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Here is a brief description of our recent joint work with Daniel T. Wise on separability of embedded surfaces in 3-manifolds.

A subgroup  $H \subset G$  is *separable* if  $H$  equals the intersection of finite index subgroups of  $G$  containing  $H$ . Scott proved that if  $G = \pi_1 M$  for a manifold  $M$  with universal cover  $\widetilde{M}$ , then  $H$  is separable if and only if each compact subset of  $H \backslash \widetilde{M}$  embeds in an intermediate finite cover of  $M$  [Sco78, Lem 1.4]. Thus, if  $H = \pi_1 S$  for a compact surface  $S \subset H \backslash \widetilde{M}$ , then separability of  $H$  implies that  $S$  embeds in a finite cover of  $M$ . Rubinstein–Wang found a properly immersed  $\pi_1$ -injective surface  $S \looparrowright M$  in a graph manifold such that  $S$  does not lift to an embedding in a finite cover of  $M$ , and they deduced that  $\pi_1 S \subset \pi_1 M$  is not separable [RW98, Ex 2.6].

Our main result is:

**Theorem 1.** *Let  $M$  be a compact connected 3-manifold and let  $S \subset M$  be a properly embedded connected  $\pi_1$ -injective surface. Then  $\pi_1 S$  is separable in  $\pi_1 M$ .*

The problem of separability of an embedded surface subgroup was raised for instance by Silver–Williams — see [SW09] and the references therein to their earlier works. The Silver–Williams conjecture was resolved recently by Friedl–Vidussi in [FV12], who proved that  $\pi_1 S$  can be separated from some element in  $[\pi_1 M, \pi_1 M] - \pi_1 S$  whenever  $\pi_1 S$  is not a fiber.

We proved Theorem 1 when  $M$  is a graph manifold in [PW11, Thm 1.1]. Theorem 1 was also proven when  $M$  is hyperbolic [Wis11]. In fact, every finitely generated subgroup of  $\pi_1 M$  is separable for hyperbolic  $M$ , by [Wis11] in the case  $\partial M \neq \emptyset$  and by Agol’s theorem [Ago12] for  $M$  closed.

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