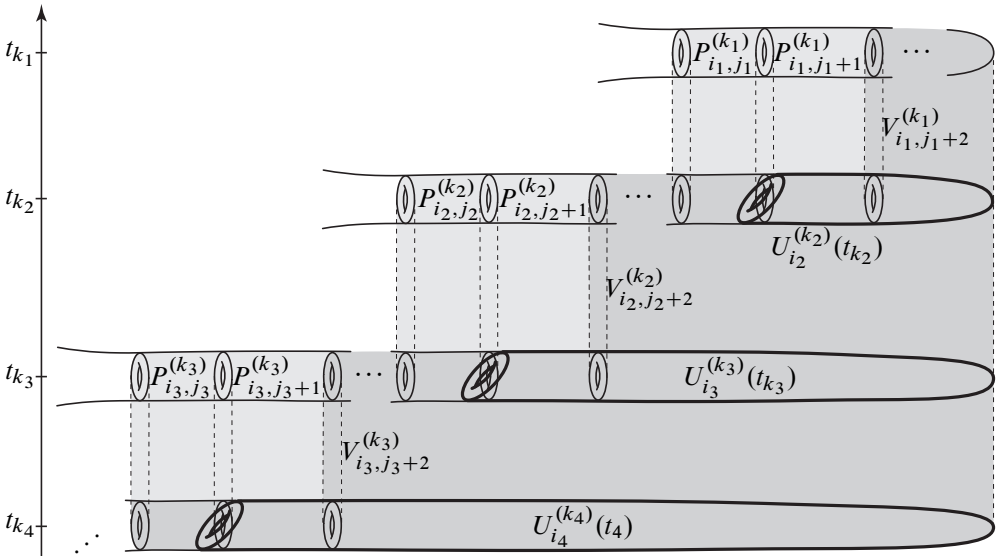


Figure 13: Illustration of the assertion of Claim 2. The domains $P_{i_1, j_1}^{(k_1)}, P_{i_2, j_2}^{(k_2)}, \dots$ and $P_{i_2, j_2}, P_{i_2, j_2+1}, \dots$ are shaded in light gray wherever they are nonsingular and don't intersect any $U_{i'}^{(k')}$. The sub-Ricci flows with surgery $V_{i_1, j_1+2}^{(k_1)}, V_{i_2, j_2+2}^{(k_2)}, \dots$ are shaded in dark gray. The solid tori $U_{i_1}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_1}), U_{i_2}^{(k_2)}(t_{k_2}), \dots$ are outlined in bold.

$\eta^\circ < \eta_2^*$ then the following holds: If we have a chain

$$(k_1, i_1) < (k_2, i_2) < \dots < (k_m, i_m)$$

such that $0 \leq k_2, \dots, k_m \leq k_1$ and $h_{i_1}^{(k_1)} < \eta_2^*$, then $m \leq N + 1$ and $k_1 > k_2 > \dots > k_m$. Moreover, there are indices $j_1, \dots, j_{m-1} \in \{1, \dots, N + 1\}$ such that the sub-Ricci flow with surgery $V_{i_l, j_l+2}^{(k_l)}$ can be extended to the time interval $[t_{k_{l+1}}, t_{k_l}]$ for $l = 1, \dots, m - 1$ and such that (see Figure 13 for an illustration)

$$V_{i_l, j_l+2}^{(k_l)}(t_{k_{l+1}}) \not\subset U_{i_{l+1}}^{(k_{l+1})}(t_{k_{l+1}}) \quad \text{for } l = 1, \dots, m - 1.$$

Lastly, $\varphi_2^*(h_{i_m}^{(k_m)}) \leq \max\{h_{i_1}^{(k_1)}, \eta^\circ\}$.

The idea of the proof of Claim 2 will be to apply Claim 1 for each consecutive pair $(k_l, i_l) < (k_{l+1}, i_{l+1})$. The strict containment relationship asserted in Claim 1, together with the fact that the solid tori $U_{i'}^{(k')}(t_{k'})$ are pairwise disjoint for each k' , will imply that the sequence k_1, k_2, \dots cannot reverse its monotonicity. Since $k_1 > k_2$, this means that the sequence must remain decreasing. Note that Claim 1 can only be applied

if the corresponding preciseness parameter $h_{i_l}^{(k_l)}$ is small enough. This bound will follow from iteratively applying the asserted inequality in Claim 1 under an inductive assumption. The inequality at the end of Claim 2 then follows similarly.

Proof Set $\eta_2^* = \varphi_1^{*(N)}(\eta_1^*)$ and $\varphi_2^*(h) = \varphi_1^{*(N)}(h)$, where η_1^* and φ_1^* are taken from Claim 1 and the upper index in parentheses indicates multiple application.

Without loss of generality, we can assume that $m \leq N + 2$, because otherwise we can shorten the given chain to size $N + 2$. We will first show the claim without the last line, by induction on m . Additionally, we will show that

$$(4-18) \quad h_{i_m}^{(k_m)} \leq \varphi_1^{*(N-m+1)}(\eta_1^*)$$

if $m \leq N + 1$. For $m = 1$ there is nothing to show. Assume that the induction hypothesis holds for $m - 1$, ie that we can extend the sub-Ricci flows with surgery $V_{i_1, j_1+2}, \dots, V_{i_{m-2}, j_{m-2}+2}$ to the appropriate time intervals so that they satisfy the inclusion property above, that $k_1 > k_2 > \dots > k_{m-1}$ and that $h_{i_m}^{(k_{m-1})}$ satisfies inequality (4-18) above with m replaced by $m - 1$.

So $h_{i_{m-1}}^{(k_{m-1})} \leq \varphi_1^{*(N-m+2)}(\eta_1^*) \leq \eta_1^*$ and we conclude by Claim 1 that there is a j_{m-1} such that we can extend the sub-Ricci flow with surgery $V_{i_{m-1}, j_{m-1}+2}$ to the time interval $[t_{k_m}, t_{k_{m-1}}]$ or $[t_{k_{m-1}-1}, t_{k_{m-1}}]$ depending on whether $k_m < k_{m-1}$ or $k_m > k_{m-1}$ and we have

$$(4-19) \quad V_{i_{m-1}, j_{m-1}+2}(t_{k_{m/-1}}) \subsetneq U_{i_m}^{(k_m)}(t_{k_{m/-1}}).$$

(Here we again use the notation $k_{m/-1} = k_m$ if $k_m < k_{m-1}$ and $k_{m/-1} = k_{m-1}$ if $k_{m-1} > k_m$.)

We now show in the next two paragraphs that we must have $k_m < k_{m-1}$: Assume by contradiction that $k_m > k_{m-1}$ (see Figure 14 for an illustration). Then $V_{i_{m-1}, j_{m-1}+2}^{(k_{m-1})}$ is defined on $[t_{k_{m-1}-1}, t_{k_{m-1}}]$ and we have $m \geq 3$ and there is an $l \in \{1, \dots, m - 2\}$ such that $k_{l+1} + 1 \leq k_m \leq k_l$. We first show that

$$(4-20) \quad V_{i_{l+1}, j_{l+1}}^{(k_{l+1})}(t_{k_{l+1}}) \subset V_{i_{m-1}, j_{m-1}+2}^{(k_{m-1})}(t_{k_{l+1}}).$$

Observe here that the sub-Ricci flow with surgery $V_{i_{m-1}, j_{m-1}+2}^{(k_{m-1})}$ is defined at time $t_{k_{l+1}}$ since $k_{l+1} < k_m$. Choose $l + 1 \leq l^* \leq m - 1$ minimal with the property that

$$V_{i_{l^*}, j_{l^*}+2}^{(k_{l^*})}(t_{k_{l^*}}) \subset V_{i_{m-1}, j_{m-1}+2}^{(k_{m-1})}(t_{k_{l^*}}).$$

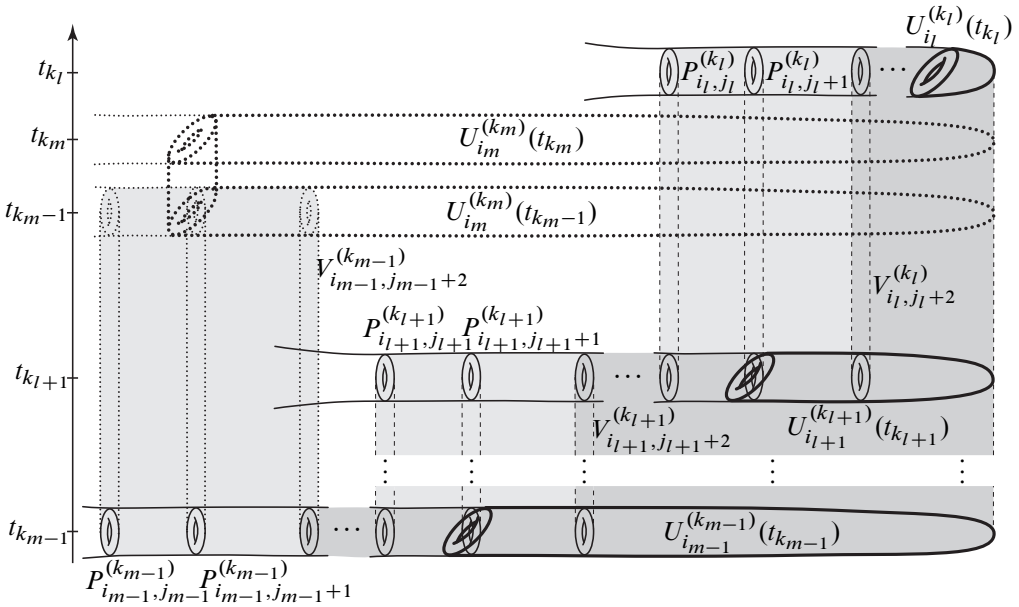


Figure 14: Illustration of the case in which $k_m > k_{m-1}$. The subsets $P_{i_{l'}, j_{l'}}^{(k_{l'})}$ and $P_{i_{l'}, j_{l'+1}}^{(k_{l'})}$ are shaded in light gray wherever the flow is nonsingular and disjoint from the $U_{i_{l'}}^{(k_{l'})}$. The sub-Ricci flows with surgery $V_{i_{l'}, j_{l'+2}}^{(k_{l'})}$ are shaded in dark gray, except for $V_{i_{m-1}, j_{m-1}+2}^{(k_{m-1})}$, in order to avoid overlap. The solid tori $U_{i_{l'}}^{(k_{l'})}(t_{k_{l'}})$ are outlined in bold. The objects involving k_m are dotted, since their location in space-time is being contradicted. Note that there may be several time steps between $t_{k_{l+1}}$ and $t_{k_{m-1}}$. This is indicated by the white omission and the vertical dots. The light/dark gray regions below this omission may not necessarily correspond to the light/dark gray above the omission.

This is possible, since the inclusion trivially holds for $l^* = m - 1$. Then, by the induction assumption,

$$(4-21) \quad V_{i_{l^*-1}, j_{l^*-1}+2}^{(k_{l^*-1})}(t_{k_{l^*}}) \subset U_{i_{l^*}}^{(k_{l^*})}(t_{k_{l^*}}) \subset V_{i_{l^*}, j_{l^*}+2}^{(k_{l^*})}(t_{k_{l^*}}) \subset V_{i_{m-1}, j_{m-1}+2}^{(k_{m-1})}(t_{k_{l^*}}).$$

Now, if $l^* > l + 1$, then $k_{l^*-1} \leq k_{l+1} \leq k_m - 1$, so both sub-Ricci flows with surgery, $V_{i_{l^*-1}, j_{l^*-1}+2}^{(k_{l^*-1})}$ and $V_{i_{m-1}, j_{m-1}+2}^{(k_{m-1})}$, are defined on the time interval $[t_{k_{l^*}}, t_{k_{l^*-1}}]$. Since at every surgery time of the interval $[t_{k_{l^*}}, t_{k_{l^*-1}}]$ the topology of the time slice does not change, we conclude that the containment relationship of the left- and right-hand sides in (4-21) is preserved on $[t_{k_{l^*}}, t_{k_{l^*-1}}]$. This implies that if $l^* > l + 1$, then

$$V_{i_{l^*-1}, j_{l^*-1}+2}^{(k_{l^*-1})}(t_{k_{l^*-1}}) \subset V_{i_{m-1}, j_{m-1}+2}^{(k_{m-1})}(t_{k_{l^*-1}}),$$

in contradiction to the minimal choice of l^* . So $l^* = l + 1$ and (4-20) holds.

Similarly to in (4-21), we can use (4-20) to conclude that

$$(4-22) \quad V_{i_l, j_l+2}^{(k_l)}(t_{k_{l+1}}) \subset U_{i_{l+1}}^{(k_{l+1})}(t_{k_{l+1}}) \subset V_{i_{l+1}, j_{l+1}+2}^{(k_{l+1})}(t_{k_{l+1}}) \\ \subset V_{i_{m-1}, j_{m-1}+2}^{(k_{m-1})}(t_{k_{l+1}}).$$

Again, similarly to as argued after (4-21), the containment relationship of the left- and right-hand sides of (4-22) is preserved on the time interval $[t_{k_{l+1}}, t_{k_{m-1}}]$. So

$$V_{i_l, j_l+2}^{(k_l)}(t_{k_{m-1}}) \subset V_{i_{m-1}, j_{m-1}+2}^{(k_{m-1})}(t_{k_{m-1}}).$$

Combining this with (4-19) yields

$$V_{i_l, j_l+2}^{(k_l)}(t_{k_{m-1}}) \subset V_{i_{m-1}, j_{m-1}+2}^{(k_{m-1})}(t_{k_{m-1}}) \subsetneq U_{i_m}^{(k_m)}(t_{k_{m-1}}).$$

Since both sub-Ricci flows with surgery, $V_{i_l, j_l+2}^{(k_l)}$ and $U_{i_m}^{(k_m)}$, are defined on the time interval $[t_{k_{m-1}}, t_{k_m}]$, this containment relationship is preserved up to time t_{k_m} :

$$(4-23) \quad V_{i_l, j_l+2}^{(k_l)}(t_{k_m}) \subsetneq U_{i_m}^{(k_m)}(t_{k_m}).$$

We will now consider the two cases $k_m = k_l$ and $k_m \leq k_l - 1$ separately (recall that $k_{l+1} + 1 \leq k_m \leq k_l$). In the case $k_m = k_l$, we obtain

$$U_{i_l}^{(k_m)}(t_{k_m}) \subset V_{i_l, j_l+2}^{(k_m)}(t_{k_m}) \subsetneq U_{i_m}^{(k_m)}(t_{k_m}),$$

which is impossible as the solid tori $U_1^{(k_m)}(t_{k_m}), \dots, U_m^{(k_m)}(t_{k_m}) \subset \mathcal{M}(t_m)$ are pairwise disjoint. It remains to consider the case in which $k_m \leq k_l - 1$. In this case observe that (4-23) implies that

$$\partial V_{i_l, j_l+2}^{(k_l)}(t_{k_m}) \subset V_{i_l, j_l+2}^{(k_l)}(t_{k_m}) \subsetneq U_{i_m}^{(k_m)}(t_{k_m}).$$

As $\partial V_{i_l, j_l+2}^{(k_l)}(t_{k_m})$ is contained in the nonsingular space-time region

$$(P_{i_l, j_l}^{(k_l)} \cup P_{i_l, j_l+1}^{(k_l)}) \times [t_{k_{l+1}}, t_{k_l}],$$

this implies that $U_{i_m}^{(k_m)}(t_{k_m})$ intersects this region. But since k_m lies strictly between k_{l+1} and k_l , this contradicts the definition of the relation $(k_l, i_l) < (k_{l+1}, i_{l+1})$. So indeed we have $k_m < k_{m-1}$.

To finish the induction, we can now apply case (ii) of Claim 1 to conclude from (4-18) for $m - 1$ that

$$\varphi_1^*(h_{i_m}^{(k_m)}) \leq \max\{h_{i_{m-1}}^{(k_{m-1})}, \varphi_1^*(\eta^\circ)\} \leq \max\{\varphi_1^{*(N-m+2)}(\eta_1^*), \varphi_1^*(\eta_2^*)\} \\ \leq \varphi_1^{*(N-m+2)}(\eta_1^*).$$

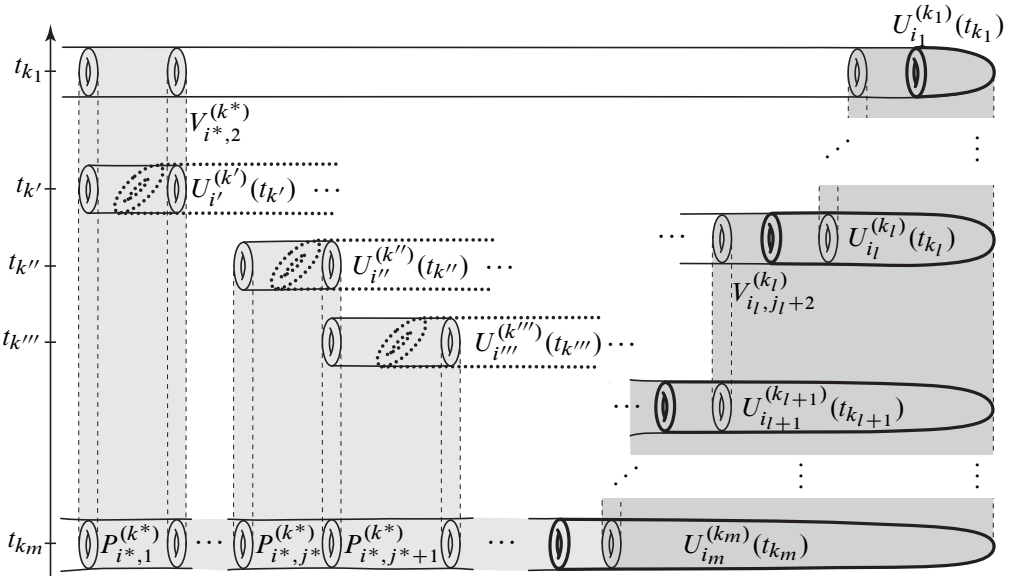


Figure 15: Illustration of the proof of Claim 3 for the case $k' > k^* = k_m$. The regions $P_{i^*,1}^{(k^*)}, \dots, P_{i^*,N+2}^{(k^*)}$ are shaded in light gray. The solid tori $U_{i'}^{(k')}(t_{k'})$, $U_{i''}^{(k'')}(t_{k''})$ and $U_{i'''}^{(k''')}(t_{k'''})$ are outlined in bold dots. The sub-Ricci flows with surgery $V_{i_1,j_1+2}^{(k_1)}, \dots, V_{i_{m-1},j_{m-1}+2}^{(k_{m-1})}$ are shaded in dark gray and the solid tori $U_{i_1}^{(k_1)}(t_{k_1}), \dots, U_{i_m}^{(k_m)}(t_{k_m})$ are outlined in bold.

This implies (4-18) for m , by the monotonicity of φ_1^* , and finishes the induction. In particular, we obtain that $k_1 > k_2 > \dots > k_m$, which implies that $m \leq N + 1$.

For the last line in the claim, we can use Claim 1 to conclude

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varphi_2^*(h_{i_m}^{(k_m)}) &= \varphi_1^{*(N)}(h_{i_m}^{(k_m)}) \leq \varphi_1^{*(N-1)}(\max\{h_{i_{m-1}}^{(k_{m-1})}, \varphi_1^*(\eta^\circ)\}) \\
 &\leq \max\{\varphi_1^{*(N-1)}(h_{i_{m-1}}^{(k_{m-1})}), \eta^\circ\} \\
 &\leq \max\{\varphi_1^{*(N-2)}(\max\{h_{i_{m-2}}^{(k_{m-2})}, \varphi_1^*(\eta^\circ)\}), \eta^\circ\} \\
 &\leq \max\{\varphi_1^{*(N-2)}(h_{i_{m-2}}^{(k_{m-2})}), \eta^\circ\} \\
 &\vdots \\
 &\leq \max\{\varphi_1^{*(N-m+1)}(h_{i_1}^{(k_1)}), \eta^\circ\} \leq \max\{h_{i_1}^{(k_1)}, \eta^\circ\}. \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

With the help of Claim 2, we can finally derive the existence of regions $P_{i^*,1}^{(k^*)}$ that are nonsingular on $[t_{-1}, t_k]$.

Claim 3 Assume that $\eta^\circ < \eta_2^*$. If there are indices $(k, i) \in I$ such that $h_i^{(k)} < \eta_2^*$, then there are indices $(k^*, i^*) \in I$ with $k^* \leq k$ such that the following holds: The set $P_{i^*,1}^{(k^*)}$

is nonsingular on $[t_{-1}, t_k]$ and we can extend $V_{i^*, 2}^{(k^*)}$ to a sub-Ricci flow with surgery on the time interval $[t_{-1}, t_k]$. Moreover, $P_{i^*, 1}^{(k^*)} \cap U_{i'}^{(k')}(t_{k'}) = \emptyset$ for all $(k', i') \in I$ with $k' \leq k$ and we have $U_{i'}^{(k)}(t_k) \subsetneq V_{i^*, 2}^{(k^*)}(t_k)$. Lastly, $\varphi_2^*(h_{i^*}^{(k^*)}) \leq \max\{h_{i'}^{(k)}, \eta^\circ\}$.

The idea of the proof is to look at a maximal chain $(k_1, i_1) = (k, i) < (k_2, i_2) < \dots < (k_m, i_m)$, starting with (k, i) , and set $(k^*, i^*) = (k_m, i_m)$. Then $(k^*, i^*) \not< (k', i')$ for any $(k', i') \in I$ with $k' \leq k$. Looking back at the definition of the relation $<$, this means roughly that for any $j^* = 1, \dots, N + 1$ the subset $P_{i^*, j^*}^{(k^*)}$ is nonsingular on $[t_{-1}, t_k]$ or $P_{i^*, j^*+1}^{(k^*)}$ becomes singular at least one time step earlier than $P_{i^*, j^*}^{(k^*)}$. So if $P_{i^*, 1}^{(k^*)}$ became singular at some time, then $P_{i^*, 2}^{(k^*)}$ would become singular at least one time step earlier than $P_{i^*, 1}^{(k^*)}$, so $P_{i^*, 3}^{(k^*)}$ would become singular at least one time step earlier than $P_{i^*, 2}^{(k^*)}$, and so on. However, there are only at most N time steps, but $N + 1$ subsets $P_{i^*, j^*}^{(k^*)}$ for which we can draw this conclusion. So this process would have to terminate too early, giving us the desired contradiction. Note that, for technical reasons, the following proof uses a minimality argument in lieu of an induction argument. The underlying principle will, however, be the same as laid out in this explanation.

Proof Consider a maximal chain as in Claim 2 with $(k_1, i_1) = (k, i)$ and $k_2, \dots, k_m \leq k_1$ and set $(k^*, i^*) = (k_m, i_m)$. By Claim 2, we have $k_1 > k_2 > \dots > k_m$ and we obtain indices $j_1, \dots, j_{m-1} \in \{1, \dots, N + 1\}$ together with extensions of the flows $V_{i_1, j_1+2}^{(k_1)}, \dots, V_{i_{m-1}, j_{m-1}+2}^{(k_{m-1})}$ that satisfy the inclusion property mentioned above. Moreover, $\varphi_2^*(h_{i^*}^{(k^*)}) \leq \max\{h_{i'}^{(k)}, \eta^\circ\}$, which establishes the last part of the claim.

Assume now that $P_{i^*, 1}^{(k^*)}$ is singular on the time interval $[t_{-1}, t_k]$. Then we can find some $k' \leq k$ such that $P_{i^*, 1}^{(k^*)}$ is nonsingular on $[t_{k'}, t_{k^*}]$ (if $k' > k^*$) or on $[t_{k'}, t_{k^*}]$ (if $k' < k^*$) and there is an index $i' \in \{1, \dots, m^{(k')}\}$ such that $P_{i^*, 1}^{(k^*)} \cap U_{i'}^{(k')}(t_{k'}) \neq \emptyset$ (if $k' > k^*$) or $P_{i^*, 1}^{(k^*)} \cap U_{i'}^{(k')}(t_{k'}) \neq \emptyset$ (if $k' < k^*$). Let us now consider all triples (k'', i'', j^*) of indices with $(k'', i'') \in I$, $k'' \leq k$ and $j^* \in \{1, \dots, N + 2\}$ for which $P_{i^*, j^*}^{(k^*)}$ is nonsingular on $[t_{k'}, t_{k''-1}]$ (if $k'' > k^*$) or on $[t_{k'}, t_{k''}]$ (if $k'' < k^*$) and

$$\begin{cases} P_{i^*, j^*}^{(k^*)} \cap U_{i''}^{(k'')}(t_{k''-1}) \neq \emptyset & \text{if } k'' > k^*, \\ P_{i^*, j^*}^{(k^*)} \cap U_{i''}^{(k'')}(t_{k''}) \neq \emptyset & \text{if } k'' < k^*. \end{cases}$$

(Note that we have exchanged the 1 for j^* . So $(k', i', 1)$ is one of these triples.) We can assume that we have picked (k'', i'', j^*) amongst all these triples of indices, such that $j^* + |k^* - k''|$ is minimal and amongst such triples of indices for which this number is the same, we can assume that $|k^* - k''|$ is minimal.

Now observe that by maximality of (k_m, i_m) with respect to $<$ we must have $(k^*, i^*) \neq (k'', i'')$. So either $j^* = N + 2$ or $j^* \leq N + 1$, and there are indices $(k''', i''') \in I$ with k''' strictly between k^* and k'' such that the following holds: The set $P_{i^*, j^*+1}^{(k^*)}$ is nonsingular on the time interval $[t_{k^*}, t_{k'''-1}]$ (if $k'' > k^*$) or on $[t_{k''}, t_{k^*}]$ (if $k'' < k^*$) and we have $(P_{i^*, j^*}^{(k^*)} \cup P_{i^*, j^*+1}^{(k^*)}) \cap U_{i'''}^{(k''')}(t_{k'''-1}) \neq \emptyset$ (if $k'' > k^*$) or $(P_{i^*, j^*}^{(k^*)} \cup P_{i^*, j^*+1}^{(k^*)}) \cap U_{i'''}^{(k''')}(t_{k''}) \neq \emptyset$ (if $k'' < k^*$). But the latter possibility implies that we could replace the triple (k'', i'', j^*) by either (k''', i''', j^*) or $(k''', i''', j^* + 1)$, contradicting its minimality. So $j^* = N + 2$. However, the triple $(k', i', 1)$ would make $j^* + |k^* - k'|$ smaller than the triple $(k'', i'', N + 2)$. This yields the desired contradiction and shows that $P_{i^*, 1}^{(k^*)}$ is nonsingular on the time interval $[t_{-1}, t_k]$ as well as the fact that $P_{i^*, 1}^{(k^*)} \cap U_{i'}^{(k')}(t_{k'}) = \emptyset$ for all $(k', i') \in I$ with $k' \leq k$. Moreover, it follows that the sub-Ricci flow with surgery $V_{i^*, 2}^{(k^*)}$ can be extended to the time interval $[t_{-1}, t_k]$.

We finally show by induction that $U_{i_l}^{(k_l)}(t_{k_l}) \subset V_{i^*, 2}^{(k^*)}(t_{k_l})$ for all $l = m, \dots, 1$. This implies the claim for $l = 1$. The statement is clear for $l = m$, so assume that $l < m$ and that it holds for $l + 1$. By Claim 2 we have $V_{i_l, j_l+2}^{(k_l)}(t_{k_{l+1}}) \subsetneq U_{i_{l+1}}^{(k_{l+1})}(t_{k_{l+1}}) \subset V_{i^*, 2}^{(k^*)}(t_{k_{l+1}})$. The relationship $V_{i_l, j_l+2}^{(k_l)}(t_{k_{l+1}}) \subsetneq V_{i^*, 2}^{(k^*)}(t_{k_{l+1}})$ remains preserved up to time t_{k_l} . So $U_{i_l}^{(k_l)}(t_{k_l}) \subset V_{i_l, j_l+2}^{(k_l)}(t_{k_l}) \subsetneq V_{i^*, 2}^{(k^*)}(t_{k_l})$, finishing the induction. \square

We can now finish the proof of the proposition. Assume in the following that $\eta^\circ < \eta_2^*$. Apply Claim 3 for $k = N$. So for every $i \in \{1, \dots, m^{(N)}\}$ for which $h_i^{(N)} < \eta_2^*$, we can find indices $(k_i^*, i_i^*) \in I$ such that the following holds: $P_{i_i^*, 1}^{(k_i^*)}$ is nonsingular on the time interval $[t_{-1}, t_\omega]$ and $P_{i_i^*, 1}^{(k_i^*)} \cap U_{i'}^{(k')}(t_{k'}) = \emptyset$ for all indices $(k', i') \in I$. Moreover, we can extend $V_{i_i^*, 2}^{(k_i^*)}$ to the time interval $[t_0, t_\omega]$ and we have $U_i^{(k)}(t_\omega) \subsetneq V_{i_i^*, 2}^{(k_i^*)}(t_\omega)$. Using (4-12), we obtain that

$$(4-24) \quad |\text{Rm}_t| < Kt^{-1} \quad \text{on } P_{i_i^*, 1}^{(k_i^*)} \text{ for all } t \in [t_{-1}, t_\omega]$$

and by Shi's estimates there is a universal $K_1 > K$ such that for all $t \in [t_0, t_\omega]$ we have $|\nabla \text{Rm}| < K_1 t^{-3/2}$ at all points of $P_{i_i^*, 1}^{(k_i^*)}$ that have time- t distance of at least \sqrt{t} away from $\partial P_{i_i^*, 1}^{(k_i^*)}$. Using the curvature bound (4-24) and a distance distortion estimate, we find a function $\varphi'' = \varphi''_L: (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty]$ with $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \varphi''(h) = 0$, which depends only on L , such that whenever $\varphi''(h_i^{(k_i^*)}) < \infty$ there is a subset $P'_i \subset P_{i_i^*, 1}^{(k_i^*)}$ in such a way that $(P_{i_i^*, 1}^{(k_i^*)}, P'_i)$ is diffeomorphic to $(T^2 \times [-2, 2], T^2 \times [-1, 1])$ and such that the following holds for any $t \in [t_0, t_\omega]$: The subset P'_i has time- t distance from $\partial P_{i_i^*, 1}^{(k_i^*)}$ at least $\varphi''^{-1}(h_i^{(k_i^*)})\sqrt{t}$ and P'_i is a $\varphi''(h_i^{(k_i^*)})$ -precise torus structure at scale \sqrt{t} and time t . Using Claim 3, we find that there is a constant $\eta_4^* = \eta_4^*(L, A, \alpha) > 0$ with $\eta_4^* < \eta_2^*$ such

that, assuming $\eta^\circ < \eta_4^*$, the following holds: For all $i \in \{1, \dots, m^{(N)}\}$ with $h_i^{(N)} < \eta_4^*$ and all $t \in [t_0, t_\omega]$, the set P'_i is a $\min\{\alpha, \frac{1}{10}\}$ -precise torus structure at scale \sqrt{t} and time t and P'_i has time- t distance of at least $10\sqrt{t}$ from $\partial P_{i^*,1}^{(k_i^*)}$. Moreover, at time t_0 , the torus structure $P_{i^*,1}^{(k_i^*)}$ is even $\tilde{L}_0^{-1}(\min\{e^{-LK}\alpha, \tilde{\alpha}_0(A, K_1)\}, A)$ -precise. Here \tilde{L}_0 and $\tilde{\alpha}_0$ are the constants from Lemma 3.11. Let us now fix $\eta^\circ = \eta^\circ(L, A, \alpha) > 0$ such that $\eta^\circ < \eta_4^*$ for the remainder of the proof.

Next, we address the issue that there is a small gap between each sub-Ricci flow with surgery $V_{i^*,2}^{(k_i^*)}$ and P'_i : For each $i \in \{1, \dots, m^{(N)}\}$ with $h_i^{(N)} < \eta_4^*$ we let U'_i be the union of $V_{i^*,2}^{(k_i^*)}$ with the closure of the component of $P_{i^*,1}^{(k_i^*)} \setminus P'_i$ that is adjacent to $V_{i^*,2}^{(k_i^*)}$.

We now pick a subcollection of the $U'_1, \dots, U'_{m^{(N)}}$ that are pairwise disjoint at time t_ω . If $U'_{i_1}(t_\omega) \cap U'_{i_2}(t_\omega) \neq \emptyset$, then by the fact that P'_{i_1} and P'_{i_2} are $\frac{1}{10}$ -precise and [C, Lemma 2.10] we have $U'_{i_1}(t_\omega) \subset P'_{i_2} \cup U'_{i_2}(t_\omega)$ or $U'_{i_2}(t_\omega) \subset P'_{i_1} \cup U'_{i_1}(t_\omega)$. In the first case we remove the index i_1 from the list and in the second case we remove i_2 (if both cases hold, then we remove either i_1 or i_2). We can repeat this process until we arrive at a collection U_1, \dots, U_m whose time- t_ω slices are pairwise disjoint. This implies that the time- t slices are pairwise disjoint as well for any $t \in [t_0, t_\omega]$. Let P_1, \dots, P_m be the corresponding collection of torus structures. Observe that at each step of this process, the set $\bigcup_i U'_i(t_\omega) \setminus \bigcup_i P'_i$ does not decrease. Thus $U_1(t_\omega) \cup \dots \cup U_m(t_\omega) \supset \bigcup_i U'_i(t_\omega) \setminus \bigcup_i P'_i$. We conclude that every point of $\mathcal{M}(t_\omega) \setminus (U_1(t_\omega) \cup \dots \cup U_m(t_\omega))$ that does not belong to $\mathcal{M}(t_\omega) \setminus (U_1^{(N)}(t_\omega) \cup \dots \cup U_{m^{(N)}}^{(m)}(t_\omega))$ is either contained in some $U_j^{(N)}(t_\omega)$ for which $h_j^{(N)} \geq \eta_4^*$ or it is contained in some $U'_j(t_\omega)$, in which case it must belong to $\bigcup_i P'_i$. So assertion (a) holds for $K_4 = \max\{K, K'(\eta_4^*)\}$ (see Proposition 4.3(c)). The second part of assertion (b) holds by the choice of η_4^* .

It remains to construct the loops $\gamma_i \subset P_i$ and the maps $h_i: D^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(t_0)$ so that assertions (b)–(e) hold. Fix $i = 1, \dots, m$. By the choice of η_4^* we know that $|\text{Rm}_{t_0}| < K_1 t_0^{-1}$ and $|\nabla \text{Rm}_{t_0}| < K_1 t_0^{-3/2}$ in a time- $\sqrt{t_0}$ neighborhood of size $\sqrt{t_0}$ around P_i . We can hence apply Lemma 3.11(a)–(b) with $\alpha \leftarrow \min\{e^{-LK}\alpha, \tilde{\alpha}_0(A, K_1)\}$, $A \leftarrow A$, $K \leftarrow K_1$, $P \leftarrow P_i$ and $S \leftarrow P_i \cup U_i$. Observe hereby that π_2 of the component of $\mathcal{M}(t_0)$ that contains P_i^* vanishes due to assumption (iii) and [C, Proposition 2.3]. We hence obtain a loop $\gamma_i: S^1 \rightarrow P_i$ of length $\ell_{t_0}(\gamma_i) < e^{-LK}\alpha$ that is noncontractible in P_i , bounds by a disk $h_i: D^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(t_0)$ of time- t_0 area $\text{area}_{t_0} h_i < At_0$ and whose geodesic curvatures at time t_0 are bounded by $\tilde{\Gamma}(K_1)t_0^{-1/2}$. So assertions (d) and (e) hold and the first part of (b) follows by a distance distortion estimate. For (d) observe that $|\text{Rm}| < Kt^{-1}$ and $|\nabla \text{Rm}| < K_1 t^{-3/2}$ on γ_i for all $t \in [t_0, t_\omega]$. \square

4.3 Proof of the first main result

We will finally show that the general picture as described in Proposition 4.4 is impossible on a long time interval, ie that for an appropriate choice of the parameters L , A and α we must have $m = 0$. This fact will imply a curvature bound on the final time slice $\mathcal{M}(t_\omega)$ and hence establish [0, Theorem 1.1].

As a preparation, we first prove that after some large time, all time slices are irreducible and all surgeries are trivial (see also [19, Proposition 18.9]).

Proposition 4.5 *Let \mathcal{M} be a Ricci flow with surgery and precise cutoff whose time slices are closed manifolds and that is defined on the time interval $[T, \infty)$ with $T \geq 0$. Then there is some $T_1 \in [T, \infty)$ such that all surgeries on $[T_1, \infty)$ are trivial and we can find a sub-Ricci flow with surgery $\mathcal{M}' \subset \mathcal{M}$ on the time interval $[T, \infty)$ that is performed by precise cutoff (and whose time slices have no boundary) such that: For all $t \in [T_1, \infty)$ the complement $\mathcal{M}(t) \setminus \mathcal{M}'(t)$ consists of a disjoint union of spheres and all components of $\mathcal{M}'(t)$ are irreducible and not diffeomorphic to spherical space forms.*

Moreover, if there is a time $T^ \geq T_1$ such that \mathcal{M}' is nonsingular on $[T^*, \infty)$, then there is also a time $T^{**} \geq T^*$ such that \mathcal{M} is nonsingular on $[T^{**}, \infty)$ and $\mathcal{M}'(t) = \mathcal{M}(t)$ for all $t \in [T^{**}, \infty)$.*

Proof Let $\mathcal{M} = ((T^i), (M^i \times I^i), (g_i^j), (\Omega_i), (U_{\pm}^i))$ (see [A, Definition 2.1]). By [A, Definition 2.11], for any surgery time T^i , the topological manifold M^i can be obtained from M^{i+1} by possibly adding spherical space forms or copies of $S^1 \times S^2$ to the components of $\mathcal{M}(t_2)$ and then performing connected sums between some of those components. So every component of M^{i+1} that is not diffeomorphic to a sphere forms the building block of a component of M^i that is also not diffeomorphic to a sphere. This fact enables us to choose $\mathcal{M}' \subset \mathcal{M}$ such that for every $t \in [T, \infty)$ the set $\mathcal{M}'(t)$ is the union of all components of $\mathcal{M}(t)$ that are not diffeomorphic to spheres.

By the existence and uniqueness of the prime decomposition (see eg [14, Theorem 1.5]) and the conclusion above, there are only finitely many times when the topology of $\mathcal{M}'(t)$ changes by more than the removal of components that are diffeomorphic to spherical space forms or $S^1 \times S^2$. Choose $T'_1 \in [T, \infty)$ larger than those times. So the number of components of $\mathcal{M}'(t)$ is nonincreasing in t for $t \in [T'_1, \infty)$. We can hence choose $T_1 \in [T'_1, \infty)$ such that the number of components of $\mathcal{M}'(t)$ remains constant for $t \in [T_1, \infty)$. This implies that the topology of $\mathcal{M}'(t)$ is constant on $[T_1, \infty)$. Note moreover that all surgeries on $[T_1, \infty)$ are trivial on \mathcal{M}' and hence also on \mathcal{M} .

By finite-time extinction of spherical components (see [22; 8]), we conclude that $\mathcal{M}'(t)$ cannot have components that are diffeomorphic to spherical space forms for any $t \in [T_1, \infty)$. Next, assume that $\mathcal{M}'(T_1)$ was not irreducible. Then, by [C, Proposition 2.3], we have $\pi_2(N) \neq 0$ for some component N of $\mathcal{M}'(T_1)$. We can thus use [B, Proposition 2.1] to obtain a contradiction.

The last part of the proposition follows again from finite-time extinction. \square

We can finally finish the proof of the main result [0, Theorem 1.1], which provides a curvature bound for large times and states that surgeries eventually stop occurring if the cutoff is performed sufficiently precise. In the case in which the underlying manifold is not covered by a torus bundle over a circle, we will obtain this result by ruling out the existence of the loops γ_i obtained from Proposition 4.4 (with the appropriate parameters) using the minimal disk argument from [B, Proposition 2.2]. In the case in which the underlying manifold is covered by a torus bundle over a circle, we will not be able to construct the “compressing planar domains” as needed in assumption (iv) of Proposition 4.4. Note that [C, Proposition 3.2(a)], which produces such compressing domains, requires the underlying manifold to not be covered by such a torus bundle over a circle. In this case, however, we can use a different and more basic argument, which makes use of [C, Proposition 3.2(b)].

Proof of [0, Theorem 1.1] Let the function $\delta(t)$ be the minimum of the functions given in Proposition 4.4 and [A, Proposition 3.16, Corollary 3.3 and Proposition 4.4].

Consider the constant $T_1 < \infty$ and the sub-Ricci flow with surgery $\mathcal{M}' \subset \mathcal{M}$ from Proposition 4.5 defined on the time interval $[0, \infty)$. Recall that all components of all time slices of \mathcal{M}' at or after time T_1 are irreducible and not diffeomorphic to spherical space forms and that all surgeries of \mathcal{M}' at or after time T_1 are trivial. Moreover, all time slices $\mathcal{M}'(t)$ for $t \geq T_1$ are diffeomorphic to one another. By the last statement of Proposition 4.5, it suffices to establish the desired curvature bound and the finiteness of the surgeries on \mathcal{M}' . Now choose a sub-Ricci flow with surgery $\mathcal{M}^* \subset \mathcal{M}$ defined on the time interval $[T_1, \infty)$ whose time slices $\mathcal{M}^*(t)$ are all connected, closed components of $\mathcal{M}(t)$. Since the choice of \mathcal{M}^* was arbitrary, it suffices to establish the curvature bound and the finiteness of the surgeries on \mathcal{M}^* instead of \mathcal{M} .

Next, we apply [A, Proposition 3.16] to \mathcal{M} and consider the time $T_0 < \infty$, the function $w: [T_0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ as well as the decomposition $\mathcal{M}(t) = \mathcal{M}_{\text{thick}}(t) \cup \mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(t)$ for all $t \in [T_0, \infty)$. Set $T_2 = \max\{T_0, T_1\}$.

Now let $M = \mathcal{M}^*(T_2)$ and

$$M_{\text{hyp}} = \mathcal{M}_{\text{thick}}(T_2) \cap \mathcal{M}^*(T_2), \quad M_{\text{Seif}} = \mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(T_2) \cap \mathcal{M}^*(T_2).$$

So $M = M_{\text{hyp}} \cup M_{\text{Seif}}$. This decomposition can be refined to a geometric decomposition of M since, by the results of [20] or [15], which led to the resolution of the geometrization conjecture (essentially their statement is Proposition 2.1 plus a topological discussion), we know that M_{Seif} is a graph manifold (see [C, Definition 2.7] and the subsequent discussion). So there are pairwise disjoint, embedded, incompressible 2–tori $T_1^*, \dots, T_k^* \subset M_{\text{Seif}}$ that cut M into hyperbolic and Seifert pieces in such a way that the union of the closures of the hyperbolic pieces is exactly M_{hyp} . Moreover, by construction, no two hyperbolic components in this decomposition are adjacent to one another. We are hence in a position to apply [C, Proposition 3.2], which yields a simplicial complex V and either a continuous map $f_0: V \rightarrow M$ with $f_0(\partial V) \subset \partial M_{\text{Seif}} = \partial M_{\text{hyp}}$ that is a smooth immersion on ∂V (if M is not covered by a T^2 –bundle over a circle) or a sequence of continuous maps $f_1, f_2, \dots: V \rightarrow M$ (if M is covered by a T^2 –bundle over a circle).

Next, we apply [B, Proposition 5.5] to obtain a constant $A_0 < \infty$ and (not necessarily continuous) families of piecewise smooth maps

$$f_{0,t}: V \rightarrow \mathcal{M}^*(t) \quad \text{or} \quad f_{1,t}, f_{2,t}, \dots: V \rightarrow \mathcal{M}^*(t) \quad \text{for all } t \in [T_2, \infty)$$

with $f_{0,T_2}|_{\partial V} = f_0|_{\partial V}$ such that $f_{0,t}|_{\partial V}$ moves by the ambient isotopies of [A, Proposition 3.16], $f_{n,t}$ is homotopic to f_n in space–time — restricting to said isotopies on ∂V if $n = 0$ — and such that, for $n = 0$ or all $n \geq 1$,

$$(4-25) \quad \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} t^{-1} \text{area}_t f_{n,t} < A_0.$$

Note that the constant A_0 can be chosen independently of n because the upper bound in [B, Proposition 5.5] only depends on the topology of V if $\partial V = \emptyset$, which is always true in the case in which M is covered by a T^2 –bundle over a circle. We now distinguish the cases in which M is or is not covered by a T^2 –bundle over a circle.

Case 1 (M is not covered by a T^2 –bundle over a circle) Choose $T_3 > T_2$ such that $\text{area}_t f_{0,t} < (A_0 + 1)t$ for all $t \geq T_3$. It now follows from [C, Proposition 3.2] that for every $t \geq T_3$ and every smoothly embedded solid torus $S \subset \text{Int } \mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(t) \cap \mathcal{M}^*(t)$ that is incompressible in $\mathcal{M}^*(t)$ there is a compact smooth domain $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ and a smooth map $h: \Sigma \rightarrow S$ such that $h(\partial \Sigma) \subset \partial S$ and such that h restricted to only the exterior

boundary circle of Σ is noncontractible in ∂S and such that

$$\text{area}_t h < C \text{ area}_t f_{0,t} < C(A_0 + 1)t.$$

Here, the constant C only depends on the topology of the manifold M .

Next set

$$A = C(A_0 + 1), \quad L = \left(1 + \frac{A+1}{4\pi}\right)^4,$$

and consider the constant $\Gamma_4 = \Gamma_4(L, A)$ from [Proposition 4.4](#). Set

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{\Gamma_4}$$

and choose $T_4 = T_4(L, A, \alpha)$ and $w_4(L, A, \alpha)$ according to this proposition. Now choose $T^* > \max\{4T_3, T_4\}$ such that $w(t) < w_4$ for all $t \in [\frac{1}{4}T^*, \infty)$ and consider times $t_\omega > LT^*$ and $t_0 = L^{-1}t_\omega$. Observe that \mathcal{M}^* is defined on the whole time interval $[\frac{1}{4}t_0, t_\omega]$ and that condition (iv) of [Proposition 4.4](#) holds assuming additionally that $S \subset \mathcal{M}^*(t)$. We can then apply [Proposition 4.4](#) to the sub-Ricci flow with surgery \mathcal{M}^* with the parameters L, A, α (note that this is not strictly the statement of [Proposition 4.4](#), but the constructions in the proofs of [Propositions 4.3](#) and [4.4](#) can be carried out separately on every component of \mathcal{M}). We then obtain sub-Ricci flows with surgery $U_1, \dots, U_m \subset \mathcal{M}^*$, outside of which we have a curvature bound, and maps $h_1, \dots, h_m: D^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}^*(t_0)$ with $\text{area}_{t_0} h_i < (A + 1)t_0$ whose boundary loops $\gamma_i = h_i|_{\partial D^2}$ have length $< \alpha\sqrt{t}$ and geodesic curvature bounded by $\Gamma_4 t^{-1}$ at all times $t \in [t_0, t_\omega]$. Assume that $m \geq 1$. Since $\alpha\Gamma_4 = \pi < 2\pi$, we obtain a contradiction by [\[B, Proposition 2.2\]](#):

$$t_\omega < \left(1 + \frac{A + 1}{4(2\pi - \alpha\Gamma_4)}\right)^4 t_0 = Lt_0 = t_\omega.$$

So $m = 0$ and thus we have $|\text{Rm}_{t_\omega}| < K_4 t_\omega^{-1}$ on $\mathcal{M}(t_\omega)$.

We have shown that if M is not covered by a T^2 -bundle over a circle, then $|\text{Rm}_t| < K_4 t^{-1}$ on $\mathcal{M}^*(t)$ for all $t \geq LT^*$. So, in particular, \mathcal{M}^* does not develop any singularities past time LT^* .

Case 2 (M is covered by a T^2 -bundle over a circle) In this case consider the families of piecewise smooth maps $f_{1,t}, f_{2,t}, \dots$ and observe that the constant A_0 in [\(4-25\)](#) is independent of n . Also, in the present case, $\mathcal{M}^*(t) \subset \mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(t)$ for all $t \geq T_2$ by the uniqueness of the geometric decomposition of M .

Now let \bar{r} and K_2 be the functions from [\[A, Corollary 3.3\]](#) and μ_1 the constant from [Lemma 2.2](#). Set $\mu = \min\{\mu_1, \frac{1}{10}\}$ and consider the constants

$$w_0 = w_0(\mu, \bar{r}(\cdot, 1), K_2(\cdot, 1)),$$

$$0 < s_2 = s_2(\mu, \bar{r}(\cdot, 1), K_2(\cdot, 1)) < s_1 = s_1(\mu, \bar{r}(\cdot, 1), K_2(\cdot, 1)) < \frac{1}{10},$$

from Proposition 2.1. Choose $T_3 > T_2$ such that $w(t) < w_0$ for all $t \geq T_3$. Fix such a time t . We can hence apply Proposition 2.1 to $\mathcal{M}^*(t)$ and conclude that there are two cases: either $\text{diam}_t \mathcal{M}^*(t) < \mu \rho_{\sqrt{t}}(x, t)$ for all $x \in \mathcal{M}^*(t)$ and $\mathcal{M}^*(t)$ is diffeomorphic to an infranilmanifold or a manifold that carries a metric of nonnegative sectional curvature, or we obtain a decomposition $\mathcal{M}^*(t) = V_1 \cup V_2 \cup V'_2$ satisfying assertions (a)–(c) of this proposition.

Let us first consider the second case in which we have a decomposition of the form $\mathcal{M}^*(t) = V_1 \cup V_2 \cup V'_2$. We will now analyze this decomposition further, using the tools of Section 2.3 (observe that we are in case A of that subsection). As in Definition 2.5 let $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{M}^*(t)$ be the union of all components of V_2 whose generic S^1 –fiber is incompressible in $\mathcal{M}^*(t)$ and all components of V_1 or V'_2 whose generic fibers are incompressible tori. Then by Lemma 2.6 we have $\partial \mathcal{G} \subset V_2 \cap \mathcal{G}$. Moreover, by Lemma 2.7 there is a disjoint union of finitely many embedded solid tori $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathcal{M}^*(t)$ such that $\mathcal{M}^*(t) = \mathcal{G} \cup \mathcal{S}$. So we can make the following conclusion: either $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{M}^*(t)$ or there is a component $\mathcal{C} \subset V_2$ such that the S^1 –fibers on $\mathcal{C} \cap V_{2,\text{reg}}$ are incompressible in $\mathcal{M}^*(t)$.

Let $x \in \mathcal{G}$ be an arbitrary point and recall the notation (see the beginning of Section 4)

$$\rho_{r_0}(x, t) = \sup\{r \in (0, r_0] : \text{sec}_t \geq -r^{-2} \text{ on } B(x, t, r)\}.$$

Consider the universal cover $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}^*(t)$ of $\mathcal{M}^*(t)$ and choose a lift $\tilde{x} \in \tilde{\mathcal{M}}^*(t)$ of x . Then by Lemma 2.2 there is a constant $w_1 = w_1(\mu) > 0$ such that

$$(4-26) \quad \text{vol } B(\tilde{x}, \rho_{\sqrt{t}}(x, t)) > w_1 \rho_{\sqrt{t}}^3(x, t).$$

In other words, x is w_1 –good at scale \sqrt{t} (compare with [A, Definition 4.1]). Consider now the constants $T_4 = T(w_1, 1)$, $K = K(w_1)$ and $\bar{\rho} = \bar{\rho}(w_1)$ from [A, Proposition 4.4]. Assuming that we have picked t such that $t > T_4$, we conclude that

$$|\text{Rm}|(x, t) < Kt^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \rho_{\sqrt{t}}(x, t) > \bar{\rho}\sqrt{t} \quad \text{for all } x \in \mathcal{G}.$$

Consider first the case in which $\mathcal{G} \neq \mathcal{M}^*(t)$. In this case there is a component $\mathcal{C} \subset V_2 \cap \mathcal{G}$ such that the S^1 –fibers on $\mathcal{C} \cap V_{2,\text{reg}}$ are incompressible in $\mathcal{M}^*(t)$. Pick $x \in \mathcal{C} \cap V_{2,\text{reg}}$. By Proposition 2.1(c2) there are an open subset $U \subset \mathcal{M}^*(t)$ with

$$B(x, t, \frac{1}{2}s_2\rho_{\sqrt{t}}(x)) \subset U \subset B(x, t, s_2\rho_{\sqrt{t}}(x))$$

that is diffeomorphic to $B^2 \times S^1$, vector fields X_1, X_2 on U and a smooth map $p: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ such that we have $dp(X_i) = \partial/\partial x_i$ and $|\langle X_i, X_j \rangle - \delta_{ij}| < \frac{1}{10}$ for all $i, j = 1, 2$. Moreover, $p: U \approx B^2 \times S^1 \rightarrow p(U)$ corresponds to the projection to the first factor and the S^1 -fibers coming from the second factor are isotopic to the S^1 -fibers in $\mathcal{C} \cap V_{2,\text{reg}}$ and hence incompressible in $\mathcal{M}^*(t)$. It then follows easily that p is 2-Lipschitz and that $B_0 = B(p(x), \frac{1}{4}s_2\rho\sqrt{t}(x)) \subset p(U)$.

Now recall the maps $f_{1,t}, f_{2,t}, \dots: V \rightarrow \mathcal{M}^*(t)$ from the beginning of the proof. By [C, Proposition 3.2], we know that, for each $n \geq 1$, the map $f_{n,t}$ intersects each S^1 -fiber on U at least n times. In other words, $f_{n,t}^{-1}(p^{-1}(y))$ contains at least n elements for each $y \in B_0 \subset p(U)$. Since p is 2-Lipschitz, we find that

$$\text{area}_t f_{n,t} \geq \frac{n}{4} \text{area}_t B_0 = \frac{n\pi s_2^2 \rho^2 \sqrt{t}(x, t)}{16 \cdot 4} > n \cdot \frac{s_2^2 \bar{\rho}^2}{100} \cdot t.$$

So it follows that, for

$$n > \frac{100}{s_2^2 \bar{\rho}^2} (A_0 + 1),$$

we have $\text{area}_t f_{n,t} > (A_0 + 1)t$. This however contradicts (4-25) for large t .

So there is some constant $T_5 < \infty$ such that whenever $t > T_5$, then $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{M}^*(t)$ and hence $|\text{Rm}_t| < Kt^{-1}$ on $\mathcal{M}^*(t)$. As before, this implies that there are no surgeries on \mathcal{M}^* past time T_5 . This concludes the case in which we have a decomposition of the form $\mathcal{M}^*(t) = V_1 \cup V_2 \cup V_2'$.

Lastly, it remains to discuss the case in which $\text{diam}_t \mathcal{M}^*(t) < \mu\rho\sqrt{t}(x, t)$ for all $x \in \mathcal{M}^*(t)$ and in which $\mathcal{M}^*(t)$ is diffeomorphic to an infranilmanifold or a manifold that carries a metric of nonnegative sectional curvature. Since $\mathcal{M}^*(t)$ is covered by a T^2 -bundle over a circle, it must be diffeomorphic to an infranilmanifold or the quotient of a torus. Similarly as before, we can now apply part (v) of Lemma 2.2 to show that (4-26) holds for all $\tilde{x} \in \tilde{\mathcal{M}}^*(t)$. By the same reasoning as presented after (4-26), this implies that we have $|\text{Rm}_t| < Kt^{-1}$ on $\mathcal{M}^*(t)$ for $K = K(w_1)$ if $t > T_4 = T_4(w_1, 1)$. So, as before, it follows that there are no surgeries past some time $T_5 < \infty$. This finishes the proof. □

4.4 Behavior of the geometry for large times

In the following, we will prove [0, Theorem 1.4], which describes the behavior of the geometry of a Ricci flow with surgery \mathcal{M} as $t \rightarrow \infty$ in more detail. Most of the

characterizations of this behavior will follow from proofs leading to [0, Theorem 1.1]. We will refer to these proofs in the following and discuss their geometric implications.

Note that, in virtue of [0, Theorem 1.1], it suffices to restrict our attention to nonsingular Ricci flows $(g_t)_{t \in [0, \infty)}$ on connected, orientable manifolds M that satisfy the curvature bound $|\text{Rm}_t| < Ct^{-1}$. We will sometimes denote these Ricci flows by \mathcal{M} to stay in line with our previous notions. Note that $\mathcal{M}(t) = (M, g_t)$ for any $t \in [0, \infty)$. For the remainder of this subsection we fix such a Ricci flow \mathcal{M} . By [0, Corollary 1.3], M is irreducible and not diffeomorphic to a spherical space form. The curvature bound implies:

Lemma 4.6 *There are constants C_1, C_2, \dots such that $|\nabla^m \text{Rm}_t| < C_m t^{-m/2-1}$ for all $t \in [1, \infty)$ and all $m \geq 1$.*

Proof This follows from the curvature bound $|\text{Rm}_t| < Ct^{-1}$ and Shi’s estimates. \square

Lemma 4.7 *There is a constant $\bar{\rho} > 0$ such that $\rho_{\sqrt{t}}(x, t) > \bar{\rho}\sqrt{t}$ for all $(x, t) \in M \times [1, \infty)$.*

Proof This follows from the definition of $\rho_{r_0}(x, t)$. \square

We first apply [A, Proposition 3.16] to \mathcal{M} to obtain the time $T_0 < \infty$, the function $w: [T_0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$, with $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} w(t) = 0$, as well as the decomposition $M = \mathcal{M}(t) = \mathcal{M}_{\text{thick}}(t) \cup \mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(t)$ for all $t \in [T_0, \infty)$. Note that by [A, Proposition 3.16(e)], we have for all $t \geq T_0$ and $x \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(t)$ that

$$\text{vol}_t B(x, t, \rho_{\sqrt{t}}(x, t)) < w(t)\rho_{\sqrt{t}}^3(x, t) < w(t)t^{3/2}.$$

By the previous lemma and volume comparison, we hence obtain, after possibly adjusting $w(t)$:

Lemma 4.8 *For all $t \geq T_0$ and $x \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(t)$ we have*

$$\text{vol}_t B(x, t, \sqrt{t}) < w(t)t^{3/2}.$$

So the thin part collapses at the *uniform* scale \sqrt{t} , with a *two-sided* curvature bound. This more controlled collapsing behavior enables us to improve and simplify the characterization of Proposition 2.1, using the theory of Cheeger, Fukaya and Gromov [7] instead of the theory of Morgan and Tian [20]. We will, however, use the language of Proposition 2.1 to describe the collapsing behavior.

Proposition 4.9 Given \mathcal{M} , there is a function

$$\varepsilon: [T_0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$$

with $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon(t) = 0$ and for every $\mu > 0$ there are constants $a = a(\mu) > 0$ and $T_1 = T_1(\mu) \geq T_0$ such that, for any $t \in [T_1, \infty)$, there is a metric g'_t such that g'_t is $(1 + \mu)$ -bilipschitz to g_t , $|\partial^m(g'_t - g_t)|_{g_t} < \mu t^{-m/2}$ for $0 \leq m < \mu^{-1}$ and such that the following properties hold:

There are two cases. In the first case, $\mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(t) = M$, M is a quotient of the 3-torus T^3 or the nilmanifold, $\text{diam}_t M < \mu \sqrt{t}$ and g'_t is flat or a quotient of a left-invariant metric. In the second case, we can find finitely many embedded 2-tori $\Sigma_{i,t}^T \subset \text{Int } \mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(t)$ that are pairwise disjoint, as well as closed subsets $V_{1,t}, V_{2,t}, V_t^* \subset \mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(t)$ such that:

- (a) $\mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(t) = V_{1,t} \cup V_{2,t} \cup V_t^*$ and the interiors of the sets $V_{1,t}, V_{2,t}$ and V_t^* are pairwise disjoint and $V_{1,t}, V_{2,t}$ and V_t^* are separated by the $\Sigma_{i,t}^T$.
- (b) Every component of $\partial \mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(t)$ is adjacent to a component of $V_{1,t}$.
- (c) The components of $V_{1,t}$ are diffeomorphic to $T^2 \times I$, $\text{Klein}^2 \tilde{\times} I$, a T^2 -bundle over a circle or the union of two copies of $\text{Klein}^2 \tilde{\times} I$ along their T^2 -boundary. In the last two cases, $V_{1,t} = M$.
- (d) The set $V_{2,t}$ carries a Seifert fibration $p_{V_{2,t}}: V_{2,t} \rightarrow \Sigma_{V_{2,t}}$, where $\Sigma_{V_{2,t}}$ is a possibly disconnected orbifold with cone singularities. The fibration is compatible with the boundary tori of $V_{2,t}$.
- (e) Each component of V_t^* is diffeomorphic to the solid torus $S^1 \times D^2$ and adjacent to a component of $V_{1,t}$.

We can furthermore characterize the geometric properties of $V_{1,t}$ and $V_{2,t}$ as follows:

- (f) If \mathcal{C} is a component of $V_{1,t}$, then:
 - (f1) If $\mathcal{C} \approx T^2 \times I$, then there is a diffeomorphism $\Phi: T^2 \times I \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ such that $\Phi^* g'_t$ is invariant under the T^2 -action on the first factor. Moreover, the orbits of this action have diameter $< \mu \sqrt{t}$.
 - (f2) If $\mathcal{C} \approx \text{Klein}^2 \tilde{\times} I$, then the assertions of item (f1) hold for the double cover $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}$ that is diffeomorphic to $T^2 \times I$.
 - (f3) If $\mathcal{C} = M$ is diffeomorphic to a T^2 -bundle over a circle, then there is a bundle projection $p: M \rightarrow S^1$ and in a fibered neighborhood of every T^2 -fiber there is a fiberwise T^2 -action on M that is isometric with respect to g'_t . Moreover, the fibers of p have diameter $< \mu \sqrt{t}$.

- (f4) If $C = M$ is diffeomorphic to the union of two copies of $\text{Klein}^2 \times I$ along their T^2 –boundary, then there is a double cover \widehat{M} of M that satisfies the assertions of item (f3).
- (g) All components of $V_{1,t}$ that are not equal to components of $\mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(t)$ have diameter $> \mu^{-1} \sqrt{t}$.
- (h) The Seifert fibers on $V_{2,t}$ are orbits of an isometric S^1 –action on $V_{2,t}$ and the map $p_{V_{2,t}}: V_{2,t} \rightarrow \Sigma_{V_{2,t}}$ is a submersion with respect to g'_t onto a smooth orbifold metric g''_t on $\Sigma_{V_{2,t}}$ whose curvature is bounded by $a^{-1}(\mu)t^{-1}$. The Seifert fibers have diameter $< \varepsilon(t)\sqrt{t}$. Moreover, on $V_{2,t}$ the metric g'_t is $(1+\varepsilon(t))$ –bilipschitz to g_t and $|\partial^m(g'_t - g_t)|_{g_t} < \varepsilon(t)t^{-m/2}$ for $0 \leq m < \mu^{-1}$.
- (i) The area of every component of $(\Sigma_{V_{2,t}}, g''_t)$ is $> a(\mu)t$ and for every $x \in \Sigma_{V_{2,t}}$ for which $B_{g''_t}(x, \sqrt{t}) \subset \text{Int } \Sigma_{V_{2,t}}$ we have as well $\text{area}_{g''_t} B_{g''_t}(x, \sqrt{t}) > a(\mu)t$. Furthermore, the boundary circles of $(\Sigma_{V_{2,t}}, g''_t)$ have diameter $> a(\mu)\sqrt{t}$.
- (j) The second fundamental form of the T^2 –fibers on $V_{2,t}$ and the geodesic curvatures of the Seifert fibers on $V_{2,t}$, with respect to g'_t and g_t , are bounded from above by $a^{-1}(\mu)t^{-1/2}$.
- (k) The components of V_t^* have diameter $< \mu\sqrt{t}$.

Proof We first apply [7, Theorem 1.7] with sufficiently small $\varepsilon = \varepsilon(\mu)$ to obtain a $(\rho\sqrt{t}, k)$ –round metric g'_t that is sufficiently regular. In (1.3.3) of [7] this regularity is expressed in terms of bounds on the derivatives of the curvature of g'_t . In our case, we actually obtain a bound of the form $|\partial^m(g'_t - g_t)|_{g_t} < \mu t^{-m/2}$ for $0 \leq m < \mu^{-1} + 1$, since by Lemma 4.6 the metric $t^{-1}g_t$ is already “ A –regular” and we can omit the application of Abresch’s theorem, [7, Theorem 1.12]; see also [7, Proposition 7.21]. We furthermore obtain a nilpotent Killing structure \mathfrak{N}_t for g'_t whose orbits are compact and have diameter $< \frac{1}{2}\mu\sqrt{t}$. Here $\rho = \rho(\mu) > 0, k = k(\mu) < \infty$ are uniform in t . If \mathfrak{N}_t has only one single orbit that fills out M , then M is diffeomorphic to a finite quotient of a nilpotent Lie group and $\text{diam}_t M < \mu\sqrt{t}$, so we are done.

So consider from now on the case in which the orbits of \mathfrak{N}_t are 0–, 1– or 2–dimensional. We first discuss the local geometry of g'_t around each orbit. Let $p \in M$ and denote by $\mathcal{O}_{p,t}$ the orbit of \mathfrak{N}_t through p . Then there is a subset $V_{p,t} \subset M$ containing $B(p, t, \rho\sqrt{t}) \subset V_{p,t}$, a Lie group $H_{p,t}$ that acts isometrically and faithfully on a normal cover $\pi_{p,t}: (\widehat{V}_{p,t}, \widehat{g}'_t) \rightarrow (V_{p,t}, g'_t)$ such that the group of deck transformations is represented by a discrete subgroup $\Lambda_{p,t} \subset H_{p,t}$ and such that the following holds: $H_{p,t}$ consists of $\leq k$ many components, its identity component $N_{p,t}$ is nilpotent

and $H_{p,t}$ is generated by $N_{p,t}$ and $\Lambda_{p,t}$. Moreover, the injectivity radius at every lift $\hat{p} \in \hat{V}_{p,t}$ of p is $> \rho\sqrt{t}$. Let $\mathcal{O}_{\hat{p},t} \subset \hat{V}_{p,t}$ be the orbit of such a lift \hat{p} under $H_{p,t}$. Then $\mathcal{O}_{p,t} = \pi(\mathcal{O}_{\hat{p},t})$ and $\mathcal{O}_{\hat{p},t} \approx H_{p,t} / \text{Stab}_H(\hat{p})$. Here $\text{Stab}_{H_{p,t}}(\hat{p})$ denotes the stabilizer subgroup of \hat{p} , which is isomorphic to a subgroup of $\text{SO}(3)$. Since $\text{SO}(3)$ is not nilpotent and has no 2–dimensional subgroups, $\text{Stab}_H(\hat{p})$ is either 0– or 1–dimensional and hence $\dim \mathcal{O}_{p,t} \leq \dim H_{p,t} \leq \dim \mathcal{O}_{p,t} + 1$. We can then describe the local geometry around $\mathcal{O}_{p,t}$, depending on its dimension, as follows:

- (1) If $\mathcal{O}_{p,t}$ is 0–dimensional, then $H_{p,t} \cap \Lambda_{p,t} = \{1\}$ and hence $|\Lambda_{p,t}| \leq k$. So $B(p, t, \rho\sqrt{t}) > c(\mu)\rho^3 t^{3/2}$ for some $c = c(\mu) > 0$.
- (2) If $\mathcal{O}_{p,t}$ is 1–dimensional, then it must be a circle and $H_{p,t}$ must be 1– or 2–dimensional.

If $H_{p,t}$ is 1–dimensional, then consider the finite cover $\bar{\pi}_{p,t}: (\bar{V}_{p,t}, \bar{g}_t) \rightarrow (V_{p,t}, g'_t)$ corresponding to the subgroup $\Lambda_{p,t} \cap N_{p,t}$. The group $N_{p,t}$ acts isometrically on $(\bar{V}_{p,t}, \bar{g}_t)$ and the orbits of this action are the circles of a smooth S^1 –fibration on $\bar{V}_{p,t}$. This S^1 –fibration induces a Seifert fibration on $V_{p,t}$ via the covering projection map $\bar{\pi}_{p,t}$, and the action of $N_{p,t}$ on $\bar{V}_{p,t}$ induces an isometric action of $N_{p,t}$ on $V_{p,t}$. Any orbit $\mathcal{O}_{p',t} \subset V_{p,t}$ is a union of Seifert fibers. The area of any r –ball, $r < \sqrt{t}$, that is compactly contained in the base space of this Seifert fibration is $> a'(\mu)r^2$ for some $a' = a'(\mu) > 0$ (this area bound is a consequence of Lemma 8.5 and (8.7) in [7]). The area bound implies that the rotational velocity of the local Killing field K corresponding to an infinitesimal generator of $N_{p,t}$ is bounded along $\mathcal{O}_{p,t}$. In other words, $|\nabla K| < C'(\mu)t^{-1/2}K$ on $\mathcal{O}_{p,t}$ for some $C' = C'(\mu) < \infty$. So the geodesic curvature on $\mathcal{O}_{p,t}$ is bounded by $C''(\mu)t^{-1/2}$ and the curvature of the base space is bounded by $C''(\mu)t^{-1}$, for some $C'' = C''(\mu) < \infty$ (the latter bound follows by O’Neill’s formula).

If $H_{p,t}$ is 2–dimensional, then there is a neighborhood U of $\mathcal{O}_{p,t}$ that is diffeomorphic to the solid torus $S^1 \times D^2$ and that has the property that $U \setminus \mathcal{O}_{p,t}$ is the union of 2–dimensional orbits $\mathcal{O}_{p',t}$. This neighborhood can be chosen to contain an $a''(\mu)\sqrt{t}$ –neighborhood of $\mathcal{O}_{p,t}$ for some $a'' = a''(\mu) > 0$.

- (3) If $\mathcal{O}_{p,t}$ is 2–dimensional, then it must be a 2–torus or a Klein bottle Klein^2 and $N_{p,t}$ is isomorphic to a quotient of \mathbb{R}^2 or the Poincaré group of isometries of \mathbb{R}^2 . Moreover, all orbits of \mathfrak{N}_t on $V_{p,t}$ are 1– or 2–dimensional and all orbits of \mathfrak{N}_t in a neighborhood of $\mathcal{O}_{p,t}$ are 2–dimensional (this follows from (1.5.2) in [7]). If all orbits $\mathcal{O}_{p',t}$ at distance $< r < \sqrt{t}$ are 2–dimensional, then the second

fundamental form on $\mathcal{O}_{p,t}$ is $< C'(\mu)r^{-1}$ for some $C' = C'(\mu) < \infty$ (this bound is a consequence of Remark 8.6 in [7] and the following conclusions).

If $\mathcal{O}_{p,t}$ is a 2–torus, then so are the orbits in a neighborhood of it.

If $\mathcal{O}_{p,t}$ is a Klein bottle, then when we pass to the cover corresponding to the finite index subgroup $\Lambda_{p,t} \cap N_{p,t}$, this orbit lifts to a 2–torus. So there is a neighborhood $U \subset V_{p,t}$ of $\mathcal{O}_{p,t}$ that is diffeomorphic to $\text{Klein}^2 \tilde{\times} I$ with the property that $U \setminus \mathcal{O}_{p,t}$ is the union of orbits $\mathcal{O}_{p',t}$ that are 2–tori.

Using this local characterization, we can now describe the global structure of $\mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(t)$. Let $X_{1,t} \subset M$ be the union of all 1–dimensional orbits and $X_{2,t} \subset M$ the union of all 2–dimensional orbits. By item (0) of the previous list, we have $\mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(t) \subset X_{1,t} \cup X_{2,t}$ for sufficiently large t (depending on μ). We first consider components \mathcal{C} of $X_{1,t}$ that do not contain a ball of radius $\frac{1}{10}\rho\sqrt{t}$. By item (2) in the previous list, we can extend the Killing structure \mathfrak{N}_t to a Killing structure \mathfrak{N}' on \mathcal{C} , whose generic orbits are 2–dimensional. Using Jacobi field comparison, we find that the orbits of this new Killing structure are bounded by $2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\mu\sqrt{t} = \mu\sqrt{t}$ in diameter (assuming ρ to be sufficiently small). So we may assume from now on that each component of $X_{1,t}$ contains a ball of radius $\frac{1}{10}\rho\sqrt{t}$.

Next, we consider the isolated orbits of $X_{1,t}$ that are adjacent to $X_{2,t}$. Around these orbits, we choose pairwise disjoint solid tori of diameter $< \mu\sqrt{t}$ within $\mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(t)$ that are unions of this orbits and orbits which are 2–tori. We may assume that these solid tori contain an $r(\mu)\sqrt{t}$ neighborhood of each isolated S^1 –orbit for a uniform $r = r(\mu) > 0$. Denote the union of these solid tori by $V_t^{*'}$. Choose $V_{1,t}'$ to be the closure of $X_{2,t} \setminus V_t^{*'}$ and $V_{2,t}'$ to be the closure of $X_{1,t} \setminus (V_{1,t}' \cup V_t^{*'})$. Then the decomposition $\mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(t) = V_{1,t}' \cup V_{2,t}' \cup V_t^{*'}$ satisfies assertions (a)–(f), (j), (k) and the first parts of (h) and (i) whenever $t > T'(\mu)$. For the second part of (i), consider a 2–torus orbit $\mathcal{O}_{p,t} \subset V_{1,t}'$ close to $V_{1,t}' \cap V_{2,t}'$. By item (2) of the previous list, we conclude that a collar neighborhood of $V_{2,t}'$ of uniform size has a T^2 –symmetry. The second part of (i) now follows from the lower area bound on the base space of the Seifert fibration on this collar. Moreover, there is a constant $C_* = C_*(\mu) < \infty$ such that the Seifert fibers of $V_{2,t}'$ have diameter $< C_*w(t)\sqrt{t}$ (this bound is again a consequence of Remark 8.6 in [7] and the following conclusions, or it follows from the earlier bound $|\nabla K| < C't^{-1/2}$ on a local Killing field K).

Consider now a component \mathcal{C} of $V_{1,t}'$ that is not a component of $\mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(t)$ and that has diameter $\leq \mu^{-1}\sqrt{t}$. Then \mathcal{C} is diffeomorphic to $T^2 \times I$ or $\text{Klein}^2 \tilde{\times} I$. By [C,

Lemmas 2.10 and 2.11], \mathcal{C} has to be adjacent to a component \mathcal{C}_1 of $V'_{2,t}$ on at least one end. Using the Killing structure \mathfrak{K}_t , the Seifert fibration on \mathcal{C}_1 can be extended to a Seifert fibration on $\mathcal{C} \cup \mathcal{C}_1$. If \mathcal{C} is adjacent to a component of $V_t^{*'}$ on the other end, then this fibration induces an isometric S^1 -action on this component. We now establish the following:

Claim *For sufficiently large t , depending on μ , we have the following picture: If \mathcal{C} is adjacent to another component \mathcal{C}_2 of $V_{2,t}$, then the Seifert fibers on \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{C}_2 coincide on their intersection. If \mathcal{C} is adjacent to a component of $V_t^{*'}$, then the orbits of the S^1 -action on this component form a Seifert fibration. Moreover, there is a constant $a = a(\mu) > 0$ such that the area bound of assertion (i) holds for the base spaces of these Seifert fibrations.*

Proof Assume that the claim was wrong. Then we can find sequences $t_k \rightarrow \infty$, \mathcal{C}_k and $\mathcal{C}_{1,k}$ of counterexamples. Choose basepoints $x_k \in \mathcal{C}_k$ and consider the sequence $(M, t_k^{-1}g'_{t_k}, x_k)$ of pointed Riemannian manifolds. After passing to a subsequence, we may assume that this sequence converges to a complete pointed metric space $(X_\infty, d_\infty, x_\infty)$. Since x_k stays in bounded distance towards $\mathcal{C}_{1,k}$ with respect to the metric $t_k^{-1}g'_{t_k}$, the limit space (X, d_∞, x_∞) has to be 2-dimensional. By [21, Theorem 1.1] the limit $(X_\infty, d_\infty, x_\infty)$ is a smooth 2-dimensional orbifold. Since the diameters of the Seifert fibers on V_{2,t_k} are $< C_*w(t)$, the sequence $(M, t_k^{-1}g'_{t_k}, x_k)$ collapses along these fibers and hence also along the newly constructed S^1 -fibers or orbits. This proves that the Seifert fibration on $\mathcal{C}_{k,t}$ is compatible with the Seifert fibrations on adjacent components of V'_{2,t_k} or that it can be extended to a Seifert fibration on an adjacent component of $V_{t_k}^{*'}$.

So the only remaining possibility for the \mathcal{C}_k and $\mathcal{C}_{1,k}$ to be counterexamples to the claim is that the areas of the base spaces of these Seifert fibrations converge to zero locally somewhere on $B(x_k, t_k, 2\mu^{-1}\sqrt{t_k})$. This is however impossible since the orbifold (X_∞, d_∞) is noncollapsed on $B(x_\infty, 2\mu^{-1}) \subset X_\infty$ □

Now let $V_{1,t}$ be equal to $V'_{1,t}$ minus the components of diameter $\leq \mu^{-1}\sqrt{t}$ and $V_{2,t}$ be equal to the union of $V_{2,t}$ with these components and the components of $V_t^{*'}$ that are adjacent to such components. Finally, let V_t^* be the union of all components of $V_t^{*'}$ that are adjacent to $V_{1,t}$. So we have established all assertions, except for the better bound on $g'_t - g_t$ in assertion (h). To obtain this bound we need to replace g'_t locally by the average of the metric g_t under the S^1 -action on $V_{2,t}$ and interpolate

using a cutoff function. The bound on the derivatives follows from the fact that $|\partial^m(g'_t - g_t)|_{g_t} < \mu t^{-1/2}$ for $0 \leq m < \mu^{-1} + 1$. \square

We can finally prove the second main result [0, Theorem 1.4].

Proof of [0, Theorem 1.4(a)] By the resolution of the geometrization conjecture we have $\mathcal{M}_{\text{thick}}(t) = M_0$ for large t . So, by [A, Proposition 3.16], the metric $\frac{1}{4}t^{-1}g_t$ can be approximated by a hyperbolic metric with better and better precision as $t \rightarrow \infty$. The pointwise convergence of $\frac{1}{4}t^{-1}g_t$ follows from the stability of compact hyperbolic metrics (see [28, Theorem 4] or [1]). \square

Proof of [0, Theorem 1.4(b)–(d)] Assume first that $t^{-1/2} \text{diam}_t M_0$ is bounded for large t . Then we can use [17, Theorem 1.2] to deduce that the universal covers $(\tilde{M}_0, t^{-1}\tilde{g}_t, \tilde{x})$ of $(M_0, t^{-1}g_t, x)$ smoothly converge to the flat metric or to a left-invariant metric on the nilmanifold or solmanifold, depending on whether we are in case (b), (c) or (d). In case (d) we are then done. In case (b), we argue as follows: Since $(\tilde{M}_0, t^{-1}\tilde{g}_t, \tilde{x})$ smoothly converges to a flat metric, we find that $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} t \|\text{Rm}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^\infty(M_0)} = 0$. So $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} t^{-1/2} \text{diam}_t M_0 = 0$. Hence, by Proposition 4.9, g_t is $\varepsilon(t)$ –bilipschitz close to a flat metric g'_t on M_0 for large t , where $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon(t) = 0$. By [25, Theorem 1.2] there is some positive time $T_0 < \infty$ such that for any $t \geq t_0 \geq T_0$, there is a diffeomorphism $\Phi_{t_0, t}: M_0 \rightarrow M_0$ with the property that g_t is $\varepsilon'(t_0)$ –bilipschitz to $\Phi_{t_0, t}^* g_{t_0}$, where $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon'(t) = 0$. So (M_0, g_t) converges to a unique flat torus in the smooth Cheeger–Gromov sense as $t \rightarrow \infty$. The pointwise convergence of the metric g_t follows now by the stability results of [12, Theorem 3.7] or [16]. The diameter bound in case (c) follows from the fact that in the left-invariant Ricci flow on the nilmanifold distances grow like $O(t^{1/6})$.

So assume for the rest of the proof that $t^{-1/2} \text{diam}_t M_0$ becomes unbounded as $t \rightarrow \infty$. We now argue similarly to in the second case of the proof of [0, Theorem 1.1]. By the resolution of the geometrization conjecture we have $\mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(t) = M_0$ for large t . Since M_0 is the quotient of a torus bundle over a circle, we can apply [C, Proposition 3.2(b)] and obtain a simplicial complex V and a sequence of continuous maps $f_1, f_2, \dots: V \rightarrow M_0$ with the properties indicated there. Next, we apply [B, Proposition 5.5] to obtain families of piecewise smooth maps $f_{1,t}, f_{2,t}, \dots: V \rightarrow M_0$, homotopic to the maps f_1, f_2, \dots , such that

$$(4-27) \quad \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} t^{-1} \text{area}_t f_{n,t} < A(V),$$

where $A(V)$ only depends on V . Now fix some small and arbitrary constant $\mu > 0$ and consider the decomposition $M_0 = V_{1,t} \cup V_{2,t} \cup V_t^*$ and the metric g'_t from Proposition 4.9 for large t . Assume that $V_{2,t}$ is nonempty. Note that $V_1 \leftarrow V_{1,t} \cup V_t^*$ and $V_2 \leftarrow V_{2,t}$ satisfy the topological characterizations of Proposition 2.1. So we can apply the discussion of Section 2.3, in particular Lemma 2.7, and find a good component C of $V_{2,t}$ (ie a component whose Seifert fibers are incompressible in M_0). Consider the submersion $p_{V_{2,t}}|_C: (C, g'_t) \rightarrow (p_{V_{2,t}}(C), g''_t) \subset (\Sigma_{V_{2,t}}, g''_t)$ restricted to this component. By Proposition 4.9(i), the area of the base space $(p_{V_{2,t}}(C), g''_t)$ is $> a(\mu)t$. So since, for every n , the image of $f_{n,t}$ intersects each Seifert fiber of C at least n times, we obtain

$$\text{area}_t f_{n,t} > \frac{1}{2} \text{area}_{g'_t} f_{n,t} > \frac{1}{2} na(\mu)t.$$

So if we pick $n > 2(A + 1)a^{-1}(\mu)$, then we obtain that $\text{area}_t f_{n,t} > (A + 1)t$ for large t , in contradiction to (4-27). It follows that $V_{2,t} = \emptyset$ and hence $V_{1,t} = M_0$ for $t \geq T(\mu)$. This proves the desired result for some function $\varepsilon(t)$ satisfying $t \geq T(\varepsilon(t))$ and $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon(t) = 0$. □

Proof of [0, Theorem 1.4(e)] We first apply [C, Proposition 3.2(a)] to $(M_0, \mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(T_0))$ and obtain a simplicial complex V and a continuous map $f_0: V \rightarrow M_0$ with $f_0(\partial V) \subset \partial \mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(t)$. Next, [B, Proposition 5.5] yields a family of piecewise smooth maps $f_t: V \rightarrow M_0, t \in [T_0, \infty)$ with the following properties: $f_{T_0}|_{\partial V} = f_0|_{\partial V}$, f_{T_0} is homotopic to f_0 relative ∂V , $f_t|_{\partial V}$ moves by the ambient isotopies of [A, Proposition 3.16], f_t is homotopic to f_0 in space-time and

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} t^{-1} \text{area}_t f_t < A < \infty.$$

For the rest of the proof we will always assume t to be large enough in order to guarantee $t^{-1} \text{area}_t f_t < A + 1$.

Let $\mu^* > 0$ be some small constant, whose value we will determine in the course of the proof, depending on μ . Apply Proposition 4.9 for large t with $\mu \leftarrow \mu^*$ and consider the decomposition $\mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(t) = V_{1,t} \cup V_{2,t} \cup V_t^*$. By the discussion of Section 2.3 — see especially Lemma 2.7 (setting $V_1 \leftarrow V_{1,t} \cup V_t^*$ and $V_2 \leftarrow V_{2,t}$) — we find that there are two cases: either all components of $V_{1,t}$ or $V_{2,t}$ are good and $V_t^* = \emptyset$ or there is a component $P \approx T^2 \times I$ of $V_{1,t}$ each of whose boundary components bounds a solid torus on one side. We will now show that the latter case cannot occur. The argument, which we will carry out in the next two paragraphs, will be similar to the

first case of the proof of [0, Theorem 1.1]: If there was such a P , then we could find a short geodesic loop inside P of controlled geodesic curvature that bounds a disk of bounded area. By the curvature bound, this loop stays geometrically controlled on a longer time interval, contradicting Hamilton’s minimal disk argument.

Consider such a component $P \approx T^2 \times I$ and choose a solid torus $S \subset \mathcal{M}_{\text{thin}}(t)$, such that $(S, S \setminus \text{Int } P)$ is diffeomorphic to $(S^1 \times D^2(1), S^1 \times D^2(\frac{1}{2}))$. By [C, Proposition 3.2(a)] there is a compact, smooth domain $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ and a smooth map $h: \Sigma \rightarrow S$ with $h(\partial\Sigma) \subset \partial S$ such that h restricted to only the outer boundary circle of Σ is noncontractible in ∂S and such that $\text{area}_t h < C(A + 1)t$. Here $C < \infty$ is a constant that only depends on the topology of M_0 .

Next, choose $K = \max\{C_0, C_1\}$ such that $|\text{Rm}_t| < Kt^{-1}$ and $|\nabla \text{Rm}_t| < Kt^{-3/2}$ on M_0 and consider the constants $\tilde{\alpha}_0 = \tilde{\alpha}_0(C(A+2), K)$ and $\tilde{\Gamma} = \tilde{\Gamma}(K)$ from Lemma 3.11. By the uniform bounds on the curvature and its derivatives (see Lemma 4.6), we can pick constants $\Gamma' = \Gamma'(\tilde{\Gamma}(K), A) < \infty$, $B = B(K, A) < \infty$ with the following properties: If $\gamma: S^1 \rightarrow M_0$ is a loop whose geodesic curvature is bounded by $\tilde{\Gamma}(K)t^{-1/2}$ at time t , then it is bounded by $\Gamma't'^{-1}$ at all times $t' \in [t, (1 + \frac{1}{4\pi}C(A + 2))^4 t]$. Moreover, $\ell_{t'}(\gamma) \leq B\ell_t(\gamma)$ for all such times t' . Choose

$$\alpha = \min \left\{ \frac{\pi}{\Gamma' B}, \tilde{\alpha}_0 \right\}$$

and observe that none of the constants in this paragraph depend on μ^* . So we may assume that $\mu^* < \frac{1}{2}\tilde{L}_0^{-1}(\alpha, C(A + 2))$, where \tilde{L}_0 is the constant from Lemma 3.11. Then, by Proposition 4.9(f)–(g) the subset P is a torus structure of width $\leq \tilde{L}_0^{-1}\sqrt{t}$ and length $\geq \tilde{L}_0\sqrt{t}$. By Lemma 3.11(b) there is a map $h_0: D^2 \rightarrow M_0$ with $\text{area } h_0 < (C(A + 1) + 1)t < C(A + 2)t$, whose boundary loop $\gamma_0 = h_0|_{\partial D^2}$ has time- t length $< \alpha\sqrt{t}$ and time- t geodesic curvature $< \Gamma t^{-1/2}$. So on the time interval $[t, (1 + \frac{1}{4}C(A + 2)\pi)^4 t]$ the geodesic curvature of γ_0 is bounded by $\Gamma't^{-1/2}$ and its length is bounded by $B\alpha t^{1/2} \leq (\pi/\Gamma')t^{1/2}$. Using [B, Proposition 2.2], we now obtain a contradiction.

We have shown that $V_t^* = \emptyset$ and that all components of $V_{1,t}$ and $V_{2,t}$ are good. We now denote the components of $V_{1,t}$ by $E_{1,t}, \dots, E_{m_t,t}$, the components of $\mathcal{M}_{\text{thick}}(t)$ by $M_{1,t}, \dots, M_{p,t}$ and the components of $V_{2,t}$ by $M_{p+1,t}, \dots, M_{k_t,t}$. Furthermore, let $\Sigma_{p+1,t}, \dots, \Sigma_{k_t,t}$ be the corresponding components of $\Sigma_{V_{2,t}}$ and $p_{p+1,t}, \dots, p_{k_t,t}$ the projections of $M_{p+1,t}, \dots, M_{k_t,t}$ onto those components. Then assertions (e1)–(e3), (e5)–(e7) and the first part of (e8) hold.

Since the components of $V_{2,t}$ are good, we can use [C, Proposition 3.2(b)] to deduce that every Seifert fiber of $V_{2,t}$ intersects the image of f_t . This implies that the area of the base of the Seifert fibration, $(\Sigma_{V_{2,t}}, g_t'')$, is bounded by $(A + 1)t$. So also the second part of assertion (e7) holds. The diameter bound in assertion (e4) is a consequence of the lower area bound of balls in $(\Sigma_{V_{2,t}}, g_t'')$, Proposition 4.9(i), and assertion (e7).

Assertion (e9) is a consequence of the proof of [2]. □

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