Consider the quotient space in $\mathbb{H}^2$ made by identifying two ultraparallel lines so that the intersections with their mutual perpendiculars are identified, and they both go in the same direction.

Suppose WLOG that the half-plane model is used, and the identified lines are concentric semi-circles centered on the origin.

Consider the automorphism subgroup generated by scaling the model linearly. This subgroup is homomorphic to $\mathbb{R}$. Taking the quotient by identifying the two lines results in a quotient of the automorphism subgroup homomorphic to S^1, showing that this results in a surface of revolution.

Note that portal spaces are not all isomorphic. There is one variable that needs to be tracked: the distance between the identified lines. Let's call this distance k.

The surface can be mapped to $S^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ by mapping an angle of $\log \|\mathbf{x}\| \frac{2\pi}{k}$ to S^2 where $\|x\|$ is taken under the Euclidean metric. This leaves $\frac{x}{\|x\|}$ to be mapped to $\mathbb{R}$. It doesn't matter much what is used. I am currently using $\arctan \frac{x_2}{x_1}$, though just using $\frac{x_2}{x_1}$ may be more efficient.

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$y_0 = a \sin(x_0 - \theta_0), y_1 = a \sin(x_1 - \theta_0)$

$\frac{y_1}{y_0} = \frac{\sin(x_1 - \theta_0)}{\sin(x_0 - \theta_0)}$

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Rather than mapping a sphere to $\mathbb{R}^2$, we can embed it in $\mathbb{R}^3$.

Given points $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}$,

First, we take the first thee coordinates, which gives us points in S^2.

We can easily find the great circle between them.

We set up a geodesic along $\mathbb{H}^2$, and place $\mathbf{x}$ at the distance given by x_4 from the bottleneck, where the spherical cross-section is thinnest.

We then move along the spherical cross-section a distance equal to the distance the first three coordinates of $\mathbf{x}$ are along the great circle. We do this simply by scaling $e^{k\theta}$, where θ is the angle along the great circle, and k is some constant that depends on the specific surface we're using.

We do a similar process for $\mathbf{y}$.

Now we can find the geodesic between them along this $\mathbb{H}^2$ slice.

We can then find the vector representing the distance and direction from $\mathbf{x}$ to $\mathbf{y}$.

Now we simply transform this back to a point on the full space.

(v_1, v_2, v_3) is the component of $\mathbf{v}$ along the S^2 slice, which is just the the component along the line perpendicular to the circle on the euclidean map used to represent the hyperbolic slice. Just transform this back onto S^2. Don't worry about the radius of S^2. We didn't actually use it to calculate distance, so it doesn't matter.

v_4 is the component of $\mathbf{v}$ orthogonal to the S^2 slice, which is along the cricle on the euclidean map of the hyperbolic slice.

Now to find the geodesic from the vector.

First, we look at this on the $\mathbb{H}^2$ slice.

We move x onto $\mathbb{H}^2$ by letting the angle on the geodesic represented by a circle about the origin be x_4. The radius doesn't matter for this, since it doesn't matter where we start the section of the quotient space we look at. Thus, we can map it to $\mathbf{x}' = (\sin x_4, \cos x_4)$.

v_4 gets mapped perpendicular to the direction of $\mathbf{x}'$ from the origin on the Euclidean plane. The rest of $\mathbf{v}$ gets pointed along it.

Now that we have a vector in $\mathbb{H}^2$, we can construct the geosic as when we did it in a slice of $\mathbb{H}^3$.

Once we have $\mathbf{y}'$, we let $y_4 = \arctan \frac{y_1'}{y_0'}$.

$e^{k\theta} = \|\mathbf{y}'\|$

$\theta = \frac{1}{k} \ln \|\mathbf{y}'\|$

$= \frac{1}{2k} \ln \|\mathbf{y}'\|^2$

$(y_1, y_2, y_3) = (x_1, x_2, x_3)\cos\theta + (v_1, v_2, v_3)\sin\theta$

Finding the rotation is more difficult.

First, consider the two-dimensional rotation.

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$\sin\theta_0 = \frac{\mathbf{x}' \times (\mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{c})}{|\mathbf{x}'||\mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{c}|}$

$= \frac{x_0'(x_1' - c_1) - x_1'(x_0' - c_0)}{\sqrt{|\mathbf{x}'|^2 |\mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{c}|^2}}$

$= \frac{x_0' x_1' - x_1'(x_0' - c_0)}{\sqrt{|\mathbf{x}'|^2 |\mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{c}|^2}}$

$= \frac{c_0 x_0'}{\sqrt{|\mathbf{x}'|^2 |\mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{c}|^2}}$

$\cos\theta_0 = \frac{\langle \mathbf{x}', \mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{c} \rangle}{|\mathbf{x}'||\mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{c}|}$

$\sin\theta_1 = \frac{\mathbf{y}' \times (\mathbf{y}' - \mathbf{c})}{|\mathbf{y}'||\mathbf{y}' - \mathbf{c}|}$

$= \frac{c_0 y_0'}{\sqrt{|\mathbf{y}'|^2 |\mathbf{y}' - \mathbf{c}|^2}}$

$\cos\theta_1 = \frac{\langle \mathbf{y}', \mathbf{y}' - \mathbf{c} \rangle}{|\mathbf{y}'||\mathbf{y}' - \mathbf{c}|}$

$\begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta_1 & -\sin\theta_1 \\ \sin\theta_1 & \cos\theta_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta_0 & \sin\theta_0 \\ -\sin\theta_0 & \cos\theta_0 \end{pmatrix}$

Let $\mathbf{z} =$ the normalization of the component of $\mathbf{y}$ perpendicular to $\mathbf{x}$.

I'm going to need to commute this with a matrix that moves $\mathbf{z}$ to $(0, 1, 0, 0)$. I'm going to make the first digit be the distance along the arc in $\mathbb{H}^2$.

Let's just let it move $\mathbf{x}$ to $(0, 0, 1, 0)$ and $\mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{z}$ to $(0, 0, 0, 1)$. It will preserve $(1, 0, 0, 0)$.

This makes the matrix

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$\mathbf{e}_1 \mapsto \mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{z} \mapsto \mathbf{e}_2, \mathbf{x} \mapsto \mathbf{e}_3, \mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{z} \mapsto \mathbf{e}_4$

$(\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{x}, (\mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{y}'))^{-1}$

$= (\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{x}, (\mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{y}'))^T$, since it's a rotation matrix.
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$(\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{x}, (\mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{z}))^T$

$$(\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{x}, (\mathbf{x}{\times}\mathbf{z})) \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta_1 & -\sin\theta_1 & 0 & 0 \\ \sin\theta_1 & \cos\theta_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta_0 & \sin\theta_0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\sin\theta_0 & \cos\theta_0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} (\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{x}, (\mathbf{x}{\times}\mathbf{z}))^T$$

This still fails to take into account the rotation around the sphere.

It just rotates between $\mathbf{x}$ and $\mathbf{z}$, so if we do it mid-conjugation, we can just do it with a 2×2 matrix like so:

$$(\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{x}, (\mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{z})) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 \\ 0 & \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta_1 & -\sin\theta_1 & 0 & 0 \\ \sin\theta_1 & \cos\theta_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta_0 & \sin\theta_0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\sin\theta_0 & \cos\theta_0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} (\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{x}, (\mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{z}))^T$$

Where $\theta = \frac{1}{2k} \ln \|\mathbf{y}'\|^2$