

Contact structures, excisions and sutured monopole Floer homology

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We explore the interplay between contact structures and sutured monopole Floer homology. First, we study the behavior of contact elements, which were defined by Baldwin and Sivek, under the operation of performing Floer excisions, which was introduced to the context of sutured monopole Floer homology by Kronheimer and Mrowka. We then compute the sutured monopole Floer homology of some special balanced sutured manifolds, using tools closely related to contact geometry. For an application, we obtain an exact triangle for the oriented skein relation in monopole theory and derive a connected sum formula for sutured monopole Floer homology.

[57M25](#), [57M27](#)

1 Introduction

Sutured monopole and instanton Floer homologies were introduced by Kronheimer and Mrowka in [16]. They were designed to be the counterparts of Juhász’s sutured (Heegaard) Floer homology [12] in the monopole and the instanton settings, respectively.

It was shown by Kutluhan, Lee and Taubes in [18] and in subsequent papers that monopole Floer homology is isomorphic to Heegaard Floer homology. Using their work, in [4], Baldwin and Sivek (or Lekili in [19]) proved that sutured monopole Floer homology and sutured (Heegaard) Floer homology are isomorphic to each other. Therefore, if we simply aim at computing monopole Floer homologies, we could make use of the isomorphism and look at the Heegaard Floer side, which is known for being more computable. However, there are no known isomorphisms between instanton Floer homology and any other version of Floer homology. So, it is still valuable to develop some techniques to compute (sutured) monopole Floer homology, which could also shed light on computing (sutured) instanton Floer homology. In this paper, we will stay in the monopole realm, and it is worth mentioning that most of the time we only make use of the formal properties of monopole Floer homology. Thus, the same argument can easily be adapted to instanton theory and potentially to any other Floer theory that shares the same set of formal properties.

A balanced sutured manifold is a compact oriented 3-manifold M whose boundary is divided by a (possibly disconnected) closed oriented curve γ , which is called the suture, into two parts of the same Euler characteristic. To define monopole Floer homology on such a manifold, one needs to construct a closed oriented 3-manifold Y , together with a closed oriented surface $R \subset Y$, out of (M, γ) . To achieve this, one needs to glue a thickened surface $T \times [-1, 1]$ to M along an annular neighborhood of the suture and to identify the two boundary components of the resulting 3-manifold. Here, T is called an auxiliary surface and is chosen so that it is connected and oriented. We also require that its boundary is identified with the suture. The pair (Y, R) is called a closure. Also, choose a nonseparating curve $\eta \subset R$ to construct local coefficients. Then, define the sutured monopole Floer homology of the balanced sutured manifold (M, γ) to be

$$\text{SHM}(M, \gamma) := \text{HM}(Y|R; \Gamma_\eta) := \bigoplus_{c_1(\mathfrak{s})[R]=2g(R)-2} \widetilde{\text{HM}}(Y, \mathfrak{s}; \Gamma_\eta).$$

If (M, γ) is equipped with a contact structure ξ such that ∂M is convex and γ is the dividing set, then, in [2], Baldwin and Sivek introduced a way to extend the contact structure ξ , which is on M , to a contact structure $\bar{\xi}$ on Y . Here, Y is a suitable closure of (M, γ) . Hence, by Kronheimer, Mrowka, Ozsváth, and Szabó [17], one can define the contact invariant

$$\phi_\xi = \phi_{\bar{\xi}} \in \text{HM}(-Y|-R; \Gamma_{-\eta}) = \text{SHM}(-M, -\gamma)$$

in sutured monopole Floer theory.

Contact structures and contact elements have played very important roles in sutured (Heegaard) Floer theory. The constructions of gluing maps and cobordism maps both need contact structures (see Juhász [13] and Honda, Kazez and Matić [10]). The reconstruction of HFK^- using direct systems of sutured Floer homologies by Etnyre, Vela-Vick and Zarev in [7] also involves contact geometry in an essential way. Moreover, in [14], Kálmán and Mathews provided some examples where the generators of the sutured (Heegaard) Floer homologies of some families of balanced sutured manifolds are in one-to-one correspondence to the tight contact structures on those manifolds.

In this paper, we will go deeper into the interplay between contact structures and sutured monopole Floer theory. We have two main topics.

1.1 Contact elements and Floer excisions

First, we study the behavior of contact elements under Floer excisions. Kronheimer and Mrowka [16] used both connected and disconnected auxiliary surfaces to define

sutured monopole Floer homology, as well as proving many basic properties of it. The isomorphism between sutured monopole Floer homologies arising from connected and disconnected auxiliary surfaces was constructed through Floer excisions. Later, Baldwin and Sivek constructed the contact invariants by only using connected auxiliary surfaces. So, it is interesting to ask whether their construction can be extended to the case of using disconnected auxiliary surfaces, and how contact elements arising from connected and disconnected auxiliary surfaces are related by Floer excisions. The answers to these questions can help us to better understand the maps associated to the trace and cotrace cobordisms, as well as the behavior of contact elements under proper sutured manifold decompositions.

Suppose that, for $i = 1, 2$, (M_i, γ_i) is a balanced sutured manifold and T_i is a connected auxiliary surface, which gives rise to a closure (Y_i, R_i) of (M_i, γ_i) . If we cut T_1 and T_2 along one suitably chosen nonseparating simple closed curve on each of them and glue the resulting surfaces together along the newly created boundary components, then we obtain a connected surface T . We can use T as an auxiliary surface to close up $(M_1 \sqcup M_2, \gamma_1 \cup \gamma_2)$ and obtain a connected closure (Y, R) . In [15], Kronheimer and Mrowka constructed a Floer excision cobordism W from $Y_1 \sqcup Y_2$ to Y , and, after choosing suitable curves on R_1 , R_2 and R to support local coefficients, the cobordism W will induce a map

$$(1) \quad F = \text{HM}(-W): \text{HM}(-(Y_1 \sqcup Y_2) | -(R_1 \cup R_2); \Gamma_{-(\eta_1 \cup \eta_2)}) \rightarrow \text{HM}(-Y | -R; \Gamma_{-\eta}).$$

Suppose further that, for $i = 1, 2$, (M_i, γ_i) is equipped with a contact structure ξ_i such that ∂M_i is convex and γ_i is the dividing set. Then, by Baldwin and Sivek [2], there are corresponding contact structures $\bar{\xi}_1$, $\bar{\xi}_2$ and $\bar{\xi}$ on Y_1 , Y_2 and Y , respectively. Then there are contact elements $\phi_{\bar{\xi}_1 \cup \bar{\xi}_2}$ and $\phi_{\bar{\xi}}$ associated to them. In this paper, we prove the following:

Theorem 1.1 *The map F in (1) preserves contact elements up to multiplication by a unit, which we denote by “ \doteq ”:*

$$F(\phi_{\bar{\xi}_1 \cup \bar{\xi}_2}) \doteq \phi_{\bar{\xi}}.$$

Remark 1.2 As explained in Baldwin and Sivek [2] and Kronheimer and Mrowka [16], to define contact elements and to carry out Floer excisions along tori, it is necessary to use local coefficients. Throughout this paper, we always use the Novikov ring or the mod 2 Novikov ring as the base ring to construct local coefficients.

The result in [Theorem 1.1](#), however, is not fully satisfactory. Suppose that (M_1, γ_1) and (M_2, γ_2) are the same as in [Theorem 1.1](#), and (M, γ) is a connected sutured manifold such that there is a diffeomorphism

$$g: \partial M \xrightarrow{\cong} \partial M_1 \sqcup \partial M_2$$

which sends γ to $\gamma_1 \cup \gamma_2$. Then we can use either $T_1 \sqcup T_2$ or T to construct a closure of (M, γ) . The two resulting closures are still related by a Floer excision cobordism W , and W induces a map between the corresponding monopole Floer homologies, which is similar to the one in [\(1\)](#). The proof of [Theorem 1.1](#) in this paper, however, fails to cover the case when (M, γ) is connected. We make the following conjecture:

Conjecture 1.3 *[Theorem 1.1](#) continues to hold when we replace the disjoint union $(M_1 \sqcup M_2, \gamma_1 \cup \gamma_2)$ by a connected balanced sutured manifold (M, γ) , as described in the above paragraph.*

Some evidence or ideas of the proof can be found in [\[24\]](#). In [\[24\]](#), Niederkrüger and Wendl introduced an operation called slicing, which coincides with performing a Floer excision, and an operation of attaching torus 1–handles, which coincides with constructing a Floer excision cobordism W . Thus, the cobordism W is equipped with a weak symplectic structure, as explained in [\[24\]](#). Compared with the known results reached by Hutchings and Taubes in [\[11\]](#) and by Echeverria in [\[6\]](#) that both exact symplectic and strong symplectic cobordisms preserve contact elements, we make the following conjecture:

Conjecture 1.4 *Suppose (W, ω) is a weakly symplectic cobordism from (Y_1, ξ_1) and (Y_2, ξ_2) . Then suppose that, for $i = 1, 2$, there is a 1–cycle $\eta_i \subset Y_i$ such that η_i is dual to $\omega|_{Y_i}$. Continuing, suppose $v \subset W$ is a 2–cycle such that $\partial v = -\eta_1 \cup \eta_2$. Then, the map*

$$\widetilde{\text{HM}}(W, \mathfrak{s}_!; \Gamma_v): \widetilde{\text{HM}}(-Y_2, \mathfrak{s}_{\xi_2}; \Gamma_{-\eta_2}) \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{HM}}(-Y_1, \mathfrak{s}_{\xi_1}; \Gamma_{-\eta_1})$$

will preserve the contact elements:

$$\widetilde{\text{HM}}(W, \mathfrak{s}_!; \Gamma_v)(\phi_{\xi_2}) \doteq \phi_{\xi_1}.$$

The confirmation of [Conjecture 1.4](#) would possibly provide a proof of [Conjecture 1.3](#).

1.2 Connected sum formula

In the second half of the paper, we prove the connected sum formula for sutured monopole Floer homology. In particular, we prove the following theorem:

Theorem 1.5 *Suppose (M_1, γ_1) and (M_2, γ_2) are two balanced sutured manifolds. Then, with \mathbb{Z}_2 coefficients, we have*

$$\mathrm{SHM}(M_1 \# M_2, \gamma_1 \cup \gamma_2) \cong \mathrm{SHM}(M_1, \gamma_1) \otimes \mathrm{SHM}(M_2, \gamma_2) \otimes (\mathbb{Z}_2)^2.$$

Remark 1.6 The same connected sum formula holds for sutured instanton Floer homology, with $(\mathbb{Z}_2)^2$ replaced by \mathbb{C}^2 . As a corollary, we also offer a new proof of the connected sum formula for framed instanton Floer homology,

$$I^\#(Y_1 \# Y_2) \cong I^\#(Y_1) \otimes I^\#(Y_2).$$

This formula for framed instanton Floer homology has already been known to people. For example, see Scaduto [25].

The proof of the connected sum formula relies on computing the sutured monopole Floer homology of the balanced sutured manifold $(S^3(2), \delta^2)$, where $S^3(2)$ is obtained from S^3 by digging out two disjoint 3-balls and δ^2 is the disjoint union of two simple closed curves, one on each spherical boundary component of $S^3(2)$. The computation in instanton theory was done by Baldwin and Sivek in [3], using an oriented skein relation in instanton theory, which was developed by Kronheimer and Mrowka in [15]. In this paper, we adapt those ideas to monopole theory and reach a similar result about oriented skein relations, and, as a corollary, we also obtain the sutured monopole Floer homology of $(S^3(2), \delta^2)$.

Theorem 1.7 *When using \mathbb{Z}_2 coefficients, there is an exact triangle for the monopole knot Floer homologies of three knots L_0 , L_1 and L_2 , which are related by an oriented skein relation as in Figure 1.*

In the proof of Theorem 1.7, another special sutured manifold (V, γ^4) arises. Here, V is a framed solid torus, and the suture γ^4 consists of four longitudes on ∂V . To compute the sutured monopole Floer homology of (V, γ^4) , we need to obtain both a lower bound and an upper bound on its rank (fortunately, they coincide). The upper bound is obtained from bypass exact triangles, which were introduced into the context of sutured monopole Floer homology by Baldwin and Sivek in [2]. The proof of the existence

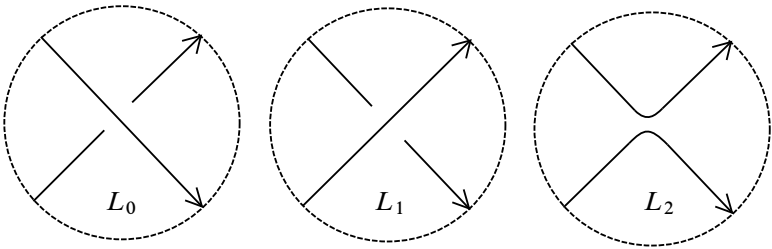


Figure 1: The oriented skein relation.

of bypass exact triangles relies ultimately on the surgery exact triangle in monopole theory, which was introduced by Kronheimer, Mrowka, Ozsváth and Szabó in [17]. However, in [17], they avoided the orientation issues by only working in characteristic 2. Hence, the bypass exact triangle is only established in characteristic 2 in Baldwin and Sivek [2], and so is our application to the computation. It is also worth mentioning that the original construction of sutured monopole Floer homology by Kronheimer and Mrowka [16] does not directly apply to the case of using \mathbb{Z}_2 coefficients. It was later verified by Sivek [26].

To obtain a lower bound, we construct a grading on sutured monopole Floer homology based on a properly embedded surface inside the balanced sutured manifold. The idea of such a construction originates from the proof of the decomposition theorem of suture monopole Floer homology by Kronheimer and Mrowka in [16], and was carried out in detail by Baldwin and Sivek in [5]. However, the construction by Baldwin and Sivek was restricted to the case where the properly embedded surface has a connected boundary, and it intersects the suture transversely at two points. The argument in the current paper is a naive generalization of their work, and a more systematical treatment is in Li [21].

In this paper, we prove the following theorem:

Theorem 1.8 *Let (V, λ^{2n}) be a solid torus with $2n$ longitudes as the suture. We work with \mathbb{Q} coefficients, and suppose $n = 2k + 1$ is odd. Then, there is a grading induced by a meridian disk of V , and, under this grading, the sutured monopole Floer homology of (V, λ^{2n}) can be described as follows:*

$$\text{SHM}(V, \gamma^{2n}, i) \cong \begin{cases} H_{i+k}(T^{n-1}) & \text{if } -k \leq i \leq k, \\ 0 & \text{if } i > k \text{ or } i < -k. \end{cases}$$

The same conclusion also holds for sutured instanton Floer homology with \mathbb{C} coefficients.

Remark 1.9 As commented by Yi Xie, for sutured instanton Floer homology and for odd n , the representation variety of a suitable closure of (V, γ^{2n}) is precisely the $(n-1)$ -dimensional torus T^{n-1} .

As we will explain more in [Section 4.1](#), the following question might be interesting:

Question 1.10 Is $\text{SHM}(V, \gamma^{2n})$ fully generated by the contact elements of some tight contact structures on (V, γ^{2n}) ?

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2 Preliminaries

2.1 Sutured monopole Floer homology

The definitions and notations herein are consistent with the author's previous paper [\[20\]](#). For more details, readers are referred to that paper. We start with the definition of balanced sutured manifolds.

Definition 2.1 Suppose M is a compact oriented 3-manifold with a nonempty boundary, and γ is a collection of disjoint oriented simple closed curves on ∂M such that the following is true:

- (1) M has no closed components, and any component of ∂M contains at least one component of γ .
- (2) We require that the orientation on γ induces an orientation on the surface $\partial M \setminus \gamma$. This orientation, once it exists, is unique and is called the *canonical orientation*.
- (3) Let $A(\gamma) = \gamma \times [-1, 1] \subset \partial M$ be an annular neighborhood of $\gamma \subset \partial M$ and let $R(\gamma) = \partial M \setminus \text{int}(A(\gamma))$. Then, let $R_+(\gamma)$ be the part of $R(\gamma)$ where the canonical orientation coincides with the boundary orientation induced by M , and let $R_-(\gamma) = R(\gamma) \setminus R_+(\gamma)$. Then, we require that

$$\chi(R_+(\gamma)) = \chi(R_-(\gamma)).$$

The pair (M, γ) is called a *balanced sutured manifold*.

To define sutured monopole Floer homology, we need to construct a closed 3-manifold out of the sutured data. Suppose that (M, γ) is a balanced sutured manifold. Let T be a compact connected oriented surface such that the following is true:

- (1) There exists an orientation-reversing diffeomorphism $f: \partial T \rightarrow \gamma$.
- (2) T contains a simple closed curve c that represents a nontrivial class in $H_1(T)$.

Let

$$\tilde{M} = M \cup_{f \times \text{id}} T \times [-1, 1],$$

and suppose the two oriented boundary components of \tilde{M} are

$$\partial \tilde{M} = R_+ \cup R_-.$$

We know that $c \times \{\pm 1\} \subset R_{\pm}$ is nonseparating by assumption. Let

$$h: R_+ \rightarrow R_-$$

be an orientation-preserving diffeomorphism such that

$$h(c \times \{1\}) = c \times \{-1\}.$$

We can use h to glue the two boundary components of \tilde{M} together to obtain a closed 3-manifold Y . Alternatively, we can define

$$Y = \tilde{M} \cup_{\text{id} \times \{-1\} \cup h \times \{1\}} R_+ \times [-1, 1].$$

Let $R = R_+ \times \{0\} \subset Y$.

Definition 2.2 The pair (Y, R) is called a *closure* of (M, γ) . The choices T , f , c and h are called the *auxiliary data*. In particular, T is called an *auxiliary surface*. Pick η to be a nonseparating simple closed curve on R , and let

$$\mathfrak{S}(Y|R) = \{\mathfrak{s} \text{ spin}^c \text{ structures } Y \mid c_1(\mathfrak{s})[R] = 2g(R) - 2\}.$$

Then, define the sutured monopole Floer homology of (M, γ) to be

$$\text{SHM}(M, \gamma) = \text{HM}(Y|R; \Gamma_{\eta}) = \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{s} \in \mathfrak{S}(Y|R)} \widetilde{\text{HM}}_{\bullet}(Y, \mathfrak{s}; \Gamma_{\eta}).$$

Remark 2.3 The choice of the simple closed curve η has more restrictions in the original construction of Kronheimer and Mrowka in [16]. The fact that we could pick any nonseparating simple close curve is a simple application of the Floer excision introduced by Kronheimer and Mrowka in [16]. For two different choices of the

curves η , the corresponding sutured monopole Floer homologies are isomorphic to each other (and actually canonically isomorphic, as shown by Baldwin and Sivek [1]).

The curve η may be absent, when it is convenient to use \mathbb{Z} or \mathbb{Z}_2 coefficients. In general, when η does exist, we will use the Novikov ring \mathcal{R} or other suitable rings to construct local coefficients. Also, when defining the contact elements, the choice of the simple closed curve $\eta \subset R$ is more restrictive. For more details, readers are referred to Kronheimer and Mrowka [16], Baldwin and Sivek [2] and Sivek [26].

The fact that sutured monopole Floer homology is well defined is proved by Kronheimer and Mrowka in [16].

Theorem 2.4 *The isomorphism class of $\text{SHM}(M, \gamma)$ is independent of all the auxiliary data and the choice of the curve η . In that way, it serves as an invariant of the balanced sutured manifold (M, γ) .*

Floer excisions are used repeatedly in the paper, and, therefore, we would like to present them here for further references. Floer excisions in the context of monopole Floer theory were first introduced by Kronheimer and Mrowka [16].

Suppose Y_1 and Y_2 are two closed connected oriented 3-manifolds, and suppose that, for $i = 1, 2$, there is an oriented closed surface $R_i \subset Y_i$ and an oriented torus $T_i \subset Y_i$ such that $R_i \cap T_i = c_i$. Here, c_i is a simple closed curve such that there is another simple closed curve $\eta_i \subset R_i$ intersecting c_i transversely once. We can cut Y_i along T_i to get a manifold-with-boundary \tilde{Y}_i such that

$$\partial \tilde{Y}_i = T_{i,+} \cup T_{i,-}.$$

Here, $T_{i,\pm}$ are parallel copies of T_i . Let $c_{i,\pm} \subset T_{i,\pm}$ be parallel copies of c_i . Note that the hypothesis that η_i intersects c_i transversely once implies that η also intersects T_i transversely once. As a result, T_i represents a nontrivial homology class in $H_2(Y_i)$, and \tilde{Y} is connected. Pick an orientation-preserving diffeomorphism

$$h: T_{1,+} \rightarrow T_{2,-},$$

so that

$$h(c_{1,+}) = c_{2,-} \quad \text{and} \quad h(\eta_1 \cap c_{1,+}) = \eta_2 \cap c_{2,-}.$$

Then, we can use h to glue \tilde{Y}_1 and \tilde{Y}_2 together to get an oriented connected 3-manifold Y together with an oriented connected surface R , which is obtained by

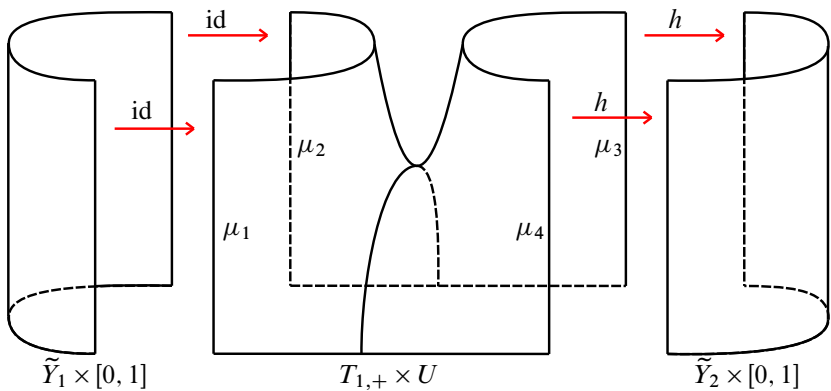


Figure 2: Gluing three parts together to get W . The middle part is $T_{1,+} \times U$, while the $T_{1,+}$ directions shrink to a point in the figure.

cutting and regluing R_1 and R_2 together. Also, η_1 and η_2 are cut and reglued together to form a new simple closed curve $\eta \subset R$.

Next, we construct a cobordism from $Y_1 \sqcup Y_2$ to Y as follows: Let U be the surface as depicted in the middle part of Figure 23 and let μ_1, μ_2, μ_3 and μ_4 be the four vertical arcs that are part of the boundary of U . Suppose that each μ_i is identified with the interval $[0, 1]$.

Then, let

$$W = (\tilde{Y}_1 \times [0, 1]) \cup_{\phi} (T_{1,+} \times U) \cup_{\psi} (\tilde{Y}_2 \times [0, 1])$$

be the 4-manifold obtained by gluing three pieces together. Here,

$$\phi = (\text{id} \cup \text{id}) \times \text{id}: (T_{1,+} \cup T_{1,-}) \times [0, 1] \rightarrow T_{1,+} \times (u_1 \cup u_2)$$

and

$$\psi = (h \cup h) \times \text{id}: T_{1,+} \times (u_3 \cup u_4) \rightarrow (T_{2,+} \cup T_{2,-}) \times [0, 1]$$

are the gluing maps. Let $R_W = R_1 \cup R_2 \cup R$, and let

$$\nu = ((\eta_1 \cap \tilde{Y}_1) \times [0, 1]) \cup_{\phi} ((\eta_1 \cap c_{1,+}) \times U) \cup_{\psi} ((\eta_2 \cap \tilde{Y}_2) \times [0, 1]).$$

See Figure 2. Then, we can define a map

$$(2) \quad F = \widetilde{\text{HM}}(W| R_W; \Gamma_{\nu}): \text{HM}(Y_1 \sqcup Y_2| R_1 \cup R_2; \Gamma_{\eta_1 \cup \eta_2}) \rightarrow \text{HM}(Y| R; \Gamma_{\eta}).$$

In [16], Kronheimer and Mrowka proved the following theorem:

Theorem 2.5 *The map F in (2) is an isomorphism.*

Remark 2.6 In the rest of the paper, when the choices of the surface and the local coefficients are clear in context, we will omit them from the notation and simply write

$$\widetilde{\mathrm{HM}}(W): \mathrm{HM}(Y_1 \sqcup Y_2 | R_1 \cup R_2) \rightarrow \mathrm{HM}(Y | R).$$

2.2 Arc configurations and contact elements

In this subsection, we review the construction of contact elements in sutured monopole Floer homology in Baldwin and Sivek [2].

Definition 2.7 Suppose (M, γ) is a balanced sutured manifold. A contact structure ξ on M is called *compatible* if ∂M is convex and γ is (isotopic to) the dividing set on ∂M .

Definition 2.8 Suppose T is a connected compact oriented surface-with-boundary. An *arc configuration* \mathcal{A} on T consists of the following data:

- (1) A finite collection of pairwise disjoint simple closed curves $\{c_1, \dots, c_m\}$ such that for any j , $[c_j] \neq 0 \in H_1(T)$.
- (2) A finite collection of pairwise disjoint simple arcs $\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$ such that the following is true:
 - (a) For any i and j , $\mathrm{int}(a_i) \cap c_j = \emptyset$ and $\mathrm{int}(a_i) \cap \partial T = \emptyset$.
 - (b) For any i , one endpoint of a_i lies on ∂T and the other on some c_j .
 - (c) Each boundary component of T has a nontrivial intersection with some a_i .

See Figure 3 for an example of the arc configuration \mathcal{A} . An arc configuration is called *reduced* if there is only one simple closed curve in (1).

Let (M, γ) be a balanced sutured manifold equipped with a compatible contact structure ξ . Suppose T is a connected auxiliary surface for (M, γ) and \mathcal{A} is a reduced arc configuration on T . One can construct a suitable contact structure $\widetilde{\xi}$ on

$$\widetilde{M} = M \cup T \times [-1, 1]$$

as follows: First, the arc configuration \mathcal{A} gives rise to a $[-1, 1]$ -invariant contact structure on $T \times [-1, 1]$. The negative region on any piece $T \times \{t\}$ is shown in Figure 3. Then, perturb the contact structure on M in a neighborhood of $\gamma \subset M$ so that the dividing set on $A(\gamma)$ can be identified with the one on $\partial T \times [-1, 1]$. Thus, there is an orientation-reversing diffeomorphism $f: \partial T \times [-1, 1] \rightarrow A(\gamma)$, which also identifies the contact structures. We can use f to glue $T \times [-1, 1]$ to M , and, after rounding the

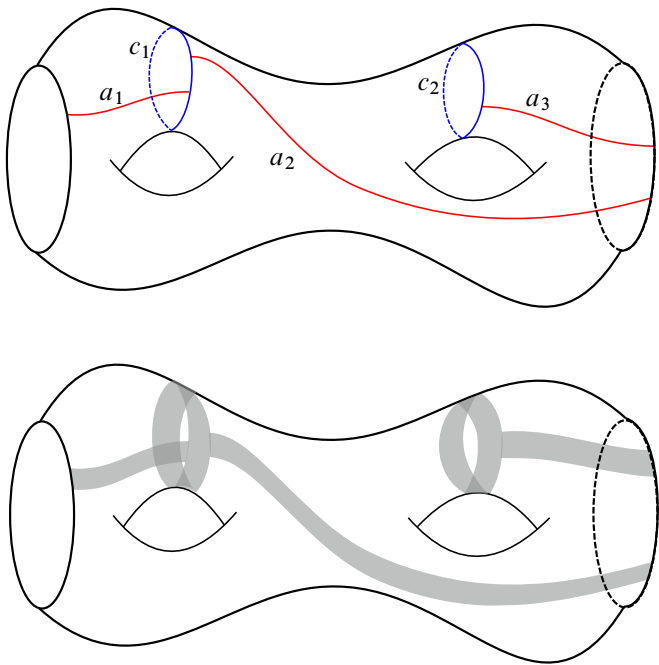


Figure 3: Top: an arc configuration on T . Bottom: the shaded region corresponds to the negative region on $T \times \{t\} \subset T \times [-1, 1]$, with respect to the contact structure induced by the arc configuration. Its boundary is the dividing set on $T \times \{t\}$.

corners, the desired contact structure $\tilde{\xi}$ on \tilde{M} is constructed. Suppose that

$$\partial \tilde{M} = R_+ \cup R_-;$$

then R_{\pm} are convex and the dividing set on R_+ or R_- consists of two parallel nonseparating simple closed curves. Finally, choose a gluing diffeomorphism $h: R_+ \rightarrow R_-$ which preserves the contact structures, to construct a closure (Y, R) , equipped with a contact structure $\bar{\xi}$. Under ξ , R is convex and the negative region on R is just an annulus. Also, choose a simple closed curve $\eta \subset R$, which intersects each component of the dividing set transversely once, to support the local coefficients. From the construction, we know that

$$c_1(\bar{\xi})[R] = 2 - 2g(R),$$

and, thus, by Kronheimer, Mrowka, Ozsváth and Szabó [17], there is a contact element

$$\phi_{\bar{\xi}} \in \widetilde{\mathrm{HM}}(-Y, \mathfrak{s}_{\bar{\xi}}; \Gamma_{-\eta}) \subset \mathrm{SHM}(-M, -\gamma).$$

Theorem 2.9 (Baldwin and Sivek [2]) *The contact element*

$$\phi_{\xi}^- \in \text{SHM}(-M, -\gamma),$$

which is constructed by only using reduced arc configurations, is independent of the choices made in the construction and, thus, serves as a well-defined invariant of ξ on (M, γ) .

Remark 2.10 In [2], Baldwin and Sivek only used reduced arc configurations to construct contact elements. However, part of the construction can be made with a general arc configuration, as defined in Definition 2.8. When using an arc configuration that is not necessarily reduced, the dividing set on R_{\pm} consists of m many pairs of parallel nonseparating simple closed curves. Here, m is the number of simple closed curves in the arc configuration. However, in this case, the diffeomorphism h , which preserves the contact structures on R_{\pm} , may not always exist (as it must identify the dividing sets). The reason we want to introducing nonreduced arc configurations is that, as we see in later sections, a general arc configuration will arise when performing Floer excisions, and in that special case, the diffeomorphism h can indeed be chosen.

To conclude the current section, we introduce the definition of contact handle attachments for further references in Section 4.2.

Definition 2.11 Suppose (M, γ) is a balanced sutured manifold equipped with a compatible contact structure. A *contact handle* attached to (M, γ) is a quadruple $h = (\phi, S, D^3, \delta)$ such that the following is true:

- (1) D^3 is a 3-ball equipped with the standard tight contact structure and δ is the dividing set on ∂D^3 .
- (2) $S \subset \partial D^3$ is a compact submanifold and $\phi: S \rightarrow \partial M$ is an embedding such that $\phi(S \cap \delta) \subset \gamma$. S has different descriptions according to the index of the contact handle:
 - (a) In the index 0 case, $S = \emptyset$.
 - (b) In the index 1 case, S is a disjoint union of two disks, and each disk intersects δ in an arc.
 - (c) In the index 2 case, S is an annulus intersecting δ in two arcs. Also, we require that each component of ∂S intersects each arc transversely once.
 - (d) In the index 3 case, $S = \partial D^3$.

3 Contact element and excision

Suppose, for $i = 1, 2$, (M_i, γ_i) is a balanced sutured manifold. Suppose further that (T_i, f_i, c_i, h_i) is the auxiliary data for constructing a closure (Y_i, R_i) of (M_i, γ_i) , as in [Definition 2.2](#). According to the construction of closures in [Section 2.1](#), R_i contains a curve corresponding to the curve $c_i \subset T_i$. Abusing the notation, we also denote this curve on R_i by c_i . We can choose a simple closed curve η_i on R_i with exactly one transverse intersection with c_i .

Let $M = M_1 \sqcup M_2$ and $\gamma = \gamma_1 \cup \gamma_2$. Then, (M, γ) is also a balanced sutured manifold. We can cut T_i along c_i and reglue the newly created boundary with respect to the orientation. Then, T_1 and T_2 become a connected surface T such that

$$g(T) = g(T_1) + g(T_2) - 1, \quad \partial T = \partial T_1 \cup \partial T_2.$$

Choose $f = f_1 \cup f_2$ and $h = h_1 \cup h_2$. When cutting and regluing along c_1 and c_2 , the two curves η_1 and η_2 can also be cut and glued together to become a curve η . We can use the auxiliary data (T, f, h, η) to close up (M, γ) and then obtain a closure (Y, R) of (M, γ) . See [Figure 4](#). As in [Section 2.1](#), we can construct a Floer excision map

$$(3) \quad F: \widetilde{\text{HM}}(-(Y_1 \sqcup Y_2) | -(R_1 \cup R_2)) \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{HM}}(-Y | -R).$$

We have the following theorem:

Theorem 3.1 *Suppose that the genus of T_1 and T_2 are large enough, and, for $i = 1, 2$, (M_i, γ_i) is equipped with a compatible contact structure ξ_i . Suppose further that t is obtained from T_1 and T_2 but cutting and regluing as described above. Then, we can find suitable reduced arc configurations $\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_2$ and \mathcal{A} on T_1, T_2 and T , respectively, to construct contact structures $\bar{\xi}_1, \bar{\xi}_2$ and $\bar{\xi}$ on suitable closures Y_1, Y_2 and Y . Then, the map F in (3) preserves contact elements:*

$$F(\phi_{\bar{\xi}}) \doteq \phi_{\bar{\xi}_1 \cup \bar{\xi}_2}.$$

(Here, \doteq means equal up to multiplication by a unit.)

Proof We first choose the special arc configurations \mathcal{A}_1 and \mathcal{A}_2 . For $i = 1, 2$, assume that we have a reduced arc configuration \mathcal{A}_i on T_i such that the simple closed curve is c_i , and all arcs are attached to only one side of $c_i \subset T_i$. See [Figure 5](#).

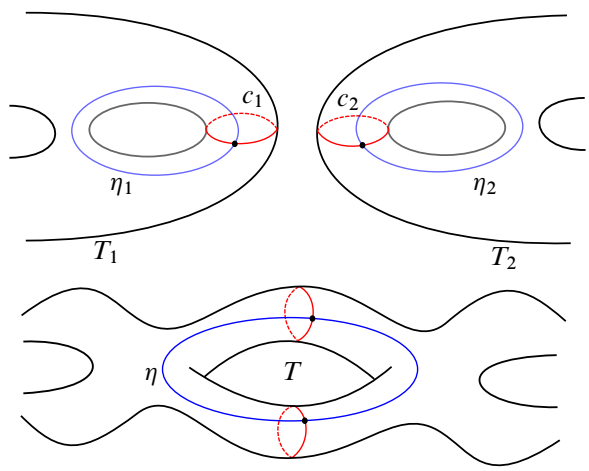


Figure 4: Top: the two auxiliary surfaces T_1 and T_2 . Bottom: the connected auxiliary surface T .

To show that such special arc configurations \mathcal{A}_1 and \mathcal{A}_2 do exist, we work only with (T_1, c_1) , and the argument for (T_2, c_2) is similar. Cut T_1 open along c_1 and let $c_{1,+}$ and $c_{1,-}$ be the two newly created boundary components. Now, it is enough to find a set of pairwise disjoint properly embedded arcs a_1, \dots, a_n on $T_1 \setminus c_1$ such that the following is true:

- (1) For any $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, one endpoint of a_i is on ∂T_i , and the other endpoint of a_i is on $c_{1,+}$.
- (2) Each component of ∂T_i intersects with some a_i .

We can pick the set of arcs $\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$ one by one. First, pick any a_1 that satisfies (1) and is nonseparating on $T_1 \setminus c_1$. Then, we can pick an arc a_2 that connects a different component of ∂T_1 to $c_{1,+}$ and is nonseparating in $T_1 \setminus (c_1 \cup a_1)$. Keep running this process until all boundary components of ∂T_1 have been connected to $c_{1,+}$ by an arc. Note that we can make the genus of T_1 as large as we want, which means that it is always possible to find the desired set of arcs. To obtain the arc configuration \mathcal{A}_1 , we glue $c_{1,+}$ to $c_{1,-}$ to recover T_1 . Since all arcs are chosen to be attached to $c_{1,+}$, they appear on the same side of c_1 on T_1 .

Since the arcs a_j are attached to the same side of c_i , when looking at the induced contact structure on $T_i \times [-1, 1]$, the boundary of the negative region on $T_i \times \{t\}$ consists of a few arcs, whose endpoints are on $\partial T_i \times \{t\}$, and one simple closed curve, which is a parallel copy of $c_i \subset T_i$. Abusing the notation, we still use c_i to denote

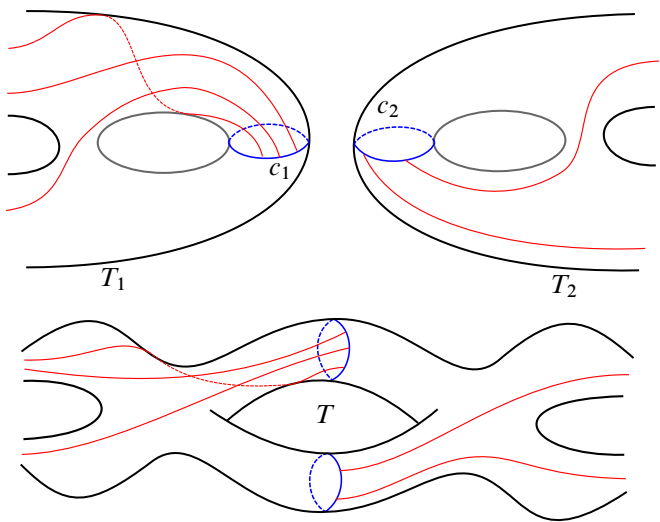


Figure 5: Top: the two reduced arc configurations on T_1 and T_2 . Bottom: the resulting arc configuration on T from slicing. It has two simple closed curves instead of one.

this closed component of the boundary of the negative region on $T_i \times \{t\}$. We then pick a gluing diffeomorphism h_i that identifies the contact structures on the boundary of $\widetilde{M}_i = M_i \cup T_i \times [-1, 1]$ and which also preserves c_i .

When we extend ξ_i to $\bar{\xi}_i$, which is defined on all of Y_i , the new contact structure $\bar{\xi}_i$ will be S^1 –invariant in a neighborhood of c_i . To describe this contact structure in coordinates, let $A_i \subset T_i$ be a neighborhood of $c_i \subset T_i$. In Y_i , $A_i \times S^1$ is a neighborhood of $c_i \subset Y_i$. In this neighborhood, we can write the contact form as

$$\alpha_i = \beta_i + u_i \cdot d\varphi_i,$$

where β_i is a 1–form on A_i , u_i is a function on A_i with

$$c_i = \{p \in A_i | u_i(p) = 0\},$$

and φ_i is the coordinate for the S^1 direction. See Geiges [9]. The nondegeneracy condition reads

$$0 \neq \alpha_i \wedge d\alpha_i = (u_i \cdot d\beta_i + \beta_i \wedge du_i) \wedge d\varphi_i.$$

Along c_i , we have $\beta_i \wedge du_i \neq 0$. Hence, along c_i , the $d\theta_i$ component of β is always nonzero. Here, θ_i is a coordinate for c_i , and (u, θ_i) can serve as local coordinates in a small neighborhood $[-\varepsilon, \varepsilon] \times c_i \subset A_i$. Then, the slicing operation defined by

Niederkrüger and Wendl in [24] can be described as follows: Let $L_i = c_i \times S^1$ be a pre-Lagrangian torus (for the definition of pre-Lagrangian tori, see Ma [22]) and let $N_i = [-\varepsilon, \varepsilon] \times c_i \times S^1$ be a neighborhood of L_i with the coordinates $(u_i, \theta_i, \varphi_i)$. Note the coordinate u_i corresponds to r in [24], and the other two coordinates are the same as in that paper. We can cut N_i open along L_i so that N_i is cut into two parts $N_{i,+}$ and $N_{i,-}$, which correspond to where $u_i \geq 0$ and $u_i \leq 0$, respectively. Then, reglue $N_{1,+}$ to $N_{2,-}$ and $N_{1,-}$ to $N_{2,+}$ by identifying L_1 with L_2 so that (θ_1, φ_1) is identified with (θ_2, φ_2) . Suppose that the resulting 3-manifold is Y ; then Y has a distinguishing surface R obtained by cutting and regluing R_1 and R_2 along c_1 and c_2 . Recall that there is a simple closed curve $\eta_i \subset R_i$, which intersects c_i transversely once. After a suitable isotopy, we can assume that, under the above identification of L_1 with L_2 , we can also identify $\eta_1 \cap c_1$ with $\eta_2 \cap c_2$. Hence, η_1 and η_2 are also cut and reglued to become a curve $\eta \subset R$. This is exactly the same procedure of performing a Floer excision along the tori L_1 and L_2 . Thus, (Y, R) is a closure of $(M_1 \sqcup M_2, \gamma_1 \cup \gamma_2)$. Also, by Theorem 2.5, there is an isomorphism

$$F: \operatorname{HM}(-(Y_1 \sqcup Y_2) | -(R_1 \cup R_2); \Gamma_{-(\eta_1 \cup \eta_2)}) \rightarrow \operatorname{HM}(-Y | -R; \Gamma_{-\eta}).$$

The process of slicing also cuts and reglues the contact structures $\bar{\xi}_i$ on Y_i to obtain a contact structure $\bar{\xi}'$ on Y , as explained in [24]. The contact structure $\bar{\xi}'$, however, arises from an arc configuration \mathcal{A}' that is not reduced in the sense of Definition 2.8. This is because, with respect to $\bar{\xi}'$, the dividing set on R consists of two pairs of parallel nonseparating simple closed curves rather than just one pair. See Figure 5. Let $\bar{\xi}$ be a contact structure on Y , which is obtained by extending ξ_i on M_i using a reduced arc configuration \mathcal{A} . Here, \mathcal{A} is obtained by “merging” the two simple closed curves of \mathcal{A}' into one as depicted in Figure 6. The proof of Theorem 3.1 is clearly the combination of the following two lemmas. □

Lemma 3.2 *If the genus of T_1 and T_2 are large enough, then the spin^c structures associated to $\bar{\xi}$ and $\bar{\xi}'$ are the same. Furthermore, if we denote that spin^c structure by \mathfrak{s}_0 , then we have*

$$\phi_{\bar{\xi}} \doteq \phi_{\bar{\xi}'} \in \widetilde{\operatorname{HM}}(-Y, \mathfrak{s}_0; \Gamma_{-\eta}).$$

Lemma 3.3 *If the genus of T_1 and T_2 are large enough, then we have*

$$F(\phi_{\bar{\xi}_1} \cup \phi_{\bar{\xi}_2}) \doteq \phi_{\bar{\xi}'}.$$

To prove the above two lemmas, we first need some preliminaries.

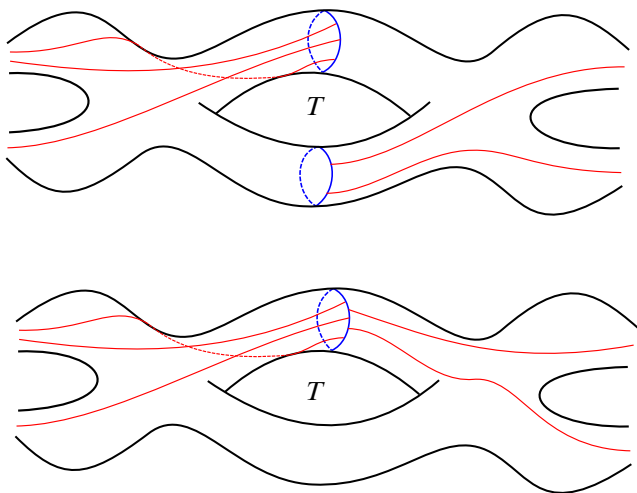


Figure 6: Top: the arc configuration on T obtained from slicing. Bottom: the reduced arc configuration after merging the two simple closed curves.

Lemma 3.4 (Baldwin and Sivek [2]) Suppose (M, γ) is a balanced sutured manifold equipped with a compatible contact structure ξ and T is a connected auxiliary surface with a large enough genus. Suppose further that we use an arc configuration (not necessarily reduced) on T to extend ξ to a contact structure $\bar{\xi}$ on a suitable closure (Y, R) of (M, γ) . Then, there is a contact structure ξ_R on $R \times S^1$ and a set of pairwise disjoint simple closed curves $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ such that the following is true:

- (1) The contact structure ξ_R is S^1 -invariant and such that each $R \times \{t\}$ is convex with the dividing set being some pairs of parallel nonseparating simple closed curves.
- (2) Each α_i is Legendrian and is disjoint from the pre-Lagrangian tori of the form

$$(\text{dividing set on } R) \times S^1.$$

- (3) The result of performing $+1$ contact surgeries along all $\alpha_i \subset R \times S^1$ is contactomorphic to $(Y, \bar{\xi})$.

Lemma 3.5 (Niederkrüger and Wendl [24]) Suppose R is the surface as described in Lemma 3.4, and ξ_R is an S^1 -invariant contact structure on $R \times S^1$ such that each $R \times t$ is convex with the dividing set being a few pairs of nonseparating simple closed curves. Suppose further that there is a curve $\eta \subset R$ which intersects every component of the dividing set transversely once. Then, $(R \times S^1, \xi_R)$ is weakly fillable by some (W, ω) such that η is dual to $\omega|_{R \times S^1}$ up to a (nonzero) scalar.

Lemma 3.6 (Kronheimer, Mrowka, Ozsváth and Szabó [17]) *In Lemma 3.5, the contact element*

$$\phi_{\xi_R} \in \widetilde{\text{HM}}(-R \times S^1, \mathfrak{s}_{\xi_R}; \Gamma_{-\eta})$$

is primitive.

Lemma 3.7 (Kronheimer and Mrowka [16]) *Suppose R is a surface as in Lemma 3.4. Then, there is a unique spin^c structure \mathfrak{s}_0 on $R \times S^1$ such that the following is true:*

- (1) *We have $c_1(\mathfrak{s}_0)[R] = 2 - 2g$.*
- (2) *The monopole Floer homology of $\widetilde{\text{HM}}(-R \times S^1, \mathfrak{s}_0; \Gamma_{-\eta})$ is nonzero.*

Furthermore, we have

$$\widetilde{\text{HM}}(-R \times S^1, \mathfrak{s}_0; \Gamma_{-\eta}) \cong \mathcal{R}.$$

(Here, \mathcal{R} is the base ring we use to construct local coefficients, as in Remark 2.3.)

Lemma 3.8 (Baldwin and Sivek [2]) *Suppose, for $i = 1, 2$, Y_i is a closed oriented 3-manifold equipped with contact structure ξ_i . Suppose further that (Y_2, ξ_2) is obtained from (Y_1, ξ_1) by performing a contact $+1$ surgery along a Legendrian curve. Then, there is a cobordism W , from Y_1 to Y_2 , obtained from $Y_1 \times [0, 1]$ by attaching a 2-handle with a suitable framing. Suppose η_1 is a 1-cycle in Y_1 supporting local coefficients and is disjoint from the Legendrian curve along which we perform the Dehn surgery. Thus, η_1 remains in Y_2 , and we call it η_2 . Then, the map*

$$\widetilde{\text{HM}}(-W): \widetilde{\text{HM}}(-Y_1, \mathfrak{s}_{\xi_1}; \Gamma_{-\eta_1}) \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{HM}}(-Y_2, \mathfrak{s}_{\xi_2}; \Gamma_{-\eta_2})$$

preserves the contact elements (up to multiplication by a unit).

Remark 3.9 Lemma 3.8 is stated in Baldwin and Sivek [2], as a corollary to a result in Hutchings and Taubes [11].

Proof of Lemma 3.2 As in the of Theorem 3.1, $\bar{\xi}$ and $\bar{\xi}'$ are contact structures on Y , which are obtained from the contact structures $\xi_1 \cup \xi_2$ on $(M_1, \gamma_1) \cup (M_2, \gamma_2)$ and some particular arc configurations \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{A}' on T . From Lemma 3.4, we know that there are contact structures ξ_R and ξ'_R on $R \times S^1$ and a set of pairwise disjoint curves $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \subset R \times S^1$ such that the following is true:

- (a) Both ξ_R and ξ'_R are S^1 -invariant, and any $R \times \{t\}$ with $t \in S^1$ is convex.
- (b) We have $\xi_R = \xi'_R$ near a neighborhood of each α_i .

- (c) All α_i are disjoint from the pre-Lagrangian tori of the form

$$(\text{dividing set on } R) \times S^1$$

for the dividing sets with respect to both ξ_R and ξ'_R .

- (d) If we perform contact $+1$ surgery along all of α_i , then $(R \times S^1, \xi_R)$ (or $(R \times S^1, \xi'_R)$) will become a contact manifold that is contactomorphic to $(Y, \bar{\xi})$ (or $(Y, \bar{\xi}')$).

Condition (b) relies on the proof of [Lemma 3.4](#) (of the current paper) in [2]. The essential reason is that $\bar{\xi}$ and $\bar{\xi}'$ are only different in the part of Y that comes from gluing auxiliary surfaces, while the curves α_i are contained in the interior of the original balanced sutured manifold.

Via [Lemmas 3.5](#) and [3.6](#), we know that the contact invariants ϕ_{ξ_R} and $\phi_{\xi'_R}$ are both primitive in the same monopole Floer homology. Then, [Lemma 3.7](#) makes sure that ξ_R and ξ'_R correspond to the same spin^c structure \mathfrak{s}_0 on $R \times S^1$ (because there is only one candidate for the spin^c structures). Thus, we have

$$(4) \quad \phi_{\xi_R} \doteq \phi_{\xi'_R} \in \widetilde{\text{HM}}(-R \times S^1, \mathfrak{s}_0; \Gamma_{-\eta})$$

for a suitable choice of local coefficients.

The surgery description in condition (d) makes sure that, on Y , $\bar{\xi}$ and $\bar{\xi}'$ correspond to the same spin^c structure. This fact, together with [Lemma 3.8](#) and equality (4), implies [Lemma 3.2](#). □

Proof of [Lemma 3.3](#) First, by applying [Lemma 3.4](#) to $(Y_i, \bar{\xi}_i)$ for $i = 1, 2$, we obtain a contact structure ξ_{R_i} on $R_i \times S^1$ and a set of Legendrian curves $\{\alpha_{i,1}, \dots, \alpha_{i,n_i}\}$ satisfying the conclusion of the lemma. In particular, if we perform contact $+1$ surgery along all of $\alpha_{i,j}$, we will obtain $(Y_i, \bar{\xi}_i)$. If we pick a suitable connected component c_i of the dividing set on $R_i \times t$ and perform the slicing operation on $R_1 \times S^1$ and $R_2 \times S^1$, along the two pre-Lagrangian tori $c_1 \times S^1$ and $c_2 \times S^1$, then the result is the 3-manifold $R \times S^1$ with the contact structure ξ'_R , as in the proof of [Lemma 3.2](#). Also, the two sets of curves $\{\alpha_{1,1}, \dots, \alpha_{1,n_1}\}$ and $\{\alpha_{2,1}, \dots, \alpha_{2,n_2}\}$ together form the set of curves $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$, as in the proof of [Lemma 3.2](#). There is a cobordism associated to the slicing operation or, equivalently, performing a Floer excision on $R_1 \times S^1$ and $R_2 \times S^1$. We call this cobordism W_e , and it is from $(R_1 \times S^1) \sqcup (R_2 \times S^1)$ to $R \times S^1$. There is a second cobordism W_s , associated to the surgeries along all of α_i , as in

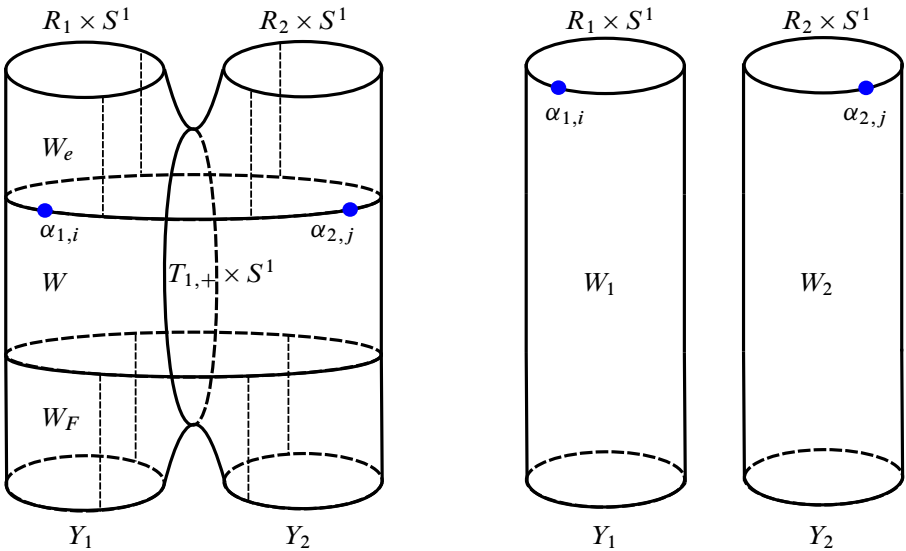


Figure 7: Left: the union of the three cobordisms, cut along the 3–torus $T_{1,+} \times S^1$. Right: the two disjoint cobordisms resulting from the cutting and pasting.

Lemma 3.8, from $R \times S^1$ to Y . Finally, there is a third one, W_F , corresponding to the map F (which is also obtained from a Floer excision again), from Y to $Y_1 \sqcup Y_2$.

As usual, we choose suitable surfaces and local coefficients to make the cobordism map precise, but we omit them from the notation. The map $\mathrm{HM}(-W_e)$ preserves contact elements because it is an isomorphism between two copies of \mathcal{R} , and the two contact elements are both units in the corresponding copy of \mathcal{R} . Furthermore, the map $\mathrm{HM}(-W_s)$ preserves contact elements by [Lemma 3.8](#). So, if we could prove that the composition $\mathrm{HM}(-(W_e \cup W_s \cup W_F))$ preserves the contact elements, then so does $\mathrm{HM}(-W_F) = F$, and, thus, [Lemma 3.3](#) follows.

To show that $\mathrm{HM}(-(W_e \cup W_s \cup W_F))$ preserves contact elements, we observe that, when we cut the cobordism $W_e \cup W_s \cup W_F$ open along $T_{1,+} \times S^1$ and glue back two copies of $T_{1,+} \times D^2$, the result is the disjoint union of two cobordisms, which we call W_1 and W_2 , respectively. See [Figure 7](#). For $i = 1, 2$, W_i is from $R_i \times S^1$ to Y_i and is associated to the surgeries along $\alpha_{i,j}$, as in [Lemma 3.8](#). Hence, by that lemma, $\mathrm{HM}(-(W_1 \cup W_2))$ would preserve contact elements. Finally, by Lemma 2.10 in [\[16\]](#), we know that

$$\mathrm{HM}(-(W_e \cup W_s \cup W_F)) \doteq \mathrm{HM}(-(W_1 \cup W_2)).$$

Thus, we conclude the proof of [Lemma 3.3](#). □

4 Connected sum formula

In this section, we derive the connected sum formula for sutured monopole Floer homology. The proof of the formula relies on the computation on some special balanced sutured manifolds.

4.1 Computing $\text{SHM}(V, \gamma^{4k+2})$

We start with the family of balanced sutured manifolds (V, γ^{2n}) . For $n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, suppose $V = S^1 \times D^2$ is a solid torus, and $\gamma^{2n} \subset \partial V$ is the suture consisting of $2n$ longitudes (each of the form $S^1 \times \{t\}$ for some $t \in \partial D$). To make (M, γ^{2n}) a balanced sutured manifold, adjacent longitudes must be oriented oppositely.

When $n > 2$, we can pick a properly embedded annulus A inside V so that the following is true:

- (1) $\partial A \cap \gamma^{2n} = \emptyset$.
- (2) $\partial V \setminus \partial A$ has two components, and one component contains precisely three components of the suture γ^{2n} in its interior.

The sutured manifold decomposition of (V, γ^{2n}) along A yields a balanced sutured manifold which has two components. One component is diffeomorphic to (V, γ^{2n-2}) , and the other is diffeomorphic to (V, γ^4) . See Figure 8 for an example of decomposing (V, γ^8) . By induction and Proposition 6.7 in Kronheimer and Mrowka [16], we know that, with \mathbb{Q} coefficients and with $n \geq 2$, we have

(5)
$$\text{SHM}(V, \gamma^{2n}; \mathbb{Q}) \cong \text{SHM}(V, \gamma^4; \mathbb{Q})^{\otimes (n-1)}.$$

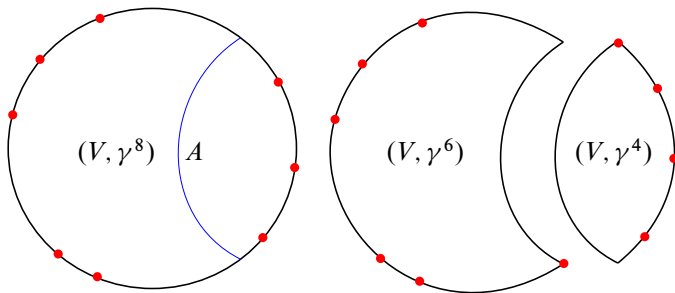


Figure 8: A cross-section $\{t\} \times D^2$ of the solid torus $V = S^1 \times D^2$. The dots represent the suture and the arc inside the disk represents the annulus A , along which we perform the decomposition.

Lemma 4.1 When using \mathbb{Z} coefficients, we have

$$\mathrm{SHM}(V, \gamma^4; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}^2 \oplus G_{\mathrm{tor}},$$

where G_{tor} is a (finite) torsion group without any even-torsion.

Proof We first prove that the rank of the homology is precisely 2. To get a lower bound, we use \mathbb{Q} coefficients and deal with (V, γ^6) . Recall that $V = S^1 \times D^2$ is a solid torus. Let $t_0 \in S^1$ be a point and $D = \{t_0\} \times D^2 \subset V$ be a meridian disk of V . Note that ∂D intersects γ^6 at six points:

$$\partial D \cap \gamma^6 = \{t_0\} \times \{p_1, \dots, p_6\} \subset S^1 \times \partial D^2.$$

Let p_i be indexed according to the orientation of ∂D . Let $\gamma^6 = l_1 \cup \dots \cup l_6$ be such that, for $i = 1, \dots, 6$,

$$\partial D \cap l_i = \{t_0\} \times \{p_i\}.$$

Assume that the annular neighborhood $A(\gamma)$ of $\gamma \subset \partial V = S^1 \times \partial D^2$ is of the form

$$A(\gamma) = \bigcup_{i=1}^6 S^1 \times [p_i - \varepsilon, p_i + \varepsilon]$$

for some small enough fixed constant $\varepsilon > 0$. Let T be an auxiliary surface of (M, γ^6) , which consists of three disjoint annuli,

$$T = A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3,$$

where, for $i = 1, 2, 3$, A_i has the form

$$A_i = S_i^1 \times [-1, 1].$$

Choose an orientation-reversing diffeomorphism $f: \partial T \rightarrow \gamma$ so that

$$\begin{aligned} f(S_1^1 \times \{1\}) &= l_1, & f(S_1^1 \times \{-1\}) &= l_2, & f(S_2^1 \times \{1\}) &= l_3, \\ f(S_2^1 \times \{-1\}) &= l_6, & f(S_3^1 \times \{1\}) &= l_4, & f(S_3^1 \times \{-1\}) &= l_5. \end{aligned}$$

Let

$$\tilde{V} = V \cup_{f \times \mathrm{id}} T \times [-\varepsilon, \varepsilon];$$

then \tilde{V} has four boundary components,

$$\tilde{V} = R_{1,+} \cup R_{2,+} \cup R_{1,-} \cup R_{2,-},$$

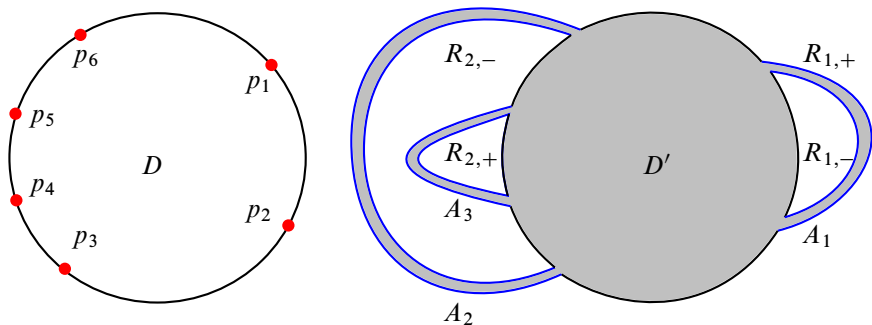


Figure 9: A cross-section $\{t\} \times D^2$ of the solid torus $V = S^1 \times D^2$. The dots in the left subfigure represent the suture and the strips in the right subfigure represent the three annuli A_1 , A_2 and A_3 . The shaded region is precisely the surface D' .

such that $S_1^1 \times \{\pm\varepsilon\} \subset R_{1,\pm}$ and $S_3^1 \times \{\pm\varepsilon\} \subset R_{2,\pm}$. Suppose, for $i = 1, 2, 3$, S_i^1 has the coordinate t^i , and t_0^i is identified with $t_0 \in S^1$ by f . Let

$$D' = D \cup (\{t_0^1\} \cup \{t_0^2\} \cup \{t_0^3\}) \times [-1, 1] \times [-\varepsilon, \varepsilon].$$

Thus, for $j = 1, 2$, we have $D' \cap R_{j,\pm} = C_{j,\pm}$. See Figure 9. Choose an orientation-preserving diffeomorphism

$$h: (R_{1,+} \sqcup R_{2,+}) \rightarrow R_{1,-} \sqcup R_{2,-}$$

so that, for $j = 1, 2$,

$$h(C_{j,+}) = C_{j,-}.$$

We can use h to close up \tilde{V} to obtain a closure $(Y^{(6)}, R^{(6)})$ of (V, γ^6) . The surface D' becomes a closed oriented surface $\bar{D}^{(6)}$ of genus 2 inside Y . Define

$$\text{SHM}(V, \gamma^6, i) = \bigoplus_{\substack{\mathfrak{s} \in \mathfrak{S}(Y|R) \\ c_1(\mathfrak{s})[\bar{D}^{(6)}] = 2i}} \widetilde{\text{HM}}(Y, \mathfrak{s}; \mathbb{Q}).$$

We know that

$$\text{SHM}(V, \gamma^6) \cong \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{SHM}(V, \gamma^6, i).$$

If we decompose the balanced sutured manifold (V, γ) along D , then the result is a 3-ball with one simple closed curve as the suture on its boundary. Thus, by Proposition 6.9 in Kronheimer and Mrowka [16], we know that

$$\text{SHM}(V, \gamma^6, 1) \cong \mathbb{Q}.$$

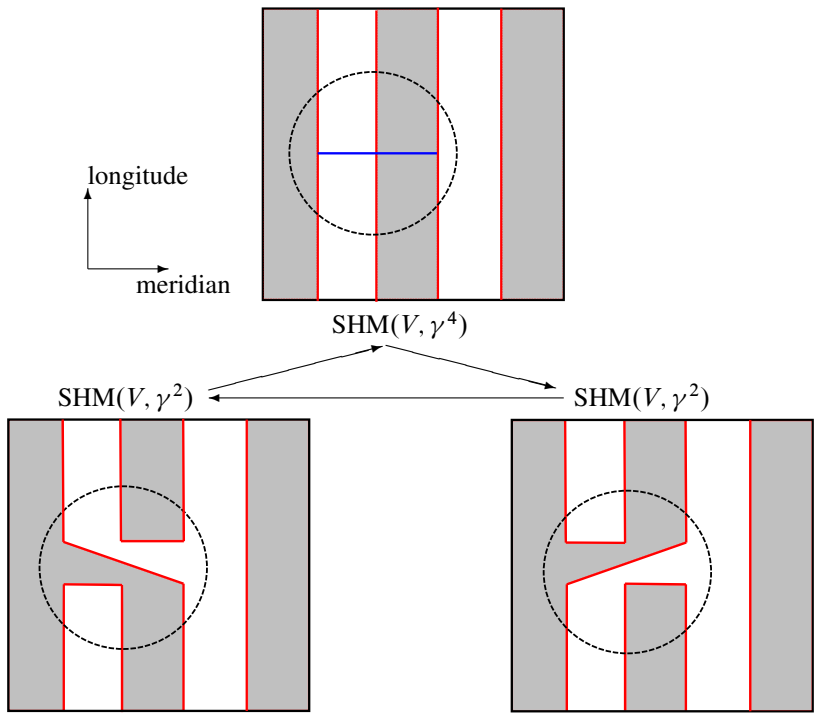


Figure 10: The bypass attachment along the horizontal arc α . The change of sutures is limited in the dotted circles. The shaded region represents $R_-(\gamma)$.

On the other hand, we can also decompose (V, γ) along $-D$. A similar argument shows that

$$\text{SHM}(V, \gamma^6, -1) \cong \mathbb{Q}.$$

Hence, with \mathbb{Q} coefficients, the rank of $\text{SHM}(V, \gamma^6)$ is at least 2. From formula (5) and the universal coefficient theorem, we know that $\text{SHM}(V, \gamma^4)$, with either \mathbb{Q} or \mathbb{Z} coefficients, has a rank of at least two.

To obtain an upper bound, we need to work with \mathbb{Z}_2 coefficients and use the bypass exact triangles in sutured monopole Floer theory, which were introduced by Baldwin and Sivek in [2]. The bypass attachments, as depicted in Figure 10, induce an exact triangle

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \text{SHM}(V, \gamma^4) & \\ \rho \nearrow & & \searrow \phi \\ \text{SHM}(V, \gamma^2) & \xleftarrow{\psi} & \text{SHM}(V, \gamma^2) \end{array}$$

It is a basic fact that $\mathrm{SHM}(V, \gamma^2) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$. So, with \mathbb{Z}_2 coefficients, the rank of $\mathrm{SHM}(V, \gamma^4)$ is at most two. By the universal coefficient theorem, we conclude that the rank with integral coefficients is also at most two.

It is also clear that, with \mathbb{Z} coefficients, the rank of $\mathrm{SHM}(V, \gamma^4)$ is exactly two. Thus, by the universal coefficient theorem, there is no even torsion in G_{tor} . \square

In [15], Kronheimer and Mrowka constructed a particular closure of the manifold $(V, \gamma^4) \sqcup (V, \gamma^4)$. One can try to compute the monopole Floer homology of that closure directly, and we expect the following conjecture:

Conjecture 4.2 *The torsion group G_{tor} in Lemma 4.1 is trivial.*

Remark 4.3 In the proof of Lemma 4.1, we deal with (V, γ^6) instead of (V, γ^4) for the following reason: when dealing with (V, γ^4) , we cannot pick a meridian disk D which intersects with γ^4 four times and apply the construction, as in the proof of Lemma 4.1, to obtain a closed surface \bar{D} in any closure Y of (V, γ^4) . This is due to a simple calculation of Euler characteristics. There is another subtlety in the construction of grading in the proof of Lemma 4.1. When pairing intersection points p_1, \dots, p_6 , we did not simply pair the adjacent points, but, instead, we do it in a special way. This is because we want to have an even number of boundary components of the surface D' on the positive or negative part of the boundary of \tilde{V} .

Theorem 4.4 *Suppose that $n = 2k + 1$ is odd. Then, with \mathbb{Q} coefficients, there is a grading on $\mathrm{SHM}(V, \gamma^{2n})$ induced by a meridian disk of V such that, with respect to this grading, we have*

$$\mathrm{SHM}(V, \gamma^{2n}, i) \cong H_{i+k}(T^{n-1}; \mathbb{Q})$$

for $-k \leq i \leq k$, and $\mathrm{SHM}(V, \gamma^{2n}, i) = 0$ for $|i| > k$. (Here T^{n-1} is the $(n-1)$ -dimensional torus.)

Proof The basic case is trivial: if $k = 0$, we have

$$\mathrm{SHM}(V, \gamma^2) = \mathrm{SHM}(V, \gamma^2, 0) \cong \mathbb{Q} \cong H_0(T^0 = \{\mathrm{pt}\}; \mathbb{Q}).$$

When $k = 1$, the grading is already constructed in the proof of Lemma 4.1, and we have

$$\mathrm{SHM}(V, \gamma^6, \pm 1) \cong \mathbb{Q} \cong H_0(T^2; \mathbb{Q}) \cong H_2(T_2; \mathbb{Q}).$$

From the adjunction inequality (see Section 2.4 in [16]), we know that, for $|i| > 1$,

$$\text{SHM}(V, \gamma^6, i) = 0.$$

Via Lemma 4.1 and formula (5), we know that $\text{SHM}(V, \gamma^6) \cong \mathbb{Q}^4$. Thus, we have

$$\text{SHM}(V, \gamma^6, 0) \cong \mathbb{Q}^2 \cong H_1(T^2; \mathbb{Q}).$$

For a general k , we argue in a similar way as we did for (V, γ^6) in the proof of Lemma 4.1. Let $D = \{t_0\} \times D^2$ be a meridian disk of V , and let

$$\partial D \cap \gamma = \{p_1, \dots, p_{2n}\}.$$

The points P_i are indexed according to the orientation of ∂D . The suture γ^{2n} can now be described as

$$\gamma^{2n} = \bigcup_{i=1}^{2n} S^1 \times \{p_i\}.$$

Pick an auxiliary surface T for (V, γ^{2n}) which consists of n disjoint annuli,

$$T = \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i.$$

Choose an orientation-reversing diffeomorphism $f: \partial T \rightarrow \gamma$ so that

$$f(\partial A_1) = S^1 \times \{p_1, p_2\}$$

and, for $j = 1, \dots, k$, we have

$$f(\partial A_{2j}) = S^1 \times \{p_{4k-1}, p_{4k+2}\} \quad \text{and} \quad f(\partial A_{2j+1}) = S^1 \times \{p_{4k}, p_{4k+1}\}.$$

Let

$$\tilde{V} = V \cup_{f \times \text{id}} T \times [-\varepsilon, \varepsilon];$$

we know that

$$\partial \tilde{V} = \bigcup_{i=1}^{k+1} (R_{i,+} \cup R_{i,-}),$$

so that, for $j = 1, \dots, k+1$,

$$A_{2j-1} \times \{\pm \varepsilon\} \subset R_{j,\pm}.$$

The meridian disk D extends to a surface $D' \subset \tilde{V}$ such that, for $j = 1, \dots, k+1$,

$$\partial D' \cap R_{j,\pm} = C_{j,\pm}.$$

Choose an orientation-preserving diffeomorphism

$$h\colon (R_{1,+}\cup\cdots\cup R_{k+1,+})\rightarrow R_{1,+}\cup\cdots\cup R_{k+1,+}$$

so that, for $j=1,\dots,k+1$,

$$h(C_{j,+})=C_{j,-}.$$

Then, we get a closure $(Y^{(2n)}, R^{(2n)})$ for (V, γ^{2n}) , and D' becomes a closed oriented surface $\overline{D}^{(2n)}\subset Y^{(2n)}$.

Thus, we define a grading on $\mathrm{SHM}(V, \gamma^{2n})$ as follows:

$$\mathrm{SHM}(V, \gamma^{2n}, i) = \bigoplus_{\substack{\mathfrak{s}\in\mathfrak{S}(Y^{(2n)}|R^{(2n)})\\c_1(\mathfrak{s})[\overline{D}^{(2n)}]=2i}} \widetilde{\mathrm{HM}}(Y^{(2n)}, \mathfrak{s}; \mathbb{Q}).$$

Note D' is obtained from D by attaching $2k+1$ strips, so

$$\chi(\overline{D}^{2n})=\chi(D')=\chi(D)-(2k+1)=-2k.$$

By the adjunction inequality, we know that

$$\mathrm{SHM}(V, \gamma^{2n}, i) = 0$$

if $|i|>k$.

To compute the homology for each grading, we need to apply Floer excisions. Let $q_1, q_2\in\partial D\cap C_{1,+}\subset\partial D'$ be a pair of points. Suppose $q'_1=h^{-1}(q_1)$ and $q'_2=h^{-1}(q_2)$, where h is the diffeomorphism we use to obtain the closure $(Y^{(2n)}, R^{(2n)})$ for (V, γ^{2n}) . Suppose further we choose such an h so that the following is true:

- (1) We have $q'_1, q'_2\in\partial D\cap C_{1,+}\subset D'$.
- (2) We have that q'_1 lies in between p_6 and p_7 and q'_2 lies in between p_2 and p_3 .
- (3) For $i=1, 2$, we have

$$h(S^1\times\{q'_i\})=S^1\times\{q_i\}.$$

The three conditions above can be achieved by an S^1 -invariant h . Pick two arcs $\beta_1, \beta_2\subset D$ so that, for $i=1, 2$,

$$\beta_i\cap\partial D=\partial\beta_i=\{q_i, q'_i\}.$$

In $Y^{(2n)}$, β_1 and β_2 become two closed curves $\widetilde{\beta}_1$ and $\widetilde{\beta}_2$, respectively. Thus, there are two tori $T_1=\widetilde{\beta}_1\times S^1$ and $T_2=\widetilde{\beta}_2\times S^1$ inside $Y^{(2n)}$. Pick a 1-cycle

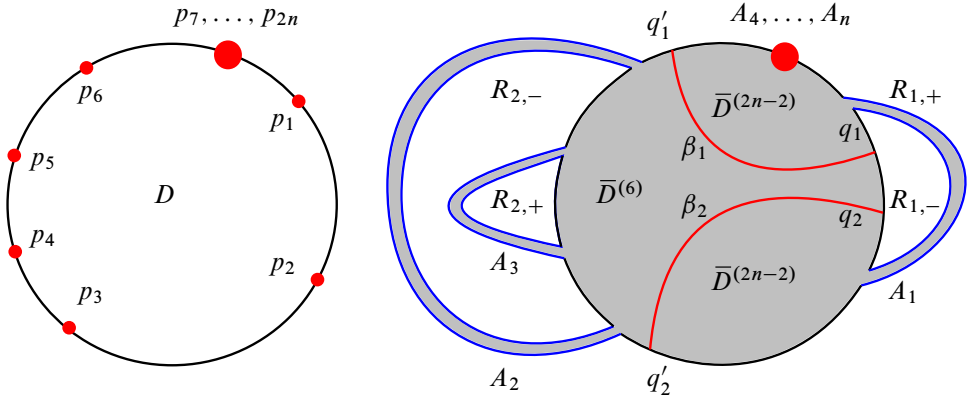


Figure 11: A cross-section $\{t\} \times D^2$ of the solid torus $V = S^1 \times D^2$. The dots in the left subfigure represent the suture and the stripes in the right subfigure representing the three annuli A_1 , A_2 and A_3 . A_4, \dots, A_n are not depicted. The two arcs inside D are β_1 and β_2 . The shaded region represents the surface D' .

$\eta \subset R^{(2n)} \subset Y^{2n}$ to be the union of all images of $C_{i,+} \subset \partial \tilde{V}$ in $Y^{(2n)}$. Clearly η intersects both T_1 and T_2 transversely once.

We can perform a Floer excision along T_1 and T_2 , or, to be more precise, the inverse operation of the Floer excision introduced in Section 2.1. The result of this reversed Floer excision is a disjoint union of two 3-manifolds, $Y^{(2n-4)}$ and $Y^{(6)}$. During this process, the surface $R^{(2n)}$ is cut into $R^{(2n-4)} \cup R^{(6)}$, and the surface $\bar{D}^{(2n)}$ is cut into $\bar{D}^{(2n-4)} \cup \bar{D}^{(6)}$. See Figure 11.

As described in Section 2.1, there is a cobordism W from $Y^{(2n-4)} \sqcup Y^{(6)}$ to $Y^{(2n)}$. Inside the cobordism W , there is a 3-dimensional cobordism between $\bar{D}^{(2n-4)} \sqcup \bar{D}^{(6)} \subset Y^{(2n-4)} \sqcup Y^{(6)}$ and $\bar{D}^{(2n)} \subset Y^{(2n)}$. This 3-dimensional cobordism is obtained from a 2-dimensional analogue of the 3-dimensional Floer excision. Thus, if \mathfrak{s} is a spin^c structure on W such that

$$c_1(\mathfrak{s})[\bar{D}^{(2n-4)}] = x, \quad c_1(\mathfrak{s})[\bar{D}^{(6)}] = y,$$

then we must have

$$c_1(\mathfrak{s})[\bar{D}^{(2n)}] = x + y.$$

As a result, there is a product formula that enables us to compute $\text{SHM}(V, \gamma^{2n})$ out of $\text{SHM}(V, \gamma^{2n-4})$ and $\text{SHM}(V, \gamma^6)$. After a grading shifting, this product formula is precisely the one we compute $H_*(T^{n-1})$ from $T^{n-1} = T^{n-3} \times T^2$. Thus, we conclude the proof of Theorem 4.4. \square

One question arises in the proof of [Theorem 4.4](#). Fix a suitable field \mathcal{F} of characteristic 2. There is a bypass exact triangle for a general (V, γ^{2n}) ,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \text{SHM}(V, \gamma^{2n}) & \\ \rho \nearrow & & \searrow \phi \\ \text{SHM}(V, \gamma^{2n-2}) & \xleftarrow{\psi} & \text{SHM}(V, \gamma^{2n-2}) \end{array}$$

From formula [\(5\)](#), we know that, for $n > 1$,

$$\text{SHM}(V, \gamma^{2n}) \cong (\mathcal{F})^{2^{n-2}}.$$

This forces the map ψ to be 0. Hence, ρ is injective and ϕ is surjective. If we assume that $n = 2$, then we know from Geiges [\[9\]](#) that there is a unique tight contact structure ξ_0 that is compatible with (V, γ^2) . From [\[2\]](#), we know that the contact element of ξ_0 generates $\text{SHM}(V, \gamma^2) \cong \mathcal{F}$. Since the map associated to the bypass attachment preserves contact elements, we know that, after attaching the bypass associated to ψ , ξ_0 becomes overtwisted, and, after attaching the bypass associated to ρ , ξ_0 becomes a compatible contact structure ξ_1 on (V, γ^4) such that the contact element of ξ_1 generates $\text{im}(\rho) \cong \mathcal{F} \subset \text{SHM}(V, \gamma^4)$. If there was another compatible contact structure ξ_2 on (V, γ^4) such that, after the bypass associated to ϕ , it became ξ_0 on (V, γ^2) , then we could conclude that $\text{SHM}(V, \gamma^4)$ was simply generated by the two contact elements of ξ_1 and ξ_2 . Then, we could also look at a general (V, γ^{2n}) . However, bypass attachments do not necessarily have inverses, and this lead to the following question:

Question 4.5 *Is $\text{SHM}(V, \gamma^{2n})$ fully generated by contact elements of compatible contact structures?*

4.2 The connected sum formula

In this subsection, we derive the connected sum formula for sutured monopole Floer homology. First, we prove the following proposition:

Proposition 4.6 *We use \mathbb{Z}_2 coefficients. Suppose three oriented links L_0, L_1 and L_2 are the same outside a 3–ball B^3 , and, inside B^3 , they are depicted as in [Figure 1](#). We have the following:*

(1) If L_2 has one more component than L_0 and L_1 , then there is an exact triangle

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{KHM}(S^3, L_0) & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & \mathrm{KHM}(S^3, L_1) \\ & \nwarrow \quad \nearrow & \\ & \mathrm{KHM}(S^3, L_2) & \end{array}$$

(2) If L_2 has one less component than L_0 and L_1 , then there is an exact triangle

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{KHM}(S^3, L_0) & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & \mathrm{KHM}(S^3, L_1) \\ & \nwarrow \quad \nearrow & \\ & \mathrm{KHM}(S^3, L_2) \otimes (\mathbb{Z}_2)^4 & \end{array}$$

Proof It follows from an analogous argument in sutured instanton Floer theory in Kronheimer and Mrowka [15]. We sketch the proof as follows: The monopole knot Floer homology $\mathrm{KHM}(S^3, L_0)$ for a link $L_0 \subset S^3$ is defined by taking the sutured monopole Floer homology of the balanced sutured manifold $(S^3(L_0), \Gamma_\mu)$, where $S^3(L_0)$ is the link complement and Γ_μ consists of a pair of meridians on each boundary component of $S^3(L_0)$. Let (Y_0, R) be a closure of $(S^3(L_1), \Gamma_\mu)$. To obtain an exact triangle for the oriented skein relation, we pick a small circle α linking around the crossing, on which we perform the crossing change and oriented smoothing. The curve α naturally embeds into Y_0 and is disjoint from the surface $R \subset Y_0$. Then, from Kronheimer, Mrowka, Ozsváth and Szabó [17], there is a surgery exact triangle relating the monopole Floer homologies of the 3-manifolds obtained by performing -1 , 0 and ∞ surgery along the curve $\alpha \subset Y_0$. There is a canonical framing for the curve $\alpha \subset S^3$, and the surgeries slopes are the ones with respect to the canonical framing.

When performing the ∞ surgery, we obtain Y_0 . When performing the -1 surgery, we obtain a closure of $(S^3(L_2), \Gamma_\mu)$, which gives rise to $\mathrm{KHM}(S^3, L_2)$. When performing the 0 surgery, we get a closure of the balanced sutured manifold (M, γ) , which is obtained from $(S^3(L_0), \Gamma_\mu)$ by performing a 0 surgery along α . To further relate (M, γ) to L_0 , we need to perform a sutured manifold decomposition of (M, γ) , along an annulus A arising from α and the 0 surgery, as explained in Kronheimer and Mrowka [15]. Suppose that (M', γ') is obtained from (M, γ) by such a decomposition along A . There are two cases:

Case 1 When L_2 has one more component than L_0 and L_1 , then (M', γ') is diffeomorphic to $(S^3(L_2), \Gamma_\mu)$. Hence, we are done.

Case 2 When L_2 has one less component than L_0 and L_1 , then (M', γ') is $(S^3(L_2), \Gamma_\mu)$ except that on one component of $\partial S^3(L_2)$, there are six meridians as the suture rather than two. So, to obtain $(S^3(L_2), \Gamma_\mu)$, we need to further decompose (M', γ') by another annulus, just as we did in the proof of [Lemma 4.1](#), where we obtained two copies of (V, γ^4) from (V, γ^6) . The result of this second sutured manifold decomposition is a disjoint union of $(S^3(L_2), \Gamma_\mu)$ with (V, γ^6) . Hence, we are done. \square

As a corollary to [Proposition 4.6](#), we derive the following corollary, independent of [\[8; 23\]](#):

Corollary 4.7 *With \mathbb{Z}_2 coefficients and the canonical \mathbb{Z}_2 grading of monopole Floer homology, the Euler characteristic of $\text{KHM}(S^3, K, i)$ (for the definition, see [\[16\]](#)) corresponds to the coefficients of a suitable version of the Alexander polynomial of the knot $K \subset S^3$.*

Proof It follows from an analogous argument in sutured instanton Floer theory in [\[15\]](#). \square

Suppose that Y is a closed oriented 3-manifold. Let $Y(n)$ denote the manifold obtained by removing n disjoint 3-balls from Y . We can make $Y(n)$ to be a balanced sutured manifold $(Y(n), \delta^n)$, where δ^n consists of one simple closed curve on each boundary sphere of $Y(n)$.

The following two lemmas are straightforward:

Lemma 4.8 *Suppose Y is a closed oriented 3-manifold and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ is no less than 2; then*

$$Y(n) \cong (Y(n-1) \sqcup S^3(2), \delta^{n-1} \cup \delta^2) \cup h,$$

where $h = (\phi, S, D^3, \delta)$ is a contact 1-handle such that ϕ sends one component of S to $\partial Y(n-1)$ and the other component to $\partial S^3(2)$.

Lemma 4.9 *Suppose (M_1, γ_1) and (M_2, γ_2) are two balanced sutured manifolds. Also, suppose that $(S^3(2), \delta^2)$ is defined as above, and its two boundary components are*

$$\partial S^3(2) = S_1^2 \cup S_2^2.$$

Then, we have

$$(M_1 \sharp M_2, \gamma \cup \gamma_2) \cong (M_1 \sqcup M_2 \sqcup S^3(2), \gamma_1 \cup \gamma_2 \cup \delta^2) \cup h_1 \cup h_2.$$

(Here, for $i = 1, 2$, $h_i = (\phi_i, S_i, D_i^3, \delta_i)$ is a contact 1–handle such that ϕ_i maps one component of S_i to ∂M_i and the other component of S_i to S_i^2 .)

Remark 4.10 In Lemmas 4.8 and 4.9, we do not require a sutured manifold (M, γ) to have a global compatible contact structure. However, we can identify a collar of the boundary of M with $\partial M \times [0, 1]$, and assume that there is an I –invariant contact structure in the collar such that, under this contact structure, ∂M is a convex surface with γ being the dividing set. Thus, the contact handle attachment makes sense.

From Lemmas 4.8 and 4.9, we can see the significant role played by $(S^3(2), \delta^2)$. So, we proceed to compute its sutured monopole Floer homology.

Lemma 4.11 *For any closed 3–manifold Y and every positive integer n , there is an injective map*

$$\mathrm{SHM}(Y(n), \delta^n) \rightarrow \mathrm{SHM}(Y(n+1), \delta^{n+1}).$$

Proof We can obtain $(Y(n+1), \delta^{n+1})$ from $(Y(n), \delta^n)$ by attaching a contact 2–handle. If we further attach a contact 3–handle to it, the result will be $(Y(n), \delta^n)$ again. The pair of handles forms a 2–3 cancellation pair, as in Li [20]. Thus, the composition is the identity, and the 2–handle attachment induces the desired injective map. \square

Corollary 4.12 *We have $\mathrm{SHM}(S^3(2), \delta^2; \mathbb{Z}_2) \cong (\mathbb{Z}_2)^2$.*

Proof It follows from the proof of an analogous statement in sutured instanton Floer theory in Baldwin and Sivek [3]. A sketch of the proof is as follows: First, as in [2], there is an isomorphism

$$\mathrm{SHM}(S^3(2), \delta^2) \cong \mathrm{KHM}(S^3, U_2),$$

where U_2 is the unlink with two components. Note that there is an oriented skein relation, which relates two copies of the unknot U_1 and one copy of U_2 . Thus, from Proposition 4.6 we have

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{KHM}(S^3, U_1) & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & \mathrm{KHM}(S^3, U_1) \\ & \nwarrow \quad \quad \nearrow & \\ & \mathrm{KHM}(S^3, U_2) & \end{array}$$

Since $\mathrm{KHM}(S^3, U_1) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$, we know that

$$\mathrm{KHM}(S^3, U_2) \cong (\mathbb{Z}_2)^2 \text{ or } 0.$$

The second possibility is then ruled out by [Lemma 4.11](#) since

$$\mathrm{SHM}(S^3(1), \delta^1) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2.$$

So, we conclude that

$$\mathrm{SHM}(S^3(2), \delta^2) \cong \mathrm{KHM}(S^3, U_2) \cong (\mathbb{Z}_2)^2. \qquad \square$$

Corollary 4.13 *Suppose (M_1, γ_1) and (M_2, γ_2) are balanced sutured manifolds. Then, we have*

$$\mathrm{SHM}(M_1 \# M_2, \gamma_1 \cup \gamma_2) \cong \mathrm{SHM}(M_1 \sqcup M_2, \gamma_1 \cup \gamma_2) \otimes (\mathbb{Z}_2)^2.$$

Proof This follows directly from [Lemma 4.9](#) and [Corollary 4.12](#). \square

Corollary 4.14 *Suppose L is a link in S^3 . Then, with any coefficients,*

$$\mathrm{KHM}(S^3, L) \neq 0.$$

Proof [Lemma 4.11](#) makes sure that $\mathrm{SHM}(S^3(2), \delta^2)$ has a rank of at least one with any coefficients. If L is nonsplitting, then the balanced sutured manifold $(S^3(L), \Gamma_\mu)$ is taut, and the nonvanishing statement follows from Kronheimer and Mrowka [\[16\]](#). If L has separable components, we can apply [Lemma 4.9](#). \square

The discussion in the instanton setting would be completely analogous. We use the field of complex numbers \mathbb{C} as coefficients and have the following proposition:

Proposition 4.15 *Suppose (M_1, γ_1) and (M_2, γ_2) are two balanced sutured manifolds; then*

$$\mathrm{SHI}(M_1 \# M_2, \gamma_1 \cup \gamma_2) \cong \mathrm{SHI}(M_1, \gamma_1) \otimes \mathrm{SHI}(M_2, \gamma_2) \otimes \mathbb{C}^2.$$

This formula can also be applied to the framed instanton Floer homology of closed 3-manifolds. Suppose Y is a closed oriented 3-manifold; then we can form the connected sum of Y with T^3 , and pick ω to be a circle that represents a generator of $H_1(T^3)$. The pair $(Y \# T^3, \omega)$ is then admissible and we can form the *framed instanton Floer homology* of Y ,

$$I^\#(Y) = I^\omega(Y \# T^3).$$

In [16], Kronheimer and Mrowka discuss the relation between the framed instanton Floer homology of a closed 3-manifold and the sutured instanton Floer homology of $(Y(1), \delta^1)$. As a corollary to the connected sum formula for sutured instanton Floer theory, we have the following:

Corollary 4.16 *Suppose Y_1 and Y_2 are two closed oriented 3-manifolds. Then, as vector spaces over complex numbers, we have*

$$I^\#(Y_1) \otimes I^\#(Y_2) \cong I^\#(Y_1 \# Y_2).$$

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