

# Birkhoff sums for interval exchange maps: the Kontsevich-Zorich cocycle (VII)

Carlos Matheus / Jean-Christophe Yoccoz

CNRS (Paris 13) / Collège de France

ICTP, May 29, 2012

# From the Teichmüller flow to the Rauzy-Veech algorithm (I)

Consider a *marked* translation surface  $M$ , i.e a translation surface with a preferred rightwards horizontal separatrix from a point  $O$  of  $\Sigma$ .

# From the Teichmüller flow to the Rauzy-Veech algorithm (I)

Consider a *marked* translation surface  $M$ , i.e a translation surface with a preferred rightwards horizontal separatrix from a point  $O$  of  $\Sigma$ . Assume that there is an initial open segment  $S$  from  $O$  on this separatrix with the following properties

# From the Teichmüller flow to the Rauzy-Veech algorithm (I)

Consider a *marked* translation surface  $M$ , i.e a translation surface with a preferred rightwards horizontal separatrix from a point  $O$  of  $\Sigma$ . Assume that there is an initial open segment  $S$  from  $O$  on this separatrix with the following properties

- ▶  $S$  meets every vertical connection (if any).

# From the Teichmüller flow to the Rauzy-Veech algorithm (I)

Consider a *marked* translation surface  $M$ , i.e a translation surface with a preferred rightwards horizontal separatrix from a point  $O$  of  $\Sigma$ . Assume that there is an initial open segment  $S$  from  $O$  on this separatrix with the following properties

- ▶  $S$  meets every vertical connection (if any).
- ▶ The right endpoint of  $S$  either belongs to  $\Sigma$ , or to a vertical separatrix segment which does not meet  $S$ .

# From the Teichmüller flow to the Rauzy-Veech algorithm (I)

Consider a *marked* translation surface  $M$ , i.e a translation surface with a preferred rightwards horizontal separatrix from a point  $O$  of  $\Sigma$ . Assume that there is an initial open segment  $S$  from  $O$  on this separatrix with the following properties

- ▶  $S$  meets every vertical connection (if any).
- ▶ The right endpoint of  $S$  either belongs to  $\Sigma$ , or to a vertical separatrix segment which does not meet  $S$ .

Then  $M$  can be recovered by the suspension construction from the return map  $T$  on  $S$  of the vertical flow on  $M$ .

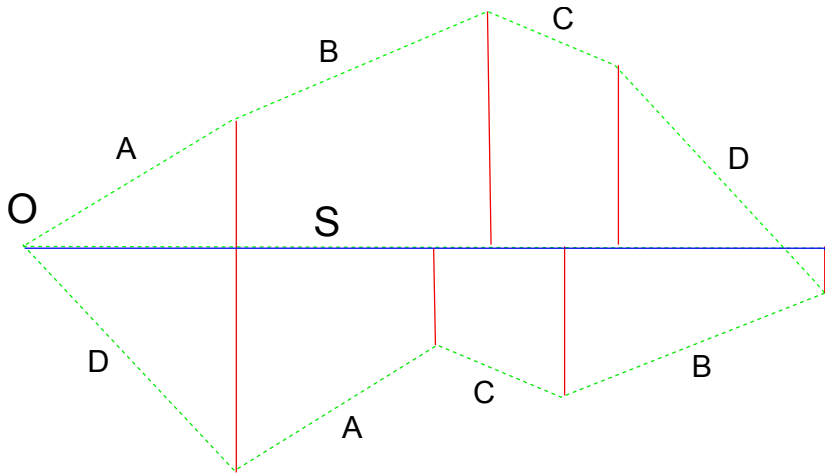
# From the Teichmüller flow to the Rauzy-Veech algorithm (I)

Consider a *marked* translation surface  $M$ , i.e a translation surface with a preferred rightwards horizontal separatrix from a point  $O$  of  $\Sigma$ . Assume that there is an initial open segment  $S$  from  $O$  on this separatrix with the following properties

- ▶  $S$  meets every vertical connection (if any).
- ▶ The right endpoint of  $S$  either belongs to  $\Sigma$ , or to a vertical separatrix segment which does not meet  $S$ .

Then  $M$  can be recovered by the suspension construction from the return map  $T$  on  $S$  of the vertical flow on  $M$ .

A sufficient condition for such a *nice* segment to exist is that the translation surface has no vertical connection, or no horizontal connection.





# From the Teichmüller flow to the Rauzy-Veech algorithm (II)

A nice segment  $S$  determine

# From the Teichmüller flow to the Rauzy-Veech algorithm (II)

A nice segment  $S$  determine

- ▶ an i.e.m  $T$  with combinatorial data  $\pi$ , length vector  $\lambda$ ;

# From the Teichmüller flow to the Rauzy-Veech algorithm (II)

A nice segment  $S$  determine

- ▶ an i.e.m  $T$  with combinatorial data  $\pi$ , length vector  $\lambda$ ;
- ▶ a suspension vector  $\tau \in \Theta_\pi$ .

# From the Teichmüller flow to the Rauzy-Veech algorithm (II)

A nice segment  $S$  determine

- ▶ an i.e.m  $T$  with combinatorial data  $\pi$ , length vector  $\lambda$ ;
- ▶ a suspension vector  $\tau \in \Theta_\pi$ .

How to compare the data associated to two nice segments  $S' \subset S$  taken from the same horizontal separatrix?

# From the Teichmüller flow to the Rauzy-Veech algorithm (II)

A nice segment  $S$  determine

- ▶ an i.e.m  $T$  with combinatorial data  $\pi$ , length vector  $\lambda$ ;
- ▶ a suspension vector  $\tau \in \Theta_\pi$ .

How to compare the data associated to two nice segments  $S' \subset S$  taken from the same horizontal separatrix?

## Proposition

The data for  $S'$  are obtained from the data for  $S$  by a succession of Rauzy-Veech elementary operations.

In order to obtain a fundamental domain for the action of the modular group on (marked) Teichmüller space, one asks that

$$|S| \geq 1 \geq |\tilde{S}|,$$

where  $\tilde{S}$  is the initial segment obtained from  $S$  by **one step** of the Rauzy-Veech algorithm.

In order to obtain a fundamental domain for the action of the modular group on (marked) Teichmüller space, one asks that

$$|S| \geq 1 \geq |\tilde{S}|,$$

where  $\tilde{S}$  is the initial segment obtained from  $S$  by **one step** of the Rauzy-Veech algorithm.

For each combinatorial data  $\pi$  in a given Rauzy class  $\mathcal{R}$ , consider the *Veech box*

$$\mathcal{M}(\pi) := \{(\lambda, \tau, \mathbf{s}), \lambda \in \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^A), \tau \in \mathbb{P}(\Theta_\pi), \mathbf{s} \in [0, \log \frac{|S|}{|\tilde{S}|}]\} .$$

In order to obtain a fundamental domain for the action of the modular group on (marked) Teichmüller space, one asks that

$$|S| \geq 1 \geq |\tilde{S}|,$$

where  $\tilde{S}$  is the initial segment obtained from  $S$  by **one step** of the Rauzy-Veech algorithm.

For each combinatorial data  $\pi$  in a given Rauzy class  $\mathcal{R}$ , consider the *Veech box*

$$\mathcal{M}(\pi) := \{(\lambda, \tau, \mathbf{s}), \lambda \in \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{A}}), \tau \in \mathbb{P}(\Theta_\pi), \mathbf{s} \in [0, \log \frac{|S|}{|\tilde{S}|}]\} .$$

The part of the boundary with  $s = 0$  is called the *entry face* of  $\mathcal{M}(\pi)$ , the part with  $s = \log \frac{|S|}{|\tilde{S}|}$  is called the *exit face*.



In order to obtain a fundamental domain for the action of the modular group on (marked) Teichmüller space, one asks that

$$|S| \geq 1 \geq |\tilde{S}|,$$

where  $\tilde{S}$  is the initial segment obtained from  $S$  by **one step** of the Rauzy-Veech algorithm.

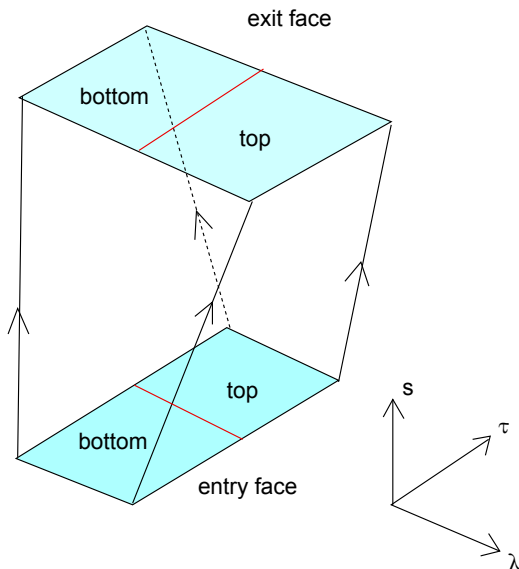
For each combinatorial data  $\pi$  in a given Rauzy class  $\mathcal{R}$ , consider the *Veech box*

$$\mathcal{M}(\pi) := \{(\lambda, \tau, \mathbf{s}), \lambda \in \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^A), \tau \in \mathbb{P}(\Theta_\pi), \mathbf{s} \in [0, \log \frac{|S|}{|\tilde{S}|}]\} .$$

The part of the boundary with  $s = 0$  is called the *entry face* of  $\mathcal{M}(\pi)$ , the part with  $s = \log \frac{|S|}{|\tilde{S}|}$  is called the *exit face*.

A Veech box, seen as a subset of  $\mathcal{M}^1(M, \Sigma, \kappa)$ , is a **flow box for the Teichmüller flow**.

# A Veech box



# Gluing the Veech boxes

Each exit face is divided into a *top* half  $\{\lambda_{\alpha_t} > \lambda_{\alpha_b}\}$  and a *bottom* half  $\{\lambda_{\alpha_b} > \lambda_{\alpha_t}\}$ .

# Gluing the Veech boxes

Each exit face is divided into a *top* half  $\{\lambda_{\alpha_t} > \lambda_{\alpha_b}\}$  and a *bottom* half  $\{\lambda_{\alpha_b} > \lambda_{\alpha_t}\}$ .

Each entry face is divided into a *top* half  $\{\sum_{\alpha} \tau_{\alpha} < 0\}$  and a *bottom* half  $\{\sum_{\alpha} \tau_{\alpha} > 0\}$ .

# Gluing the Veech boxes

Each exit face is divided into a *top* half  $\{\lambda_{\alpha_t} > \lambda_{\alpha_b}\}$  and a *bottom* half  $\{\lambda_{\alpha_b} > \lambda_{\alpha_t}\}$ .

Each entry face is divided into a *top* half  $\{\sum_{\alpha} \tau_{\alpha} < 0\}$  and a *bottom* half  $\{\sum_{\alpha} \tau_{\alpha} > 0\}$ .

For every arrow  $\pi \rightarrow \pi'$  of **top** type in the given Rauzy diagram  $\mathcal{D}$ , one glues the **top** half of the exit face of  $\mathcal{M}(\pi)$  to the **top** half of the entry face of  $\mathcal{M}(\pi')$ ,

# Gluing the Veech boxes

Each exit face is divided into a *top* half  $\{\lambda_{\alpha_t} > \lambda_{\alpha_b}\}$  and a *bottom* half  $\{\lambda_{\alpha_b} > \lambda_{\alpha_t}\}$ .

Each entry face is divided into a *top* half  $\{\sum_{\alpha} \tau_{\alpha} < 0\}$  and a *bottom* half  $\{\sum_{\alpha} \tau_{\alpha} > 0\}$ .

For every arrow  $\pi \rightarrow \pi'$  of **top** type in the given Rauzy diagram  $\mathcal{D}$ , one glues the **top** half of the exit face of  $\mathcal{M}(\pi)$  to the **top** half of the entry face of  $\mathcal{M}(\pi')$ , according to the Rauzy-Veech formulas

$$(\lambda_{\alpha}, \tau_{\alpha}) = (\lambda'_{\alpha}, \tau'_{\alpha}) + \delta_{\alpha, \alpha_t} (\lambda'_{\alpha_b}, \tau'_{\alpha_b}).$$

# Gluing the Veech boxes

Each exit face is divided into a *top* half  $\{\lambda_{\alpha_t} > \lambda_{\alpha_b}\}$  and a *bottom* half  $\{\lambda_{\alpha_b} > \lambda_{\alpha_t}\}$ .

Each entry face is divided into a *top* half  $\{\sum_{\alpha} \tau_{\alpha} < 0\}$  and a *bottom* half  $\{\sum_{\alpha} \tau_{\alpha} > 0\}$ .

For every arrow  $\pi \rightarrow \pi'$  of **top** type in the given Rauzy diagram  $\mathcal{D}$ , one glues the **top** half of the exit face of  $\mathcal{M}(\pi)$  to the **top** half of the entry face of  $\mathcal{M}(\pi')$ , according to the Rauzy-Veech formulas

$$(\lambda_{\alpha}, \tau_{\alpha}) = (\lambda'_{\alpha}, \tau'_{\alpha}) + \delta_{\alpha, \alpha_t} (\lambda'_{\alpha_b}, \tau'_{\alpha_b}).$$

One proceeds similarly for arrows of bottom type.

# Gluing the Veech boxes

Each exit face is divided into a *top* half  $\{\lambda_{\alpha_t} > \lambda_{\alpha_b}\}$  and a *bottom* half  $\{\lambda_{\alpha_b} > \lambda_{\alpha_t}\}$ .

Each entry face is divided into a *top* half  $\{\sum_{\alpha} \tau_{\alpha} < 0\}$  and a *bottom* half  $\{\sum_{\alpha} \tau_{\alpha} > 0\}$ .

For every arrow  $\pi \rightarrow \pi'$  of **top** type in the given Rauzy diagram  $\mathcal{D}$ , one glues the **top** half of the exit face of  $\mathcal{M}(\pi)$  to the **top** half of the entry face of  $\mathcal{M}(\pi')$ , according to the Rauzy-Veech formulas

$$(\lambda_{\alpha}, \tau_{\alpha}) = (\lambda'_{\alpha}, \tau'_{\alpha}) + \delta_{\alpha, \alpha_t} (\lambda'_{\alpha_b}, \tau'_{\alpha_b}).$$

One proceeds similarly for arrows of bottom type.

**One obtains in this way a subset  $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{D})$  of a connected component of the marked moduli space  $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}^1(M, \Sigma, \kappa)$ , whose complement has codimension 1.**



# Gluing the Veech boxes

Each exit face is divided into a *top* half  $\{\lambda_{\alpha_t} > \lambda_{\alpha_b}\}$  and a *bottom* half  $\{\lambda_{\alpha_b} > \lambda_{\alpha_t}\}$ .

Each entry face is divided into a *top* half  $\{\sum_{\alpha} \tau_{\alpha} < 0\}$  and a *bottom* half  $\{\sum_{\alpha} \tau_{\alpha} > 0\}$ .

For every arrow  $\pi \rightarrow \pi'$  of **top** type in the given Rauzy diagram  $\mathcal{D}$ , one glues the **top** half of the exit face of  $\mathcal{M}(\pi)$  to the **top** half of the entry face of  $\mathcal{M}(\pi')$ , according to the Rauzy-Veech formulas

$$(\lambda_{\alpha}, \tau_{\alpha}) = (\lambda'_{\alpha}, \tau'_{\alpha}) + \delta_{\alpha, \alpha_t} (\lambda'_{\alpha_b}, \tau'_{\alpha_b}).$$

One proceeds similarly for arrows of bottom type.

**One obtains in this way a subset  $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{D})$  of a connected component of the marked moduli space  $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}^1(M, \Sigma, \kappa)$ , whose complement has codimension 1.**

The marked moduli space is a finite cover of the usual one.

# Gluing the Veech boxes

Each exit face is divided into a *top* half  $\{\lambda_{\alpha_t} > \lambda_{\alpha_b}\}$  and a *bottom* half  $\{\lambda_{\alpha_b} > \lambda_{\alpha_t}\}$ .

Each entry face is divided into a *top* half  $\{\sum_{\alpha} \tau_{\alpha} < 0\}$  and a *bottom* half  $\{\sum_{\alpha} \tau_{\alpha} > 0\}$ .

For every arrow  $\pi \rightarrow \pi'$  of **top** type in the given Rauzy diagram  $\mathcal{D}$ , one glues the **top** half of the exit face of  $\mathcal{M}(\pi)$  to the **top** half of the entry face of  $\mathcal{M}(\pi')$ , according to the Rauzy-Veech formulas

$$(\lambda_{\alpha}, \tau_{\alpha}) = (\lambda'_{\alpha}, \tau'_{\alpha}) + \delta_{\alpha, \alpha_t} (\lambda'_{\alpha_b}, \tau'_{\alpha_b}).$$

One proceeds similarly for arrows of bottom type.

**One obtains in this way a subset  $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{D})$  of a connected component of the marked moduli space  $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}^1(M, \Sigma, \kappa)$ , whose complement has codimension 1.**

The marked moduli space is a finite cover of the usual one. It is a manifold.

# The case $g = 1, s = 1, \kappa_1 = 1$

- ▶ There is only one Veech box, associated to  $\pi = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix}$ .

# The case $g = 1, s = 1, \kappa_1 = 1$

- ▶ There is only one Veech box, associated to  $\pi = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix}$ .
- ▶ The  $\lambda$ -direction is the open segment  $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^2)$ .

# The case $g = 1, s = 1, \kappa_1 = 1$

- ▶ There is only one Veech box, associated to  $\pi = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix}$ .
- ▶ The  $\lambda$ -direction is the open segment  $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^2)$ .
- ▶ The  $\tau$ -direction is the open segment  $\mathbb{P}(\{\tau_B < 0 < \tau_A\})$ .

# The case $g = 1, s = 1, \kappa_1 = 1$

- ▶ There is only one Veech box, associated to  $\pi = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix}$ .
- ▶ The  $\lambda$ -direction is the open segment  $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^2)$ .
- ▶ The  $\tau$ -direction is the open segment  $\mathbb{P}(\{\tau_B < 0 < \tau_A\})$ .
- ▶ The  $s$ -direction is the segment  $[0, \log \frac{\lambda_A + \lambda_B}{\max(\lambda_A, \lambda_B)}]$ .

# The case $g = 1, s = 1, \kappa_1 = 1$

- ▶ There is only one Veech box, associated to  $\pi = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix}$ .
- ▶ The  $\lambda$ -direction is the open segment  $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^2)$ .
- ▶ The  $\tau$ -direction is the open segment  $\mathbb{P}(\{\tau_B < 0 < \tau_A\})$ .
- ▶ The  $s$ -direction is the segment  $[0, \log \frac{\lambda_A + \lambda_B}{\max(\lambda_A, \lambda_B)}]$ .
- ▶ The top and bottom halves of the exit face are  $\{\lambda_A < \lambda_B\}$  and  $\{\lambda_A > \lambda_B\}$ .

# The case $g = 1, s = 1, \kappa_1 = 1$

- ▶ There is only one Veech box, associated to  $\pi = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix}$ .
- ▶ The  $\lambda$ -direction is the open segment  $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^2)$ .
- ▶ The  $\tau$ -direction is the open segment  $\mathbb{P}(\{\tau_B < 0 < \tau_A\})$ .
- ▶ The  $s$ -direction is the segment  $[0, \log \frac{\lambda_A + \lambda_B}{\max(\lambda_A, \lambda_B)}]$ .
- ▶ The top and bottom halves of the exit face are  $\{\lambda_A < \lambda_B\}$  and  $\{\lambda_A > \lambda_B\}$ .
- ▶ The top and bottom halves of the entry face are  $\{\tau_A + \tau_B < 0\}$  and  $\{\tau_A + \tau_B > 0\}$ .



# The case $g = 1, s = 1, \kappa_1 = 1$

- ▶ There is only one Veech box, associated to  $\pi = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix}$ .
- ▶ The  $\lambda$ -direction is the open segment  $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^2)$ .
- ▶ The  $\tau$ -direction is the open segment  $\mathbb{P}(\{\tau_B < 0 < \tau_A\})$ .
- ▶ The  $s$ -direction is the segment  $[0, \log \frac{\lambda_A + \lambda_B}{\max(\lambda_A, \lambda_B)}]$ .
- ▶ The top and bottom halves of the exit face are  $\{\lambda_A < \lambda_B\}$  and  $\{\lambda_A > \lambda_B\}$ .
- ▶ The top and bottom halves of the entry face are  $\{\tau_A + \tau_B < 0\}$  and  $\{\tau_A + \tau_B > 0\}$ .
- ▶ The gluing between the top halves is through

$$(\lambda'_A, \tau'_A) = (\lambda_A, \tau_A), \quad (\lambda'_B, \tau'_B) = (\lambda_B, \tau_B) - (\lambda_A, \tau_A).$$

# The case $g = 1, s = 1, \kappa_1 = 1$

- ▶ There is only one Veech box, associated to  $\pi = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix}$ .
- ▶ The  $\lambda$ -direction is the open segment  $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^2)$ .
- ▶ The  $\tau$ -direction is the open segment  $\mathbb{P}(\{\tau_B < 0 < \tau_A\})$ .
- ▶ The  $s$ -direction is the segment  $[0, \log \frac{\lambda_A + \lambda_B}{\max(\lambda_A, \lambda_B)}]$ .
- ▶ The top and bottom halves of the exit face are  $\{\lambda_A < \lambda_B\}$  and  $\{\lambda_A > \lambda_B\}$ .
- ▶ The top and bottom halves of the entry face are  $\{\tau_A + \tau_B < 0\}$  and  $\{\tau_A + \tau_B > 0\}$ .
- ▶ The gluing between the top halves is through

$$(\lambda'_A, \tau'_A) = (\lambda_A, \tau_A), \quad (\lambda'_B, \tau'_B) = (\lambda_B, \tau_B) - (\lambda_A, \tau_A).$$

- ▶ The Teichmüller flow is  $\mathcal{T}^t(\bar{\lambda}, \bar{\tau}, s) = (\bar{\lambda}, \bar{\tau}, s + t)$ .

# Summary

There are three versions of the renormalization dynamics in parameter space:

There are three versions of the renormalization dynamics in parameter space:

- ▶ **discrete non-invertible time**

There are three versions of the renormalization dynamics in parameter space:

- ▶ **discrete non-invertible time**

This is defined (for some given Rauzy class  $\mathcal{R}$ ) on  $\mathcal{R} \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^A)$  by the Rauzy-Veech algorithm.

There are three versions of the renormalization dynamics in parameter space:

- ▶ **discrete non-invertible time**

This is defined (for some given Rauzy class  $\mathcal{R}$ ) on  $\mathcal{R} \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^A)$  by the Rauzy-Veech algorithm. This map is almost everywhere 2-to-1.

There are three versions of the renormalization dynamics in parameter space:

- ▶ **discrete non-invertible time**

This is defined (for some given Rauzy class  $\mathcal{R}$ ) on  $\mathcal{R} \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^A)$  by the Rauzy-Veech algorithm. This map is almost everywhere 2-to-1.

- ▶ **discrete invertible time**

There are three versions of the renormalization dynamics in parameter space:

- ▶ **discrete non-invertible time**

This is defined (for some given Rauzy class  $\mathcal{R}$ ) on  $\mathcal{R} \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{A}})$  by the Rauzy-Veech algorithm. This map is almost everywhere 2-to-1.

- ▶ **discrete invertible time**

The formulas are the same but the phase space is  $\bigsqcup_{\pi \in \mathcal{R}} \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{A}}) \times \mathbb{P}(\Theta_\pi)$ .



There are three versions of the renormalization dynamics in parameter space:

- ▶ **discrete non-invertible time**

This is defined (for some given Rauzy class  $\mathcal{R}$ ) on  $\mathcal{R} \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^A)$  by the Rauzy-Veech algorithm. This map is almost everywhere 2-to-1.

- ▶ **discrete invertible time**

The formulas are the same but the phase space is  $\bigsqcup_{\pi \in \mathcal{R}} \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^A) \times \mathbb{P}(\Theta_\pi)$ . The sign of  $\sum_\alpha \tau_\alpha$  determines whether the last Rauzy-Veech step was of top or bottom type.

There are three versions of the renormalization dynamics in parameter space:

- ▶ **discrete non-invertible time**

This is defined (for some given Rauzy class  $\mathcal{R}$ ) on  $\mathcal{R} \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^A)$  by the Rauzy-Veech algorithm. This map is almost everywhere 2-to-1.

- ▶ **discrete invertible time**

The formulas are the same but the phase space is  $\bigsqcup_{\pi \in \mathcal{R}} \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^A) \times \mathbb{P}(\Theta_\pi)$ . The sign of  $\sum_\alpha \tau_\alpha$  determines whether the last Rauzy-Veech step was of top or bottom type.

- ▶ **continuous time**

There are three versions of the renormalization dynamics in parameter space:

- ▶ **discrete non-invertible time**

This is defined (for some given Rauzy class  $\mathcal{R}$ ) on  $\mathcal{R} \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{A}})$  by the Rauzy-Veech algorithm. This map is almost everywhere 2-to-1.

- ▶ **discrete invertible time**

The formulas are the same but the phase space is  $\bigsqcup_{\pi \in \mathcal{R}} \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{A}}) \times \mathbb{P}(\Theta_\pi)$ . The sign of  $\sum_\alpha \tau_\alpha$  determines whether the last Rauzy-Veech step was of top or bottom type.

- ▶ **continuous time**

This is the Teichmüller flow.

# Hyperbolicity of the renormalization dynamics

- ▶ The Rauzy-Veech dynamics on  $\mathcal{R} \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^A)$  is non-uniformly expanding;

# Hyperbolicity of the renormalization dynamics

- ▶ The Rauzy-Veech dynamics on  $\mathcal{R} \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^A)$  is non-uniformly expanding; the unique invariant measure which is absolutely continuous w.r.t Lebesgue has infinite mass (but is conservative (Veech)).

# Hyperbolicity of the renormalization dynamics

- ▶ The Rauzy-Veech dynamics on  $\mathcal{R} \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^A)$  is non-uniformly expanding; the unique invariant measure which is absolutely continuous w.r.t Lebesgue has infinite mass (but is conservative (Veech)).
- ▶ After a convenient time reparametrization (Zorich), these dynamics have an a.c.i.p.

# Hyperbolicity of the renormalization dynamics

- ▶ The Rauzy-Veech dynamics on  $\mathcal{R} \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^A)$  is non-uniformly expanding; the unique invariant measure which is absolutely continuous w.r.t Lebesgue has infinite mass (but is conservative (Veech)).
- ▶ After a convenient time reparametrization (Zorich), these dynamics have an a.c.i.p.
- ▶ The invertible dynamics (discrete or continuous time) are non-uniformly hyperbolic in a very controlled way:

# Hyperbolicity of the renormalization dynamics

- ▶ The Rauzy-Veech dynamics on  $\mathcal{R} \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^A)$  is non-uniformly expanding; the unique invariant measure which is absolutely continuous w.r.t Lebesgue has infinite mass (but is conservative (Veech)).
- ▶ After a convenient time reparametrization (Zorich), these dynamics have an a.c.i.p.
- ▶ The invertible dynamics (discrete or continuous time) are non-uniformly hyperbolic in a very controlled way: in the  $(\lambda, \tau)$  coordinates, the stable leaves are the subspaces  $\{\tau = \tau^*\}$ , the unstable leaves are the subspaces  $\{\lambda = \lambda^*\}$ .



# Hyperbolicity of the renormalization dynamics

- ▶ The Rauzy-Veech dynamics on  $\mathcal{R} \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^A)$  is non-uniformly expanding; the unique invariant measure which is absolutely continuous w.r.t Lebesgue has infinite mass (but is conservative (Veech)).
- ▶ After a convenient time reparametrization (Zorich), these dynamics have an a.c.i.p.
- ▶ The invertible dynamics (discrete or continuous time) are non-uniformly hyperbolic in a very controlled way: in the  $(\lambda, \tau)$  coordinates, the stable leaves are the subspaces  $\{\tau = \tau^*\}$ , the unstable leaves are the subspaces  $\{\lambda = \lambda^*\}$ .
- ▶ The natural symbolic coding for these dynamics is through paths in the appropriate Rauzy diagram.

# Hyperbolicity of the renormalization dynamics

- ▶ The Rauzy-Veech dynamics on  $\mathcal{R} \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^A)$  is non-uniformly expanding; the unique invariant measure which is absolutely continuous w.r.t Lebesgue has infinite mass (but is conservative (Veech)).
- ▶ After a convenient time reparametrization (Zorich), these dynamics have an a.c.i.p.
- ▶ The invertible dynamics (discrete or continuous time) are non-uniformly hyperbolic in a very controlled way: in the  $(\lambda, \tau)$  coordinates, the stable leaves are the subspaces  $\{\tau = \tau^*\}$ , the unstable leaves are the subspaces  $\{\lambda = \lambda^*\}$ .
- ▶ The natural symbolic coding for these dynamics is through paths in the appropriate Rauzy diagram.
- ▶ The Lyapunov exponents for the Teichmüller flow with respect to the Masur-Veech measure are obtained from those of the Kontsevich-Zorich cocycle.

# The Kontsevich-Zorich cocycle (I)

Let  $\mathcal{D}$  be a Rauzy diagram supported by a Rauzy class  $\mathcal{R}$ , and let  $\mathcal{V}$  be the associated Rauzy-Veech dynamics on  $\mathcal{R} \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^A)$ .

# The Kontsevich-Zorich cocycle (I)

Let  $\mathcal{D}$  be a Rauzy diagram supported by a Rauzy class  $\mathcal{R}$ , and let  $\mathcal{V}$  be the associated Rauzy-Veech dynamics on  $\mathcal{R} \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^A)$ . To each iteration  $\mathcal{V}(\pi, \lambda) = (\pi', \lambda')$  is associated an arrow  $\gamma : \pi \rightarrow \pi'$  of  $\mathcal{D}$ .

# The Kontsevich-Zorich cocycle (I)

Let  $\mathcal{D}$  be a Rauzy diagram supported by a Rauzy class  $\mathcal{R}$ , and let  $\mathcal{V}$  be the associated Rauzy-Veech dynamics on  $\mathcal{R} \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^A)$ .

To each iteration  $\mathcal{V}(\pi, \lambda) = (\pi', \lambda')$  is associated an arrow  $\gamma : \pi \rightarrow \pi'$  of  $\mathcal{D}$ .

Recall the matrix  $B_\gamma = \mathbf{1} + E_{\beta\alpha} \in SL(\mathbb{Z}^A)$  (with  $\alpha, \beta$  the winner and loser of  $\gamma$  respectively). One has  $B_\gamma(\text{Im}(\Omega_\pi)) = \text{Im}(\Omega_{\pi'})$ .

# The Kontsevich-Zorich cocycle (I)

Let  $\mathcal{D}$  be a Rauzy diagram supported by a Rauzy class  $\mathcal{R}$ , and let  $\mathcal{V}$  be the associated Rauzy-Veech dynamics on  $\mathcal{R} \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^A)$ .

To each iteration  $\mathcal{V}(\pi, \lambda) = (\pi', \lambda')$  is associated an arrow  $\gamma : \pi \rightarrow \pi'$  of  $\mathcal{D}$ .

Recall the matrix  $B_\gamma = \mathbf{1} + E_{\beta\alpha} \in SL(\mathbb{Z}^A)$  (with  $\alpha, \beta$  the winner and loser of  $\gamma$  respectively). One has  $B_\gamma(\text{Im}(\Omega_\pi)) = \text{Im}(\Omega_{\pi'})$ .

The (extended) KZ-cocycle is defined on  $\mathcal{R} \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^A) \times \mathbb{R}^A$  by:

$$KZ(\pi, \lambda, \nu) = (\mathcal{V}(\pi, \lambda), B_\gamma \cdot \nu) .$$

# The Kontsevich-Zorich cocycle (I)

Let  $\mathcal{D}$  be a Rauzy diagram supported by a Rauzy class  $\mathcal{R}$ , and let  $\mathcal{V}$  be the associated Rauzy-Veech dynamics on  $\mathcal{R} \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^A)$ .

To each iteration  $\mathcal{V}(\pi, \lambda) = (\pi', \lambda')$  is associated an arrow  $\gamma : \pi \rightarrow \pi'$  of  $\mathcal{D}$ .

Recall the matrix  $B_\gamma = \mathbf{1} + E_{\beta\alpha} \in SL(\mathbb{Z}^A)$  (with  $\alpha, \beta$  the winner and loser of  $\gamma$  respectively). One has  $B_\gamma(\text{Im}(\Omega_\pi)) = \text{Im}(\Omega_{\pi'})$ .

The (extended) KZ-cocycle is defined on  $\mathcal{R} \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^A) \times \mathbb{R}^A$  by:

$$KZ(\pi, \lambda, \nu) = (\mathcal{V}(\pi, \lambda), B_\gamma \cdot \nu) .$$

The restricted KZ-cocycle is the restriction in the fibers to  $\text{Im}(\Omega_\pi)$ .

# The Kontsevich-Zorich cocycle (I)

Let  $\mathcal{D}$  be a Rauzy diagram supported by a Rauzy class  $\mathcal{R}$ , and let  $\mathcal{V}$  be the associated Rauzy-Veech dynamics on  $\mathcal{R} \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^A)$ .

To each iteration  $\mathcal{V}(\pi, \lambda) = (\pi', \lambda')$  is associated an arrow  $\gamma : \pi \rightarrow \pi'$  of  $\mathcal{D}$ .

Recall the matrix  $B_\gamma = \mathbf{1} + E_{\beta\alpha} \in SL(\mathbb{Z}^A)$  (with  $\alpha, \beta$  the winner and loser of  $\gamma$  respectively). One has  $B_\gamma(\text{Im}(\Omega_\pi)) = \text{Im}(\Omega_{\pi'})$ .

The (extended) KZ-cocycle is defined on  $\mathcal{R} \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}_+^A) \times \mathbb{R}^A$  by:

$$KZ(\pi, \lambda, \nu) = (\mathcal{V}(\pi, \lambda), B_\gamma \cdot \nu) .$$

The restricted KZ-cocycle is the restriction in the fibers to  $\text{Im}(\Omega_\pi)$ .  
(the extended cocycle acts trivially on the quotient  $\mathbb{R}^A / \text{Im}(\Omega_\pi)$ ).



# The Kontsevich-Zorich cocycle (II)

The continuous-time version of the KZ-cocycle is less concrete but more conceptual.

# The Kontsevich-Zorich cocycle (II)

The continuous-time version of the KZ-cocycle is less concrete but more conceptual.

Consider first the trivial cocycle above the Teichmüller flow on  $\mathcal{Q}^1(M, \Sigma, \kappa) \times H_1(M, \Sigma, \mathbb{R})$ .

# The Kontsevich-Zorich cocycle (II)

The continuous-time version of the KZ-cocycle is less concrete but more conceptual.

Consider first the trivial cocycle above the Teichmüller flow on  $\mathcal{Q}^1(M, \Sigma, \kappa) \times H_1(M, \Sigma, \mathbb{R})$ . (One can also use by duality cohomology groups).

# The Kontsevich-Zorich cocycle (II)

The continuous-time version of the KZ-cocycle is less concrete but more conceptual.

Consider first the trivial cocycle above the Teichmüller flow on  $\mathcal{Q}^1(M, \Sigma, \kappa) \times H_1(M, \Sigma, \mathbb{R})$ . (One can also use by duality cohomology groups).

The modular group  $\text{Mod}(M, \Sigma)$  acts both on  $\mathcal{Q}^1(M, \Sigma, \kappa)$  (the quotient being the moduli space)

## The Kontsevich-Zorich cocycle (II)

The continuous-time version of the KZ-cocycle is less concrete but more conceptual.

Consider first the trivial cocycle above the Teichmüller flow on  $\mathcal{Q}^1(M, \Sigma, \kappa) \times H_1(M, \Sigma, \mathbb{R})$ . (One can also use by duality cohomology groups).

The modular group  $\text{Mod}(M, \Sigma)$  acts both on  $\mathcal{Q}^1(M, \Sigma, \kappa)$  (the quotient being the moduli space) and on  $H_1(M, \Sigma, \mathbb{R})$ .

# The Kontsevich-Zorich cocycle (II)

The continuous-time version of the KZ-cocycle is less concrete but more conceptual.

Consider first the trivial cocycle above the Teichmüller flow on  $\mathcal{Q}^1(M, \Sigma, \kappa) \times H_1(M, \Sigma, \mathbb{R})$ . (One can also use by duality cohomology groups).

The modular group  $\text{Mod}(M, \Sigma)$  acts both on  $\mathcal{Q}^1(M, \Sigma, \kappa)$  (the quotient being the moduli space) and on  $H_1(M, \Sigma, \mathbb{R})$ .

The quotient space is a vector bundle over  $\mathcal{M}^1(M, \Sigma, \kappa)$  equipped with a cocycle over the Teichmüller flow called the (extended) KZ-cocycle.

# The Kontsevich-Zorich cocycle (II)

The continuous-time version of the KZ-cocycle is less concrete but more conceptual.

Consider first the trivial cocycle above the Teichmüller flow on  $\mathcal{Q}^1(M, \Sigma, \kappa) \times H_1(M, \Sigma, \mathbb{R})$ . (One can also use by duality cohomology groups).

The modular group  $\text{Mod}(M, \Sigma)$  acts both on  $\mathcal{Q}^1(M, \Sigma, \kappa)$  (the quotient being the moduli space) and on  $H_1(M, \Sigma, \mathbb{R})$ .

The quotient space is a vector bundle over  $\mathcal{M}^1(M, \Sigma, \kappa)$  equipped with a cocycle over the Teichmüller flow called the (extended) KZ-cocycle. Restricting the fibers to the absolute homology group  $H_1(M, \mathbb{R})$  gives the restricted version.

# The Kontsevich-Zorich cocycle (II)

The continuous-time version of the KZ-cocycle is less concrete but more conceptual.

Consider first the trivial cocycle above the Teichmüller flow on  $\mathcal{Q}^1(M, \Sigma, \kappa) \times H_1(M, \Sigma, \mathbb{R})$ . (One can also use by duality cohomology groups).

The modular group  $\text{Mod}(M, \Sigma)$  acts both on  $\mathcal{Q}^1(M, \Sigma, \kappa)$  (the quotient being the moduli space) and on  $H_1(M, \Sigma, \mathbb{R})$ .

The quotient space is a vector bundle over  $\mathcal{M}^1(M, \Sigma, \kappa)$  equipped with a cocycle over the Teichmüller flow called the (extended) KZ-cocycle. Restricting the fibers to the absolute homology group  $H_1(M, \mathbb{R})$  gives the restricted version.

## Exercise

Use the description of the Teichmüller flow through Veech boxes to show that the discrete-time and continuous-time versions of the KZ-cocycle are indeed related!









