NON-PROPERLY EMBEDDED $H$-PLANES IN $\mathbb{H}^3$

BARIS COSKUNUZER, WILLIAM H. MEEKS III, AND GIUSEPPE TINAGLIA

ABSTRACT. For any $H \in [0, 1)$, we construct complete, non-proper, stable, simply-connected surfaces with constant mean curvature $H$ embedded in hyperbolic three-space.

1. INTRODUCTION

In their ground breaking work [3] Colding and Minicozzi proved that complete minimal surfaces embedded in $\mathbb{R}^3$ with finite topology are proper. Based on the techniques in [3], Meeks and Rosenberg [7] then proved that complete minimal surfaces embedded in $\mathbb{R}^3$ are proper, if they have positive injectivity radius; since complete, immersed finite topology minimal surfaces in $\mathbb{R}^3$ have positive injectivity radius, their result generalized Colding and Minicozzi’s work.

Recently Meeks and Tinaglia [8] proved that complete constant mean curvature surfaces embedded in $\mathbb{R}^3$ are proper if they have finite topology or have positive injectivity radius. In fact their results in $\mathbb{R}^3$ should generalize to show that a complete embedded surface $\Sigma$ of constant mean curvature $H \in [1, \infty)$ in a complete hyperbolic three-manifold is proper if $\Sigma$ has finite topology or it is connected and has positive injectivity radius; this is work in progress in [9].

In contrast to the above results, in this paper we prove the following existence theorem for non-proper, complete simply-connected surfaces embedded in $\mathbb{H}^3$ with constant mean curvature $H \in [0, 1)$. See the Appendix where a description of the spherical catenoids appearing in the next theorem is given.

Theorem 1.1. For any $H \in [0, 1)$ there exists a complete simply-connected surface $\Sigma_H$ embedded in $\mathbb{H}^3$ with constant mean curvature $H$ satisfying the following properties:

1. The closure of $\Sigma_H$ is a lamination with three leaves, $\Sigma_H$, $C_1$ and $C_2$, where $C_1$ and $C_2$ are stable spherical catenoids of constant mean curvature $H$ in $\mathbb{H}^3$ with the same axis $L$ of revolution. In particular, $\Sigma_H$ is not properly embedded in $\mathbb{H}^3$.

Key words and phrases. Minimal surface, constant mean curvature, nonproperly embedded, Calabi-Yau Conjecture.

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(2) The asymptotic boundary of $\Sigma_H$ is a pair of embedded curves in $\partial_\infty \mathbb{H}^3$ which spiral into the union of the round circles which are the asymptotic boundaries of $C_1$ and $C_2$.

(3) Let $K_L$ denote the Killing field generated by rotations around $L$. Every integral curve of $K_L$ that lies in the region between $C_1$ and $C_2$ intersects $\Sigma_H$ transversely in a single point. In particular, the closed region between $C_1$ and $C_2$ is foliated by surfaces of constant mean curvature $H$, where the leaves are $C_1$ and $C_2$ and the rotated images $\Sigma_H(\theta)$ of $\Sigma$ around $L$ by angle $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$.

Previously Coskunuzer [5] constructed an example of a non-proper, stable, complete minimal plane in $\mathbb{H}^3$ that can be roughly described as a collection of "parallel" geodesic planes connected via "bridges at infinity". However, his techniques do not generalize to construct non-proper, non-zero constant mean curvature planes in $\mathbb{H}^3$.

There is a general conjecture related to Theorem 1.1 and the previously stated positive properness results. This conjecture states that if $X$ is a simply-connected, homogeneous three-manifold with Cheeger constant $\text{Ch}(X)$, then for any $H \geq \frac{1}{2} \text{Ch}(X)$, every complete, connected $H$-surface embedded in $X$ with positive injectivity radius or finite topology is proper. In the case of the Riemannian product $X = \mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{R}$, then $\text{Ch}(X) = \frac{1}{2}$, and the validity of this conjecture would imply that every complete, connected $H$-surface embedded in $X$ with positive injectivity radius or finite topology is properly embedded when $H \geq \frac{1}{2}$. In view of this conjecture and Theorem 1.1, it is natural to ask the question:

*Given $H \in [0, \frac{1}{2})$, does there exist a complete, non-properly embedded $H$-surface of finite topology in $\mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{R}$?*

When $H = 0$, Rodríguez and Tinaglia [11] have constructed non-proper, complete minimal planes embedded in $\mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{R}$. However, their construction does not generalize to produce complete, non-proper planes embedded in $\mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{R}$ with non-zero constant mean curvature.

2. AN OUTLINE OF THE CONSTRUCTION

In this section, we outline the construction of the examples described in Theorem 1.1. Throughout the paper, we refer to an oriented surface embedded in $\mathbb{H}^3$ with constant mean curvature $H$ as an $H$-surface, and call it an $H$-disk if it is simply-connected. After possibly reversing the orientation of an $H$-surface, we will always assume $H \geq 0$. Given a domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{H}^3$ with smooth boundary $\partial \Omega$, we say that $\partial \Omega$ is $H_0$-convex, $H_0 \geq 0$, if after orienting $\partial \Omega$ so that its unit normal is pointing into $\Omega$, then $\inf_{\partial \Omega} H_{\partial \Omega} \geq H_0$, where $H_{\partial \Omega}$ denotes the mean curvature function of $\partial \Omega$.

We will work in $\mathbb{H}^3$ using the Poincaré ball model, that is we consider $\mathbb{H}^3$ as the unit ball in $\mathbb{R}^3$ and its ideal boundary $\partial_\infty \mathbb{H}^3$ at infinity corresponds to the boundary of the ball. Fix $H$ in $[0, 1]$. Given $\lambda_1 > 0$ sufficiently large and $\lambda_2 > \lambda_1$, for any $\lambda \in [\lambda_1, \lambda_2]$, there exists a unique spherical $H$-catenoid $C^\lambda$ whose distance to its rotation axis, which we assume is the $z$-axis, is $\lambda$ in the hyperbolic metric, is invariant under reflection in the $(x, y)$-plane and the mean curvature vectors of $C^\lambda$...
point toward the \( z \)-axis; see Figure 1 and the discussion in the Appendix for further details.

Let \( W \subset \mathbb{H}^3 \) denote the closed region between \( C^{\lambda_1} \) and \( C^{\lambda_2} \). By Proposition 5.2 in the Appendix, the collection \( \mathcal{F} = \{ C^\lambda \mid \lambda \in [\lambda_1, \lambda_2] \} \) is a foliation of \( W \). We will identify \( W \) topologically with \( [\lambda_1, \lambda_2] \times S^1 \times \mathbb{R} \) and its boundary consists of the two \( H \)-surfaces \( C^{\lambda_1} \) and \( C^{\lambda_2} \); in the next section this identification is made explicit.

For \( \lambda_1 \) sufficiently large and for a fixed \( \lambda_2 > \lambda_1 \) that is sufficiently close to \( \lambda_1 \), we will construct the surface \( \Sigma_H \subset W \) described in Theorem 1.1 by creating a sequence of compact \( H \)-disks in \( W \) whose interiors converge to \( \Sigma_H \) on compact subsets of \( \text{Int}(W) \). To do this, we will consider the universal cover \( \tilde{W} = [\lambda_1, \lambda_2] \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \) of \( W \), which is an infinite slab with boundary \( H \)-planes \( \tilde{C}^{\lambda_1} \) and \( \tilde{C}^{\lambda_2} \). By construction, the mean curvature vectors of the surface \( \tilde{C}^{\lambda_2} \subset \partial W \) point into \( \tilde{W} \), while the mean curvature vectors of \( \tilde{C}^{\lambda_2} \) point out of \( \tilde{W} \); see Figure 1.

To create the compact sequence of \( H \)-disks we first exhaust \( \tilde{W} \) by a certain increasing sequence of compact domains \( \Omega_n \subset \Omega_{n+1} \) such that \( \partial \Omega_n \setminus (\partial \Omega_n \cap \tilde{C}^{\lambda_1}) \) is \( H \)-convex. Next we choose an appropriate sequence of simple closed curves \( \Gamma_n \) on \( \partial \Omega_n \) so that each \( \Gamma_n \) is the boundary of an \( H \)-disk \( \Sigma_n \) embedded in \( \Omega_n \), with each such disk being a graph over its natural projection to \( [\lambda_1, \lambda_2] \times \{0\} \times \mathbb{R} \); see Figure 4. A compactness argument then gives that a subsequence of the projected interiors of the surfaces \( \Pi(\Sigma_n) \subset W \) converges to a complete \( H \)-disk \( \Sigma_H \) embedded in \( \text{Int}(W) \), which we prove is a entire graph over \( (\lambda_1, \lambda_2) \times \{0\} \times \mathbb{R} \). Finally we will show that \( \Sigma_H \) satisfies the other conclusions of Theorem 1.1.

3. The Examples

3.1. The construction of the compact exhaustion of \( \tilde{W} \). We begin by explaining in detail the construction of the domains \( \Omega_n \) briefly described in the previous section. For the remainder of the paper we fix a particular \( H \in [0, 1) \).

Let \( c_H > 0 \) be the constant described in Lemma 5.1 and Proposition 5.2 in the Appendix. As described in the previous section, given \( \lambda_2 > \lambda_1 \geq c_H \), \( W \) denotes the closed region between \( C^{\lambda_1} \) and \( C^{\lambda_2} \). The number \( \lambda_2 \) will be fixed later. The region \( W \) is foliated by the collection \( \mathcal{F} = \{ C^\lambda \mid \lambda \in [\lambda_1, \lambda_2] \} \) of spherical \( H \)-catenoids. By using the foliation \( \mathcal{F} \) of \( W \), we introduce cylindrical coordinates \( (\lambda, \theta, z) \) on \( W \) as follows. The coordinate \( \lambda \) indicates that the point is in \( C^\lambda \). The coordinate \( \theta \in [0, 2\pi) \) parameterizes the core circles of the catenoids in \( \mathcal{F} \) and corresponds to \( \theta \) in cylindrical coordinates in \( \mathbb{R}^3 \). Finally, the \( z \)-coordinate of a point \( (\lambda, \theta, z) \) represents the signed intrinsic distance on \( C^\lambda \) to the core circle of the catenoid \( C^\lambda \) which lies in the \((x, y)\)-plane, where the sign is taken to be positive if the \( z \)-coordinate of the point in the ball model is positive, and otherwise it is negative. Note that this choice of \( z \)-coordinate is different from the one of the ball model. It is clear that for points of \( W, \lambda \in [\lambda_1, \lambda_2], \theta \in [0, 2\pi) \) and \( z \in (-\infty, \infty) \) in these coordinates; see Figure 1.

Let \( \tilde{W} \) be the universal cover of \( W \), which is topologically an infinite slab \([\lambda_1, \lambda_2] \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \) with boundary \( H \)-planes \( \tilde{C}^{\lambda_1} \) and \( \tilde{C}^{\lambda_2} \). We will use the \textit{induced}
coordinates \((\lambda, \tilde{\theta}, z)\) in \(\tilde{W}\). Namely, if \(\Pi : \tilde{W} \rightarrow W\) is the covering map, then
\[
\Pi(\lambda, \tilde{\theta}, z) = (\lambda, \tilde{\theta} \mod 2\pi, z),
\]
i.e., \(\Pi\) keeps fixed the \(\lambda\) and \(z\) coordinates, and sends \(\tilde{\theta} \in (-\infty, \infty)\) to the point \((\tilde{\theta} \mod 2\pi)\) corresponding to a point in the core circle of the catenoid; see Figure 1. \(\tilde{W}\) is endowed with the metric induced by \(W\) and in these coordinates, for any \(\theta_0 \in (-\infty, \infty)\), the map
\[
T_{\theta_0} : \tilde{W} \rightarrow \tilde{W}, \quad T_{\theta_0}(\lambda, \tilde{\theta}, z) = (\lambda, \tilde{\theta} + \theta_0, z)
\]
is an isometry of \(\tilde{W}\) as it is induced by the isometry of \(H^3\) which is a rotation by angle \(\theta_0\) about the \(z\)-axis. In particular, \(T_{2\pi n}\) is a covering transformation for any \(n\). We let \(\partial_{\tilde{\theta}}\) denote the Killing field in \(W\) generated by the rotations about the \(z\)-axis and denote by \(\partial_{\tilde{\theta}}\) the related Killing field in \(\tilde{W}\) generated by the one-parameter group of isometries \(\{T_{\theta}\}_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}}\).

Since when \(H > 0\) the mean curvature vectors of the boundary of \(W\) point towards the rotation axis, the mean curvature vectors point into \(\tilde{W}\) on \(\tilde{C}^\lambda_2\) and out of \(\tilde{W}\) on \(\tilde{C}^\lambda_1\); thus, when considered to be a part of \(\partial \tilde{W}\), \(\tilde{C}^\lambda_2\) is \(H\)-convex, while \(\tilde{C}^\lambda_1\) is not.

As explained in Section 2, our next goal is to exhaust \(\tilde{W}\) by an increasing sequence of compact domains \(\Omega_n \subset \Omega_{n+1}\) such that \(\partial \Omega_n \setminus (\partial \Omega_n \cap \tilde{C}^\lambda_1)\) is \(H\)-convex. Let \(R_n \nearrow \infty\) as \(n \nearrow \infty\) and let \(B_{R_n}\) be the closed geodesic ball in \(H^3\) with center the origin. Let \(W_n = W \cap B_{R_n} \subset W\) and let \(\tilde{W}_n\) be the universal cover of \(W_n\); see Figures 1 and 2. Assume \(R_1\) is chosen sufficiently large so that every \(\tilde{W}_n\) can be viewed as an infinite tube in \(\tilde{W}\) which is bounded in the \(z\)-direction, but unbounded in \(\tilde{\theta}\)-direction. Then there exists a sequence of bounded continuous positive functions
\[
Z_n : [\lambda_1, \lambda_2] \rightarrow (0, \infty), \quad Z_{n+1} > Z_n
\]
such that

\[ \tilde{W}_n = \{ (\lambda, \tilde{\theta}, z) \in \mathcal{W} \text{ with } z \in [-Z_n(\lambda), Z_n(\lambda)] \} . \]

Note that \( Z_n \) does not depend on \( \tilde{\theta} \) because \( B_{R_n} \) is rotationally symmetric. Let \( \tilde{Z}_n^\pm \) be the two annular components of \( \partial B_{R_n} \cap \mathcal{W} \). The preimages of the surfaces \( \tilde{Z}_n^\pm \) in the universal cover \( \tilde{\mathcal{W}} \) are

\[ \tilde{Z}_n^\pm := \{ (\lambda, \tilde{\theta}, \pm Z_n(\lambda)) \mid \lambda \in [\lambda_1, \lambda_2], \tilde{\theta} \in (-\infty, \infty) \}. \]

Since the mean curvature of \( \partial B_{R_n} \) with inner pointing unit normal is strictly greater than one, \( \tilde{Z}_n^+ \cup \tilde{Z}_n^- \) is \( H \)-convex as part of the boundary of \( \tilde{W}_n \).

The final and most difficult step in defining the piecewise-smooth compact domains \( \Omega_n \) is to bound \( \tilde{W}_n \) in the \( \tilde{\theta} \)-direction. In order to do this, we will again use spherical \( H \)-catenoids. Let \( P^+ = (0,-\varepsilon,p_3) \) be a point on \( \partial_\infty \mathbb{H}^3 \) for some small \( \varepsilon > 0 \) and let \( P^- = (0,-\varepsilon,-p_3) \in \partial_\infty \mathbb{H}^3 \) be its symmetric point in \( \partial_\infty \mathbb{H}^3 \) with respect to the \((x,y)\)-plane. Let \( \gamma \) be the geodesic in \( \mathbb{H}^3 \) connecting \( P^+ \) and \( P^- \) and let \( \phi \) be the hyperbolic translation along the \( y \)-axis in the ball model for \( \mathbb{H}^3 \) and that maps the \( z \)-axis to \( \gamma \).

For \( \varepsilon > 0 \) chosen sufficiently small, the asymptotic boundary circles of \( \breve{\mathcal{C}}^{\lambda_2} = \phi(\breve{\mathcal{C}}^{\lambda_1}) \) intersect transversely the asymptotic boundary circles of \( \mathcal{C}^{\lambda_1} \), and \( \breve{\mathcal{C}}^{\lambda_1} \) intersects \( \mathcal{C}^{\lambda_1} \) transversely with \( \breve{\mathcal{C}}^{\lambda_1} \cap \mathcal{C}^{\lambda_1} = l^+ \cup l^- \), where \( l^\pm \) is a pair of infinite "vertical" arcs in the intersecting catenoids. See the proof of Proposition 5.4 in the Appendix for the details on the existence of \( l^\pm \) and for some details on the next argument. Then after choosing \( \lambda_2 - \lambda_1 \) sufficiently small, the intersection \( \breve{\mathcal{C}}^{\lambda_1} \cap \mathcal{W} \) consists of two thin infinite strips \( \mathcal{T}_+ \) and \( \mathcal{T}_- \), where \( \mathcal{T}_\pm \) looks like \( \mathbb{H}^2 \times (\lambda_1, \lambda_2) \). The strips \( \mathcal{T}_+ \) and \( \mathcal{T}_- \) separate \( \mathcal{W} \) into two components, say \( \mathcal{W}^+ \) and \( \mathcal{W}^- \), and \( \mathcal{T}_+ \cup \mathcal{T}_- \) is \( H \)-convex as boundary of one of these two components, say \( \mathcal{W}^+ \).
Notice that the strips $T_+$ and $T_-$ have infinitely many lifts $\{\widetilde{T}_+^n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ and $\{\widetilde{T}_-^n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ in $\widetilde{W}$. In particular, if we fix a lift $\widetilde{T}_+^0$, then $\widetilde{T}_+^n = T_{2\pi n}(\widetilde{T}_+^0)$ for any $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Similarly, the same is true for $\widetilde{T}_-^n$. We fix the lifts $\widetilde{T}_+^0$ and $\widetilde{T}_-^0$ in $\widetilde{W}$ so that the mean curvature vectors are pointing into the region that they bound, and so that there is no other lift $\widetilde{T}_3^n$ between them. Then there exists a function $G$: $[\lambda_1, \lambda_2] \times (-\infty, \infty) \to (0, \pi)$ such that

$$\widetilde{T}_+^0 = \{(\lambda, G(\lambda, z), z)\}$$

Moreover, let $G_n(\lambda, z) = G(\lambda, z) + 2\pi n$. Then, $\widetilde{T}_+^n = \{(\lambda, G_n(\lambda, z), z)\}$ and $\widetilde{T}_-^n = \{(\lambda, -G_n(\lambda, z), z)\}$.

Finally, let $\Omega_n$ be the region in $\widetilde{W}$ between $\widetilde{T}_+^n$ and $\widetilde{T}_-^n$. In particular,

$$\Omega_n = \{(\lambda, \tilde{\theta}, z) \in \widetilde{W} \mid \tilde{\theta} \in [-G_n(\lambda, z), G_n(\lambda, z)] \text{ and } z \in [-Z_n(\lambda), Z_n(\lambda)]\}$$

Hence, we have obtained an exhaustion of $\widetilde{W}$ by compact regions with the property that $\partial \Omega_n \setminus (\partial \Omega_n \cap \overline{C_{\lambda_1}})$ is $H$-convex; see Figure 3.

3.2. The sequence $\Sigma_n$ of graphical $H$-disks. Our aim in this section is to construct a sequence of compact $H$-disks $\Sigma_n \subset \Omega_n$ with $\partial \Sigma_n \subset \partial \Omega_n$, which are $\tilde{\theta}$-graphs over their projections to $[\lambda_1, \lambda_2] \times \{0\} \times \mathbb{R}$.

Let

$$\partial_s \Omega_n := \partial \Omega_n \setminus (\partial \Omega_n \cap \{\overline{C_{\lambda_1}} \cup \overline{C_{\lambda_2}}\})$$

and let $\gamma$ be a piecewise smooth, embedded, simple closed curve in $\partial_s \Omega_n$ that does not bound a disk in $\partial_s \Omega_n$. Recall that $\partial_s \Omega_n$ is piecewise smooth and $H$-convex as part of the boundary of $\Omega_n$, since the dihedral angles are less than $\pi$ at the corners.

Consider the following variational problem. Let $M$ be a compact surface embedded in $\Omega_n$ with $\partial M = \gamma \subset \partial_s \Omega_n$. Since $\Omega_n$ is simply-connected, $M$ separates $\Omega_n$ into two regions, i.e., $\Omega_n - M = \Omega_M^+ \cup \Omega_M^-$ where $\Omega_M^+$ denotes the region that contains $\overline{C_{\lambda_2}} \cap \Omega_n$. Let $A(M)$ denote the area of $M$ and let $V(M)$ denote the volume of the region $\Omega_M^+$. Then, let

$$I(M) = A(M) + 2HV(M).$$

By working with integral currents, it is known that for any simple closed essential curve $\gamma_n$ in $\partial_s \Omega_n$, there exists a smooth (except at the 4 corners of $\gamma_n$), compact, embedded $H$-surface $\Sigma_n \subset W_n$ with $\text{Int}(\Sigma_n) \subset \text{Int}(W_n)$ and $\partial \Sigma_n = \gamma_n$.

**Figure 3.** $\Omega_n$ is the region in $W_n$ between $\widetilde{T}_+^n$ and $\widetilde{T}_-^n$. 
In fact, $\Sigma_n$ can be chosen to be, and we will assume it is, a minimizer for this variational problem, i.e., $I(\Sigma_n) \leq I(M)$ for any $M \subset \Omega_n$ with $\partial M = \gamma_n$; see for instance [1,13]. Moreover, $\Sigma_n$ separates $\Omega_n$ into two regions and the mean curvature vectors of $\Sigma_n$ points “down,” namely into $\Omega_{\Sigma_n}^\pm$.

If $\lambda_{\Sigma_n}$ denotes the restriction of the $\lambda$-coordinate function to $\Sigma_n$, then the following holds. If $P_+ \lambda$ and $P_- \lambda$ are interior points of $\Sigma_n$ where the function $\lambda_{\Sigma_n}$ obtains respectively its maximum and minimum value, then the mean curvature vector at $P_+$ and $P_- \lambda$ points “down”, toward $C\lambda_1 \cap \Omega_n$.

**Lemma 3.1.** Let $P^+ \lambda$ (respectively $P^- \lambda$) be a point in $\Sigma_n$ where the function $\lambda_{\Sigma_n}$ attains its maximum (respectively minimum) value. Then, $P^+ \lambda$ and $P^- \lambda$ cannot be in the interior of $\Sigma_n$ unless $\Sigma_n = \tilde{C}\lambda \cap \Omega_n$ for a certain $\lambda \in (\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$.

**Proof.** By applying the maximum principle for constant mean curvature surfaces, this lemma follows from the previous observation and the fact that the collection $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_n = \{\tilde{C}\lambda \cap \Omega_n \mid \lambda \in [\lambda_1, \lambda_2]\}$ foliates $\Omega_n$. \hfill $\Box$

### 3.3. Choosing the right boundary curve $\Gamma_n$.

Let $\tilde{W}$ be the hyperbolic compactification of $W$, which is a covering of the related compactification of $W$ when viewed to be a subset of $\mathbb{H}^3$.

For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ large, we will construct a simple closed curve $\Gamma_n$ in $\partial_\ast \Omega_n$ such that the minimizer surface $\Sigma_n \subset \Omega_n$ for the functional $I$ in [1] with $\partial \Sigma_n = \Gamma_n$ is a $\theta$-graph over its projection to $[\lambda_1, \lambda_2] \times \{0\} \times \mathbb{R}$.

Let $\Gamma_n$ be the union of four arcs in $\partial_\ast \Omega_n$,

$$\Gamma_n := \alpha_n^+ \cup \beta_n^+ \cup \alpha_n^- \cup \beta_n^-$$

where $\alpha_n^+ \subset \tilde{C}\lambda_1^+ \cap \tilde{T}_n^+$ with $\lambda_1^+ \gamma_2$ and with its endpoints on $\tilde{Z}_n^+$, and $\alpha_n^- \subset \tilde{C}\lambda_2^- \cap \tilde{T}_n^-$ with $\lambda_2^- \gamma_1$ and with its endpoints on $\tilde{Z}_n^-$. The curve $\beta_n^+ \subset \tilde{Z}_n^+$ connects the endpoints of $\alpha_n^+$ and $\alpha_n^-$ that are contained in $\tilde{Z}_n^+$ while the curve $\beta_n^- \subset \tilde{Z}_n^-$ connects the endpoints of $\alpha_n^-$ and $\alpha_n^+$ that are contained in $\tilde{Z}_n^-$. See Figure 4.

Moreover, we chose $\beta_n^+$ and $\beta_n^-$ so that they are smooth graphs in the $\tilde{\theta}$-variable with positive slope; see Figure 4. We will assume that the curves $\beta_n^+$ and $\beta_n^-$ converge respectively to a pair of curves $\beta_+ \lambda$, $\beta_- \lambda$ in $\partial_\infty \tilde{W}$. With these choices, if we denote by $\tilde{\beta}_n^+ \lambda$ the projections of $\beta_n^+$ in $\mathbb{H}^3 \cap W_n$, the curves $\tilde{\beta}_n^+ \lambda$ are embedded curves contained in $Z_n^+$. Finally, we require that $\tilde{\beta}_n^+ \lambda$ to converge to a pair of infinite smooth spiralling curves $\tilde{\beta}_\pm \lambda$ in the pair of compact annuli $A^+, A^- \subset \partial_\infty \mathbb{H}^3 \cap \tilde{W}$, each of which is a graph of some smooth function $\pm \lambda(\theta)$ with positive slope and the graphs converge to the asymptotic boundary curves of $C\lambda_1, C\lambda_2$. Here $\tilde{W}$ denotes the union of $\tilde{W}$ with its limit points in $\partial_\infty \mathbb{H}^3$. We will also assume that $\tilde{\beta}_\pm \lambda$ have positive bounded geodesic curvature and the reflection in the $(x, y)$-plane interchanges them; see Figure 5.
then that they are spiralling toward for all symmetric open $C$ the arguments in the proof of Lemma 3.2 below these disks must be disjoint from

$$\partial$$

of the related disks $\lambda

$$\hat{C}$$

$+$ of $\Delta$ circles are on “opposite” sides of $p$. Denote by $\Delta^1(p)$ and $\Delta^2(p)$ rotationally symmetric open $H$-disks in $\mathbb{H}^3$ with boundaries respectively $C^1(p)$ and $C^2(p)$; by the arguments in the proof of Lemma 3.2 below these disks must be disjoint from $C^{\lambda_1} \cup C^{\lambda_2}$. Furthermore, the disks are chosen so that the mean curvature vector of $\Delta^1(p)$ points into the component of $W \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^2 \Delta^i(p)$ that contains $C^{\lambda_1} \cup C^{\lambda_2}$, $i = 1, 2$. The disks $\Delta^1(p)$ and $\Delta^2(p)$ can be defined in an analogous way when $p \in \hat{\beta}_-$.  

**Definition 3.1.** $\Gamma = \hat{\beta}_+ \cup \hat{\beta}_-$ and $\bar{\Gamma} = \beta_+ \cup \beta_-$.  

Abusing the notation, for each $p \in \bar{\Gamma}$, we let $\Delta^1(p), \Delta^2(p)$ denotes the lifts at $p$ of the related disks $\Delta^1(\Pi(p)), \Delta^2(\Pi(p))$. The final condition on the convergence of $\beta^+_n$ and $\beta^-_n$ to $\beta_+$ and $\beta_-$ is that

$$\beta^+_n \cap \bigcup_{p \in \beta_+} [\Delta^1(p) \cup \Delta^2(p)] = \emptyset, \quad \beta^-_n \cap \bigcup_{p \in \beta_-} [\Delta^1(p) \cup \Delta^2(p)] = \emptyset,$$

for all $n$ sufficiently large.

Necessarily, if $\lambda_{\beta_{\pm}}$ denotes the restriction of the coordinate function $\lambda$ to $\beta_{\pm}$ then $\lambda_{\beta_{\pm}}(\bar{\theta}) \to \lambda_2$ as $\bar{\theta} \to +\infty$ and $\lambda_{\beta_{\pm}}(\bar{\theta}) \to \lambda_1$ as $\bar{\theta} \to -\infty$, which means that they are spiralling toward $\partial C^{\lambda_1} \cup \partial C^{\lambda_2} \subset \partial_\infty \mathbb{H}^3$, e.g., $\lambda(\bar{\theta}) = \lambda_1 + (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) \frac{2 \arctan \bar{\theta} + \pi}{2\pi}$.

**Lemma 3.2.** For all $p \in \Gamma$ and all $n$ sufficiently large, the compact surfaces $\Pi(\Sigma_n)$ are disjoint from $\Delta^1(p) \cup \Delta^2(p)$. In particular, for $n$ sufficiently large, the compact surfaces $\Pi(\Sigma_n)$ are disjoint from the two components of $\mathbb{H}^3 \setminus [\Delta^1(p) \cup \Delta^2(p)]$.  

![Figure 4](image.png)

**Figure 4.** In the left, $\beta^+_n$ is pictured in $\tilde{Z}^+_n$. In the right, $\Gamma_n$ curve is described in $\partial \Omega_n$. 

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Figure 5. Let $\partial_\infty C^\lambda_i = \gamma^+_i \cup \gamma^-_i$, $i = 1, 2$, and $\Gamma = \Gamma^+ \cup \Gamma^-$. Then, $\Gamma^+$ is an infinite line in $\partial_\infty \mathbb{H}^3$ spiraling into $\gamma^+_1$ in one end, and spiraling into $\gamma^+_2$ in the other end.

$\Delta^2(p)$ that do not contain the origin. Furthermore, the limit set of the closed set $\bigcup_{n=1}^\infty \Pi(\Sigma_n) \subset \mathbb{H}^3$ in $\partial_\infty \mathbb{H}^3$ must be contained in the closed set $\Gamma \subset \partial_\infty \mathbb{H}^3$.

Proof. The proof will follow from a simple application of the maximum principle. Fix $p \in \Gamma$. By the construction of the curves $\Gamma_n = \partial \Sigma_n$, for $n$ sufficiently large, $\Pi(\partial \Sigma_n) \cap \{\Delta^1(p) \cup \Delta^2(p)\} = \emptyset$. If $\Pi(\Sigma_n) \cap \{\Delta^1(p) \cup \Delta^2(p)\} \neq \emptyset$, then one of the two disks, say $\Delta^1(p)$, intersects $\Pi(\Sigma_n)$ at some point. Note that the closure $B$ of the component of $\mathbb{H}^3 - \Delta^1(p)$ that is disjoint from the origin is foliated by rotationally symmetric open disks $D(t)$ of constant mean curvature $H$ each of which is properly embedded in $\mathbb{H}^3$, where $t \in [0, \infty)$ and $D(0) = \Delta^1(p)$. Since for every $t \geq 0$ and $n$ sufficiently large, $D(t)$ is disjoint from $\Pi(\partial \Sigma_n)$ and $\Pi(\Sigma_n)$ is compact, there exists a largest non-negative number $t_0$ such that $D(t_0)$ intersects $\Pi(\Sigma_n)$. Therefore $D(t_0)$ locally lies on one side of $\Pi(\Sigma_n)$ at an interior point of intersection. This contradicts the maximum principle and proves the first statement in the lemma. The second statement of Lemma 3.2 follows immediately from the first statement.

After viewing $\mathbb{H}^3$ with the closed unit ball metric, let $q \in \partial_\infty \mathbb{H}^3 \setminus \{[\partial_\infty C^\lambda_1 \cup \partial_\infty C^\lambda_2 \cup \Gamma] = \Gamma\}$. By construction, the distance from $q$ to $\bigcup_{n=1}^\infty \Pi(\partial \Sigma_n)$ is positive in the closed ball metric on $\mathbb{H}^3$. The arguments in the first paragraph of this proof using the maximum principle show that there exists a disk $D^q \subset \mathbb{H}^3$ of revolution and constant mean curvature $H$, with boundary circle in $\partial_\infty \mathbb{H}^3$ centered at $q$, that is disjoint from $\bigcup_{n=1}^\infty \Sigma_n$. The existence of $D^q$ implies that $q$ is not in the closure of $\bigcup_{n=1}^\infty \Pi(\Sigma_n)$ in $\mathbb{H}^3$. This completes the proof of the lemma. □
4. Constructing the Surface $\Sigma_H$

In this section we construct $\Sigma_H$ and finish the proof of Theorem 1.1.

Lemma 4.1. Let $\Gamma_n$ be as described in Section 3.3 and let $E_n = \Omega_n \cap \{[\lambda_n^- , \lambda_n^+] \times \{0\} \times \mathbb{R}\}$. Then $\Sigma_n$ is a $\tilde{\theta}$-graph over the compact disk $E_n$. In particular, the related Jacobi function $J_n$ on $\Sigma_n$ induced by the inner product of the unit normal field to $\Sigma_n$ with the Killing field $\partial_{\tilde{\theta}}$ is positive in the interior of $\Sigma_n$.

Proof. Recall that $T_\alpha$ is an isometry of $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}$, which is translation by $\alpha$, i.e., $T_\alpha(\lambda, \tilde{\theta}, z) = (\lambda, \tilde{\theta} + \alpha, z)$. Let $T_\alpha(\Sigma_n) = \Sigma_{n_0}$ and $T_\alpha(\Gamma_n) = \Gamma^\alpha_n$. We claim that $\Sigma_{n_0} \cap \Sigma_n = \emptyset$ for any $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ which implies that $\Sigma_n$ is a $\tilde{\theta}$-graph.

Arguing by contradiction, suppose that $\Sigma_{n_0} \cap \Sigma_n \neq \emptyset$ for a certain $\alpha \neq 0$. By compactness of $\Sigma_n$, there exists a largest positive number $\alpha'$ such that $\Sigma_{n_0} \cap \Sigma_n \neq \emptyset$. Let $p \in \Sigma_{n_0} \cap \Sigma_n$. Since $\partial \Sigma_{n_0} \cap \partial \Sigma_n = \emptyset$ and, by Lemma 3.1, the interiors of both $\Sigma_{n_0}^\alpha$ and $\Sigma_n$ lie in $(\lambda_n^- , \lambda_n^+) \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$, then $p \in \text{Int}(\Sigma_{n_0}^\alpha) \cap \text{Int}(\Sigma_n)$. Since the surfaces $\text{Int}(\Sigma_{n_0}^\alpha)$, $\text{Int}(\Sigma_n)$ lie on one side of each other and intersect tangentially at the point $p$ with the same mean curvature vector, then we obtain a contradiction to the maximum principle for constant mean curvature surfaces. This proves that $\Sigma_n$ is graphical over its $\tilde{\theta}$-projection to $E_n$.

Since by construction every integral curve, $(\overline{\lambda}, t, \overline{\tau})$ with $\overline{\lambda}, \overline{\tau}$ fixed and $(\overline{\lambda}, 0, \overline{\tau}) \in E_n$, of the Killing field $\partial_{\overline{\theta}}$ has non-zero intersection number with any compact surface bounded by $\Gamma_n$, we conclude that every such integral curve intersects both the disk $E_n$ and $\Sigma_n$ in single points. This means that $\Sigma_n$ is a $\tilde{\theta}$-graphs over $E_n$ and thus the related Jacobi function $J_n$ on $\Sigma_n$ induced by the inner product of the unit normal field to $\Sigma_n$ with the Killing field $\partial_{\tilde{\theta}}$ is non-negative in the interior of $\Sigma_n$. Since $J_n$ is a non-negative Jacobi function, then either $J_n \equiv 0$ or $J_n > 0$. Since $J_n$ is positive somewhere in the interior, then $J_n$ is positive everywhere in the interior. This finishes the proof of the lemma.

To summarize, with $\Gamma_n$ as previously described, we have constructed a sequence of compact stable $H$-disks $\Sigma_n$ with $\partial \Sigma_n = \Gamma_n \subset \partial \Omega_n$. By the curvature estimates for stable $H$-surfaces given in [12], the norms of the second fundamental forms of the $\Pi(\Sigma_n)$ are uniformly bounded from above at points at least $\varepsilon > 0$ intrinsically far from their boundaries, for any $\varepsilon > 0$. Since for any compact subset $X \subset \text{Int}(W)$ and for $n$ sufficiently large, $\Gamma_n$ is a positive distance from $X$, the norms of the second fundamental forms of the $\Pi(\Sigma_n)$ are uniformly bounded on compact sets of $\text{Int}(W)$.

A standard compactness argument, using the uniform curvature estimates for the surfaces $\Sigma_n$ on compact subsets of $\text{Int}(W)$ and their graphical nature described in Lemma 4.1, implies that a subsequence $\Pi(\Sigma_{n(k)})$ of the surfaces $\Pi(\Sigma_n)$ converges to an $H$-lamination $\mathcal{L}$ of $\text{Int}(W)$. By the nature of the convergence, each leaf of $\mathcal{L}$ has bounded norm of its second fundamental form on compact sets of $\text{Int}(W)$ and this bound depends on the compact set but not on the leaf.
By similar arguments, there exists an \( H \)-lamination \( \widetilde{L} \) of \( \widetilde{W} \) that is a limit of some subsequence of the graphs \( \Sigma_{n(k)} \); note that in this case we include the boundary of \( \widetilde{W} \) in the domain, contrary to the previous case where we constructed the lamination \( L \) in the interior of \( W \). After a refinement of the original subsequence, we will assume that \( \Pi(\Sigma_{n(k)}) \) converges to \( L \) and that \( \Sigma_{n(k)} \) converges to \( \widetilde{L} \). Since the boundaries of the \( \Sigma_{n(k)} \) leave every compact subset of \( \widetilde{W} \), the leaves of \( \widetilde{L} \) are complete. Note also that the leaves of \( \widetilde{L} \) have uniformly bounded norms of their second fundamental forms. The fact that the laminations \( L \) and \( \widetilde{L} \) are not empty will follow from the next discussion.

Note that the region Int\((W)\) is foliated by the integral curves of the Killing field \( \partial_{\theta} \), which are circles and each such circle intersects \( B = (\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}) \times \{0\} \times \mathbb{R} \) orthogonally in a unique point \( b \); let \( S(b) \) denote this circle. We next study how the circles \( S(b) \) intersect the leaves of \( L \) and prove some properties of the laminations \( L \) and \( \widetilde{L} \). Let \( \Theta : \text{Int}(W) \to B \) denote the natural projection.

**Claim 4.2.** For every \( b \in B \), \( S(b) \) intersects at least one of the leaves of \( L \). Furthermore, if \( S(b) \) intersects a leaf \( L \) of \( L \) transversely at some point \( p \), then \( L \) is the only leaf of \( L \) that intersects \( S(b) \) and \( S(b) \cap L = \{p\} \).

**Proof:** The first statement in this claim follows from the fact that for any \( b \in B \), for \( n \) sufficiently large, \( S(b) \) intersects the “graphical” surface \( \Pi(\Sigma_{n(k)}) \) in a single point \( p_{n(k)} \), and since \( S(b) \) is compact, some subsequence of these points converges to a point \( p \in S(b) \cap L \).

If \( S(b) \) intersects a leaf \( L \) of \( L \) transversely in a point \( q \), then there exists an \( \varepsilon(q) > 0 \) such that for \( n \) sufficiently large, a small neighborhood \( N(q, L) \subset L \) of \( q \) is a \( \theta \)-graph of bounded gradient over the disk \( D_{B}(b, \varepsilon(b)) \subset B \) centered at \( b \) of radius \( \varepsilon(b) \), and \( \{\Theta^{-1}(D_{B}(b, \varepsilon(b))) \cap \Sigma_{n(k)}\}_{n(k)} \) is a sequence of graphs converging smoothly to the graph \( N(q, L) = \Theta^{-1}(D_{B}(b, \varepsilon(b))) \cap \Sigma_{n(k)} \). In particular, \( S(b) \) intersects \( L \) transversely in the single point \( q \).

**Claim 4.3.** The limit set \( \partial_{\infty} L \) contains \( \Gamma \) and it contains no other points in the two annuli in \( \partial_{\infty} W \setminus [\partial_{\infty} C^{\lambda_{1}} \cup \partial_{\infty} C^{\lambda_{2}}] \).

**Proof:** Let \( \lim(L) \) denote the limit set of \( L \) that lies in \( \partial_{\infty} W \setminus [\partial_{\infty} C^{\lambda_{1}} \cup \partial_{\infty} C^{\lambda_{2}}] \). By Lemma 3.2, \( \lim(L) \subset \Gamma \). We next show that \( \Gamma \subset \lim(L) \). Let \( x \in \Gamma \) and choose a sequence of circles \( \{S(b_{k})\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \) that converges to the circle \( C(x) \subset \partial_{\infty} \mathbb{H}^{3} \) passing through \( x \). By Claim 4.2, there exist points \( p_{k} \in S(b_{k}) \cap L \), and by compactness of \( \mathbb{H}^{3} \), a subsequence of these points converges to a point \( p \in C(x) \cap \lim(L) \). But since \( C(x) \cap \Gamma = \{x\} \), then \( x = p \), which completes the proof that \( \lim(L) = \Gamma \), and the claim holds.

**Claim 4.4.** The limit set of \( \widetilde{L} \) in \( \partial_{\infty} \widetilde{W} \) is equal to \( \Gamma \).

**Proof:** By arguing with barriers as in the proof of Lemma 3.2, the limit set of \( \widetilde{L} \) must be contained in \( \Gamma \). Let \( p \in \beta^{+} \subset \partial_{\infty} \widetilde{W} \) and let \( \Delta^{1}(p), \Delta^{2}(p) \) be the disks described at the end of the previous section. Consider a small arc \( \alpha \subset \widetilde{W} \) with end
points in $\Delta^1(p) \cup \Delta^2(p)$ that links $\beta^+$ and such that $\Pi(\alpha)$ is the compactification of a geodesic in $\tilde{W}$. Then by previous arguments, $\alpha$ must intersect a leaf $L$ of $\tilde{L}$. Since a sequence of these arcs can be chosen to converge to $p$, then $p$ is in the limit set of $\tilde{L}$.

Using exactly the same arguments gives that the same is true of $p \in \beta^-$. This completes the proof of the claim. $\square$

**Remark 4.5.** Note that this claim implies that no leaves of $\tilde{L}$ are invariant under the one-parameter group of translations $T_{\tilde{\theta}}$, since such complete surfaces are the lifts of surfaces of revolution in $\mathbb{H}^3$, and as such they have their limit sets that contain circles which are not contained in $\tilde{\Gamma}$. In particular, $\tilde{L}$ does not contain $\tilde{C}^{\lambda_1}$ nor $\tilde{C}^{\lambda_2}$.

**Claim 4.6.** Let $\alpha \subset \overline{W} \subset [\mathbb{H}^3 \cup \partial_{\infty}\mathbb{H}^3]$ be a compact arc with $\text{Int}(\alpha) \subset W$, joining $\mathcal{C}^{\lambda_1} \cup \partial_{\infty}\mathcal{C}^{\lambda_1}$ to $\mathcal{C}^{\lambda_2} \cup \partial_{\infty}\mathcal{C}^{\lambda_2}$. Then there exists a leaf $L$ of $\mathcal{L}$ that intersects $\alpha$ and that is not invariant under rotations around the $z$-axis.

**Proof.** Let $\tilde{\alpha} \subset \overline{W}$ be any fixed lift of $\alpha$. By a linking argument, it follows that when $n(k)$ is sufficiently large, $\tilde{\alpha}$ intersect $\Sigma_{\alpha}(k)$ at some interior point $p_{n(k)}$. Suppose that a subsequence of the points $p_{n(k)}$ converges to an end point of $\tilde{\alpha}$ that corresponds to an end point of $\alpha$ in $\mathcal{C}^{\lambda_1} \cup \mathcal{C}^{\lambda_2}$. This would imply that $\tilde{C}^{\lambda_1}$ or $\tilde{C}^{\lambda_2}$ is a leaf of the lamination $\tilde{L}$, contradicting the previous remark. Next, suppose that a subsequence of the points $p_{n(k)}$ converges to an end point of $\tilde{\alpha}$ that corresponds to an end point of $\alpha$ in $\partial_{\infty}\mathcal{C}^{\lambda_1} \cup \partial_{\infty}\mathcal{C}^{\lambda_2}$. This picture is ruled out by Claim 4.4. Therefore, a subsequence of the points $p_{n(k)}$ must converge to a point in the interior of $\tilde{\alpha}$, which is therefore a point on some leaf $\tilde{L}$ of $\tilde{L}$. Note that $\alpha$ intersects $L = \Pi(\tilde{L})$ and, since $\tilde{L}$ is not invariant under the one-parameter group of translations $T_{\tilde{\theta}}$, $L$ is not invariant under rotations around the $z$-axis. Thus the claim holds. $\square$

**Claim 4.7.** Every complete leaf $L$ of $\mathcal{L}$ is the graph of a smooth function defined on its $\theta$-projection $\Theta(L) \subset B$.

**Proof.** Let $L$ be a complete leaf of $\mathcal{L}$. Recall that the surfaces $\Pi(\Sigma_{n(k)})$ are $\theta$-graphs and let $J_{n(k)}$ denote the related positive Jacobi functions induced by the inner product of the unit normal field to $\Pi(\Sigma_{n(k)})$ with the Killing field $\partial_{\theta}$. Let $J$ denote the limit Jacobi function on the leaves of $\mathcal{L}$ and let $J_L$ be the related Jacobi function on $L$. Since $L$ is the limit of portions of the surfaces $\Pi(\Sigma_{n(k)})$, the previous observation implies that $J_L$ is non-negative. Since $J_L$ is a non-negative Jacobi function, then either $J_L \equiv 0$ or $J_L > 0$. If $J_L > 0$, then by Claim 4.2 $L$ is the graph of a smooth function over its projection to $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) \times \{0\} \times \mathbb{R}$. Therefore, to prove the claim, it suffices to show that $J_L > 0$.

Arguing by contradiction, assume that $J_L \equiv 0$, then $L$ is a complete embedded surface in $\tilde{W}$ that is invariant under rotations around the $z$-axis. In particular, there exists a complete arc $\beta$ in $L \cap E$ and $\beta$ is embedded since $L$ is embedded; completeness of $\beta$ follows from the completeness of $L$. Also this arc cannot be bounded in $\mathbb{H}^3$ since otherwise $\overline{L}$ would be a bounded $H$-lamination in $\mathbb{H}^3$, which
is impossible since there would exist a leaf $L'$ of $\mathcal{T}$ that would be contained in a geodesic ball $B_{H^3}$ centered at the origin and tangent to $\partial B_{H^3}$ at some point $q$. But $\partial B_{H^3}$ has mean curvature greater than one, which is a contradiction to the mean curvature comparison principle applied at the point $q$. Hence, since $\beta$ is not bounded in $H^3$, then $\partial_\infty L \neq \emptyset$.

Since $L$ is invariant under rotation around the $z$-axis and $\partial_\infty L \subset \Gamma \cup \partial_\infty C^{\lambda_1} \cup \partial_\infty C^{\lambda_2}$, then $\partial_\infty L \subset \partial_\infty C^{\lambda_1} \cup \partial_\infty C^{\lambda_2}$. To obtain a contradiction we will consider separately each of the following three possible cases for the limiting behavior of $L$.

**Case A:** $\partial_\infty L \subset \partial_\infty C^{\lambda_1}$ or $\partial_\infty L \subset \partial_\infty C^{\lambda_2}$ and $L$ is a spherical catenoid as described in the Appendix with its mean curvature vector pointing toward the $z$-axis.

**Case B:** $\partial_\infty L$ contains one component in $\partial_\infty C^{\lambda_1}$ and another component in $\partial_\infty C^{\lambda_2}$.

**Case C:** $\partial_\infty L \subset \partial_\infty C^{\lambda_1}$ or $\partial_\infty L \subset \partial_\infty C^{\lambda_2}$ and $L$ is a surface of revolution as described in Gomes [6] with its mean curvature vector pointing away from the $z$-axis. Note that in this case it might hold that $\partial_\infty L$ is a single circle with multiplicity two.

First suppose that Case A holds. By the discussion in the Appendix and the description of stable catenoids, the only possible spherical catenoids are $C^{\lambda_1}$ or $C^{\lambda_2}$ but they do not intersect $\text{Int}(W)$, which gives a contradiction.

If Case B holds, then there is a compact arc $\alpha \subset L \cup \partial_\infty L$ satisfying the hypotheses of Claim 4.6. By the same claim, there must exist a non-rotational leaf $L_1$ of $\mathcal{L}$ that intersects $L$, which is impossible since distinct leaves of $\mathcal{L}$ are disjoint.

Finally suppose that Case C holds. If $H = 0$, then using the maximum principle applied to the foliation of $W$ by minimal catenoids gives an immediate contradiction; hence, assume that $H > 0$. As remarked in Gomes [6], the properly embedded surfaces of revolution in $H^3$ extend to $C^1$-immersed surfaces in $\mathbb{H}^3$ and they make a particular oriented angle $\theta_H \neq \pi/2$ with $\partial_\infty \mathbb{H}^3$ according to their orientation. First consider the case where $L$ contains a single circle $S$ component in $\partial_\infty C^{\lambda_1} \cup \partial_\infty C^{\lambda_2}$. This means that the surface $L$ makes two different positive oriented angles along its single boundary circle $S$ at infinity. Since $L$ lies on the side of the spherical catenoid $C^{\lambda_2}$ that makes an acute angle with $\partial_\infty \mathbb{H}^3$, and $C^{\lambda_2}$ is disjoint from $L$, if $S \subset \partial_\infty C^{\lambda_2}$, we obtain a contradiction. Hence, we may assume that $S$ is a boundary curve of $C^{\lambda_1}$. But in this case, there is a largest $\lambda \in [\lambda_2, \lambda_1]$ such that $C^{\lambda}$ intersects $L$ at an interior point and $L$ lies on the mean convex side of $C^{\lambda}$. This contradicts the maximum principle. Therefore, if Case C holds, then either $\partial_\infty L = \partial_\infty C^{\lambda_1}$ or $\partial_\infty L = \partial_\infty C^{\lambda_2}$.

Reasoning as in the previous paragraph with the angles along the boundary, we find that the only possibility is $\partial_\infty L = \partial_\infty C^{\lambda_1}$. But in this case, there is again a largest $\lambda \in [\lambda_2, \lambda_1]$ such that $C^{\lambda}$ intersects $L$ at an interior point and $L$ lies on the mean convex side of $C^{\lambda}$. This contradicts the maximum principle. This final contradiction completes the proof of the claim. □
Consider a complete leaf $L$ of $\widetilde{L}$. Recall that $L$ has bounded norm of the second fundamental form, is not invariant under the one-parameter group of translations $T_{\gamma}$, and by the maximum principle $L \subset \text{Int}(\widetilde{W})$. It follows from the construction of the $H$-laminations $L$ and $\widetilde{L}$ that $\Sigma_{H} = \Pi(L)$ is a complete leaf of $\mathcal{L}$. By the previous lemma, $\Sigma_{H}$ is the graph of a smooth function defined on its $\theta$-projection $\Theta(\Sigma_{H}) \subset B$.

We next prove that the leaf $\Sigma_{H}$ is properly embedded in $\text{Int}(W)$. If not, then there exists a limit leaf $L \neq \Sigma_{H}$ of $\mathcal{L}$ in the closure of $\Sigma_{H}$. Since this leaf is easily seen to be complete as well, by Claim 4.2, $L$ is a graph of a smooth function over its projection $\Theta(L) \subset B$. Since the open sets $\Theta(\Sigma_{H}), \Theta(L)$ intersect near any point of $\Theta(L)$, this contradicts Claim 4.2 and so $\Sigma_{H}$ is properly embedded in $\text{Int}(W)$. Since $\Theta : \text{Int}(W) \to B$ is a proper submersion, $\Theta(\Sigma_{H}) = B$ and thus, by Claim 4.2, $\Sigma_{H}$ is the unique leaf of $\mathcal{L}$. Clearly the closure $\Sigma_{H}$ of $\Sigma_{H}$ in $W$ is $\Sigma_{H} \cup C^{\lambda_{1}} \cup C^{\lambda_{2}}$.

To summarize, we have shown that $\Sigma_{H}$ is a complete graph over $B$ and is properly embedded in $\text{Int}(W)$. Moreover:

1. $\Sigma_{H}$ has bounded norm of the second fundamental form.
2. The closure $\Sigma_{H}$ of $\Sigma_{H}$ in $W$ is $\Sigma_{H} \cup C^{\lambda_{1}} \cup C^{\lambda_{2}}$.
3. $\partial_{\infty}\Sigma_{H} = \Gamma \cup \partial_{\infty}C^{\lambda_{1}} \cup \partial_{\infty}C^{\lambda_{2}}$; see Figure 5.

In particular, the surfaces $\{T_{\theta}(\Sigma_{H}) \mid \theta \in [0, 2\pi)\}$ together with the spherical catenoids $C^{\lambda_{1}}, C^{\lambda_{2}}$ form an $H$-foliation of $W$. This finishes the proof of the Theorem.

5. Appendix

In this appendix, we recall some facts about spherical $H$-catenoids in $\mathbb{H}^{3}$ that are used throughout the paper. As we have done in the previous sections, we will work in $\mathbb{H}^{3}$ using the Poincaré ball model, that is we consider $\mathbb{H}^{3}$ as the unit ball in $\mathbb{R}^{3}$ and its ideal boundary at infinity corresponds to the boundary of the ball. We will let $P_{x,y}, P_{x,z}$ and $P_{y,z}$ be the related totally geodesic coordinate planes in this ball model of $\mathbb{H}^{3}$.

**Definition 5.1.** Let $C$ be a properly immersed annulus in $\mathbb{H}^{3}$ with constant mean curvature $H \in [0, 1]$ and $\partial_{\infty}C = \alpha_{1} \cup \alpha_{2} \subset \partial_{\infty}\mathbb{H}^{3}$ where $\alpha_{1}$ and $\alpha_{2}$ are two disjoint round circles in $\partial_{\infty}\mathbb{H}^{3}$. Let $\gamma$ be the unique geodesic in $\mathbb{H}^{3}$ from the center of $\alpha_{1}$ to the center of $\alpha_{2}$. If $C$ is rotationally invariant with respect to $\gamma$, then we call $C$ a **spherical $H$-catenoid** with rotation axis $\gamma$.

In other words, spherical $H$-catenoids are obtained by rotating a certain curve, a catenary, around a geodesic. In [6], Gomes studied the spherical $H$-catenoids in $\mathbb{H}^{3}$ for $0 \leq H \leq 1$, and classified them in terms of the generating curve which is a solution to a certain ODE. In what follows, when $H \neq 0$, we will only focus on the spherical $H$-catenoids for which the mean curvature vector points towards the rotation axis.

After applying an isometry, we can assume that the $x$-axis is the rotation axis for the spherical $H$-catenoid and that the circles $\alpha_{1}$ and $\alpha_{2}$ are symmetric with respect...
to the \((y, z)\)-plane. Gomes proved that for a fixed \(H \in [0, 1)\) and \(\lambda \in (0, \infty)\) there exists a unique spherical \(H\)-catenoid \(C^\lambda_H\) with generating curve \(\beta^\lambda_H\) and satisfying the following properties:

1. \(\beta^\lambda_H\) is the graph in normal coordinates over the \(x\)-axis of a positive even function \(g^\lambda_H(x)\) defined on an interval \((-d^\lambda_H, d^\lambda_H)\), namely

\[
\beta^\lambda_H = \{(x, g^\lambda_H(x)) \mid x \in (-d^\lambda_H, d^\lambda_H)\},
\]

and satisfying \(\lambda = g^\lambda_H(0)\); see Figure [6-right].

2. Up to isometry, a spherical \(H\)-catenoid is isometric to a certain \(C^\lambda_H\).

In particular, \(C^\lambda_H\) is embedded and symmetric with respect to the \((y, z)\)-plane. Recall that if \(\Sigma\) is a properly embedded \(H\)-surface, \(H < 1\) in \(\mathbb{H}^3\), with limit set at infinity a smooth compact embedded curve with multiplicity one, then the closure of \(\Sigma\) in the closed ball \(\mathbb{H}^3\) is a \(C^1\) surface that makes a constant angle with the boundary sphere and this angle is the same as the one that a complete curve in \(\mathbb{H}^2\) of constant geodesic curvature \(H\) makes with the circle \(\partial_\alpha \mathbb{H}^2\).

Gomes also analyzed the relation between the spherical \(H\)-catenoid \(C^\lambda_H\) and its asymptotic boundary \(\partial_\infty C^\lambda_H = \tau^+_H,\lambda \cup \tau^-_H,\lambda\) where each of the curves \(\tau^+_H,\lambda\) is a circle in \(\partial_\infty \mathbb{H}^3\). Define the asymptotic distance function \(d_H(\lambda)\) as the distance between the geodesic planes \(P^+_H,\lambda\) and \(P^-_H,\lambda\) where \(\partial_\infty P^\pm_H,\lambda = \tau^\pm_H,\lambda\), respectively. By an abuse of language, we will say that \(d_H(\lambda)\) is the distance between the asymptotic circles of \(C^\lambda_H\). Recall that we use normal coordinates over the \(x\)-axis in the description of the function \(g^\lambda_H(x)\). Let the asymptotic boundary of the generating curve \(\beta^\lambda_H\) be the points \(\{w^+_H,\lambda, w^-_H,\lambda\} \subset \partial_\infty \mathbb{H}^3\), i.e., \(\partial_\infty \beta^\lambda_H = \{w^+_H,\lambda, w^-_H,\lambda\} \subset \partial_\infty \mathbb{H}^3\). Then the geodesic projections of these points to the \(x\)-axis will be \(\Pi(w^\pm_H,\lambda) = \pm d^\lambda_H\). Since \(w^\pm_H,\lambda \subset \tau^\pm_H,\lambda\), and the construction is rotationally invariant, it is easy to see that \(d_H(\lambda) = 2d^\lambda_H\).

Gomes showed that for a fixed \(H \in [0, 1)\), the function \(d_H(\lambda)\) increases from a non-negative value \(\lim_{\lambda \to 0} d_H(\lambda)\), which is zero and not acquired when \(H = 0\) and positive when \(H > 0\), reaches a maximum at a certain \(c_H \in (0, \infty)\), and then decreases to 0 as \(\lambda \to \infty\); see Figure [6] and [6] Lemma 3.5).

In particular, this discussion implies that for a fixed \(H \in [0, 1)\), the distance between the asymptotic boundaries of the spherical \(H\)-catenoids is bounded by \(\max(d_H)\). He also showed that \(\max(d_H)\) is monotone increasing in \(H\), and \(\max(d_H) \to \infty\) as \(H \to 1\). The following lemma summarizes some of these results.

**Lemma 5.1 (6).** For any \(H \in [0, 1)\) and any \(\lambda \in (0, \infty)\), there exists a unique spherical \(H\)-catenoid \(C^\lambda_H\) in \(\mathbb{H}^3\) such that the distance from its generating curve \(\beta^\lambda_H\) to the \(x\)-axis is \(\lambda\). Moreover, there exists a number \(c_H > 0\) such that \(d_H(c_H) = \max_{(0, \infty)} d_H\), and \(d_H(\lambda)\) decreases to 0 on the interval \([c_H, \infty)\) as \(\lambda\) goes to infinity; see Figure [6] left.

In the next proposition we construct the foliations by spherical \(H\)-catenoids that are used in producing our examples.
Proposition 5.2. For any \( H \in [0, 1) \), the family of spherical \( H \)-catenoids \( F_H = \{ C^H_\lambda \mid \lambda \in [c_H, \infty) \} \) foliates the closure of the non-simply-connected component of \( \mathbb{H}^3 \setminus C^H_{c_H} \). In particular, each of the spherical catenoids in \( F_H \) admits a positive Jacobi function, that is induced by the associated normal variational field.

Proof. We first consider the case \( H \in (0, 1) \). After adding the leaf \( C^{c_H}_c \), it suffices to show that the family of spherical \( H \)-catenoids \( F_H = \{ C^H_\lambda \mid \lambda \in (c_H, \infty) \} \) foliates the non-simply-connected component of \( \mathbb{H}^3 \setminus C^H_{c_H} \). Note that by construction, the elements in \( F_H \) are embedded and form a continuous family with respect to \( \lambda \). Therefore, if for \( \lambda_0 \in (c_H, \infty) \) the spherical \( H \)-catenoids \( C^{c_H}_c \) and \( C^H_{\lambda_0} \) are disjoint, then an application of the maximum principle gives that \( \{ C^H_\lambda \mid \lambda \in (c_H, \lambda_0) \} \) is a foliation of the region between \( C^{c_H}_c \) and \( C^H_{\lambda_0} \). Therefore, it suffices to show that for any \( \lambda \) sufficiently large, \( C^{c_H}_c \) and \( C^H_{\lambda_0} \) are disjoint.

Since \( \lim_{\lambda \to \infty} d_H(\lambda) = 0 \), the end points of the generating curve \( \beta_H^\lambda \) of \( C^H_\lambda \) converge to \((0, 0, 1)\) in \( \partial_\infty \mathbb{H}^3 \) as \( \lambda \) goes to infinity. Recall that the mean curvature vector of \( C^H_\lambda \) is pointing toward the \( x \)-axis. Using barriers that are planes of constant mean curvature \( H \) and are rotationally invariant with respect to rotations around the \( x \)-axis, it can be shown that as \( d_H(\lambda) \to 0 \), the set \( C^H_\lambda \) viewed in the unit ball converges to the unit circle in the \((y, z)\)-plane. Thus, for any \( \lambda \) sufficiently large, \( C^{c_H}_c \) and \( C^H_{\lambda_0} \) are disjoint and, by the previous discussion, the family of spherical \( H \)-catenoids \( F_H \) foliates the non-simply-connected component of \( \mathbb{H}^3 \setminus C^{c_H}_c \) when \( H \in (0, 1) \).

The foliation in the \( H = 0 \) case can be obtained as the limit as \( H \) goes to zero of the foliations \( F_H \).

Remark 5.3. Since, for any fixed \( H \in [0, 1) \) and \( \lambda < c_H \), the Jacobi function \( J^H_\lambda \) on \( C^H_\lambda \) induced from the variational vector field of the Gomes family \( C^H_\lambda \) is positive along the circle in \( C^H_\lambda \) closest to its axis of revolution but limits to \( -\infty \) at its asymptotic boundary, then such a \( C^H_\lambda \) is unstable. Thus, the pair of asymptotic
boundary circles of \( \mathcal{C}_H^\lambda, \lambda < c_H \), bounds two spherical \( H \)-catenoids, a stable one \( \mathcal{C}^\lambda_2 \), and an unstable one \( \mathcal{C}^\lambda_1 \), where \( \lambda_1 < \lambda_2 \).

We will need the next proposition in the proof of Theorem 1.4.

**Proposition 5.4.** Fix \( H \in [0, 1) \). For \( t \in [0, \infty) \), let \( S(t) \) be the parallel surface in \( \mathbb{H}^3 \) that lies “above” \( P_{y,z} \) at distance \( t \) and for \( t \in (-\infty, 0) \) let \( S(t) \) denote the parallel surface that lies “below” \( P_{y,z} \) at distance \(-t\). Let \( V_x \) denote the related Killing field generated by the one-parameter group of isometries \( \{ \phi_\varepsilon : \mathbb{H}^3 \to \mathbb{H}^3 \mid \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R} \} \) where \( \phi_\varepsilon : \mathbb{H}^3 \to \mathbb{H}^3 \) is the hyperbolic translation along the \( y \)-axis by the signed distance \( \varepsilon \). Then:

1. For each \( t \in \mathbb{R} \), \( S(t) \) intersects \( \mathcal{C}^{\varepsilon H}_H \) transversely in a single circle (closed curve of constant geodesic curvature in \( S(t) \)) centered at the intersection of the \( x \)-axis with \( S(t) \).
2. If we let \( \mathcal{C}^{\varepsilon H}_H \) denote the portion of \( \mathcal{C}^{\varepsilon H}_H \) with non-negative \( y \)-coordinate, then \( \mathcal{C}^{\varepsilon H}_H \) is a \( V_y \)-Killing graph over its projection to \( P_{x,z} \), and this projected domain has boundary \( \mathcal{C}^{\varepsilon H}_H \cap P_{x,z} \).
3. Let \( D(t) \subset S(t) \) be the open disk bounded by the circle \( S(t) \cap \mathcal{C}^{\varepsilon H}_H \). For \( \varepsilon < 0 \) sufficiently close to zero, \( \phi_\varepsilon(x\text{-axis}) \) intersects each of the disks in a single point.
4. For \( \varepsilon \) satisfying the previous item and for \( \lambda_2 \in (c_H, \infty) \) sufficiently close to \( c_H \), \( \phi_\varepsilon(\mathcal{C}^{\varepsilon H}_H) \cap \bigcup_{\varepsilon \in [c_H, \lambda_2]} \mathcal{C}^{\varepsilon H}_H \) is a pair of infinite strips in \( W = \bigcup_{\varepsilon \in [c_H, \lambda_2]} \mathcal{C}^{\varepsilon H}_H \) that separate \( W \) into two regions, and for one of these two regions the portion of \( \phi_\varepsilon(\mathcal{C}^{\varepsilon H}_H) \) in its boundary has non-negative mean curvature with respect to the inward pointing to the boundary.

**Proof.** Since the boundary circle of \( P_{y,z} \) has linking number 1 with the arc \( \beta^{\varepsilon H}_H \) and the \( x \)-axis, each of the planes \( S(t) \) intersect \( \beta^{\varepsilon H}_H \) in some point, and so since these planes are also invariant under rotation around the \( x \)-axis, each point in \( \beta^{\varepsilon H}_H \cap S(t) \) lies on a circle of intersection of \( S(t) \) with \( \mathcal{C}^{\varepsilon H}_H \). Also note that \( S(0) = P_{y,z} \) intersects \( \mathcal{C}^{\varepsilon H}_H \) orthogonally in a circle of radius \( c_H \) centered at \((0, 0, 0)\). If \( S(t) \) fails to intersect \( \mathcal{C}^{\varepsilon H}_H \) transversely at some point, then \( V_y \) is tangent to \( \mathcal{C}^{\varepsilon H}_H \) along some circle \( S \) in \( \mathcal{C}^{\varepsilon H}_H \) as well as to the related circle in \( S' \subset \mathcal{C}^{\varepsilon H}_H \) obtained by reflection in the plane \( P_{y,z} \). But in this case the compact subannulus of \( \mathcal{C}^{\varepsilon H}_H \) bounded by \( S \cup S' \) would represent a compact non-strictly stable subdomain of \( \mathcal{C}^{\varepsilon H}_H \), which contradicts that \( \mathcal{C}^{\varepsilon H}_H \) is stable. This contradiction shows that \( S(t) \) always intersects \( \mathcal{C}^{\varepsilon H}_H \) transversely. Since \( S(0) \) and \( \mathcal{C}^{\varepsilon H}_H \) intersect along a single circle, elementary arguments imply that every \( S(t) \) intersects \( \mathcal{C}^{\varepsilon H}_H \) transversely in a single circle centered at the point of intersection of \( S(t) \) with the \( x \)-axis. This finishes the proof of item 1.

Items 2 and 3 follow from item 1 and the details will be left to the reader. Finally, item 4 follows from item 3 after observing that for \( \lambda_2 \) chosen sufficiently close to \( c_H \), then for all \( t \in \mathbb{R} \), \( \phi_\varepsilon(\mathcal{C}^{\varepsilon H}_H) \cap S(t) \) is a translation of the circle \( \mathcal{C}^{\varepsilon H}_H \cap S(t) \) and these two circles intersect transversely in two points. \( \square \)
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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, MIT, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02139

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, Koc University, SARIYER, ISTANBUL 34450 TURKEY
E-mail address: bcoskunuzer@ku.edu.tr

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, AMHERST, MA 01002
E-mail address: profmeeks@gmail.com

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, King’s College London, London
E-mail address: giuseppe.tinaglia@kcl.ac.uk