COUNTING SADDLE CONNECTIONS IN A HOMOLOGY CLASS MODULO q

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WITH AN APPENDIX BY RODOLFO GUTIÉRREZ-ROMO

ABSTRACT. We give effective estimates for the number of saddle connections on a translation surface that have length $\leq L$ and are in a prescribed homology class modulo q. Our estimates apply to almost all translation surfaces in a stratum of the moduli space of translation surfaces, with respect to the Masur-Veech measure on the stratum.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let S be a closed topological surface of genus $g \geq 2$, and $\Sigma \subset S$ a finite collection of marked points. A *translation surface structure* on (S, Σ) is a set of complex charts on $S - \Sigma$ such that all transition functions are translations, and such that the charts extend to conical singularities at Σ with cone angles given by positive integer multiples of 2π. We write $\tilde{S}$ for a translation surface with underlying topological surface (S, Σ). As such, the complex charts give a Euclidean (flat) metric on $S - \Sigma$. A *saddle connection* on $\tilde{S}$ is a geodesic in $S - \Sigma$ with endpoints in Σ. For $q \in \mathbf{Z}_+$ we write $\mathbf{Z}_q \overset{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{Z}/q\mathbf{Z}$. For any $q \in \mathbf{Z}_+$, each saddle connection gives a homology class in $H_1(S, \Sigma, \mathbf{Z}_q)$. Let $\xi \in H_1(S, \Sigma, \mathbf{Z}_q)$. In this paper, we give precise estimates for

> $N(\tilde{S}; L, \xi) = $ The number of saddle connections on $\tilde{S}$ of length $\leq L$
> and in the homology class ξ.

This problem is a direct generalization to genus $g \geq 2$ of the following question:

> *How many primitive lattice points in $\mathbf{Z}^2$ are congruent to (a, b) modulo q and contained in a ball of radius L?*

Our estimates for $N(\tilde{S}; L, \xi)$ will be uniform over parameters L and q and, owing to our use of ergodic methods, apply to almost all translation surfaces in a sense that will be made precise below.

The issue of estimating $N(\tilde{S}; L)$, the number of saddle connections on $\tilde{S}$ of length $\leq L$, i.e., without any congruence aspect, is arguably one of the central problems of Teichmüller dynamics. It was proved by Masur [21, 20] that

Theorem 1.1 (Masur). *Given $\tilde{S}$, there exist $0 < c_1(\tilde{S}) \leq c_2(\tilde{S}) < \infty$ such that for sufficiently large L,*

$$c_1 \leq \frac{N(\tilde{S}; L)}{L^2} \leq c_2.$$

We now fix a function $\kappa : \Sigma \to \mathbf{Z}_+$ with the property that $\sum_{z \in \Sigma}(\kappa(z) - 1) = 2g - 2$. The area of a translation surface is the area inherited from the complex charts. The *Teichmüller space* $\mathcal{T}_\kappa$ is the collection of unit area translation surface structures on S with conical singularities at Σ, with cone angle at $z \in \Sigma$ given by $2\pi\kappa(z)$, modulo isotopies of S relative to Σ. The *pure mapping class group* of (S, Σ) is the collection of homeomorphisms of S fixing Σ, up to isotopy relative to Σ. It is denoted by $\mathrm{PMod}(S, \Sigma)$. The group $\mathrm{PMod}(S, \Sigma)$ acts on $\mathcal{T}_\kappa$, and we define

$$\mathcal{H}(\kappa) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathrm{PMod}(S, \Sigma) \backslash \mathcal{T}_\kappa.$$

The space $\mathcal{H}(\kappa)$ is called a *stratum* of the moduli space of unit area translation surfaces; it needs not to be connected, but the connected components have been classified by Kontsevich and Zorich [15]. Throughout the rest of the paper, we will view S, Σ, κ as fixed, and $\mathcal{M}$ will denote a connected component of $\mathcal{H}(\kappa)$. We will write $[\tilde{S}] \in \mathcal{H}(\kappa)$ for the modulus of a translation surface $\tilde{S}$.

There is an $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbf{R})$ action on $\mathcal{T}_\kappa$ by postcomposition on the charts of translation structures. This action descends to an action on $\mathcal{H}(\kappa)$ and $\mathcal{M}$. There is an $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbf{R})$-ergodic and invariant probability measure μ on $\mathcal{M}$ called the Masur-Veech measure [19, 24]. The Masur-Veech measure is in the Lebesgue class with respect to a natural affine orbifold structure on $\mathcal{M}$.

Eskin and Masur proved the following theorem in [9]:

Theorem 1.2 (Eskin-Masur). *There exists a constant $c = c(\mathcal{M})$ such that for μ-almost all $[\tilde{S}] \in \mathcal{M}$,*

$$N(\tilde{S}; L) = \pi c L^2 + o(L^2)$$

as $L \to \infty$.

An L^1-averaged result of Theorem 1.2 had previously been obtained by Veech [26]. The broad philosophy behind the works of Veech [26] and Eskin and Masur [9] is that one may use dynamics on moduli spaces to obtain estimates for quantities defined on points in the moduli space. This philosophy stems from Margulis's work on the Oppenheim conjecture [18]. Indeed, Veech's paper [26] was partly inspired by a lecture of Margulis, and Theorem 1.2 uses ideas from the paper of Eskin, Margulis and Mozes [8] on the quantitative form of the Oppenheim conjecture.

Recently, Nevo, Rühr and Weiss [22] obtained an improvement of Theorem 1.2 with an effective error term that saves a power of L:

Theorem 1.3 (Nevo-Rühr-Weiss). *There exist constants $c = c(\mathcal{M})$ and $\eta = \eta(\mathcal{M})$ such that for μ-almost all $[\tilde{S}] \in \mathcal{M}$,*

$$N(\tilde{S}; L) = \pi c L^2 + O_{[\tilde{S}]}(L^{2-\eta})$$

as $L \to \infty$.

Here, the subscript in the $O_{[\tilde{S}]}$-notation expresses $[\tilde{S}]$-dependency. The new input to Theorem 1.3 that allows Nevo, Rühr and Weiss to obtain a power savings error term is an effective ergodic theorem in the form of a spectral gap for the $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbf{R})$ action on $\mathcal{M}$. The spectral gap for this action was proved by Avila, Gouëzel and Yoccoz in [2].

A simplified form of the main theorem of the current paper (Theorem 3.1) is

Theorem 1.4. *There are constants $Q_0 \in \mathbf{Z}_+$, $c, \eta, \alpha > 0$, depending on $\mathcal{M}$ such that for μ-almost all $x \in \mathcal{M}$, for all $\tilde{S}$ such that $[\tilde{S}] = x$, for all q coprime to Q_0, for all $\xi \in H_1(S, \Sigma, \mathbf{Z}_q)$ that can arise from a saddle connection on $\tilde{S}$,*

$$N(\tilde{S}; L, \xi) = \frac{\pi c L^2}{|\mathrm{PMod}(S, \Sigma).\xi|} + O_{[\tilde{S}]}(q^\alpha L^{2-\eta}).$$

Remark 1.5. The homology class $\xi \in H_1(S, \Sigma, \mathbf{Z}_q)$ either only arises from saddle connections with distinct endpoints, in which case

$$|\mathrm{PMod}(S, \Sigma).\xi| = q^{2g}$$

(cf. Lemmas 2.7 and 2.8) or else ξ only arises from saddle connections whose endpoints coincide, and in this case

$$|\mathrm{PMod}(S, \Sigma).\xi| = q^{2g} \prod_{\substack{p \text{ prime} \\ p|q}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^{2g}}\right)$$

(cf. Theorem 2.5 and Lemma 2.6).

Remark 1.6. The main term of Theorem 1.4 is larger than the error term whenever

$$L \gg_{[\tilde{S}]} q^{\frac{2g+\alpha}{\eta}}.$$

The exponent of q here hence depends on g, α, and η. Our proof shows that α can be taken to be $D + 2$ where D is the dimension of the group $\mathbf{Z}_q^{2g} \rtimes \mathrm{Sp}_{2g}(\mathbf{Z}_q)$ in the case that ξ comes from saddle connections with distinct endpoints, or $\mathrm{Sp}_{2g}(\mathbf{Z}_q)$ otherwise. So the exponent α can be made explicit, but we expect this not to be optimal. The constant η depends on the size of the uniform spectral gap in Theorem 2.1 below. We have not tried to optimize this dependency, since the size of the uniform spectral gap, although theoretically could be made explicit, would be very far from optimal if one tried to do so.

1.1. **An overview of the proof of Theorem 1.4.** We state a more refined version of Theorem 1.4 in Theorem 3.1 below. This involves counting tuples of saddle connections, with an extra restraint that the saddle connections form a given *configuration* $\mathcal{C}$. Configurations are defined in Section 3.1. This leads to a more refined counting function $N^{\mathcal{C}}(x; L, \xi)$, where $L \geq 0$, $\xi \in H_1(S, \Sigma, \mathbf{Z}_q)$, and $x \in \mathcal{M}(\Theta_q^\sigma)$, where $\mathcal{M}(\Theta_q^\sigma)$ is a covering space of $\mathcal{M}$. Here σ is a parameter encoding the location of the endpoints of the saddle connections of configuration $\mathcal{C}$. These covering spaces are defined in Section 2.1.

Now working on the covering space $\mathcal{M}(\Theta_q^\sigma)$, we wish to apply the arguments of Nevo, Rühr, and Weiss from [22]. This argument requires in particular two key estimates. The first is a pointwise ergodic theorem for the action of $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbf{R})$ on a Sobolev space of functions on $\mathcal{M}(\Theta_q^\sigma)$. The second is the Siegel-Veech formula. Given these two ingredients, our arguments are the same as in [22], with a minor streamlining due to recent work of Athreya, Cheung, and Masur [1]. These arguments are given in Section 3.4.

However, the estimates we obtain for $N^{\mathcal{C}}(x; L, \xi)$ using this argument will not have an explicit dependence on q unless we can both

- Make the pointwise ergodic theorem uniform in q, and
- Make the dependence of the Siegel-Veech formula on q explicit.

The description of the Siegel-Veech formula at level q goes along the same lines as for the usual Siegel-Veech formula. The issue that arises is the description of the *Siegel-Veech constants* at level q. The key fact that allows us to do this, is that for any configuration, there is only one orbit of the mapping class group on $H_1(S, \Sigma, \mathbf{Z}_q)$ that can arise from that configuration. For closed saddle connections, and when q is prime, this fact is a result of Witt's Theorem on symplectic transformations over finite fields. For general q and $\mathcal{C}$, we state the results we need on orbits in $H_1(S, \Sigma, \mathbf{Z}_q)$ in Section 2.4. Given these ingredients, the treatment of the Siegel-Veech formula at level q is given in Section 3.2.

We now turn to the pointwise ergodic theorem, Theorem 3.6. The proof of the pointwise ergodic theorem for $\mathcal{M}$ given by Nevo, Rühr, and Weiss in [22] uses the spectral gap for the $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbf{R})$ action on $\mathcal{M}$ proved by Avila, Gouëzel, and Yoccoz [2]. The same arguments prove the q-uniform pointwise ergodic theorem that we need, provided that one can prove the $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbf{R})$ actions on $\mathcal{M}(\Theta_q^\sigma)$ have a *uniform spectral gap*.

Before discussing the spectral gap, we explain what it means. There are several different ways to state the result (see [17, Introduction] for a discussion), but the one we will use here is in terms of representation theory. There is a family of irreducible unitary representations of $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbf{R})$ called *complementary series representations*. They are parametrized by a parameter $u \in (0, 1)$ and written Comp^u. The action of $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbf{R})$ on $\mathcal{M}(\Theta_q^\sigma)$ has a spectral gap $\eta > 0$ if the abstract decomposition of the unitary representation $L^2(\mathcal{M}(\Theta_q^\sigma))$ as a direct integral is supported away from Comp^u with $u \in (1 - \eta, 1)$. For a family of q, there is a uniform spectral gap if η can be taken to be the same for all q.

A uniform spectral gap result for the $\mathcal{M}(\Theta_q^\sigma)$ that arise, in the current context, from configurations of closed saddle connections, was obtained by Magee in [17]. Establishing this uniform spectral gap for the covering spaces arising from non-closed saddle connections is a main point of this paper. We extend the results of [17] to congruence covers of $\mathcal{M}$ that arise from relative homology. This extended result is given in Theorem 2.1.

We do this by establishing two facts that can be inserted into the framework of [17] as 'black boxes' to obtain the extension. The framework of [17] uses Veech's zippered rectangles construction. This associates to each $\mathcal{M}$ a collection of Rauzy-Veech monoids. These are defined in Section 2.2. They can be identified with submonoids of the pure mapping class group of (S, Σ). Each of these act on a piece of $H_1(S, \Sigma, \mathbf{Z}_q)$ and generate a finite group $J_\sigma(q)$. There is also a group $G_\sigma(q)$ that is the whole automorphism group of the relevant piece of $H_1(S, \Sigma, \mathbf{Z}_q)$. In other words, $G_\sigma(q)$ is the largest group that $J_\sigma(q)$ could be.

The first black box we need is that there are fixed generators of the Rauzy-Veech monoid, such that the associated Cayley graphs of $G_\sigma(q)$ are uniform expander

graphs. This is stated as **Property I: Uniform Expansion** below. It is not possible for this to hold unless $J_\sigma(q) = G_\sigma(q)$ for each q in the family. This 'Strong Approximation' statement is absolutely essential to the current paper. It is given precisely in Proposition 2.10 and proved by Gutiérrez-Romo in the Appendix. Once it is established, the uniform expansion of the associated Cayley graphs relies ultimately on Kazhdan's property (T) for $\mathbf{Z}^{2g} \rtimes \mathrm{Sp}_{2g}(\mathbf{Z})$ when $g \geq 2$, which is a result of Burger [7]. The necessary arguments are given in Section 2.5.

The remaining black box we need is a lower bound for the dimension of 'new' representations of $G_\sigma(q)$ that is polynomial in q. This is stated in **Property II: Quasirandomness** below. The proof involves exploiting the semidirect product structure of $G_\sigma(q)$ together with known results about the corresponding groups in absolute homology. These arguments are given in Section 2.6.

1.2. **Acknowledgments.** We would like to thank Barak Weiss for the suggestion that the spectral gap result of Magee might be relevant to counting problems on translation surfaces. This led to a meeting in Tel Aviv University that instigated the work on this paper.

1.3. **Notation.** We collect all the special notation that we use here. We write $\mathbf{Z}_q = \mathbf{Z}/q\mathbf{Z}$. We use the notation $\tilde{H}$ for reduced homology. If R is an abelian group then $H_1(R) = H_1(S, R)$ and $H_1^{\mathrm{rel}}(R) = H_1(S, \Sigma, R)$.

2. Covering spaces and uniform spectral gap

2.1. **Connected components of strata of translation surfaces and covering spaces.** Let G be a finite group and let

$$\Theta : \mathrm{PMod}(S, \Sigma) \to G$$

be a surjective group homomorphism. Then we can consider $Y(\Theta) \overset{\text{def}}{=} \ker(\Theta)\backslash\mathcal{T}_\kappa$. There is a natural map

$$(2.1) \qquad\qquad Y(\Theta) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{cover}_\Theta} \mathcal{H}(\kappa)$$

with deck transformation group G. The map cover_Θ is a covering map of affine orbifolds. We define

$$\mathcal{M}(\Theta) \overset{\text{def}}{=} \mathrm{cover}_\Theta^{-1}(\mathcal{M}).$$

The $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbf{R})$ action on $\mathcal{T}_\kappa$ also gives an action on $\mathcal{M}(\Theta)$ that preserves $\mu_{\mathcal{M}(\Theta)}$, the pull-back of $\mu_\mathcal{M}$ with respect to the map cover_Θ and the counting measure on the fibres of cover_Θ.

The goal of this section is to prove that for certain specific Θ related to our counting problem, the $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbf{R})$ actions on $\mathcal{M}(\Theta)$ have a uniform spectral gap. We now discuss the maps Θ that we are interested in. Let $\Gamma = \mathrm{PMod}(S, \Sigma)$. We are interested in the rings $\mathbf{Z}_q = \mathbf{Z}/q\mathbf{Z}$ and $\mathbf{Z}$. So that we can discuss these at the same time, we use the notation $\mathbf{Z}_\infty = \mathbf{Z}$ and convention that $q|\infty$ for all finite q. In the following, q is either a finite natural number ≥ 2 or ∞.

For each such q we have a short exact sequence

$$(2.2) \qquad\qquad 0 \to H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q) \to H_1^{\mathrm{rel}}(\mathbf{Z}_q) \overset{\delta}{\to} \tilde{H}_0(\Sigma, \mathbf{Z}_q) \to 0$$

where δ is the connecting map from the long exact sequence of homology with $\mathbf{Z}_q$ coefficients for the pair (S, Σ). We use the notation $\tilde{H}_*$ for reduced homology. Henceforth we will think of $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q)$ as a subgroup of $H_1^{\mathrm{rel}}(\mathbf{Z}_q)$ using the second arrow of (2.2). The short exact sequence (2.2) is composed of $\mathbf{Z}[\Gamma]$-modules, where the module structure on $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q)$ and $H_1^{\mathrm{rel}}(\mathbf{Z}_q)$ comes from the action of Γ on first homology, and the module structure on $\tilde{H}_0(\Sigma, \mathbf{Z}_q)$ comes from the trivial action of Γ. Then each map in (2.2) is a $\mathbf{Z}[\Gamma]$-module homomorphism.

If we fix an element $\sigma \in \tilde{H}_0(\Sigma, \mathbf{Z})$, then for each q we obtain by applying the map $\tilde{H}_0(\Sigma, \mathbf{Z}) \to \tilde{H}_0(\Sigma, \mathbf{Z}_q)$ an element $\sigma_q \in \tilde{H}_0(\Sigma, \mathbf{Z}_q)$. We then consider the submodule $\mathbf{Z}_q \sigma_q \subset \tilde{H}_0(\Sigma, \mathbf{Z}_q)$. The preimage of this submodule under δ will play an important role in this paper so we give it a name:

$$H_1^\sigma(\mathbf{Z}_q) \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} \delta^{-1}\left(\mathbf{Z}_q \sigma_q\right) \subset H_1^{\mathrm{rel}}(\mathbf{Z}_q).$$

Notice one special case is if $\sigma = 0$ then $H_1^\sigma(\mathbf{Z}_q) = \ker(\delta) = H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q)$. We obtain a map

$$\Theta_q^\sigma : \mathrm{PMod}(S, \Sigma) \to \mathrm{Aut}(H_1^\sigma(\mathbf{Z}_q))$$

and define $G_\sigma(q)$ to be the image of Θ_q^σ. Hence we obtain covering spaces $\mathcal{M}(\Theta_q^\sigma)$ of $\mathcal{M}$ as described above.

The main theorem of this section is the following.

Theorem 2.1. *Let $\sigma \in \tilde{H}_0(\Sigma, \mathbf{Z})$ be given by $\sigma = z_1 - z_2$ where $z_1, z_2 \in \Sigma$. Then there is $Q_0 \in \mathbf{Z}_+$ such that for q coprime to Q_0, the family of covering spaces $\mathcal{M}(\Theta_q^\sigma)$ have a uniform spectral gap.*

Theorem 2.1 was proved when $\sigma = 0$ (i.e. $z_1 = z_2$) by Magee in [17], using the work of Gutiérrez-Romo [12, Theorem 1.1] as a crucial input. *Throughout the rest of this Section 2 we therefore assume $\sigma = z_1 - z_2 \neq 0$.*

2.2. **Rauzy-Veech monoids and groups.** Let $\mathcal{M}$ denote a connected component of a stratum of unit area abelian differentials for (S, Σ). Following Veech [24] we can associate to $\mathcal{M}$ a finite labeled directed graph called a *Rauzy diagram.*

Here we give some background on Rauzy diagrams. Let $\mathcal{A}$ be a finite alphabet with $|\mathcal{A}| = d \geq 3$. Our fundamental combinatorial objects are pairs

$$\pi = \begin{pmatrix} \pi_t \\ \pi_b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{t,1} & \alpha_{t,2} & \cdots & \alpha_{t,d} \\ \alpha_{b,1} & \alpha_{b,2} & \cdots & \alpha_{b,d} \end{pmatrix}$$

where each of π_t and π_b are orderings of the elements of $\mathcal{A}$. The letters 't' and 'b' stand for 'top' and 'bottom'. We think of both π_t and π_b as rows of elements of $\mathcal{A}$, with each element appearing in one place of the row. We say that π is *irreducible* if there is no $1 \leq j < d$ such that $\{\alpha_{t,1}, \ldots, \alpha_{t,j}\} = \{\alpha_{b,1}, \ldots, \alpha_{b,j}\}$.

There are two natural operations on pairs π of permutations that arise naturally from the Rauzy induction algorithm. The operations are called 'top' and 'bottom' operations and are defined in [2, §3.1]; the details of these operations will not be used here.

For fixed $\mathcal{A}$, the connected components of the directed graph whose vertices are pairs of permutations and edges given by top and bottom moves are called *Rauzy*

diagrams. The vertices of a Rauzy diagram are called a *Rauzy class.* Veech's theory of zippered rectangles [24] associates to each Rauzy class a connected component $\mathcal{M}$ of a stratum of the moduli space of translation surfaces. The relationship between $\mathcal{M}$ and $\mathfrak{R}(\mathcal{M})$ is that for each $\pi \in \mathfrak{R}(\mathcal{M})$, there is a multitude (depending on a parameter space) of ways to build a translation surface with modulus in $\mathcal{M}$ according to Veech's *zippered rectangles construction.* We will not need the full details of the zippered rectangles construction in this paper, so we omit it. Veech proved that every such connected component $\mathcal{M}$ arises in this way from a Rauzy diagram $\mathfrak{R}$ consisting of irreducible classes. We fix for each $\mathcal{M}$ a choice of such $\mathfrak{R} = \mathfrak{R}(\mathcal{M})$ throughout the rest of the paper.

Using the zippered rectangles construction, Yoccoz [27, §9.2] associates to each $\pi \in \mathfrak{R}$ a canonical translation surface $\tilde{S}_\pi$. In what follows it is the underlying topological surface S_π of this canonical translation surface that will be relevant. The surface S_π comes with a set of marked points Σ_π that coincides with the conical singularities of $\tilde{S}_\pi$.

We now define *Rauzy-Veech monoids.* Rauzy-Veech monoids are usually considered at the level of (absolute) homology, but can be defined at the level of (relative) homotopy, following Avila-Matheus-Yoccoz [3, §4.1]. To each arrow of $\gamma : \pi \to \pi'$ of $\mathcal{D}$ (*loc. cit.*) build an orientation preserving homeomorphism $H_\gamma : (S_\pi, \Sigma_\pi) \to (S_{\pi'}, \Sigma_{\pi'})$. Moreover it is possible to name all the elements of all Σ_π for $\pi \in \mathfrak{R}$ in such a way that each H_γ respects the namings. We write $[H_\gamma]$ for the isotopy class of this homeomorphism relative to Σ_π. If L is any directed loop in $\mathcal{D}$ beginning and ending at π then we get by composing the $[H_\gamma]$ along the loop an element $[H_L]$ in the pure mapping class group $\mathrm{PMod}(S_\pi, \Sigma_\pi)$. Composing directed loops yields a monoid and the image of this monoid under $L \mapsto [H_L]$ is a submonoid $\Lambda_\pi \leq \mathrm{PMod}(S_\pi, \Sigma_\pi)$ that we call the *(pure) modular Rauzy-Veech monoid.*

2.3. **Input for the spectral gap.** The methods of [17] for proving Theorem 2.1 for $\sigma = 0$ relies on 'black-box' results about the covering spaces $\mathcal{M}(\Theta_q^\sigma)$. As long as these can be checked when $\sigma \neq 0$, the methods of [17] will also apply to prove Theorem 2.1 for $\sigma \neq 0$. We explain the necessary inputs in this section.

Again, let $\Gamma = \mathrm{PMod}(S, \Sigma)$. Each $H_1^\sigma(\mathbf{Z}_q)$ is a $\mathbf{Z}[\Gamma]$-submodule of $H_1^{\mathrm{rel}}(\mathbf{Z}_q)$ that fits into the short exact sequence of $\mathbf{Z}[\Gamma]$-modules

$$(2.3) \qquad 0 \to H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q) \to H_1^\sigma(\mathbf{Z}_q) \xrightarrow{\delta} \mathbf{Z}_q \sigma_q \to 0.$$

Moreover it is important to note that if $q_1 | q_2$ with $q_1, q_2 \in \{2, \ldots, \infty\}$ then there is a commutative diagram of $\mathbf{Z}[\Gamma]$-modules

$$(2.4) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & H_1(\mathbf{Z}_{q_2}) & \longrightarrow & H_1^\sigma(\mathbf{Z}_{q_2}) & \longrightarrow & \tilde{H}_0(\Sigma, \mathbf{Z}_{q_2}) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & H_1(\mathbf{Z}_{q_1}) & \longrightarrow & H_1^\sigma(\mathbf{Z}_{q_1}) & \longrightarrow & \tilde{H}_0(\Sigma, \mathbf{Z}_{q_1}) & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

where the vertical maps are surjections coming from tensor product with $\mathbf{Z}_{q_1}$ over $\mathbf{Z}$. Recall we previously defined $G_\sigma(q)$ to be the image of the action of Γ on $H_1^\sigma(\mathbf{Z}_q)$.

Let π be a vertex of an irreducible Rauzy diagram corresponding to a connected component $\mathcal{M}$ of a stratum of unit area abelian differentials for (S, Σ). Fixing a homeomorphism $(S, \Sigma) \to (S_\pi, \Sigma_\pi)$ we can view the Θ_q^σ as homomorphisms $\Theta_q^\sigma :$ $\mathrm{PMod}(S_\pi, \Sigma_\pi) \to G_\sigma(q)$.

The necessary inputs to the methods of [17] are the following two properties. They must be established for all q coprime to some fixed q_0.

Property I. Uniform Expansion: Recall Λ_π is a Rauzy-Veech monoid as defined in §2.2. We require that there is some element $\pi \in \mathfrak{R}$, and a fixed finite set of elements $T \subset \Lambda_\pi$ such that the family of Cayley graphs $\mathrm{Cayley}(G_\sigma(q), \Theta_q^\sigma(T \cup T^{-1}))$ with $(q, q_0) = 1$ have a uniform spectral gap; that is, the second largest eigenvalue of the adjacency operator is $\leq 2|T| - \epsilon$ for some $\epsilon > 0$ independent of q.

Property II. Quasirandomness: We say a representation of $G_\sigma(q)$ is *new* if it doesn't factor through any representation of $G_\sigma(q_1)$ for some $q_1 | q$, $q_1 \neq q$. We then require that there are some constants $C, \eta > 0$ such that if (ρ, V) is a new nontrivial irreducible representation of G_q and $(q, q_0) = 1$, then $\dim(V) \geq C|G(q)|^\eta$.

Once these two properties have been established, Theorem 2.1 is proved, mutatis mutandis, exactly as in the case of $\sigma = 0$ that was treated in [17]. The Q_0 obtained in Theorem 2.1 is obtained during the course of the proof by increasing the q_0 for which Properties I and II hold.

2.4. **Properties of $G_\sigma(q)$.** Recall we assume $\sigma = z_1 - z_2 \neq 0$ and write $\Gamma = \mathrm{PMod}(S, \Sigma)$. Let $G(q) \leq \mathrm{Aut}(H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q))$ be the image of the action of Γ on $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q)$. We obtain a short exact sequence of groups

$$(2.5) \qquad\qquad 1 \to U_\sigma(q) \xrightarrow{\iota} G_\sigma(q) \xrightarrow{\beta} G(q) \to 1$$

where $U_\sigma(q) \leq G_\sigma(q)$ is the subgroup of $G_\sigma(q)$ that acts trivially on $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q)$.

The first issue to address is to describe $G(q)$ and $G_\sigma(q)$, since at this point, they have just been defined as the image of certain homomorphisms. First we will note in Lemmas 2.2 and 2.3 that for q odd, $U_\sigma(q)$ and $G(q)$ are as large as they can be, and then in Lemma 2.4 we will describe the group structure of $G_\sigma(q)$.

Note that each group $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q)$ comes with a symplectic bilinear form $\cap$ given by cap (intersection) product.

Lemma 2.2. *For q odd or ∞, the action of $G(q)$ on $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q)$ induces an isomorphism $G(q) \cong \mathrm{Sp}(H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q), \cap)$.*

Proof. This follows from the fact that Γ maps onto $\mathrm{Sp}(H_1(\mathbf{Z}), \cap)$ and that $\mathrm{Sp}(H_1(Z), \cap)$ maps onto $\mathrm{Sp}(H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q), \cap)$ for all odd q by strong approximation for $\mathrm{Sp}_{2g}(\mathbf{Z})$ (see e.g. [23, Theorem 2.3]). $\qquad\qquad\square$

Lemma 2.3. *Let q be a natural number ≥ 2, or ∞. Let $\omega \in H_1^\sigma(\mathbf{Z}_q)$ be such that $\delta(\omega) = \sigma_q$. The map $\Phi_\omega : g \mapsto g\omega - \omega$ defines a group isomorphism from $U_\sigma(q)$ to $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q)$. This isomorphism only depends on σ and not the choice of ω. Therefore*

we may write $\Phi_q = \Phi_\omega$ *for the canonically obtained map. Given an element* α *of* $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q)$, $\Phi_q^{-1}(\alpha) \in U_\sigma(q)$ *is characterized by*

$$\Phi_q^{-1}(\alpha)[\omega] = \omega + \alpha$$

for all $\omega \in \delta^{-1}(\sigma_q)$.

Proof. The image of Φ_ω is in $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q)$ since for any $g \in U_\sigma(q)$, $\delta(g\omega - \omega) = g.\delta(\omega) - \delta(\omega) = 0$, so $g\omega - \omega \in \ker(\delta) = H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q)$.

The map Φ_ω is a homomorphism because $g_1 g_2 \omega - \omega = g_1(g_2\omega - \omega) + g_1\omega - \omega = g_2\omega - \omega + g_1\omega - \omega$; here we used that $g_2\omega - \omega$ is in $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q)$ and that g_1 acts trivially on $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q)$ when it is in $U_\sigma(q)$.

The map Φ_ω is injective since if $g\omega - \omega = 0$, i.e. g is in the kernel of Φ_ω, then g fixes ω. Since from (2.3) $H_1^\sigma(\mathbf{Z}_q)$ is generated by ω and $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q)$, and g acts trivially on $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q)$, g acts trivially on $H_1^\sigma(q)$, so g is the identity.

If ω' is another element of $H_1^{\text{rel}}(\mathbf{Z}_q)$ such that $\delta(\omega') = \sigma_q$ then $\omega' = \omega + \beta$ with $\beta \in H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q)$. Then $\Phi_{\omega'}(g) = g\omega' - \omega' = g\omega - \omega + g\beta - \beta$ but for $g \in U_\sigma(q)$, $g\beta - \beta = 0$. Therefore Φ_ω doesn't depend on the choice of ω.

To prove that Φ_q is surjective, first let A be an arc in S that has endpoints z_1 and z_2 and is otherwise disjoint from Σ, with no self intersections. Then the class of $[A] \in H_1^{\text{rel}}(\mathbf{Z}_q)$ is such that $\delta([A]) = \sigma_q$. Therefore we may use $\omega = [A]$ in the definition of Φ_q. Let γ be a nonseparating simple closed curve in S. After an isotopy in S (not preserving Σ), we may assume $\gamma \subset S - \Sigma$ crosses A in exactly one point. Then a Dehn twist $D_\gamma \in \Gamma$ maps $D_\gamma([A]) = [A] + [\gamma]$ where $[\gamma]$ is the class of γ in $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q)$. On the other hand, we may isotope γ in S to obtain $\gamma' \subset S - \Sigma$ that is disjoint from A. Then $D_{\gamma'}([A]) = [A]$. Furthermore, $D_\gamma D_{\gamma'}^{-1}$ acts trivially on $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q)$ and $D_\gamma D_{\gamma'}^{-1}([A]) = [A] + [\gamma]$. This proves all $[\gamma] \in H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q)$ arising from nonseparating simple closed curves are in the image of Φ_q. To conclude, there is a standard basis of $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q)$ given by nonseparating simple closed curves, so Φ maps onto $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q)$. $\qquad\square$

Lemma 2.4. *For q odd, there is a non-canonical isomorphism $G_\sigma(q) \cong H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q) \rtimes G(q) \cong H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q) \rtimes \text{Sp}(H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q), \cap)$.*

Proof. Recall that β is the surjection from (2.5). We define for some fixed $\omega \in \delta^{-1}(\sigma_q)$

$$\alpha : G_\sigma(q) \to H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q) \rtimes G(q), \quad \alpha(g) \overset{\text{def}}{=} (g\omega - \omega, \beta(g)).$$

First we check α is a homomorphism. Indeed,

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha(g_1)\alpha(g_2) &= (g_1\omega - \omega, \beta(g_1))(g_2\omega - \omega, \beta(g_2)) \\
&= (g_1\omega - \omega + \beta(g_1).(g_2\omega - \omega), \beta(g_1)\beta(g_2)) \\
&= (g_1 g_2 \omega - \omega, \beta(g_1 g_2)) = \alpha(g_1 g_2).
\end{aligned}$$

The map α is injective since if $\alpha(g) = (0, e)$ then g fixes ω and acts trivially on $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q)$, so acts trivially on $H_1^\sigma(\mathbf{Z}_q)$. Finally, α is surjective, since clearly $\alpha(U_\sigma(q)) = \{(\Phi_q(u), e) : u \in U_\sigma(q)\} = H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q) \rtimes \{e\}$ by Lemma 2.3, and also clearly the image of α projects onto $G(q)$, since β is onto. These two facts imply α is surjective. $\qquad\square$

Finally in this section we make some observations about the orbits of $G(q)$ and $G_\sigma(q)$ on $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q)$ and $H_1^\sigma(\mathbf{Z}_q)$ that will be important later in our proof of a Siegel-Veech formula (Theorem 3.3). We will say that an element v of a free $\mathbf{Z}_q$-module A is *unimodular* if when $b_1, \ldots, b_r$ are a basis of A, and $v = \sum_{i=1}^r v_i b_i$ with $v_i \in \mathbf{Z}_q$, we have $\sum_{i=1}^r \mathbf{Z}_q v_i = \mathbf{Z}_q$. For example, any nonseparating simple closed curve on S gives rise to a unimodular element of $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q)$. The following incarnation of Witt's Theorem is a direct application of [14, Theorem 2.8].

Theorem 2.5 (Witt's Theorem). *For odd q the group $G(q) \cong \mathrm{Sp}(H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q), \cap)$ acts transitively on unimodular vectors in $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q)$.*

Lemma 2.6. *For odd q, the number of unimodular vectors in $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q)$ is*

$$q^{2g} \prod_{\substack{p \ prime \\ p|q}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^{2g}}\right).$$

Proof. If $q = \prod_{p \ \mathrm{prime}} p^{e(p)}$ then $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q) \cong \prod_{p \ \mathrm{prime}} H_1(\mathbf{Z}_{p^{e(p)}})$. Under this identification, $v = (v_p)_{p \ \mathrm{prime}}$ is unimodular if and only if each v_p is not in $pH_1(\mathbf{Z}_{p^{e(p)}})$. Therefore there are $\prod_{p \ \mathrm{prime}} p^{2ge(p)} - p^{2g(e(p)-1)} = q^{2g} \prod_{\substack{p \ \mathrm{prime} \\ p|q}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^{2g}}\right)$ unimodular vectors in $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q)$. $\qquad\square$

Now we turn to orbits of $G_\sigma(q)$ on $H_1^\sigma(\mathbf{Z}_q)$. Recall δ is the connecting homomorphism from (2.2).

Lemma 2.7. *Let q be odd. Then $G_\sigma(q)$ acts transitively on $\delta^{-1}(\sigma_q) \subset H_1^\sigma(\mathbf{Z}_q)$.*

Proof. If v_1 and v_2 are in $\delta^{-1}(\sigma)$ then $v_2 - v_1$ is in the kernel of δ, hence can be regarded as an element $\alpha \in H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q)$. Now from Lemma 2.3 there is an element $g_\alpha \in U_\sigma(q)$ such that $g_\alpha(v_1) = v_1 + \alpha = v_2$. $\qquad\square$

Lemma 2.8. *The number of elements in $\delta^{-1}(\sigma_q)$ is $|H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q)| = q^{2g}$.*

Proof. From (2.2), $\delta^{-1}(\sigma_q)$ has a simply transitive action of $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q)$. $\qquad\square$

2.5. **Establishing the inputs to the uniform spectral gap I: Uniform expansion of Cayley graphs.** In this section we check the inputs to Theorem 2.1 hold for the families $\{G_\sigma(q)\}$ where $\sigma = \sigma(\mathcal{C})$ as before. Recall Λ_π is a Rauzy-Veech monoid defined in §2.2 where π is a vertex of a irreducible Rauzy diagram corresponding to $\mathcal{M}$. Our arguments depend on the following theorem that is the resolution of the 'Zorich conjecture' [28, Appendix A.3 Conjecture 5]. Recall $\Theta_\infty^0 : \mathrm{PMod}(S_\pi, \Sigma_\pi) \to G(\infty) = \mathrm{Sp}(H_1(\mathbf{Z}), \cap)$ is the homomorphism obtained from the action of the mapping class group on absolute homology.

Theorem 2.9 (Avila-Matheus-Yoccoz [3, Theorem 1.1] ($\mathcal{M}$ hyperelliptic), Gutiérrez-Romo [12, Theorem 1.1]). *The monoid $\Theta_\infty^0(\Lambda_\pi)$ generates a finite index subgroup of $\mathrm{Sp}(H_1(\mathbf{Z}), \cap)$.*

We will also rely crucially on the following strong approximation property for the Rauzy-Veech monoid that is proved by Gutiérrez-Romo in Appendix A.

Proposition 2.10 (Strong Approximation)**.** *For each connected component $\mathcal{M}$ of a stratum, there is $\pi \in \mathfrak{R}(\mathcal{M})$ such that for all positive odd integers q, Λ_π maps onto $G_\sigma(q)$ under the 'action on mod q relative homology' map $\Theta_q^\sigma : \mathrm{PMod}(S_\pi, \Sigma_\pi) \to G_\sigma(q)$.*

Remark 2.11. For a general discussion of various versions of strong approximation see [23]. Proposition 2.10 is known when $\sigma = 0$. In this case $G_\sigma(\infty) = G(\infty) = \mathrm{Sp}(H_1(\mathbf{Z}), \cap)$ and Proposition 2.10 follows from Theorem 2.9. Indeed, we know that $\Theta_\infty(\Lambda_\pi)$ contains the principal congruence subgroup of $\mathrm{Sp}(H_1(\mathbf{Z}), \cap)$ of level 2, and that this congruence subgroup projects onto $G(q)$ for all odd $q > 1$ (see the Appendix, Proof of Corollary A.2).

If we knew for $\sigma \neq 0$ that $\Theta_\infty^\sigma(\Lambda_\pi)$ generates a finite index subgroup of $G_\sigma(\infty) \cong H_1(\mathbf{Z}) \rtimes G(\infty)$ then the strong approximation hypothesis (Proposition 2.10) would follow readily. However, this is not known at the current time for general components $\mathcal{M}$. It is an amusing point of this paper that we can work around this lack of knowledge, in particular, in the proof of Proposition 2.12 below, we do not know which case occurs, but we win either way.

Using Kazhdan's property (T), we can strengthen the strong approximation statement of Proposition 2.10 into the uniform expansion of related Cayley graphs. This type of result has been called *super-strong approximation* by some researchers; see for example [6].

Proposition 2.12 (Super-strong approximation)**.** *Let $\sigma \neq 0$. Then **Uniform Expansion** holds for the family of homomorphisms $\{\Theta_q^\sigma : \mathrm{PMod}(S_\pi, \Sigma_\pi) \to G_\sigma(q) : q \text{ odd}\}$ and the Rauzy-Veech monoid Λ_π.*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{G}_\sigma \leq G_\sigma(\infty)$ be the group generated by $\Theta_\infty^\sigma(\Lambda_\pi)$. Then $\mathcal{G}_\sigma$ fits into the short exact sequence

$$1 \to U_\sigma(\infty) \cap \mathcal{G}_\sigma \to \mathcal{G}_\sigma \to \mathcal{G} \to 1$$

where $\mathcal{G}$ is the group generated by the action of Λ_π on $H_1(\mathbf{Z})$. By Theorem 2.9, $\mathcal{G}$ is a finite index subgroup of $\mathrm{Sp}(H_1(\mathbf{Z}), \cap)$. We now distinguish two cases:

Case 1. $U_\sigma(\infty) \cap \mathcal{G}_\sigma = \{1\}$. This implies $\mathcal{G}_\sigma$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{G}$, a finite index subgroup of $\mathrm{Sp}(H_1(\mathbf{Z}), \cap)$.

Case 2. $U_\sigma(\infty) \cap \mathcal{G}_\sigma \neq \{1\}$. Recalling from Lemma 2.3 that $U_\sigma(\infty)$ is naturally identified with $H_1(\mathbf{Z})$, this implies that $U_\sigma(\infty) \cap \mathcal{G}_\sigma$ is identified with a nonzero submodule of $H_1(\mathbf{Z})$, moreover, this submodule must be $\mathcal{G}$-invariant. Let $1 \leq r \leq 2g$ denote its rank. By strong approximation for $\mathcal{G}$ (Corollary A.2) we can find a prime p such that $\mathcal{G}$ maps onto $\mathrm{Sp}(H_1(\mathbb{F}_p), \cap)$ and moreover, $U_\sigma(\infty) \cap \mathcal{G}_\sigma$ maps to a dimension r $\mathrm{Sp}(H_1(\mathbb{F}_p), \cap)$-invariant vector subspace of $H_1(\mathbb{F}_p)$. But the only such invariant subspace, given $r \geq 1$, is the whole of $H_1(\mathbb{F}_p)$. This fact follows for example since $\mathrm{Sp}(H_1(\mathbb{F}_p), \cap)$ acts transitively on nonzero vectors in $H_1(\mathbb{F}_p)$ by Theorem 2.5. Therefore $U_\sigma(\infty) \cap \mathcal{G}_\sigma$ is identified with a rank $2g$ subgroup $A \leq H_1(\mathbf{Z})$. In particular, A is finite index in $H_1(\mathbf{Z})$. Therefore, $\mathcal{G}_\sigma$ is finite index in $G_\sigma(\infty) \cong H_1(\mathbf{Z}) \rtimes \mathrm{Sp}(H_1(\mathbf{Z}), \cap)$.

In either case there is a finite set $T \subset \Lambda_\pi$ such that $\Theta_\infty^\sigma(T \cup T^{-1})$ generates $\mathcal{G}_\sigma$. We will establish **Uniform Expansion** using this generating set. Let $\tilde{T} = \Theta_\infty^\sigma(T) \subset \mathcal{G}_\sigma$. It is sufficient to prove that if $f_q : \mathcal{G}_\sigma \to G_\sigma(q)$ is the reduction modulo q map, then the family of Cayley graphs

(2.6) $$\{ \mathrm{Cayley}(G_\sigma(q), f_q(\tilde{T} \cup \tilde{T}^{-1})) \}_{q \text{ odd}}$$

are uniform expanders. This will establish the uniform expansion property with $q_0 = 2$. We now observe that

- $\mathcal{G}_\sigma$ has Kazhdan's property (T) as follows. If Case 1 above occurs, then $\mathcal{G}_\sigma$ is isomorphic to a finite index subgroup of $\mathrm{Sp}_{2g}(\mathbf{Z})$, and these have property (T) by a result of Kazhdan [13]. If Case 2 above occurs, then $H_1(\mathbf{Z}) \rtimes \mathrm{Sp}(H_1(\mathbf{Z}), \cap)$ has property (T) by a result of Burger [7, pg. 62, Example 2]. Hence since $\mathcal{G}_\sigma$ is finite index in $G_\sigma(\infty)$, it also has property (T) [5, Theorem 1.7.1].
- Λ_π maps onto $G_\sigma(q)$ for odd q. This is the statement of Proposition 2.10.

Given the two facts above, Proposition 2.12 is a direct consequence of [16, Proposition 3.3.1] relating property (T) to uniform expansion. $\square$

2.6. **Establishing the inputs to the uniform spectral gap II: Quasirandomness estimates.** We continue to assume that $\sigma \neq 0$. First we treat the specific case that q is a prime power. Recall that a representation of $G_\sigma(q)$ is new if it doesn't factor through any representation of $G_\sigma(q_1)$ for some $q_1 | q$, $q_1 \neq q$.

Lemma 2.13. *There are constants $C > 0$ and $D > 0$ such that if $q = p^N$ with p an odd prime and $N \geq 1$ then any new irreducible representation (ρ, V) of $G_\sigma(p^N)$ has dimension $\geq Cp^{ND} = Cq^D$.*

Proof. For $r \leq N$ we define the congruence subgroup of level p^r in $G(p^N)$, denoted by $G(p^N, p^r)$, to be the kernel of the reduction mod p^r map $G(p^N) \to G(p^r)$. Similarly we define $G_\sigma(p^N, p^r)$. Note $G(p^N, p^r) \leq G(p^N, p^{r-1})$. The statement that ρ is new is equivalent to the statement that $G_\sigma(p^N, p^r)$ is not in the kernel of ρ for any $0 \leq r \leq N - 1$, which is equivalent to $G_\sigma(p^N, p^{N-1})$ not being in the kernel of ρ.

Note that under the identification $G_\sigma(p^N) \cong H_1(\mathbf{Z}_{p^N}) \rtimes G(p^N)$, $G_\sigma(p^N, p^{N-1})$ corresponds to $p^{N-1} H_1(\mathbf{Z}_{p^N}) \rtimes G(p^N, p^{N-1})$. Therefore if ρ is new then $\ker(\rho)$ cannot contain both the congruence subgroups $G(p^N, p^{N-1})$ and $p^{N-1} H_1(\mathbf{Z}_{p^N})$, since these groups generate $G_\sigma(p^N, p^{N-1})$. Hence at least one of the following cases occurs:
Case 1. $\ker(\rho)$ **doesn't contain** $p^{N-1} H_1(\mathbf{Z}_{p^N})$**.** In this case we decompose V into subspaces V_χ where $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_{p^N}) \leq G_\sigma(p^N)$ acts by the character χ:

$$V = \bigoplus_{\chi \in \widehat{H_1(\mathbf{Z}_{p^N})}} V_\chi.$$

By using the nondegenerate symplectic form $\cap$ on $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_{p^N})$ we obtain an isomorphism

$$(2.7) \qquad H_1(\mathbf{Z}_{p^N}) \to \widehat{H_1(\mathbf{Z}_{p^N})}, \quad v \mapsto \exp\left(\frac{2\pi i\ v \cap \bullet}{p^N}\right).$$

The conjugation action of $G_\sigma(p^N)$ on the normal abelian subgroup $U_\sigma(p^N)$, under the identification $U_\sigma(q) \cong H_1(\mathbf{Z}_{p^N})$, factors through the action of $\mathrm{Sp}(H_1(\mathbf{Z}_{p^N}), \cap)$ on $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_{p^N})$. As such, if $V_\chi \neq \emptyset$ then $V_{\chi'} \neq \emptyset$ for all $\chi' = \chi \circ g$ with $g \in \mathrm{Sp}(H_1(\mathbf{Z}_{p^N}), \cap)$ and the identification (2.7) identifies the action of $\mathrm{Sp}(H_1(\mathbf{Z}_{p^N}), \cap)$ on $\chi \in \widehat{H_1(\mathbf{Z}_{p^N})}$ with the action on $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_{p^N})$. The upshot of this discussion is that if we can find a character χ of $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_{p^N})$ with $V_\chi \neq \emptyset$, corresponding to $v \in H_1(\mathbf{Z}_{p^N})$ under (2.7), then $\dim V$ is at least the size of the orbit $\mathrm{Sp}(H_1(\mathbf{Z}_{p^N}), \cap).v$.

The assumption that $\ker(\rho)$ doesn't contain $p^{N-1} H_1(\mathbf{Z}_{p^N})$ exactly translates to the existence of a character χ of $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_{p^N})$ with $V_\chi \neq 0$ corresponding via (2.7) to $v \in H_1(\mathbf{Z}_{p^N})$ where v is unimodular. The number of unimodular vectors in $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_{p^N})$ is $p^{2gN}\left(1 - \frac{1}{p^{2g}}\right)$ (see Lemma 2.6) so this implies by Theorem 2.5

$$\dim(V) \geq |G(p^N).v| = p^{2gN}\left(1 - \frac{1}{p^{2g}}\right) \geq \frac{p^{2gN}}{2}.$$

Case 2. $\ker(\rho)$ doesn't contain $G(p^N, p^{N-1})$. Then we can restrict ρ to the $G(p^N)$ factor of $G_\sigma(p^N)$ to obtain ρ' that contains a new irreducible representation of $G(p^N)$. Hence from [17, Prop. 5.1], for some $C > 0$ and $D > 0$, $\dim V \geq Cp^{ND}$. $\square$

Proof of **Property II: Quasirandomness**. We reduce to the case that q is a prime power using the Chinese remainder theorem. Let $q = \prod_p p^{e_p}$ where p are distinct odd primes. The Chinese remainder theorem gives an isomorphism

$$G_\sigma(\mathbf{Z}_q) \cong \prod_p G_\sigma(\mathbf{Z}_{p^{e_p}}).$$

This implies that ρ splits as a tensor product

$$V = \otimes W_p$$

where W_p is an irreducible representation of $G_\sigma(\mathbf{Z}_{p^{e_p}})$. Also, since ρ is new, each W_p must be a new representation of $G_\sigma(\mathbf{Z}_{p^{e_p}})$. Therefore using Lemma 2.13 we get

$$\dim(\rho) \geq \prod_p Cp^{e_p D} \geq C^{\omega(q)} q^D$$

where $\omega(q)$ denotes the number of distinct prime factors of q. We have $\omega(q) = O(\frac{\log q}{\log \log q})$ so we get for some $c > 0$,

$$\dim(\rho) \geq q^{D - \frac{c}{\log \log q}}.$$

So for q sufficiently large (bigger than a constant depending on g), we have $\dim(\rho) \geq q^{D/2}$. The result follows. $\square$

3. COUNTING SADDLE CONNECTIONS

3.1. **Holonomy and configurations of saddle connections.** We will denote by $\tilde{S}$ a translation surface structure on (S, Σ) whose isotopy class lies in $\mathcal{T}_\kappa$. A *saddle connection* on $\tilde{S}$ is a flat directed geodesic in $S - \Sigma$ with end points in Σ. A saddle connection is *closed* if its endpoints coincide. Following Eskin-Masur-Zorich [10], we define a *configuration of saddle connections* on (S, Σ). There are two types of configurations depending on whether the saddle connections of that configuration will join two distinct zeros, or be closed.

A configuration $\mathcal{C}$ of saddle connections joining distinct zeros consists of the following data:

(1) A pair of points[1] $z_1, z_2 \in \Sigma$.
(2) A number p describing how many saddle connections we consider, and a list of angle parameters a_i', a_i'', $1 \le i \le p$.

Given the above data, we say that an ordered tuple $(\gamma_1, \ldots, \gamma_p)$ of saddle connections on $\tilde{S}$ is *of type $\mathcal{C}$* if the γ_i are disjoint, each join z_1 to z_2, directed from z_1 to z_2, are homologous, the cyclic order (clockwise) that the γ_i emanate from z_1 agrees with the ordering of the tuple, and the angle between γ_i and γ_{i+1} at z_1 is $2\pi(a_i' + 1)$, and the angle between γ_i and γ_{i+1} at z_2 is $2\pi(a_i'' + 1)$.

A configuration $\mathcal{C}$ of closed saddle connections consists of the following data:

(1) A number p specifying the number of saddle connections and a subset $J \subset \{1, \ldots, p\}$.
(2) Angle parameters a_i', a_i'', b_i', b_i'' that describe the angles between incident saddle connections.
(3) A fixed function $Z : \{1, \ldots, p\} \to \Sigma$ that specifies the endpoints of the saddle connections. Here again we refine the Eskin-Masur-Zorich definition by specifying the endpoints of the saddle connections.

Now an ordered tuple of saddle connections $(\gamma_1, \ldots, \gamma_p)$ is of type $\mathcal{C}$ if they are disjoint, closed, homologous to one another in absolute homology, the endpoints of γ_i are at $Z(i) \in \Sigma$ and further conditions are met depending on J and the angle parameters; since these are quite involved and do not add much to this paper we refer the reader to [10, §11.1] for the conditions coming from J and a_i', a_i'', b_i', b_i''.

Any saddle connection γ on a flat surface $\tilde{S}$ gives rise to a holonomy vector $\mathrm{hol}(\gamma)$ as follows. For this, it is convenient to note that a translation surface structure $\tilde{S}$ on (S, Σ) corresponds uniquely to a holomorphic one form ω with respect to some complex structure and with zeros of ω given by Σ. For more details on this correspondence we refer the reader to [10].

Then if the endpoints of γ are at z_1, z_2 we define

$$(3.1) \qquad \mathrm{hol}_{\tilde{S}}(\gamma) \overset{\text{def}}{=} \int_{z_1}^{z_2} \omega \in \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{R}^2.$$

---

[1]Here we refine the Eskin-Masur-Zorich notion of configuration by specifying the points, and not simply the values of κ at these points.

Intuitively, the holonomy vector tells us how we are translated as we move from z_1 to z_2 along γ. Note that the definition (3.1) implies that if γ_1 and γ_2 are homologous then $\text{hol}_{\tilde{S}}(\gamma_1) = \text{hol}_{\tilde{S}}(\gamma_2)$. Therefore we obtain for any configuration $\mathcal{C}$ a mapping

$$\text{hol}_{\tilde{S}} : \{\text{tuples of saddle connections of type } \mathcal{C} \text{ on } \tilde{S}\} \to \mathbf{R}^2.$$

For a fixed configuration $\mathcal{C}$, for each $x \in \mathcal{M}$ with representative translation surface $\tilde{S}$ we denote by $V_{\mathcal{C}}(x) \subset \mathbf{R}^2$ the holonomy vectors arising via the map $\text{hol}_{\tilde{S}}$ through the tuples of saddle connections of configuration $\mathcal{C}$. This collection $V_{\mathcal{C}}(x)$ depends only on $x \in \mathcal{M}$.

Let μ be the Masur-Veech measure on $\mathcal{M}$. It is proved by Eskin-Masur-Zorich [10, Prop. 3.1] that for μ-a.e. $x \in \mathcal{M}$, the homology class of a saddle connection is uniquely determined by its holonomy vector. Henceforth we always assume x has this property.

Given a configuration $\mathcal{C}$, the endpoints z_1, z_2 specify a class $\sigma = \sigma(\mathcal{C}) = z_1 - z_2 \in \tilde{H}_0(\Sigma, \mathbf{Z})$. This class is trivial precisely when the configuration consists of closed saddle connections. We view $\mathcal{C}$ and hence σ as fixed henceforth.

Note that if $\overrightarrow{\gamma} = \{\gamma_1, \ldots, \gamma_p\}$ is a tuple of saddle connections of type $\mathcal{C}$, since the γ_i are homologous, the images of the γ_i in $H_1^{\text{rel}}(\mathbf{Z}_q)$ are the same for each i, and moreover, lie in $H_1^{\sigma}(\mathbf{Z}_q)$ where $\sigma = \sigma(\mathcal{C})$. We write $\pi_q(\overrightarrow{\gamma}) \in H_1^{\sigma}(\mathbf{Z}_q)$ for this class. Recalling the covering space $\mathcal{M}(\Theta_q^{\sigma})$ from Section 2.1, given any $\xi \in H_1(S, \Sigma, \mathbf{Z}_q)$, for $x \in \mathcal{M}(\Theta_q^{\sigma})$ we let $V_{\mathcal{C},\xi}(x)$ denote the holonomy vectors arising from any $\overrightarrow{\gamma}$ of configuration $\mathcal{C}$ with $\pi_q(\overrightarrow{\gamma}) = \xi$. Note that the function $V_{\mathcal{C},\xi}(x)$ is well defined on $\mathcal{M}(\Theta_q^{\sigma})$, since points in $\mathcal{M}(\Theta_q^{\sigma})$ are isotopy classes of translation surfaces, up to mapping classes that act trivially on $H_1^{\sigma}(\mathbf{Z}_q)$.

We define the counting function

$$N^{\mathcal{C}}(x; L, \xi) = |V_{\mathcal{C},\xi}(x) \cap B(L)|, \quad x \in \mathcal{M}(\Theta_q^{\sigma}), \ L \in \mathbf{R}_+, \ \xi \in H_1^{\sigma}(\mathbf{Z}_q).$$

The goal of this section is to use the uniform spectral gap (Theorem 2.1) to obtain uniform estimates for the quantity $N^{\mathcal{C}}(x; L, \xi)$. We will prove the following refinement of Theorem 1.4.

Theorem 3.1. *Let $\mathcal{M}$ be a connected component of $\mathcal{H}(\kappa)$ and $\mathcal{C}$ a configuration of saddle connections. There are constants $Q_0 \in \mathbf{Z}_+$, $\eta, \alpha > 0$ depending on $\mathcal{M}$, and $c \geq 0$ depending on $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{M}$, such that the following hold. For μ-almost all $x \in \mathcal{M}$, for all q coprime to Q_0, for all $\xi \in H_1(S, \Sigma, \mathbf{Z}_q)$ such that $\delta(\xi) = \sigma = \sigma(\mathcal{C})$, and for all $x' \in \text{cover}_{\Theta_q^{\sigma}}^{-1}(x) \subset \mathcal{M}(\Theta_q^{\sigma})$ we have*

$$N^{\mathcal{C}}(x'; L, \xi) = \frac{\pi c L^2}{|\text{PMod}(S, \Sigma).\xi|} + O(q^{\alpha} L^{2-\eta}).$$

The implied constant depends on x.

Theorem 3.1 implies Theorem 1.4 as the $c = c(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{C})$ in Theorem 3.1 is the *Siegel-Veech constant* of $\mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{C}$ in the sense of Eskin-Masur-Zorich [10]. Eskin, Masur, and Zorich prove that given $\mathcal{M}$, there are only finitely many $\mathcal{C}$ such that $c(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{C}) \neq 0$. Theorem 1.4 follows by summing up Theorem 3.1 over configurations of saddle

connections with $p = 1$, i.e., only one saddle connection in the configuration, and $\sigma(\mathcal{C}) = \delta(\xi)$.

3.2. **The Siegel-Veech formula.** We write $B(R)$ for the closed Euclidean ball of radius R centered at $(0,0)$ in $\mathbf{R}^2$. For ψ continuous and compactly supported on $\mathbf{R}^2$, the *Siegel-Veech transform* of ψ, relative to the fixed configuration $\mathcal{C}$, is a function $\hat{\psi} : \mathcal{M} \to \mathbf{R}$ defined by

$$\hat{\psi}(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{v \in V_{\mathcal{C}}(x)} \psi(v).$$

Veech proved in [26] (see also [11]) that if $\psi \in C_c(\mathbf{R}^2)$ then $\hat{\psi} \in L^1(\mu)$; it has recently been shown by Athreya, Cheung and Masur [1] that

Theorem 3.2 (Athreya-Cheung-Masur). *If $\psi \in C_c(\mathbf{R}^2)$, then $\hat{\psi} \in L^2(\mu)$.*

The *Siegel-Veech formula* proved by Veech [25] states that

$$(3.2) \qquad \int_{\mathcal{M}} \hat{\psi}(\nu)d\mu = c(\mathcal{C}) \int_{\mathbf{R}^2} \psi d\mathrm{Leb}$$

where $c(\mathcal{C})$ is a positive *Siegel-Veech constant* depending only on $\mathcal{C}$ (and μ). We need a version of the formula (3.2) that takes into account the parameter $\xi \in H_1^\sigma(\mathbf{Z}_q)$. Therefore, we define a relative version of the Siegel-Veech transform: for any $\psi \in C_c(\mathbf{R}^2)$ we define

$$\widehat{\psi^\xi}(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{v \in V_{\mathcal{C}, \xi}(x)} \psi(v).$$

Theorem 3.3. *Suppose q is odd. For $\psi \in C_c(\mathbf{R}^2, dx)$ we have $\widehat{\psi^\xi} \in L^1(\mu_q^\sigma)$ and*

$$(3.3) \qquad \mu_q^\sigma(\widehat{\psi^\xi}) = |\mathrm{Stab}_{G_\sigma(q)}(\xi)|c(\mathcal{C}) \int_{\mathbf{R}^2} \psi \, d\mathrm{Leb}.$$

Proof. First note that for $x \in \mathcal{M}(\Theta_q^\sigma)$,

$$|\hat{\psi}^\xi(x)| \le \sum_{v \in V_{\mathcal{C}, \xi}(x)} |\psi(v)| \le \sum_{v \in V_{\mathcal{C}}(x)} |\psi(v)| = \mathrm{cover}_{\Theta_q^\sigma}^* \widehat{|\psi|}(x).$$

Since $|\psi| \in C_c(\mathbf{R}^2)$, therefore $\widehat{|\psi|} \in L^1(\mathcal{M}, \mu)$, and $\mathrm{cover}_{\Theta_q^\sigma}$ has bounded fibers for fixed q, we obtain that $\hat{\psi}^\xi \in L^1(\mathcal{M}(\Theta_q^\sigma, \mu_q^\sigma))$. To obtain (3.3), we 'unfold'. Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a fundamental domain for the action of $G_\sigma(q)$ on $\mathcal{M}(\Theta_q^\sigma)$. Then

$$\int_{\mathcal{M}(\Theta_q^\sigma)} \widehat{\psi^\xi}(x)d\mu_q^\sigma = \int_{\mathcal{F}} \sum_{\gamma \in G_\sigma(q)} \widehat{\psi^\xi}(\gamma x)d\mu(x) = \int_{\mathcal{F}} \sum_{\gamma \in G_\sigma(q)} \sum_{v \in V_{\mathcal{C}, \xi}(\gamma x)} \psi(v)d\mu(x).$$

Now we use the identity $V_{\mathcal{C}, \xi}(\gamma x) = V_{\mathcal{C}, \gamma^{-1}\xi}(x)$ to obtain

$$= \int_{\mathcal{F}} \sum_{\gamma \in G_\sigma(q)} \sum_{v \in V_{\mathcal{C}, \gamma^{-1}\xi}(x)} \psi(v) d\mu(x) = |\mathrm{Stab}_{G_\sigma(q)}(\xi)| \int_{\mathcal{F}} \sum_{v \in V_\mathcal{C}(x)} \psi(v) d\mu(x)$$

$$= |\mathrm{Stab}_{G_\sigma(q)}(\xi)| \int_{\mathcal{M}} \hat{\psi}(x) d\mu(x) = |\mathrm{Stab}_{G_\sigma(q)}(\xi)| c(\mathcal{C}) \int_{\mathbf{R}^2} \psi(x) d\mathrm{Leb}.$$

For the final equality above we used the Siegel-Veech formula (3.2) for $\mathcal{M}$. To obtain the second equality of the first line, we used that q is odd so that $G_\sigma(q)$ acts transitively on the possible $\xi' \in H_1^\sigma(\mathbf{Z}_q)$ that can arise from saddle connections of type $\mathcal{C}$ (Theorem 2.5 and Lemma 2.7). For example, if q is prime, and $\mathcal{C}$ is a configuration of closed saddle connections, then any non-zero element of $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q) = H_1^\sigma(\mathbf{Z}_q)$ is unimodular and can arise from a closed saddle connection and $G_\sigma(q) = G(q)$ acts transitively on $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q) - \{0\}$. $\qquad\square$

We now give estimates for Sobolev norms of $\hat{\psi}^\xi$ that we will need for application of the spectral gap result. Let

$$\omega = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Since $\mathcal{M}(\Theta_q^\sigma)$ carries an action of $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbf{R})$, we may consider the space $S_K(\mathcal{M}(\Theta_q^\sigma))$ of functions f in $L^2(\mu_q^\sigma)$ for which the following limit exists in the $L^2(\mu_q^\sigma)$ norm:

$$\omega.f(x) \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{t} \left(f(\exp(-t\omega).x) - f(x) \right).$$

We equip the space of functions $S_K(\mathcal{M}(\Theta_q^\sigma))$ with the norm

$$S_K(f)^2 \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} \|f\|_{L^2(\mu_q^\sigma)}^2 + \|\omega.f\|_{L^2(\mu_q^\sigma)}^2.$$

We will write ∂_θ for the partial derivative in $\mathbf{R}^2$ with respect to the angle parameter θ in polar coordinates centered at $(0,0)$.

Lemma 3.4. *For $\psi \in C_c^1(\mathbf{R}^2)$ with $\mathrm{supp}(\psi) \subset B(r)$ we have $\hat{\psi}^\xi \in S_K(\mathcal{M}(\Theta_q^\sigma))$ and*

$$(3.4) \qquad S_K(\hat{\psi}^\xi)^2 \ll_{r, \mathcal{M}} |G_\sigma(q)| \left(\|\psi\|_\infty^2 + \|\partial_\theta\psi\|_\infty^2 \right).$$

Proof. Firstly, as in the proof of Theorem 3.3, we have $|\hat{\psi}^\xi(x)| \leq \mathrm{cover}_{\Theta_q^\sigma}^* \widehat{|\psi|}(x)$ and since the fibers of $\mathrm{cover}_{\Theta_q^\sigma}$ are bounded in size by $|G_\sigma(q)|$ we deduce since $\widehat{|\psi|}$ is in $L^2(\mu)$ by Theorem 3.2, we have $\hat{\psi}^\xi \in L^2(\mu_q^\sigma)$ and

$$(3.5) \qquad \|\hat{\psi}^\xi\|_{L^2(\mu_q^\sigma)}^2 \leq |G_\sigma(q)| \|\widehat{|\psi|}\|_{L^2(\mu)}^2 \ll_{r, \mathcal{M}} |G_\sigma(q)| \|\psi\|_\infty^2.$$

To obtain the last inequality we used that since $|\psi| \leq \|\psi\|_\infty \mathbf{1}_{B(r)}$, $0 \leq \widehat{|\psi|} \leq \|\psi\|_\infty \widehat{\mathbf{1}_{B(r)}}$. The implicit constant therefore is $\|\widehat{\mathbf{1}_{B(r)}}\|_{L^2(\mu)}^2$.

Noting that $\omega.\hat{\psi}^\xi = \widehat{\partial_\theta\psi}^\xi$ (since the Siegel-Veech transform is K-equivariant, and using the compact support of ψ to interchange sums and derivatives, cf. [22, proof

of Lemma 4.1]), and repeating exactly the same argument as before with ψ replaced by $\partial_\theta \psi$, we obtain that $\omega.\hat{\psi}^\xi \in L^2(\mu_q^\sigma)$ and

$$(3.6) \qquad \|\omega.\hat{\psi}^\xi\|^2_{L^2(\mu_q^\sigma)} \ll_{r,\mathcal{M}} |G_\sigma(q)|\|\partial_\theta \psi\|^2_\infty.$$

Therefore we have established that $\hat{\psi}^\xi \in S_K(\mathcal{M}(\Theta_q^\sigma))$ and adding (3.5) and (3.6) together gives (3.4). $\qquad\square$

3.3. A pointwise ergodic theorem.

In this section we will explain how the uniform spectral gap from Theorem 2.1 leads to estimates for the circle averaging operators

$$\mathrm{Ave}_{K,t}[f](x) \overset{\mathrm{def}}{=} \int_K f(a_t k.x)dm_K(k)$$

where $K = SO(2)$, m_K is the probability Haar measure on K, $a_t = \begin{pmatrix} e^t & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-t} \end{pmatrix}$, and the operator $\mathrm{Ave}_{K,t}$ acts on the Sobolev space $S_K(\mathcal{M}(\Theta_q^\sigma))$. The following theorem is a q-uniform version of [22, Theorem 3.3] that follows arguments of Veech [26, Ch. 14] and Eskin-Margulis-Mozes [8, eq. 3.32].

Theorem 3.5. *Suppose that q is coprime to the constant Q_0 from Theorem 2.1. There is $\kappa > 0$ and $c > 0$, both independent of q, such that for any $f \in S_K(\mathcal{M}(\Theta_q^\sigma))$ for which $\int f d\mu_q^\sigma = 0$, for all $t > 0$*

$$\|\mathrm{Ave}_{K,t}f\|^2_2 \leq ce^{-t\kappa}S_K(f)^2.$$

Proof. For fixed q coprime to Q_0, so that the $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbf{R})$ action on $\mathcal{M}_q^\sigma$ is ergodic, this follows directly from [22, Theorem 3.3]. The referenced theorem applies to probability measures, but both sides of the inequality behave in the same way when scaling the measure. It remains to check that c and κ can be chosen independent of q. The constant κ depends only on the spectral gap so can be taken to be uniform by Theorem 2.1. Inspection of the proof of [22, Theorem 3.3] shows that c also only depends on the spectral gap, so it is also uniform. $\qquad\square$

We now use the Borel-Cantelli lemma, in a variant of the argument from [22, Theorem 3.4], to obtain a pointwise ergodic theorem for Siegel-Veech transforms.

Theorem 3.6 (Pointwise ergodic theorem for Siegel-Veech transforms)**.** *There exist constants $\kappa', \alpha > 0$ such that the following hold. Let Q_0 be the constant from Theorem 2.1. For any $r > 0$, for any sequence $\{\psi_n\}_{n\in\mathbf{N}}$ with $\psi_n \in C_c^1(\mathbf{R}^2)$ and $\mathrm{supp}(\psi_n) \subset B(r)$, for any sequence of real numbers $\{t_n\}_{n\in\mathbf{N}}$ with $t_n > 0$ for all n and $\sum e^{-t_n\kappa'} < \infty$, there exists a set of full measure $\mathcal{M}' \subset \mathcal{M}$ such that for every $x' \in \mathcal{M}'$, there exists $n_{x'} \geq 0$ such that for all q coprime to Q_0, for all $n \geq n_{x'}$, for all $x \in \mathrm{cover}_{\Theta_q^\sigma}^{-1}(x')$,*

$$|\mathrm{Ave}_{K,t_n}[\widehat{\psi_n}^\xi](x) - |G_\sigma(q)|^{-1}\mu_q^\sigma(\widehat{\psi_n}^\xi)| \leq e^{-\kappa' t_n}q^\alpha\sqrt{\|\psi_n\|^2_\infty + \|\partial_\theta \psi_n\|^2_\infty}.$$

Proof. Let $f_{n,q} \overset{\text{def}}{=} \widehat{\psi_n}^\xi - |G_\sigma(q)|^{-1}\mu_q^\sigma(\widehat{\psi_n}^\xi)$. Noting that $\mu_q^\sigma(f_{n,q}) = 0$ we have $\|f_{n,q}\|_{L^2(\mu_q^\sigma)} \leq \|\widehat{\psi_n}^\xi\|_{L^2(\mu_q^\sigma)}$. Also noting $\omega.f_{n,q} = \omega.\widehat{\psi_n}^\xi$ we have

$$S_K^2(f_{n,q}) \leq S_K^2(\widehat{\psi_n}^\xi).$$

Thus by Lemma 3.4 there is a constant $c = c(r) > 0$ such that

(3.7) $$S(f_{n,q})^2 \leq c|G_\sigma(q)| \left(\|\psi_n\|_\infty^2 + \|\partial_\theta \psi_n\|_\infty^2 \right).$$

Now we set up to use the Borel-Cantelli lemma. We define for some $\alpha, \kappa' > 0$ to be chosen

$$f_n^{(Q)}(x') \overset{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{q\,:\,(q,Q_0)=1,\,q\leq Q} q^{-\alpha} \sum_{\gamma \in G_\sigma(q)} |\text{Ave}_{K,t_n}[f_{n,q}](\gamma x)|, \quad f_n^{(Q)} : \mathcal{M} \to \mathbf{R}_{\geq 0},$$

where x is an arbitrary lift of x' to $\mathcal{M}_q^\sigma$. Let

$$U_{n,Q} \overset{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ x' \in \mathcal{M} \,:\, f_n^{(Q)}(x') \geq e^{-\kappa' t_n} \sqrt{\|\psi_n\|_\infty^2 + \|\partial_\theta \psi_n\|_\infty^2} \right\}.$$

Then $U_{n,Q}$ is a μ-measurable subset of $\mathcal{M}$ and, by Markov's inequality,

(3.8) $$\mu(U_{n,Q}) \leq \left(e^{-\kappa' t_n} \sqrt{\|\psi_n\|_\infty^2 + \|\partial_\theta \psi_n\|_\infty^2} \right)^{-1} \int_{U_{n,Q}} f_n^{(Q)} d\mu.$$

Furthermore,

(3.9) $$\int_{U_{n,Q}} f_n^{(Q)} d\mu \leq \int_{\mathcal{M}} f_n^{(Q)} d\mu = \sum_{Q \geq q \geq q_0,\, q \text{ odd}} q^{-\alpha} \int |\text{Ave}_{K,t_n}[f_{n,q}]| d\mu_q^\sigma$$

by unfolding. Now using Cauchy-Schwarz and Theorem 3.5 together with (3.7) we get

(3.10) $$\int |\text{Ave}_{K,t_n}[f_{n,q}]| d\mu_q^\sigma \leq |G_\sigma(q)| c^{1/2} e^{-t_n \kappa/2} \sqrt{\|\psi_n\|_\infty^2 + \|\partial_\theta \psi_n\|_\infty^2}$$

where κ is the constant given by Theorem 3.5. Putting (3.8), (3.9), and (3.10) together we obtain

$$\mu(U_{n,Q}) \leq c^{1/2} \sum_{q\,:\,(q,Q_0)=1,\,q\leq Q} q^{-\alpha} |G_\sigma(q)| e^{(\kappa'-\kappa/2)t_n}.$$

Now define $U_n = \bigcup_{Q \geq q_0} U_{n,Q}$. Note that $U_{n,Q} \subset U_{n,Q+1}$. We have that U_n is μ-measurable. Note for for some $D = D(\mathcal{M})$, $|G_\sigma(q)| \ll q^D$ so **we now choose** $\alpha = D+2$ so that $\mu(U_{n,Q}) \leq c' e^{(\kappa'-\kappa/2)t_n}$ for all Q. Therefore $\mu(U_n) \leq c' e^{(\kappa'-\kappa/2)t_n}$. **We now choose** $\kappa' = \kappa/4$ so $\mu(U_n) \leq c' e^{-\kappa t_n/4}$ and hence

$$\sum_n \mu(U_n) \ll_{\mathcal{M},r} \sum_n e^{-\kappa t_n/4} < \infty$$

is finite by hypothesis. Therefore by the Borel-Cantelli lemma there exists $\mathcal{M}' \subset \mathcal{M}$ with $\mu(\mathcal{M}') = 1$, so that for any $x' \in \mathcal{M}'$ there exists $n_{x'}$ such that for any $n \geq n_{x'}$, $x' \notin U_n$. Finally, the statement $x \notin U_n$ implies that for any $x \in \mathrm{cover}_{\Theta_q^\sigma}^{-1}(x')$,

$$|\mathrm{Ave}_{K,t_n}[\widehat{\psi_n}^\xi](x) - |G_\sigma(q)|^{-1}\mu_q^\sigma(\widehat{\psi_n}^\xi)| = |\mathrm{Ave}_{K,t_n}[f_{n,q}](x)|$$
$$\leq q^\alpha e^{-\kappa' t_n}\sqrt{\|\psi_n\|_\infty^2 + \|\partial_\theta \psi_n\|_\infty^2}$$

as required. $\qquad\square$

3.4. **The counting argument: proof of Theorem 3.1.**

Proof of Theorem 3.1. Here we follow the argument of Nevo-Rühr-Weiss [22, §5], that is a refinement of arguments in [8, Lemma 3.6] and [9, Lemma 3.4]. We are able to avoid the arguments of [22, §4] about 'cutting off the cusp' due to our use of the result of Athreya-Cheung-Masur, Theorem 3.2. Here we will not try to optimize constants.

Let $\delta > 0$ be a small parameter that will control smoothing of indicator functions in the following argument. We let $\theta = \delta^{1/2}$.

Let W_1 be the triangle in $\mathbf{R}^2$ with vertices at $(0,0)$, $(\sin\theta, \cos\theta)$, $(-\sin\theta, \cos\theta)$. Let W_2 be the triangle with vertices $(0,0)$, $(\tan\theta, 1)$, $(-\tan\theta, 1)$. Then W_1 and W_2 are similar with the same apex angle 2θ at $(0,0)$ and $W_1 \subset W_2$.

Now $t > 1$ will be a parameter related to the counting parameter. The diagonal element a_{-t} maps W_1 and W_2 to thinner triangles with apex angle given by $2\theta_t$ such that

$$\tan\theta_t = e^{-2t}\tan\theta.$$

The same arguments as in [22, pg. 11] give

$$(3.11) \qquad \mathrm{Ave}_{K,t}[\widehat{\mathbf{1}_{W_1(\theta)}}^\xi](x) \leq \frac{\theta_t}{\pi}N^{\mathcal{C}}(x;e^t,\xi) \leq \mathrm{Ave}_{K,t}[\widehat{\mathbf{1}_{W_2(\theta)}}^\xi](x).$$

Nevo, Rühr, and Weiss proved [22, pg. 12] that there exist continuously differentiable functions $\psi_{(\pm,\delta)}$ on $\mathbf{R}^2$ such that

$$(3.12) \qquad\qquad \psi_{(-,\delta)} \leq \mathbf{1}_{W_1(\theta)} \leq \mathbf{1}_{W_2(\theta)} \leq \psi_{(+,\delta)},$$

$$(3.13) \qquad\qquad \|\psi_{(\pm,\delta)}\|_\infty \leq 1, \quad \|\partial_\theta \psi_{(\pm,\delta)}\|_\infty \ll \delta^{-1},$$
$$\mathrm{supp}(\psi_{(\pm,\delta)}) \subset B(1),$$

and

$$(3.14) \qquad\qquad \int_{\mathbf{R}^2} \psi_{(\pm,\delta)} d\mathrm{Leb} = e^{2t}\theta_t + O(\delta^{1/2}e^{2t}\theta_t).$$

The result of (3.12) together with (3.11) is that

$$\frac{\pi}{\theta_t}\mathrm{Ave}_{K,t}[\widehat{\psi_{(-,\delta)}}^\xi](x) \leq N^{\mathcal{C}}(x;e^t,\xi) \leq \frac{\pi}{\theta_t}\mathrm{Ave}_{K,t}[\widehat{\psi_{(+,\delta)}}^\xi](x).$$

We now choose a sequence of $\{\delta_n\}_{n\in\mathbf{N}}$ (hence $\{\theta_n\}_{n\in\mathbf{N}}$) as well as a sequence of $\{t_n\}_{n\in\mathbf{N}}$. Repeating the previous arguments for each θ_n we obtain sequences $\{\psi_{(+,\delta_n)}^n\}_{n\in\mathbf{N}}$ and $\{\psi_{(-,\delta_n)}^n\}_{n\in\mathbf{N}}$ such that

(3.15) $\qquad \dfrac{\pi}{\theta_{t_n}} \mathrm{Ave}_{K,t_n}[\widehat{\psi^n_{(-,\delta_n)}}^\xi](x) \leq N^{\mathcal{C}}(x; e^{t_n}, \xi) \leq \dfrac{\pi}{\theta_{t_n}} \mathrm{Ave}_{K,t_n}[\widehat{\psi^n_{(+,\delta_n)}}^\xi](x)$

for all $x \in \mathcal{M}(\Theta_q^\sigma)$. We will apply Theorem 3.6 to both sequences $\{\psi^n_{(\pm,\delta_n)}\}_{n\in\mathbf{N}}$ together with the sequence $\{t_n\}_{n\in\mathbf{N}}$. We choose t_n such that

$$t_n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{2}{\kappa'} \log n$$

where κ' is the constant from Theorem 3.6, so that $\sum_n e^{-\kappa' t_n} = \sum_n n^{-2}$ is finite. We choose

$$\delta_n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} e^{-\kappa' t_n/4}.$$

Therefore we may apply Theorem 3.6 to both sequences $\{\psi^n_{(\pm,\delta_n)}\}_{n\in\mathbf{N}}$ to obtain 2 sets of full measure, $\mathcal{M}'_\pm$, such that for all $x' \in \mathcal{M}' \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{M}'_+ \cap \mathcal{M}'_-$, there exists $n_{x'} \geq 0$ such that for all q coprime to Q_0, for all $n \geq n_{x'}$, for all $x \in \mathrm{cover}_{\Theta_q^\sigma}^{-1}(x')$,

(3.16)
$$|\mathrm{Ave}_{K,t_n}[\widehat{\psi^n_{(\pm,\delta_n)}}^\xi](x) - |G_\sigma(q)|^{-1} \mu_q^\sigma(\widehat{\psi^n_{(\pm,\delta_n)}}^\xi)| \leq e^{-\kappa' t_n} q^\alpha \sqrt{\|\psi^n_{(\pm,\delta_n)}\|_\infty^2 + \|\partial_\theta \psi^n_{(\pm,\delta_n)}\|_\infty^2}.$$

Applying (3.13) to the right hand side gives that it is

(3.17) $\qquad\qquad \leq e^{-\kappa' t_n} q^\alpha \sqrt{1 + O(\delta_n^{-2})} = O(q^\alpha e^{-\kappa' t_n/2}).$

Also the Siegel-Veech formula (Theorem 3.3) together with (3.14) gives that

(3.18) $\qquad \mu_q^\sigma(\widehat{\psi^n_{(\pm,\delta_n)}}^\xi) = |\mathrm{Stab}_{G_\sigma(q)}(\xi)| c(\mathcal{C}) \displaystyle\int_{\mathbf{R}^2} \psi^n_{(\pm,\delta_n)} d\mathrm{Leb}$

(3.19) $\qquad\qquad = |\mathrm{Stab}_{G_\sigma(q)}(\xi)| c(\mathcal{C}) \left(e^{2t_n} \theta_{t_n} + O(\delta_n^{1/2} e^{2t_n} \theta_{t_n}) \right)$

(3.20) $\qquad\qquad = |\mathrm{Stab}_{G_\sigma(q)}(\xi)| c(\mathcal{C}) \left(e^{2t_n} \theta_{t_n} + O(e^{(2-\kappa'/8)t_n} \theta_{t_n}) \right).$

Putting (3.16), (3.17), and (3.20) together, along with the orbit-stabilizer theorem, gives that (under the same conditions on x, n, q)

$$\mathrm{Ave}_{K,t_n}[\widehat{\psi^n_{(\pm,\delta_n)}}^\xi](x) = \frac{c(\mathcal{C})}{|G_\sigma(q).\xi|} \left(e^{2t_n} \theta_{t_n} + O(e^{(2-\kappa'/8)t_n} \theta_{t_n}) \right) + O(q^\alpha e^{-\kappa' t_n/2}),$$

so from (3.15)

(3.21) $\qquad N^{\mathcal{C}}(x; e^{t_n}, \xi) = \dfrac{\pi c(\mathcal{C})}{|G_\sigma(q).\xi|} e^{2t_n} + O(e^{(2-\kappa'/8)t_n}) + O(q^\alpha e^{(2-\kappa'/2)t_n})$

where in the second term on the right hand side we used simply $|G_\sigma(q).\xi| \geq 1$ and in the final term we used $\theta_{t_n}^{-1} \ll e^{2t_n}$.

To conclude the argument we must interpolate (3.21) to values of t with $t_{n-1} \leq t \leq t_n$. This follows as $N^{\mathcal{C}}(x; e^t, \xi)$ is monotone increasing in t and, for example, to compare the main term at t_n and t_{n-1}, we have

$$e^{2t_n} - e^{2t_{n-1}} = n^{4/\kappa'} - (n-1)^{4/\kappa'} \ll n^{4/\kappa'} . n^{-1} = e^{(2-\kappa'/2)t_n}.$$

These differences can be absorbed into the error term. $\qquad\qquad\qquad\square$

Appendix A. By Rodolfo Gutiérrez-Romo

The purpose of this appendix is to prove Proposition 2.10, that is, the Strong Approximation (SA) hypothesis for Rauzy–Veech monoids. Recall the definition of these objects from Section 2.2.

There is a "canonical" way to obtain a translation surface from an irreducible permutation π. Namely, we consider the translation surface with length data $\lambda_\alpha = 1$ and suspension data $\tau_\alpha = \pi_\mathrm{b}(\alpha) - \pi_\mathrm{t}(\alpha)$ for each $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}$. See the lecture notes by Yoccoz [27] for more details. We denote the polygon induced by these data by $P_\pi \subseteq \mathbf{C}$. Moreover, recall that $\Lambda_\pi \leq \Gamma = \mathrm{PMod}(S_\pi, \Sigma_\pi)$ is the Rauzy–Veech monoid associated with the permutation π.

Let $\Xi^\sigma_{\pi,q} \leq \mathrm{Aut}(H_1^\sigma(\mathbf{Z}_q))$ be the group generated by $\Theta_q^\sigma(\Lambda_\pi)$ (with q possibly equal to ∞). Let $\Gamma(q)$ be the kernel of the action of Γ on $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q)$.

We start by adapting the classification of Rauzy–Veech groups [3, 12] to our context. Indeed, for each permutation π there exist natural maps

$$H_1(S_\pi \setminus \Sigma_\pi, \mathbf{Z}) \to H_1(S_\pi, \mathbf{Z}) \to H_1(S_\pi, \Sigma_\pi, \mathbf{Z}),$$

the former being surjective and the latter injective. We identify $H_1(S_\pi, \mathbf{Z}) = H_1(\mathbf{Z})$ with the image of the second map.

The Rauzy–Veech group induces a left action on $H_1(S_\pi, \Sigma_\pi, \mathbf{Z}) = H_1^\mathrm{rel}(\mathbf{Z})$ that preserves $H_1^\sigma(\mathbf{Z})$ [12, Section 6]. The Rauzy–Veech group $\Xi^\sigma_{\pi,\infty}$ is precisely the group of symplectic automorphisms induced by the restriction of this action to $H_1^\sigma(\mathbf{Z})$. Thus, we have that:

Theorem A.1 ([3, Theorem 1.1][12, Theorem 1.1]). *The Rauzy-Veech group $\Xi^0_{\pi,\infty}$ contains $\Theta^0_\infty(\Gamma(2))$.*

We now fix an odd integer $q > 2$ until the end of the section. We obtain the following corollary:

Corollary A.2. *We have that $\Xi^0_{\pi,q} = G(q)$.*

Proof. We will show that $\Theta_q^0(\Gamma(2)) = G(q)$. This is a consequence of the following two facts: every p-th power of a Dehn twist belongs to $\Gamma(p)$, and Γ is generated by Dehn twists. Indeed, if c is a simple closed curve then $(T_c^2)^{(q+1)/2} \in \Gamma(2)$. Since $T_c^q \in \Gamma(q)$, we conclude that $\Theta_q^0(T_c) = \Theta_q^0(T_c^{q+1}) = \Theta_q^0((T_c^2)^{(q+1)/2}) \in \Theta_q^0(\Gamma(2))$. $\square$

We will also need the following definitions originally introduced by Avila and Viana [4, Section 5].

Definition A.3. Let π be an irreducible permutation on an alphabet $\mathcal{A}$. Let $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}$ and let π' be the permutation on $\mathcal{A} \setminus \{\alpha\}$ obtained by erasing the letter α from the top and bottom rows of π. If π' is irreducible, we say that it is a *simple reduction* of π.

Definition A.4. Let π' be an irreducible permutation on an alphabet $\mathcal{A}'$ not containing α. Let $\beta, \beta' \in \mathcal{A}'$ such that $(\alpha_{\mathrm{t},1}, \alpha_{\mathrm{b},1}) \neq (\beta, \beta')$. We define the permutation π on the alphabet $\mathcal{A}' \cup \{\alpha\}$ by inserting α just before β in the top row and just before β' in the bottom row of π'. We say that π is a *simple extension* of π'.

These notions allow us to transfer information about Rauzy–Veech monoids between Rauzy classes associated with different strata by adding or removing letters. This is made precise by the following lemma [12, Lemma 2.4, Lemma 2.7, Lemma 6.3]:

Lemma A.5. *The Rauzy–Veech group $\Xi^0_{\pi,\infty}$ contains the Dehn twists along the curves γ_α joining the two α-sides of the polygon P_π for each $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}$, oriented upwards. Moreover, these Dehn twists generate $\Xi^0_{\pi,\infty}$. In particular, if π' is a permutation on an alphabet $\mathcal{A}' \subsetneq \mathcal{A}$ and π is obtained from π' by a sequence of genus-preserving simple extensions, then the group generated by $\{T_{\gamma_\alpha}\}_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}'}$ contains $\Theta^0_\infty(\Gamma(2))$.*

For the rest of this section, we set $e_\alpha = [\gamma_\alpha] \in H_1(\mathbf{Z})$, where γ_α is chosen as in the lemma above for each $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}$. Moreover, we fix $0 \neq \sigma = z_1 - z_2 \in \tilde{H}_0(\Sigma_\pi, \mathbf{Z})$ with $z_1, z_2 \in \Sigma_\pi$.

We need some control on the way in which the singularities are split by simple extensions. When we speak about "minimal strata", we refer to strata with only one singularity.

Lemma A.6. *Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a connected component of a stratum of the moduli space of genus-g translation surface having n singularities, for $n \geq 2$. There exists a permutation π' on an alphabet $\mathcal{A}'$ representing some component of a minimal stratum, and a permutation π on an alphabet $\mathcal{A}$ representing $\mathcal{C}$ which is obtained from π' by a sequence of genus-preserving simple extensions. Moreover, a lift of σ belongs to the $\mathbf{Z}$-submodule generated by $\{e_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A} \setminus \mathcal{A}'}$.*

Proof. Let

$$\tau_d = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & d-5 & d-4 & d-3 & d-2 & d-1 & d \\ d & d-1 & d-2 & \cdots & 6 & 3 & 2 & 5 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

for $d \geq 6$ and

$$\sigma_d = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & d-7 & d-6 & d-5 & d-4 & d-3 & d-2 & d-1 & d \\ d & d-1 & d-2 & \cdots & 8 & 3 & 2 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

for $d \geq 8$. For even $d = 2g$, we have that τ_d represents $\mathcal{H}(2g-2)^{\mathrm{odd}}$ and that σ_d represents $\mathcal{H}(2g-2)^{\mathrm{even}}$ if $d \mod 8 \in \{0, 6\}$, and that the spin parities are reversed if $d \mod 8 \in \{2, 4\}$ [12, Lemma 4.1].

Let $\mathcal{A}' = \{1, \ldots, 2g\}$. We will consider several cases:

- If $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{H}(g-1, g-1)^{\mathrm{hyp}}$, we take

$$\pi' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \cdots & 2g \\ 2g & 2g-1 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \pi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2g+1 & 2 & \cdots & 2g \\ 2g & 2g-1 & \cdots & 2g+1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- If $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{H}(g-1, g-1)^{\mathrm{nonhyp}}$ for $g \geq 4$, we take $\pi' = \tau_{2g}$ and insert a new letter before $2g$ in the top row and after $2g$ in the bottom row [12, Lemma 4.1].

- If $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{H}(2m_1, \ldots, 2m_n)^{\mathrm{spin}}$, where spin $\in \{\text{even}, \text{odd}\}$, we take $\pi' \in \{\sigma_{2g}, \tau_{2g}\}$ having the same spin parity as $\mathcal{C}$. We can insert letters iteratively using the following two facts: genus-preserving simple extensions preserve the spin

parity [12, Lemma 6.4], and singularities can be split in any way using simple extensions [12, Lemma 6.5].

To ensure that the lift of σ belongs to the **Z**-submodule generated by the sides associated with the new letters, we move along the strata in the following way (each arrow represents a simple extension):

$$\mathcal{H}(2g - 2) \to \mathcal{H}(2m_1, 2g - 2 - 2m_1)$$
$$\to \mathcal{H}(2m_1, 2m_2, 2g - 2 - 2m_1 - 2m_2) \to \cdots$$

Moreover, every letter is inserted before the letter 2 in the top row, and in a way such that the left endpoint of the α-side of M_π is the singularity of order $2m_k$, and its right endpoint is the singularity of order $2g - 2 - 2\sum_{i=1}^{k} m_i$, where α is the letter inserted at the k-th step. These conditions imply that the set $\{\delta(e_\alpha)\}_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A} \setminus \mathcal{A}'}$ is linearly independent, so a lift of σ belongs to the **Z**-submodule generated by $\{e_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A} \setminus \mathcal{A}'}$.

- If $\mathcal{C}$ is a connected stratum, then we insert letters in the same way as in the previous case, starting from either τ_{2g} or σ_{2g}.

$\square$

We can now prove the proposition:

Proof (Proposition 2.10). Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a connected component of a stratum of the moduli space of genus-g translation surfaces. Let π' and π be the permutations in Lemma A.6. Thus, we have that a lift σ' of σ belongs to the **Z**-submodule generated by $\{e_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A} \setminus \mathcal{A}'}$.

Recall that there exists a (non-canonical) isomorphism $G_\sigma(q) \to H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q) \rtimes G(q)$ defined by $g \mapsto (g\sigma'_q - \sigma'_q, \beta(g))$, where β is the surjection in the short exact sequence (2.5). We will identify $G_\sigma(q)$ with $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q) \rtimes G(q)$.

Let $T_{\gamma_\alpha} \in \Xi^\sigma_{\pi,\infty} \leq \mathrm{Aut}(H_1^\sigma(\mathbf{Z}))$ be the Dehn twist along the curve γ_α. By Lemma A.5, the group generated by $\{T_{\gamma_\alpha}|_{H_1(\mathbf{Z})}\}_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}'}$ contains $\Theta^0_\infty(\Gamma(2))$. Moreover, T_{γ_α} fixes σ' if $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}'$, since it fixes every $e_{\alpha'}$ for $\alpha' \neq \alpha$.

Let Ξ be the group generated by the action of $\{T_{\gamma_\alpha}\}_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}'}$ on $H_1^\sigma(\mathbf{Z}_q)$. We obtain that Ξ fixes σ' and, by Corollary A.2, that it contains the subgroup $\{0\} \rtimes G(q)$ of $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q) \rtimes G(q)$. Since $\sigma' \neq 0$ and is generated by $\{e_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A} \setminus \mathcal{A}'}$, there exists $\alpha \in \mathcal{A} \setminus \mathcal{A}'$ such that T_{γ_α} does not fix σ'_q. Moreover, there exists $g_\alpha \in \Xi$ such that $T_{\gamma_\alpha}|_{H_1(\mathbf{Z})}$ and $g|_{H_1(\mathbf{Z})}$ coincide mod q. Therefore, $T_{\gamma_\alpha} g_\alpha^{-1}$ fixes $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q)$ and does not fix σ'_q, so $T_{\gamma_\alpha} g_\alpha^{-1}$ can be written as $(v, \mathrm{Id}) \in H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q) \rtimes G(q)$, where $v = T_{\gamma_\alpha} \sigma'_q - \sigma'_q \neq 0$ is a primitive element of $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q)$ (equal to e_α mod q). Finally, recall that $G(q)$ acts transitively on the primitive elements of $H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q) \setminus \{0\}$. Thus, for any $(v', g') \in H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q) \rtimes G(q)$ with $v' \neq 0$ there exists $g \in G(q)$ such that $gv = v'/k$, where $k \geq 1$ is chosen so that such that $v'/k \in H_1(\mathbf{Z}_q)$ is well-defined and primitive. Hence,

$$(0, g).(v, \mathrm{Id})^k.(0, g^{-1}g') = (0, g).(kv, g^{-1}g') = (kgv, g') = (v', g') \in \Xi \subseteq \Xi^\sigma_{\pi,q},$$

which concludes the proof. $\square$

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