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**Comparing combinatorial models of moduli space
and their compactifications**

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We compare two combinatorial models for the moduli space of two-dimensional cobordisms (namely Bødigheimer’s radial slit configurations and Godin’s admissible fat graphs), using a “critical graph” map to produce an explicit homotopy equivalence. We also discuss natural compactifications of these two models, the unilevel harmonic compactification and Sullivan diagrams, respectively, and prove that the homotopy equivalence induces a cellular homeomorphism between these compactifications.

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1 Introduction

In this paper we compare two combinatorial models of the moduli space of cobordisms. We start with an introduction to moduli space, giving a conformal description of it. After that, we describe various combinatorial models and how they relate to each other, which includes our main result, Theorem 1.1. Finally we describe two applications.

1.1 The moduli space of cobordisms

The study of families of surfaces, known as “moduli theory”, goes back to the nineteenth century. One of the main points of this theory is the construction of a *moduli space*; informally, this is a space of all surfaces isomorphic to a given one, characterized by the property that equivalence classes of maps into it correspond to equivalence classes of families of surfaces. For applications to field theories, the surfaces

of interest are two-dimensional oriented cobordisms, an oriented surface S with parametrized boundary divided into an incoming and an outgoing part. More precisely, there is a pair of maps $\iota_{\text{in}}: \bigsqcup_{i=1}^n S^1 \rightarrow \partial S$ and $\iota_{\text{out}}: \bigsqcup_{j=1}^m S^1 \rightarrow \partial S$ such that $\iota_{\text{in}} \sqcup \iota_{\text{out}}$ is a diffeomorphism onto ∂S .

We will now give a conformal definition of the moduli space of these cobordisms, following work of Bödighheimer [3, Section 2] and Hamenstädt [24]. Let S be an isomorphism class of connected two-dimensional oriented cobordisms with nonempty incoming and outgoing boundary. As we will later endow S with a metric, a parametrization of its boundary is given by a point in each boundary component. So $S = S_{g,n+m}$ is a connected oriented surface of genus g with $n + m$ boundary components, each containing a single point p_i for $1 \leq i \leq n + m$. The marked points are ordered and divided into an incoming set (which contains the first $n \geq 1$ marked points) and an outgoing set (which contains the last $m \geq 1$ marked points).

To define the moduli space, we start by considering the set of metrics g on S . Two metrics are said to be conformally equivalent if they are equal, up to a pointwise rescaling by a continuous function. This is equivalent to having the same notion of angle. A diffeomorphism $f: S_1 \rightarrow S_2$ between two-dimensional manifolds $(S_1, [g]_1)$ and $(S_2, [g]_2)$ with conformal classes of metrics such that $f^*[g]_2 = [g]_1$ is said to be a conformal diffeomorphism. This is equivalent to each of its differentials $D_p f$ for $p \in S_1$ being a linear map that preserves angles.

We will restrict our attention to those conformal classes of metrics on S such that each incoming boundary component has a neighborhood that is conformally diffeomorphic to a neighborhood of the boundary of $\{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \|z\| \geq 1\}$, and each outgoing boundary component has a neighborhood that is conformally diffeomorphic to a neighborhood of the boundary of $\{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \|z\| \leq 1\}$. We say that these conformal classes have good boundary.

The moduli space $\mathcal{M}_g(n, m)$ will have as underlying set the conformal classes of metrics on S with good boundary, modulo the equivalence relation of conformal diffeomorphism fixing the points p_i . To topologize it, we introduce the Teichmüller metric. With respect to this metric, two equivalence classes of metrics on S are close if they are related by a homeomorphism that —away from a finite set— is not only differentiable, but also conformal up to a small error. To make this precise, note that a linear map $D: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ is conformal if and only if $\max(\|Dv\|/\|v\|) = \min(\|Dv\|/\|v\|)$, with both the maximum and minimum taken over nonzero vectors. Hence we can quantify the deviation of a linear map from being conformal by its eccentricity

$$\text{Ecc}(D) := \frac{\max(\|Dv\|/\|v\|)}{\min(\|Dv\|/\|v\|)}.$$

If $f: (S, [g]_1) \rightarrow (S, [g]_2)$ is a homeomorphism that is continuously differentiable outside a finite set of points $\Sigma \subset S$, then its quasiconformal constant K_f is defined to be

$$K_f := \sup_{p \in S \setminus \Sigma} \text{Ecc}(D_p f),$$

and f is said to be quasiconformal if K_f is finite. If $QC([g]_1, [g]_2)$ denotes the set of all quasiconformal homeomorphisms between $(S, [g]_1)$ and $(S, [g]_2)$ fixing the points p_i , then we can define the Teichmüller distance between $[g]_1$ and $[g]_2$ as follows:

$$d_{\mathcal{T}}((S, [g]_1), (S, [g]_2)) := \log \inf\{K_f \mid f \in QC([g]_1, [g]_2)\}.$$

The moduli space of two-dimensional oriented cobordisms isomorphic to S is then defined to be the metric space

$$\mathcal{M}_g(n, m) := \left(\frac{\text{conformal classes of metrics on } S \text{ with good boundary}}{\text{conformal diffeomorphisms fixing the points } p_i}, d_{\mathcal{T}} \right).$$

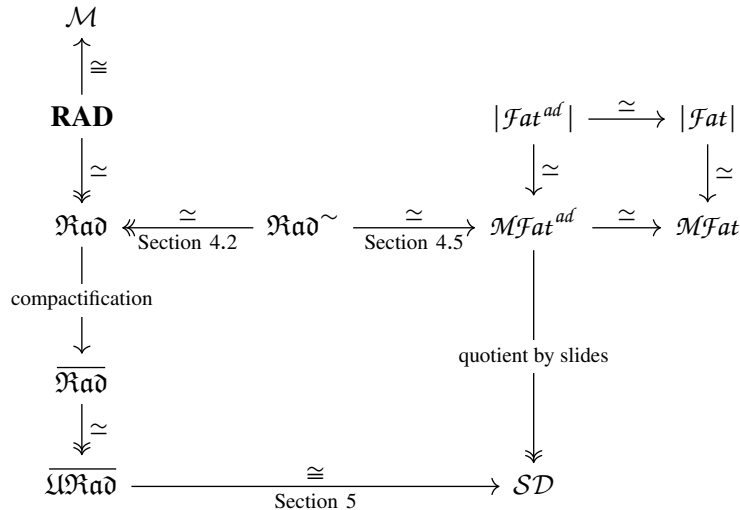
For S that are not connected, we take the product of these spaces over all components. An alternative definition of these spaces is as the quotient of Teichmüller space (the space of quasiconformal maps modulo conformal equivalence) by the action of the mapping class group $\text{Mod}(S, \partial S)$, ie the group of components of the diffeomorphism group $\text{Diff}(S, \partial S)$. This is a free proper action on a contractible space, and hence $\mathcal{M}_g(n, m) \simeq B \text{Mod}(S, \partial S)$. All connected components of $\text{Diff}(S, \partial S)$ are contractible, and we can thus conclude that

$$\mathcal{M}_g(n, m) \simeq B \text{Mod}(S, \partial S) \simeq B \text{Diff}(S, \partial S).$$

This explains why $\mathcal{M}_g(n, m)$ is a model for the moduli space of two-dimensional oriented cobordisms; any bundle of cobordisms over a paracompact space B with transition functions given by diffeomorphisms can be obtained up to isomorphism by pulling back a universal bundle over $\mathcal{M}_g(n, m)$ along a map $B \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_g(n, m)$. This universal bundle is the quotient of the space consisting of pairs $([g], x)$ of a conformal class of metrics and a point $x \in S$, by conformal diffeomorphisms acting diagonally.

1.2 Combinatorial models of moduli space

We discuss several combinatorial models of $\mathcal{M}_g(n, m)$, as well as certain compactifications. The following diagram spells out the relations between them (we fix g, n and m and drop them from the notation):



Each arrow is a continuous map; if decorated by \simeq it is a homotopy equivalence, if it is double-headed it is a surjection, and if decorated by \cong it is a homeomorphism. The objects that appear in this diagram are summarized below:

The moduli space \mathcal{M} is the archetypical “space of cobordisms”, a conformal model of which was discussed in Section 1.1. It consists of conformal classes of metrics modulo conformal diffeomorphisms, with the Teichmüller metric.

The radial slit configurations The model **RAD**, due to Bödiger, consists of gluing data to construct a conformal class of metrics by gluing together annuli in \mathbb{C} . The main theorem of [3] is that there is a homeomorphism $\mathcal{M} \cong \mathbf{RAD}$. There is a deformation retraction of **RAD** onto \mathfrak{Rad} by fixing the radii of the annuli. This and related models will be discussed in Section 2, and \mathfrak{Rad} will be defined in Definition 2.15.

The fat graphs Fat graphs are graphs with the additional structure of a cyclic ordering of the edges going into each vertex and data encoding the parametrization of its “boundary components”. Taking as morphisms maps of fat graphs that collapse a disjoint union of trees defines a category of fat graphs, denoted by $\mathcal{F}at$. The space $|\mathcal{F}at|$ is the geometric realization of this category. This and related models will be discussed in Section 3, and $\mathcal{F}at$ will be defined in Definition 3.7.

The admissible fat graphs A fat graph is said to be admissible if its incoming boundary graph embeds in it, and the category of admissible fat graphs is denoted by $\mathcal{F}at^{ad}$. The space $|\mathcal{F}at^{ad}|$ is the geometric realization of the full subcategory on the admissible fat graphs. It is defined in Definition 3.7.

The metric fat graphs Closely related to $\mathcal{F}at$ is the space of metric fat graphs, denoted by $\mathcal{M}\mathcal{F}at$. This is the space of fat graphs with the additional data of lengths of their edges. The topology is described in terms of these lengths, and it contains the realization of $\mathcal{F}at$ as a deformation retract.

The admissible metric fat graphs Just like $\mathcal{F}at^{ad}$ is the subcategory of $\mathcal{F}at$ consisting of fat graphs that are admissible, $\mathcal{M}\mathcal{F}at^{ad}$ is the subspace of $\mathcal{M}\mathcal{F}at$ consisting of metric fat graphs that are admissible. It is defined in Definition 3.11.

The fattening of the radial slit configurations To discuss the relation between \mathfrak{Rad} and $\mathcal{M}\mathcal{F}at$, we introduce \mathfrak{Rad}^\sim as a thicker version of \mathfrak{Rad} by including resolutions of the critical graph for nongeneric radial slit configurations. This is done in Section 4.2.

The harmonic compactification Naturally \mathfrak{Rad} arises as an open subspace of a compact space $\overline{\mathfrak{Rad}}$. In this compactification we allow identifications of points on the outgoing boundary, and allow handles to degenerate to intervals. It is defined in Definition 2.15.

The unilevel harmonic compactification The space $\overline{\mathfrak{Rad}}$ is a deformation retract of $\overline{\mathfrak{Rad}}$ obtained by making all slits equal length. It is defined in Definition 2.21.

The Sullivan diagrams The space of Sullivan diagrams, denoted by \mathcal{SD} , is the quotient of $\mathcal{M}\mathcal{F}at^{ad}$ by the equivalence relation of slides away from the admissible boundary. It is defined in Definition 3.16.

We will focus on the bottom square, that is, the relations between radial slit configurations, admissible metric fat graphs and their compactifications. Our main result is:

Theorem 1.1 *The space \mathfrak{Rad}^{\sim} and maps given in Corollaries 4.42 and 4.51, Proposition 5.1 and Lemma 2.22 form a commutative square*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathfrak{Rad} & \xleftarrow[\simeq]{\text{Corollary 4.42}} & \mathfrak{Rad}^{\sim} & \xrightarrow[\simeq]{\text{Corollary 4.51}} & \mathcal{M}\mathcal{F}at^{ad} \\
 \downarrow & & & & \downarrow \\
 \overline{\mathfrak{Rad}} & & & & \downarrow \\
 \text{Lemma 2.22} \downarrow \simeq & & & & \downarrow \\
 \overline{\mathcal{U}\mathfrak{Rad}} & \xrightarrow[\cong]{\text{Proposition 5.1}} & & & \mathcal{S}\mathcal{D}
 \end{array}$$

Furthermore, all maps that are decorated by \simeq are homotopy equivalences and the map decorated by \cong is a cellular homeomorphism.

There exist other combinatorial models related to the moduli space of cobordisms which are not discussed here. We will describe six such models in the following remarks.

Remark 1.2 To describe an action of the chains of the moduli space of surfaces on the Hochschild homology of \mathcal{A}_{∞} -Frobenius algebras, Costello constructed a chain complex that models the homology of the moduli space [9; 10]. In [43], Wahl and Westerland described this chain complex in terms of fat graphs with two types of vertices, which they called *black and white fat graphs*. There is an equivalence relation of black and white graphs given by slides away from the white vertices. The quotient chain complex is the cellular chain complex of $\mathcal{S}\mathcal{D}$. Furthermore, Egas Santander [14] showed that $\mathcal{M}\mathcal{F}at^{ad}$ has a quasicell structure with *black and white fat graphs* as its cellular complex and where the quotient map to $\mathcal{S}\mathcal{D}$ respects this cell structure.

Remark 1.3 In [8], Cohen and Godin defined *Sullivan chord diagrams* of genus g with p incoming and q outgoing boundary components, which were also used by Félix and Thomas [16]. These are fat graphs obtained from gluing trees to circles and comprise a space $\mathcal{C}\mathcal{F}(g; p, q)$, which is a subspace of $\mathcal{M}\mathcal{F}at^{ad}$. They are *not* the same as Sullivan diagrams as in Definition 3.16, though they do admit a map to $\mathcal{S}\mathcal{D}$. The space of metric chord diagrams is not homotopy equivalent to moduli space; see Godin [21, Remark 3].

Remark 1.4 In [38], Poirier defined a space $\overline{\mathcal{S}\mathcal{D}}(g, k, l)/\sim$ of *string diagrams modulo slide equivalence* of genus g with k incoming and l outgoing boundary components, and more generally she defined *string diagrams with many levels modulo slide equivalence*, $\overline{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{D}}(g, k, l)/\sim$. Proposition 2.3 of [38] says that $\overline{\mathcal{S}\mathcal{D}}(g, k, l)/\sim \simeq \overline{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{D}}(g, k, l)/\sim$. She also defined a subspace $\mathcal{S}\mathcal{D}(g, k, l)$ of $\overline{\mathcal{S}\mathcal{D}}(g, k, l)$. Both $\overline{\mathcal{S}\mathcal{D}}(g, k, l)$ and $\mathcal{S}\mathcal{D}(g, k, l)$ are subspaces of $\mathcal{M}\mathcal{F}at^{ad}$, and by counting components one can see that these inclusions cannot be homotopy equivalences. However, there is an induced map $\overline{\mathcal{S}\mathcal{D}}(g, k, l)/\sim \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\mathcal{D}$ which is a homeomorphism.

Remark 1.5 In [11], Drummond-Cole, Poirier and Rounds defined a space of *string diagrams* SD which generalized the spaces of chord diagrams constructed in [38]. They conjectured that this space is homotopy equivalent to the moduli space of Riemann surfaces. There is an embedding $SD \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}\mathcal{F}at^{ad}$, but it is not clear this is a homotopy equivalence. Furthermore, there is an equivalence relation \sim on SD , which is not discussed in their paper, and they conjectured that SD/\sim is homotopy equivalent to the harmonic compactification.

Remark 1.6 Following the ideas of Wahl, Klamt constructed a chain complex of *looped diagrams*, denoted by $l\mathcal{D}$ in [31]. This complex gives operations on the Hochschild homology of commutative Frobenius algebras. Moreover, she gave a chain map from the cellular complex of the space of Sullivan diagrams to looped diagrams. However, a geometric interpretation of a space underlying the complex $l\mathcal{D}$ and its possible relation to moduli space are still unknown.

Remark 1.7 In [30], Kaufman described a space of open–closed Sullivan diagrams $\text{Sull}_1^{c/o}$ in terms of arcs embedded in a surface. The closed part, Sull_1^c , is a space whose points correspond to weighted families of embedded arcs in the surface that flow from the incoming boundary to the outgoing boundary. This space has a natural cell structure, and there is a cellular homeomorphism $\text{Sull}_1^c \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{S}\mathcal{D}$ [43, Remark 2.12].

1.3 Applications of these models

We will next explain two of the applications of combinatorial models for moduli spaces.

1.3.1 Explicit computations of the homology of moduli spaces Combinatorial models provide cell decompositions for moduli spaces, allowing for explicit computations of the (co)homology groups of moduli spaces using cellular (co)homology. Instead of studying $\mathcal{M}_g(n, m)$, it is more convenient to study the closely related moduli space $\mathcal{M}_g^{1,n}$ of surfaces of genus g with one parametrized boundary component and n permutable punctures. There are variations of $\mathfrak{R}ad$ and $\mathcal{M}\mathcal{F}at^{ad}$ that are models for $\mathcal{M}_g^{1,n}$.

Much is known about the homology of $\mathcal{M}_g^{1,n}$ and much is unknown about it. Harer stability tells us that $H_*(\mathcal{M}_g^{1,n})$ stabilizes as $g \rightarrow \infty$; see Harer [25] and Wahl [41]. As a consequence of homological stability for configuration spaces, it also stabilizes as $n \rightarrow \infty$. The Madsen–Weiss theorem gives the stable homology; see Galatius [19] and Madsen and Weiss [34]. (See Bödigeimer and Tillmann [5] for increasing the number of punctures.) Less is known outside of the stable range; explicit computations of $H_*(\mathcal{M}_g^{1,n})$ for low g and n can help inform and test conjectures about the homology of moduli spaces.

The computation of the homology of moduli spaces using radial slit configurations, or the closely related parallel slit configurations, is a long-term project of Bödigeimer and his students. The first example of this is Ehrenfried’s thesis [15], where he computes $\mathcal{M}_2^{1,0}$. See Abhau, Bödigeimer and Ehrenfried [1] for computations of the integral homology of $\mathcal{M}_g^{1,n}$ for $2g + n \leq 5$ using parallel slits. An example of an explicit computation using fat graphs is [22], in which Godin computes the integral homology of $\mathcal{M}_g^{1,0}$ for $g = 1, 2$ and $\mathcal{M}_g^{2,0}$ for $g = 1$.

1.3.2 Two-dimensional field theories, in particular string topology Combinatorial models of moduli spaces have been an important tool in the study of two-dimensional field theories. Two applications are Kontsevich's proof of the Witten conjecture [32], and Costello's classification of topological conformal field theories [10]. More concretely, combinatorial models for the moduli space of cobordisms play a role in the construction of string operations; these are operations $H_*(\mathcal{M}_g(n, m); \mathcal{L}^{\otimes d}) \otimes H_*(LM)^{\otimes n} \rightarrow H_*(LM)^{\otimes m}$ for compact oriented manifolds M . Chas and Sullivan thought of the pair of pants cobordism as a figure-eight graph [7], and many of the constructions of string operations since have used graphs. An important example is Godin's work [21], which uses $\mathcal{F}at^{ad}$. Using Costello's model for moduli space together with a Hochschild homology model for $H^*(LM)$, Wahl and Westerland [42; 43] not only constructed string operations, but showed that these factor through \mathcal{SD} . One can also use radial slit configurations to construct string operations.

A problem in string topology is that there are many constructions but few comparisons between them. The critical graph equivalence of Section 4 may help to compare constructions involving fat graphs and Sullivan diagrams to those involving radial slit configurations and the harmonic compactification.

Outline of paper

In Sections 2 and 3 we define radial slit configurations, fat graphs and their compactifications in detail. In Section 4 we use the critical graph of a radial slit configuration to construct a zigzag of homotopy equivalences between $\mathfrak{R}ad$ and $\mathcal{M}Fat^{ad}$. In Section 5 we show that this descends to a homeomorphism between $\overline{\mathfrak{R}ad}$ and \mathcal{SD} .

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2 Radial slit configurations and the harmonic compactification

2.1 The definition

In this subsection we introduce Bödigheimer's radial slit configuration model for the moduli space of two-dimensional cobordisms with nonempty incoming and outgoing boundary. All material in this subsection is due to Bödigheimer, and references include [1; 2; 3; 12] and particularly [4] as it describes, in a related setting, an elegant alternative to the construction below, using subspaces of bar complexes

associated to symmetric groups. It leads, however, to a different compactification of moduli space than the harmonic compactification, so we use [3].

2.1.1 Spaces of radial slit configurations Before giving a definition of the radial slit configuration space \mathfrak{Rad} , we explain how to arrive at it from the perspective of building cobordisms by gluing annuli along cuts. The reader may prefer to skip this motivation and go directly to Definition 2.1.

The simplest cobordism with nonempty incoming and outgoing boundary is the cylinder, with one incoming and one outgoing boundary component. Using the theory of harmonic functions, one sees that each annulus is conformally equivalent to one of the following annuli for $R \in (\frac{1}{2\pi}, \infty)$ [24, Corollary 2.13]:

$$\mathbb{A}_R := \left\{ z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \frac{1}{2\pi} \leq |z| \leq R \right\}.$$

The reason for the choice of $\frac{1}{2\pi}$ is to facilitate comparison with fat graphs later on. We take these as our basic building blocks. Each of them has an inner boundary $\partial_{\text{in}}\mathbb{A}_R = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z| = \frac{1}{2\pi}\}$ and an outer boundary $\partial_{\text{out}}\mathbb{A}_R = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z| = R\}$. They come with a canonical metric, as subsets of the complex plane.

To construct a cobordism with n incoming boundary components, we start with an ordered disjoint union of n annuli $\mathbb{A}_{R_i}^{(i)}$, whose inner boundaries will be the incoming boundary of our cobordism. Next we make cuts radially inward from the outer boundaries of the annuli. Such cuts are uniquely specified by points $\zeta \in \bigsqcup_{i=1}^n \mathbb{A}_{R_i}^{(i)}$, which we will call slits. They need not be distinct. As will become clear, the number of slits must always be an even number $2h$, and we thus number them $\zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_{2h}$. For a total genus g cobordism with n incoming and m outgoing boundary components we need $2h = 2(2g - 2 + n + m)$ slits.

We want to glue the different sides of the cuts back together. To get a metric on the surface from the metric on the cut annuli, the two cuts that we glue together must be of the same length. To get an orientation on the surface from the orientations on the cut annuli, we must glue a side clockwise from a cut to a side counterclockwise from a cut. To avoid singularities, if one side of the cut corresponding to ζ_i is glued to a side of the cut corresponding to ζ_j , the same must be true for the other two sides. Thus our gluing procedure is described by a pairing on $\{1, \dots, 2h\}$, encoded by a permutation

$$\lambda: \{1, \dots, 2h\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, 2h\}$$

consisting of h cycles of length 2. We should demand that if ζ_i lies on the annulus $\mathbb{A}_{R_j}^{(j)}$ and $\zeta_{\lambda(i)}$ lies on the annulus $\mathbb{A}_{R_{j'}}^{(j')}$, then $R_j - |\zeta_i| = R_{j'} - |\zeta_{\lambda(i)}|$. See Figure 1 for an example.

However, several problematic situations could occur. Firstly, if two slits ζ_i and ζ_j lie on the same *radial segment*, by definition a subset of the annulus $\mathbb{A}_{R_j}^{(j)}$ of the form

$$\{z \in \mathbb{A}_{R_j}^{(j)} \mid \arg(z) = \theta\} \quad \text{for some } \theta,$$

then our cutting and gluing procedure is not well defined. We need to keep track of whether ζ_i lies clockwise or counterclockwise from ζ_j . To do this, we include the data of a successor permutation

$$\omega: \{1, \dots, 2h\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, 2h\}.$$

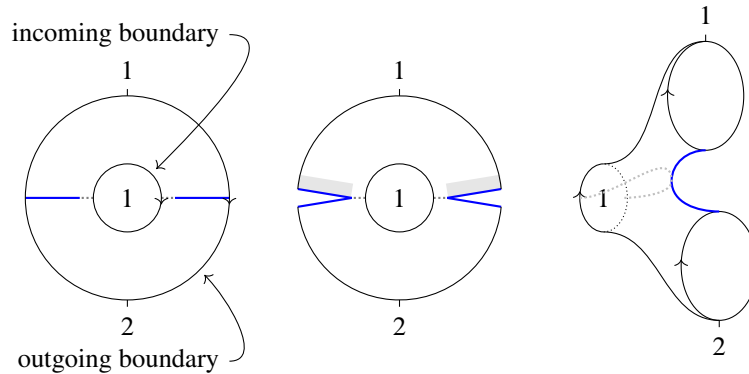


Figure 1: An example of constructing a cobordism by cutting and gluing slits in annuli. We start with the annulus on the left, cut along the blue lines to obtain the middle figure, and finally glue both the gray sides and the white sides of the cuts to get the cobordism on the right. In this simple example, the pairing λ and the successor permutation ω are uniquely determined.

This has n cycles, corresponding to the n annuli, and we should demand that each cycle contains the numbers of the slits in one of the annuli and is compatible with the weak cyclic ordering on these coming from the argument of the slits. The successor permutation keeps track of the fact that when two slits coincide, one actually lies “infinitesimally counterclockwise” from the other; see Figure 2.

This is not enough, because if all slits on an annulus lie on the same radial segment we can only deduce the ordering of the slits up to a cyclic permutation. To amend this, we add additional data: the angular distance $r_i \in [0, 2\pi]$ counterclockwise from ζ_i to $\zeta_{\omega(i)}$. In almost all cases one can deduce this from the

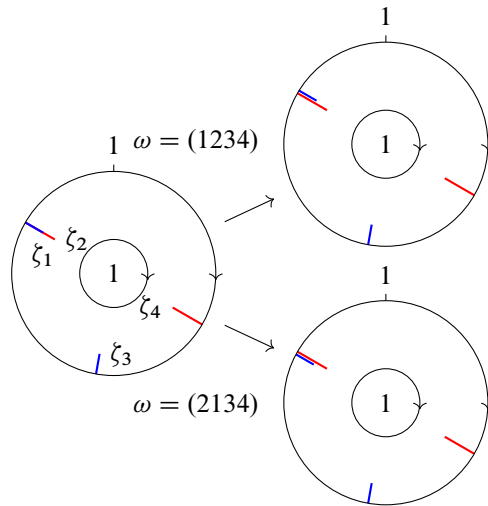


Figure 2: An example of a radial slit preconfiguration with two slits on the same radial segment; ζ_1 is the shorter blue slit and ζ_2 is the longer red slit. The successor permutation ω allows us to think of ζ_1 as either infinitesimally clockwise or counterclockwise from ζ_2 .

locations of the ζ_i and ω , but in the case where all slits on an annulus lie on the same radial segment, one of them will have to be $r_i = 2\pi$, while the others will have to be $r_j = 0$. This allows one to determine the ordering of the slits, since the slit ζ_i with $r_i = 2\pi$ should be first in the clockwise direction from the angular gap between the slits.

We have almost described enough data to construct a cobordism. We can build a possibly degenerate surface, which has among its boundary components the inner boundaries of the annuli. Since we wanted m outgoing boundary components, we restrict to the subset of data that gives us m boundary components in addition to these inner boundaries of annuli. The inner boundaries of the annuli come with a canonical parametrization, but the outer ones do not. Because they already have a canonical orientation coming from the orientation of the outer boundary of the annuli, it suffices to add one point P_i in each of them, m in total. Thus we need to include these new parametrization points in ω and the r_i . To do this, we write $\xi_i = \zeta_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq 2h$ and $\xi_{2h+i} = P_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq m$, and expand our definition of ω to a permutation $\bar{\omega} \in \mathfrak{S}_{2h+m}$ and add additional $r_{2h+i} \in [0, 2\pi]$ for $1 \leq i \leq m$. It is also convenient to extend the definition of λ to a permutation $\bar{\lambda} \in \mathfrak{S}_{2h+m}$ by setting $\bar{\lambda}(2h+i) = 2h+i$ for $1 \leq i \leq m$.

Now we can state the definition of a radial slit configuration by collecting all the above data, identifying those configurations yielding the same conformal surface, and discarding those configurations yielding degenerate surfaces. Actually, it is only necessary to consider configurations with a fixed outer radius; we will say more on this towards the end of the section. Therefore, from now on we take $\vec{R} = (R, R, \dots, R)$ and $R = \frac{1}{2\pi} + \frac{1}{2}$ unless stated otherwise. This choice of outer radius is arbitrary, but it makes the connection with metric fat graphs cleanest.

Definition 2.1 The space of *possibly degenerate radial slit preconfigurations*, denoted by $\overline{\text{PRad}}_h(n, m)$, is the subspace of

$$L = (\vec{\xi}, \bar{\lambda}, \bar{\omega}, \vec{r}) \in \left(\prod_{j=1}^n \mathbb{C} \right)^{2h+m} \times \mathfrak{S}_{2h+m} \times \mathfrak{S}_{2h+m} \times [0, 2\pi]^{2h+m}$$

with the following properties. For notation, let $\zeta_i := \xi_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq 2h$ and $P_i := \xi_{2h+i}$ for $1 \leq i \leq m$. Then

- $\vec{\xi} \in \left(\prod_{j=1}^n \mathbb{C} \right)^{2h}$ are the endpoints of the *slits*,
- $\vec{P} \in \left(\prod_{j=1}^n \mathbb{C} \right)^m$ are the *parametrization points*,
- $\bar{\lambda} \in \mathfrak{S}_{2h+m}$ is the *extended slit pairing*,
- $\bar{\omega} \in \mathfrak{S}_{2h+m}$ is the *extended successor permutation*,
- $\vec{r} \in [0, 2\pi]^{2h+m}$ are the *angular distances*.

These are subject to six conditions:

- (i) Each slit ζ_i lies in $\bigsqcup_{j=1}^n \mathbb{A}_R^{(j)} \subset \bigsqcup_{j=1}^n \mathbb{C}$ and each parametrization point P_i lies in $\bigsqcup_{j=1}^n \partial_{\text{out}} \mathbb{A}_R^{(j)}$.
- (ii) The extended slit pairing $\bar{\lambda}$ consists of h 2-cycles and m 1-cycles. The latter are given by $2h+i$ for $1 \leq i \leq m$. We demand that $|\zeta_i| = |\zeta_{\bar{\lambda}(i)}|$ for all $1 \leq i \leq 2h$.

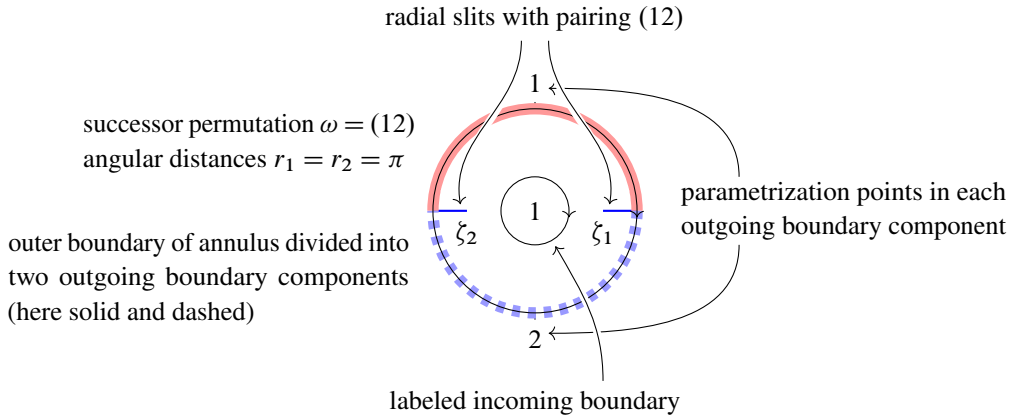


Figure 3: The configuration of Figure 1 with all its data pointed out.

(iii) The successor permutation $\bar{\omega}$ consists of a disjoint union of n cycles, and these cycles consist exactly of the indices of the ξ_i lying on each of the annuli. We demand that the permutation action of $\bar{\omega}$ on these ξ_i preserves the weakly cyclic ordering which comes from the argument (as usual taken in the counterclockwise direction).

(iv) The boundary component permutation $\bar{\lambda} \circ \bar{\omega}$ consists of m cycles. We will see that its cycles correspond to the outgoing boundary components.

(v) We demand that P_i lies in the subset O_i of $\bigsqcup_{j=1}^n \partial_{\text{out}} \mathbb{A}_R^{(j)}$ which we will now define. The m cycles of $\bar{\lambda} \circ \bar{\omega}$ allow one to write the outer boundaries of the annuli as a union of m subsets, overlapping only in isolated points. We demand that each of these contains exactly one P_i , and denote that subset by O_i . To be precise, each O_i is the union of the parts in the outer boundary between the radial segments ξ_j and $\xi_{\bar{\omega}(j)}$ in the counterclockwise direction for all j in a cycle of $\bar{\lambda} \circ \bar{\omega}$.

(vi) The angular distances r_i must be compatible with the location of the ξ_i and the successor permutation $\bar{\omega}$ in the following sense. If ξ_i does not lie on an annulus with all slits and parametrization points coinciding, then r_i is equal to the angular distance in counterclockwise direction from ξ_i to $\xi_{\bar{\omega}(i)}$. If ξ_i lies on an annulus with all slits and parametrization points coinciding, then r_i is equal to either 0 or 2π and exactly one ξ_j on that annulus has $r_j = 2\pi$.

In terms of the previous notation, ω and λ are obtained from $\bar{\omega}$ and $\bar{\lambda}$ by deleting the elements $2h + i$ for $1 \leq i \leq m$ from the cycles.

We now give a construction of a possibly degenerate cobordism $S(L)$ for a preconfiguration L . To do so, we first define the sector space $\bar{\Sigma}(L)$, the pieces used in the gluing construction. We slightly depart from our informal discussion by making cuts from the outer boundary to the inner boundary of the annuli and regluing these later. See Figure 4 for examples of the different types of sectors.

Definition 2.2 Let l be the number of annuli containing no elements of $\vec{\xi}$. Then $\bar{\Sigma}(L)$ will have $2h + m + l$ components F_i for $1 \leq i \leq 2h + m + l$. These come in four types:

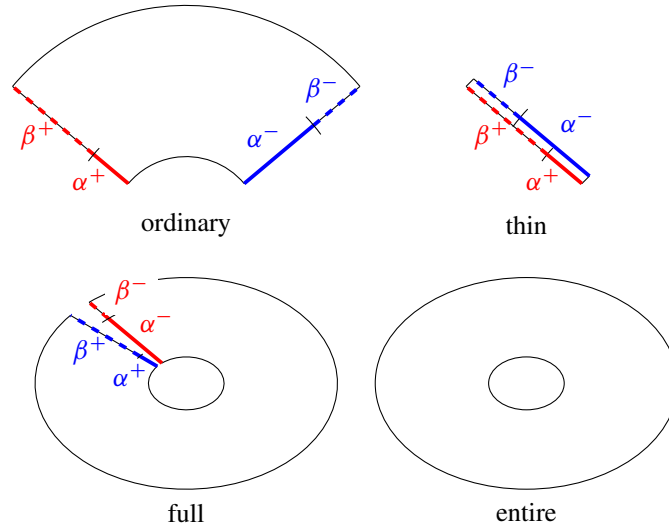


Figure 4: Examples of the different types of radial sectors with subsets α^\pm and β^\pm .

Ordinary sectors If $\arg(\xi_i) \neq \arg(\xi_{\bar{\omega}(i)})$ and ξ_i lies on the j^{th} annulus $\mathbb{A}_R^{(j)}$, then we set

$$F_i = \{z \in \mathbb{A}_R^{(j)} \mid \arg(\xi_i) \leq \arg(z) \leq \arg(\xi_{\bar{\omega}(i)})\}.$$

Thin sectors If $\arg(\xi_i) = \arg(\xi_{\bar{\omega}(i)})$, $r_i = 0$ and ξ_i lies on the j^{th} annulus $\mathbb{A}_R^{(j)}$, then we set

$$F_i = \{z \in \mathbb{A}_R^{(j)} \mid \arg(\xi_i) = \arg(z)\}.$$

Full sectors If $\arg(\xi_i) = \arg(\xi_{\bar{\omega}(i)})$, $r_i = 2\pi$ and ξ_i lies on the j^{th} annulus $\mathbb{A}_R^{(j)}$, then we set F_i to be the annulus $\mathbb{A}_R^{(j)}$ cut open along the segment $\arg(z) = \arg(\xi_i)$, with that segment doubled so that it is homeomorphic to a closed rectangle.

Entire sectors If the j^{th} annulus $\mathbb{A}_R^{(j)}$ does not contain any elements of $\vec{\xi}$ and is j^{th} in the induced ordering on the r annuli that do not contain any slits, we set $F_{2h+m+j'} = \mathbb{A}_R^{(j)}$.

The surface $\Sigma(L)$ underlying the cobordism $S(L)$ will be obtained as a quotient space of the sector space by an equivalence relation that makes identifications on the boundary of the sectors. We next define the subsets involved in those identifications.

Definition 2.3 If F_i is an ordinary or thin sector corresponding to the element ξ_i on the j^{th} annulus $\mathbb{A}_R^{(j)}$, then we define the following subspaces of F_i :

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_i^+ &:= \{z \in \mathbb{A}_R^{(j)} \mid \arg(z) = \arg(\xi_{\bar{\omega}(i)}) \text{ and } |z| \leq |\xi_{\bar{\omega}(i)}|\}, \\ \alpha_i^- &:= \{z \in \mathbb{A}_R^{(j)} \mid \arg(z) = \arg(\xi_i) \text{ and } |z| \leq |\xi_i|\}, \\ \beta_i^+ &:= \{z \in \mathbb{A}_R^{(j)} \mid \arg(z) = \arg(\xi_{\bar{\omega}(i)}) \text{ and } |z| \geq |\xi_{\bar{\omega}(i)}|\}, \\ \beta_i^- &:= \{z \in \mathbb{A}_R^{(j)} \mid \arg(z) = \arg(\xi_i) \text{ and } |z| \geq |\xi_i|\}. \end{aligned}$$

If F_i is a full sector, then our definitions are different, because the two radial segments in the boundary have the same argument. Let S_i^+ be the radial segment bounding F_i in the counterclockwise direction and S_i^- be the radial segment bounding it in the clockwise direction. Then we define the following subspaces of F_i :

$$\alpha_i^+ := \{z \in S_i^+ \mid |z| \leq |\xi_{\bar{\omega}(i)}|\}, \quad \alpha_i^- := \{z \in S_i^- \mid |z| \leq |\xi_i|\},$$

$$\beta_i^+ := \{z \in S_i^+ \mid |z| \geq |\xi_{\bar{\omega}(i)}|\}, \quad \beta_i^- := \{z \in S_i^- \mid |z| \geq |\xi_{\bar{\omega}(i)}|\}.$$

These subspaces are empty for entire sectors.

Definition 2.4 The equivalence relation \approx_L on $\bar{\Sigma}(L)$ is the one generated by identifying

- (i) $z \in \alpha_i^+$ with $z \in \alpha_{\bar{\omega}(i)}^-$, and
- (ii) $z \in \beta_i^+$ with $z \in \beta_{\lambda(i)}^-$.

We define the surface $\Sigma(L)$ to be $\bar{\Sigma}(L)/\approx_L$.

Definition 2.5 The cobordism $S(L)$ has underlying surface $\Sigma(L)$. It has a map from each inner boundary $\partial_{\text{in}}\mathbb{A}_R^{(j)}$

$$\iota_j^{\text{in}}: S^1 \cong \partial_{\text{in}}\mathbb{A}_R^{(j)} \rightarrow \Sigma(L),$$

and these are inclusions of subspaces if none of the slits lie on the inner boundary of an annulus. One can define the outgoing boundary components as a subspace of $\Sigma(L)$ by considering the intersection of the outer boundary of the annuli with the sectors. For each cycle in $\lambda \circ \omega$ these intersections form a circle with canonical orientation and starting point P_k . This yields, for the cycle $\lambda \circ \omega$ corresponding to P_k , a map

$$\iota_k^{\text{out}}: S^1 \rightarrow \Sigma(L),$$

and these are inclusions of subspaces if none of the slits lie on the outer boundary of an annulus.

As mentioned before, this definition may result in a degenerate cobordism for some L . Moreover, two different preconfigurations might give the same conformal classes of cobordism. In fact, each conformal class of cobordisms occurs at least $(2h)!$ times, because the labeling on the slits does not matter. To see that degenerate surfaces can occur, consider the example in Figure 5. Now we explain how to resolve both issues.

We have already explained that one should identify configurations obtained by permuting the labels on the slits. We only need to make two additional identifications. For the first, instead of doing all the

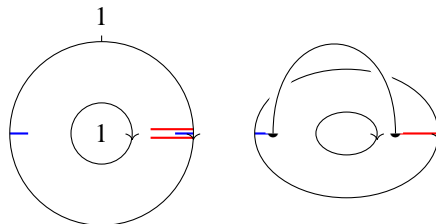


Figure 5: An example of a radial slit preconfiguration leading to a degenerate surface. The black arc connecting two points on the surface on the right was the line segment between the two red slits.

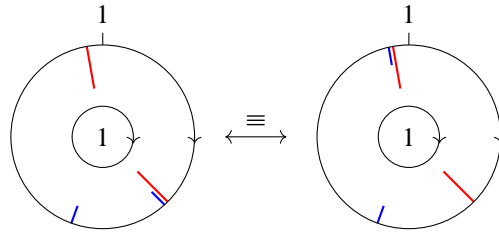


Figure 6: A jump of a slit. The pairing λ is given by the colors, but is uniquely determined by the configuration.

cutting and gluing simultaneously, do it in order of increasing modulus of the slits. This results in the same cobordism, but doing so makes clear it that if ζ_i lies on the same radial segment as ζ_j and satisfies $|\zeta_i| \geq |\zeta_j|$, it might as well be on the other side of $\zeta_{\lambda(j)}$. That is, it might as well have “jumped” over the slit ζ_j to $\zeta_{\lambda(j)}$. For the second, note that if a parametrization point similarly “jumps” over a slit, this does not change the parametrization of the outgoing boundary. These will turn out to be all required identifications, and we now use them to define equivalence relations on $\text{PRad}_h(n, m)$.

Definition 2.6 Let \equiv' be the equivalence relation on $\overline{\text{PRad}}_h(n, m)$ generated by:

Relabeling of the slits We identify two preconfigurations if they can be obtained from each other by relabeling the slits. More precisely, for every permutation $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_{2h}$ extended by the identity to a permutation $\bar{\sigma} \in \mathfrak{S}_{2h+m}$ and $L = (\vec{\xi}, \vec{\lambda}, \vec{\omega}, \vec{r}) \in \text{PRad}_h(n, m)$, we say that $L \equiv' \sigma(L)$ with

$$\sigma(L) = ((\vec{\xi})^{\bar{\sigma}}, (\vec{\lambda})^{\bar{\sigma}}, (\vec{\omega})^{\bar{\sigma}}, (\vec{r})^{\bar{\sigma}}),$$

where

- $(\vec{\xi})^{\bar{\sigma}}$ is given by $(\xi)_i^{\bar{\sigma}} = \xi_{\bar{\sigma}(i)}$,
- $(\vec{\lambda})^{\bar{\sigma}} = \bar{\sigma} \circ \vec{\lambda} \circ \bar{\sigma}^{-1}$,
- $(\vec{\omega})^{\bar{\sigma}} = \bar{\sigma} \circ \vec{\omega} \circ \bar{\sigma}^{-1}$,
- $(\vec{r})^{\bar{\sigma}}$ is given by $(r)_i^{\bar{\sigma}} = r_{\bar{\sigma}(i)}$.

Let \equiv be the equivalence relation on $\overline{\text{PRad}}_h(n, m)$ generated by relabeling of the slits (as above) and the following two identifications:

Slit jumps We say $L \equiv L'$ if L' can be obtained from L by a slit jump; see Figure 6. More precisely, if we are given a preconfiguration L and two indices i and j such that $j = \omega(i)$, $r_i = 0$ and $|\zeta_i| \geq |\zeta_j|$, then we can obtain a new preconfiguration L' as follows. We replace ζ_i by the point $\zeta'_i = (|\zeta_i|/|\zeta_{\lambda(j)}|)\zeta_{\lambda(j)}$ and keep all the other slits the same. We then put i after $\lambda(j)$ in $\vec{\omega}$ to obtain $\vec{\omega}'$, and set $r'_i = r_{\lambda(j)}$ and $r'_{\lambda(j)} = 0$. The rest of the data remains the same.

Parametrization point jumps We say $L \equiv L'$ if L' can be obtained from L by a jump of a parametrization point; see Figure 7. More precisely, if we are given a preconfiguration L in which there is a P_i such that $j = \bar{\omega}(i + 2h)$ for some j and $r_{i+2h} = 0$, then we can obtain a new preconfiguration L' by keeping

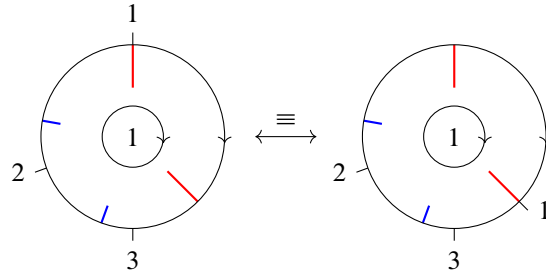


Figure 7: A jump of a parametrization point.

all the data the same, except replacing P_i with P'_i lying at the radial segment through $\zeta_{\lambda(j)}$ and setting $r'_{i+2h} = r_{\lambda(j)}$ and $r'_{\lambda(j)} = 0$.

Definition 2.7 We now define certain quotient spaces using these equivalence relations:

- the space $\overline{\text{QRad}}_h(n, m)$ of *unlabeled possibly degenerate radial slit preconfigurations*, the quotient of $\overline{\text{PRad}}_h(n, m)$ by \equiv' ,
- the space $\overline{\text{Rad}}_h(n, m)$ of *possibly degenerate radial slit configurations*, the quotient of $\overline{\text{QRad}}_h(n, m)$ by \equiv .

We will denote by $[L]$ the radial slit configuration represented by a preconfiguration L . We are left to deal with the problem that certain preconfigurations give cobordisms whose underlying surface is degenerate. We call such preconfigurations *degenerate*. In [3], Bödighheimer gave a necessary and sufficient criterion for a (pre)configuration to lead to a degenerate surface:

Proposition 2.8 *The surface underlying the cobordism $\Sigma(L)$ constructed out of a preconfiguration L is degenerate if and only if it is equivalent under \equiv to a preconfiguration satisfying at least one of the following three conditions:*

- **Slit hitting inner boundary** There is a slit ζ_i with $|\zeta_i| = \frac{1}{2\pi}$.
- **Slit hitting outer boundary** There is a slit ζ_i on an annulus $\mathbb{A}_R^{(j)}$ with $|\zeta_i| = R_j$.
- **Slits are “squeezed”** There is a pair (i, j) such that $j = \lambda(i)$, ζ_i and ζ_j lie on the same annulus, $\zeta_i = \zeta_j$ and, for all k between i and j in the cyclic ordering coming from ω , we have that $|\zeta_k| \geq |\zeta_i| = |\zeta_j|$; see Figure 5 for an example. If all slits on the annulus containing ζ_i and ζ_j lie at the same point, we additionally require that $r_k = 0$ for all of the k between i and j .

Definition 2.9 A radial slit preconfiguration is said to be *generic* if it is not equivalent to any other by slit or parametrization point jumps, ie all the slits are disjoint.

Definition 2.10 We define the following spaces:

- The space $\text{PRad}_h(n, m)$ of *labeled radial slit preconfigurations* is the subspace of $\overline{\text{PRad}}_h(n, m)$ consisting of nondegenerate preconfigurations.

- The space $\text{QRad}_h(n, m)$ of *unlabeled radial slit preconfigurations* is the subspace of $\overline{\text{QRad}}_h(n, m)$ consisting of equivalence classes with nondegenerate representatives.
- The space $\text{Rad}_h(n, m)$ of *radial slit configurations* is the subspace of $\overline{\text{Rad}}_h(n, m)$ consisting of equivalence classes with nondegenerate representatives.

2.1.2 Cell complexes of radial slit configurations Next we give CW-complexes $\overline{\mathfrak{Rad}}$ and \mathfrak{Rad} homeomorphic to the spaces of radial slit configurations given before. On $\overline{\mathfrak{Rad}}$ this is the CW-structure given in [3, Section 8.2], and on the subspace \mathfrak{Rad} it coincides with the radial analogue of [4]. The cells will be indexed by so-called combinatorial types, which we define first.

Definition 2.11 Fix an L in $\text{PRad}_h(n, m)$.

- The radial segments of the slits, the parametrization points and the positive real lines divide the annuli of the preconfiguration L radially into different pieces, which we will call *radial chambers*; see Figure 8.
- Each slit ζ_i in L defines a circle of radius $|\zeta_i|$ on all of the n annuli. These circles divide the n annuli into different pieces, which we will call *annular chambers*; see Figure 8.

Remark 2.12 The orientation of the complex plane endows the radial chambers on each annulus with a natural ordering, and similarly the modulus endows the annular chambers with a natural ordering; see Figure 8.

Each of the annular chambers is homeomorphic to a disjoint union of n annuli, while each of the radial chambers is homeomorphic to a rectangle.

Definition 2.13 Two preconfigurations L and L' in $\text{PRad}_h(n, m)$ are said to *have the same combinatorial data* if L' can be obtained from L by continuously moving the slits and parametrization points in each complex plane without collapsing any chamber. This defines an equivalence relation on $\text{PRad}_h(n, m)$.

A *combinatorial type of preconfigurations* \mathcal{L} is an equivalence class of preconfigurations under this relation. Informally, a combinatorial type is the data carried over by the picture of a preconfiguration without remembering the precise placement of the slits. Notice that this equivalence relation is also well defined on the sets of radial slit configurations $[\mathcal{L}]$. Thus one can similarly define a *combinatorial type of configurations* $[\mathcal{L}]$ to be an equivalence class of configurations under this relation. We make a similar definition for the case of unlabeled radial slit configurations.

We will use Υ to denote the *set of all combinatorial types of configurations*.

Remark 2.14 If L is a degenerate (or nondegenerate) preconfiguration, then so is any preconfiguration of the same combinatorial type. Thus, we can talk about a degenerate or nondegenerate combinatorial type.

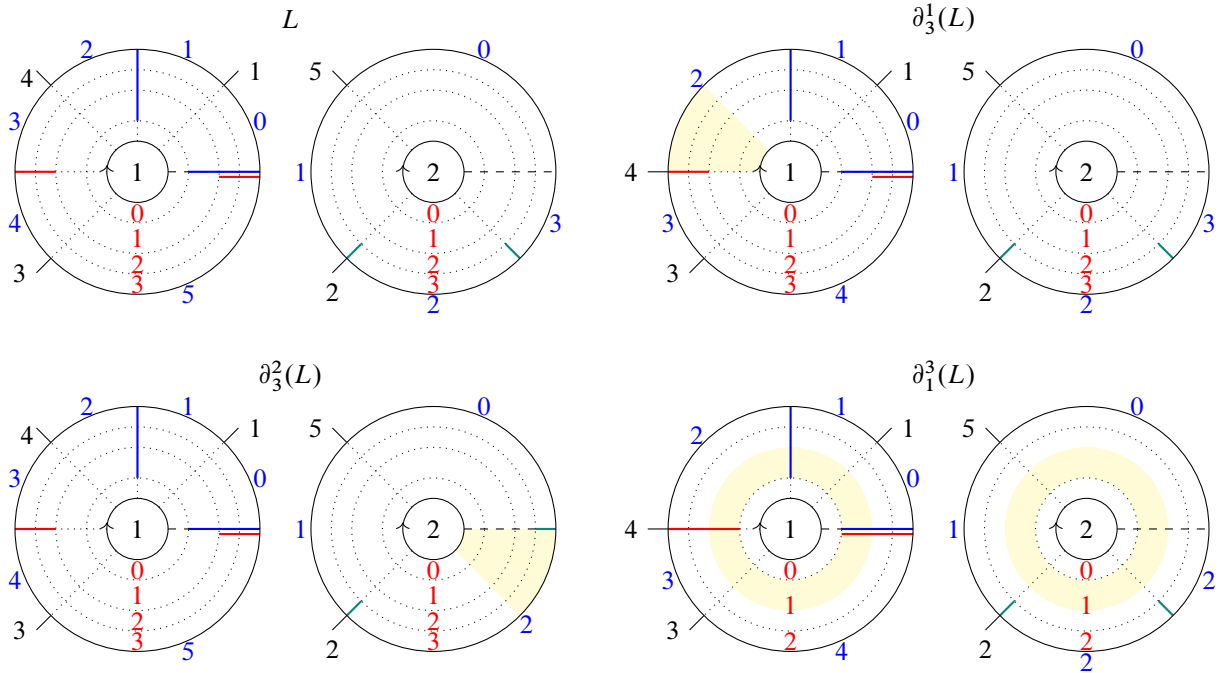


Figure 8: Top left: a configuration L and its radial and annular chambers divided by dotted lines. The radial chambers are numbered in blue (there are 6 radial chambers on the left annulus and 4 on the right annulus) and the annular chambers are numbered in red (there are 3 annular chambers consisting of a pair small annuli, one on each of the annuli). This combinatorial type gives an 11-cell in $\overline{\mathfrak{Ra}\mathfrak{d}}$ given by $\Delta^5 \times \Delta^3 \times \Delta^3$. Top right and bottom: parts of the boundary of L and their chambers. The modified parts are marked in light yellow.

Now we give definitions of cell complexes of (pre)configurations and their compactifications. Note that the meaning of p and q is different from their meaning in [3].

Definition 2.15 The *multidegree* of a combinatorial type $[\mathcal{L}]$ on n annuli is the $(n+1)$ -tuple of integers (q_1, \dots, q_n, p) , where $q_i + 1$ is the number of radial chambers in the i^{th} annulus and $p + 1$ is the number of annular chambers. For $0 \leq j \leq q_i$ and $0 \leq i \leq n$, we denote by $d_j^i([\mathcal{L}])$ the combinatorial type obtained by collapsing the j^{th} radial chamber on the i^{th} annulus; see Figure 8. For $0 \leq j \leq p$, we denote by $d_j^{n+1}([\mathcal{L}])$ the combinatorial type obtained by collapsing the j^{th} annular chamber; see Figure 8.

The *cell complex of possibly degenerate radial slit configurations* $\overline{\mathfrak{Ra}\mathfrak{d}}_h(n, m)$ is the realization of the multisimplicial set with

- (q_1, \dots, q_n, p) -simplices given by

$$\{e_{[\mathcal{L}]} \mid [\mathcal{L}] \text{ is a combinatorial type of multidegree } (q_1, \dots, q_n, p)\},$$
- the faces of $e_{[\mathcal{L}]}$ given by $d_j^i(\sigma_{[\mathcal{L}]}) := \sigma_{d_j^i([\mathcal{L}])}$.

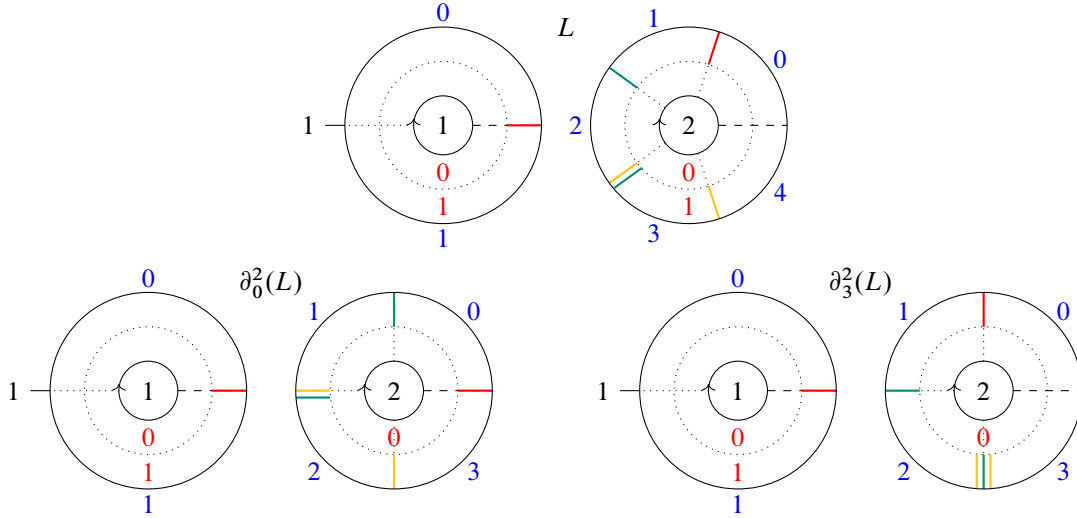


Figure 9: A second example of a cell and parts of its boundary. Here all slits have the same length.

That is, $\overline{\mathfrak{Rad}}_h(n, m)$ is a CW-complex with cells indexed by combinatorial types of radial slits configurations as follows. Let $e_{[\mathcal{L}]} := \Delta^{q_1} \times \dots \times \Delta^{q_n} \times \Delta^p$. Then

$$\overline{\mathfrak{Rad}}_h(n, m) := \frac{\bigsqcup_{[\mathcal{L}] \in \Upsilon} e_{[\mathcal{L}]}}{\sim},$$

where the equivalence relation is generated by

$$(e_{[\mathcal{L}]}, (\vec{t}_1, \dots, \delta^j(\vec{t}_i), \dots, \vec{t}_{n+1})) \sim (e_{d_j^i([\mathcal{L}])}, (\vec{t}_1, \dots, \vec{t}_i, \dots, \vec{t}_{n+1})).$$

Here δ^j is the map $\Delta^{q_i-1} \rightarrow \Delta^{q_i}$ including 0 as the $(j+1)$ st coordinate, and Υ is the set of combinatorial types of radial slit configurations.

The cell complexes of possibly degenerate radial slit preconfigurations $\overline{\mathfrak{B}\mathfrak{Rad}}_h(n, m)$ and unlabeled preconfigurations $\overline{\mathfrak{Q}\mathfrak{Rad}}_h(n, m)$ are defined in similar ways.

Definition 2.16 If a combinatorial type $[\mathcal{L}]$ is degenerate, then $d_j^i([\mathcal{L}])$ is also degenerate. Thus, we define the *cell complex of degenerate radial slit configurations* as the subcomplex $\overline{\mathfrak{Rad}}_h(n, m)' \subset \overline{\mathfrak{Rad}}_h(n, m)$ obtained as the realization of the degenerate simplices. Finally, $\mathfrak{Rad}_h(n, m)$ is the complement. That is,

$$\mathfrak{Rad}_h(n, m) := \overline{\mathfrak{Rad}}_h(n, m) \setminus \overline{\mathfrak{Rad}}_h(n, m)'.$$

The spaces $\mathfrak{B}\mathfrak{Rad}_h(n, m)$ and $\mathfrak{Q}\mathfrak{Rad}_h(n, m)$ are defined in a similar way.

We introduce notation for the image of $e_{[\mathcal{L}]}$ in \mathfrak{Rad} :

Definition 2.17 Letting $[\mathcal{L}]$ be a combinatorial type, we define the subspace $\mathfrak{Rad}_{[\mathcal{L}]}$ as the image of the interior of $e_{[\mathcal{L}]}$. We also let $\overline{\mathfrak{Rad}}_{[\mathcal{L}]}$ be the closure of $\mathfrak{Rad}_{[\mathcal{L}]}$ in $\overline{\mathfrak{Rad}}$, and define $\partial\overline{\mathfrak{Rad}}_{[\mathcal{L}]} = \overline{\mathfrak{Rad}} \cap (\overline{\mathfrak{Rad}}_{[\mathcal{L}]} \setminus \mathfrak{Rad}_{[\mathcal{L}]})$.

2.1.3 Relationships Our final goal for this section is to explain the relationship between the spaces and cell complexes of radial slit configurations and the moduli space of cobordisms. The first relationship is straightforward, as there are continuous bijections

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rad}_h(n, m) &\rightarrow \mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}_h(n, m), & \overline{\text{Rad}}_h(n, m) &\rightarrow \overline{\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}}_h(n, m), \\ \text{QRad}_h(n, m) &\rightarrow \mathfrak{Q}\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}_h(n, m), & \overline{\text{QRad}}_h(n, m) &\rightarrow \overline{\mathfrak{Q}\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}}_h(n, m), \\ \text{PRad}_h(n, m) &\rightarrow \mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}_h(n, m), & \overline{\text{PRad}}_h(n, m) &\rightarrow \overline{\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}}_h(n, m), \end{aligned}$$

compatible with the quotient maps and inclusions. These are given by sending a point to its combinatorial type and the simplicial coordinates obtained by rescaling the angles of the slits (for the first n coordinates) and their radii (for the last coordinate). The next lemma follows from [3], and we sketch a proof below.

Lemma 2.18 *These maps are homeomorphisms.*

Proof We start by noting that $\overline{\text{PRad}}_h(n, m)$ and $\overline{\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}}_h(n, m)$ are both compact Hausdorff spaces; the former is a closed subset of a compact Hausdorff space and the latter is a finite CW-complex. A continuous bijection between compact Hausdorff spaces is a homeomorphism. Next note that the maps $\overline{\text{Rad}}_h(n, m) \rightarrow \overline{\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}}_h(n, m)$ and $\overline{\text{QRad}}_h(n, m) \rightarrow \overline{\mathfrak{Q}\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}}_h(n, m)$ are induced by passing to quotients, as are their inverses, so they are also homeomorphisms.

Thus the maps on the right are homeomorphisms and the maps on the left are obtained by restricting these homeomorphisms to open subsets and replacing their codomain with their image. Hence they are also homeomorphisms. \square

The relationship to moduli space is less straightforward. In [3, Section 9], Bödigeimer defined a space $\overline{\mathbf{RAD}}_h(n, m)$ of all radial slit configurations with varying inner radii but fixed outer radii, and a subspace $\mathbf{RAD}_h(n, m)$ of all nondegenerate radial slit configurations. He also proved a version of the previous lemma.

Lemma 2.19 *There are homotopy equivalences*

$$\mathbf{RAD}_h(n, m) \simeq \text{Rad}_h(n, m) \quad \text{and} \quad \overline{\mathbf{RAD}}_h(n, m) \simeq \overline{\text{Rad}}_h(n, m).$$

Sketch of proof To explain the existence of these homotopy equivalences, we note that Bödigeimer’s $\overline{\mathbf{RAD}}$ and \mathbf{RAD} differ from $\overline{\text{Rad}}$ and Rad only in the following two ways:

- (i) In $\overline{\mathbf{RAD}}$ and \mathbf{RAD} the inner radii are allowed to vary in $(0, R_0)$ for some choice of $R_0 > 0$, while in $\overline{\text{Rad}}$ and Rad they are fixed to $\frac{1}{2\pi}$.
- (ii) In $\overline{\mathbf{RAD}}$ and \mathbf{RAD} an exceptional set Ω is used to remove ambiguity when all slits on an annulus lie on two segments, while in $\overline{\text{Rad}}$ and Rad this role is played by the angular distances \vec{r} .

The second of these encodes equivalent data; given the rest of the data of a radial slit configuration, Ω can be reconstructed from \vec{r} and vice versa. The first says that the difference between the two spaces is in the choices of radii. More precisely, there is an inclusion $\overline{\text{Rad}} \hookrightarrow \overline{\mathbf{RAD}}$ with homotopy inverse

given by decreasing all radii to $\min(R_i)$ and changing the radial coordinates of all the data by an affine transformation that sends $\min(R_i)$ to $\frac{1}{2\pi}$ and fixes 1. This homotopy equivalence restricts to one between **RAD** and Rad. \square

Bödiger proved in [3, Section 7.5], with additional details in [12], that a version of **RAD** $_h(n, m)$ without parametrization points on the outgoing boundary is a model for the moduli space of cobordisms without parametrization of the outgoing boundary. This uses that $\Sigma(L)$ comes with a canonical conformal structure, being obtained by gluing subsets of \mathbb{C} . Adding in the parametrizations for the outer boundary, this result implies:

Theorem 2.20 (Bödiger) *The map that assigns to each $[L] \in \mathbf{RAD}_h(n, m)$ the conformal class of the cobordism $S(L)$ gives a homeomorphism*

$$\mathbf{RAD}_h(n, m) \cong \bigsqcup \mathcal{M}_g(n, m),$$

where the disjoint union is over triples (g, n, m) satisfying $h = 2g - 2 + n + m$.

By the remarks above,

$$\mathfrak{Rad}_h(n, m) \simeq \bigsqcup_{[\Sigma]} B\text{Diff}(\Sigma, \partial\Sigma),$$

where the disjoint union is over two-dimensional cobordisms with $n \geq 1$ incoming boundary components, $m \geq 1$ outgoing boundary components and total genus $g \geq 0$.

Bödiger proved Theorem 2.20 for connected cobordisms with no parametrization of the outgoing boundary, but this version of the theorem is an easy consequence of his. His proof amounts to checking that **RAD** $_h(n, m)$ is a manifold of dimension $3h + m + n$ (see also [13] for remarks on the real-analytic structure). It sits as a dense open subset in $\overline{\mathbf{RAD}}_h(n, m)$. In this way we can think of $\overline{\mathbf{RAD}}_h(n, m)$ as a “compactification” of **RAD** $_h(n, m)$. Informally it is the compactification where handles or boundary components can degenerate to radius zero, as long as there is always a path from each incoming boundary component to an outgoing boundary component that does not pass through any degenerate handles or boundary components. Colloquially, “the water must always be able to leave the tap”. Bödiger calls this the *harmonic compactification of moduli space*. We now describe a deformation retract of it:

Definition 2.21 *The unilevel harmonic compactification $\overline{\mathfrak{Rad}}_h(n, m)$ is the subspace of $\overline{\mathbf{RAD}}_h(n, m)$ given by cells corresponding to configurations satisfying $|\zeta_i| = R$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, 2h\}$, ie all slits lie on the outer radius.*

In addition to the inclusion $\iota: \overline{\mathfrak{Rad}}_h(n, m) \hookrightarrow \overline{\mathbf{RAD}}_h(n, m)$, there is also a projection $p: \overline{\mathbf{RAD}}_h(n, m) \rightarrow \overline{\mathfrak{Rad}}_h(n, m)$ which makes all slits have modulus R .

Lemma 2.22 *The maps ι and p are mutually inverse, up to homotopy.*

Proof The map $p \circ \iota$ is equal to the identity on $\overline{\mathfrak{R}\text{ad}}$. For $\iota \circ p$, a homotopy from the identity on $\overline{\mathfrak{R}\text{ad}}$ to $\iota \circ p$ is given at time $t \in [0, 1]$ by sending each slit ζ_i to $((1-t)|\zeta_i| + Rt)/|\zeta_i| \zeta_i$ under the homeomorphism with Rad . \square

The spaces constructed in this section fit together in the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{R}\text{ad}_h(n, m) & \xrightarrow{\text{compactification}} & \overline{\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{R}\text{ad}_h(n, m)} & & \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 \mathfrak{Q}\mathfrak{R}\text{ad}_h(n, m) & \xrightarrow{\text{compactification}} & \overline{\mathfrak{Q}\mathfrak{R}\text{ad}_h(n, m)} & & \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 \mathfrak{R}\text{ad}_h(n, m) & \xrightarrow{\text{compactification}} & \overline{\mathfrak{R}\text{ad}_h(n, m)} & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \overline{\mathfrak{R}\text{ad}_h(n, m)}
 \end{array}$$

where all the horizontal maps within the squares are inclusions.

Remark 2.23 One can make sense of gluing of cobordisms on the level of radial slits; see [3]. This construction gives $\mathbf{RAD}_h(n, m)$ the structure of a PROP in topological spaces. One of the advantages of the radial slit configurations over fat graphs is the ease with which one can describe the PROP structure.

2.2 The universal surface bundle

In the previous section, we motivated radial slit configurations by explaining that a preconfiguration consists of data to construct a cobordism $S(L)$. The topology on the collection of radial slit configurations was guided by the idea that this construction produces a conformal family of cobordisms. In this section we make this precise by defining a universal surface bundle over $\mathfrak{R}\text{ad}$ via its homeomorphism with Rad .

The equivalence relation \equiv on $\text{PRad}_h(n, m)$ is such that there is a canonical isomorphism of cobordisms with conformal structure between $S(L)$ and $S(L')$ if $L \equiv L'$. Thus we can make sense of the cobordism $S([L])$ for an equivalence class $[L]$. The idea for constructing the universal surface bundle over $\text{Rad}_h(n, m)$ is to make the construction of $S([L])$ continuous in $[L]$. The result is a space over $\text{Rad}_h(n, m)$, and we check it is a universal bundle by comparing it to the definition of the universal bundle in the conformal construction of moduli space.

We first make sense of the radial sectors $\overline{\Sigma}(L)$ as a space over $\overline{\text{PRad}}_h(n, m)$. This seems obvious; we think of the sectors as a subspace of a disjoint union of annuli for each L , so one is tempted to just state that $\tilde{\Sigma}(L)$ is the relevant subspace of

$$\overline{\text{PRad}}_h(n, m) \times \left(\bigsqcup_{j=1}^n \mathbb{A}_R^{(j)} \right).$$

Two minor problems arise:

- (i) the full sectors are not actually subspaces of annuli, and
- (ii) the number of entire sectors is not constant over $\overline{\text{PRad}}_h(n, m)$.

Both are relatively harmless. Problem (ii) is solved by noting that the number of entire sectors is locally constant, so one can work separately over each of the subspaces of components with a fixed number of entire sectors. Problem (i) is solved by considering a version of $\overline{\text{PRad}}_h(n, m)$ where the preconfigurations L are endowed with lifts of the slits to elements of $\bigsqcup_{i=1}^n \tilde{\mathbb{A}}_R$, the disjoint union of the universal covers of the annuli, under the condition that the distances between them are still equal to the angular distances. Over this version, one has a space with fibers given by $\bigsqcup_{i=1}^n \tilde{\mathbb{A}}_R$, which does contain the full sectors. One then notes that there is a canonical homeomorphism between the sectors over the same configurations with different choices of lifts. In the end, we conclude there exists a space $\tilde{\mathbb{A}}$ over $\overline{\text{PRad}}_h(n, m)$ whose fibers consist of a disjoint union of annuli, and there is a subspace $\overline{\text{PS}}_h(n, m) \subset \tilde{\mathbb{A}}$ whose fiber over L can be canonically identified with the sector space $\tilde{\Sigma}(L)$.

Recall that \approx_L is the equivalence relation on $\tilde{\Sigma}(L)$ used when gluing the sectors together to obtain a surface. Using it fiberwise defines an equivalence relation \sim :

Definition 2.24 Let \sim be the equivalence relation on $\overline{\text{PS}}_h(n, m)$ generated by $(L, z) \sim (L', z')$, where $L, L' \in \overline{\text{PRad}}_h(n, m)$, $z \in \tilde{\Sigma}(L) \subset \overline{\text{PS}}_h(n, m)$ and $z' \in \tilde{\Sigma}(L') \subset \overline{\text{PS}}_h(n, m)$, if $L = L'$ and $z \approx_L z'$.

As mentioned before, there is a canonical isomorphism $\phi_{L, L'}$ between $\Sigma(L)$ and $\Sigma(L')$ if $L \equiv L'$. Using this, we can define a version of \equiv for $\overline{\text{PS}}_h(n, m)$:

Definition 2.25 Let \cong be the equivalence relation on $\overline{\text{PS}}_h(n, m)$ generated by \sim and by saying that (L, z) and (L', z') are equivalent if $L \equiv L'$ and $z' = \phi_{L, L'}(z)$.

We can now define the surface bundle.

Definition 2.26 We define $\text{PS}_h(n, m)$ to be the restriction of $\overline{\text{PS}}_h(n, m)$ to $\text{PRad}_h(n, m)$. We then define $S_h(n, m)$ as $\text{PS}_h(n, m)/\cong$, which is a space over $\text{Rad}_h(n, m)$.

A priori this is a space over $\text{Rad}_h(n, m)$ with fibers having the structure of cobordisms, but it is in fact a universal surface bundle. This is implicit in [3], but not explicitly stated there. We explain the reasoning below:

Proposition 2.27 *The space $S_h(n, m)$ over $\text{Rad}_h(n, m)$ is a universal surface bundle.*

Sketch of proof Varying radii allows one to extend $S_h(n, m)$ to $\mathbf{RAD}_h(n, m)$. Theorem 2.20 tells us that the assignment $[L] \mapsto [S([L])]$ gives a homeomorphism $\mathbf{RAD}_h(n, m) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_g(n, m)$. Pulling back the universal bundle over $\mathcal{M}_g(n, m)$ defined at the end of Section 1.1 exactly gives $S_h(n, m)$. \square

There is a universal $\text{Mod}(S_{g, n+m})$ -bundle over $\text{Rad}_h(n, m)$ given by the bundle with fiber over $[L]$ the isotopy classes of diffeomorphisms of $\Sigma(L)$ fixing the boundary. We give an alternative explicit construction of this bundle in Definition 4.46.

3 Admissible fat graphs and string diagrams

3.1 The definition

Following Strebel [39], Penner, Bowditch and Epstein gave a triangulation of Teichmüller space of surfaces with decorations, which is equivariant under the action of its corresponding mapping class group [6; 37]. In this triangulation, simplices correspond to equivalence classes of marked fat graphs and the quotient of this triangulation gives a combinatorial model of the moduli space of surfaces with decorations. These ideas were studied by Harer for surfaces with punctures and boundary components [26] and used by Igusa to construct a category of fat graphs that models the mapping class groups of punctured surfaces [29]. Godin extended Igusa’s construction to surfaces with boundary and open–closed cobordisms [21; 22].

In this section we define a category of fat graphs, as well as specific subcategories of it, in the spirit of Godin. We also define the space of metric fat graphs in the spirit of Harer and Penner, as well as specific subspaces of these spaces, and show that these are the classifying spaces of these categories. Finally, we define the space of Sullivan diagrams as a quotient of a certain subspace of the space of metric fat graphs. It plays the role of a compactification.

3.1.1 Fat graphs We start with precise definitions of graphs and fat graphs:

Definition 3.1 A *combinatorial graph* G is a tuple $G = (V, H, s, i)$ with a finite set of *vertices* V , a finite set of *half-edges* H , a *source map* $s: H \rightarrow V$ and an *edge pairing involution* $i: H \rightarrow H$ without fixed points.

The source map s ties each half-edge to its source vertex, and the edge pairing involution i attaches half-edges together. The set E of *edges* of the graph is the set of orbits of i . The *valence* of a vertex $v \in V$ is the cardinality of the set $s^{-1}(v)$. A *leaf* of a graph is a univalent vertex and an *inner vertex* is a vertex that is not a leaf. The *geometric realization* of a combinatorial graph G is the CW–complex $|G|$ with one 0–cell for each vertex, one 1–cell for each edge and attaching maps given by s and $s \circ i$. A *tree* is a graph whose geometric realization is a contractible space and a *forest* is a disjoint union of trees.

Definition 3.2 A *fat graph* $\Gamma = (G, \sigma)$ is a combinatorial graph together with a cyclic ordering σ_v of the half-edges incident at each vertex v . The *fat structure* of the graph is given by the data $\sigma = (\sigma_v)$, which is a permutation of the half-edges.

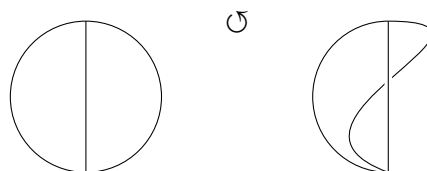


Figure 10: Two different fat graphs — the fat structure is given by the orientation of the plane, here denoted by the circular arrow — with the same underlying combinatorial graph.

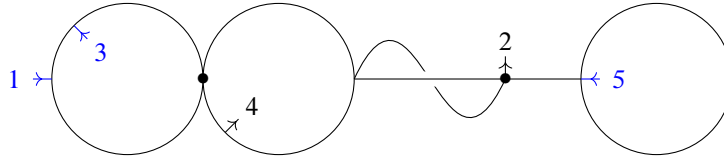


Figure 11: An example of a closed fat graph which is not admissible. The incoming and outgoing leaves are marked by incoming or outgoing arrows.

From a fat graph $\Gamma = (G, \sigma)$ one can construct a surface with boundary Σ_Γ by thickening the edges and the vertices. More explicitly, one can construct this surface by replacing each edge with a strip and gluing these strips to a disk at each vertex according to the fat structure. The cyclic ordering exactly gives the data required to do this. Notice that there is a strong deformation retraction of Σ_Γ onto $|G|$, so one can think of $|G|$ as the skeleton of the surface.

Definition 3.3 The *boundary cycles* of a fat graph are the cycles of the permutation of half-edges given by $\omega = \sigma \circ i$. Each cycle τ of ω gives a list of edges of the graph Γ and thus determines a subgraph $\Gamma_\tau \subset \Gamma$, which we call the *boundary graph* corresponding to τ .

Remark 3.4 The fat structure of Γ is completely determined by ω . Moreover, one can show that the boundary cycles of a fat graph $\Gamma = (G, \omega)$ correspond to the boundary components of Σ_Γ ; see [22]. Therefore the surface Σ_Γ is completely determined up to topological type by the combinatorial graph and its fat structure.

A fat graph gives one a surface, but not yet a cobordism. The difference is that it does not distinguish between incoming and outgoing boundary components, nor do these come with canonical parametrizations. Note that after deciding whether a boundary component is incoming or outgoing, a parametrization is uniquely determined once we pick a marked point and edge lengths. Thus it suffices to add to each boundary component a leaf labeled either “incoming” or “outgoing”.

Definition 3.5 A *closed fat graph* $\Gamma = (\Gamma, L_{\text{in}}, L_{\text{out}})$ is a fat graph with an ordered set of leaves and a partition of this set of leaves into two sets L_{in} and L_{out} such that:

- (i) All inner vertices are at least trivalent.
- (ii) There is exactly one leaf on each boundary cycle. Given a leaf l_i we denote its corresponding boundary graph by $\Gamma_{l_i} \subset \Gamma$.

Leaves in L_{in} or in L_{out} , are called *incoming* or *outgoing* respectively.

Note that the previous definition also removed unnecessary bivalent and univalent vertices. It turns out that one can consider an even more restricted type of fat graph, which reflects that (like in radial slits) we can decide to arrange the incoming boundary in a special way.

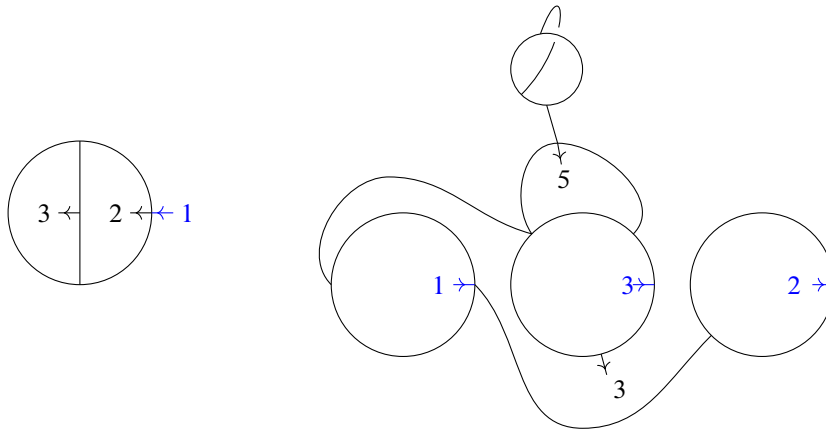


Figure 12: Two examples of admissible fat graphs. The first graph has the topological type of the pair of pants, and second graph that of a surface of genus 1 with 5 boundary components.

Definition 3.6 Let Γ be a closed fat graph. Let l_i denote a leaf of Γ and $\Gamma_{l_i} \subset \Gamma$ be its corresponding boundary graph. Γ is called *admissible* if the subgraphs $\Gamma_{l_i} - l_i$ for all incoming leaves l_i are disjoint embedded circles in Γ . We refer to these boundary cycles as *admissible cycles* (see Figure 12).

We organize fat graphs into a category. The idea is that when we use fat graphs to construct surfaces, we should be able to pick different lengths for the edges to obtain different conformal classes. Furthermore, if the length of an edge goes to zero, we expect the two disks corresponding to the vertices to be glued together. This makes sense as long as the edge is not a loop. The morphisms in the category of fat graphs encode this relationship between graphs. Recall that a tree is a graph whose geometric realization is contractible, and a forest is a disjoint union of trees.

Definition 3.7 We define two categories:

- The *category of closed fat graphs* $\mathcal{F}at$ is the category with objects isomorphism classes of closed fat graphs and morphisms $[\Gamma] \rightarrow [\Gamma/F]$ given by collapsing to a point in each tree in a subforest of Γ that does not contain any leaves.
- The *category of admissible fat graphs* $\mathcal{F}at^{ad}$ is the full subcategory of $\mathcal{F}at$ with objects isomorphism classes of admissible fat graphs.

The compositions in $\mathcal{F}at$ and $\mathcal{F}at^{ad}$, and hence the categories themselves, are well defined. The category $\mathcal{F}at$ was introduced by Godin in [22], and $\mathcal{F}at^{ad}$ is a slight variation, introduced by the same author in [21].

Note that the collapse of a subforest which does not contain any leaves induces a surjective homotopy equivalence upon geometric realizations and does not change the number of boundary components. Therefore, if there is a morphism $\varphi: [\Gamma] \rightarrow [\tilde{\Gamma}]$ between isomorphism classes of fat graphs, then the surfaces $\Sigma_{[\Gamma]}$ and $\Sigma_{[\tilde{\Gamma}]}$ are homeomorphic.

From a closed fat graph we can construct a two-dimensional cobordism. The underlying surface of the cobordism is the oriented surface Σ_Γ . This gives an orientation of the incoming and outgoing boundary component, so it is enough to give a labeled marked point in each boundary component. Note that each of the boundary components corresponds to exactly one leaf in the graph, which gives a marked point in the boundary component. We label this according to the labeling of its leaf. This gives a cobordism, well defined up to isomorphism.

3.1.2 Metric fat graphs We motivated the morphisms in the category of fat graphs by thinking about lengths of edges. This is made more concrete in the space of metric fat graphs, which we describe now. This space has a deformation retraction onto the classifying space of the category of fat graphs, but we feel metric fat graphs are more intuitive and hence discuss them first. Several equivalent versions of this space and its dual concept (using weighted arc systems instead of fat graphs) have been studied by Harer, Penner, Igusa and Godin [20; 27; 29; 37].

The idea is simple: a metric fat graph is a fat graph with lengths assigned to its edges. We need a bit more care to make this interact well with the additional data and properties of admissible fat graphs.

Definition 3.8 A *metric admissible fat graph* is a pair (Γ, λ) where Γ is an admissible fat graph and λ is a *length function*, ie a function $\lambda: E_\Gamma \rightarrow [0, 1]$ where E_Γ is the set of edges of Γ and λ satisfies:

- (i) $\lambda(e) = 1$ if e is a leaf.
- (ii) $\lambda^{-1}(0)$ is a forest in Γ and $\Gamma/\lambda^{-1}(0)$ is admissible.
- (iii) For any admissible cycle C in Γ , we have $\sum_{e \in C} \lambda(e) = 1$.

We will call the value of λ on e the *length* of the edge e in Γ .

Definition 3.9 Suppose Γ is an admissible fat graph with p admissible cycles. Let (n_1, n_2, \dots, n_p) be the number of edges on each admissible cycle and set $n := \sum_i n_i$. The *space of length functions* on Γ is given as a set by

$$\mathcal{M}(\Gamma) := \{\lambda: E_\Gamma \rightarrow [0, 1] \mid \lambda \text{ is a length function}\}.$$

There is a natural inclusion

$$\mathcal{M}(\Gamma) \hookrightarrow \Delta^{n_1-1} \times \Delta^{n_2-1} \times \dots \times \Delta^{n_p-1} \times ([0, 1])^{\#E_\Gamma - n}.$$

We give $\mathcal{M}(\Gamma)$ the subspace topology via this inclusion.

Definition 3.10 Two metric admissible fat graphs (Γ, λ) and $(\tilde{\Gamma}, \tilde{\lambda})$ are called *isomorphic* if there is an isomorphism of admissible fat graphs $\varphi: \Gamma \rightarrow \tilde{\Gamma}$ such that $\lambda = \tilde{\lambda} \circ \varphi_*$, where φ_* is the map induced by φ on E_Γ .

Definition 3.11 The space of *metric admissible fat graphs* is defined as

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{fat}}^{\text{ad}} := \frac{\bigsqcup_{\Gamma} \mathcal{M}(\Gamma)}{\sim},$$

where Γ runs over all admissible fat graphs and the equivalence relation \sim is given by

$$(\Gamma, \lambda) \sim (\tilde{\Gamma}, \tilde{\lambda}) \iff (\Gamma/\lambda^{-1}(0), \lambda|_{E_{\Gamma-\lambda^{-1}(0)}} \cong (\tilde{\Gamma}/\tilde{\lambda}^{-1}(0), \tilde{\lambda}|_{E_{\tilde{\Gamma}-\tilde{\lambda}^{-1}(0)}}).$$

In other words, we identify isomorphic admissible fat graphs with the same metric, and we identify a metric admissible fat graph with some edges of length 0 with the metric fat graph in which these edges are collapsed and all other edge lengths remain unchanged.

Lemma 3.12 *There is a deformation retraction of the space of metric admissible fat graphs \mathcal{MFat}^{ad} onto the geometric realization of the nerve of \mathcal{Fat}^{ad} .*

Proof We will first give a continuous map $\iota: |\mathcal{Fat}^{ad}| \rightarrow \mathcal{MFat}^{ad}$. A point $x \in |\mathcal{Fat}^{ad}|$ is represented by $x = ([\Gamma_0] \rightarrow [\Gamma_1] \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow [\Gamma_k], s_0, s_1, \dots, s_k) \in N_k \mathcal{Fat}^{ad} \times \Delta^k$, where N_k denotes the set of k -simplices of the nerve. Choose representatives Γ_i for $0 \leq i \leq k$, and for each i let C_j^i denote the j^{th} admissible cycle of Γ_i , n_j^i denote the number of edges in C_j^i and m^i denote the number of edges that do not belong to the admissible cycles. Each graph Γ_i naturally defines a metric admissible fat graph (Γ_0, λ_i) where λ_i is given as follows:

$$\lambda_i: E_{\Gamma_0} \rightarrow [0, 1], \quad e \mapsto \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } e \text{ is collapsed in } \Gamma_i, \\ 1/n_j^i & \text{if } e \in C_j^i, \\ 1/m^i & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then define $\iota(x) := (\Gamma_0, \sum_{i=0}^k s_i \lambda_i)$. It is easy to show that this assignment is well defined and respects the simplicial relations of the geometric realization, and thus defines a continuous map. Moreover, it is an injective map between Hausdorff spaces with compact image, and so is a homeomorphism onto its image. Note that the image of ι is the subspace of metric graphs where the sum of the lengths of the edges that do not belong to the admissible cycles is 1.

We now construct a continuous map $r: \mathcal{MFat}^{ad} \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathcal{MFat}^{ad}$ which is a strong deformation retraction of \mathcal{MFat}^{ad} onto the image of ι , by rescaling. Since all the graphs we are considering are finite, we can define a continuous function g by

$$g: \mathcal{MFat}^{ad} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{>0}, \quad (\Gamma, \lambda) \mapsto \sum_{e \in \tilde{E}_{\Gamma}} \lambda(e),$$

where \tilde{E}_{Γ} is the set of edges that do not belong to the admissible cycles. We then define r by linear interpolation as $r((\Gamma, \lambda), t) := (\Gamma, (1-t)\lambda + t\lambda_g)$, where λ_g is the rescaled length function given by

$$\lambda_g: E_{\Gamma} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\geq 0}, \quad e \mapsto \begin{cases} \lambda(e) & \text{if } e \text{ belongs to an admissible cycle,} \\ \lambda(e)/g(\Gamma, \lambda) & \text{if } e \text{ does not belong to an admissible cycle.} \end{cases} \quad \square$$

Remark 3.13 The space \mathcal{MFat}^{ad} and the category \mathcal{Fat}^{ad} split into components indexed by the topological type of the graphs as two-dimensional cobordisms. That is,

$$\mathcal{MFat}^{ad} \cong \bigsqcup_{g,n,m} \mathcal{MFat}_{g,n+m}^{ad} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{Fat}^{ad} \cong \bigsqcup_{g,n,m} \mathcal{Fat}_{g,n+m}^{ad},$$

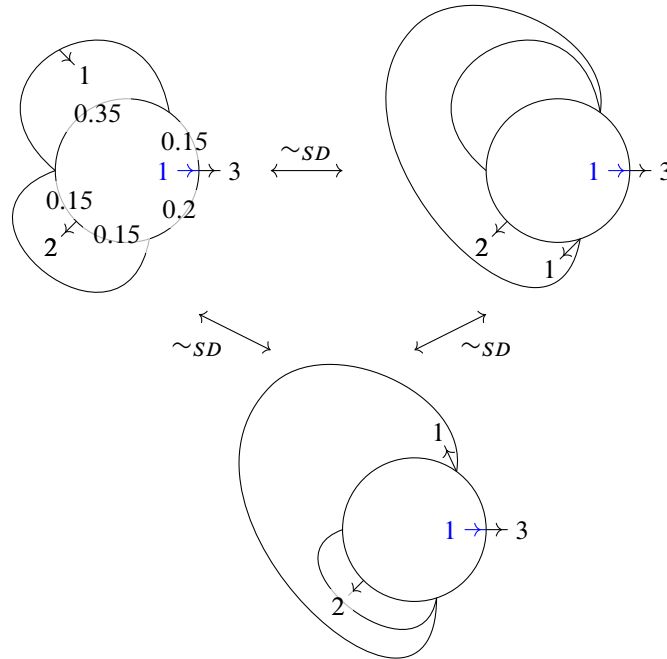


Figure 13: Three equivalent metric admissible fat graphs. On the last two graphs the lengths of the edges of the admissible cycle have been left out; they equal those of the first graph.

where $\mathcal{MFat}_{g,n+m}^{ad}$ and $\mathcal{Fat}_{g,n+m}^{ad}$ are the connected components corresponding to admissible fat graphs with n admissible cycles which are homotopy equivalent to a surface of total genus g with $n + m$ boundary components.

3.1.3 Sullivan diagrams We now define a quotient space SD of \mathcal{MFat}^{ad} , which we will see in Section 5 is the analogue of the harmonic compactification for admissible fat graphs. To define it, we first describe an equivalence relation \sim_{SD} on metric admissible fat graphs.

Definition 3.14 We say $\Gamma_1 \sim_{SD} \Gamma_2$ if Γ_2 can be obtained from Γ_1 by

- *slides*, ie sliding vertices along edges that do not belong to the admissible cycles, and
- *forgetting lengths of nonadmissible edges*, ie changing the lengths of the edges that do not belong to the admissible cycles.

Definition 3.15 A *metric Sullivan diagram* is an equivalence class of metric admissible fat graphs under the relation \sim_{SD} .

We can informally think of a Sullivan diagram as an admissible fat graph where the edges not belonging to the admissible cycles are of length zero.

Definition 3.16 The space of *Sullivan diagrams* SD is the quotient space $SD = \mathcal{MFat}^{ad} / \sim_{SD}$.

Remark 3.17 A path in \mathcal{SD} is given by continuously moving the vertices on the admissible cycles. This space splits into connected components given by topological type.

Remark 3.18 In Section 5 we show that \mathcal{SD} has a canonical CW–complex structure. Its cellular chain complex is the complex of (cyclic) Sullivan chord diagrams introduced by Tradler and Zeinalian. They, and later Wahl and Westerland, used it to construct operations on the Hochschild chains of symmetric Frobenius algebras [40; 43].

3.2 The universal mapping class group bundle

In this section we describe the universal mapping class group bundles over \mathcal{Fat}^{ad} and \mathcal{MFat}^{ad} . Recall that from an admissible fat graph we can construct a cobordism which contains the graph as a deformation retract, though this depends on some choices. The idea for the construction of the universal mapping class group bundle is that its fiber over an admissible fat graph Γ consists of all ways that Γ can sit in a fixed standard cobordism.

For each topological type of cobordism fix a representative surface $S_{g,n+m}$ of total genus g with n incoming boundary components and m outgoing boundary components. Fix a marked point x_k in the k^{th} incoming boundary for $1 \leq k \leq n$ and a marked point x_{k+n} in the k^{th} outgoing boundary for $1 \leq k \leq m$.

Definition 3.19 Suppose Γ is an admissible fat graph of topological type $S_{g,n+m}$. Let $v_{\text{in},k}$ denote the k^{th} incoming leaf and $v_{\text{out},k}$ denote the k^{th} outgoing leaf. A *marking* of Γ is an isotopy class of embeddings $H: |\Gamma| \hookrightarrow S_{g,n+m}$ such that $H(v_{\text{in},k}) = x_k$, $H(v_{\text{out},k}) = x_{k+n}$ and the fat structure of Γ coincides with the one induced by the orientation of the surface. We will call a pair $(\Gamma, [H])$ a *marked fat graph* and denote by $\text{Mark}(\Gamma)$ the *set of markings of Γ* .

Lemma 3.20 Any marking $H: |\Gamma| \hookrightarrow S_{g,n+m}$ is a homotopy equivalence, and the map on π_1 induced by H sends the i^{th} boundary cycle of Γ to the i^{th} boundary component of $S_{g,n+m}$.

Proof Since the fat structure of Γ coincides with the one induced by the orientation of the surface, we can thicken Γ inside $S_{g,n+m}$ to a subsurface S_Γ of the same topological type as $S_{g,n+m}$. Moreover, by the definition of a marking, each boundary component of S_Γ meets a boundary component of $S_{g,n+m}$. Thus, there is a deformation retraction of $S_{g,n+m}$ onto this subsurface and onto Γ . \square

Lemma 3.21 Let Γ be an admissible fat graph and F be a forest in Γ which does not contain any leaves of Γ . Then there is a bijection $\text{Mark}(\Gamma) \rightarrow \text{Mark}(\Gamma/F)$ denoted by $[H] \mapsto [H_F]$.

This identification depends on the map connecting both graphs, ie given $[H]$ a marking of Γ , if $\tilde{\Gamma} = \Gamma/F_1 = \Gamma/F_2$ then $[H_{F_1}]$ and $[H_{F_2}]$ can be different markings of $\tilde{\Gamma}$. Figure 14 gives an example of this in the case of the cylinder.

Proof Let H be a representative of a marking $[H]$ of Γ . The image of $H|_F$ (the restriction of H to $|F|$) is contained in a disjoint union of disks away from the boundary. Therefore the marking H induces a

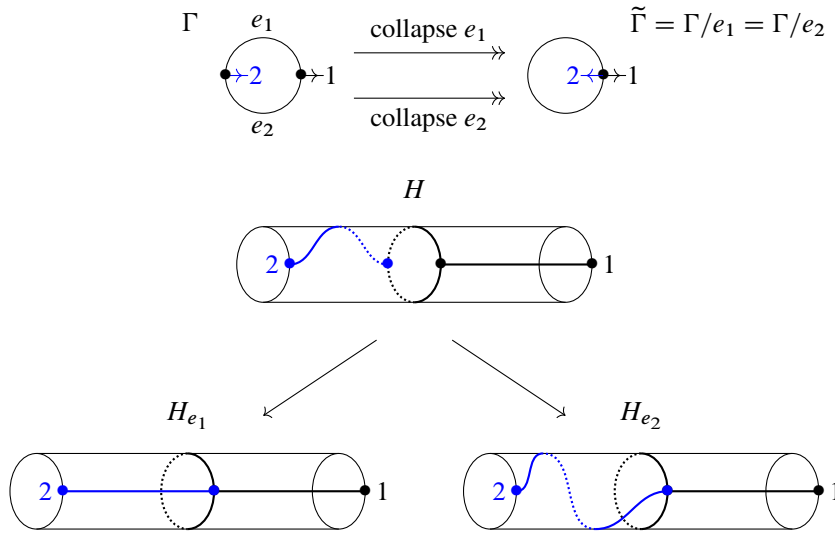


Figure 14: Two different embeddings of $\tilde{\Gamma}$ in the cylinder differing by a Dehn twist and corresponding to the same marking of Γ .

marking $H_F: |\Gamma/F| \hookrightarrow S_{g,n+m}$ given by collapsing each of the trees of F to a point of the disk in which their image is contained. Note that H_F is well defined up to isotopy and it makes the following diagram commute up to homotopy:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 |\Gamma| & \xrightarrow{\quad} & |\Gamma/F| \\
 & \searrow H & \downarrow H_F \\
 & & S_{g,n+m}
 \end{array}$$

In fact, up to isotopy, there is a unique embedding of a tree with a fat structure into a disk, in which the fat structure of the tree coincides with the one induced by the orientation of the disk and the endpoints are fixed points on the boundary. This can be proven by induction. Start with the case where F is a single edge. Up to homotopy, there is a unique embedding of an arc in a disk where the endpoints of the arc are fixed points on the boundary. Then by [17], there is also a unique embedding up to isotopy. For the induction step, let α be an arc embedded in the disk with its endpoints at the boundary and let a and b be fixed points in the boundary of a connected component of $D \setminus \alpha$. Then we have a map

$$\text{Emb}^{a,b}(I, D \setminus \alpha) \rightarrow \text{Emb}^{a,b}(I, D),$$

where $\text{Emb}^{a,b}(I, D \setminus \alpha)$ is the space of embeddings of a path in $D \setminus \alpha$ which start at a and end at b , with the \mathbb{C}^∞ -topology, and similarly for $\text{Emb}^{a,b}(I, D)$. By [23], this map induces injective maps in all homotopy groups, in particular in π_0 , which gives the induction step.

It then follows that, given $[H_F]$ a marking of Γ/F , there is a unique marking $[H]$ of Γ such that the above diagram commutes up to homotopy. □

Definition 3.22 Define the category \mathcal{EFat}^{ad} to be the category with objects isomorphism classes of marked admissible fat graphs $([\Gamma], [H])$ (where two marked admissible fat graphs are isomorphic if their underlying fat graphs are isomorphic and they have the same marking) and morphisms given by morphisms in \mathcal{Fat}^{ad} where the map acts on the marking as stated in the previous lemma. We denote by $\mathcal{EFat}_{g,n+m}^{ad}$ the full subcategory with objects marked admissible fat graphs whose thickening give a cobordism of topological type $S_{g,n+m}$.

Definition 3.23 The space of *marked metric admissible fat graphs* \mathcal{EMFat}^{ad} is defined to be

$$\mathcal{EMFat}^{ad} := \frac{\bigsqcup_{\Gamma} \mathcal{M}(\Gamma) \times \text{Mark}(\Gamma)}{\sim_E},$$

where Γ runs over all admissible fat graphs, and the equivalence relation is given by

$$(\Gamma, \lambda, [H]) \sim_E (\tilde{\Gamma}, \tilde{\lambda}, [\tilde{H}]) \iff (\Gamma, \lambda) \cong (\tilde{\Gamma}, \tilde{\lambda}) \text{ and } [H_\lambda] = [\tilde{H}_{\tilde{\lambda}}].$$

Here \cong denotes isomorphism of metric fat graphs, H_λ is the induced marking $H_\lambda: |\Gamma/F_\lambda| \hookrightarrow S_{g,n+m}$ where F_λ is the subforest of Γ of edges of length zero ie $F_\lambda = \lambda^{-1}(0)$ and $H_{\tilde{\lambda}}$ is defined analogously.

The following result is proven in [14], in fact in more generality, for a category modeling open–closed cobordism and not only closed cobordisms.

Theorem 3.24 The projection $|\mathcal{EFat}_{g,n+m}^{ad}| \rightarrow |\mathcal{Fat}_{g,n+m}^{ad}|$ is a universal $\text{Mod}(S_{g,n+m})$ –bundle.

The proof follows the original ideas of Igusa [29] and Godin [22]. Since all spaces involved are CW–complexes, one first shows that $|\mathcal{EFat}_{g,n+m}^{ad}|$ is contractible, which follows from contractibility of the arc complex [28]. Second, one proves that the action of the mapping class group $\text{Mod}(S_{g,n+m})$ on $\mathcal{EFat}_{g,n+m}^{ad}$ is free and transitive. That is, for any two markings $[H_1]$ and $[H_2]$, there is a unique $[\varphi] \in \text{Mod}(S_{g,n+m})$ such that $[\varphi \circ H_1] = [H_2]$. This proof in particular gives rise to an abstract homotopy equivalence $\mathcal{M} \simeq \mathcal{Fat}^{ad}$.

By Lemma 3.21, as a set \mathcal{EMFat}^{ad} is given by $\{([\Gamma], \lambda), [H] \mid [\Gamma], \lambda \in \mathcal{MFat}^{ad} \text{ and } [H] \in \text{Mark}([\Gamma])\}$. As before, let $\mathcal{EMFat}_{g,n+m}^{ad}$ denote the subspace of marked metric admissible fat graphs whose thickenings give an open–closed cobordism of topological type $S_{g,n+m}$. Then $\text{Mod}(S_{g,n+m})$ acts on $\mathcal{EMFat}_{g,n+m}^{ad}$ by composition with the marking, and it follows that:

Corollary 3.25 The projection $\mathcal{EMFat}_{g,n+m}^{ad} \rightarrow \mathcal{MFat}_{g,n+m}^{ad}$ is a universal $\text{Mod}(S_{g,n+m})$ –bundle.

Proof This is clear since we have a pullback diagram

$$\begin{CD} \mathcal{EMFat}_{g,n+m}^{ad} @>\simeq>> |\mathcal{EFat}_{g,n+m}^{ad}| \\ @VV\downarrow V @VV\downarrow V \\ \mathcal{MFat}_{g,n+m}^{ad} @>\simeq>> |\mathcal{Fat}_{g,n+m}^{ad}| \end{CD}$$

The horizontal maps are the homotopy equivalences given by r , the map constructed in Lemma 3.12. \square

4 The critical graph equivalence

In this section we construct the space $\mathfrak{H}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}\sim$ as well as the maps in Corollaries 4.42 and 4.51, and prove these are homotopy equivalences.

4.1 Lacher's theorem

The idea for proving that certain maps $f: X \rightarrow Y$ are homotopy equivalences is to show that they are nice enough maps between nice enough spaces with contractible fibers. This is made precise by [33, Theorem, page 510].

Definition 4.1 (i) A subspace X of a space Y is a *neighborhood retract* if there exists an open subset U of Y containing X and a retraction $r: U \rightarrow X$.

(ii) A space X is an *ANR* if, whenever X is a closed subspace of a metric space Y , X is a neighborhood retract of Y .

Definition 4.2 (i) A subset A of a manifold M is *cellular* if it is the intersection $\bigcap_n E_n$ of a nested sequence $E_1 \supset E_2 \supset \dots$ of n -cells E_i in M , ie subsets homeomorphic to D^n .

(ii) A space X is *cell-like* if there is an embedding (ie a continuous map that is a homomorphism onto its image) $\phi: X \rightarrow M$ of X into a manifold M such that $\phi(X)$ is cellular.

(iii) A map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is *cell-like* if for all $y \in Y$ the point inverse $f^{-1}(\{y\})$ is cell-like.

Theorem 4.3 (Lacher) *A proper map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ between locally compact ANRs is cell-like if and only if, for all open $U \subset Y$, the restriction $f|_{f^{-1}(U)}: f^{-1}(U) \rightarrow U$ is a proper homotopy equivalence.*

The conditions in the above definitions are difficult to verify, so we will provide criteria which imply them. Our main reference are [35] for ANRs, [18, Chapter 3] for polyhedra and [33] for cell-like spaces.

Proposition 4.4 *The following are properties of ANRs:*

- (i) *For all $n \geq 0$, the closed n -disk D^n is an ANR.*
- (ii) *An open subset of an ANR is an ANR.*
- (iii) *If X is a space with an open cover by ANRs, then X is an ANR.*
- (iv) *If X and Y are compact ANRs, $A \subset X$ is a compact ANR and $f: A \rightarrow Y$ is continuous, then $X \cup_f Y$ is an ANR.*
- (v) *Any locally finite CW-complex is an ANR.*
- (vi) *Any locally finite polyhedron is an ANR.*
- (vii) *A product of finitely many ANRs is an ANR.*
- (viii) *A compact ANR is cell-like if and only if it is contractible.*

Proof Properties (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) follow from Corollary 5.4.6 and Theorems 5.4.1, 5.4.5 and 5.6.1 of [35], respectively. These combine to prove (v) by noting that by (ii) and (iii) one can reduce to the case

of finite CW-complexes, and since by definition these can be obtained by gluing closed n -disks together, (i) and (iv) prove that finite CW-complexes are ANRs. Property (vi) follows from (v), but is also [35, Theorem 3.6.11]. Property (vii) is [35, Proposition 1.5.7]. Finally, (viii) follows from Theorem 4.3 by considering the map to a point. \square

4.2 The fattening of the radial slit configurations and the critical graph map

There is a natural admissible metric fat graph associated to a radial slit configuration: the unstable critical graph obtained by taking the inner boundaries of the annuli and the complements of the slit segments, and gluing these together according to the combinatorial data. The inner boundaries of the annuli give the admissible cycles of the graph and the incoming leaves are placed at the positive real line of each annulus. The outgoing leaves are obtained from marked points on the outgoing boundary components. This graph gets a canonical fat graph structure as a subspace of the surface $S(L)$.

We now make this definition precise. Because we fixed the outer radii of the annuli, we shorten $\mathbb{A}_{R_i}^{(i)}$ to \mathbb{A}_i . Recall the subsets α_i^\pm and β_i^\pm in the sector F_i , from Definition 2.3. These lie in a pair of distinct radial segments of F_i , unless it is a thin sector in which case they lie in a single radial segment. To a radial slit configuration $L \in \Omega\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{d}$ we associate a space \bar{E}_L , defined as follows:

Definition 4.5 The space \bar{E}_L is given by

$$\bar{E}_L := \left(\bigsqcup_{1 \leq j \leq n} \partial_{\text{in}} \mathbb{A}_j \right) \sqcup \left(\bigsqcup_{1 \leq j \leq 2h+m} E_j \right) \sqcup \left(\bigsqcup_{1 \leq j \leq n} I_j \right),$$

where each of the terms is defined as follows:

- **Admissible boundaries** For each annulus \mathbb{A}_j we take the inner boundary $\partial_{\text{in}} \mathbb{A}_j$.
- **Radial segments for slits and outgoing leaves** For $1 \leq j \leq 2h + m$ with $\xi_j \in \mathbb{A}_k$ we take $E_j = \{z \in \mathbb{A}_k \mid \arg(z) = \arg(\xi_j) \text{ or } \arg(z) = \arg(\xi_{\bar{\omega}(j)})\}$.
- **Incoming leaves** For each annulus \mathbb{A}_j we take $I_j = \{z \in \mathbb{C}_j \mid \arg(z) = 0 \text{ and } 0 \leq |z| \leq \frac{1}{2\pi}\}$.

The equivalence relation \sim_L on \bar{E}_L is that generated by:

- **Attaching incoming leaves** We set $(\frac{1}{2\pi} \in I_j) \sim_L (\frac{1}{2\pi} \in \partial_{\text{in}} \mathbb{A}_j)$ for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$.
- **Attaching radial segments** For $r \in \partial_{\text{in}} \mathbb{A}_k$ and $e \in E_j$, we set $r \sim_L e$ if $r = e$.
- **Identifying coinciding segments** Defining subsets α_i^\pm and β_i^\pm of E_i as in Definition 2.3, we let \sim_L identify $z \in \alpha_i^+$ with $z \in \alpha_{\bar{\omega}(i)}^-$ and $z \in \beta_i^+$ with $z \in \beta_{\bar{\lambda}(i)}^-$.

Note that each of the terms in \bar{E}_L can be considered as a subspace of $\bar{\Sigma}(L)$; recalling Definition 2.4, one observes that \sim_L identifies those points on \bar{E}_L that are identified by \approx_L on $\bar{\Sigma}(L)$. As a consequence, the quotient space \bar{E}_L / \sim_L is invariant under the slit jump relation. Thus for a configuration $[L] \in \mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{d}$, we obtain a well-defined graph $\Gamma_{[L]}$ if we demand it has no bivalent vertices. Some of its leaves are labeled by the incoming or outgoing boundary components; the remaining ones we will remove.

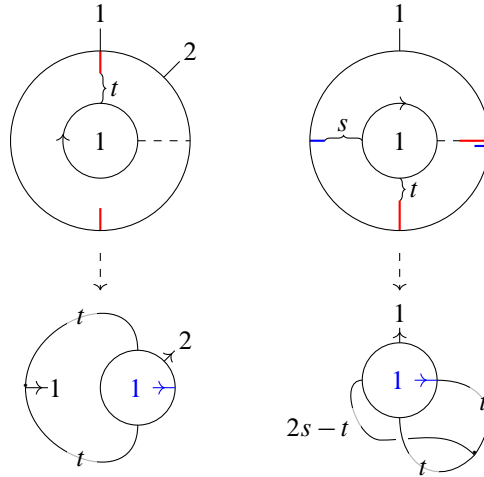


Figure 15: Critical graphs for different configurations. Edge lengths of the critical graphs are *not* to scale.

Definition 4.6 For $L \in \mathfrak{Q}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{d}$, the corresponding *critical graph* Γ_L is the graph obtained from \bar{E}_L/\sim_L by removing those leaves that do not correspond to incoming or outgoing boundary cycles; see Figure 15.

By construction, this graph comes embedded in the surface $\Sigma_{[L]}$ and thus inherits a fat structure. Moreover, it inherits a metric $\lambda_{[L]}$ from the standard metric in \mathbb{C} . In it, the incoming leaves have fixed length $\frac{1}{2\pi}$ and the outgoing leaves have strictly positive length. Because, for our purposes, the lengths of the outgoing leaves are superfluous information, we set $\lambda_{[L]}(e)$ to be given by the standard metric in \mathbb{C} if e is not a leaf and $\lambda_{[L]}(e) = 1$ if e is a leaf. This makes $(\Gamma_{[L]}, \lambda_{[L]})$ a metric admissible fat graph.

Notation 4.7 We will just write Γ_L when it is clear from context that we consider it as a metric admissible fat graph.

The construction of the critical graph gives a function

$$\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{d} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}\mathcal{F}\mathit{at}^{ad}, \quad [L] \mapsto (\Gamma_{[L]}, \lambda_{[L]}).$$

However, this function is *not* continuous at nongeneric configurations. For an example, consider the path in $\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{d}$ given by continuously varying the argument of a slit as in Figure 16; when the moving slit reaches a neighboring one, the associated metric graph jumps.

To solve this problem we enlarge $\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{d}$ at nongeneric configurations by a contractible space, by “opening up” the edges E_L . To do this, we first need to introduce some notation. We can think of the thin sector

$$F_i = \{z \in \mathbb{A}_j \mid \arg(\xi_i) = \arg(z)\}$$

as being obtained by identifying two copies of F_i , which we will denote by E_i^+ and E_i^- , along the equivalence relation that identifies $z \in E_i^+$ with $z \in E_i^-$. Let us extend this notation to ordinary and full sectors: if F_i is ordinary then

$$E_i^+ := \{z \in F_i \mid \arg(z) = \arg(\xi_{\bar{\omega}(i)})\} \quad \text{and} \quad E_i^- := \{z \in F_i \mid \arg(z) = \arg(\xi_{\omega(i)})\},$$

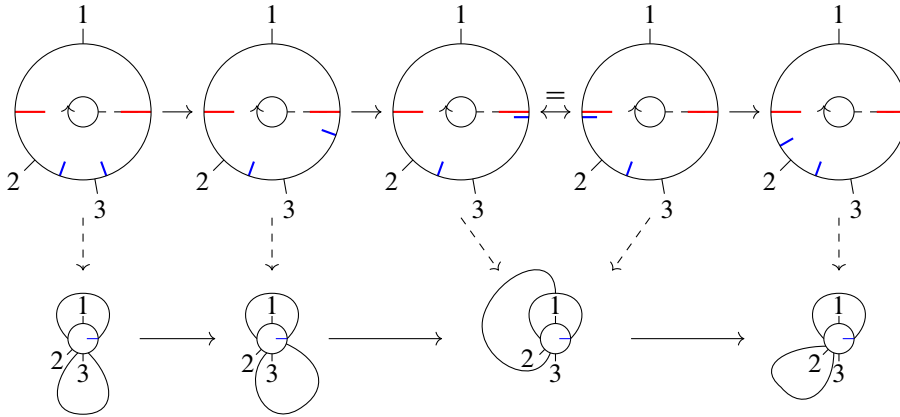


Figure 16: An example of a path in \mathfrak{Rat} which leads to a path in $\mathcal{M}Fat^{ad}$ that is not continuous. Labelings have been left out for the sake of clarity.

and if F_i is full then $E_i^+ = S_i^+$ and $E_i^- = S_i^-$. Let us also generalize Definition 2.3 to this section by taking $\alpha_i^+, \beta_i^+ \subset E_i^+$ and $\alpha_i^-, \beta_i^- \subset E_i^+$. Then we can also write \bar{E}_L / \sim_L as \bar{E}'_L / \sim'_L with

$$\bar{E}'_L := \left(\bigsqcup_{1 \leq j \leq n} \partial_{in} \mathbb{A}_j \right) \sqcup \left(\bigsqcup_{1 \leq j \leq 2h+m} E_j^+ \sqcup E_j^- \right) \sqcup \left(\bigsqcup_{1 \leq j \leq n} I_j \right)$$

and \sim'_L the equivalence relation on \bar{E}'_L generated by replacing E_j with E_j^\pm in the three operations generating \sim_L and adding a fourth one:

- **Identifying thin sectors** If F_i is thin, we let \sim'_L identify $z \in E_i^+$ with $z \in E_i^-$.

The idea is now to vary the extent to which we identify E_i^+ with E_i^- in the last of these:

Definition 4.8 Let $\text{thin}(L)$ be the set of thin sectors of L and let $t: \text{thin}(L) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ be a function. The equivalence relation \sim'_t on the space

$$\bar{E}'_L = \left(\bigsqcup_{1 \leq j \leq n} \partial_{in} \mathbb{A}_j \right) \sqcup \left(\bigsqcup_{1 \leq j \leq 2h+m} E_j^+ \sqcup E_j^- \right) \sqcup \left(\bigsqcup_{1 \leq j \leq n} I_j \right)$$

is the one generated by:

- **Attaching incoming leaves** We set $(\frac{1}{2\pi} \in I_j) \sim'_t (\frac{1}{2\pi} \in \partial_{in} \mathbb{A}_j)$ for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$.
- **Attaching radial segments** For $r \in \partial_{in} \mathbb{A}_k$ and $e \in E_j^\pm$, we set $r \sim'_t e$ if $r = e$.
- **Identifying coinciding segments** With α_i^\pm and β_i^\pm of the E_j^\pm as above, we let \sim'_t identify $z \in \alpha_i^+$ with $\alpha_{\bar{\omega}(i)}^-$ and $z \in \beta_i^+$ with $z \in \beta_{\lambda(i)}^-$.
- **Partially identifying thin sectors** If F_i is thin, we let \sim'_t identify $z \in E_i^+$ with $z \in E_i^-$ as long as $|z| \leq t(F_i) + \frac{1}{2\pi}$.

Definition 4.9 We define $\Gamma_{L,t}$ to be obtained from \bar{E}'_L / \sim'_t by removing those leaves that do not correspond to incoming or outgoing boundary cycles.

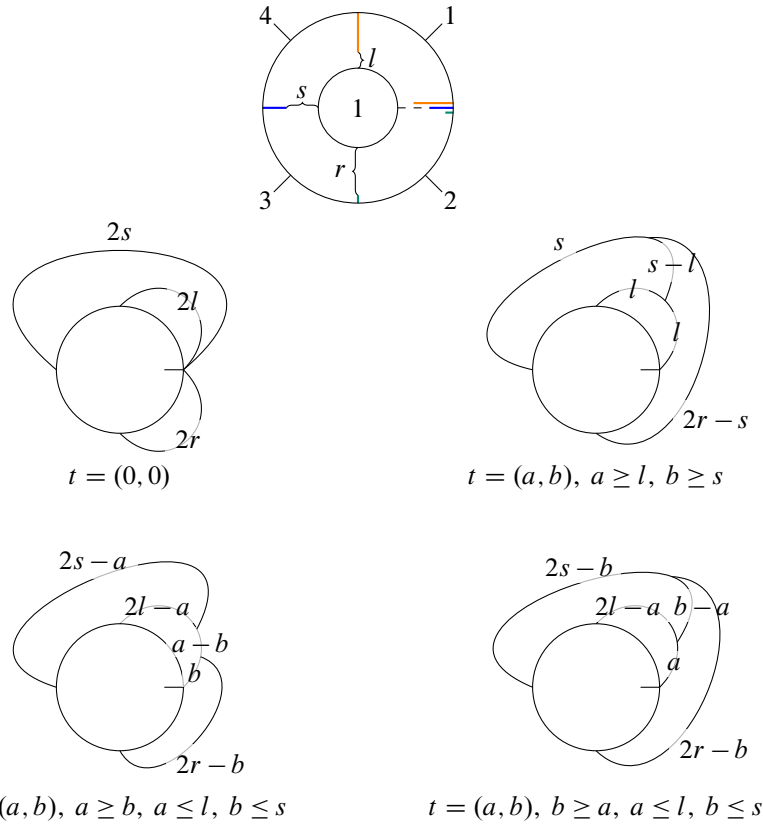


Figure 17: A configuration $[L]$ on the top and several graphs obtained from it using different functions $t: \text{thin}([L]) \rightarrow [0, 1]$, here written as a pair of real numbers. The leaves have been omitted to make the graphs more readable, but they are all located along the admissible cycles according to the positions of the marked points in $[L]$. The edges are not to scale.

Example 4.10 When t is a constant function equal to 1, $\Gamma_{L,t}$ is the critical graph Γ_L , which is invariant under slit and parametrization points jumps. However, for most other t , the graph $\Gamma_{L,t}$ is *not* invariant under slit jumps.

Notation 4.11 If t is constant equal to 0, we will call this the *unfolded graph of L* and denote it by $\Gamma_{L,0}$; see Figure 17.

Just like the critical graph, the graph $\Gamma_{L,t}$ has a natural metric making $(\Gamma_{L,t}, \lambda_{L,t})$ an admissible metric fat graph. Figure 17 shows examples of unfolded and partially unfolded metric admissible fat graphs.

Remark 4.12 Two preconfigurations with the same combinatorial type have the same underlying admissible fat graphs, but with different metric. Thus it makes sense to talk about $\Gamma_{\mathcal{L},t}$ as an admissible fat graph. Similarly, it makes sense to talk about the critical graph of a combinatorial type, which we denote by $\Gamma_{[\mathcal{L}]}$.

Definition 4.13 Letting $[L] \in \mathfrak{Rad}$, we define a subspace of $\mathcal{M}\mathcal{F}at^{ad}$

$$\mathcal{G}([L]) := \{[\Gamma_{L_i,t}, \lambda_{L_i,t}] \mid [L] = [L_i] \text{ and } t: \text{thin}(L_i) \rightarrow [0, 1]\}.$$

We define the *fattening* of \mathfrak{Rad} to be the space

$$\mathfrak{Rad}^\sim = \{([L], [\Gamma, \lambda]) \in \mathfrak{Rad} \times \mathcal{M}\mathcal{F}at^{ad} \mid [\Gamma, \lambda] \in \mathcal{G}([L])\}.$$

For simplicity, we will just write $\Gamma_{L_i,t}$ or Γ when it is clear from the context that we are talking about metric graphs.

We will see that \mathfrak{Rad}^\sim is constructed by replacing the point $[L] \in \mathfrak{Rad}$ by a contractible space $\mathcal{G}([L])$, which is a space of graphs which interpolate between the critical graph of $[L]$ and the unfolded graphs of the different representatives L_1, L_2, \dots, L_k of $[L]$ in $\Omega\mathfrak{Rad}$.

The fattening of \mathfrak{Rad} splits into connected components given by the topological type of the cobordism they describe:

$$\mathfrak{Rad}^\sim := \bigsqcup_{h,n,m} \mathfrak{Rad}_h^\sim(n, m).$$

Moreover, it comes with two natural maps

$$\mathfrak{Rad} \xleftarrow{\pi_1} \mathfrak{Rad}^\sim \xrightarrow{\pi_2} \mathcal{M}\mathcal{F}at^{ad}.$$

We call π_1 the *projection map* and π_2 the *critical graph map*. The goal of the remaining subsections is to prove that these are homotopy equivalences. The next section is the main input for proving π_1 is a homotopy equivalence.

4.3 The space $\mathcal{G}([L])$ is contractible

Proposition 4.14 $\mathcal{G}([L])$ is contractible for any radial slit configuration $[L]$.

We prove this inductively by removing parametrization points or slits. In particular, we allow radial slit configurations *without parametrization points*; all relevant definitions may be extended to this case in a straightforward manner.

Notation 4.15 For a radial slit configuration L^1 , we denote by L the radial slit configuration obtained from L^1 by removing all parametrization points.

If L is not empty, then it has $m \geq 1$ shortest pairs of slits of L . That is, L has pairs of slits $(\zeta_{i_j}, \zeta_{\lambda(i_j)})$ for $1 \leq j \leq m$, which are all of the same length and are the shortest in the sense that

- $|\zeta_{i_j}| = |\zeta_{\lambda(i_j)}| = |\zeta_{i_l}| = |\zeta_{\lambda(i_l)}|$ for all $1 \leq j, l \leq m$, and
- $|\zeta_{i_j}| > |\zeta_s|$ for any $s \notin \{i_j, \lambda(i_j) \mid 1 \leq j \leq m\}$.

We denote by \bar{L} the configuration obtained from L by forgetting the shortest slit pair(s).

Note that if L^1 is not degenerate, then L and \bar{L} are also not degenerate. The induction step in the proof of Proposition 4.14 is provided by:

Lemma 4.16 *There are homotopy equivalences*

$$\pi_L^1: \mathcal{G}([L^1]) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}([L]) \quad \text{and} \quad \pi_L: \mathcal{G}([L]) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}(\bar{L}).$$

Informally, the map π_L^1 removes the leaves of $\Gamma^1 \in \mathcal{G}([L^1])$ corresponding to the outgoing boundary components. Similarly, the map π_L removes the edges of $\Gamma \in \mathcal{G}([L])$ corresponding to the shortest pair(s) of slits in $[L]$. Assuming Lemma 4.16, we now prove Proposition 4.14.

Proof of Proposition 4.14 By the first part of Lemma 4.16, it is enough to show that $\mathcal{G}([L])$ is contractible, where $[L]$ a radial slit configuration without parametrization points. We will prove this by induction on h , the number of pairs of slits of $[L]$. If $h = 0$, then $\mathcal{G}([L])$ is a point and therefore contractible. Assume that $\mathcal{G}([L])$ is contractible when $h < k$ for some fixed k . Now let $h = k$ and consider the map

$$\pi_L: \mathcal{G}([L]) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}(\bar{L}).$$

Given that \bar{L} has $\bar{h} < k$ pairs of slits, it is contractible by the induction hypothesis. Thus by the second part of Lemma 4.16, $\mathcal{G}([L])$ is also contractible. \square

4.3.1 Proof of Lemma 4.16 To prove Lemma 4.16 we will show that the spaces involved are compact ANRs and the maps involved are cell-like, and invoke Theorem 4.3. We start by considering the domain and target of the maps.

Lemma 4.17 *For all configurations $[L]$, with or without parametrization points, the space $\mathcal{G}([L])$ is a compact polyhedron and thus a compact ANR.*

Proof We give the proof only when $[L]$ has parametrization points; the other case is similar.

The space $\mathcal{G}([L])$ is a subspace of $\mathcal{M}\mathcal{F}at_{g,n+m}^{ad}$. The latter is contained in the larger compact polyhedron given by

$$P_{g,n+m} := \frac{\bigsqcup_{\Gamma} \Delta^{n_1-1} \times \Delta^{n_2-1} \times \cdots \times \Delta^{n_p-1} \times ([0, 1])^{\#E_{\Gamma}-n}}{\sim},$$

with Γ indexed by the objects of $\mathcal{F}at_{g,n+m}^{ad}$ and the equivalence relation \sim given by Definition 3.7. This is compact because $\mathcal{F}at_{g,n+m}^{ad}$ has finitely many objects.

The subspace $\mathcal{G}([L])$ can be characterized as the union of the images of maps from the cubes $[0, 1]^{\text{thin}(L_i)}$ to $\mathcal{M}\mathcal{F}at_{g,n+m}^{ad}$ for all representatives L_i of $[L]$. Each map is piecewise linear between polyhedra, which implies that their image is a subpolyhedron. This is true because a piecewise linear map by definition can be made simplicial with respect to some triangulation, and the images of simplicial maps are polyhedra. Note that there are only finitely many representatives for $[L]$, so $\mathcal{G}([L])$ is a union of finitely many compact polyhedra, which implies it is a polyhedron by [18, Corollary 3.1.27]. The last claim then follows from Proposition 4.4(vi). \square

We now define the maps π_L^1 and π_L . We start with the former, which “removes leaves corresponding to the parametrization points”.

Definition 4.18 Let $[L^1]$ be a radial slit configuration and let $[L]$ be the configuration obtained from $[L^1]$ by removing the parametrization points. We define the function

$$\pi_L^1: \mathcal{G}([L^1]) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}([L])$$

by sending Γ to the metric fat graph obtained from Γ by

- (1) removing all leaves corresponding to outgoing boundary components,
- (2) removing all bivalent vertices, ie if there is a bivalent vertex we replace the two edges attached to it by a single edge whose length is the sum of the lengths of both.

Let $[L]$ be a radial slit configuration without parametrization points and assume it is nonempty, that is, $[L]$ has at least one pair of slits. We now define the function π_L , which “removes the edges corresponding to the longest slit pair(s) of $[L]$ ”.

Definition 4.19 For any $\Gamma \in \mathcal{G}([L])$, the continuous function $d_{\text{ad}}: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ is defined by sending a point x in a leaf of Γ to 0 and any other point $x \in \Gamma$ to its path distance to the admissible cycles. By the extreme value theorem it attains a maximum d_{max} . We denote by Γ' the fat graph with unlabeled leaves obtained by removing from Γ the preimage of d_{max} . That is, we set $\Gamma' := \Gamma - d_{\text{ad}}^{-1}(d_{\text{max}}) \subset \Gamma$. We define the function

$$\pi_L: \mathcal{G}([L]) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}([\bar{L}])$$

by sending Γ to the metric fat graph $\bar{\Gamma}$ obtained from Γ' by recursively

- (1) removing all unlabeled leaves of Γ' ,
- (2) removing all bivalent vertices from to obtain a fat graph Γ'' ,
- (3) repeating if Γ'' has unlabeled leaves.

Note that the only leaves of $\pi_L(\Gamma)$ are the ones corresponding to the admissible cycles.

We will focus on π_L first, leaving π_L^1 to the end of this subsection. We start with some properties of π_L :

Lemma 4.20 (i) π_L is well defined.

(ii) π_L is continuous.

(iii) The fibers of π_L are compact ANRs.

Proof Let $\Gamma \in \mathcal{G}([L])$, so that there is a representative L and function $t: \text{thin}(L) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ such that $\Gamma = \Gamma_{L,t}$. Let \bar{L} be the configuration obtained from L by removing the shortest pair(s) of slits. To prove that $\pi_L(\Gamma)$ is well defined, we exhibit a function $\bar{t}: \text{thin}(\bar{L}) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ such that $\pi_L(\Gamma) = \pi_L(\Gamma_{L,t}) = \Gamma_{\bar{L},\bar{t}}$. Note that any thin sector F of \bar{L} is of one of two kinds:

- (1) The sector F corresponds uniquely to a sector in L . In this case we define $\bar{t}(F) := t(F)$.

- (2) The sector F corresponds to several thin sectors F_1, F_2, \dots, F_s in L . This happens when, in between the slits defining the sector F in \bar{L} , there are one or more slits in L which have been removed. In this case, we define

$$\bar{t}(F) := \min\{t(F_1), t(F_2), \dots, t(F_s)\}.$$

Then $\pi_L(\Gamma) = \Gamma_{\bar{L}, \bar{t}}$. This completes the proof of (i).

For (ii), it suffices to prove π_L is continuous on each of the finitely many closed subsets of the form $\{[\Gamma_{L_i, t}, \lambda_{L_i, t}] \mid t: \text{thin}(L_i) \rightarrow [0, 1]\}$, that is, fixing the representative L_i of $[L]$. This is clear from the construction of \bar{t} , and hence of $\Gamma_{\bar{L}, \bar{t}}$.

As in the proof of Lemma 4.17, for (iii) it suffices to prove the fibers are compact polyhedra by proving each fiber is the union of the images of finitely many piecewise linear maps with compact domain. But this follows once more from the construction of \bar{t} , and hence of $\Gamma_{\bar{L}, \bar{t}}$. \square

We now state the main ingredient for the proof of Lemma 4.16:

Lemma 4.21 *For $\bar{\Gamma} \in \mathcal{G}([\bar{L}])$, the preimage $\pi_L^{-1}(\bar{\Gamma}) \subseteq \mathcal{G}([L])$ is contractible.*

By construction, any $\Gamma \in \pi_L^{-1}(\bar{\Gamma})$ can be built from $\bar{\Gamma}$ by attaching to it a graph. We will show that the space of graphs that can be attached to Γ is contractible, and that there is a contractible space of ways to attach each of these. Before doing so, we give two illustrative examples:

Example 4.22 (single pair of shortest slits) Consider the configurations L and \bar{L} obtained by deleting the shortest pair of slits shown in Figure 18, top left. The other representatives L' of $[L]$ are given by letting the purple or green slit on the right jump; for any such representative, deleting its shortest pairs of slits also yields a representative of \bar{L} .

Figure 18, bottom left, shows two different graphs in $\mathcal{G}([L])$: Γ_1 , the unfolded graph of L , and Γ_2 , a partially folded graph of L . The map $\pi_L: \mathcal{G}([L]) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}([\bar{L}])$ is given by removing the point marked by an \times in the green arc — which in the case of Γ_1 is the midpoint of the green arc — and deleting the resulting leaves. In particular, $\pi_L(\Gamma_i) = \bar{\Gamma}_i$ for $i = 1, 2$, where the graphs $\bar{\Gamma}_i$ are shown in Figure 18, top right. Note that $\bar{\Gamma}_1$ is the unfolded graph of \bar{L} , and $\bar{\Gamma}_2$ is the critical graph of \bar{L} . Therefore, in either case $\pi_L^{-1}(\bar{\Gamma}_i)$ is not empty.

The entire preimage $\pi_L^{-1}(\bar{\Gamma}_i)$ is given by the locations for attaching a chord to $\bar{\Gamma}_i$. This may be done along the dashed green segments for one end of the chord and the fixed point marked in green for the other, as in Figure 18, top right. Thus the preimages are homeomorphic to intervals. In either case, the endpoints of the interval correspond to the unfolded graphs of L and the radial slit configuration obtained from L by letting the shortest segment jump. In fact, the preimages $\pi_L^{-1}(\bar{\Gamma})$ are homeomorphic to an interval for all $\bar{\Gamma} \in \mathcal{G}([\bar{L}])$.

The reason the second end of the chord could only be attached to a single point is because its corresponding slit is isolated, ie it is the only slit on its radial segment. If this were not the case, then the other end of

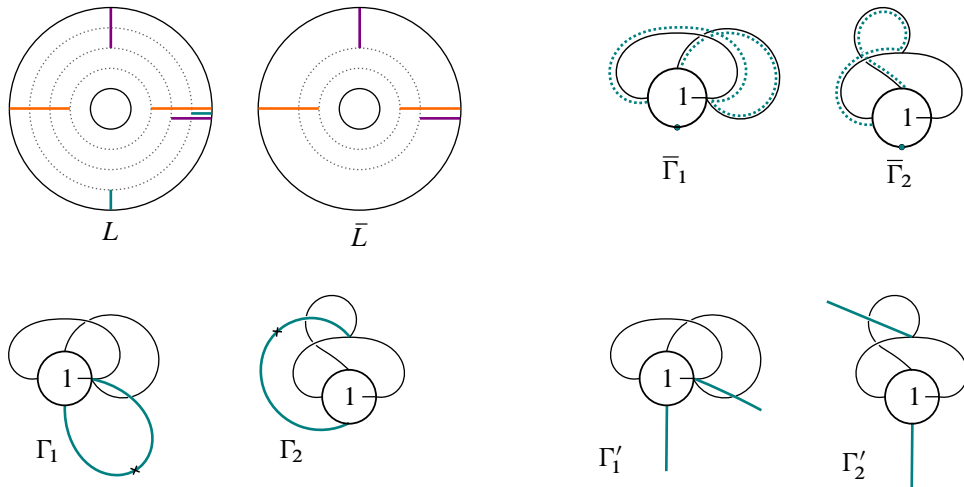
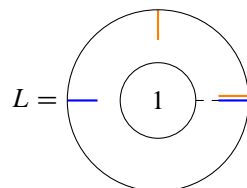


Figure 18: Top left: a configuration L and the configuration \bar{L} obtained from it by deleting the shortest pair of slits (that is, those where d_{\max} is attained). Top right: graphs in $\mathcal{G}(\bar{L})$; $\bar{\Gamma}_1$ is the unfolded graph of \bar{L} and $\bar{\Gamma}_2$ is the critical graph of \bar{L} . The green dotted lines trace the boundary interval defined by the open chord corresponding to the deleted green slit, and thus describe the places where one endpoint of the new chord can be attached. Bottom left: graphs in $\mathcal{G}(L)$ such that $\pi_L(\Gamma_i) = \bar{\Gamma}_i$. In both cases Γ_i is the maximally unfolded graph of L relative to $\bar{\Gamma}_i$. The points marked with an \times denote the points in Γ at which the maximum of d_{ad} is attained. Bottom right: the open graphs of the maximally unfolded graphs relative to $\bar{\Gamma}$ given in the bottom left.

this chord could also be attached to an interval. The intervals at which both endpoints of the chord can be attached must be disjoint, otherwise there would be a sequence of jumps that would bring both slits together and thus L would be degenerate. So in this more generic case, $\pi_L^{-1}(\bar{\Gamma})$ is homeomorphic to a square. Finally, there is another simple generalization of this case: there are several pairs of shortest slits in L , but the intervals describing the endpoints where their corresponding chords can be attached are all disjoint. In this case, the preimage is homeomorphic to a higher-dimensional cube.

In the previous example we considered the case where there is exactly one pair of slits which is the shortest pair, as well as some simple generalizations. On the other end of the spectrum there is the case where all slits are of equal size:

Example 4.23 (all slits of equal size) In the following radial slit configuration L , the configuration \bar{L} obtained by deleting all shortest slit pairs is empty:



The configuration $[L]$ has three representatives, and $\mathcal{G}([L])$, which is the preimage over the unique point in $\mathcal{G}[\bar{L}]$, is homeomorphic to the cone on three points. These three points are represented by the unfolded graphs of the three representatives, and the cone point by the critical graph.

The general case is an amalgamation of these two cases. More precisely, in the first case—where there is exactly one pair of slits which is the shortest—the preimage is homeomorphic to an interval or to a cube arising from the choices of where to attach the endpoints of the attached chord. In the second case—where all slits are of the same length—the preimage is a cone on three points corresponding to the unfolded representatives. In general, the preimage is homeomorphic to a product of “cones on cubes”. We will show this by going through an intermediary subspace of metric fat graphs corresponding to attaching trees on chords.

Definition 4.24 Let $\bar{\Gamma} \in \mathcal{G}([\bar{L}])$. By definition, there is a representative \bar{L} and a function \bar{t} such that $\bar{\Gamma} = \Gamma_{\bar{L}, \bar{t}}$.

Let L_1, L_2, \dots, L_r be all the radial slit configurations that can be obtained from \bar{L} by adding slits such that each L_i is equivalent to L by slit jumps. For any i , there is at least one function $t: \text{thin}(L_i) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ such that $\pi_L(\Gamma_{L_i, t_i}) = \bar{\Gamma}$. Let t_i be the minimal one among such functions, ie the one that takes the smallest possible values for every element of $\text{thin}(L_i)$.

- The *maximally unfolded graph of L_i relative to $\bar{\Gamma}$* is the fat graph $\Gamma_i := \Gamma_{L_i, t_i}$.
- The *open graph of L_i relative to $\bar{\Gamma}$* is the fat graph with unlabeled leaves $\Gamma'_i := \Gamma_i - d_{\text{ad}}^{-1}(d_{\text{max}})$, where d_{max} is the maximum of the distance from any point in Γ_i to the admissible cycles.

Examples of maximally unfolded graphs relative to some graph can be seen in Figure 18, bottom left. Their corresponding open graphs are given in Figure 18, bottom right.

Remark 4.25 Any maximally unfolded graph relative to $\bar{\Gamma}$, say Γ_i , is obtained from $\bar{\Gamma}$ by attaching a chord for each pair of slits deleted in L_i . In particular, if $\bar{\Gamma}$ is an unfolded graph then each Γ_i is an unfolded graph as well. Furthermore, the preimage $d_{\text{ad}}^{-1}(d_{\text{max}})$ consists of exactly one point in each of these chords: that point at which the half-edges corresponding to each slit pair are glued to each other. Therefore, each leaf in the open graph of L_i relative to $\bar{\Gamma}$ corresponds precisely to a slit deleted from L_i .

Moreover, for any graph $\Gamma \in \mathcal{G}([L])$, there is at least one L_i and a function $t: \text{thin}(L_i) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ such that $\Gamma = \Gamma_{L_i, t}$ and $t \geq t_i$. Thus any graph in $\mathcal{G}([L])$ can be thought of as a “folding” of a maximally unfolded graph relative to $\bar{\Gamma}$, say Γ_i , where we only “fold” the chords that have been attached to $\bar{\Gamma}$ in the construction of Γ_i . In particular, this shows that any such Γ can be obtained from $\bar{\Gamma}$ by attaching to it a forest along its leaves.

A special example of this is the case of the critical graph $\Gamma_{\text{crit}} \in \mathcal{G}([L])$. It can be constructed from $\bar{\Gamma}$ by attaching corollas to $\bar{\Gamma}$. This graph can be obtained by “completely folding” any of the maximally

unfolded graphs relative to $\bar{\Gamma}$. Furthermore, the preimage $d_{\text{ad}}^{-1}(d_{\text{max}})$ consist exactly of the central vertices of the corollas attached.

Informally, one can think of $\pi_L^{-1}(\bar{\Gamma})$ as a space of graphs that interpolates the maximally unfolded graphs relative to $\bar{\Gamma}$ with the critical graph. At one extreme we attach chords, at the other we attach corollas, and in between we attach forests that arise as all possible foldings of these chords on their way to the corollas.

We now show that these forests can be attached to boundary intervals (possibly of length 0, so points) in the outgoing boundary of the metric fat graph $\bar{\Gamma}$. Those boundary intervals that are not points are described combinatorially as follows:

Definition 4.26 Let Γ be a metric (admissible) fat graph and let τ be a boundary cycle of Γ . We can think of τ as a set of half-edges of Γ together with a cyclic order. A *boundary interval* in τ , denoted by \mathcal{B} , is a proper subset of the half-edges of τ which can be written as

$$\mathcal{B} = \{h_1, h_2 = \tau(h_1), h_3 = \tau^2(h_1), \dots, h_n = \tau^{n-1}(h_1)\}$$

for some half-edge h_1 in τ . In particular, \mathcal{B} is an ordered set.

A boundary interval determines an ordered list of edges in Γ in which an edge can appear at most twice. Consecutive edges in this list share a vertex and thus define a path in Γ between $s(h_1)$ and $s(\iota(h_n))$, where s and ι are the source and involution maps in the definition of the graph Γ . Up to scaling there is a canonical map from the unit interval to Γ which traces this path and sends 0 to $s(h_1)$ and 1 to $s(\iota(h_n))$. By scaling the unit interval, we can construct a canonical map which is an isometry when restricted to the edges of the path. We do this below.

Definition 4.27 Let \mathcal{B} be a boundary interval in a boundary cycle τ . We denote by $I_{\mathcal{B}}$ an oriented interval whose length is the length of the path in Γ determined by \mathcal{B} . More precisely, $I_{\mathcal{B}}$ can be subdivided into consecutive subintervals I_i for $1 \leq i \leq |\mathcal{B}|$. The length of the i^{th} subinterval I_i is the length of the i^{th} edge $e_i = \{h_i, \iota(h_i)\}$ on the path determined by \mathcal{B} . We denote by x_i^- and x_i^+ the boundary points of I_i , using its orientation.

The *parametrization map* of \mathcal{B} is the unique map

$$f_{\mathcal{B}}: I_{\mathcal{B}} \rightarrow \Gamma$$

given by $x_1^- \mapsto s(h_1)$ and $x_n^+ \mapsto s(\iota(h_n))$ that, for all i , restricts to an isometry $f_{\mathcal{B}}|: I_i \rightarrow e_i := \{h_i, \iota(h_i)\}$ that sends x_i^- to $s(h_i)$.

The map $f_{\mathcal{B}}$ is a parametrization of an interval in the boundary component corresponding to τ . Thus a point in $x \in I_{\mathcal{B}}$ uniquely determines a way in which a leaf can be attached to Γ such that the leaf is in the boundary interval defined by \mathcal{B} .

We now describe the boundary intervals that will arise, given $\bar{\Gamma} \in \mathcal{G}([\bar{L}])$.

Definition 4.28 Let Γ'_i denote the open graph of L_i relative to $\bar{\Gamma}$ for $1 \leq i \leq r$. Let l be an unlabeled leaf of Γ'_i . This leaf defines a boundary cycle τ_l in Γ'_i . We define \mathcal{B}_l to be the subset of the half-edges of τ_l given by

$$\mathcal{B}_l := \{\tau_l^j(l) \mid j \in \mathbb{Z}, j \neq 0 \text{ and } \tau_l^j(l) \text{ is not part of an edge in an admissible cycle}\}.$$

Note in particular that \mathcal{B}_l could be empty, and this indeed happens when l is attached to a vertex v which is essentially trivalent in the sense that it has valence four if it is also attached to an admissible leaf but trivalent otherwise.

An example of this construction can be seen in Figure 18, top right, where the dotted lines in $\bar{\Gamma}_i$ for $i = 1, 2$ correspond precisely to the boundary intervals defined by the leaves of the open graph. The sets \mathcal{B}_l have the following properties:

Lemma 4.29 For $1 \leq i \leq r$, let Γ'_i denote the open graphs of L_i relative to $\bar{\Gamma} \in \text{Im}(\pi_L)$, as in Definition 4.24. Recall that each unlabeled leaf of Γ_i , say l , corresponds precisely to a shortest slit of L_i , and thus it has a “pair” leaf which we denote by $\lambda(l)$. Then:

- (i) For any unlabeled leaf l of Γ'_i , the set \mathcal{B}_l is either empty or it is a boundary interval in $\bar{\Gamma}$.
- (ii) For any unlabeled leaf l of Γ'_i , the sets \mathcal{B}_l and $\mathcal{B}_{\lambda(l)}$ are disjoint.
- (iii) For any pair of unlabeled leaves l_1 and l_2 in Γ'_i such that $\mathcal{B}_{l_1} \neq \emptyset \neq \mathcal{B}_{l_2}$, either

$$\mathcal{B}_{l_1} \cap \mathcal{B}_{l_2} = \emptyset \quad \text{or} \quad \mathcal{B}_{l_1} = \mathcal{B}_{l_2}.$$

- (iv) For any open graphs relative to $\bar{\Gamma}$, say Γ'_i and Γ'_j , the set of boundary intervals defined by their unlabeled leaves coincide.

Proof We first show (i) holds. Let ζ_l denote the slit corresponding to the unlabeled leaf l in Γ'_i . Then \mathcal{B}_l is the section of the outgoing boundary along which the leaf l can move around, given by slit jumps of ζ_l . In particular, if ζ_l is isolated, that is, it is the only slit on its radial segment, then this is a single point and \mathcal{B}_l is empty. If \mathcal{B}_l is not empty, it is enough to show that \mathcal{B}_l is not the entire boundary cycle that corresponds to l . Assume, for contradiction, that \mathcal{B}_l is the entire boundary cycle. Then there must be a set of slits $\{\zeta_1, \lambda(\zeta_1), \zeta_2, \lambda(\zeta_2), \dots, \zeta_s, \lambda(\zeta_s)\}$ in L_i for some $s \geq 1$ such that the following hold:

- (1) The slit ζ_l lies between ζ_1 and $\lambda(\zeta_s)$. More precisely, $\lambda(\zeta_s)$, ζ_l and ζ_1 all lie in the same radial segment, $\omega(\zeta_1) = \zeta_l$ and $\omega(\zeta_l) = \lambda(\zeta_s)$.
- (2) For each $1 \leq i < s$, the slits $\lambda(\zeta_i)$ and ζ_{i+1} lie in the same radial segment and $\omega(\zeta_{i+1}) = \lambda(\zeta_i)$.

Let ζ_* be a slit in $\{\zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_s\}$ of largest modulus, ie a shortest slit in that set. Then ζ_* and $\lambda(\zeta_*)$ can jump along the other slits. In particular, L_i is equivalent via slit jumps to a configuration L_* where $\lambda(\zeta_*)$, ζ_* and λ_l lie in the same radial segment and

$$\omega(\zeta_*) = \zeta_l, \quad \omega(\zeta_l) = \lambda(\zeta_*) \quad \text{and} \quad |\zeta_l| \leq |\zeta_*|.$$

So L_* and L_i are degenerate configurations, which is not possible.

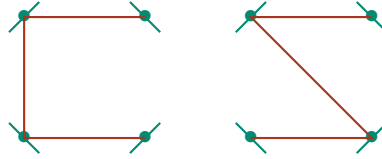


Figure 19: Two of the eight configurations of chords for $k = 4$. The green line segments are the intervals, the vertices are the marked points in these intervals and the red arcs are the chords.

Statement (ii) follows in a similar way. More precisely, if \mathcal{B}_l and $\mathcal{B}_{\lambda(l)}$ are not disjoint, then L_i is equivalent via slit jumps to a configuration where ζ_l and $\lambda(\zeta_l)$ lie next to each other, and thus L_i is degenerate.

Statements (iii) and (iv) follow by construction. □

Definition 4.30 (attaching intervals) Let $\bar{\Gamma} \in \mathcal{G}(\bar{L})$. We define $I_{L, \bar{\Gamma}}$ to be the set of oriented metric intervals (possibly of length zero) corresponding to the parametrization of the boundary intervals and isolated points in $\bar{\Gamma}$ along which a graph can be attached to obtain an element in its preimage.

That is, $I_{L, \bar{\Gamma}}$ is given by those $I_{\mathcal{B}_l}$ such that l is an unlabeled leaf of Γ' , an open graph relative to $\bar{\Gamma}$, as in Definition 4.24. This interval is of length zero if its corresponding boundary interval is empty. Recall that this happens precisely when there is a leaf in $\bar{\Gamma}$ corresponding to an isolated slit, ie a slit that is the only one in its radial segment. Note in particular that, by Lemma 4.29(iv), this definition does not depend on the choice of Γ' but only on the class $[L]$ and the metric fat graph $\bar{\Gamma}$.

Any point in the preimage can be obtained by attaching a forest to $\bar{\Gamma}$ along the parametrization intervals in $I_{L, \bar{\Gamma}}$. To make this precise, we define certain spaces of forests attached to intervals, which will use the following combinatorial definition:

Definition 4.31 Let $\mathcal{I} := I_1 \sqcup I_2 \sqcup \dots \sqcup I_k$ denote a disjoint union of k compact intervals of a given length. We allow intervals to have length zero. Let \mathcal{D} denote a family of piecewise linear functions $\mathcal{D} := \{d_i: I_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0} \mid 1 \leq i \leq k\}$ whose derivative is ± 1 outside a finite set. Then we define $\max \mathcal{D} := \max_{1 \leq i \leq k} \{\max_{x_i \in I_i} d_i(x_i)\}$.

Notation 4.32 (configurations of chords) We will consider the set of all possible configurations of $k - 1$ chords attached by their endpoints to the intervals in \mathcal{I} such that the resulting graph is connected, planar and has no loops; we denote this set by $\text{Conf}_{\mathcal{I}}$. See Figure 19 for examples of configuration of chords. We will construct a space of metric planar forests attached to these intervals and we will use the configurations above to restrict which metrics are allowed. For this, we will use the path distance function in a metric graph, which we denote by d_{path} .

Definition 4.33 Let \mathcal{I} and \mathcal{D} be as in the previous definition and $d \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ such that $2d > \max \mathcal{D}$. Denote by $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{D}, d}$ those metric graphs obtained by attaching a metric forest F with at most $2(k - 1)$ leaves to the intervals \mathcal{I} such that:

- The graph obtained, denoted by G , is planar, connected and has no loops.
- There is a configuration $C \in \text{Conf}_{\mathcal{I}}$ such that, for any pair of intervals I_i and I_j connected by a chord in C , the path distance in G from x_i to x_j (two attaching points of leaves of the forest F) is

$$d_{\text{path}}(x_i, x_j) = 2d - d_i(x_i) - d_j(x_j).$$

Note that $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{D}, d}$ is a subset of the space of metric fat graphs. We consider it as a space using the subspace topology.

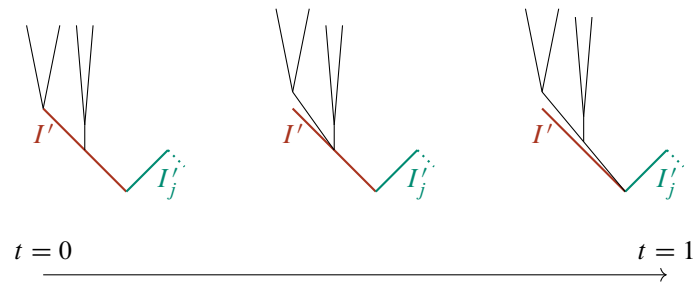
Lemma 4.34 *The topological space $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{D}, d}$ is contractible.*

Proof Fix a marked point $*_i \in I_i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq k$ such that $*_i$ is a local maximum for d_i . Let $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{D}, d, *} \subset \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{D}, d}$ be the subspace where the forest is attached to the marked points in the intervals \mathcal{I} . We will construct a deformation retraction onto a point in two steps.

Step 1 We will construct a deformation retraction of $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{D}, d}$ onto $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{D}, d, *}$. Intuitively, we slide the endpoints along \mathcal{I} towards the marked points, but some care is required to make sure the conditions on the metric remain satisfied. By definition, each I_i can be subdivided into finitely many intervals on which d_i is linear. Let N_i be the number of these in a uniquely minimal such subdivision. Our argument will be by induction over $N = N_1 + \dots + N_k$.

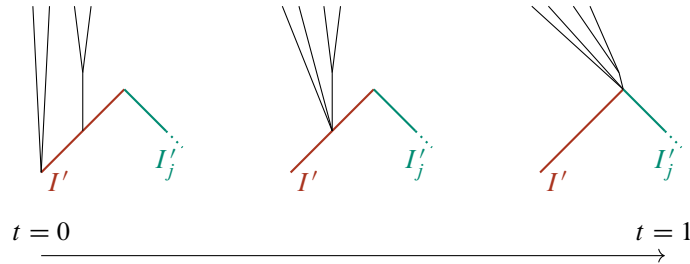
In the initial case $N = 0$ there is nothing to prove. For the induction step, let $I' \subset I_j$ be an interval in the aforementioned minimal subdivision such that $I_j = I' \cup I'_j$ where $I' \cap I'_j$ is a point and $*_j \in I'_j$. Let \mathcal{I}' be obtained from \mathcal{I} by replacing I_j with I'_j and let \mathcal{D}' be obtained by replacing d_j by $d'_j := d_j|_{I'_j}$. We will show that $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{D}, d}$ deformation retracts onto a space homeomorphic to $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{I}', \mathcal{D}', d}$. There are two cases:

(A) **The point $I' \cap I'_j$ is a local minimum of d_j** In this case we “open” along the edge I' towards I'_j :



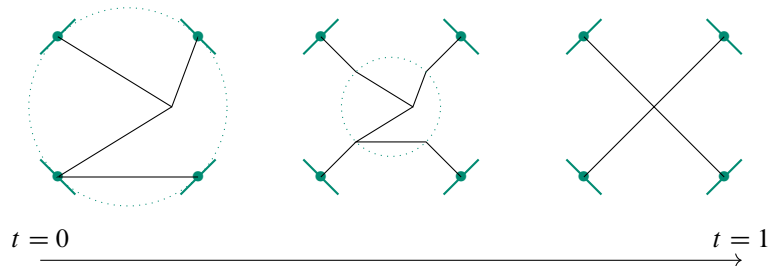
The precise construction is as follows. If I' has length ℓ , we linearly identify the interval I' with $[0, \ell]$, with $I' \cap I'_j$ corresponding to ℓ . Suppose that $s \in [0, \ell]$ is the unique smallest value at which an edge is attached to $I' \cong [0, \ell]$. Then on a metric graph G , the deformation retraction at time $t \in [0, 1]$ is the identity for $t\ell < s$, and for $t\ell \geq s$ replaces $I' \cong [0, \ell]$ with $[0, \ell] \cup_{t\ell} [s\ell, t\ell]$; note that we may identify $[t\ell, \ell] \cup_{t\ell} [s\ell, t\ell] \subset [0, \ell] \cup_{t\ell} [s\ell, t\ell]$ with $[s\ell, t\ell]$. We attach the edges originally attached to $[s\ell, t\ell] \subset I'$ to this new interval. The result has a canonical metric.

(B) **The point $I' \cap I'_j$ is a local maximum on d_j** In this case we “fold” along the edge I' towards I'_j :



The precise construction is as follows. Let us linearly identify the interval I' with $[0, \ell]$, as in (A). Then consider the subtree of G given by points that are distance $t\ell$ from $0 \in I' \in [0, \ell]$. We identify this subtree with the interval $[0, t\ell]$ by identifying all points with distance s to $s \in [0, t\ell]$. The result has a canonical metric.

Step 2 We will prove that $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{D}, d, *}$ is contractible by a variation of the Alexander trick. To do so, we replace the metric tree (T, d_T) attached to the marked points by $(T, (1-t)d_T)$ and add edges of length $t(d - d_i(*_i))$ connecting $*_i$ to the endpoint in this scaled tree originally attached to $*_i$ (the circles contain the rescaled graphs):



The resulting metric graphs are still planar, connected, without loops and satisfy the metric condition. At $t = 1$ we obtain the k -valent corolla attached to all intervals, with the edge between the vertex of the corolla and $*_i$ given by $d - d_i(*_i)$. □

Lemma 4.35 Let $\bar{\Gamma} \in \mathcal{G}([\bar{L}])$. There is a positive real number $d \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ and a finite collection of sets of intervals \mathcal{I} and sets of functions \mathcal{D} such that there is a homeomorphism

$$(4-1) \quad \pi_L^{-1}(\bar{\Gamma}) \cong \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{D}, d} \times \cdots \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{I}', \mathcal{D}', d}.$$

The intuition behind this homeomorphism is as follows. In the simplest scenario, there is only one term in the product of the right-hand side of (4-1). On the one hand, the critical graph corresponds to the unique point in $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{D}, d}$ given by a single corolla. On the other hand, the maximally unfolded graphs relative to $\bar{\Gamma}$ correspond to elements in $\text{Conf}_{\mathcal{I}}$, that is, to arrangements of $k - 1$ chords attached to the intervals (where $k - 1$ is the number of pairs of shortest slits of L). Finally, an arbitrary point in $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{D}, d}$ is a “folding” of a configuration in $\text{Conf}_{\mathcal{I}}$, and an arbitrary point in $\pi_L^{-1}(\bar{\Gamma})$ is a “folding” of a maximally unfolded graph relative to $\bar{\Gamma}$.

Proof Given $[L]$ and $\bar{\Gamma}$, the set of intervals will be $\mathcal{I} = I_{L, \bar{\Gamma}}$; see Definition 4.30. Recall that there is a map

$$f: I_{L, \bar{\Gamma}} \rightarrow \bar{\Gamma},$$

which is an isometry when restricted to edges of $\bar{\Gamma}$ that are in the image. Moreover, we have a canonical embedding $\bar{\Gamma} \hookrightarrow \Gamma$ for which $\Gamma - \bar{\Gamma} = F$ is a forest and such that Γ is obtained from $\bar{\Gamma}$ by attaching the leaves of F to $I_{L, \bar{\Gamma}}$; see Remark 4.25.

For a choice of Γ in the preimage, we denote by G_Γ the subgraph of Γ that is given by the union of the forest F and the boundary intervals in $I_{L, \bar{\Gamma}}$ along which F is attached. The number of components of G_Γ is independent from the choice of Γ in the preimage of $\bar{\Gamma}$, and it corresponds to the number of elements in the product of the right-hand side of (4-1). An intuitive way to think about this is that the slits which are deleted from L to obtain \bar{L} come in *clusters*, collections of slits which map to the same point in the glued surface $\Sigma([L])$, and each of these clusters contributes a single term in the product.

We will assume for the sake of simplicity that there is a single component in G_Γ or a single *cluster* of slits, though the argument easily generalizes to the case of several components. The functions $d_i \in \mathcal{D}$ are induced by the modulus in \mathbb{C} . That is, they are determined by the path distance to the admissible cycles of $\bar{\Gamma}$. More precisely, for any $x \in I_i \in I_{L, \Gamma}$ we set $d_i(x) = d_{\text{ad}}(x)$. This yields a well-defined piecewise-linear function on each I_i . The real number d is the common modulus of all slits which are deleted from L to obtain \bar{L} . Then there is a continuous map $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{D}, d} \rightarrow \pi_L^{-1}(\bar{L})$ given by gluing the forest F into $\bar{\Gamma}$ according to the intervals \mathcal{I}_i . This has an inverse given by the continuous map that sends Γ to G_Γ . \square

Putting together these results, we prove that the preimages of π_L are contractible.

Proof of Lemma 4.21 Let $\bar{\Gamma} \in \mathcal{G}([\bar{L}])$. By Lemma 4.35, $\pi_L^{-1}(\bar{\Gamma})$ is homeomorphic to a product of spaces of forests attached at intervals. These are contractible by Lemma 4.34. \square

The proofs given above for π_L can be adapted to the simpler case of π_L^1 , and we will spare the reader the technical details. The result is:

Lemma 4.36 (i) π_L is well defined.

(ii) π_L is continuous.

(iii) The fibers of π_L are compact contractible ANRs.

We now finish the proof of Lemma 4.16, which said π_L and π_L^1 are homotopy equivalences:

Proof of Lemma 4.16 We apply Theorem 4.3. By Lemma 4.17, the domain and targets of the maps π_L and π_L^1 are compact ANRs, so it suffices to prove the fibers of both maps are cell-like. This follows by combining Proposition 4.4(viii) with Lemmas 4.20, 4.21 and 4.36. \square

4.4 The projection map is a homotopy equivalence

Our next goal is to check that the spaces $\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}$ and $\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}^\sim$ are ANRs, and that the map $\pi_1: \mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}^\sim \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}$ is proper and cell-like. For the remainder of this section we fix g , n and m .

Proposition 4.37 *The space $\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}$ is a locally compact ANR.*

Proof The space $\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}$ is a smooth manifold, so it is locally compact and has an open cover by copies of \mathbb{R}^n . These are ANRs by Proposition 4.4(v), so $\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}$ is an ANR by Proposition 4.4(iii). (Alternatively, one can argue that $\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}$ is an open subspace of the finite CW-complex $\overline{\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}}$ and use properties (ii) and (v) of Proposition 4.4.) \square

To prove that $\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}^\sim$ is an ANR and that π_1 is a proper cell-like map, we will write $\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}^\sim$ as an open subspace of a space $(\overline{\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}})^\sim$ obtained by gluing together finitely many compact ANRs. By Definition 2.16, $\overline{\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}} \setminus \mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d} = \mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}'$ is a CW-complex, and in fact a subcomplex of $\overline{\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}}$. Then $(\overline{\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}})^\sim$ is defined by adding a boundary to the blowup $\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}^\sim$ in the most naive way. In the proof of Lemma 4.17, we saw that $\mathcal{M}\mathcal{F}\mathcal{a}\mathcal{t}_{g,n+m}^{ad}$ is a subspace of a compact polyhedron $P_{g,n+m}$, which we abbreviate to P here.

Definition 4.38 The space $(\overline{\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}})^\sim$ is the subspace of $\overline{\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}} \times P$ consisting of all $([L], \Gamma, \lambda)$ such that either

- (i) $[L] \in \mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}$ and $(\Gamma, \lambda) \in \mathcal{G}(L)$, or
- (ii) $[L] \in \overline{\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}} \setminus \mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}$ and $(\Gamma, \lambda) \in P$.

Lemma 4.39 *The topological space $(\overline{\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}})^\sim$ is a compact ANR.*

Proof Fix a representative $[L]$ for each combinatorial type $[\mathcal{L}]$, and note that, if $[L]$ and $[L']$ have the same combinatorial type, there is a canonical homeomorphism $\mathcal{G}([L]) \cong \mathcal{G}([L'])$. The space $\mathcal{G}([L])$ is then by definition $\mathcal{G}([L])$ for the representative $[L]$ of $[\mathcal{L}]$. We remark that $(\overline{\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}})^\sim$ is obtained by gluing together $(\overline{\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}} \setminus \mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}) \times P$ and $\overline{\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}}_{[\mathcal{L}]} \times \mathcal{G}([\mathcal{L}])$ for all combinatorial types $[\mathcal{L}]$ along $\partial\overline{\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}}_{[\mathcal{L}]} \times \mathcal{G}([\mathcal{L}])$. Note that $(\overline{\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}} \setminus \mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}) \times P$ is the product of a subcomplex of the finite complex $\overline{\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}}$ with a compact polyhedron. Thus parts (v) and (vii) of Proposition 4.4 say it is a compact ANR. Similarly, by Lemma 4.17 $\overline{\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}}_{[\mathcal{L}]} \times \mathcal{G}([\mathcal{L}])$ and $\partial\overline{\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}}_{[\mathcal{L}]} \times \mathcal{G}([\mathcal{L}])$ are each a product of a finite CW-complex with a compact polyhedron, and thus compact ANRs by parts (v), (vi) and (vii) of Proposition 4.4. Attaching cells $\overline{\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}}_{[\mathcal{L}]}$ one at a time in order of dimension and repeatedly applying Proposition 4.4(iv), one proves inductively over k that

$$((\overline{\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}} \setminus \mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}) \times P) \cup \left(\bigcup_{\dim \overline{\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}}_{[\mathcal{L}]} \leq k} \overline{\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}}_{[\mathcal{L}]} \times \mathcal{G}([\mathcal{L}]) \right)$$

is a compact ANR. This uses that $\overline{\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}}$ has finitely many cells after fixing g , n and m . In particular this process has to end at some $k \geq 0$, and hence $(\overline{\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}})^\sim$ is also a compact ANR. \square

Proposition 4.40 *The topological space $\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}^\sim$ is an ANR.*

Proof $\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}^\sim$ is an open subspace of $(\overline{\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}})^\sim$, so by Proposition 4.4(ii) we conclude it is an ANR. \square

Proposition 4.41 *The map $\pi_1: \mathfrak{R}a\mathfrak{d}^\sim \rightarrow \mathfrak{R}a\mathfrak{d}$ is proper and cell-like.*

Proof Observe that π_1 extends to a continuous map $\bar{\pi}_1: (\overline{\mathfrak{R}a\mathfrak{d}})^\sim \rightarrow \overline{\mathfrak{R}a\mathfrak{d}}$. If $K \subset \mathfrak{R}a\mathfrak{d}$ is compact, then it is also compact considered as a subset of $\overline{\mathfrak{R}a\mathfrak{d}}$, and thus closed. By continuity $\bar{\pi}_1^{-1}(K)$ is closed in $(\overline{\mathfrak{R}a\mathfrak{d}})^\sim$, and since the latter is a compact space it must be compact. But $\bar{\pi}_1^{-1}(K) \subset \mathfrak{R}a\mathfrak{d}^\sim$ and $\bar{\pi}_1^{-1}(K) \cap \mathfrak{R}a\mathfrak{d}^\sim = \pi_1^{-1}(K)$, so π_1 is proper.

That π_1 is cell-like is a consequence of Lemmas 4.14 and 4.17, which say that the point inverses of π_1 are contractible compact polyhedra, and Proposition 4.4(viii), which implies that contractible compact polyhedra are cell-like. \square

Corollary 4.42 *The projection $\pi_1: \mathfrak{R}a\mathfrak{d}^\sim \rightarrow \mathfrak{R}a\mathfrak{d}$ is a homotopy equivalence.*

Proof We may fix g, n and m . Then we can simply apply Theorem 4.3 to Propositions 4.37, 4.40 and 4.41. The domain is locally compact because it is an open subspace of a compact space by Lemma 4.39, and the target is locally compact by Proposition 4.37. \square

4.5 The critical graph map is a homotopy equivalence

We now show that the critical graph map $\mathfrak{R}a\mathfrak{d}^\sim \rightarrow \mathcal{M}Fat^{ad}$ is a homotopy equivalence using the relation between the universal bundles over $\mathfrak{R}a\mathfrak{d}$ and $\mathcal{M}Fat^{ad}$. We start by recalling some well-known results regarding universal bundles:

Proposition 4.43 *Given a two-dimensional cobordism $S_{g,n+m}$ and a paracompact base space B , there are bijections natural in B between*

- (i) *isomorphism classes of smooth $S_{g,n+m}$ -bundles over B , that is, the transition functions lie in $\text{Diff}(S_{g,n+m})$,*
- (ii) *isomorphism classes of principal $\text{Diff}(S_{g,n+m})$ -bundles over B , and*
- (iii) *isomorphism classes of principal $\text{Mod}(S_{g,n+m})$ -bundles over B .*

Sketch of proof For one direction of the first bijection, for a principal $\text{Diff}(S_{g,n+m})$ -bundle $p: W \rightarrow B$, its corresponding $S_{g,n+m}$ -bundle is given by taking $S_{g,n+m} \times_{\text{Diff}(S_{g,n+m})} W$.

For the other direction of the first bijection, suppose that $\pi: E \rightarrow B$ is a smooth $S_{g,n+m}$ -bundle. Each fiber $E_b := \pi^{-1}(b)$ is a Riemann surface with boundary with a marked point in each boundary component. These marked points are ordered and labeled as incoming or outgoing. Let x_k^b denote the marked point in the k^{th} incoming boundary component for $1 \leq k \leq n$ and x_{k+n}^b denote the marked point in the k^{th} outgoing boundary for $1 \leq k \leq m$. Its corresponding $\text{Diff}(S_{g,n+m})$ -bundle is given by taking fiberwise orientation-preserving diffeomorphisms, ie it is the bundle $p: W \rightarrow B$ whose fibers are given by

$$W_b := p^{-1}(b) = \{\varphi: S_{g,n+m} \rightarrow E_b \mid \varphi \text{ is a diffeomorphism and } \varphi(x_i) = x_i^b\}.$$

These constructions are mutually inverse.

Because each connected component of $\text{Diff}(S_{g,n+m})$ is contractible, taking π_0 gives a homotopy equivalence $\text{Diff}(S_{g,n+m}) \rightarrow \text{Mod}(S_{g,n+m})$. Thus there is a bijection between principal $\text{Diff}(S_{g,n+m})$ -bundles and principal $\text{Mod}(S_{g,n+m})$ -bundles, where one can obtain the $\text{Mod}(S_{g,n+m})$ -bundle corresponding to $p: W \rightarrow B$ by taking π_0 fiberwise. \square

We now construct a space $E\mathfrak{Xad}$ that maps to \mathfrak{Xad} and use the previous proposition to show that $E\mathfrak{Xad} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Xad}$ is a universal $\text{Mod}(S_{g,n+m})$ -bundle. To construct this space we use the ideas of the construction of \mathcal{EMFat}^{ad} in Definition 3.23. That is, as a set we define

$$E\mathfrak{Xad} := \{([L], [H]) \mid [L] \in \mathfrak{Xad} \text{ and } [H] \text{ is a marking of } \Gamma_{[L]}\}.$$

We will topologize $E\mathfrak{Xad}$ so that the map $E\mathfrak{Xad} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Xad}$ is a covering map. Then a path in $E\mathfrak{Xad}$ will be given by a path $\gamma: t \rightarrow [L(t)]$ in \mathfrak{Xad} together with a marking $H_0: \Gamma_{[L(0)]} \hookrightarrow S_{g,n+m}$. Hence we must describe how H_0 and the path γ uniquely determine a sequence of markings $H_t: \Gamma_{[L(t)]} \hookrightarrow S_{g,n+m}$. To make this precise, we will give a procedure to obtain a well-defined marking of $\Gamma_{[\tilde{\mathcal{L}}]}$ from a combinatorial type $[\mathcal{L}]$, a marking of $\Gamma_{[\mathcal{L}]}$ and a configuration $[\tilde{\mathcal{L}}] \in \partial\overline{\mathfrak{Xad}}_{[\mathcal{L}]}$, where $[\tilde{\mathcal{L}}]$ is the combinatorial type of $[\tilde{\mathcal{L}}]$. To describe this procedure, notice that if $[\mathcal{L}]$ and $[\tilde{\mathcal{L}}]$ are related in this manner, then $[\tilde{\mathcal{L}}]$ must be obtained from $[\mathcal{L}]$ by collapsing radial and annular chambers. Hence we will start by analyzing these cases separately.

Definition 4.44 (annular chamber collapse map) Let $[\mathcal{L}]$ and $[\mathcal{L}']$ be two nondegenerate combinatorial types such that $[\mathcal{L}']$ can be obtained from $[\mathcal{L}]$ by collapsing the annular chambers $A_{i_1}, A_{i_2}, \dots, A_{i_k}$ and let $A := \bigcup_i A_i$. We will define a map in \mathcal{Fat}^{ad} ,

$$\rho: \Gamma_{[\mathcal{L}]} \rightarrow \Gamma_{[\mathcal{L}']},$$

which we will call the *annular chamber collapse map*; see Figure 20.

Choose a representative $[L]$ of $[\mathcal{L}]$. Then, following the construction of $\Gamma_{[L]}$, we can define a subgraph F_A which is given by the intersection of E_L and A . The subgraph F_A must be a forest inside $\Gamma_{[L]}$. To see this, assume there is a loop in F_A . Then there must be a loop in $\Gamma_{[L]}$, and hence there are two paired slits ζ_i and $\zeta_{\lambda(i)}$ which lie on the same radial segment. Since $[L]$ is nondegenerate there must be slits $\zeta_{i_1}, \zeta_{i_2}, \dots, \zeta_{i_j}$ such that $i_j \geq 1$ and $|\zeta_{i_l}| < |\zeta_i|$ for all i_l . Finally, since the loop is in F_A , A must contain the radial segment between ζ_i and ζ_{i_l} for some i_l . But then collapsing A will give a degenerate configuration, and we assumed $[\mathcal{L}']$ is nondegenerate. Therefore F_A is a forest in $\Gamma_{[L]}$, and since $\Gamma_{[L]} = \Gamma_{[\mathcal{L}]}$ this description gives a well-defined subforest of $\Gamma_{[\mathcal{L}]}$, giving with a well-defined map on \mathcal{Fat}^{ad} .

Definition 4.45 (radial chamber collapse zigzag) Let $[\mathcal{L}]$ and $[\mathcal{L}'']$ be two nondegenerate combinatorial types such that $[\mathcal{L}'']$ can be obtained from $[\mathcal{L}]$ by collapsing radial chambers. We will define an admissible fat graph $\Gamma([\mathcal{L}], [\mathcal{L}''])$ together with a zigzag in \mathcal{Fat}^{ad}

$$\Gamma_{[\mathcal{L}]} \xrightarrow{\tau_1} \Gamma([\mathcal{L}], [\mathcal{L}'']) \xleftarrow{\tau_2} \Gamma_{[\mathcal{L}]},$$

which we will call the *radial chamber collapse zigzag*; see Figure 21.

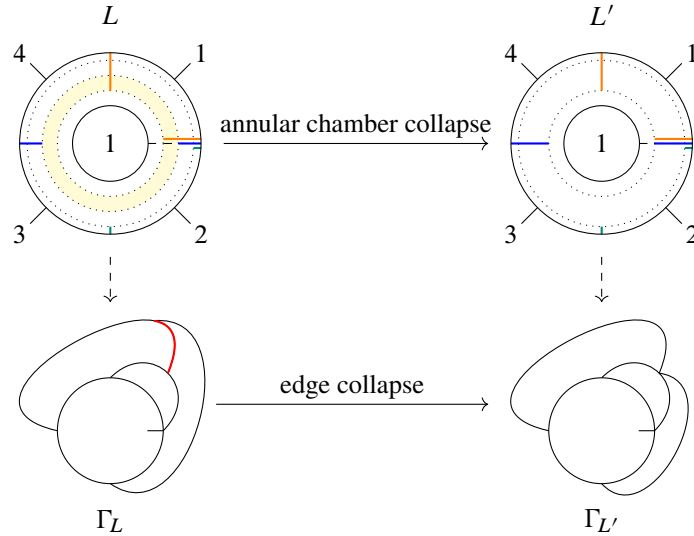


Figure 20: An example of the annular chamber collapse map. The leaves have been omitted from the graphs to make them more readable. The annular chambers are marked with dotted lines. The yellow radial sector is collapsed in L and the annular chamber collapse map is given by contracting the edge shown in red.

Choose a representative $L \in \Omega\mathfrak{A}d$ of combinatorial type $[\mathcal{L}]$ and let $L'' \in \Omega\mathfrak{A}d$ be the preconfiguration of combinatorial type $[\mathcal{L}'']$ obtained by collapsing radial chambers. We will call the radial segments

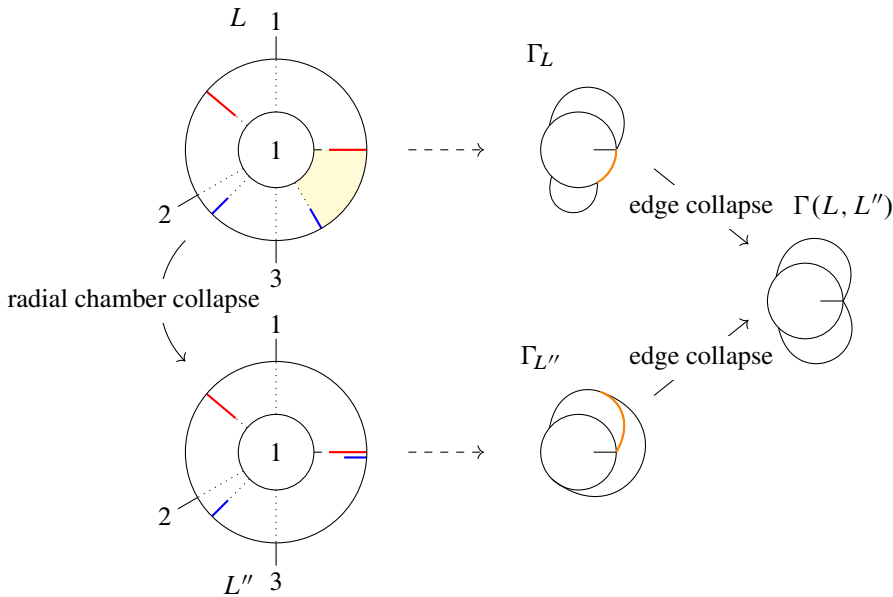


Figure 21: An example of the radial chamber collapse zigzag. The radial chambers are marked with dotted lines. The yellow radial chamber is collapsed in L and the radial chamber collapse zigzag is given by collapsing the edges shown in orange.

onto which the radial chambers have been collapsed the *special radial segments*. Notice that L'' is well defined up to a choice of L , and slit jumps and parametrization point jumps away from the special radial segments. Thus the idea is to define $\Gamma([\mathcal{L}], [\mathcal{L}''])$ as a partially unfolded graph of L'' which is unfolded at the special radial slit segments and folded everywhere else. This gives a well-defined isomorphism class of admissible fat graphs.

To make this precise, let $S_{k_1}, S_{k_2}, \dots, S_{k_r}$ denote the special radial segments of L'' . We define $\Gamma([\mathcal{L}], [\mathcal{L}'']) = \Gamma_{L'',t}$ where $t \in [0, 1]^{d(L'')}$ is defined as follows:

$$t_\alpha := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \alpha = k_i + j \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq r \text{ and } 1 \leq j \leq s_{k_i} - 1, \\ 1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

This is a well-defined isomorphism class of admissible fat graphs, since the graph is folded in all radial segments in which jumps are allowed. Let F_L be the subgraph of Γ_L obtained by the intersection of E_L with the collapsing chambers. Then $\tau_1: \Gamma_{[\mathcal{L}]} = \Gamma_L \rightarrow \Gamma_L/F_L = \Gamma([\mathcal{L}], [\mathcal{L}''])$ is a well-defined map in $\mathcal{F}at^{ad}$. Similarly, let $F_{L''}$ be the subgraph of $\Gamma_{L''}$ obtained from the intersection of $E_{L''}$ and the special radial segments. Then $\tau_2: \Gamma_{[\mathcal{L}'']} = \Gamma_{L''} \rightarrow \Gamma_{L''}/F_{L''} = \Gamma([\mathcal{L}], [\mathcal{L}''])$ is a well-defined map in $\mathcal{F}at^{ad}$.

For the general case, consider any $[\tilde{L}] \in \partial \overline{\mathfrak{R}ad}_{[\mathcal{L}]} \cap \mathfrak{R}ad_{[\tilde{\mathcal{L}}]}$. Then $[\tilde{L}]$ is obtained from $[\mathcal{L}]$ by collapsing chambers. If we let $[\mathcal{L}']$ be the configuration obtained from collapsing only the annular chambers, then the previous construction gives a well-defined zigzag in $\mathcal{F}at^{ad}$:

$$(4-2) \quad \Gamma_{[\mathcal{L}]} \xrightarrow{\rho} \Gamma_{[\mathcal{L}']} \xrightarrow{\tau_1} \Gamma([\mathcal{L}'], [\mathcal{L}]) \xleftarrow{\tau_2} \Gamma_{[\mathcal{L}']}.$$

Note that if $[\tilde{L}]$ is obtained by only collapsing annular chambers then $\tau_1 = \text{id} = \tau_2$, and if $[\tilde{L}]$ is obtained by only collapsing radial chambers then $\rho = \text{id}$.

Definition 4.46 We define the space $E\mathfrak{R}ad$ by

$$E\mathfrak{R}ad := \frac{\bigsqcup_{[\mathcal{L}]} \mathfrak{R}ad_{[\mathcal{L}]} \times \text{Mark}(\Gamma_{[\mathcal{L}]})}{\sim},$$

where the disjoint union runs over all nondegenerate combinatorial types $[\mathcal{L}]$ and the equivalence relation \sim is generated by saying that $([\tilde{L}], [H]) \sim ([\tilde{L}], [\tilde{H}])$ if, given $[\tilde{L}] \in \partial \overline{\mathfrak{R}ad}_{[\mathcal{L}]} \cap \mathfrak{R}ad_{[\tilde{\mathcal{L}}]}$, $[H] \in \text{Mark}(\Gamma_{[\mathcal{L}]})$ and $[\tilde{H}] \in \text{Mark}(\Gamma_{[\tilde{\mathcal{L}}]})$, we have that $[\tilde{H}] = (\tau_{2*})^{-1} \circ (\tau_{1*}) \circ \rho_*([H])$. Here ρ , τ_1 and τ_2 are given as in (4-2), and the induced maps are the ones constructed in Lemma 3.21.

Proposition 4.47 The projection $E\mathfrak{R}ad \rightarrow \mathfrak{R}ad$ is a universal $\text{Mod}(S_{g,n+m})$ -bundle over $\mathfrak{R}ad$.

Proof It is enough to show that $E\mathfrak{R}ad \rightarrow \mathfrak{R}ad$ is the $\text{Mod}(S_{g,n+m})$ -bundle corresponding to the universal surface bundle $p: S_h(n, m) \rightarrow \text{Rad} \cong \mathfrak{R}ad$. Recall that the universal surface bundle has fibers $p_{[\mathcal{L}]} = S([L])$, a surface with boundary with a marked point in each boundary component. These marked points are ordered, and labeled as incoming or outgoing.

Let x_k^L denote the marked point in the k^{th} incoming boundary component for $1 \leq k \leq n$ and x_{k+n}^L denote the marked point in the k^{th} outgoing boundary component for $1 \leq k \leq m$. Following the description in

the beginning of this subsection, the $\text{Diff}(S_{g,n+m})$ -bundle $W \rightarrow \mathfrak{Ad}$ corresponding to the universal surface bundle is given by taking fiberwise orientation-preserving diffeomorphisms. That is, we have

$$W_{[L]} := \{\varphi: S_{g,n+m} \rightarrow S([L]) \mid \varphi \text{ is an orientation-preserving diffeomorphism with } \varphi(x_i) = x_i^L\}.$$

Furthermore, its corresponding $\text{Mod}(S_{g,n+m})$ -bundle $Q \rightarrow \mathfrak{Ad}$, has fibers $Q_{[L]} := W_{[L]}/\text{isotopy}$. This amounts to passing to connected components of the group of diffeomorphisms.

Note that $Q_{[L]}$ is discrete, and thus by the description of $E\mathfrak{Ad}$ it is enough to show that there is a bijection between $\text{Mark}(\Gamma_{[L]})$ and $Q_{[L]}$. We define inverse maps

$$\Phi: Q_{[L]} \rightleftarrows \text{Mark}(\Gamma_{[L]}) : \Psi$$

By construction there is a canonical embedding $H_{[L]}: \Gamma_{[L]} \hookrightarrow S([L])$, and this embedding is a marking of $\Gamma_{[L]}$ in $S([L])$. Given $[\varphi] \in Q_{[L]}$ we define $\Phi([\varphi]) := [\varphi^{-1} \circ H_{[L]}]$; this is a well-defined map.

To go back, let $[H] \in \text{Mark}(\Gamma_{[L]})$ and choose a representative $H: \Gamma_{[L]} \hookrightarrow S_{g,n+m}$. We will construct an orientation-preserving homeomorphism $f: S_{g,n+m} \rightarrow S([L])$ such that $[f \circ H] = [H_{[L]}]$, which we can approximate by a diffeomorphism φ using Nielsen's approximation theorem [36]. To do so, we use that the complements of the markings are disks: we construct the homeomorphism first on markings, and then extend it to the disks.

By Lemma 3.20, the complement $S_{g,n+m} \setminus H(\Gamma \setminus \text{leaves of } \Gamma)$ is a disjoint union of $n + m$ cylinders. For all $1 \leq i \leq n + m$, one of the boundary components of the i^{th} cylinder consists of the i^{th} boundary of $S_{g,n+m}$. The other boundary component consists of the image of the i^{th} boundary cycles of Γ under H . The leaf corresponding to the i^{th} boundary component is embedded in the cylinder and connects both boundary components. We conclude that $S_{g,n+m} \setminus H(\Gamma_{[L]}) \cong \bigsqcup_{i=1}^{n+m} D_i$, where each D_i is a disk.

Let x_i denote the marked point of the i^{th} boundary component of $S_{g,n+m}$. The boundary of D_i has two copies of x_i . Connecting these on one side is the i^{th} boundary component of $S_{g,n+m}$ and on the other side is the embedded image of the i^{th} boundary cycle of $\Gamma_{[L]}$. The orientation of the i^{th} boundary component of $S_{g,n+m}$ allows us to order the two copies of x_i and label them as $x_{i,1}$ and $x_{i,2}$. Similarly, $S([L]) \setminus H_{[L]}(\Gamma_{[L]}) \cong \bigsqcup_{i=1}^{n+m} \tilde{D}_i$ where each \tilde{D}_i is a disk. Let $x_{i,j}^L$ for $j = 1, 2$ denote the two copies of the marked point on the i^{th} boundary component of $S([L])$ that lie on the boundary of \tilde{D}_i . Take $f_i|_{\partial D_i}: \partial D_i \rightarrow \partial \tilde{D}_i$ to be an orientation-preserving homeomorphism satisfying $f(x_{i,j}) = x_{i,j}^L$ for $j = 1, 2$. Let f_i be an extension of $f_i|_{\partial D_i}$ to the entire disk. One can choose the maps $f_i|_{\partial D_i}$ consistently so that they glue together to a homeomorphism $f: S_{g,n+m} \rightarrow S([L])$. Since the maps f_i are unique up to homotopy, f is also unique up to homotopy.

We define $\Psi([H]) = [\varphi]$, where φ is a diffeomorphism approximating f . The map Ψ is well defined and by construction it is inverse to Φ . \square

We now extend this to \mathfrak{Ad}^{\sim} by defining a fattening of $E\mathfrak{Ad}$ as follows:

Definition 4.48 The *fattening* $E\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}\tilde{\sim}$ is defined as

$$E\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}\tilde{\sim} := \{([L], [H]), [\Gamma, \lambda, \tilde{H}] \mid [\Gamma, \lambda] \in \mathcal{G}([L])\} \subset E\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d} \times \mathcal{EM}\mathcal{F}at^{ad},$$

where $\mathcal{G}([L])$ is the space given in Definition 4.13.

Recall that $E\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}$ consists of pairs $([L], [H])$ of a radial slit configuration and a marking, and that $\mathcal{EM}\mathcal{F}at^{ad}$ consists of isomorphism classes of triples $[\Gamma, \lambda, H]$ of an admissible fat graph, a metric and a marking.

Corollary 4.49 The projection $E\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}\tilde{\sim} \rightarrow \mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}\tilde{\sim}$ is a universal $\text{Mod}(S_{g,n+m})$ -bundle over $\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}\tilde{\sim}$.

Proof Consider the diagram below, in which π_1 is a homotopy equivalence by Corollary 4.42:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}\tilde{\sim} & \xrightarrow{\pi_1 \times \text{id}} & E\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}\tilde{\sim} & \xrightarrow[\pi_1]{\cong} & \mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d} \end{array}$$

It suffices to prove this is a pullback diagram. To do so, observe that the path from $[\Gamma, \lambda] \in \mathcal{G}([L])$ to the critical graph $[\Gamma_{[L]}]$ described in Proposition 4.14 determines a zigzag in $|\mathcal{F}at^{ad}|$ under the composite

$$\mathcal{G}([L]) \xrightarrow{\iota} \mathcal{M}\mathcal{F}at^{ad} \xrightarrow{r(-,1)} |\mathcal{F}at^{ad}|,$$

where ι is the inclusion and r is the map given in Lemma 3.12. Moreover, since $\mathcal{G}([L])$ is contractible, ι is an inclusion and $r(-, 1)$ is a homotopy equivalence, there is a contractible choice of zigzags representing paths from $[\Gamma, \lambda]$ to $[\Gamma_{[L]}]$ in $\mathcal{G}([L])$. Therefore, by Lemma 3.21, a marking of $[\Gamma_{[L]}]$ uniquely determines a marking of $[\Gamma]$ and vice versa. Thus, for $[\Gamma, \lambda] \in \mathcal{G}([L])$, giving a tuple $(([L], [H]), [\Gamma, \lambda, \tilde{H}]) \in E\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d} \times \mathcal{EM}\mathcal{F}at^{ad}$ is equivalent to giving either a triple $(([L], [H]), [\Gamma, \lambda])$ or a triple $([L], [\Gamma, \lambda, \tilde{H}])$. \square

We now describe a general result on universal bundles, which we use to conclude that π_2 is a homotopy equivalence.

Proposition 4.50 Let $E \rightarrow B$ and $E' \rightarrow B'$ be universal principal G -bundles with B and B' paracompact spaces. Let $f: B \rightarrow B'$ be a continuous map. If $f^*(E')$ is isomorphic to E as a bundle over B , then f is a homotopy equivalence.

Proof For any paracompact space X , there is a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} [X, B] & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \{\text{principal } G\text{-bundles over } X\} \\ f \circ - \downarrow & \nearrow \cong & \\ [X, B'] & & \end{array}$$

which commutes since $f^*(E') \cong E$. For $X = B'$, one finds there is a $[g] \in [B', B]$ such that $[f \circ g] = [\text{id}_{B'}]$. Then $g^*(E) \cong g^*(f^*(E')) = E'$, so we can repeat the argument and obtain that there is an $h \in [B, B']$ such that $[g \circ h] = [\text{id}_B]$. Finally, since $[h] = [f \circ g \circ h] = [f]$, f and g are mutually inverse homotopy equivalences. \square

Corollary 4.51 *The projection $\pi_2: \mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}^{\sim} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}\mathcal{F}at^{ad}$ is a homotopy equivalence.*

Proof This follows from Proposition 4.50, as there is a pullback diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}^{\sim} & \xrightarrow{\pi_2 \times \text{id}} & E\mathcal{M}\mathcal{F}at^{ad} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}^{\sim} & \xrightarrow{\pi_2} & \mathcal{M}\mathcal{F}at^{ad} \end{array} \quad \square$$

5 Sullivan diagrams and the harmonic compactification

We now compare the harmonic compactification of radial slit configurations $\overline{\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}}$ and the space of Sullivan diagrams \mathcal{SD} , as in Definitions 2.15 and 3.16, respectively. To do this, we observe that $\overline{\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}}$ is the subcomplex of $\overline{\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}}$ consisting of cells indexed by the subset $\Upsilon_{\mathfrak{U}}$ of Υ made up of all combinatorial types of unilevel radial slit configurations. As a consequence, the projection $p: \overline{\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}}$ is cellular.

Proposition 5.1 *The space \mathcal{SD} is homotopy equivalent to $\overline{\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}}$. In fact, there is a cellular homeomorphism between $\overline{\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}}$ and \mathcal{SD} .*

Proof It is enough to show this for connected cobordisms. Recall that the harmonic compactification of the space of radial slit configurations $\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}$ is homotopy equivalent to the space of unilevel radial slit configurations $\overline{\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}}$ by Lemma 2.22, so it suffices to prove the second stronger statement.

Since in $\overline{\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{d}}$ all annuli have the same outer and inner radius and all slits sit in the outer boundary, the annular chambers are superfluous information. Thus, the combinatorial type of a unilevel configuration is determined only by its radial chamber configuration. More precisely, two univalent configurations $[L]$ and $[L']$ have the same combinatorial type if and only if they differ from each other only by the size of the radial chambers. Finally, the orientations of the complex plane and the positive real line induce a total ordering of the radial chambers on each annulus.

Similarly, on a Sullivan diagram the leaves of the boundary cycles and the fat structure at the vertices where they are attached give a total ordering of the edges on the admissible cycles. We say two Sullivan diagrams $[\Gamma]$ and $[\Gamma']$ have the same combinatorial data if they differ from each other only on the lengths of the edges on the admissible cycles. A (nonmetric) Sullivan diagram G is an equivalence class of Sullivan diagrams under this relation. We will first show that a radial slit configuration and a Sullivan diagram are given by the same combinatorial data. That is, that there is a bijection

$$\Upsilon_{\mathfrak{U}} := \{\text{combinatorial types of unilevel radial slit configurations}\} \leftrightarrow \Lambda := \{\text{nonmetric Sullivan diagrams}\}.$$

We define a map $f: \Upsilon_{\mathfrak{U}} \rightarrow \Lambda$ by $[\mathcal{L}] \mapsto G_{[\mathcal{L}],0}$, where $G_{[\mathcal{L}],0}$ is the underlying (nonmetric) Sullivan diagram of a unfolded graph of $[\mathcal{L}]$. This map is well defined, since a slit or a parametrization point jumping along another slit corresponds to a slide of a vertex along an edge not belonging to the admissible cycle. For example, the configurations in Figure 9 are mapped to the graphs in Figure 22.

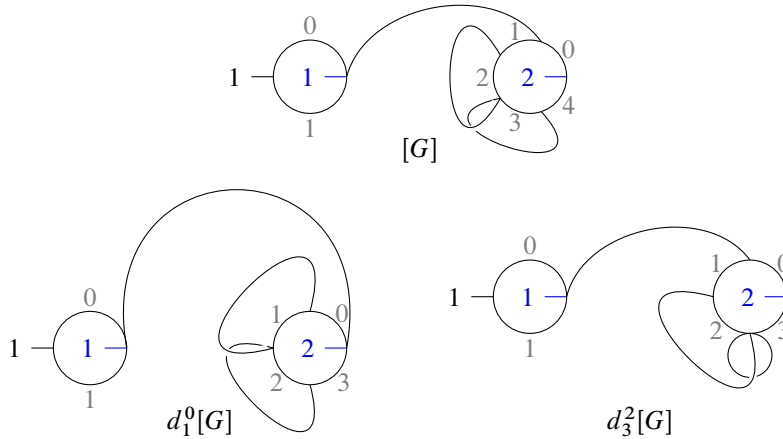


Figure 22: The top depicts a 5-cell which is a product $\Delta^1 \times \Delta^4$ of simplices in \mathcal{SD} , and the bottom two parts of its boundary. The edges are numbered in gray.

We next construct the inverse map $g: \Lambda \rightarrow \Upsilon_{\mathcal{U}}$. Notice that any nonmetric Sullivan diagram has a canonically associated metric Sullivan diagram by assigning all the edges in an admissible cycle the same length. Moreover, any Sullivan diagram has a fat graph representative with all its vertices on the admissible cycles. A representative of a metric Sullivan diagram with all its vertices on the admissible cycles is given by the following data:

- (i) C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n are parametrized circles which are disjoint, ordered and of length 1.
- (ii) l_1, l_2, \dots, l_s are a finite number of chords, where a chord is a graph which consists of two vertices connected by an edge. Let V denote the set of vertices of such chords.
- (iii) $\tilde{V} \subset V$ is a subset such that \tilde{V} contains at least one vertex of each chord and $|V \setminus \tilde{V}| = m$.
- (iv) $\alpha: \tilde{V} \rightarrow \bigsqcup_i C_i$ is an assignment which will indicate how to attach the chords onto the n circles. Two or more chords may be attached on the same circle and even on the same point. The assignment α should attach at least one chord on each circle.
- (v) For each x in the image of α , we have an ordering of the subset of chords attached to x , that is, an ordering of the set $\alpha^{-1}(x)$.

From this data one can construct a metric fat graph with inner vertices of valence greater or equal to 3. The chords are attached onto the n circles using α . This gives the circles the structure of a graph by considering the attaching points as vertices and the intervals between them as edges. It just remains to give a fat structure at the attaching points. To do this, let x be in the image of α . The parametrization of the circles gives a notion of incoming and outgoing half-edges on x , say e_x^- and e_x^+ , respectively. Moreover, there is an ordering of the chords attached on x , say $(l_{x,1}, l_{x,2}, \dots, l_{x,s})$. The cyclic ordering at x is given by $(e_x^-, l_{x,1}, l_{x,2}, \dots, l_{x,s}, e_x^+)$ as is shown in Figure 23. Informally, all chords are attached on the outside of the circles according to the order given by the data. The chords that are attached only at one vertex give the leaves of the Sullivan diagram.

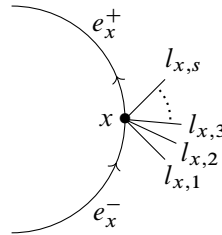


Figure 23: The fat structure induced at vertex x where the cyclic ordering is given by the orientation on the plane.

From this it is clear what the inverse map g should be. Given a Sullivan diagram G , its associated metric Sullivan diagram gives the data (i)–(v) listed above. Then $g(G) = (\zeta, \lambda, \vec{\omega}, \vec{r}, \vec{P})$ where ζ is given by α on the chords attached at both ends, λ is given by those chords (ie $\lambda(i) = k$ if and only if there is a chord attached on both ends connecting i and k), \vec{P} is given by α on the chords attached only at one vertex, and $\vec{\omega}$ and \vec{r} are completely determined by the ordering of the chords at each attaching point. This map is well defined since slides along chords correspond to jumps along slits, and it is an inverse to f .

We will show that $\overline{\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{d}}$ and \mathcal{SD} have homeomorphic CW–structures, where the cells are indexed by $\Upsilon_{\mathfrak{M}} \cong \Lambda$, by giving cellular homeomorphisms

$$\overline{\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{d}} \xleftarrow{\varphi} \bigsqcup_{[\mathcal{L}] \in \Upsilon_{\mathfrak{M}}} e_{[\mathcal{L}]} \xrightarrow{\psi} \mathcal{SD}.$$

We already saw the map φ in Definition 2.15. To construct the map ψ , one first observes that any Sullivan diagram $[\Gamma]$ in \mathcal{SD} is uniquely determined by its nonmetric underlying Sullivan diagram G and a tuple $(\vec{t}_1, \dots, \vec{t}_{n_p})$, where t_{ij} is the length of the j^{th} edge of the i^{th} admissible cycle. Using this we can define

$$\psi(e_{[\mathcal{L}]}, (\vec{t}_1, \dots, \vec{t}_{n_p})) = [\Gamma] = (f([\mathcal{L}]), (\vec{t}_1, \dots, \vec{t}_{n_p})).$$

It is easy to show that the map ψ is continuous, and by construction the homeomorphism $\varphi \circ \psi^{-1}$ is cellular with respect to the CW–structures on $\overline{\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{d}}$ and \mathcal{SD} . \square

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