DENSE REAL REL FLOW ORBITS AND ABSOLUTE PERIOD LEAVES

KARL WINSOR

June 20, 2022

Abstract. We show the existence of a dense orbit for real Rel flows on the area-1 locus of every connected component of every stratum of holomorphic 1-forms with at least 2 distinct zeros. For this purpose, we establish a general density criterion for \( \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R}) \)-orbit closures, based on finding an orbit of a real Rel flow whose closure contains a horocycle. This criterion can be verified using explicit constructions of holomorphic 1-forms with a periodic horizontal foliation. Our constructions also provide explicit examples of dense leaves of the absolute period foliation and many subfoliations of these loci.

1. Introduction

This paper contributes to the study of the dynamics of flows and foliations on spaces of holomorphic 1-forms. Fix \( g \geq 2 \) and a partition \( \kappa = (k_1, \ldots, k_n) \) of \( 2g - 2 \). The stratum \( \Omega \mathcal{M}_g(\kappa) \) is the moduli space of nonzero holomorphic 1-forms on closed Riemann surfaces of genus \( g \) with zero orders given by \( \kappa \). We denote elements of \( \Omega \mathcal{M}_g(\kappa) \) by pairs \((X, \omega)\).

The holomorphic 1-form \( \omega \) provides geometric structures on \( X \), including a flat metric and a foliation by horizontal lines, with singularities along the zero set \( Z(\omega) \). When \( n > 1 \), there are local deformations of \((X, \omega)\) given by moving the zeros of \( \omega \) relative to each other without changing the integrals of \( \omega \) along closed loops in \( X \). Let \( \mathbb{C}^Z(\omega)/\mathbb{C}(1, \ldots, 1) \) be the vector space of functions \( Z(\omega) \to \mathbb{C} \) modulo constants. A nonzero \( v \in \mathbb{C}^Z(\omega)/\mathbb{C}(1, \ldots, 1) \) determines a family of holomorphic 1-forms \((X_t, \omega_t) \in \Omega \mathcal{M}_g(\kappa) \) such that for any \( c \in H_1(X; \mathbb{Z}) \) and zeros \( Z, Z' \) of \( \omega \), we have

\[
\frac{d}{dt} \int_c \omega_t = 0, \quad \frac{d}{dt} \int_Z Z' \omega_t = vZ' - vZ.
\]

The holomorphic 1-forms \((X_t, \omega_t)\) are obtained from local surgeries applied to \((X, \omega)\), given by slitting and regluing along certain segments emanating from the zeros of \( \omega \). By passing to the finite cover \( \tilde{\Omega} \mathcal{M}_g(\kappa) \to \Omega \mathcal{M}_g(\kappa) \) obtained by labelling the zeros \( \tilde{Z}_1, \ldots, \tilde{Z}_n \), these deformations determine a partially defined flow. Define

\[
\mathbb{C}^n_0 = \mathbb{C}^n/\mathbb{C}(1, \ldots, 1), \quad \mathbb{R}^n_0 = \mathbb{R}^n/\mathbb{R}(1, \ldots, 1).
\]

When \( v \in \mathbb{R}^n_0 \), this partially defined flow is called a real Rel flow. Orbits of real Rel flows are not always well-defined for all time, since distinct zeros may collide in finite time. However, it is known that this is the only obstruction [BSW], [MW2]. We denote the flow orbit through \((X, \omega)\) by \( \text{Rel}_{\mathbb{R}^n}(X, \omega) \) when it is well-defined for all time.

Main result. Very little is known about the dynamics of real Rel flows on strata. Our first main result addresses the topological dynamics of real Rel flows.
Theorem 1.1. Suppose $n > 1$, fix a nonzero $v \in \mathbb{R}^n_0$, and let $\tilde{C}_1$ be a connected component of $\tilde{\Omega}_1 \mathcal{M}_g(\kappa)$. There exists $(X, \omega) \in \tilde{C}_1$ such that $\text{Rel}_{\mathbb{R}^n}(X, \omega)$ is dense in $\tilde{C}_1$.

Jon Chaika and Barak Weiss have informed us of work in progress in which they prove that real Rel flows are ergodic on connected components of $\tilde{\Omega}_1 \mathcal{M}_g(\kappa)$ when $n > 1$, conditional on an extension of the results of [EM] to products of strata.

When $n > 1$, the stratum $\Omega \mathcal{M}_g(\kappa)$ also admits a holomorphic foliation $\mathcal{A}(\kappa)$ called the absolute period foliation. Two holomorphic 1-forms lie on the same leaf of $\mathcal{A}(\kappa)$ if and only if there is a path between them along which the integrals along closed loops are constant. Leaves of $\mathcal{A}(\kappa)$ have a natural locally Euclidean metric, recorded by integrals along paths between distinct zeros. Orbits of real Rel flows project to geodesics on leaves of $\mathcal{A}(\kappa)$, so our density result has consequences for the absolute period foliation.

Corollary 1.2. Suppose $n > 1$, and let $C_1$ be a connected component of $\Omega \mathcal{M}_g(\kappa)$. There exists a leaf of $\mathcal{A}(\kappa)$ that is dense in $C_1$.

In [Win], a stronger density result is proven for leaves of $\mathcal{A}(\kappa)$ in the case where $n > 1$ and $\Omega \mathcal{M}_g(\kappa)$ is connected. The above results are not explicit. However, our proofs will involve explicit constructions and will provide explicit examples of dense leaves of $\mathcal{A}(\kappa)$ and of many foliations whose leaves are contained in leaves of $\mathcal{A}(\kappa)$, which we will discuss below.

Real Rel and horocycles. Our study of real Rel flows is based on a study of their centralizers and normalizers, following a long tradition in homogeneous dynamics. In our setting, we are most interested in the action of $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ and its subgroups on $\tilde{\Omega} \mathcal{M}_g(\kappa)$. The horocycle flow and the geodesic flow are defined by the actions of

$$u_s = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & s \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad g_t = \begin{pmatrix} e^t & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-t} \end{pmatrix},$$

respectively. Real Rel flows commute with the horocycle flow, and are normalized by the geodesic flow. Our proof of Theorem 1.1 is based on two observations.

First, holomorphic 1-forms $(X, \omega)$ with a periodic horizontal foliation can provide explicit examples for which the closure of $\text{Rel}_{\mathbb{R}^n}(X, \omega)$ contains the horocycle through $(X, \omega)$. A holomorphic 1-form $(X, \omega)$ has a periodic horizontal foliation if every leaf of its horizontal foliation is compact. In this case, $X$ is covered by finitely many cylinders $C_1, \ldots, C_m$ of horizontal closed geodesics along with finitely many horizontal saddle connections. The horocycle through $(X, \omega)$ is given by twisting the horizontal cylinders on $X$. If, moreover, we have $v_i = v_j$ whenever $Z_i$ and $Z_j$ are the endpoints of a horizontal saddle connection, then $\text{Rel}_{\mathbb{R}^n}(X, \omega)$ is also given by twisting the horizontal cylinders on $X$. If $C_j$ is a horizontal cylinder with circumference $w_j$ and with zeros $Z_{t_j}$ and $Z_{b_j}$ in its top and bottom boundaries, respectively, then $C_j$ is twisted at a rate $v_j = v_{b_j}$. In this setting, both the horocycle flow and the real Rel flow can essentially be thought of as linear flows on a compact torus parametrized by twist parameters for the horizontal cylinders. This was previously described in [HW] in the case of exactly two zeros. If the quantities $(v_{t_j} - v_{b_j})/w_j$ are linearly independent over $\mathbb{Q}$, then $\text{Rel}_{\mathbb{R}^n}(X, \omega)$ is dense in this torus, and in particular its closure contains the horocycle through $(X, \omega)$. We will construct examples of such holomorphic 1-forms in Sections 4 and 5.

Second, since the geodesic flow normalizes both real Rel flows and the horocycle flow, the property described in the previous paragraph is invariant under the geodesic flow. To take
advantage of this, we rely on Corollary 1.3 in [For], which says that pushforwards of horocycle arcs under the geodesic flow equidistribute in the associated $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$-orbit closure, outside a sequence of times of zero upper density. By applying $g_{t_n}$ for an appropriate sequence of times $t_n$, we obtain real Rel flow orbits that become more and more dense in an $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$-orbit closure. A short argument using the Baire category theorem then yields a criterion for the existence of a real Rel flow orbit whose closure contains an $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$-orbit closure. We present this argument in Section 3.

**Theorem 1.3.** Suppose $n > 1$, and fix a nonzero $v \in \mathbb{R}_0^n$. Fix $(X, \omega) \in \tilde{\Omega}_g(\kappa)$, and let $\mathcal{M} \subset \tilde{\Omega}_g(\kappa)$ be the $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$-orbit closure of $(X, \omega)$. If $\text{Rel}_{\mathbb{R} v}(X, \omega)$ is contained in $\mathcal{M}$ and the closure of $\text{Rel}_{\mathbb{R} v}(X, \omega)$ contains the horocycle through $(X, \omega)$, then there exists $(Y, \eta) \in \mathcal{M}$ such that $\text{Rel}_{\mathbb{R} v}(Y, \eta)$ is dense in $\mathcal{M}$.

The constructions in Sections 4 and 5 provide explicit examples of holomorphic 1-forms with a periodic horizontal foliation as above, with the additional property that their $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$-orbits are dense in the area-1 locus of a connected component of $\tilde{\Omega}_g(\kappa)$. This additional density property relies on the explicit full measure subsets of dense $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$-orbits provided in [Wri1]. These constructions occupy the bulk of the paper. The holomorphic 1-forms we construct will also have a periodic vertical foliation, and by analyzing both the horizontal and vertical foliations, we will produce explicit examples of dense leaves of $\mathcal{A}(\kappa)$. A real vector subspace $V$ of $\mathbb{C}_0^n$ determines a foliation $\mathcal{A}_V(\kappa)$ of $\tilde{\Omega}_g(\kappa)$ whose leaves project into leaves of $\mathcal{A}(\kappa)$. Our second main theorem is the following.

**Theorem 1.4.** Suppose $n > 1$, fix a nonzero $v \in \mathbb{R}_0^n$ with distinct components, and let $V = \mathbb{C} v$. Let $\tilde{C}_1$ be a connected component of $\tilde{\Omega}_g(\kappa)$. There is an explicit $(X, \omega) \in \tilde{C}_1$ with periodic horizontal and vertical foliations, such that the leaf of $\mathcal{A}_V(\kappa)$ through $(X, \omega)$ is dense in $\tilde{C}_1$.

We expect that the hypothesis that $v$ has distinct components can be removed. However, with our approach, it seems that doing so would greatly increase the length of this paper, and we decided not to pursue this. Part of our motivation for proving Theorem 1.4 is as a complement to Theorem 1.2 in [Win], which produces explicit full measure sets of dense leaves of $\mathcal{A}(\kappa)$ in $\Omega_1(\kappa)$. The holomorphic 1-forms in these leaves are in some sense as far as possible from having a periodic foliation in any direction. We hope that the methods in these two papers can be combined to make progress toward classifying the closures of leaves of $\mathcal{A}(\kappa)$ and $\mathcal{A}_V(\kappa)$. Lastly, we remark that the criterion in Theorem 1.3 can be readily verified for other $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$-orbit closures, and we briefly discuss this in Section 5 as well.

**Notes and references.** In [BSW] and [MW2], it is shown that the only obstruction to a real Rel flow orbit being well-defined for all time comes from horizontal saddle connections. Related completeness results for leaves of $\mathcal{A}(\kappa)$ are proven in [McM2] and [McM3]. In the terminology of [McM2], Theorem 1.1 implies the existence of dense relative period geodesics in the area-1 locus of every connected component of $\Omega_g(k_1, \ldots, k_n)$ when $n > 1$.

The study of real Rel flows and the horocycle flow on strata are often intertwined. In [BSW], real Rel flows play an important role in the classification of orbit closures and invariant measures for the horocycle flow on the eigenform loci in $\Omega_g(1, 1)$. It would be interesting to see if the closures of real Rel flow orbits in these eigenform loci can also be classified. In [MW1], it is shown that horocycles in strata do not diverge, and that almost
every holomorphic 1-form in a horocycle has a uniquely ergodic vertical foliation. Similar results for families of interval exchange transformations arising from horocycles are proven in [MW2]. In contrast, in [HW], an example is given of a real Rel flow orbit that is well-defined for all time but diverges in its stratum. Moreover, in [HW], it is shown that in the real Rel flow orbit through the Arnoux-Yoccoz surface in genus 3, exactly one holomorphic 1-form has a uniquely ergodic vertical foliation, while all others have a periodic vertical foliation. Other exotic behaviors of vertical foliations along relative period geodesics are exhibited in [McM4] and in [McM3]. In [Ygo], a related criterion to our Theorem 1.3 is given for the density of leaves of the absolute period foliation of an affine invariant manifold of rank 1 (defined in [Wri2]). In [CSW], it is shown that closures of horocycles in $\Omega$ have a uniquely ergodic vertical foliation, while all others have a periodic vertical foliation.

The dynamics of the absolute period foliation $\mathcal{A}(\kappa)$ of the area-1 locus $\Omega_1\mathcal{M}_g(\kappa)$ has been more extensively studied, for instance, in [CDF], [Ham], [HW], [McM3], [Win], [Ygo]. Ergodicity of $\mathcal{A}(1,\ldots,1)$ on $\Omega_1\mathcal{M}_g(1,\ldots,1)$ is proven in [McM3] for $g = 2,3$, and for $g \geq 4$ in [CDF], [Ham]. Moreover, a classification of closures of leaves of $\mathcal{A}(1,\ldots,1)$ is given in [CDF]. In [HW] and [Ygo], examples of dense leaves are given in a certain connected component of $\Omega_1\mathcal{M}_g(g-1,g-1)$ and in $\Omega_1\mathcal{M}_3(2,1,1)$. In [Win], ergodicity of $\mathcal{A}(\kappa)$ on connected strata $\Omega_1\mathcal{M}_g(\kappa)$ with $n > 1$, and on the non-hyperelliptic connected component of $\Omega_1\mathcal{M}_g(g-1,g-1)$ for $g$ even, is proven. Moreover, in [Win], explicit full measure sets of dense leaves are given in these loci. The methods in these papers do not appear to be applicable to the dynamics of real Rel flows.

Acknowledgements. The author thanks Curt McMullen for encouragement and comments on earlier versions of this work. This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship Program under grant DGE-1144152.

2. Background

We review the flat geometry of holomorphic 1-forms, strata of holomorphic 1-forms, the $\text{GL}^+(2,\mathbb{R})$-action on strata, and the absolute period foliation of a stratum. We refer to [BSW], [McM2], and [Zor] for further background.

Flat geometry. Let $X$ be a closed Riemann surface of genus $g \geq 2$, and let $\omega$ be a nonzero holomorphic 1-form on $X$. The zero set $Z(\omega)$ is finite, and the orders of the zeros form a partition $\kappa = (k_1,\ldots,k_n)$ of $2g-2$. For each $x \in X \setminus Z(\omega)$, there is a simply connected open neighborhood $U$ of $x$ and an injective holomorphic map $\phi : U \to \mathbb{C}$ given by $\phi(z) = \int_x^z \omega$ and satisfying $\omega = \phi'(dz)$. These maps provide an atlas of charts on $X \setminus Z(\omega)$ whose transition maps are translations. Translation-invariant structures on $\mathbb{C}$ can be pulled back to structures on $X$ with singularities at the zeros of $\omega$. In particular, associated to the pair $(X,\omega)$ is a flat metric with a cone point of angle $2\pi(k+1)$ at a zero of order $k$. Additionally, the foliations of $\mathbb{C}$ by horizontal and vertical lines determine a horizontal foliation and a vertical foliation of $(X,\omega)$ with $2k + 2$ singular leaves meeting at a zero of order $k$.

A saddle connection on $(X,\omega)$ is an oriented geodesic segment with endpoints in $Z(\omega)$ and otherwise disjoint from $Z(\omega)$. Any closed geodesic in $X \setminus Z(\omega)$ is contained in a maximal open cylinder given by a union of freely homotopic parallel closed geodesics. The boundary of a cylinder is a finite union of parallel saddle connections. Any cylinder $C$ is isometric to
a unique Euclidean cylinder of the form $\mathbb{R}/w\mathbb{Z} \times (0, h)$ with $h, w > 0$, and $h$ and $w$ are the height and circumference of $C$, respectively. A horizontal cylinder is a cylinder containing a closed geodesic $\alpha$ such that $\int_\alpha \omega \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$. The orientation of $\alpha$ determines a top boundary of $C$ and a bottom boundary of $C$, which are not necessarily disjoint. Given a saddle connection $\gamma$ which crosses a horizontal cylinder $C$ from bottom to top, the twist parameter of $C$ with respect to $\gamma$ is defined by $\text{Re} \int_\gamma \omega \in \mathbb{R}/w\mathbb{Z}$. We similarly define a vertical cylinder with $i\mathbb{R}_{>0}$ in place of $\mathbb{R}_{>0}$, as well as the left boundary, the right boundary, and the twist parameter of a vertical cylinder with respect to a saddle connection crossing the cylinder from right to left. Two cylinders are homologous if they contain closed geodesics that represent the same element of $H_1(X; \mathbb{Z})$. The horizontal foliation of $(X, \omega)$ is periodic if every leaf is compact. In this case, $(X, \omega)$ is a union of finitely many disjoint horizontal cylinders and finitely many horizontal saddle connections. Similarly for the vertical foliation of $(X, \omega)$.

**Strata.** The moduli space of holomorphic 1-forms $\Omega M_g$ classifies pairs $(X, \omega)$ as above. The space $\Omega M_g$ is a union of strata $\Omega M_g(\kappa)$ indexed by partitions $\kappa = (k_1, \ldots, k_n)$ of $2g - 2$. A holomorphic 1-form is in $\Omega M_g(\kappa)$ if and only if it has exactly $n$ distinct zeros of orders $k_1, \ldots, k_n$. The bundle of relative homology groups $H_1(X, Z(\omega); \mathbb{Z})$ is locally trivial over $\Omega M_g(\kappa)$. Given $(X_0, \omega_0) \in \Omega M_g(\kappa)$, we can define period coordinates on a small neighborhood of $(X_0, \omega_0)$ by $(X, \omega) \mapsto [\omega] \in H^1(X_0, Z(\omega_0); \mathbb{C})$. By choosing a basis $\gamma_1, \ldots, \gamma_{2g+n-1}$ for $H_1(X_0, Z(\omega_0); \mathbb{Z})$, we obtain a map

$$(X, \omega) \mapsto \left( \int_{\gamma_1} \omega, \ldots, \int_{\gamma_{2g+n-1}} \omega \right) \in \mathbb{C}^{2g+n-1}$$

and the components $\int_{\gamma_j} \omega$ are called the period coordinates of $(X, \omega)$. Period coordinates give $\Omega M_g(\kappa)$ the structure of a complex orbifold of dimension $2g + n - 1$. The area of $(X, \omega)$ is given by $\frac{i}{2} \int_X \omega \wedge \overline{\omega}$, and the area-1 locus of $\Omega M_g(\kappa)$ is denoted by $\Omega_1 M_g(\kappa)$.

Strata can have up to 3 connected components, which are classified by hyperellipticity and the parity of an associated spin structure [KZ]. Suppose $k_1, \ldots, k_n$ are even. The index of a smooth oriented closed loop $\gamma \subset X \setminus Z(\omega)$ is the degree of the Gauss map $\gamma \to S^1$ and is denoted by $\text{ind}(\gamma)$. Given a collection of smooth oriented closed loops $\{\alpha_j, \beta_j\}_{j=1}^g$ in $X \setminus Z(\omega)$, representing a symplectic basis for $H_1(X; \mathbb{Z})$ with respect to the algebraic intersection form, the parity of the spin structure $\phi(\omega)$ is defined by

$$\phi(\omega) = \sum_{j=1}^g (\text{ind}(\alpha_j) + 1)(\text{ind}(\beta_j) + 1) \mod 2$$

(1)

and is independent of the choice of symplectic basis of $H_1(X; \mathbb{Z})$ and the choice of representative loops. Moreover, $\phi(\omega)$ is an invariant of the connected component of $(X, \omega)$ in $\Omega M_g(\kappa)$. A connected component is even or odd if it consists of holomorphic 1-forms $(X, \omega)$ with $\phi(\omega) = 0$ or $\phi(\omega) = 1$, respectively.

Additionally, a connected component $\mathcal{C}$ is hyperelliptic if $\kappa = (2g - 2)$ and $\mathcal{C}$ consists of holomorphic 1-forms on hyperelliptic Riemann surfaces, or if $\kappa = (g - 1, g - 1)$ and $\mathcal{C}$ consists of holomorphic 1-forms on hyperelliptic Riemann surfaces such that the hyperelliptic involution exchanges the two zeros. A connected component that is not hyperelliptic is nonhyperelliptic.
Theorem 2.1. ([KZ], Theorems 1-2, Corollary 5) For \( g \geq 4 \), the full list of connected components of \( \Omega \mathcal{M}_g(\kappa) \) is as follows.

1. If \( \kappa = (2g-2) \) or \( (g-1, g-1) \), then \( \Omega \mathcal{M}_g(\kappa) \) has a unique hyperelliptic component.
2. If all \( k_j \) are even, then \( \Omega \mathcal{M}_g(\kappa) \) has exactly two nonhyperelliptic components: one even component and one odd component.
3. If some \( k_j \) is odd, then \( \Omega \mathcal{M}_g(\kappa) \) has a unique nonhyperelliptic component.

For \( g \leq 3 \), if some \( k_j \) is odd, then \( \Omega \mathcal{M}_g(\kappa) \) is connected. If all \( k_j \) are even, then \( \Omega \mathcal{M}_g(\kappa) \) has exactly two components: one odd component, and one hyperelliptic component which is also an even component.

The \( \text{GL}^+(2, \mathbb{R}) \)-action. Let \( \text{GL}^+(2, \mathbb{R}) \) be the group of automorphisms of the vector space \( \mathbb{R}^2 \) with positive determinant. The standard \( \mathbb{R} \)-linear action of \( \text{GL}^+(2, \mathbb{R}) \) on \( \mathbb{C} \) induces an action on \( \Omega \mathcal{M}_g \), and this action preserves each stratum. The action of the subgroup \( \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R}) \) also preserves the area-1 locus. For \( s, t \in \mathbb{R} \), define

\[
g_t = \begin{pmatrix} e^t & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-t} \end{pmatrix}, \quad u_s = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & s \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad v_s = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ s & 1 \end{pmatrix}.
\]

The action of the diagonal subgroup \( g_t \) is the geodesic flow, and the action of the unipotent subgroup \( u_s \) is the horocycle flow. The subgroups \( u_s \) and \( v_s \) generate \( \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R}) \).

In [EMM], rigidity theorems are proven for \( \text{GL}^+(2, \mathbb{R}) \)-orbit closures in strata. In particular, orbit closures are properly immersed suborbifolds that are locally defined by homogeneous \( \mathbb{R} \)-linear equations in period coordinates. Building off of this work, explicit full measure subsets of dense \( \text{GL}^+(2, \mathbb{R}) \)-orbits in connected components of strata are given in [Wri1]. Let \( \overline{\mathbb{Q}} \subset \mathbb{C} \) be the algebraic closure of \( \mathbb{Q} \).

Theorem 2.2. ([Wri1], Corollary 1.3) If the period coordinates of \((X, \omega) \in \Omega \mathcal{M}_g(\kappa)\) are linearly independent over \( \overline{\mathbb{Q}} \cap \mathbb{R} \), then the \( \text{GL}^+(2, \mathbb{R}) \)-orbit of \((X, \omega)\) is dense in its connected component in \( \Omega \mathcal{M}_g(\kappa) \).

See [Wri1] for a more general result. We only stated the special case that we will use.

The absolute period foliation. Given \((X, \omega) \in \Omega \mathcal{M}_g(\kappa)\), the projection from relative to absolute cohomology

\[
p : H^1(X, Z(\omega); C) \to H^1(X; C)
\]

defines a holomorphic submersion on a neighborhood of \((X, \omega)\) in \( \Omega \mathcal{M}_g(\kappa) \). The fibers have complex dimension \( n - 1 \) and form the leaves of a holomorphic foliation \( \mathcal{A}(\kappa) \) called the absolute period foliation of \( \Omega \mathcal{M}_g(\kappa) \). Holomorphic 1-forms on the same leaf of \( \mathcal{A}(\kappa) \) have the same area. The action of \( \text{GL}^+(2, \mathbb{R}) \) sends leaves of \( \mathcal{A}(\kappa) \) to leaves of \( \mathcal{A}(\kappa) \).

Consider the finite cover

\[
\tilde{\Omega \mathcal{M}_g(\kappa)} \to \Omega \mathcal{M}_g(\kappa)
\]

obtained by labelling the zeros \( Z_1, \ldots, Z_n \) of holomorphic 1-forms in \( \Omega \mathcal{M}_g(\kappa) \). The foliation \( \mathcal{A}(\kappa) \) lifts to a foliation of \( \tilde{\Omega \mathcal{M}_g(\kappa)} \), which we call the absolute period foliation of \( \tilde{\Omega \mathcal{M}_g(\kappa)} \). Consider the quotient vector spaces

\[
\mathbb{C}^n_0 = \mathbb{C}^n/\mathbb{C}(1, \ldots, 1), \quad \mathbb{R}^n_0 = \mathbb{R}^n/\mathbb{R}(1, \ldots, 1),
\]

where \((1, \ldots, 1)\) is the constant vector. The labelling of zeros provides a canonical identification of the kernel of \( p \) with \( \mathbb{C}^n_0 \). Note that for \( \nu \in \mathbb{C}^n_0 \), the difference between two components \( v_i - v_j \) is well-defined. Associated to a real vector subspace \( V \subset \mathbb{C}^n_0 \) is then a foliation \( \mathcal{A}_V(\kappa) \)
of $\tilde{\Omega}M_g(\kappa)$ whose leaves are contained in leaves of the absolute period foliation of $\tilde{\Omega}M_g(\kappa)$. In the case where $v \in \mathbb{R}^n_0$ and $V = Cv$, the action of $GL^+(2, \mathbb{R})$ sends leaves of $\mathcal{A}_V(\kappa)$ to leaves of $\mathcal{A}_V(\kappa)$.

Let $L$ be the leaf of the absolute period foliation of $\tilde{\Omega}M_g(\kappa)$ through $(X_0, \omega_0)$. Given $q \in X$ and paths $\gamma_j$ from $q$ to $Z_j$, the relative period map

$$\rho(X, \omega) = \left( \int_{\gamma_1} \omega, \ldots, \int_{\gamma_n} \omega \right) \in \mathbb{C}_0^n$$

provides local coordinates on a neighborhood of $(X_0, \omega_0)$ in $L$. The map $\rho$ does not depend on the choice of $q$, but different choices of paths may translate the components of $\rho$ by absolute periods, which are constant on $L$. These local coordinates give $L$ a translation structure modelled on $\mathbb{C}_0^n$, and in particular a straight-line flow associated to each nonzero $v \in \mathbb{C}_0^n$. This straight-line flow gives rise to a partially defined flow on $\tilde{\Omega}M_g(\kappa)$ called a real Rel flow. Orbits of Rel flows are not always well-defined for all time, since distinct zeros may collide in finite time. Rel flows will be denoted by $Rel_v(X, \omega)$ with $t \in \mathbb{R}$ when well-defined. The map

$$\tilde{\Omega}M_g(\kappa) \times \mathbb{R} \to \tilde{\Omega}M_g(\kappa), \quad ((X, \omega), t) \mapsto Rel_v(X, \omega)$$

is well-defined and continuous on an open subset of $\tilde{\Omega}M_g(\kappa) \times \mathbb{R}$. We denote by

$$I(v, \omega) \subset \mathbb{R}$$

the maximal domain of definition of the map $t \mapsto Rel_v(X, \omega)$. For real Rel flows, the only obstructions to having $I(v, \omega) = \mathbb{R}$ come from horizontal saddle connections with distinct endpoints.

**Theorem 2.3.** ([BSW], Corollary 6.2) Fix a nonzero $v \in \mathbb{R}^n_0$. We have $t_0 \in I(v, \omega)$ if and only if for all $1 \leq i \neq j \leq n$, $(X, \omega)$ does not have a saddle connection $\gamma$ from $Z_i$ to $Z_j$ such that $\int_{\gamma} \omega = tt_0(v_i - v_j)$ for some $t \in [0, 1]$.

See also [MW2] and [McM2]. In particular, if $(X, \omega)$ does not have a horizontal saddle connection with distinct endpoints, then $Rel_{\mathbb{Z}}(X, \omega)$ is well-defined.

The horocycle flow commutes with real Rel flows, and the geodesic flow normalizes real Rel flows. For $v \in \mathbb{R}^n_0$ nonzero, $(X, \omega) \in \tilde{\Omega}M_g(\kappa)$, and $s, t \in \mathbb{R}$, we have

$$u_sRel_v(X, \omega) = Rel_vu_s(X, \omega)$$

$$g_tRel_v(X, \omega) = Rel_{g_t^{-1}v}g_t(X, \omega)$$

where in each case the left-hand side is well-defined if and only if the right-hand side is.

**The slit construction.** We describe a local surgery for changing the zero orders of a holomorphic 1-form, or a collection of holomorphic 1-forms on disjoint surfaces, without changing any absolute periods. See Sections 8-9 in [EMZ], Section 5 in [CDF], and Section 3 in [McM2] for similar discussions.

Let $(X_j, \omega_j)$, $j = 1, \ldots, n$, be a collection of holomorphic 1-forms. Choose $p_j \in X_j$, let $k_j \geq 0$ be the order of $\omega_j$ at $p_j$, and choose $1 \leq r_j \leq k_j + 1$. Choose a nonzero $z \in \mathbb{C}$, and suppose there are oriented geodesic segments $s_{j,1}, \ldots, s_{j,r_j} \subset (X_j, \omega_j)$ with $\int_{s_{j,k}} \omega_j = z$, starting at $p_j$ and disjoint from $Z(\omega_j)$ except possibly at their common starting point. Order these segments so that the counterclockwise angle around $p_j$ from $s_{j,1}$ to $s_{j,k}$ is $2\pi(k - 1)$. 

We view the segments 
\[ s_1, s_1', s_2, s_2', \ldots, s_n, s_n', \ldots, s_n, s_n' \]
as being cyclically ordered. For notational simplicity, we rename the segments 
\[ s_1, \ldots, s_N, \]
respectively. We refer to the following surgery as applying the slit construction to the segments \( s_1, \ldots, s_N \). For \( j = 1, \ldots, N \), slit \( s_j \) to obtain a pair of oriented segments \( s_j^+, s_j^- \), corresponding to the left and right sides of \( s_j \), respectively. Glue \( s_j^+ \) to \( s_{j+1}^- \) isometrically and respecting the orientations, where indices are taken modulo \( N \). The result is a connected topological surface, and the complex structure and the given holomorphic 1-forms extend over the slits to give a holomorphic 1-form \( (X, \omega) \).

The starting points of the segments yield a zero of \( \omega \) of order \( -1 + \sum_{j=1}^{n} (k_j - r_j + 2) \), and the ending points of the segments yield a zero of order \( -1 + \sum_{j=1}^{n} r_j \). In the special case where \( n = 1 \) and \( 1 < r_1 < k_1 + 1 \), the zero \( p_1 \) of order \( k_1 \) is split into two zeros of orders \( k_1 - r_1 + 1 \) and \( r_1 - 1 \).

### 3. Dense real Rel flow orbits

In this section, we give a criterion for the existence of dense real Rel flow orbits in \( \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R}) \)-orbit closures in strata of holomorphic 1-forms with labelled zeros. We rely on an equidistribution result in [For] for geodesic pushforwards of horocycle arcs, which builds off of the equidistribution results in [EM] and [EMM] for the action of the upper-triangular subgroup 
\[ P = \{ u_s g_t : s, t \in \mathbb{R} \} \subset \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R}) . \]
Throughout this section, \( g \geq 2 \) is fixed and \( \kappa = (k_1, \ldots, k_n) \) is a fixed partition of \( 2g - 2 \).

**Theorem 3.1.** (Corollary 1.3, [For]) Let \( \nu \) be the length measure on a horocycle arc \( u_{[0,T]} (X, \omega) \), normalized to have total mass 1, and let \( \mu \) be the \( \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R}) \)-invariant affine probability measure supported on the \( \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R}) \)-orbit closure of \( (X, \omega) \). There exists a subset \( Z \subset \mathbb{R}_{>0} \) of zero upper density such that 
\[ \lim_{t \to +\infty} \left( g_t \right)_* \nu = \mu \]
in the weak-* topology.

This result is useful in the study of real Rel flows, since real Rel flows commute with the horocycle flow and both flows are normalized by the geodesic flow.

**Theorem 3.2.** Suppose \( n > 1 \), and fix a nonzero \( v \in \mathbb{R}^n_0 \). Fix \( (X, \omega) \in \tilde{\Omega} \mathcal{M}_g(\kappa) \), and let \( \mathcal{M} \subset \tilde{\Omega} \mathcal{M}_g(\kappa) \) be the \( \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R}) \)-orbit closure of \( (X, \omega) \). If \( \text{Rel}_{\mathbb{R}v}(X, \omega) \) is contained in \( \mathcal{M} \) and the closure of \( \text{Rel}_{\mathbb{R}v}(X, \omega) \) contains the horocycle through \( (X, \omega) \), then there exists \( (Y, \eta) \in \mathcal{M} \) such that \( \text{Rel}_{\mathbb{R}v}(Y, \eta) \) is dense in \( \mathcal{M} \).

**Proof.** Fix \( T > 0 \), and let \( \nu \) be the length measure on the horocycle arc \( u_{[0,T]}(X, \omega) \), normalized to have total mass 1. Let \( \mu \) be the \( \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R}) \)-invariant affine probability measure supported on \( \mathcal{M} \). By Theorem 3.1, there is a sequence \( t_n \to +\infty \) such that \( (g_{t_n})_* \nu \to \mu \) in the weak-* topology. The relation 
\[ g_t u_s = u_{se^2 t} g_t \]
implies that the support of \((g_n)_*\nu\) is given by

\[
\text{supp}((g_n)_*\nu) = g_n u_{0,[T]}(X,\omega) = u_{[0,T e^{2n}]} g_n(X,\omega).
\]

By Theorem 2.1 in [EMM], the P-orbit of \((X,\omega)\) is dense in \(M\). For \((Y,\eta) \in M\), there are sequences \(s_m, t_m \in \mathbb{R}\) such that \(u_{s_m} g_{t_m}(X,\omega) \to (Y,\eta)\). Since the map \(((X',\omega'), t) \mapsto \text{Rel}_{t}(X',\omega')\) is well-defined and continuous on an open subset of \(\Omega M_g(\kappa) \times \mathbb{R}\), for \(t \in I(v,\eta)\), we have that

\[
u_{s_m} g_{t_m} \text{Rel}_{t e^{-m} v}(X,\omega) = \text{Rel}_{t v} u_{s_m} g_{t_m}(X,\omega) \to \text{Rel}_{t v}(Y,\eta).
\]

Then since \(\text{Rel}_{\mathbb{R}^d}(X,\omega) \subset M\), and since \(M\) is \(\text{SL}(2,\mathbb{R})\)-invariant and closed, we have \(\text{Rel}_{t v}(Y,\eta) \in M\).

For each nonempty open subset \(U \subset M\), define

\[
S(v,U) = \{(Y,\eta) \in M : \text{Rel}_{t v}(Y,\eta) \in U \text{ for some } t \in I(v,\eta)\}.
\]

For each \(t \in \mathbb{R}\), the map \((Y,\eta) \mapsto \text{Rel}_{t v}(Y,\eta)\) is well-defined and continuous on an open subset of \(M\), so \(S(v,U)\) is open. Since the support of \(\mu\) is \(M\), we have \(\mu(U) > 0\), and since \((g_n)_*\nu \to \mu\), for sufficiently large \(n\) the support of \((g_n)_*\nu\) intersects \(U\), which means there exists \(s_n \in [0, T e^{2n}]\) such that \(u_{s_n} g_{t_n}(X,\omega) \in U\). Clearly \(U \subset S(v,U)\), and so

\[
u_{s_n} g_{t_n}(X,\omega) \in S(v,U).
\]

By hypothesis, the closure of \(\text{Rel}_{\mathbb{R}^d}(X,\omega)\) contains the horocycle through \((X,\omega)\). For \(s \in \mathbb{R}\), there is a sequence \(t'_m \in \mathbb{R}\) such that \(\text{Rel}_{t'_m v}(X,\omega) \to u_s(X,\omega)\). We then have

\[
u_{s_n} g_{t_n} \text{Rel}_{t'_m v}(X,\omega) \to u_{s_n} g_{t_n} u_s(X,\omega)
\]

or equivalently,

\[
\text{Rel}_{t'_m v} u_{s_n} g_{t_n}(X,\omega) \to u_{s_n} g_{t_n} u_s(X,\omega).
\]

Since \(s\) is arbitrary, the closure of \(\text{Rel}_{\mathbb{R}^d} u_{s_n} g_{t_n}(X,\omega)\) contains the horocycle through \(u_{s_n} g_{t_n}(X,\omega)\), and in particular contains the support of \((g_n)_*\nu\). Since \(u_{s_n} g_{t_n}(X,\omega) \in S(v,U)\), by definition

\[
\text{Rel}_{\mathbb{R}^d} u_{s_n} g_{t_n}(X,\omega) \subset S(v,U)
\]

so the closure of \(\text{Rel}_{\mathbb{R}^d} u_{s_n} g_{t_n}(X,\omega)\) is contained in the closure of \(S(v,U)\). Then there is \(n_0\) such that \(\bigcup_{n \geq n_0} \text{supp}((g_n)_*\nu)\) is contained in the closure of \(S(v,U)\). Since \((g_n)_*\nu \to \mu\), the union \(\bigcup_{n \geq n_0} \text{supp}((g_n)_*\nu)\) is dense in \(M\), thus \(S(v,U)\) is dense in \(M\).

Now choose a countable basis \(\{U_m\}_{m=1}^{\infty}\) for the topology on \(M\). For each \(m\), we have that \(S(v,U_m)\) is open and dense in \(M\). It follows from Theorem 2.3 that for any \((a, b) \subset \mathbb{R}\), the set of \((Y,\eta) \in M\) such that \((a, b) \subset I(v,\eta)\) is a dense open subset of \(M\). Then the set of

\[
(Y,\eta) \in \bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} S(v,U_m)
\]

such that \(I(v,\eta) = \mathbb{R}\) is a countable intersection of dense open subsets of \(M\), so by the Baire category theorem it is dense and in particular nonempty. For any such \((Y,\eta) \in M\), we have that \(\text{Rel}_{\mathbb{R}^d}(Y,\eta)\) intersects \(U_m\) for all \(m\), and is therefore dense in \(M\).

In Section 5, we will construct explicit holomorphic 1-forms satisfying the hypotheses of Theorem 3.2. However, we emphasize that the dense real Rel flow orbits provided by Theorem 3.2 are not explicit. For instance, a holomorphic 1-form \((X,\omega)\) satisfying the hypotheses of Theorem 3.2 may have a periodic horizontal foliation, but in that case, the closure of \(\text{Rel}_{\mathbb{R}^d}(X,\omega)\) does not contain the \(\text{SL}(2,\mathbb{R})\)-orbit of \((X,\omega)\).
4. Twist parameters for the horocycle flow and real Rel flows

In this section, we study the horocycle flow and real Rel flows in the special case of holomorphic 1-forms with a periodic horizontal foliation. See Section 6 in [HW] for a more detailed discussion in the case of holomorphic 1-forms with exactly 2 zeros. Using the density criterion for real Rel flow orbits in Section 3, and the density criterion for GL$^+(2,\mathbb{R})$-orbits in Section 2, we reduce Theorem 1.1 to a problem of constructing certain holomorphic 1-forms with a periodic horizontal foliation. Throughout this section, $g \geq 2$ is fixed and $\kappa = (k_1, \ldots, k_n)$ is a fixed partition of $2g - 2$ with $n > 1$.

**Horizontal twist maps.** Suppose $(X, \omega) \in \tilde{\Omega} M_2(\kappa)$ has a periodic horizontal foliation, and let $C_1, \ldots, C_m$ be the horizontal cylinders on $(X, \omega)$. Let $h_j$ and $w_j$ be the height and circumference of $C_j$, respectively. Choose a saddle connection $\gamma_j \subset C_j \cup Z(\omega)$ crossing $C_j$ from bottom to top, and let $\ell_j \in \mathbb{R}/w_j\mathbb{Z}$ be the twist parameter of $C_j$ with respect to $\gamma_j$. Let $\alpha_j \subset C_j$ be a closed geodesic with $\int_{\alpha_j} \omega \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$. Cutting $C_j$ along $\alpha_j$, twisting to the left by $a_j \in \mathbb{R}$, and regluing, changes the twist parameter of $C_j$ from $\ell_j$ to $\ell_j + a_j$. The lengths of the horizontal saddle connections and the heights and circumferences of the horizontal cylinders on $(X, \omega)$ are unchanged in the process. In this way, we obtain a continuous map $\prod_{j=1}^m \mathbb{R}/w_j\mathbb{Z} \to \tilde{\Omega} M_2(\kappa)$. For convenience, we rescale the inputs to obtain a *horizontal twist map*

$$\rho_\omega : \mathbb{R}^m/\mathbb{Z}^m \to \tilde{\Omega} M_2(\kappa)$$

such that

$$\rho_\omega \left( \frac{t_1}{w_1}, \ldots, \frac{t_m}{w_m} \right) = (X, \omega).$$

**Horocycle and real Rel flows.** The horocycle flow preserves the lengths of horizontal saddle connections and the heights and circumferences of horizontal cylinders. The horocycle through $(X, \omega)$ is obtained by twisting each horizontal cylinder at a rate proportional to its height. For $s \in \mathbb{R}$, we have

$$u_s(X, \omega) = \rho_\omega \left( \frac{t_1 + sh_1}{w_1}, \ldots, \frac{t_m + sh_m}{w_m} \right).$$

We will only need to know that $u_s(X, \omega)$ is in the image of $\rho_\omega$.

Next, fix a nonzero $v \in \mathbb{R}_0^n$. The real Rel flow associated to $v$ also preserves the heights and circumferences of horizontal cylinders. However, if $v_i \neq v_j$, then the lengths of horizontal saddle connections from $Z_i$ to $Z_j$ are not preserved. Suppose additionally that $v_i = v_j$ whenever $Z_i$ and $Z_j$ are the endpoints of a horizontal saddle connection on $(X, \omega)$. Then by Theorem 2.3, $\text{Rel}_{sv}(X, \omega)$ is well-defined. Moreover, $\text{Rel}_{sv}(X, \omega)$ is contained in the image of $\rho_\omega$. Let $T_j$ and $B_j$ be the top and bottom boundaries of $C_j$, respectively. Choose functions $t, b : \{1, \ldots, m\} \to \{1, \ldots, n\}$ such that $t(j)$ and $b(j)$ are the indices of a zero in $T_j$ and $B_j$, respectively. By our assumption, the differences $v_{t(j)} - v_{b(j)}$ do not depend on the choice of $t$ and $b$. The real Rel flow orbit through $(X, \omega)$ is obtained by twisting $C_j$ at a rate proportional to the difference $v_{t(j)} - v_{b(j)}$. For $s \in \mathbb{R}$, we have

$$\text{Rel}_{sv}(X, \omega) = \rho_\omega \left( \frac{t_1 + s(v_{t(1)} - v_{b(1)})}{w_1}, \ldots, \frac{t_m + s(v_{t(m)} - v_{b(m)})}{w_m} \right).$$
Let \( v_{tw} = \left( \frac{v_{t(1)} - v_{b(1)}}{w_1}, \ldots, \frac{v_{t(m)} - v_{b(m)}}{w_m} \right) \), and consider the flow \( \varphi_t(x) = x + tv_{tw} \) on \( \mathbb{R}^m / \mathbb{Z}^m \). Recall that the closure of the flow orbit through \( x \) is the smallest subtorus of \( \mathbb{R}^m / \mathbb{Z}^m \) containing \( x \). In other words, the closure \( \overline{\varphi_t(x)} \) is given by \( x + T \), where \( T \) is the projection of the subpace of vectors \((s_1, \ldots, s_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m \) whose components satisfy all homogeneous \( \mathbb{Q} \)-linear relations satisfied by the components of \( v_{tw} \). By applying \( \rho_\omega \) to a flow orbit, we obtain the following lemma.

**Lemma 4.1.** Let \( V \subset \mathbb{R}^m \) be the subspace of vectors \((s_1, \ldots, s_m) \) whose components satisfy all homogeneous \( \mathbb{Q} \)-linear relations satisfied by \( \frac{v_{t(1)} - v_{b(1)}}{w_1}, \ldots, \frac{v_{t(m)} - v_{b(m)}}{w_m} \). Let \( T_0 \subset \mathbb{R}^m / \mathbb{Z}^m \) be the torus given by the projection of \( V \), and let \( T = \left( \frac{t_1}{w_1}, \ldots, \frac{t_m}{w_m} \right) + T_0 \). Then the closure of \( \text{Rel}_{\mathbb{R}^m}(X, \omega) \) in \( \tilde{\Omega}M_g(\kappa) \) is \( \rho_\omega(T) \).

**Corollary 4.2.** If the quantities \( \frac{v_{t(1)} - v_{b(1)}}{w_1}, \ldots, \frac{v_{t(m)} - v_{b(m)}}{w_m} \) are linearly independent over \( \mathbb{Q} \), then the closure of \( \text{Rel}_{\mathbb{R}^m}(X, \omega) \) in \( \tilde{\Omega}M_g(\kappa) \) contains the horocycle through \((X, \omega)\).

In light of Theorem 3.2 and Corollary 4.2, we are interested in finding conditions under which the \( \text{GL}^+(2, \mathbb{R}) \)-orbit of a holomorphic 1-form in \( \tilde{\Omega}M_g(\kappa) \) with a periodic horizontal foliation is dense in its connected component in \( \tilde{\Omega}M_g(\kappa) \). Note that for the hypothesis of Corollary 4.2 to hold, it must in particular be the case that every horizontal cylinder is twisted along \( \text{Rel}_{\mathbb{R}^m}(X, \omega) \).

**Separatrix diagrams.** Associated to any holomorphic 1-form \((X, \omega)\) with a periodic horizontal foliation is a directed graph \( \Gamma = \Gamma(X, \omega) \) with a vertex for each zero of \( \omega \) and a directed edge for each horizontal saddle connection oriented from left to right. The orientation on \( X \) gives \( \Gamma \) the structure of a ribbon graph, and the boundary components of the associated surface with boundary come in pairs, with one pair for each horizontal cylinder. The ribbon graph \( \Gamma \), together with the pairing of boundary components, is called a **separatrix diagram**. See Section 4 of [KZ] for more discussion, where this concept was introduced.

As before, let \( C_1, \ldots, C_m \) be the horizontal cylinders on \((X, \omega)\), let \( \gamma_j \subset C_j \cup Z(\omega) \) be a saddle connection crossing \( C_j \) from bottom to top, and let \( T_j \) and \( B_j \) be the top and bottom boundaries of \( C_j \), respectively. Each saddle connection \( \gamma \in \Gamma \) has a length \( \ell_\gamma \in \mathbb{R}_{>0} \). For each horizontal cylinder \( C_j \), these lengths satisfy a homogeneous integral linear equation

\[
\sum_{\gamma \subset T_j} \ell_\gamma = \sum_{\gamma \subset B_j} \ell_\gamma.
\]

The holomorphic 1-form \((X, \omega)\) is determined up to isomorphism by its separatrix diagram, the lengths of its horizontal saddle connections, and the heights and twist parameters of its horizontal cylinders. The height and twist parameter of \( C_j \) are determined by \( \int_{\gamma_j} \omega \), which lies in the upper half-plane \( \mathbb{H} \). The set of positive solutions in \( \mathbb{R}^\Gamma \) to the above equations forms a simplicial cone \( C(\Gamma) \) of dimension \( |\Gamma| - m + 1 \), where \( |\Gamma| \) is the number of horizontal saddle connections. In this way, we obtain a continuous map

\[
\sigma_\Gamma : \mathbb{H}^m \times C(\Gamma) \to \tilde{\Omega}M_g(\kappa)
\]

such that any holomorphic 1-form in the image of \( \sigma_\Gamma \) has a periodic horizontal foliation and the associated separatrix diagram is isomorphic to \( \Gamma \).
Lemma 4.3. There is a countable collection of $\mathbb{R}$-linear subspaces $V_j \subset \mathbb{H}^m \times C(\Gamma)$ of positive codimension such that for $w \notin \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} V_j$, the $\text{GL}^+(2,\mathbb{R})$-orbit of $\sigma_T(w)$ is dense in its connected component in $\tilde{\Omega}M_\rho(\kappa)$.

Proof. The set of $w \in \mathbb{H}^m \times C(\Gamma)$ such that the period coordinates of $\sigma_T(w)$ are linearly dependent over $\mathbb{Q} \cap \mathbb{R}$ is a countable union of $\mathbb{R}$-linear subspaces of positive codimension. The lemma follows from Theorem 2.2. \hfill \Box

In particular, we can slightly perturb the lengths of the horizontal saddle connections in $(X,\omega)$ and the twist parameters of the horizontal cylinders in $(X,\omega)$ to obtain a holomorphic 1-form with a dense $\text{GL}^+(2,\mathbb{R})$-orbit. Next, consider the length function

$$\ell_j : C(\Gamma) \to \mathbb{R}_{>0}$$

recording the circumference of the horizontal cylinder $C_j$. The cone $C(\Gamma)$ is an open subset of an $\mathbb{R}$-linear subspace of $\mathbb{R}^\Gamma$, and $\ell_j$ is the restriction of a linear functional on this subspace. We can choose a basis for $H_1(X,Z(\omega);\mathbb{Z})$ of the form $\gamma_1,\ldots,\gamma_m,\gamma_{m+1},\ldots,\gamma_{2g+n-1}$ with $\gamma_j \in \Gamma$ for $j = m+1,\ldots,2g+n-1$. With respect to this basis, the period coordinates of holomorphic 1-forms in the image of $\sigma_T$ range over an open subset of $\mathbb{H}^m \times \mathbb{R}^{2g+n-m-1}$. It follows that two length functions $\ell_i$ and $\ell_j$ are collinear over $\mathbb{R}$ if and only if $C_i$ and $C_j$ are homologous.

Lemma 4.4. Suppose that $v \in \mathbb{R}^n_0$ is nonzero and that $(X,\omega) \in \tilde{\Omega}M_\rho(\kappa)$ has a periodic horizontal foliation with horizontal cylinders $C_1,\ldots,C_m$ and separatrix diagram $\Gamma$ satisfying the following properties.

1. If $Z_i$ and $Z_j$ are the endpoints of a horizontal saddle connection, then $v_i - v_j = 0$.
2. If $Z_i$ and $Z_j$ are zeros in the top and bottom boundaries, respectively, of the same horizontal cylinder, then $v_i - v_j \neq 0$.
3. If $i \neq j$, then $C_i$ and $C_j$ are not homologous.

Then there is a countable collection of real-analytic subspaces $U_j \subset \mathbb{H}^m \times C(\Gamma)$ of positive codimension, such that for $w \notin \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} U_j$, the closure of $\text{Rel}_{\mathbb{R}^n}(\sigma_T(w))$ contains the horocycle through $\sigma_T(w)$.

Proof. The functions $1/\ell_j : \mathbb{H}^m \times C(\Gamma) \to \mathbb{R}$, $j = 1,\ldots,m$, are reciprocals of linear functionals, restricted to a nonempty open subset. Since $C_i$ and $C_j$ are not homologous for $i \neq j$, no two of these functions are collinear over $\mathbb{R}$. Since $v_{t(j)} - v_{b(j)} \neq 0$ for $j = 1,\ldots,m$, the same holds for the functions $(v_{t(j)} - v_{b(j)})/\ell_j$. Then by Lemma 4.9 in [Wri2], the functions $(v_{t(j)} - v_{b(j)})/\ell_j$ are linearly independent over $\mathbb{R}$, and in particular over $\mathbb{Q}$. Then each choice of $q_1,\ldots,q_m \in \mathbb{Q}$ not all zero determines a relation

$$\sum_{j=1}^{m} q_j \frac{v_{t(j)} - v_{b(j)}}{\ell_j(w)} = 0$$

which holds only on a real-analytic subspace of $\mathbb{H}^m \times C(\Gamma)$ of positive codimension. The lemma now follows from Corollary 4.2. \hfill \Box

Density criterion. We conclude this section with a criterion for the existence of a dense real $\text{Rel}$ flow orbit in a connected component of $\tilde{\Omega}_1M_\rho(\kappa)$, based on the existence of certain holomorphic 1-forms with a periodic horizontal foliation.
Theorem 4.5. Fix a nonzero \( v \in \mathbb{R}^n_0 \), and let \( \tilde{C}_1 \) be a connected component of \( \tilde{\Omega}_1 \mathcal{M}_g(\kappa) \). Suppose there exists \( (X, \omega) \in \tilde{C}_1 \) with a periodic horizontal foliation satisfying the following properties.

1. If \( Z_i \) and \( Z_j \) are the endpoints of a horizontal saddle connection, then \( v_i - v_j = 0 \).
2. If \( Z_i \) and \( Z_j \) are zeros in the top and bottom boundaries, respectively, of the same horizontal cylinder, then \( v_i - v_j \neq 0 \).
3. Distinct horizontal cylinders are not homologous.

Then there exists \( (Y, \eta) \in \tilde{C}_1 \) such that Rel\( _{\tilde{g}v}(Y, \eta) \) is dense in \( \tilde{C}_1 \).

Proof. Let \( \Gamma \) be the separatrix diagram associated to \( (X, \omega) \), and let \( U_j, V_j \subset \mathbb{H}^m \times C(\Gamma) \) be the subspaces as in Lemmas 4.3 and 4.4. The complement of \( \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} (U_j \cup V_j) \) in \( \mathbb{H}^m \times C(\Gamma) \) is dense in \( \mathbb{H}^m \times C(\Gamma) \) and invariant under scaling by \( \mathbb{R}_{>0} \), so there is \( (X', \omega') \in \tilde{C}_1 \) in the image of this complement under \( \sigma_F \). The closure of \( \text{Rel}_{\tilde{g}v}(X', \omega') \) in \( \tilde{\Omega}_1 \mathcal{M}_g(\kappa) \) contains the horocycle through \( (X', \omega') \), and the SL\( (2, \mathbb{R}) \)-orbit of \( (X', \omega') \) is dense in \( \tilde{C}_1 \). Thus, by Theorem 3.2 there exists \( (Y, \eta) \in \tilde{C}_1 \) such that Rel\( _{\tilde{g}v}(Y, \eta) \) is dense in \( \tilde{C}_1 \). \( \square \)

5. Periodic horizontal foliations with non-homologous cylinders

In this section, we prove Theorem 1.1 and Theorem 1.4. Throughout, we fix \( g \geq 2 \), a partition \( \kappa = (k_1, \ldots, k_n) \) of \( 2g - 2 \) with \( n > 1 \), and a nonzero \( v \in \mathbb{R}^n_0 \). To prove Theorem 1.1, by Theorem 4.5 it is enough to establish the following.

Theorem 5.1. Let \( \tilde{C} \) be a connected component of \( \tilde{\Omega}_1 \mathcal{M}_g(\kappa) \). There exists \( (X, \omega) \in \tilde{C} \) with a periodic horizontal foliation satisfying the following properties.

1. If \( Z_i \) and \( Z_j \) are the endpoints of a horizontal saddle connection, then \( v_i - v_j = 0 \).
2. If \( Z_i \) and \( Z_j \) are zeros in the top and bottom boundaries, respectively, of the same horizontal cylinder, then \( v_i - v_j \neq 0 \).
3. Distinct horizontal cylinders are not homologous.

Before beginning the proof, we refer to Figure 1 for an example in the simplest case where \( \kappa = (1, 1) \), which illustrates the basic idea of our constructions. In the top image, the holomorphic 1-form \( (X, \omega) \) is presented as a connected sum of tori \( T_1, T_2 \) with periodic horizontal and vertical foliations. In the bottom image, the horizontal cylinders \( C_1, C_2, C_3 \) and the vertical cylinders \( D_1, D_2, D_3 \) are labelled. If \( w_j \) is the circumference of \( C_j \) and \( w'_j \) is the circumference of \( D_j \), then \( w_3 = w_1 + w_2 \) and \( w'_3 = w'_1 + w'_2 \). The horizontal foliation of \( (X, \omega) \) clearly satisfies the conditions of Theorem 5.1, thus Theorem 1.1 holds in the case where \( \kappa = (1, 1) \). Regarding Theorem 1.4, note that the vertical foliation of \( (X, \omega) \) satisfies exactly analogous conditions. In other words, the horizontal foliation of the rotated holomorphic 1-form \( (X, -i\omega) \) also satisfies the conditions of Theorem 5.1. We can choose \( w_1, w_2 \) such that \( \frac{1}{w_1}, \frac{1}{w_2}, \frac{1}{w_3} \) are linearly independent over \( \mathbb{Q} \), and such that \( w_1, w_2 \) are linearly independent over \( \mathbb{Q} \cap \mathbb{R} \). Similarly, we can choose \( w'_1, w'_2 \) such that \( \frac{1}{w'_1}, \frac{1}{w'_2}, \frac{1}{w'_3} \) are linearly independent over \( \mathbb{Q} \), and such that \( w'_1, w'_2 \) are linearly independent over \( \mathbb{Q} \cap \mathbb{R} \). By Corollary 4.2, the closure of Rel\( _{\tilde{g}v}(X, \omega) \) contains \( u_{\mathbb{R}}(X, \omega) \), and similarly the closure of Rel\( _{\tilde{g}v}(X, \omega) \) contains \( v_{\mathbb{R}}(X, \omega) \). Then the closure of the leaf of \( \mathcal{A}(\kappa) \) through \( (X, \omega) \) is SL\( (2, \mathbb{R}) \)-invariant. It follows from Theorem 2.2 that Theorem 1.4 holds in the case where \( \kappa = (1, 1) \).

We will split the proof of Theorem 5.1 into several cases. Each case will build off of the same construction, which is based on repeated use of the slit construction from Section 2.
Figure 1. Two presentations of the same \((X, \omega) \in \tilde{\Omega} M_2(1, 1)\) satisfying the conditions of Theorem 5.1.

Our construction is not necessarily the simplest possible, but it does have some advantages. In particular, the holomorphic 1-forms we construct will also have periodic vertical foliations, which we will analyze along the way, in order to prove Theorem 1.4 afterward.

Proof. The proof is given in 5 cases.

Case 1: We make the following assumptions.
- The components of \(v\) are distinct.
- For all \(j\), we have \(k_j \leq g - 1\).
- If \(k_j\) is even for all \(j\), then the associated parity of spin structure is \(g \mod 2\).
- The image of \(\tilde{C}\) in \(\Omega M_g(\kappa)\) is a nonhyperelliptic component.

For \(1 \leq j \leq g\), let
\[
T_j = (\mathbb{C}/A_j, dz)
\]
be a flat torus with periodic horizontal and vertical foliations, and let \(\pi_j : \mathbb{C} \to T_j\) be the associated projection. Let \(\alpha_j \subset T_j\) be a closed geodesic with \(\int_{\alpha_j} dz \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}\), and let \(\beta_j \subset T_j\) be a closed geodesic with \(\int_{\beta_j} dz \in i\mathbb{R}_{>0}\). Since \(k_j \leq g - 1\) for \(1 \leq j \leq n\), and \(k_1 + \cdots + k_n = 2g - 2\), there is a maximal \(r\) such that \(1 \leq r \leq n - 1\) and
\[
k_1 + \cdots + k_r \leq g - 1,
\]
and a minimal \(r'\) such that \(2 \leq r' \leq n\) and
\[
k_r' + \cdots + k_n \leq g - 1.
\]
We have
\[
r' = \begin{cases} 
    r + 1, & \text{if } k_1 + \cdots + k_r = g - 1, \\
    r + 2, & \text{if } k_1 + \cdots + k_r < g - 1.
\end{cases}
\]
Let

\[ A = \min_{1 \leq j \leq g} \int_{\alpha_j} dz > 0, \quad B = -i \min_{1 \leq j \leq g} \int_{\beta_j} dz > 0. \]

Choose \( x_j, y_j \in \mathbb{R} \) for \( 1 \leq j \leq r \) and \( r' \leq j \leq n \), such that

\[
\begin{align*}
-\frac{A}{2} < x_n < \cdots < x_{r'} < 0 < x_r < \cdots < x_1 < \frac{A}{2} \\
-\frac{B}{2} < y_n < \cdots < y_{r'} < 0 < y_r < \cdots < y_1 < \frac{B}{2} \\
-\frac{y_{r'}}{x_{r'}} < \cdots < -\frac{y_n}{x_n} < 0 < \frac{y_1}{x_1} < \cdots < \frac{y_r}{x_r}
\end{align*}
\]

and let \( z_j = x_j + iy_j \in \mathbb{C} \). If \( r' = r + 2 \), let \( x_{r+1} = y_{r+1} = z_{r+1} = 0 \). For \( 1 \leq j \leq r \) and \( r' \leq j \leq n \), let

\[ I_j = [0, z_j] = [0, 1] \cdot z_j \subset \mathbb{C} \]

be the oriented line segment from 0 to \( z_j \). For \( 1 \leq j \leq r \) and \( r' \leq j \leq n \), and for \( 1 \leq k \leq g \), the projection \( \pi_k(I_j) \subset T_k \) is an embedded oriented segment. Moreover, the segments

\[ \pi_k(I_1), \ldots, \pi_k(I_r), \pi_k(I_n), \ldots, \pi_k(I_{r'}) \]

are disjoint except at their common starting point \( \pi_k(0) \), and are in counterclockwise order around \( \pi_k(0) \). By replacing \( \alpha_k \) and \( \beta_k \) with parallel closed geodesics, we may assume that \( \alpha_k \) and \( \beta_k \) are disjoint from all of the segments \( \pi_k(I_j) \).

Below, we will repeatedly apply the slit construction from Section 2 to the tori \( T_1, \ldots, T_g \). Each application of the slit construction will involve a subset of the segments \( \pi_1(I_1), \ldots, \pi_g(I_j) \) for some \( j \). The segments involved will always be embedded, disjoint except at a common starting point, and will not contain any zeros except at their starting point. Our construction takes place in \( r + (n - r' + 1) \) steps.

In step 1, we apply the slit construction to the segments

\[ \pi_1(I_1), \ldots, \pi_{k_1+1}(I_1) \]

to obtain a holomorphic 1-form \((Y_1, \eta_1)\) on a surface of genus \( k_1 + 1 \), with a zero \( Z_1 \) of order \( k_1 \) coming from the points \( \pi_1(z_1), \ldots, \pi_{k_1+1}(z_1) \), and a zero \( Z'_1 \) of order \( k_1 \) coming from the points \( \pi_1(0), \ldots, \pi_{k_1+1}(0) \). In step 2, we apply the slit construction to the segments

\[ \pi_{k_1+1}(I_2), \ldots, \pi_{k_1+k_2+1}(I_2) \]

to obtain a holomorphic 1-form \((Y_2, \eta_2)\) on a surface of genus \( k_1 + k_2 + 1 \). The order of the zero \( Z_1 \) from step 1 is unchanged. Additionally, \( \eta_2 \) has a zero \( Z_2 \) of order \( k_2 \) coming from the points \( \pi_{k_1+1}(z_2), \ldots, \pi_{k_1+k_2+1}(z_2) \), and a zero \( Z'_2 \) of order \( k_1 + k_2 \) coming from the points \( Z'_1, \pi_{k_1+2}(0), \ldots, \pi_{k_1+k_2+1}(0) \). We continue in this way through step \( r \). In step \( s \), where \( 2 \leq s \leq r \), we apply the slit construction to the segments

\[ \pi_{k_1+\cdots+k_{s-1}+1}(I_s), \ldots, \pi_{k_1+\cdots+k_{s}+1}(I_s) \]

to obtain a holomorphic 1-form \((Y_s, \eta_s)\) on a surface of genus \( k_1 + \cdots + k_s + 1 \). The orders of the zeros \( Z_1, \ldots, Z_{s-1} \) from steps 1 through \( s - 1 \) are unchanged. Additionally, \( \eta_s \) has a zero \( Z_s \) of order \( k_s \) coming from the points

\[ \pi_{k_1+\cdots+k_{s-1}+1}(z_s), \ldots, \pi_{k_1+\cdots+k_{s}+1}(z_s), \]

and a zero \( Z'_s \) of order \( k_1 + \cdots + k_s \) coming from the points

\[ Z'_{s-1}, \pi_{k_1+\cdots+k_{s-1}+2}(0), \ldots, \pi_{k_1+\cdots+k_{s}+1}(0). \]
In step $r + 1$, we apply the slit construction to the segments
\[
\pi_g(I_n), \pi_{g-1}(I_n), \ldots, \pi_{g-k_n}(I_n)
\]
to obtain a holomorphic 1-form $(Y_{r+1}, \eta_{r+1})$. If
\[
k_1 + \cdots + k_r + 1 < g - k_n,
\]
then $Y_{r+1}$ has genus $k_n + 1$. In this case, $\eta_{r+1}$ has a zero $Z_n$ of order $k_n$ coming from the points $\pi_g(z_n), \pi_{g-1}(z_n), \ldots, \pi_{g-k_n}(z_n)$, and a zero $Z'_n$ of order $k_n$ coming from the points $\pi_g(0), \pi_{g-1}(0), \ldots, \pi_{g-k_n}(0)$. Otherwise, $Y_{r+1}$ has genus $g$. In this case, for
\[
g - k_n + 1 \leq j \leq k_1 + \cdots + k_r + 1,
\]
by (7) the counterclockwise angle from $\pi_j(I_n)$ to $\pi_{j-1}(I_n)$ around their common starting point in $(Y_r, \eta_r)$ is $2\pi$. The orders of the zeros $Z_1, \ldots, Z_r$ from steps 1 through $r$ are unchanged. Additionally, $\eta_{r+1}$ has a zero $Z_n$ of order $k_n$ coming from the points $\pi_g(z_n), \pi_{g-1}(z_n), \ldots, \pi_{g-k_n}(z_n)$, and a zero $Z'_n$ of order
\[
(2g - 2) - (k_1 + \cdots + k_r + k_n)
\]
coming from some of the starting points of the slits. We continue in this way through step $r + (n - r' + 1)$. In step $r + s$, where $2 \leq s \leq n - r' + 1$, we apply the slit construction to the segments
\[
\pi_{g-(k_{n-s+2}+\cdots+k_n)}(I_{n-s+1}), \pi_{g-(k_{n-s+2}+\cdots+k_n+1)}(I_{n-s+1}), \ldots, \pi_{g-(k_{n-s+1}+\cdots+k_n)}(I_{n-s+1})
\]
to obtain a holomorphic 1-form $(Y_{r+s}, \eta_{r+s})$. If
\[
k_1 + \cdots + k_r + 1 < g - (k_{n-s+1} + \cdots + k_n),
\]
then $Y_{r+s}$ has genus $k_{n-s+1} + \cdots + k_n + 1$. In this case, the orders of the zeros $Z_n, Z_{n-1}, \ldots, Z_{n-s+2}$ from steps $r + 1$ through $r + s - 1$ are unchanged. Additionally, $\eta_{r+s}$ has a zero $Z'_{n-s+1}$ of order $k_n + k_{n-1} + \cdots + k_{n-s+1}$ coming from the points
\[
Z'_{n-s+2}, \pi_{g-(k_{n-s+2}+\cdots+k_n)}(0), \pi_{g-(k_{n-s+2}+\cdots+k_n+1)}(0), \ldots, \pi_{g-(k_{n-s+1}+\cdots+k_n)}(0).
\]
Otherwise, $Y_{r+s}$ has genus $g$. In this case, for
\[
g - (k_{n-s+1} + \cdots + k_n) + 1 \leq j \leq \min\{g - (k_{n-s+2} + \cdots + k_n) + 1, k_1 + \cdots + k_r + 1\},
\]
by (7) the counterclockwise angle from $\pi_j(I_{n-s+1})$ to $\pi_{j-1}(I_{n-s+1})$ around their common starting point in $(Y_{r+s-1}, \eta_{r+s-1})$ is $2\pi$. The orders of the zeros $Z_1, \ldots, Z_r, Z_{n-s+2}, \ldots, Z_n$ from steps 1 through $r + s - 1$ are unchanged. Additionally, $\eta_{r+s}$ has a zero $Z'_{n-s+1}$ of order $k_{n-s+1}$ coming from the points
\[
\pi_{g-(k_{n-s+2}+\cdots+k_n)}(z_{n-s+1}), \pi_{g-(k_{n-s+2}+\cdots+k_n+1)}(z_{n-s+1}), \ldots, \pi_{g-(k_{n-s+1}+\cdots+k_n)}(z_{n-s+1}),
\]
and a zero $Z'_{n-s+1}$ of order
\[
2g - 2 - (k_1 + \cdots + k_r + k_{n-s+1} + \cdots + k_n)
\]
coming from some of the starting points of the slits.

Now let
\[
(X_0, \omega_0) = (Y_{r+(n-r'+1)}, \eta_{r+(n-r'+1)}).
\]
Note that $X_0$ is connected and of genus $g$, since either $r' = r + 1$, in which case $k_1 + \cdots + k_r + 1 = g$, or $r' = r + 2$ and $k_{r+1} \leq g - 1$, in which case
\[ k_1 + \cdots + k_r + 1 \geq g - (k_{r'} + \cdots + k_n). \]
If $r' = r + 1$, then the points on $X_0$ arising from the starting points of the slits are not zeros of $\omega_0$, and in particular $Z_{r'}$ is not a zero of $\omega_0$. If $r' = r + 2$, then letting $Z_{r+1} = Z_{r'}$, we have that $Z_{r+1}$ is a zero of order $k_{r+1}$ coming from some of the starting points of the slits. Thus, the zeros $Z_1, \ldots, Z_n$ of $\omega_0$ have orders $k_1, \ldots, k_n$, respectively, so
\[(X_0, \omega_0) \in \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_g(\kappa).\]

Next, we describe the horizontal and vertical cylinders on $(X_0, \omega_0)$, and we verify that $(X_0, \omega_0)$ satisfies conditions (1), (2), and (3) in Theorem 5.1. The horizontal and vertical foliations of $(X_0, \omega_0)$ are clearly periodic. Abusing notation, for $1 \leq j \leq g$, denote by $T_j \subset X_0$ the open subset arising from the complement of the slits in $T_j$.

For $1 \leq j \leq g$, there is a unique horizontal cylinder $C_j$ contained in $T_j$, and there is a unique vertical cylinder $D_j$ contained in $T_j$. We have $\alpha_j \subset C_j$ and $\beta_j \subset D_j$. If $j \leq k_1 + \cdots + k_r + 1$, then let $i_j$ be minimal such that $1 \leq i_j \leq r$ and
\[ j \leq k_1 + \cdots + k_i + 1, \]
and otherwise, let $i_j = 0$. If $j \geq g - (k_{r'} + \cdots + k_n)$, then let $i'_j$ be maximal such that $r' \leq i'_j \leq n$ and
\[ j \geq g - (k_{i'_j} + \cdots + k_n), \]
and otherwise, let $i'_j = 0$. Letting $h_j$ be the height of $C_j$ and $h'_j$ the height of $D_j$, we have
\[ h_j = -i \int_{\beta_j} \omega_0 - (y_{i_j} - y_{i'_j}), \quad h'_j = \int_{\alpha_j} \omega_0 - (x_{i_j} - x_{i'_j}). \]
Letting $w_j$ be the circumference of $C_j$ and $w'_j$ the circumference of $D_j$, we have
\[ w_j = \int_{\alpha_j} \omega_0, \quad w'_j = -i \int_{\beta_j} \omega_0. \]

For $1 \leq j \leq r$, there is a unique horizontal cylinder $C_{g+j} \subset X_0$ such that $C_{g+j}$ intersects $T_k$ if and only if $1 \leq k \leq k_1 + \cdots + k_j + 1$, and there is a unique vertical cylinder $D_{g+j} \subset X_0$ such that $D_{g+j}$ intersects $T_k$ if and only if $1 \leq k \leq k_1 + \cdots + k_j + 1$. Letting $h_{g+j}$ be the height of $C_{g+j}$ and $h'_{g+j}$ the height of $D_{g+j}$, we have
\[ h_{g+j} = y_j - y_{j+1}, \quad h'_{g+j} = x_j - x_{j+1}. \]
Letting $w_{g+j}$ be the circumference of $C_{g+j}$ and $w'_{g+j}$ the circumference of $D_{g+j}$, we have
\[ w_{g+j} = w_1 + \cdots + w_{k_1 + \cdots + k_j + 1}, \quad w'_{g+j} = w'_1 + \cdots + w'_{k_1 + \cdots + k_j + 1}. \]

For $r' \leq j \leq n$, there is a unique horizontal cylinder $C_{g+j-1} \subset X_0$ such that $C_{g+j-1}$ intersects $T_k$ if and only if $g - (k_1 + \cdots + k_n) \leq k \leq m$, and there is a unique vertical cylinder $D_{g+j-1} \subset X_0$ such that $D_{g+j-1}$ intersects $T_k$ if and only if $g - (k_1 + \cdots + k_n) \leq k \leq m$. Letting $h_{g+j-1}$ be the height of $C_{g+j-1}$ and $h'_{g+j-1}$ the height of $D_{g+j-1}$, we have
\[ h_{g+j-1} = y_{j-1} - y_j, \quad h'_{g+j-1} = x_{j-1} - x_j. \]
Letting \( w_{g+j-1} \) be the circumference of \( C_{g+j-1} \) and \( w'_{g+j-1} \) the circumference of \( D_{g+j-1} \), we have
\[
\begin{align*}
  w_{g+j-1} &= w_g - (k_j + \cdots + k_n) + \cdots + w_g, \\
  w'_{g+j-1} &= w'_g - (k_j + \cdots + k_n) + \cdots + w'_g.
\end{align*}
\]
If \( r' = r + 1 \), the cylinders \( C_{g+r} \) and \( D_{g+r} \) have been mentioned twice above. The cylinders \( C_1, \ldots, C_{g+n-1} \) and \( D_1, \ldots, D_{g+n-1} \) account for all of the horizontal and vertical cylinders on \( (X_0, \omega_0) \).

For \( 1 \leq j \leq r \), the top boundary of \( C_j \) consists of a single saddle connection. If \( i_j' \neq 0 \), this saddle connection joins \( Z_{j'} \) to itself, and otherwise, this saddle connection joins \( Z_{r+1} \) to itself. The bottom boundary of \( C_j \) also consists of a single saddle connection. If \( i_j \neq 0 \), this saddle connection joins \( Z_{i_j} \) to itself, and otherwise, this saddle connection joins \( Z_{r+1} \) to itself. At least one of \( i_j \) and \( i_j' \) is nonzero. If \( i_j = 0 \), then \( r' = r + 2 \) and \( i_j' \geq r' > r + 1 \). If \( i_j' = 0 \), then \( i_j \leq r < r + 1 \). If both \( i_j \) and \( i_j' \) are nonzero, then \( i_j \leq r < r' \). Thus, the zeros in the top and bottom boundaries of \( C_j \) are distinct. The same holds for the left and right boundaries of \( D_j \), respectively.

For \( 1 \leq j \leq r \), the top boundary of \( C_{g+j} \) consists of \( k_j + 1 \) saddle connections joining \( Z_j \) to itself. If \( j = 1 \), these saddle connections lie in the bottom boundaries of \( C_1, \ldots, C_{k_1+1} \), in cyclic order from left to right, and otherwise, these saddle connections lie in the bottom boundaries of \( C_{g+j-1}, C_{k_1+\cdots+k_{j-1}+1}, \ldots, C_{k_1+\cdots+k_j+1} \), in cyclic order from left to right. If \( j < r \), the bottom boundary of \( C_{g+j} \) consists of a single saddle connection joining \( Z_{j+1} \) to itself and lying in the top boundary of \( C_{g+j+1} \). If \( r' = r + 2 \), the bottom boundary of \( C_{g+r} \) consists of \( g - (k_{j'} + \cdots + k_n) \) saddle connections joining \( Z_{r+1} \) to itself and lying in the top boundaries of \( C_1, \ldots, C_{g-(k_j+\cdots+k_n)-1}, C_{g+r+1} \), in cyclic order from left to right. Similar statements hold for the left and right boundaries of \( D_{g+j} \).

For \( r' \leq j \leq n \), the bottom boundary of \( C_{g+j-1} \) consists of \( k_j + 1 \) saddle connections joining \( Z_j \) to itself. If \( j = m \), these saddle connections lie in the top boundaries of \( C_{g-k_n}, \ldots, C_g \), in cyclic order from left to right, and otherwise, these saddle connections lie in the top boundaries of \( C_{g-(k_j+\cdots+k_n), \ldots, C_{g-(k_{j+1}+\cdots+k_n)-1}, C_{g+j} \), in cyclic order from left to right. If \( r' < j \), the top boundary of \( C_{g+j-1} \) consists of a single saddle connection joining \( Z_{j-1} \) to itself and lying in the bottom boundary of \( C_{g+j-2} \). If \( r' = r + 2 \), the top boundary of \( C_{g+r+1} \) consists of \( g - (k_1 + \cdots + k_r) \) saddle connections joining \( Z_{r+1} \) to itself and lying in the bottom boundaries of \( C_{g+r}, C_{k_1+\cdots+k_r+2}, \ldots, C_g \), in cyclic order from left to right. If \( r' = r + 1 \), the top boundary of \( C_{g+r} \) was described in the previous paragraph, and the bottom boundary of \( C_{g+r} \) was described in this paragraph.
Again, similar statements hold for the left and right boundaries of $D_{g+j-1}$. We have verified that $(X_0, \omega_0)$ satisfies conditions (1) and (2).

For $1 \leq j \leq g + n - 1$, let $\alpha_j \subset C_j$ be a closed geodesic with $\int_{\alpha_j} \omega_0 \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$, let $\beta_j \subset D_j$ be a closed geodesic with $\int_{\beta_j} \omega_0 \in i\mathbb{R}_{>0}$, and let

$$a_j = [\alpha_j] \in H_1(X_0; \mathbb{Z}), \quad b_j = [\beta_j] \in H_1(X_0; \mathbb{Z}).$$

Clearly, $\{a_j, b_j\}_{j=1}^g$ is a symplectic basis for $H_1(X_0; \mathbb{Z})$, and

$$\text{ind}(a_j) = \text{ind}(b_j) = 0,$$

so in the case where all $k_j$ are even, the parity of the associated spin structure is given by

$$\phi(\omega_0) = g \mod 2.$$

For $1 \leq j \leq r$, we have

$$a_{g+j} = a_1 + \cdots + a_{k_1 + \cdots + k_j + 1}$$

$$b_{g+j} = b_1 + \cdots + b_{k_1 + \cdots + k_j + 1}$$

and for $r' \leq j \leq m$, we have

$$a_{g+j} = a_{g-(k_j + \cdots + k_n)} + \cdots + a_g$$

$$b_{g+j} = b_{g-(k_j + \cdots + k_n)} + \cdots + b_g$$

and in particular, the homology classes $a_1, \ldots, a_{g+n-1}$ and $b_1, \ldots, b_{g+n-1}$ are distinct. We have verified that $(X_0, \omega_0)$ satisfies condition (3).

Lastly, suppose that $g \geq 3$ and $\kappa = (g-1, g-1)$, and suppose that the image of $(X_0, \omega_0)$ in $\Omega M_g(g-1, g-1)$ lies in the hyperelliptic component. Then the hyperelliptic involution $\tau$ preserves each horizontal cylinder on $(X_0, \omega_0)$, and so preserves $T_j$ for all $j$. Since $g \geq 3$, each $T_j$ shares a unique saddle connection with $T_{j-1}$ and a unique saddle connection with $T_{j+1}$, where indices are taken modulo $g$. Each of these saddle connections must be preserved by $\tau$. However, this is impossible since $\tau^* \omega_0 = -\omega_0$.

Letting $(X, \omega) = (X_0, \omega_0)$, we are done with Case 1. See Figure 2 for an example in the case $\kappa = (2, 2, 2)$.

Case 2: We make the following assumptions.

- The components of $v$ are distinct.
- For all $j$, we have $k_j \leq g - 1$ and $k_j$ is even.
- The associated parity of spin structure is $g + 1 \mod 2$.
- The image of $\tilde{C}$ in $\Omega M_g(\kappa)$ is a nonhyperelliptic component.

Consider a holomorphic 1-form $(X_0, \omega_0) \in \tilde{\Omega} M_g(\kappa)$ from Case 1 as in (5), and keep notation from Case 1. Suppose that

$$\int_{\alpha_1} \omega_0 = \int_{\alpha_2} \omega_0.$$

Cut $X_0$ along $\alpha_1 \cup \alpha_2$, glue the top side of $\alpha_1$ to the bottom side of $\alpha_2$ to obtain a closed geodesic $\alpha'_1$, and glue the top side of $\alpha_2$ to the bottom side of $\alpha_1$ to obtain a closed geodesic $\alpha'_2$. Let

$$(X_1, \omega_1) \in \tilde{\Omega} M_g(\kappa)$$

be the resulting holomorphic 1-form. For $3 \leq j \leq g + n - 1$, the horizontal cylinder $C_j$ and the closed geodesic $\alpha_j$ are preserved. For $3 \leq j \leq g$, the vertical cylinder $D_j$ and the closed
geodesic $\beta_j$ are preserved. Let $T'_1 \subset X_1$ be the region bounded by $\alpha'_1$ from above, by $\alpha'_2$ from below, and by the slits from $T_1 \subset X_0$. Let $T'_2 \subset X_1$ be the region bounded by $\alpha'_2$ from above, by $\alpha'_1$ from below, and by the slits from $T_2 \subset X_0$. Let $\beta'_1 \subset X_1$ be a smooth oriented closed loop going upward from the top side of $\alpha'_1$ in $T'_2$, then crossing the slit bordering $T'_1$ and $T'_2$ from right to left, then rotating counterclockwise around the slits in $T'_1$, and then going upward to the bottom side of $\alpha'_1$ and closing up. Let $\beta'_2 \subset X_1$ be a smooth oriented closed loop disjoint from $\beta'_1$ going upward from the top side of $\alpha'_2$, then crossing the slit bordering $T_1$ and $T_2$ from left to right, and then going upward to the bottom side of $\alpha'_2$ to close up. Figure 3 shows the configuration of $\alpha'_1, \beta'_1, \alpha'_2, \beta'_2$ in $(X_1, \omega_1)$.

For $1 \leq j \leq 2$, let

$$a'_j = [\alpha'_j] \in H_1(X_1; \mathbb{Z}), \quad b'_j = [\beta'_j] \in H_1(X_1; \mathbb{Z}).$$

For $3 \leq j \leq g$, we have that $\beta'_1 \cup \beta'_2$ is disjoint from $\alpha_j \cup \beta_j$. Moreover, $\beta'_1$ is disjoint from $\alpha'_2$ and intersects $\alpha'_1$ once with $\alpha'_1 \cdot b'_1 = 1$, and $\beta'_2$ is disjoint from $\alpha'_1$ and intersects $\alpha'_2$ once with $\alpha'_2 \cdot b'_2 = 1$. Therefore,

$$\{a'_1, b'_1, a'_2, b'_2\} \cup \{a_j, b_j\}_{j=3}^g$$

is a symplectic basis for $H_1(X_1; \mathbb{Z})$. We have

$$\text{ind}(\alpha'_1) = 0, \quad \text{ind}(\alpha'_2) = 0, \quad \text{ind}(\beta'_1) = 1, \quad \text{ind}(\beta'_2) = 0,$$
Figure 3. The configuration of loops $\alpha', \beta'_1, \alpha'_2, \beta'_2$ in $(X_1, \omega_1)$ in Case 2.

and for $3 \leq j \leq g$ we have $\text{ind}(\alpha_j) = \text{ind}(\beta_j) = 0$. Therefore, the parity of the associated spin structure is given by

$$\phi(\omega_1) = g + 1 \mod 2.$$ 

For $1 \leq j \leq 2$, let $C'_j \subset X_1$ be the horizontal cylinder containing $\alpha'_j$. We have verified that $(X_1, \omega_1)$ satisfies condition (3). Moreover, since $(X_0, \omega_0)$ satisfies conditions (1) and (2), $(X_1, \omega_1)$ also satisfies conditions (1) and (2).

Lastly, when $g \geq 5$ is odd and $\kappa = (g - 1, g - 1)$, a similar argument from Case 1 considering $T_3, \ldots, T_g$ shows that the image of $(X_1, \omega_1)$ in $\Omega \mathcal{M}_g(g - 1, g - 1)$ does not lie in the hyperelliptic component.

Letting $(X, \omega) = (X_1, \omega_1)$, we are done with Case 2.

**Case 3:** We assume that the image of $\tilde{C}$ in $\Omega \mathcal{M}_g(\kappa)$ is a hyperelliptic component, which implies the following.

- The components of $v$ are distinct.
- We have $\kappa = (g - 1, g - 1)$.

Consider a holomorphic 1-form $(X_0, \omega_0) \in \tilde{\Omega} \mathcal{M}_g(g - 1, g - 1)^{\text{nonhyp}}$ from Case 1 as in (5), and keep notation from Case 1. For $1 \leq j \leq g$, suppose that

$$\int_{\alpha_j} \omega = \int_{\alpha_{g-j}} \omega.$$ 

Cut $(X_0, \omega_0)$ along $\alpha_1 \cup \cdots \cup \alpha_g$, glue opposite sides of $\alpha_j$ and $\alpha_{g-j}$, and let

$$(X_2, \omega_2) \in \tilde{\Omega} \mathcal{M}_g(g - 1, g - 1)$$ 

be the resulting holomorphic 1-form. There is a holomorphic involution $\tau : X_2 \to X_2$ with $\tau^* \omega_2 = -\omega_2$ which preserves each horizontal cylinder and exchanges the two zeros of $\omega_2$. Each horizontal cylinder contains two fixed points of $\tau$, and there are $g + 1$ horizontal cylinders, so $\tau$ has $2g + 2$ fixed points and must be a hyperelliptic involution. Thus,

$$(X_2, \omega_2) \in \tilde{\Omega} \mathcal{M}_g(g - 1, g - 1)^{\text{hyp}}.$$ 

Clearly, $(X_2, \omega_2)$ satisfies conditions (1), (2), and (3), so letting $(X, \omega) = (X_2, \omega_2)$, we are done with Case 3. See Figure 4 for an example in the case $\kappa = (2, 2)$. 


Case 4: We make the following assumptions.

- The components of $v$ are distinct.
- For some $j$, we have $k_j > g - 1$.

Since $k_1 + \cdots + k_n = 2g - 2$, we have $k_j' < g - 1$ for all $j' \neq j$. Fix $a > 0$ such that $g - 2 \leq k_j - 2a \leq g - 1$, and let $\kappa' = \{k_1, \ldots, k_{j-1}, k_j - 2a, k_{j+1}, \ldots, k_n\}$. Suppose $(Y, \eta) \in \tilde{\Omega}_g(a(\kappa'))$ satisfies conditions (1), (2), and (3) in Theorem 5.1. Additionally, if the orders of the zeros are all even, suppose that $\phi(\eta) = 0$ or 1 according to whether the image of $\tilde{C}$ in $\Omega_g(\kappa)$ is an even component or an odd component. Such a $(Y, \eta)$ exists by Cases 1, 2, and 3. Apply the following surgery to $(Y, \eta)$.

Let $\gamma$ be a horizontal segment starting at $Z_j$ and shorter than any saddle connection on $(Y, \eta)$. Slit along $\gamma$, and let $\gamma^+, \gamma^-$ be the top and bottom sides of the slit, respectively. Divide $\gamma^+$ into 2 segments, with the left segment having length $\ell_1$ and the right segment having length $\ell_2$. Divide $\gamma^-$ into 2 segments, with the left segment having length $\ell_2$ and the right segment having length $\ell_1$. Identify pairs of segments of equal length, and let $(Y_1, \eta_1)$ be the resulting holomorphic 1-form. On $(Y_1, \eta_1)$, the order of $Z_j$ is $k_j - 2(a - 1)$. The orders of the other zeros are unchanged, and no new zeros are created. No new horizontal cylinders are created, and the only horizontal saddle connections that are created have the same endpoints. Since $(Y, \eta)$ satisfies conditions (1), (2), and (3), $(Y', \eta')$ also satisfies conditions (1), (2), and (3). By iterating this surgery $a$ times, we obtain a holomorphic 1-form

$$(X, \omega) \in \tilde{\Omega}_g(\kappa)$$

satisfying conditions (1), (2), and (3) in Theorem 5.1. If some zero order is odd, then we are done, so suppose that all of the orders of the zeros are even. The above surgery can be alternatively described by slitting along $\gamma$, gluing in a horizontal cylinder that does not contain a vertical saddle connection, and then vertically shrinking the cylinder to height 0. The first step is an instance of bubbling a handle from Section 4 of [KZ]. By Lemma 11 in [KZ], when the orders of the zeros are all even, the above surgery does not change the parity of the associated spin structure. Thus, we are done with Case 4.
Case 5: We assume that the components of \( v \) are not distinct.

The components of \( v \) determine a partition \( P_v = \{P_1, \ldots, P_n\} \) of \( \{1, \ldots, n\} \), where \( i \) and \( j \) are in the same part of \( P_v \) if and only if \( v_i - v_j = 0 \). Letting \( \ell_j = \sum_{r \in P_j} k_r \), we obtain another partition \( \lambda = (\ell_1, \ldots, \ell_n') \) of \( 2g - 2 \) with \( n' > 1 \) that is refined by \( \kappa \). Define \( v' \in \mathbb{R}_0^n \) such that for \( 1 \leq j \leq n' \) and \( r \in P_j \),

\[
v'_j = v_r.
\]

Note that the components of \( v' \) are distinct. Suppose \( (Y, \eta) \in \bar{\Omega}_gM_g(\lambda) \) has zeros \( Z'_1, \ldots, Z'_{n'} \) of orders \( \ell_1, \ldots, \ell_n' \) and satisfies conditions (1), (2), and (3) of Theorem 5.1. If \( k_j \) is even for all \( j \), then \( \ell_j \) is even for all \( j \), and we additionally suppose that \( \phi(\eta) = 0 \) or 1 according to whether the image of \( \tilde{C} \) in \( \Omega_gM_g(\kappa) \) is an even component or an odd component. Such \( (Y, \eta) \) exists by Cases 1, 2, 3, and 4.

For each \( 1 \leq j \leq n' \), write \( P_j = \{k_{j,1}, \ldots, k_{j,n_j}\} \). Apply the slit construction from Section 2 iteratively, using short horizontal segments on \( (Y, \eta) \), in order to split the zero \( Z'_j \) of order \( \ell'_j \) into \( n_j \) zeros of orders \( k_{j,1}, \ldots, k_{j,n_j} \), respectively. By relabelling zeros, we obtain a holomorphic 1-form \( (X, \omega) \in \bar{\Omega}_gM_g(\kappa) \). The slit construction is a local surgery, and in each use above, we only modify a holomorphic 1-form on a contractible neighborhood of a zero. Thus, in the case where every \( k_{j,1} \) is even, we do not change the parity of the associated spin structure. Therefore, \( (X, \omega) \in \tilde{C} \).

By construction, since \( (Y, \eta) \) satisfies conditions (1) and (2), \( (X, \omega) \) also satisfies conditions (1) and (2). No new horizontal cylinders are created in this construction, so since \( (Y, \eta) \) satisfies condition (3), \( (X, \omega) \) also satisfies condition (3). We are done with Case 5. \( \square \)

The criteria in Theorems 3.2 and 4.5 can be readily verified for many other SL(2, \( \mathbb{R} \))-orbit closures in strata. As an example, we briefly discuss the existence of dense orbits of real Rel flows on nonarithmetic eigenform loci in \( \Omega_1M_2(1,1) \). See [BSW] and [McM1] for definitions and detailed discussions. Let \( D > 0 \) be a non-square integer such that \( D \equiv 0, 1 \mod 4 \). Let

\[
\mathcal{E}_D \subset \bar{\Omega}_1M_2(1,1)
\]

be the area-1 locus of eigenforms for real multiplication by the real quadratic order of discriminant \( D \). There is \( (X, \omega) \in \mathcal{E}_D \) with a periodic horizontal foliation and 3 horizontal cylinders, whose circumferences have irrational ratios. Each horizontal saddle connection on \( (X, \omega) \) has the same starting point and ending point. Letting \( v = (1, -1) \in \mathbb{R}_0^2 \), \( \text{Rel}_{\mathbb{R}v}(X, \omega) \) is well-defined, and its closure is given by

\[
\{u_s\text{Rel}_{tv}(X, \omega) : s, t \in \mathbb{R}\}.
\]

By replacing \( (X, \omega) \) with \( \text{Rel}_{tv}(X, \omega) \) for some \( t \in \mathbb{R} \), we can ensure that the \( \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R}) \)-orbit of \( (X, \omega) \) is dense in \( \mathcal{E}_D \). Theorem 3.2 implies the following.

**Theorem 5.2.** For any non-square integer \( D > 0 \) such that \( D \equiv 0, 1 \mod 4 \), there exists \( (X, \omega) \in \mathcal{E}_D \) such that \( \text{Rel}_{\mathbb{R}v}(X, \omega) \) is dense in \( \mathcal{E}_D \).

Lastly, we use the constructions in our proof of Theorem 5.1 to prove Theorem 1.1. We refer to Figure 1 and the discussion preceding the proof of Theorem 5.1 for the simplest case where \( \kappa = \{1, 1\} \).

**Theorem 5.3.** Suppose \( n > 1 \), fix a nonzero \( v \in \mathbb{R}_0^n \) with distinct components, and let \( V = \mathbb{C} v \). Let \( \tilde{C} \) be a connected component of \( \bar{\Omega}_1M_g(\kappa) \). There is an explicit \( (X, \omega) \in \tilde{C} \)
with periodic horizontal and vertical foliations, such that the leaf of \( A_V(\kappa) \) through \((X, \omega)\)

is dense in \( \bar{C}_1 \).

**Proof.** First, suppose that \( k_j \leq g - 1 \) for all \( j \). Let \((X, \omega) \in \bar{C}_1 \) arise from the construction in Case 1 of the proof of Theorem 5.1. The circumferences \( w_1, \ldots, w_g \) of the horizontal cylinders \( C_1, \ldots, C_g \), and the circumferences \( w'_1, \ldots, w'_g \) of the vertical cylinders \( D_1, \ldots, D_g \), are parameters in the construction in Case 1 (for the choices of tori \( T_1, \ldots, T_g \)). The construction additionally depends on parameters \( z_1, \ldots, z_{n-1} \in \mathbb{C} \) for the slits, and the valid parameters form an open subset of \( \mathbb{R}^{2g} \times \mathbb{C}^{n-1} \). By the proofs of Lemmas 4.3 and 4.4, we can choose \( w_1, \ldots, w_g \) such that the quantities \((v_{(i,j)} - v_{(b,j)})/w_j, 1 \leq j \leq g + n - 1, \) are linearly independent over \( \mathbb{Q} \). Then by Lemma 4.1, the closure of \( \text{Rel}_{\mathbb{R}}(X, \omega) \) contains the horocycle \( u_g(X, \omega) \). Similarly for \( w'_1, \ldots, w'_g \) and the vertical cylinders. Then by Lemma 4.1 applied to \((X, -i\omega)\), the closure of \( \text{Rel}_{\mathbb{R}}(X, \omega) \) contains the opposite horocycle \( v_{\mathbb{R}}(X, \omega) \). Additionally, we can arrange that \( w_1, \ldots, w_g, iw'_1, \ldots, iw'_g, z_1, \ldots, z_{n-1} \) are linearly independent over \( \mathbb{Q} \cap \mathbb{R} \). Let \( L \) be the leaf of \( A_V(\kappa) \) through \((X, \omega)\). Since the \( \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R}) \)-action sends leaves of \( A_V(\kappa) \) to leaves of \( A_V(\kappa) \), it follows that the closure \( \bar{L} \) is \( \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R}) \)-invariant. Then since the period coordinates of \((X, \omega)\) are linearly independent over \( \mathbb{Q} \cap \mathbb{R} \), by Theorem 2.2, the leaf \( L \) is dense in \( \bar{C}_1 \). The analysis for \((X, \omega)\) arising from the constructions in Cases 2 and 3 is similar.

Next, suppose that some \( k_j > g - 1 \). By relabelling, we may assume \( k_n > g - 1 \). Letting \( k'_n = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} k_j \), we have that \( \kappa' = \{k_1, k_2, \ldots, k'_n\} \) is a partition of \( 2(g-a) - 2 \) for some \( a > 0 \). Choose \((Y, \eta) \in \bar{\Omega}M_{g-a}(\kappa') \) arising from the construction in Case 1, 2, or 3 of the proof of Theorem 5.1. If the orders of the zeros are all even, we additionally require that \( \phi(\eta) = 0 \) or 1 according to whether the image of \( \bar{C} \) in \( \Omega M_g(\kappa) \) is an even component or an odd component. We focus on the case where \((Y, \eta) \) arises from the construction in Case 1, since the analysis in the other cases is similar. In the notation from Case 1, we require that \( y_{n-1} \) is very small relative to all other parameters in the construction and very small relative to the differences \( v_i - v_j \), and that \( x_{n-1} \) is very small relative to \( y_{n-1} \). There exists \( \epsilon > 0 \) such that for \( t \in \mathbb{R} \) with \(|t| < \epsilon\), every horizontal cylinder on \((Y, \eta)\) persists on \( \text{Rel}_{stu}(Y, \eta) \), and every vertical cylinder on \((Y, \eta)\) other than \( D_{g+n-1} \) persists on \( \text{Rel}_{tv}(Y, \eta) \). For \( 1 \leq j \leq a \), choose \( s_j, t_j \in \mathbb{R} \) satisfying

\[
-x_{n-1} < s_a < \cdots < s_1 < 0 < t_a < \cdots < t_1 < y_{n-1}
\]

\[
-y_{n-1} < \frac{t_a}{s_a} < \cdots < \frac{t_1}{s_1} < 0
\]

For \( 1 \leq j \leq a \), let \( T_j' = (\mathbb{C}/(\mathbb{Z}s_j + i\mathbb{Z}t_j), dz) \). The flat torus \( T_j' \) contains a closed geodesic \( \gamma_j \) satisfying \( \int_{\gamma_j} dz = -s_j + it_j \). Let \( \delta_j \) be the straight segment on \( T_1 \subset Y \) emanating from \( Z_n \) and satisfying \( \int_{\delta_j} \omega = -s_j + it_j \). Slit \( T_j' \) along \( \gamma_j \), slit \( X \) along \( \delta_j \), and reglue opposite sides.

The result is a holomorphic 1-form \((X, \omega)\) in \( \bar{\Omega}M_g(\kappa) \). In the case where all \( k_j \) are even, the associated parity of spin structure is unchanged by Lemma 11 in [KZ].

Every horizontal cylinder on \((Y, \eta)\) persists on \((X, \omega)\). The height of \( C_{(g-a)+n-1} \) is decreased, and the heights of the other horizontal cylinders are unchanged. Similarly, every vertical cylinder on \((Y, \eta)\) persists on \((X, \omega)\). The height of \( D_1 \) is decreased, and the heights of the other vertical cylinders are unchanged. Additionally, \((X, \omega)\) has horizontal cylinders
with the following property. On $\text{Rel}_{-i\epsilon v}(X,\omega)$, as $t$ increases from 0 to $\varepsilon_1$, the horizontal cylinder $C_{(g-a)+n-1}$ collapses to height 0, and a new horizontal cylinder forms, which we also denote $C_{(g-a)+n-1}$. No other horizontal cylinders collapse, although their heights may change. On $\text{Rel}_{-i\epsilon v}(X,\omega)$, the cylinder $C_{(g-a)+n-1}$ has circumference $w_1 + \cdots + w_{g-a} + s_1$, and contains $Z_n$ in its top boundary and $Z_{n-1}$ in its bottom boundary. On $\text{Rel}_{-i\epsilon v}(X,\omega)$, the cylinder $C'_1$ contains $Z_{n-1}$ in its top boundary and $Z_n$ in its bottom boundary. As $t$ increases from $\varepsilon_1$ to $\varepsilon_2$, the horizontal cylinder $C'_1$ collapses to height 0, and a new horizontal cylinder $C''_1$ forms. No other horizontal cylinders collapse. On $\text{Rel}_{-i\epsilon v}(X,\omega)$, $C''_1$ has circumference $w_1 + s_1$. Similarly for $2 \leq j \leq a$. As before, we can choose the parameters in this construction such that the quantities $(v_{t(j)} - v_{b(j)})/w_j$, $1 \leq j \leq g - a + n - 1$, and $(v_n - v_{n-1})/(w_1 + \cdots + w_{g-a} + s_1 + \cdots + s_j)$, $1 \leq j \leq a$, and $(v_n - v_{n-1})/(w_1 + \cdots + w_{g-a} + s_1 + \cdots + s_j)$, $1 \leq j \leq a$, are linearly independent over $\mathbb{Q}$. For $1 \leq j \leq a$, let $(X_1,\omega_1) = \text{Rel}_{-i\epsilon v}(X,\omega)$. By Lemma 4.1, the closure of $\text{Rel}_{\mathbb{R}}(X,\omega)$ contains all holomorphic 1-forms obtained from $(X,\omega)$ by twisting the horizontal cylinders $C_1, \ldots, C_{g-a+n-1}$ arbitrarily. The closure of $\text{Rel}_{\mathbb{R}}(X_1,\omega_1)$ contains all holomorphic 1-forms obtained from $(X_1,\omega_1)$ by twisting $C_{g+a-n+1}, C'_1$ arbitrarily. For $2 \leq j \leq a$, the closure of $\text{Rel}_{\mathbb{R}}(X_j,\omega_j)$ contains all holomorphic 1-forms obtained from $(X_j,\omega_j)$ by twisting $C_{j-1}, C'_j$ arbitrarily. Letting $L$ be the leaf of $\mathcal{A}_V(\kappa)$ through $(X,\omega)$, it follows that the closure of the leaf $L$ of $\mathcal{A}_V(\kappa)$ contains the horocycle $v_{\mathbb{R}}(X,\omega)$. The analysis of the vertical cylinders on $(X,\omega)$ is exactly analogous, with $D_1$ in place of $C_{g-a+n-1}$. After choosing parameters appropriately, we conclude that the closure of $L$ contains the opposite horocycle $v_{\mathbb{R}}(X,\omega)$. It follows that the closure of $L$ is SL(2, R)-invariant, and thus $L$ is dense in $\tilde{C}_1$. □

References


