



Geometry & Topology

Volume 28 (2024)

Homological invariants of codimension 2 contact submanifolds

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Codimension 2 contact submanifolds are the natural generalization of transverse knots to contact manifolds of arbitrary dimension. We construct new invariants of codimension 2 contact submanifolds. Our main invariant can be viewed as a deformation of the contact homology algebra of the ambient manifold. We describe various applications of these invariants to contact topology. In particular, we exhibit examples of codimension 2 contact embeddings into overtwisted and tight contact manifolds which are formally isotopic but fail to be isotopic through contact embeddings. We also give new obstructions to certain relative symplectic and Lagrangian cobordisms.

53D10, 53D42

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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

The purpose of this paper is to introduce new invariants of codimension 2 contact submanifolds. Given a closed, co-oriented contact manifold (Y, ξ) and a codimension 2 contact submanifold V with trivial normal bundle, our main construction produces a unital, $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded $\mathbb{Q}[U]$ -algebra

$$(1-1) \quad CH_{\bullet}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r}).$$

Here $\mathfrak{r} = (\alpha_V, \tau, r)$ is a triple consisting of

- (i) a nondegenerate contact form α_V on V inducing $\xi_V := \xi|_V \cap TV$,
- (ii) a trivialization τ of $N_{Y/V}$, and
- (iii) a real number $r > 0$.

This triple is required to satisfy certain conditions (stated in [Definition 3.3](#)), and should be viewed as encoding a choice of Reeb dynamics in an infinitesimally small neighborhood of V . The (nonempty) set of all such triples is denoted by $\mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$.

The invariant (1-1) can be viewed as a deformation of the contact homology algebra $CH_{\bullet}(Y, \xi)$, as explained in [Remark 1.1](#) below. In particular, U is a formal variable and there is a natural map

$$(1-2) \quad \text{ev}_{U=1} : CH_{\bullet}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r}) \rightarrow CH_{\bullet}(Y, \xi)$$

obtained by setting $U = 1$.

The algebra $CH_{\bullet}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r})$ is generated by (good) Reeb orbits for an auxiliary nondegenerate contact form λ on (Y, ξ) . See Pardon [\[61, Definition 2.59\]](#) for the notion of a good Reeb orbit; all nondegenerate Reeb orbits are good except for certain even-degree covers of simple Reeb orbits with odd Conley–Zehnder index. The form λ is required to be *adapted* to $\mathfrak{r} \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$, which means in particular that V is preserved by the Reeb flow of λ ; see [Definition 3.4](#).

The differential is defined as in ordinary contact homology by counting pseudoholomorphic curves in the symplectization \hat{Y} , where the additional U variable keeps track of the intersection number of curves with the symplectization $\hat{V} \subset \hat{Y}$. More precisely, we fix an almost complex structure $J : \xi \rightarrow \xi$ which is compatible with the symplectic form $d\lambda$ and preserves $\xi|_V \cap TV \subset TY|_V$. We then consider \hat{J} -holomorphic curves in \hat{Y} , where $\hat{J} = -\partial_t \otimes \lambda + R_{\lambda} \otimes dt + J$. The differential is defined on generators by (roughly)¹ the formula

$$(1-3) \quad d(\gamma) = \sum_{\beta \in \pi_2(\hat{Y}, \gamma \sqcup \gamma_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup \gamma_l)} \# \overline{\mathcal{M}}(\beta) U^{\hat{V} * \beta + \Gamma^-(\beta, V)} \gamma_1 \dots \gamma_l,$$

¹Strictly speaking, (1-3) should be refined as follows: (i) one should indicate that the virtual moduli counts depend on a choice of “virtual perturbation data”; (ii) one should indicate that the counts depend on the order of a certain group of automorphisms of the triple $(\gamma, \gamma_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup \gamma_l, \beta)$ which acts on γ by the identity; (iii) one must specify signs (or, more invariantly and following Pardon [\[61\]](#), orientations lines). See (6-7) for the precise formula.

where γ is a positive orbit (ie associated to the convex end of the symplectization) and $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_l$ are negative orbits (ie associated to the concave end). We define $\Gamma^-(\beta, V) = \#\{\gamma_i \subset V\}$ to be the number of negative orbits of β which are contained in V .

We denote by $\overline{\mathcal{M}}(\beta)$ the compactification of the moduli space $\mathcal{M}(\beta)$ of \hat{J} -holomorphic curves in the class β . Such moduli spaces are in general nontransversally cut out, so the moduli counts $\#\overline{\mathcal{M}}(\beta)$ appearing in (1-3) are defined as in Pardon's construction [60; 61] of contact homology, via his theory of virtual fundamental cycles. In particular, $\#\overline{\mathcal{M}}(\beta)$ is nonzero only for moduli spaces of virtual dimension zero. Finally, the pairing $(- * -)$ is a count of intersections between \hat{V} and β , which was introduced by Siefring [64; 54].

We also construct a closely related invariant

$$(1-4) \quad \widetilde{CH}_\bullet(Y, \xi, V; \tau),$$

which we call *reduced*. This is a unital, $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded \mathbb{Q} -algebra which is generated by Reeb orbits in the complement of V . The differential counts pseudoholomorphic curves which do not intersect \hat{V} . For appropriately chosen pairs $\tau, \tau' \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$, we have a morphism of \mathbb{Q} -algebras

$$(1-5) \quad CH_\bullet(Y, \xi, V; \tau') \rightarrow \widetilde{CH}_\bullet(Y, \xi, V; \tau).$$

The invariant $\widetilde{CH}_\bullet(-; -)$ is called *reduced* because it carries less information (in particular, it does not involve taking the kernel of an augmentation as in, for instance, reduced singular homology). However, it is easier to compute.

Remark 1.1 The $\mathbb{Q}[U]$ -algebra $CH_\bullet(Y, \xi, V; \tau)$ can be viewed as a deformation of the contact homology \mathbb{Q} -algebra $CH_\bullet(Y, \xi)$ in the following way. First, recall that for a ring R and a differential graded R -algebra (A, d) , a (formal) deformation of (A, d) is the data of a differential $d_t := d + t d_1 + t^2 d_2 + \dots$ on the $R[[t]]$ -algebra $A[[t]]$ satisfying the graded Leibnitz rule, where each d_i is an endomorphism of A ; see Gerstenhaber and Wilkerson [30]. Now, let us set $U = e^t$ in (1-3) and expand in t . We then get

$$(1-6) \quad d(\gamma) = \sum_{\beta} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} t^k \cdot (\#\overline{\mathcal{M}}(\beta)) \cdot \frac{(\hat{V} * \beta + \Gamma^-(\beta, V))^k}{k!} \gamma_1 \cdots \gamma_l.$$

Thus $CH_\bullet(Y, \xi, V; \tau)$ is indeed a deformation of ordinary contact homology, which can be recovered by sending $t \rightarrow 0$. In the case where $\Gamma^-(\beta, V) = 0$, the coefficient

$$\#\overline{\mathcal{M}}(\beta) \cdot \frac{(\hat{V} * \beta + \Gamma^-(\beta, V))^k}{k!} = \#\overline{\mathcal{M}}(\beta) \cdot \frac{(\hat{V} * \beta)^k}{k!}$$

could be interpreted as a count of rigid pseudoholomorphic curves which send k marked points in the source to the pseudoholomorphic divisor \hat{V} .

1.2 Energy and positivity of intersection

In order to ensure that (1-3) defines a differential over $\mathbb{Q}[U]$, we need to ensure that $\hat{V} * \beta + \Gamma^-(\beta, V) \geq 0$ whenever $\#\overline{\mathcal{M}}(\beta) \neq 0$. If $\mathcal{M}(\beta)$ is nonempty² and at least one of the asymptotic orbits of β is disjoint from V , then this is a consequence of the familiar phenomenon of positivity of intersection. Indeed, in this case, β admits a \hat{J} -holomorphic representative u which is not contained in \hat{V} . Positivity of intersection then implies that $\hat{V} * \beta = \hat{V} * u \geq 0$.

The situation is more complicated when all of the asymptotic orbits of β are contained in V . Indeed, in this case, the \hat{J} -holomorphic representatives of β may be contained in \hat{V} and positivity of intersection fails in general. However, one can show that there is a universal lower bound on the intersection number,

$$(1-7) \quad \hat{V} * \beta \geq -\Gamma^-(\beta, V).$$

This explains the appearance of the correction term $\Gamma^-(\beta, V)$ in (1-3).

In order to construct $CH_\bullet(Y, \xi, V; \tau)$, it is not enough to define a differential: one also needs to define continuation maps, composition homotopies, etc. These maps are defined by counting curves in more complicated setups. For example, the continuation map is obtained by counting curves in a suitably marked exact relative symplectic cobordism $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H)$.³ More precisely, one obtains an algebra map similar to (1-3) by counting \hat{J} -holomorphic curves in $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$ weighted by their intersection number with H , for a compatible almost complex structure \hat{J} which agrees with \hat{J}^\pm near the ends.

Unfortunately, for an arbitrary relative symplectic cobordism, a lower bound of the type (1-7) fails to hold. A key step in constructing the invariants (1-1) is to identify a sufficiently large class of relative symplectic cobordisms for which such a lower bound does hold. This leads us to introduce notions of energy for exact symplectic cobordisms and almost complex structures on exact relative symplectic cobordisms. These energy notions are developed in Section 6 and are of central importance in this paper.

We prove that a lower bound as in (1-7) holds under a certain condition which relates the behavior of λ^\pm near V^\pm to the energy of \hat{J} . We also prove analogous statements for other related setups. This allows us to prove that $CH_\bullet(Y, \xi, V; \tau)$ is well-defined, ie it does not depend on the auxiliary contact form and almost complex structure. We also prove that an exact relative symplectic cobordism $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H)$ induces a map

$$(1-8) \quad CH_\bullet(Y^+, \xi^+, V^+; \tau^+) \rightarrow CH_\bullet(Y^-, \xi^-, V^-; \tau^-)$$

provided that a certain inequality is satisfied, where the inequality involves τ^\pm and the energy of the (sub)cobordism $H \subset (\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$.

²Since [61] uses virtual techniques to define contact homology without making any transversality assumptions, it is possible for the compactification $\overline{\mathcal{M}}(\beta)$ to be nonempty even if $\mathcal{M}(\beta)$ is empty. Positivity of intersection still holds when this happens, but the proof requires a bit more work. Details can be found in Sections 5.3 and 7.2.

³An exact relative symplectic cobordism is the data of an exact symplectic cobordism $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$ which looks like $(\hat{Y}^\pm, \hat{\lambda}^\pm)$ near the ends, together with a codimension 2 symplectic submanifold $H \subset \hat{X}$ which looks like \hat{V}^\pm near the ends; see Definition 2.17 for the details.

Energy considerations play a similarly central role in our construction of the reduced invariant $\widetilde{CH}_\bullet(-; -)$. Although the continuation map for the reduced invariant does not count curves contained in H , one needs to ensure that sequences of curves disjoint from H does not degenerate into H . This requires hypotheses on the energy of the relevant cobordism. In general, the arguments involved in constructing $CH_\bullet(-; -)$ and $\widetilde{CH}_\bullet(-; -)$ turn out to be very similar.

Energy is not in general well-behaved under gluing symplectic cobordisms, unless one of them happens to be a symplectization. As a result, cobordism maps cannot be composed arbitrarily. This lack of functoriality of the invariants (1-1) and (1-4) can be remedied by considering variants of these invariants which are obtained by taking certain (co)limits over $\mathfrak{r} \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$; see Section 8.3. These variants are fully functorial but also seem harder to compute.

Remark 1.2 The apparent failure of positivity of intersection in the absence of energy bounds is not a deficiency of our method: if one could define maps (1-8) without additional hypotheses involving energy and the \mathfrak{r}^\pm , then this would imply that (1-1) and (1-4) are independent of \mathfrak{r} . To see that this cannot hold in general, consider an “irrational ellipsoid” $E(r_1, r_2) = \{z \in \mathbb{C}^2 \mid \pi|z_1|^2/r_1 + \pi|z_2|^2/r_2 \leq 1\} \subset \mathbb{R}^4$, where r_1/r_2 is irrational. Following Hutchings [41, Section 4.2], there are exactly two families of Reeb orbits $\{\gamma_1^k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}_+}$ and $\{\gamma_2^k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}_+}$, where $\gamma_i^1 \subset \{z_i = 0\} \cap \partial E(r_1, r_2)$ and γ_i^k denotes the k -fold cover of γ_i^1 . These orbits generate the (ordinary) contact homology of the 3-sphere, but the Conley–Zehnder indices of the γ_i^k are highly sensitive to r_1 and r_2 . If we could define the contact homology of the complement of (say) γ_1^1 , then it would be generated by the γ_2^k . One can verify that this is not an invariant, since changing the r_i does not change the contactomorphism type of $S^3 - \gamma_1^1$, but drastically changes the indices of the γ_2^k .

1.3 Legendrian invariants and the surgery formula

Contact homology is one of many invariants which can be constructed using the framework of Symplectic Field Theory (SFT). SFT was first introduced by Eliashberg, Givental and Hofer [24] and provides (among other things) a conjectural mechanism for constructing invariants in symplectic and contact topology by counting punctured pseudoholomorphic curves in symplectic manifolds with cylindrical ends.

In some of the later sections of this paper, we discuss how the invariants (1-1) and (1-4) are related to other SFT-type invariants. For computational purposes, it is particularly useful to explore the behavior of the invariants (1-1) and (1-4) under Weinstein handle attachment, following the work of Bourgeois, Ekholm and Eliashberg [7].

To this end, we introduce analogs of (1-1) and (1-4) for Legendrian submanifolds. With (Y, ξ, V) as above, suppose that $\Lambda \subset (Y - V, \xi)$ is a Legendrian submanifold. We then define (under mild topological assumptions) invariants

$$(1-9) \quad \mathcal{L}(Y, \xi, V, \Lambda; \mathfrak{r}) \quad \text{and} \quad \widetilde{\mathcal{L}}(Y, \xi, V, \Lambda; \mathfrak{r}).$$

The first invariant can be thought of as a deformation of the Chekanov–Eliashberg dg algebra of $\Lambda \subset (Y, \xi)$, while the second invariant is a reduced version.

We describe a conjectural surgery exact sequence which relates (linearized versions of) the invariants (1-1), (1-4) and (1-9) under Weinstein handle attachments. This surgery exact sequence is an analog of the conjectural surgery exact sequence for linearized contact homology of Bourgeois, Ekholm and Eliashberg [7, Theorem 5.2].

Remark 1.3 The main invariants of this paper, (1-1) and (1-4), are constructed fully rigorously using Pardon’s virtual perturbation framework [61]. However, our discussion of the surgery formula (and of the Legendrian invariants therein) requires certain transversality assumptions which are essentially the same as in [7]. We fully expect that if [7] can be made rigorous using Pardon’s techniques [61], then extending this to our context should pose no substantial additional difficulties.

For the reader’s convenience, *all statements in this paper which depend on unproved assumptions are labeled by a star*. The proofs of starred statements depend only on a limited set of assumptions, which are clearly identified in the text.

One could also attempt to define the invariants in this paper using other perturbation frameworks such as the polyfolds of Hofer, Wysocki and Zehnder [36; 37; 38] or the techniques of Ekholm [20], but we do not pursue this here.

1.4 Applications to contact and Legendrian embeddings

Transverse knots are important objects of study in three-dimensional contact topology. The notion of a codimension 2 contact embedding generalizes transverse knots to contact manifolds of arbitrary dimension. However, until recently, it was not understood whether the high-dimensional theory of codimension 2 contact embeddings is interesting from the perspective of contact topology, or whether it reduces entirely to differential topology.

Definition 1.4 Given a pair of contact manifolds (V^{2m-1}, ζ) and (Y^{2n-1}, ξ) , a *contact embedding* is a smooth embedding

$$(1-10) \quad i: (V, \zeta) \rightarrow (Y, \xi)$$

such that $i^*(\xi_{i(V)} \cap di(TV)) = \zeta$. Such a map is also referred to as an isocontact embedding in the literature (see eg Casals and Etnyre [10], Eliashberg and Mishachev [25] and Pancholi and Pandit [59]), but we will not use this terminology. A contact submanifold $V \subset (Y, \xi)$ is a submanifold with the property that $\xi|_V \cap TV$ is a contact structure.

Observe that if $2n - 1 = 3$ and $2m - 1 = 1$ in the above definition, then we recover the familiar notion of a (parametrized) transverse knot. The following basic examples of codimension 2 contact embeddings will play an important role in this paper.

Example 1.5 (cf Definition 3.11 and [31]) Let $\pi: Y - B \rightarrow S^1$ be an open book decomposition which supports the contact structure ξ on Y . Then the binding $B \subset (Y, \xi)$ is a codimension 2 contact submanifold.

Example 1.6 (see [Definition 10.1](#) and Definition 3.1 in [\[10\]](#)) Let (Y, ξ) be a contact manifold and let $\Lambda \hookrightarrow Y$ be a Legendrian embedding. Then the Weinstein neighborhood theorem furnishes an embedding

$$(1-11) \quad \tau(\Lambda): (\partial(D^*\Lambda), \xi_{\text{std}}) \hookrightarrow (Y, \xi),$$

which is canonical up to isotopy through codimension 2 contact embeddings. We refer to $\tau(\Lambda)$ as the *contact pushoff* of $\Lambda \hookrightarrow Y$. By abuse of notation, we will routinely identify $\tau(\Lambda)$ with its image.

As is customary in contact and symplectic topology, there is a notion of a *formal* contact embedding. This notion encodes certain necessary bundle-theoretic conditions which must be satisfied by any (genuine) contact embedding. It is then natural to seek to understand to what extent the space of genuine contact embeddings of (V, ζ) into (Y, ξ) differs from the space of formal contact embeddings.

In the case that V is a closed manifold of codimension at least 4 with respect to Y , or open and of codimension at least 2, then an h-principle due to Gromov (see Theorem 12.3.1 and Remark 12.3 of Eliashberg and Mishachev [\[25\]](#)) implies that the space of contact embeddings is essentially equivalent to the space of formal contact embeddings. Thus, in these settings, the theory of contact embeddings reduces to differential topology.

In contrast, a breakthrough result due to Casals and Etnyre [\[10\]](#) shows that this h-principle fails in general for codimension 2 contact embeddings of closed manifolds. More precisely, for $n \geq 3$, Casals and Etnyre [\[10, Theorem 1\]](#) exhibited a pair of contact embeddings of $(D^*S^{n-1}, \xi) = \partial_\infty(T^*S^{n-1}, \lambda_{\text{can}})$ into the standard contact sphere $(S^{2n-1}, \xi_{\text{std}})$ which are formally isotopic but are not isotopic through contact embeddings (here and throughout the paper, $\partial_\infty(-)$ denotes the ideal contact boundary). Building on these methods, Zhou [\[70\]](#) recently proved that there are in fact infinitely many formally isotopic contact embeddings of $\partial_\infty(T^*S^{n-1}, \lambda_{\text{can}})$ into the standard contact sphere which are not isotopic through contact embeddings, provided $n \geq 4$.

There has also been recent work to establish existence results for codimension 2 contact embeddings under certain conditions; see Lazarev [\[48\]](#) and Pancholi and Pandit [\[59\]](#). This culminates in a full existence h-principle for codimension 2 contact embeddings due to Casals, Pancholi and Presas [\[13\]](#), which states that any formal codimension 2 contact embedding is formally isotopic to a genuine contact embedding.

The invariants constructed in this paper can be used to distinguish pairs of formally isotopic contact embeddings which are not isotopic through contact embeddings. We illustrate two types of applications, applying, respectively, to contact embeddings into overtwisted contact manifolds, and into the standard contact sphere.

Let us begin with the overtwisted case. In [Construction 12.6](#), we describe a procedure for constructing pairs of formally isotopic contact embeddings into certain overtwisted contact manifolds which are not isotopic through contact embeddings. Here is a special case of this construction: let (Y, ξ) be an overtwisted contact manifold and fix an open book decomposition for (Y, B, π) which supports ξ ; see [Section 3.3](#).

Let $i : B \rightarrow Y$ be the tautological inclusion of the binding. Using the relative h -principle for contact structures of Borman, Eliashberg and Murphy [5, Theorem 1.2], it can be shown that there exists a codimension 2 contact embedding $j : B \rightarrow Y$ which is formally isotopic to i , and such that $(Y - j(B), \xi)$ is overtwisted. (Construction 12.6 is more general, but this is the most important example.)

Theorem 1.7 (see Theorem 12.7) *Let i, j and (Y, ξ) be constructed according to Construction 12.6, where (Y, ξ) is an overtwisted contact manifold and i and j are (formally isotopic) contact embeddings. Then i and j are not isotopic through contact embeddings. In fact, i is not isotopic to any reparametrization of j in the source, meaning that $i(V)$ and $j(V)$ are not isotopic as codimension 2 contact submanifolds of (Y, ξ) .*

Theorem 1.7 can be proved using either of the invariants (1-1) or (1-4). To the best of our knowledge, it cannot be proved in general using invariants already in the literature. However, in the special case where $i(B)$ is the binding of an open book decomposition (ie the example sketched above), then the conclusion of Theorem 1.7 follows from the fact that the complement of the binding of an open book decomposition is tight. This later fact is due to Etnyre and Vela-Vick [28, Theorem 1.2] in dimension 3; in higher dimensions, it follows from work of Klukas [45, Corollary 3], who proved (following an outline of Wendl [67, Remark 4.1]) the stronger statement that any local filling obstruction (such as an overtwisted disk) in a closed contact manifold must intersect the binding of any supporting open book.

In some cases (see Corollary 12.10), the embeddings i and j in fact coincide with the contact pushoffs of Legendrian embeddings. It is not hard to show that an isotopy of Legendrian embeddings induces an isotopy of their contact pushoffs. Thus the invariants (1-1) and (1-4) also distinguish certain Legendrian embeddings in overtwisted contact manifolds. To our knowledge, these embeddings cannot in general be distinguished using invariants already in the literature; see Remark 1.11.

Our second application concerns codimension 2 contact embeddings into the standard contact spheres $(S^{4n-1}, \xi_{\text{std}})$. More precisely, we use the reduced invariant (1-4) to distinguish formally isotopic contact embeddings of $(S^*S^{2n-1}, \xi) = \partial_\infty(T^*S^{2n-1}, \lambda_{\text{can}})$ into $(S^{4n-1}, \xi_{\text{std}})$, thus reproving the main result of Casals and Etnyre [10, Theorem 1] in dimensions $4n - 1$ for $n > 1$.

Theorem* 1.8 (see Theorem* 12.18) *Let (V, ξ) be the ideal boundary of $(T^*S^{2n-1}, \lambda_{\text{can}})$. Then for $n > 1$, there exists a pair of formally isotopic contact embeddings*

$$(1-12) \quad i_0, i_1 : (V, \xi) \rightarrow (S^{4n-1}, \xi_{\text{std}})$$

which are not isotopic through contact embeddings.

The embeddings we exhibit turn out to coincide with those exhibited by Casals and Etnyre in their proof of [10, Theorem 1.1], although this fact is not entirely obvious; see Remark 12.21. However, the methods for distinguishing them are completely different. Casals and Etnyre consider double branched covers

along the contact submanifolds $i_0(V)$ and $i_1(V)$. Using symplectic homology, they prove that these branched covers do not admit the same fillings. This implies that $i_0(V)$ and $i_1(V)$ cannot be isotopic, since otherwise they would have contactomorphic branched covers.

In contrast, our proof of [Theorem* 1.8](#) uses the invariant $\widetilde{CH}_\bullet(-; -)$ introduced in this paper. Roughly speaking, we prove [Theorem* 1.8](#) by partially computing (linearizations of) $\widetilde{CH}_\bullet(-; -)$ associated to the two embeddings under consideration, and observing that they do not match. Our computations rely crucially on our version of the surgery formula discussed in [Section 1.3](#) as well as the well-definedness of the invariants therein. This explains why this theorem statement is starred, following the convention stated in [Remark 1.3](#). We also remark that although [Theorem* 1.8](#) only applies to spheres of dimension $4n - 1$, we expect that the same invariant also distinguishes embeddings into spheres of dimension $4n - 3$. However, proving this would likely require more involved computations than those carried out in this paper.

1.5 Applications to symplectic and Lagrangian cobordisms

Consider a pair of contact manifolds (Y^\pm, ξ^\pm) and codimension 2 contact submanifolds $(V^\pm, \xi^\pm|_{V^\pm}) \subset (Y^\pm, \xi^\pm)$. An exact relative symplectic cobordism from (Y^+, ξ^+, V^+) to (Y^-, ξ^-, V^-) is a triple $(\widehat{X}, \widehat{\lambda}, H)$, where $(\widehat{X}, \widehat{\lambda})$ is an exact symplectic cobordism from (Y^+, ξ^+) to (Y^-, ξ^-) and $H \subset \widehat{X}$ is a codimension 2 symplectic submanifold which coincides near the ends with the symplectization of V^\pm ; see [Definition 2.17](#).⁴ In the special case where \widehat{X} is the symplectization of Y^\pm and H is diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{R} \times V^\pm$, we speak of a *symplectic concordance* from V^+ to V^- . These notions were first considered by Bowden in his PhD thesis [\[9\]](#). Using gauge theory, he exhibited certain restrictions on symplectic cobordisms between transverse links in contact 3-manifolds [\[9, Section 7\]](#).

The following theorem gives a constraint on exact symplectic cobordisms between certain pairs of codimension 2 contact submanifolds of an ambient overtwisted manifold. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first negative result in the literature on relative symplectic cobordisms in dimensions greater than three.

Theorem 1.9 *Let $V = i(B)$ and $V' = j(B)$ be the codimension 2 contact submanifolds of the overtwisted contact manifold (Y, ξ) as described in [Construction 12.6](#). Then there does not exist an exact relative symplectic cobordism $(\widehat{X}, \widehat{\lambda}, H)$ from (Y, ξ, V') to (Y, ξ, V) with $H^1(H, (-\infty, 0] \times V; \mathbb{Z}) = H^2(H, (-\infty, 0] \times V; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$. In particular, there is no symplectic concordance from V' to V .*

One can similarly consider Lagrangian cobordisms and concordances between Legendrian submanifolds. An exact Lagrangian cobordism from (Y^+, ξ^+, Λ^+) to (Y^-, ξ^-, V^-) is a triple $(\widehat{X}, \widehat{\lambda}, L)$, where $(\widehat{X}, \widehat{\lambda})$ is an exact symplectic cobordism from (Y^+, ξ^+) to (Y^-, ξ^-) and $L \subset \widehat{X}$ is a Lagrangian submanifold which

⁴Note that our convention of regarding a cobordism as going *from* the convex end *to* the concave end is consistent with [\[61\]](#), but differs from most of the contact topology literature.

coincides near the ends with the Lagrangian cone of Λ^\pm ; see [Definition 2.20](#). If \hat{X} is the symplectization of Y^- and $L = \mathbb{R} \times \Lambda^-$, one speaks of a *Lagrangian concordance* from Λ^+ to Λ^- .

The theory of Lagrangian cobordisms has been extensively developed in the literature from various perspectives; see eg Chantraine, Dimitroglou Rizell, Ghiggini and Golovko [\[15\]](#), Ekholm [\[19\]](#), Ekholm, Honda and Kálmán [\[23\]](#) and Sabloff and Traynor [\[63\]](#). While much is known in $(\mathbb{R}^{2n+1}, \xi_{\text{std}})$ and certain other tight contact manifolds, we are not aware of any results constraining cobordisms and concordances in overtwisted contact manifolds; see [Remark 1.11](#). The next theorem provides a first result in this direction.

Theorem 1.10 *Let Λ and Λ' be the Legendrian submanifolds of the overtwisted contact manifold (Y, ξ) as constructed in [Construction 12.9](#). Then Λ' is not concordant to Λ .*

In contrast, a result of Eliashberg and Murphy [\[26, Theorem 2.2\]](#) implies that Λ is concordant to Λ' .

Remark 1.11 It is a basic fact that exact Lagrangian cobordisms induce morphisms on Legendrian contact homology which behave well under composition of cobordisms; see Etnyre and Ng [\[27, Section 5.1\]](#). This leads to a myriad of interesting obstructions to the existence of Lagrangian cobordisms and concordances. One can also obtain many interesting obstructions using finite-dimensional invariants (which are closely related to Legendrian contact homology) coming from generating functions or sheaf theory; see eg Li [\[49\]](#) and Sabloff and Traynor [\[63\]](#).

One drawback of these approaches is that they are necessarily blind on overtwisted contact manifolds. Indeed, even if Legendrian contact homology could be rigorously defined in full generality following the framework of Eliashberg, Givental and Hofer [\[24, Section 2.8\]](#), it would provide no information for Legendrians in overtwisted contact manifolds: being a module over the contact homology algebra, it would vanish. In contrast, the invariants developed in this paper do give information about Legendrians even in the overtwisted case.

Our final application states that certain Lagrangian concordances cannot be displaced from a codimension 2 symplectic submanifold. More precisely, let $(Y, \xi) = \text{obd}(T^*S^{n-1}, \text{id})$ and let $V \subset Y$ be the binding of the open book. Let $\Lambda \subset Y$ be the zero section of a page and let Λ' be obtained by stabilizing Λ in the complement of V . It can be shown (see Casals and Murphy [\[11, Proposition 2.9\]](#)) that $\Lambda \subset (Y, \xi)$ is a loose Legendrian; hence Λ and Λ' are Legendrian isotopic in (Y, ξ) and, in particular, concordant.

Theorem* 1.12 *Any Lagrangian concordance from Λ' to Λ must intersect the symplectization of V .*

In contrast, work of Eliashberg and Murphy [\[26, Theorem 2.2\]](#) implies that there exists a Lagrangian concordance from Λ to Λ' which is disjoint from the symplectization of V . Our proof of [Theorem* 1.12](#) uses the deformed versions of the Chekanov–Eliashberg dg algebra in [\(1-9\)](#). Hence the statement is starred according to the convention stated in [Section 1.3](#).

1.6 Context and related invariants

The invariants constructed in this paper, when specialized to contact 3-manifolds, are related to other invariants in the literature. The most closely related invariant is due to Momin [53]. Given a contact 3-manifold (Y^3, ξ) , Momin considers the set of pairs (λ, L) where λ is a contact form and $L \subset Y$ is a link of Reeb orbits of λ . Two such pairs (λ, L) and (λ', L') are said to be equivalent if $L = L'$ and each component orbit (and all its multiple covers) has the same Conley–Zehnder index. Under certain assumptions on (Y, λ, L) , Momin defines an invariant which we denote by $CH_\bullet^{\text{mo}}(Y, [(\lambda, L)])$. This is a \mathbb{Z} -graded \mathbb{Q} -vector space which depends only on Y and the equivalence class of (λ, L) .

The invariant constructed by Momin is in general distinct from the invariants described in this paper. In particular, he considers cylindrical contact homology, whereas we work with ordinary contact homology. However, in the special case where (Y^3, ξ) is the standard contact sphere — or more generally a subcritical Stein manifold with $c_1(\xi) = 0$ — and $L \subset (Y, \xi)$ is a collection of Reeb orbits which bound a symplectic submanifold $H \subset B^4$, then we expect that

$$(1-13) \quad CH_\bullet^{\text{mo}}(Y, [(\lambda, L)]) = \widetilde{CH}_\bullet^\varepsilon(Y, \xi, L; \tau)$$

for suitable τ which depends on the equivalence class of (λ, L) . Here the right-hand side of (1-13) denotes the linearization of $\widetilde{CH}_\bullet^\varepsilon(Y, \xi, L; \tau)$ with respect to an augmentation ε induced by the relative filling $(B^4, \lambda_{\text{std}}, H)$; recall that an augmentation of a dg algebra is a morphism to the ground ring, viewed as a dg algebra concentrated in degree zero. See Section 9.3 for details.

Momin’s work has led to beautiful applications to Reeb dynamics on contact 3-manifolds; see eg Alves and Pirnapasov [3] and Hryniewicz, Momin and Salomão [40]. It would be interesting to explore whether the invariants developed in this paper can be used in studying Reeb dynamics in higher dimensions.

Another related invariant is Hutchings’ “knot-filtered” embedded contact homology [41]. The setting for this invariant is a contact 3-manifold (Y, ξ) with $H_1(Y; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$. Given a transverse knot $L \subset (Y, \xi)$ and an irrational parameter $\theta \in \mathbb{R} - \mathbb{Q}$, Hutchings defines a filtration on embedded contact homology with values in $\mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{Z}\theta$ which is an invariant of (L, θ) . The basic idea is to choose a contact form $\xi = \ker \lambda$ so that L is a Reeb orbit, and to filter the generators of embedded contact homology by their linking number with L . Positivity of intersection considerations imply that the differential decreases the linking number for orbits which are disjoint from L . However, the situation is more complex when the differential involves L , which explains why the filtration is only valued in $\mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{Z}\theta$.

One could presumably carry over Hutchings’ construction to the context of (cylindrical) contact homology in dimension 3. We expect that the resulting invariant would carry related information to the one defined by Momin or to the invariants constructed in this paper. However, we do not have a precise formulation of what this relationship should be.

We remark that the invariants introduced by Momin and Hutchings are built using techniques from 4-dimensional symplectic topology which cannot be generalized to higher dimensions. In contrast, the

invariants introduced in this paper are constructed by a different approach, which ultimately relies on Pardon's robust virtual fundamental cycles package [60].

In a slightly different direction, we also wish to highlight work of Ekholm, Etnyre, Ng and Sullivan [21], which is similar in spirit to the present work. Recall that the knot contact homology of a framed link $K \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ is an invariant which can be defined as the Legendrian dg algebra of the conormal lift of K ; see Ekholm, Etnyre, Ng and Sullivan [22] and Ng [56]. If K is a transverse knot with respect to the standard contact structure, the authors define in [21] a two-parameter deformation of knot contact homology by weighting holomorphic curve counts by their intersection number with a pair of canonically defined complex submanifolds in the symplectization. The resulting deformed dg algebra is an invariant of the transverse knot type of K . Unfortunately, we do not know a precise relationship between this invariant and the ones introduced in this paper.

Notation and conventions All manifolds in this paper are assumed to be smooth. If M is a manifold, a *ball* $B \subset M$ is an open subset diffeomorphic to the open unit disk and whose closure is embedded and diffeomorphic to the closed unit disk. If (M, ω) is symplectic, a *Darboux ball* $B \subset M$ is a ball which is symplectomorphic to the open unit disk equipped with (some rescaling of) the standard symplectic form.

Unless otherwise specified, all contact manifolds considered in this paper are compact without boundary and co-oriented. Given such a contact manifold $(Y, \xi = \ker \lambda)$, the Reeb vector field associated to the contact form λ will be denoted by R_λ . We will let $\xi_V := \xi|_V \cap TV$ denote the contact structure induced by ξ on a contact submanifold $V \subset (Y, \xi)$.

Acknowledgements We thank Yasha Eliashberg for suggesting this project, and for many helpful discussions. We also benefited from discussions and correspondence with Cédric De Groote, Georgios Dimitroglou Rizell, Sheel Ganatra, Oleg Lazarev, Josh Sabloff and Kyler Siegel. We are grateful to John Etnyre for pointing us to multiple useful references. Finally, we wish to thank the referee for many helpful comments and suggestions.

Côté was partially supported by a Stanford University Benchmark Graduate Fellowship and by the National Science Foundation under grant DMS-1926686.

2 Geometric preliminaries

2.1 Symplectic cobordisms

Let (Y, ξ) be a closed co-oriented contact manifold. The *symplectization* of (Y, ξ) is the exact symplectic manifold (SY, λ_Y) where $SY \subset T^*Y$ is the total space of the bundle of positive contact forms on Y (ie a point $(p, \alpha) \in T^*Y$ is in SY if and only if $\alpha: T_p Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ vanishes on ξ_p and the induced map $T_p Y / \xi_p \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

is an orientation-preserving isomorphism) and λ_Y is the restriction of the tautological Liouville form on T^*Y . Given a choice of positive contact form α for (Y, ξ) , there is a canonical identification

$$(2-1) \quad \sigma_\alpha: (\mathbb{R} \times Y, e^s \alpha) \rightarrow (SY, \lambda_Y)$$

given by $\sigma_\alpha(s, p) = (p, e^s \alpha_p)$. We will refer to $(\hat{Y}, \hat{\alpha}) := (\mathbb{R} \times Y, e^s \alpha)$ as the symplectization of (Y, α) .

A subset $U \subset SY$ will be called a *neighborhood of $+\infty$* (resp. of $-\infty$) if it contains $\sigma_\alpha([N, \infty) \times Y)$ (resp. $\sigma_\alpha((-\infty, -N] \times \mathbb{R})$ for $N > 0$ sufficiently large — note that this notion doesn't depend on the choice of α).

Definition 2.1 Given a contactomorphism $f: (Y, \xi) \rightarrow (Y, \xi)$, we define its *symplectic lift*

$$(2-2) \quad \tilde{f}: (SY, \lambda_Y) \rightarrow (SY, \lambda_Y), \quad (p, \alpha) \mapsto (f(p), \alpha \circ (df_p)^{-1}).$$

One can verify that $\tilde{f}^* \lambda_Y = \lambda_Y$, so \tilde{f} is in particular a symplectomorphism. There is a canonical bijection between

- (i) contact vector fields on (Y, ξ) ,
- (ii) sections of TY/ξ ,
- (iii) linear Hamiltonians on the symplectization (recall that H is *linear* if $ZH = H$, where Z denotes the Liouville vector field).

The correspondence between (i) and (ii) is clear; the correspondence between (ii) and (iii) takes a section σ to the Hamiltonian $H(p, \alpha) = \alpha(\sigma(p))$. In particular, the symplectic lift of a (time-dependent) family of contactomorphisms is induced by a (time-dependent) family of linear Hamiltonians; cf [14, Proposition 2.2].

Definition 2.2 Let (Y^+, ξ^+) and (Y^-, ξ^-) be closed co-oriented contact manifolds. An *exact symplectic cobordism* from (Y^+, ξ^+) to (Y^-, ξ^-) is an exact symplectic manifold $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$ equipped with embeddings

$$(2-3) \quad e^+: SY^+ \rightarrow \hat{X},$$

$$(2-4) \quad e^-: SY^- \rightarrow \hat{X},$$

satisfying the properties

- $(e^\pm)^* \hat{\lambda} = \lambda_{Y^\pm}$, and
- there exists a neighborhood $U^+ \subset SY^+$ of $+\infty$ and a neighborhood $U^- \subset SY^-$ of $-\infty$ such that the restriction of e^\pm to U^\pm is proper, the images $e^+(U^+)$ and $e^-(U^-)$ are disjoint and the complement $\hat{X} \setminus (e^+(U^+) \cup e^-(U^-))$ is compact.

Definition 2.3 (cf [61, Section 1.3]) Let (Y^+, λ^+) and (Y^-, λ^-) be closed manifolds equipped with contact forms. A (strict) exact symplectic cobordism from (Y^+, λ^+) to (Y^-, λ^-) is an exact symplectic manifold $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$ equipped with embeddings

$$(2-5) \quad e^+ : \mathbb{R} \times Y^+ \rightarrow \hat{X},$$

$$(2-6) \quad e^- : \mathbb{R} \times Y^- \rightarrow \hat{X},$$

satisfying the properties

- $(e^\pm)^* \hat{\lambda} = \lambda^\pm$, and
- there exists an $N \in \mathbb{R}$ such that the restrictions of e^+ to $[N, \infty) \times Y^+$ and of e^- to $(-\infty, -N] \times Y^-$ are proper and that the images $e^+([N, \infty) \times Y^+)$ and $e^-((-\infty, -N] \times Y^-)$ are disjoint and together cover a neighborhood of infinity (ie the complement of their union is compact).

Notation 2.4 Let $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$ be an exact symplectic cobordism from (Y^+, ξ^+) to (Y^-, ξ^-) in the sense of Definition 2.2. Given any choice of contact forms λ^\pm on (Y^\pm, ξ^\pm) , one can obtain from \hat{X} a cobordism from (Y^+, λ^+) to (Y^-, λ^-) in the sense of Definition 2.3 by precomposing the embeddings (2-3)–(2-4) with the canonical identifications $\mathbb{R} \times Y^\pm \rightarrow SY^\pm$ induced by λ^\pm . We will denote this cobordism by $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})_{\lambda^\pm}^{\lambda^\pm}$, or simply by $\hat{X}_{\lambda^\pm}^{\lambda^\pm}$ when this creates no ambiguity.

Similarly, any cobordism $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$ in the sense of Definition 2.3 can be viewed as a cobordism in the sense of Definition 2.2 as well.

Remark 2.5 In light of the above discussion, Definitions 2.2 and 2.3 are essentially equivalent. However, it will be convenient for us to be able to discuss symplectic cobordisms without fixing a particular choice of contact forms on the ends, so we adopt Definition 2.2 as our main definition moving forward.

Example 2.6 (symplectizations) The symplectization (SY, λ_Y) of a contact manifold (Y, ξ) is canonically endowed with the structure of an exact symplectic cobordism in the sense of Definition 2.2 by letting $e^+ = e^- = \text{id}$. The additional data of a pair of contact forms λ^+ and λ^- for (Y, ξ) endows (SY, λ_Y) with the structure of a strict exact symplectic cobordism in the sense of Definition 2.3, and we write $(SY, \lambda_Y)_{\lambda^\pm}^{\lambda^\pm}$.

Definition 2.7 Let $(\hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01})$ and $(\hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12})$ be exact symplectic cobordisms from (Y^0, ξ^0) to (Y^1, ξ^1) and from (Y^1, ξ^1) to (Y^2, ξ^2) , respectively. Fix a real number $t \geq 0$ and let $\mu_t : SY^1 \rightarrow SY^1$ denote multiplication by e^t . The t -gluing of \hat{X}^{01} and \hat{X}^{12} , denoted by $\hat{X}^{01} \#_t \hat{X}^{12}$, is the smooth manifold obtained by gluing \hat{X}^{01} and \hat{X}^{12} along the maps

$$\begin{array}{ccc} SY^1 & \xrightarrow{(2-4)} & \hat{X}^{01} \\ \downarrow \mu_t & & \\ SY^1 & \xrightarrow{(2-3)} & \hat{X}^{12} \end{array}$$

Since $\mu_t^* \lambda_{Y^+} = e^t \lambda_{Y^+}$, there is, for any $s \in \mathbb{R}$, a Liouville form on $\hat{X}^{01} \#_t \hat{X}^{12}$ which agrees with $e^{t+s} \hat{\lambda}^{01}$ on \hat{X}^{01} and with $e^s \hat{\lambda}^{12}$ on \hat{X}^{12} . We will denote it by $\hat{\lambda}^{01} \#_{t,s} \hat{\lambda}^{12}$. Note that $(\hat{X}^{01} \#_t \hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{01} \#_{t,s} \hat{\lambda}^{12})$ is canonically equipped with the structure of an exact symplectic cobordism from (Y^0, ξ^0) to (Y^2, ξ^2) via the embeddings

$$\begin{aligned} SY^0 &\xrightarrow{\mu-t-s} SY^0 \xrightarrow{(2-3)} \hat{X}^{01} \rightarrow \hat{X}^{01} \#_t \hat{X}^{12}, \\ SY^2 &\xrightarrow{\mu-s} SY^2 \xrightarrow{(2-4)} \hat{X}^{02} \rightarrow \hat{X}^{01} \#_t \hat{X}^{12}. \end{aligned}$$

The precise choice of s doesn't really matter since the forms $\hat{\lambda}^{01} \#_{t,s} \hat{\lambda}^{12}$ for $s \in \mathbb{R}$ are all constant multiples of each other. When $t = 0$, it is natural to choose $s = 0$, and we will denote the resulting cobordism simply by $(\hat{X}^{01} \# \hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{01} \# \hat{\lambda}^{12})$. There is no obvious choice for $t > 0$, but for the sake of definiteness we set $\hat{\lambda}^{01} \#_t \hat{\lambda}^{12} := \hat{\lambda}^{01} \#_{t, -t/2} \hat{\lambda}^{12}$ and will refer to $(\hat{X}^{01} \#_t \hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{01} \#_t \hat{\lambda}^{12})$ as “the” t -gluing of $(\hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01})$ and $(\hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12})$.

Remark 2.8 When $t = s = 0$, it follows directly from the definition that the gluing operation is associative: $((\hat{X}^{01} \# \hat{X}^{12}) \# \hat{X}^{23}, (\hat{\lambda}^{01} \# \hat{\lambda}^{12}) \# \hat{\lambda}^{23})$ and $(\hat{X}^{01} \# (\hat{X}^{12} \# \hat{X}^{23}), \hat{\lambda}^{01} \# (\hat{\lambda}^{12} \# \hat{\lambda}^{23}))$ are canonically isomorphic.

Remark 2.9 Multiplication by e^t on SY corresponds to translation by t in the \mathbb{R} coordinate under the identification $SY \cong \mathbb{R} \times Y$ induced by a choice of contact form on Y . [Definition 2.7](#) is therefore consistent with the notion of “ t -gluing” in [\[61, Section 1.5\]](#).

Definition 2.10 Let $(\hat{X}^1, \hat{\lambda}^1)$ and $(\hat{X}^2, \hat{\lambda}^2)$ be cobordisms from (Y^+, ξ^+) to (Y^-, ξ^-) . An *isomorphism of exact symplectic cobordisms* $\phi: (\hat{X}^1, \hat{\lambda}^1) \rightarrow (\hat{X}^2, \hat{\lambda}^2)$ consists of a diffeomorphism $\phi: \hat{X}^1 \rightarrow \hat{X}^2$ such that $\phi^* \hat{\lambda}^2 = \hat{\lambda}^1$ and which is compatible with the ends in the sense that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \hat{X}^1 & \\ (2-3) \nearrow & \downarrow \phi & \nwarrow (2-4) \\ SY^+ & & SY^- \\ (2-3) \searrow & \downarrow & \swarrow (2-4) \\ & \hat{X}^2 & \end{array}$$

commutes.

Example 2.11 Let $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$ be an exact symplectic cobordism from (Y^+, ξ^+) to (Y^-, ξ^-) . Then for any $t \geq 0$ and $s \in \mathbb{R}$, the glued cobordisms $(SY^+ \#_t \hat{X}, \lambda_{Y^+} \#_{t,s} \hat{\lambda})$ and $(\hat{X} \#_t SY^-, \hat{\lambda} \#_{t,s} \lambda_{Y^-})$ are canonically isomorphic to $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$.

Definition 2.12 A *one-parameter family of exact symplectic cobordisms* from (Y^+, ξ^+) to (Y^-, ξ^-) is a manifold \hat{X} equipped with a family of Liouville forms $\{\hat{\lambda}^t\}_{t \in I}$ (where $I \subset \mathbb{R}$ is an interval), together

with embeddings

$$(2-7) \quad e_t^+ : SY^+ \rightarrow \hat{X},$$

$$(2-8) \quad e_t^- : SY^- \rightarrow \hat{X},$$

as in [Definition 2.2](#). We will always assume that the family is fixed at infinity, meaning that for every compact subinterval $[a, b] \subset I$,

- $\{\hat{\lambda}^t\}_{t \in [a, b]}$ is constant outside of a compact subset of \hat{X} , and
- $\{e_t^+\}_{t \in [a, b]}$ (resp. $\{e_t^-\}_{t \in [a, b]}$) is independent of t on some neighborhood of $+\infty$ in SY^+ (resp. of $-\infty$ in SY^-).

Two cobordisms $(\hat{X}^0, \hat{\lambda}^0)$ and $(\hat{X}^1, \hat{\lambda}^1)$ are said to be *deformation equivalent* if there exists a one-parameter family $(\hat{W}, \hat{\mu}^t)_{t \in [0, 1]}$ such that $(\hat{X}^0, \hat{\lambda}^0)$ is isomorphic to $(\hat{W}, \hat{\mu}^0)$ and $(\hat{X}^1, \hat{\lambda}^1)$ is isomorphic to $(\hat{W}, \hat{\mu}^1)$. The deformation class of a cobordism $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$ will be denoted by $[\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}]$.

Lemma 2.13 *Given a pair of cobordisms $(\hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01})$ and $(\hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12})$ as in [Definition 2.7](#), the glued cobordisms $(\hat{X}^{01} \#_t \hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{01} \#_t \hat{\lambda}^{12})_{t \in [0, \infty)}$ form a one-parameter family.⁵ Similarly, there is a one-parameter family $(\hat{X}^{01} \#_t \hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{01} \#_{t,s} \hat{\lambda}^{12})_{s \in \mathbb{R}}$ for any fixed $t \geq 0$. In particular, we have that the deformation class $[\hat{X}^{01} \#_t \hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{01} \#_{t,s} \hat{\lambda}^{12}]$ is independent of both t and s .*

Proof We will construct a two-parameter family $\phi_{t,s} : \hat{X}^{01} \# \hat{X}^{12} \rightarrow \hat{X}^{01} \#_t \hat{X}^{12}$ of diffeomorphisms, with $\phi_{0,0} = \text{id}$, such that the forms $\phi_{t,s}^*(\hat{\lambda}^{01} \#_{t,s} \hat{\lambda}^{12})$ agree with $\hat{\lambda}^{01} \# \hat{\lambda}^{12}$ outside of a compact set (depending on t, s) and form a smooth family.

In order to simplify the notation, we fix contact forms λ^i on (Y^i, ξ^i) for $i = 0, 1, 2$, so that we can view the symplectization of Y^i as a product $\mathbb{R} \times Y^i$. For $C > 0$ sufficiently large, we can decompose the cobordisms \hat{X}^{01} and \hat{X}^{12} as

$$(2-9) \quad \hat{X}^{01} = (-\infty, 1] \times Y^1 \cup \bar{X}^{01} \cup [C, \infty) \times Y^0,$$

$$(2-10) \quad \hat{X}^{12} = (-\infty, -C] \times Y^2 \cup \bar{X}^{12} \cup [-1, \infty) \times Y^1,$$

where $\bar{X}^{01} \subset \hat{X}^{01}$ is a compact submanifold with boundary $\{1\} \times Y^1 \sqcup \{C\} \times Y^0$, and similarly for \bar{X}^{12} . This induces a decomposition of $\hat{X}^{01} \#_t \hat{X}^{12}$ of the form

$$(2-11) \quad \hat{X}^{01} \#_t \hat{X}^{12} = (-\infty, -C] \times Y^2 \cup \bar{X}^{12} \cup [-1, t+1] \times Y^1 \cup \bar{X}^{01} \cup [C, \infty) \times Y^0$$

for any $t \geq 0$. Hence, in order to define $\phi_{t,s}$, it suffices to make a choice of

- a smooth family of diffeomorphisms $f_t : [-1, 1] \rightarrow [-1, t+1]$ which coincide with the identity near -1 and with translation by t near 1 ,

⁵Strictly speaking, the underlying manifold of $\hat{X}^{01} \#_t \hat{X}^{12}$ depends on t , so in order to obtain a family in the sense of [Definition 2.12](#) one needs to choose suitable diffeomorphisms $\hat{X}^{01} \#_t \hat{X}^{12} \cong \hat{X}^{01} \# \hat{X}^{12}$.

- a smooth family of diffeomorphisms $g_{t,s}: [C, \infty) \rightarrow [C, \infty)$ which coincide with the identity near C and with translation by $-t - s$ at infinity, and
- a smooth family of diffeomorphisms $h_{t,s}: (-\infty, -C] \rightarrow (-\infty, -C]$ which coincide with the identity near $-C$ and with translation by $-s$ at infinity.

We of course also require that f_0 , $g_{0,0}$ and $h_{0,0}$ be the identity on their respective domains. \square

Proposition 2.14 *The deformation class of $(\hat{X}^{01} \# \hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{01} \# \hat{\lambda}^{12})$ only depends on the deformation classes of $(\hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01})$ and $(\hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12})$.*

Proof Let $(\hat{W}^{01}, \hat{\mu}^{01,s})_{s \in [0,1]}$ and $(\hat{W}^{12}, \hat{\mu}^{12,s})_{s \in [0,1]}$ be one-parameter families of exact symplectic cobordisms from (Y^0, ξ^0) to (Y^1, ξ^1) and from (Y^1, ξ^1) to (Y^2, ξ^2) , respectively. The negative end (2-8) of $(\hat{W}^{01}, \hat{\mu}^{01,s})$ will be denoted by $e_s^-: SY^1 \rightarrow \hat{W}^{01}$ and the positive end (2-7) of $(\hat{W}^{12}, \hat{\mu}^{12,s})$ will be denoted by $e_s^+: SY^1 \rightarrow \hat{W}^{12}$. By definition, we can find a neighborhood $U^+ \subset SY^1$ of $+\infty$ and a neighborhood $U^- \subset SY^1$ such that the restriction of e_s^\pm to U^\pm is independent of s . This common restriction will be denoted by e^\pm .

Fix a large $t > 0$ so that the intersection $V := \mu_t^{-1}(U^+) \cap U^-$ is nonempty. Let $\hat{W}^{01} \#_V \hat{W}^{12}$ be the space obtained by gluing $\hat{W}^{01} \setminus e^-(U^- \setminus V)$ and $\hat{W}^{12} \setminus e^+(U^+ \setminus \mu^t(V))$ along the maps

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V & \xrightarrow{e^-} & \hat{W}^{01} \setminus e^-(U^- \setminus V) \\ \downarrow \mu_t & & \\ U^+ & \xrightarrow{e^+} & \hat{W}^{12} \setminus e^+(U^+ \setminus \mu^t(V)) \end{array}$$

As a smooth manifold, $\hat{W}^{01} \#_V \hat{W}^{12}$ is canonically identified with $\hat{W}^{01} \#_t \hat{W}^{12}$. Thus we can view $\hat{\mu}^{01,s} \#_t \hat{\mu}^{12,s}$ as a Liouville form on $\hat{W}^{01} \#_V \hat{W}^{12}$ for each s , making $(\hat{W}^{01} \#_V \hat{W}^{12}, \hat{\mu}^{01,s} \#_t \hat{\mu}^{12,s})_{s \in [0,1]}$ into a one-parameter family of cobordisms. In particular, it follows that $(\hat{W}^{01} \#_t \hat{W}^{12}, \hat{\mu}^{01,0} \#_t \hat{\mu}^{12,0})$ and $(\hat{W}^{01} \#_t \hat{W}^{12}, \hat{\mu}^{01,1} \#_t \hat{\mu}^{12,1})$ are deformation equivalent. \square

Corollary 2.15 *There is a well-defined gluing operation on deformation classes of exact symplectic cobordisms given by*

$$(2-12) \quad [\hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01}] \# [\hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12}] = [\hat{X}^{01} \#_t \hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{01} \#_{t,s} \hat{\lambda}^{12}]$$

for any $t \geq 0$ and $s \in \mathbb{R}$.

Proposition 2.16 *The gluing operation (2-12) is associative.*

Proof This follows from Remark 2.8. \square

We now discuss submanifolds in exact symplectic cobordisms. Let $V \subset (Y, \xi)$ be a contact submanifold. There is a canonical embedding

$$(2-13) \quad (SV, \lambda_V) \rightarrow (SY, \lambda_Y)$$

which takes a pair $(p, \alpha_p) \in SV$ to the unique pair $(p, \tilde{\alpha}_p) \in SY$ such that $\tilde{\alpha}_p(w) = \alpha_p(w)$ for some (and hence any) $w \in T_p V \setminus (\xi_p \cap T_p V)$.

Definition 2.17 Let $V^+ \subset (Y^+, \xi^+)$ and $V^- \subset (Y^-, \xi^-)$ be contact submanifolds of the same co-dimension, and let $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$ be an exact symplectic cobordism from (Y^+, ξ^+) to (Y^-, ξ^-) . We say that a smooth submanifold $H \subset \hat{X}$ is *cylindrical* with ends V^\pm if it is closed (as a subset) and there exist neighborhoods $U^\pm \subset SY^\pm$ of $\pm\infty$ such that

$$(2-14) \quad (e^\pm)^{-1}(H) \cap U^\pm = SV^\pm \cap U^\pm,$$

where $e^\pm: SY^\pm \rightarrow \hat{X}$ are the ends (2-3)–(2-4) of $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$.

If H is a *symplectic* cylindrical submanifold of $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$, then we say that $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H)$ is an *exact relative symplectic cobordism* from (Y^+, ξ^+, V^+) to (Y^-, ξ^-, V^-) . Note that in this case, the restrictions of e^\pm to $SV^\pm \cap U^\pm$ endow $(H, \hat{\lambda}|_H)$ with the structure of an exact symplectic cobordism from $(V^+, \xi_{V^+}^+)$ to $(V^-, \xi_{V^-}^-)$.

Example 2.18 If V is a contact submanifold of (Y, ξ) , then, as noted above, SV can be viewed as a symplectic submanifold of (SY, λ_Y) , and (SY, λ_Y, SV) is canonically endowed with the structure of an exact relative symplectic cobordism in the sense of Definition 2.17 by letting $e^+ = e^- = \text{id}$.

Notation 2.19 Let \hat{X} , $\hat{\lambda}$ and H be as in Definition 2.17. As explained in Notation 2.4, a choice of contact forms $\ker \lambda^\pm = \xi^\pm$ endows $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$ with the structure of a *strict* relative symplectic cobordism. We analogously speak of a *strict* relative exact symplectic cobordism and write $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H)_{\lambda_-}^{\lambda_+}$ when we wish to emphasize that we are fixing contact forms λ^\pm on the ends.

Let $\Lambda \subset (Y, \xi)$ be a Legendrian submanifold. The *Lagrangian cone* of Λ is the Lagrangian submanifold

$$(2-15) \quad L = \{(p, \alpha) \in SY \subset T^*Y \mid p \in \Lambda\} \subset (SY, \lambda_Y).$$

Definition 2.20 Let $\Lambda^+ \subset (Y^+, \xi^+)$ and $\Lambda^- \subset (Y^-, \xi^-)$ be Legendrian submanifolds and let $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$ be an exact symplectic cobordism from (Y^+, ξ^+) to (Y^-, ξ^-) . We say that a Lagrangian submanifold $L \subset (\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$ is *cylindrical* with ends Λ^\pm if it is closed (as a subset) and there exist neighborhoods $U^\pm \subset SY^\pm$ of $\pm\infty$ such that

$$(2-16) \quad (e^\pm)^{-1}(L) \cap U^\pm = L^\pm \cap U^\pm,$$

where $e^\pm: SY^\pm \rightarrow \hat{X}$ are the ends (2-3)–(2-4) of $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$ and L^\pm are the Lagrangian cones of Λ^\pm .

A triple $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, L)$ is called an (exact) *Lagrangian cobordism* from (Y^+, ξ^+, Λ^+) to (Y^-, ξ^-, Λ^-) .

Definition 2.21 The set of equivalence classes of cylindrical codimension 2 submanifolds of \hat{X} with ends V^\pm , where two submanifolds are equivalent if they are isotopic via a compactly supported (smooth) isotopy, will be denoted by $\Omega_{2n-2}(\hat{X}, V^+ \sqcup V^-)$.

Definition 2.22 A contact submanifold $V \subset (Y, \lambda)$ is said to be a *strong contact submanifold* if it is (setwise) invariant under the Reeb flow of λ on Y . We will also say that $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H)_{\lambda_-}^{\lambda_+}$ is a *strong* relative exact symplectic cobordism if both $V^+ \subset (Y^+, \lambda^+)$ and $V^- \subset (Y^-, \lambda^-)$ are strong contact submanifolds.

Definition 2.23 Let $(\hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01}, H^{01})$ and $(\hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12}, H^{12})$ be exact relative symplectic cobordisms from (Y^0, ξ^0, V^0) to (Y^1, ξ^1, V^1) and from (Y^1, ξ^1, V^1) to (Y^2, ξ^2, V^2) , respectively. For any sufficiently large real number $t \geq 0$, $H^{01} \#_t H^{12}$ sits naturally inside $(\hat{X}^{01} \#_t \hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{01} \#_t \hat{\lambda}^{12})$ as a symplectic submanifold, and $(\hat{X}^{01} \#_t \hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{01} \#_t \hat{\lambda}^{12}, H^{01} \#_t H^{12})$ is a relative cobordism from (Y^0, ξ^0, V^0) to (Y^2, ξ^2, V^2) . We will refer to it as the *t-gluing* of $(\hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01}, H^{01})$ and $(\hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12}, H^{12})$.

Definition 2.24 Let $(\hat{X}^1, \hat{\lambda}^1, H^1)$ and $(\hat{X}^2, \hat{\lambda}^2, H^2)$ be relative cobordisms from (Y^+, ξ^+, V^+) to (Y^-, ξ^-, V^-) . An *isomorphism of exact relative symplectic cobordisms* $\phi: (\hat{X}^1, \hat{\lambda}^1, H^1) \rightarrow (\hat{X}^2, \hat{\lambda}^2, H^2)$ is an isomorphism $\phi: (\hat{X}^1, \hat{\lambda}^1) \rightarrow (\hat{X}^2, \hat{\lambda}^2)$ in the sense of [Definition 2.10](#) which maps H^1 diffeomorphically onto H^2 .

Example 2.25 Suppose that $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H)$ is an exact relative symplectic cobordism from (Y^+, ξ^+, V^+) to (Y^-, ξ^-, V^-) . Then for any $t \geq 0$, the glued cobordisms $(SY^+, \lambda_{Y^+}, SV^+) \#_t (\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H)$ and $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H) \#_t (SY^-, \lambda_{Y^-}, SV^-)$ are defined and canonically isomorphic to $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H)$.

Definition 2.26 A *one-parameter family of exact relative symplectic cobordisms* from (Y^+, ξ^+, V^+) to (Y^-, ξ^-, V^-) is a manifold \hat{X} equipped with a family of Liouville forms $\{\hat{\lambda}^t\}_{t \in I}$, a family of symplectic submanifolds $H^t \subset (\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}^t)$, and embeddings

$$(2-17) \quad e_t^+: SY^+ \rightarrow \hat{X},$$

$$(2-18) \quad e_t^-: SY^- \rightarrow \hat{X},$$

as in [Definition 2.17](#). We will always assume that the family is fixed at infinity, meaning that for every compact subinterval $[a, b] \subset I$,

- $\{\hat{\lambda}^t\}_{t \in [a, b]}$ and $\{H^t\}_{t \in [a, b]}$ are constant outside of a compact subset of \hat{X} , and
- $\{e_t^+\}_{t \in [a, b]}$ (resp. $\{e_t^-\}_{t \in [a, b]}$) is independent of t on some neighborhood of $+\infty$ in SY^+ (resp. of $-\infty$ in SY^-).

Two relative cobordisms $(\hat{X}^0, \hat{\lambda}^0, H^0)$ and $(\hat{X}^1, \hat{\lambda}^1, H^1)$ are said to be *deformation equivalent* if there exists a one-parameter family $(\hat{W}, \hat{\mu}^t, K^t)_{t \in [0, 1]}$ such that $(\hat{X}^0, \hat{\lambda}^0, H^0)$ is isomorphic to $(\hat{W}, \hat{\mu}^0, K^0)$ and $(\hat{X}^1, \hat{\lambda}^1, H^1)$ is isomorphic to $(\hat{W}, \hat{\mu}^1, K^1)$. The deformation class of a cobordism $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H)$ will be denoted by $[\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H]$.

Example 2.27 Given $(\hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01}, H^{01})$ and $(\hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12}, H^{12})$ as in [Definition 2.23](#), the glued cobordisms $(\hat{X}^{01} \#_t \hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{01} \#_t \hat{\lambda}^{12}, H^{01} \#_t H^{12})_{t \in [N, \infty)}$ form a one-parameter family for $N > 0$ sufficiently large. Similarly, for any fixed $t \gg 0$, $(\hat{X}^{01} \#_t \hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{01} \#_{t,s} \hat{\lambda}^{12}, H^{01} \#_t H^{12})_{s \in \mathbb{R}}$ is a one-parameter family. As in [Lemma 2.13](#), it follows that the deformation class

$$(2-19) \quad [\hat{X}^{01} \#_t \hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{01} \#_{t,s} \hat{\lambda}^{12}, H^{01} \#_t H^{12}]$$

is independent of $t \gg 0$ and $s \in \mathbb{R}$.

Proposition 2.28 *The deformation class of $(\hat{X}^{01} \#_t \hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{01} \#_t \hat{\lambda}^{12}, H^{01} \#_t H^{12})$ only depends on the deformation classes of $(\hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01}, H^{01})$ and $(\hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12}, H^{12})$.*

Proof The proof of [Proposition 2.14](#) also works in the relative case as long as $t > 0$ is chosen large enough. \square

Corollary 2.29 *There is a well-defined gluing operation on deformation classes of exact relative symplectic cobordisms given by*

$$(2-20) \quad [\hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01}, H^{01}] \# [\hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12}, H^{12}] = [\hat{X}^{01} \#_t \hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{01} \#_{t,s} \hat{\lambda}^{12}, H^{01} \#_t H^{12}]$$

for any $t \gg 0$ and $s \in \mathbb{R}$.

Proposition 2.30 *The gluing operation (2-20) is associative.*

Proof Let $(\hat{X}^{i,i+1}, \hat{\lambda}^{i,i+1}, H^{i,i+1})$ be a relative cobordism from (Y^i, ξ^i, V^i) to $(Y^{i+1}, \xi^{i+1}, V^{i+1})$ for $i \in \{0, 1, 2\}$, and fix $t_1, t_2 \gg 0$. Note that $((\hat{X}^{01} \#_{t_1} \hat{X}^{12}) \#_{t_2} \hat{X}^{23}, (H^{01} \#_{t_1} H^{12}) \#_{t_2} H^{23})$ and $(\hat{X}^{01} \#_{t_1} (\hat{X}^{12} \#_{t_2} \hat{X}^{23}), H^{01} \#_{t_1} (H^{12} \#_{t_2} H^{23}))$ can be canonically identified as pairs of smooth manifolds. Hence, it suffices to show that there exist $s_1, s_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$(2-21) \quad (\hat{\lambda}^{01} \#_{t_1, s_1} \hat{\lambda}^{12}) \#_{t_2, s_2} \hat{\lambda}^{23} = \hat{\lambda}^{01} \#_{t_1, s_1} (\hat{\lambda}^{12} \#_{t_2, s_2} \hat{\lambda}^{23}).$$

One can easily see from [Definition 2.7](#) that taking $s_1 = 0$ and $s_2 = -t_2$ works. \square

2.2 Homotopy classes of asymptotically cylindrical maps

Definition 2.31 [[68](#), Section 6.1] Suppose that $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$ is an exact symplectic cobordism from (Y^+, λ^+) to (Y^-, λ^-) . Given a closed surface Σ and finite subsets $\mathbf{p}^+, \mathbf{p}^- \subset \Sigma$ (corresponding respectively to positive and negative punctures), a smooth map $u: \Sigma - (\mathbf{p}^+ \sqcup \mathbf{p}^-) \rightarrow \hat{X}$ is said to be *asymptotically cylindrical* if it converges exponentially near each puncture $z \in \mathbf{p}^+ \sqcup \mathbf{p}^-$ to a trivial cylinder over a Reeb orbit.

More precisely, given any choice of translation invariant metric on $\mathbb{R} \times Y^\pm$, we require that there exist a choice of holomorphic cylindrical coordinates near each $z \in \mathbf{p}^\pm$ such that u takes the form

$$(2-22) \quad u(s, t) = \exp(p_{s, \gamma_z(t)}) h(s, t)$$

for $|s|$ large, where γ_z is a Reeb orbit of period P and $h(s, t)$ is a vector field which decays to zero with all its derivatives as $|s| \rightarrow \infty$ (ie these properties hold for $s \gg 0$ if $z \in \mathbf{p}^+$ and for $s \ll 0$ if $z \in \mathbf{p}^-$).

Remark 2.32 There is also a notion of an asymptotically cylindrical submanifold which will not be needed in this paper.

Definition 2.33 (cf [61, Section 1.2(I)]) Let $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$ be an exact symplectic cobordism from (Y^+, λ^+) to (Y^-, λ^-) and let Γ^\pm be a finite set of Reeb orbits in (Y^\pm, λ^\pm) .

By truncating the ends of \hat{X} , we obtain a compact submanifold $X_0 \subset \hat{X}$ with boundary $\partial X_0 = Y^+ \sqcup Y^-$. We define the set of homotopy classes $\pi_2(\hat{X}, \Gamma^+ \sqcup \Gamma^-)$ by

$$(2-23) \quad \pi_2(\hat{X}, \Gamma^+ \sqcup \Gamma^-) := [(S, \partial S), (X_0, \Gamma^+ \sqcup \Gamma^-)] / \text{Diff}(S, \partial S),$$

where S is a compact connected oriented surface of genus 0 equipped with a homeomorphism $\partial S \rightarrow \Gamma^+ \sqcup \Gamma^-$, and $\text{Diff}(S, \partial S)$ is the group of diffeomorphisms of S which fix ∂S pointwise. (The notation $[-, -]$ here stands for *homotopy classes* of maps of pairs.)

Remark 2.34 The right-hand side of (2-23) is independent of the choice of truncation X_0 up to canonical bijection. In the case where $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}) = (\mathbb{R} \times Y, e^s \lambda)$ is the symplectization of a contact manifold (Y, λ) , we can take $X_0 = \{0\} \times Y$ and (2-23) becomes identical to [61, equation (1.2)].

For any choice of truncation $X_0 \subset \hat{X}$, there is a canonical retraction $\pi: \hat{X} \rightarrow X_0$ induced by quotienting by the Liouville flow (more precisely, one should quotient by the backwards Liouville flow at the positive end and by the forwards Liouville flow at the negative end). If $u: \Sigma - (\mathbf{p}^+ \sqcup \mathbf{p}^-) \rightarrow \hat{X}$ is an asymptotically cylindrical map, then the composition $\pi \circ u$ can be extended to a map

$$(2-24) \quad \bar{u}: (\bar{\Sigma}, \partial \bar{\Sigma}) \rightarrow (X_0, \Gamma^+ \sqcup \Gamma^-),$$

where $\bar{\Sigma}$ is a compactification of $\Sigma - (\mathbf{p}^+ \sqcup \mathbf{p}^-)$ obtained by adding one boundary circle for each puncture. The homotopy class $[u] \in \pi_2(\hat{X}, \Gamma^+ \sqcup \Gamma^-)$ of u is defined to be the equivalence class of (2-24).

Definition 2.35 Let $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, L)$ be an exact Lagrangian cobordism from $(Y^+, \lambda^+, \Lambda^+)$ to $(Y^-, \lambda^-, \Lambda^-)$; see Definition 2.20.

Given a surface with boundary Σ and finite subsets $\mathbf{p}^+, \mathbf{p}^- \subset \text{int}(\Sigma)$ and $\mathbf{c}^+, \mathbf{c}^- \in \partial \Sigma$, a smooth map $u: \Sigma - (\mathbf{p}^\pm \cup \mathbf{c}^\pm)$ is said to be cylindrical if it converges asymptotically near each interior puncture to a trivial cylinder over a Reeb orbit, and it converges exponentially near each boundary puncture to a trivial strip over a Reeb chord.

Let Γ^\pm be a finite set of Reeb orbits in (Y^\pm, λ^\pm) and let Γ_{Λ^\pm} be a finite *ordered* set of Reeb chords of $\Lambda^\pm \subset (Y^\pm, \lambda^\pm)$. We let \mathbf{p}^\pm be a finite set equipped with bijections $\gamma^\pm: \mathbf{p}^\pm \rightarrow \Gamma^\pm$ and we let $\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{c}^+ \sqcup \mathbf{c}^-$ be a finite ordered set equipped with order-preserving bijections $a^\pm: \mathbf{c}^\pm \rightarrow \Gamma_{\Lambda^\pm}$. We let

$$(2-25) \quad \pi_2(\hat{X}; \Gamma_{\Lambda^+}, \Gamma_{\Lambda^-}, \Gamma^+, \Gamma^-)$$

be the set of equivalence classes of maps from $\Sigma - (\mathbf{p}^\pm \cup \mathbf{c}^\pm)$ to \hat{X} which are asymptotic to γ_p^\pm at $p \in \mathbf{p}^\pm$ (resp. a_c^\pm at $c \in \mathbf{c}^\pm$), where two such maps u, v are equivalent if there exists a compactly supported diffeomorphism ϕ of $\Sigma - (\mathbf{p}^\pm \cup \mathbf{c}^\pm)$ such that u and $v \circ \phi$ are homotopic (through cylindrical maps).

3 Reeb dynamics near a codimension 2 contact submanifold

3.1 The Conley–Zehnder index

A hermitian vector bundle (E, J, ω) is a vector bundle E together with an almost complex structure J and a symplectic structure ω such that J is compatible with ω . An *asymptotic operator* on a hermitian vector bundle (E, J, ω) over S^1 is a real-linear differential operator $A : \Gamma(E) \rightarrow \Gamma(E)$ which, in some (and hence any) unitary trivialization, takes the form

$$(3-1) \quad A : C^\infty(S^1, \mathbb{R}^{2n}) \rightarrow C^\infty(S^1, \mathbb{R}^{2n}), \quad \eta \mapsto -J \partial_t \eta - S(t) \eta,$$

where $t \in S^1$ and $S : S^1 \rightarrow \text{End}(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ is a loop of symmetric matrices. The asymptotic operator A is said to be nondegenerate if 0 is not an eigenvalue.

Fix a hermitian vector bundle (E, J, ω) over S^1 and a unitary trivialization τ . Given a nondegenerate asymptotic operator A , we can obtain a nondegenerate path of symplectic matrices by solving the ordinary differential equation

$$(3-2) \quad (-J \partial_t - S(t)) \Psi(t) = 0, \quad \Psi(0) = \text{id}.$$

Conversely, given a nondegenerate path of symplectic matrices, we can recover a nondegenerate asymptotic operator by solving (3-2) for $S(t)$.

The *Conley–Zehnder index* $\text{CZ}(A) = \text{CZ}(\Psi) \in \mathbb{Z}$ is an integer-valued invariant which can be associated equivalently to a nondegenerate asymptotic operator equipped with a unitary trivialization τ or to a nondegenerate path of symplectic matrices. It only depends on τ up to homotopy through unitary trivializations. We refer the reader to [68, Section 3.4] or [33] for a detailed overview of the Conley–Zehnder index.

Definition 3.1 Let $(Y, \xi = \ker \lambda)$ be a contact manifold and let γ be a Reeb orbit of period $P > 0$, parametrized so that $\lambda(\gamma') = P$. Given a choice of $d\lambda$ -compatible almost complex structure J on ξ , we can define the asymptotic operator $A_\gamma : \Gamma(\gamma^* \xi) \rightarrow \Gamma(\gamma^* \xi)$ by $A_\gamma = -J(\nabla_t - P \nabla R_\lambda)$, where ∇ is some symmetric connection on Y .

The Conley–Zehnder index of a Reeb orbit γ relative to a trivialization τ of $\gamma^* \xi$ will be denoted by $\text{CZ}^\tau(\gamma) := \text{CZ}^\tau(A_\gamma)$.

Let us now consider a contact manifold $(Y^{2n-1}, \xi = \ker \lambda)$ and a strong contact submanifold $(V^{2n-3}, \lambda|_V)$. Observe that the contact distribution splits naturally along V as

$$(3-3) \quad \xi|_V = \xi|_V^\top \oplus \xi|_V^\perp,$$

where $\xi|_V^\top = \xi|_V \cap TV$ and $\xi|_V^\perp$ is the symplectic orthogonal complement of $\xi|_V^\top \subset \xi|_V$ with respect to $d\lambda$. Suppose that J is a $d\lambda$ -compatible almost complex structure on ξ which respects the splitting (3-3).

Let $\gamma: S^1 \rightarrow V$ be a Reeb orbit. Since J respects the above splitting, then so does the associated asymptotic operator, which we can therefore write as $A_\gamma = A_\gamma^\top \oplus A_\gamma^\perp$. If we choose a unitary trivialization τ of $\xi|_\gamma$ which is also compatible with the splitting, we can define $\text{CZ}_T^\tau(\gamma) := \text{CZ}^\tau(A_\gamma^\top)$ and $\text{CZ}_N^\tau(\gamma) := \text{CZ}^\tau(A_\gamma^\perp)$. We call these respectively the tangential and normal Conley–Zehnder indices of γ with respect to τ .

We define the integers

$$(3-4) \quad \alpha_N^{\tau;-}(\gamma) := \lfloor \text{CZ}_N^\tau(\gamma)/2 \rfloor,$$

$$(3-5) \quad \alpha_N^{\tau;+}(\gamma) := \lceil \text{CZ}_N^\tau(\gamma)/2 \rceil.$$

Let $p_N(\gamma) = \alpha_N^{\tau;+}(\gamma) - \alpha_N^{\tau;-}(\gamma) \in \{0, 1\}$ be the (*normal*) *parity* of γ , and observe that it is independent of the choice of trivialization. We have

$$(3-6) \quad \text{CZ}_N^\tau(\gamma) = 2\alpha_N^{\tau;-}(\gamma) + p_N(\gamma) = 2\alpha_N^{\tau;+}(\gamma) - p_N(\gamma),$$

from which it also follows that $p_N(\gamma) \equiv \text{CZ}_N^\tau(\gamma) \pmod{2}$.

There is a canonical isomorphism

$$(3-7) \quad \xi|_V^\perp \xrightarrow{\sim} N_{Y/V},$$

where $N_{Y/V}$ denotes the normal bundle of $V \subset Y$. If $(V, \xi_V) \subset (Y, \xi)$ are co-oriented and hence oriented, then $N_{Y/V}$ is also oriented and (3-7) is orientation-preserving. If we assume that $N_{Y/V}$ is trivial, then it follows that (3-7) induces a bijection between homotopy classes of trivializations of $N_{Y/V}$ compatible with the orientation and homotopy classes of unitary trivializations on $\xi|_V^\perp$. Since the Conley–Zehnder index only depends on the homotopy class of unitary trivializations, we may define $\text{CZ}_N^\tau(\gamma)$ with respect to any homotopy class of trivializations τ of $N_{Y/V}$ compatible with the orientation.

3.2 Normal dynamics and adapted contact forms

We now state some important definitions, which will be used throughout this paper.

Definition 3.2 A *trivial-normal contact pair* (or just *TN contact pair*) is a datum (Y, ξ, V) consisting of a closed co-oriented contact manifold (Y, ξ) and a co-oriented codimension 2 contact submanifold $V \subset (Y, \xi)$ with trivial normal bundle $N_{Y/V}$.

An important example of a TN contact pair is the binding of a contact open book decomposition; see Definition 3.10. A choice of (homotopy class of) trivialization τ on $N_{Y/V}$ is called a *framing* and we say that $(V, \tau) \subset Y$ is a *framed* codimension 2 submanifold. Note that we do not assume in Definition 3.2 that V and Y are nonempty. For future reference, we let ξ_\emptyset denote the unique contact structure on the empty set.

Definition 3.3 Given a TN contact pair (Y, ξ, V) with V nonempty, let $\mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$ be the set of triples $\mathfrak{r} = (\alpha_V, \tau, r)$ where

- $\alpha_V \in \Omega^1(V)$ is a nondegenerate contact form for (V, ξ_V) ,

- τ is a homotopy class of trivializations of $N_{Y/V}$ (ie a framing) which is compatible with the orientation, and
- $r > 0$ is a strictly positive real number, and we have $(1/r)\mathbb{Z} \cap \mathcal{S}(\alpha_V) = \emptyset$, where $\mathcal{S}(\alpha_V)$ is the action spectrum of α_V .

If $V = \emptyset$ (with Y possibly also empty), we define $\mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, \emptyset) = \{(\alpha_\emptyset, \tau_\emptyset, 0)\}$, where α_\emptyset and τ_\emptyset are understood as a contact form and normal trivialization on the empty set.

Definition 3.4 Given a TN contact pair (Y, ξ, V) and $\mathfrak{r} = (\alpha_V, \tau, r) \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$, we say that a contact form $\ker \lambda = \xi$ is *adapted* to \mathfrak{r} if

- λ is nondegenerate,
- $\lambda|_V = \alpha_V$,
- V is a strong contact submanifold of (Y, λ) (see [Definition 2.22](#)), and
- we have $\text{CZ}_N^\tau(\gamma) = 1 + 2\lfloor rP_\gamma \rfloor$ for all Reeb orbits $\gamma \subset V$, where P_γ is the period of γ .

In the case that $V = \emptyset$, any contact form λ is considered to be adapted to the unique element $(\alpha_\emptyset, \tau_\emptyset, 0) \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, \emptyset)$. Given a contactomorphism $f: (Y, \xi, V) \rightarrow (Y', \xi', V')$, we write $f_*\mathfrak{r} = (f_*\alpha_V, f_*\tau, r) \in \mathfrak{R}(Y', \xi', V')$. If $\phi_t: V \rightarrow Y$ is an isotopy of contact embeddings where ϕ_0 is the tautological embedding $V \xrightarrow{\text{id}} V \subset Y$ and $\phi_1(V) = V'$, then ϕ_t extends to a family of contactomorphisms f_t . We then write $(\phi_1)_*\mathfrak{r} := (f_1)_*\mathfrak{r}$; this is independent of the choice of extension.

We say that λ is *positive elliptic* near $V \neq \emptyset$ if it is adapted to some $\mathfrak{r} = (\alpha_V, \tau, r) \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$; we refer to $r > 0$ as the *rotation parameter*.

Remark 3.5 Our insistence on allowing the case where $Y = \emptyset$ in the above definitions is explained by the need to treat Liouville manifolds as special cases of Liouville cobordisms in the arguments of [Section 7](#).

We will prove in [Proposition 3.9](#) that adapted contact forms always exist, ie for any TN contact pair (Y, ξ, V) and $\mathfrak{r} = (\alpha_V, \tau, r) \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$ there exists a contact form adapted to \mathfrak{r} . The first step is to construct a suitable local model.

Construction 3.6 For $0 < \epsilon \leq 1$, let $D^2 \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be the standard disk of radius ϵ (in the sequel, we will often denote this disk by D_ϵ^2). Let (V, α_V) be a contact manifold and let $\phi: D^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ be a smooth positive function which has a nondegenerate critical point at 0 and satisfies $\phi(0) = 1$. We define

$$(3-8) \quad \alpha_V^\phi = \frac{1}{\phi}(\alpha_V + \lambda_{D^2}),$$

where $\lambda_{D^2} = \frac{1}{2}(x dy - y dx)$ is the usual Liouville form on D^2 . This is a contact form on $V \times D^2$ whose restriction to $V = V \times \{0\}$ coincides with α_V . Its Reeb vector field is given by

$$(3-9) \quad R_\phi = (\phi - Z_{D^2}\phi)R_V + X_\phi,$$

where $Z_{D^2} = \frac{1}{2}(x\partial_x + y\partial_y)$ is the Liouville vector field of λ_{D^2} and $X_\phi = -(\partial_y\phi)\partial_x + (\partial_x\phi)\partial_y$ is the Hamiltonian vector field of ϕ with respect to the symplectic form $\omega_{D^2} = d\lambda_{D^2}$. Our assumptions on ϕ imply that $R_\phi = R_V$ on $V \times \{0\}$, so that (V, α_V) is a strong contact submanifold of $(V \times D^2, \alpha_V^\phi)$. We will let

$$(3-10) \quad S_\phi = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_{xx}\phi(0) & \partial_{yx}\phi(0) \\ \partial_{xy}\phi(0) & \partial_{yy}\phi(0) \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$$

denote the Hessian of ϕ at the origin. Since S_ϕ is symmetric and nondegenerate, its eigenvalues are real and nonzero, so its signature $\text{Sign}(S_\phi)$ is one of $0, \pm 2$. We will say that ϕ is *hyperbolic* if $\text{Sign}(S_\phi) = 0$, *positive elliptic* if $\text{Sign}(S_\phi) = 2$ and *negative elliptic* if $\text{Sign}(S_\phi) = -2$. In the elliptic case, we define $c_\phi = \sqrt{\det(S_\phi)}/(2\pi)$; this is a positive real number since $\det(S_\phi) > 0$. Finally, we note that the splitting $(\xi_\phi)|_V = (\xi_\phi)|_V^\top \oplus (\xi_\phi)|_V^\perp$ — see equation (3-3) — is given by $(\xi_\phi)|_V^\top = \xi_V$ and $(\xi_\phi)|_V^\perp = T_0 D^2$. We will let τ_ϕ denote the trivialization of $(\xi_\phi)|_V^\perp$ by $\{\partial_x, \partial_y\}$.

We say that α_V^ϕ is *nondegenerate on V* if every Reeb orbit of α_V is nondegenerate when viewed as a Reeb orbit of α_V^ϕ .

Proposition 3.7 *Carrying over the notation of Construction 3.6, suppose that α_V is nondegenerate. If ϕ is elliptic, then α_V^ϕ is nondegenerate on V if and only if $(1/c_\phi)\mathbb{Z} \cap S(\alpha_V) = \emptyset$, where $S(\alpha_V)$ denotes the action spectrum of α_V .*

Proof Let γ be a Reeb orbit of period P contained in V . Recall that γ is nondegenerate if and only if its asymptotic operator is nondegenerate. Choose a trivialization τ and an almost complex structure J on $(\xi_\phi)|_\gamma$ which preserve the splitting $(\xi_\phi)|_\gamma = (\xi_V)|_\gamma \oplus T_0 D^2$ and coincide with τ_ϕ and J_0 respectively on $T_0 D^2$, where J_0 denotes the standard almost complex structure on $\mathbb{R}^2 = T_0 D^2$. The asymptotic operator A_γ is compatible with this splitting and can therefore be written as $A_\gamma = A_\gamma^\top \oplus A_\gamma^\perp$. The tangential part A_γ^\top is nondegenerate since it coincides with the asymptotic operator of γ as a Reeb orbit in V . The normal part A_γ^\perp is given explicitly by

$$(3-11) \quad A_\gamma^\perp = -J_0 \partial_t - P \cdot S_\phi$$

(this follows from a short computation using the formula for the Reeb vector field R_ϕ in Construction 3.6). Define a path Ψ of symplectic matrices by $\Psi(t) = \exp(tP \cdot J_0 S_\phi)$. Then A_γ^\perp is nondegenerate if and only if $\Psi(1)$ doesn't have 1 as an eigenvalue. If ϕ is elliptic, then the eigenvalues of $\Psi(1)$ are $\exp(\pm iP \sqrt{\det(S_\phi)})$. Hence, γ is nondegenerate if and only if $P \sqrt{\det(S_\phi)}$ is not an integer multiple of 2π , ie $P \notin (1/c_\phi)\mathbb{Z}$. It follows that λ_ϕ is nondegenerate if and only if $(1/c_\phi)\mathbb{Z} \cap S(\alpha_V) = \emptyset$, as claimed. \square

The important feature of Construction 3.6 is that the normal Conley–Zehnder indices of the Reeb orbits in V can be computed explicitly.

Proposition 3.8 Assume α_V^ϕ is nondegenerate on V . If ϕ is elliptic, then

$$(3-12) \quad \text{CZ}_N^{\tau_\phi}(\gamma) = \pm(1 + 2\lfloor c_\phi P_\gamma \rfloor)$$

for every Reeb orbit γ contained in V , where $P_\gamma > 0$ denotes the period of γ and the sign is $+$ or $-$ depending on whether ϕ is positive elliptic or negative elliptic.

Proof We have $\text{CZ}_N^{\tau_\phi}(\gamma) = \text{CZ}(\Psi)$, where $\Psi(t) = \exp(tP \cdot J_0 S_\phi)$ is the path of symplectic matrices defined in the proof of [Proposition 3.7](#); see [\[68, Section 3.4\]](#). Proposition 41 of [\[33\]](#) implies that

$$(3-13) \quad \text{CZ}(\Psi) = \pm(1 + 2\lfloor c_\phi P \rfloor)$$

if $\text{Sign}(S_\phi) = \pm 2$. □

Proposition 3.9 Fix a TN contact pair (Y, ξ, V) and an element $\mathfrak{r} = (\alpha_V, \tau, r) \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$. Then there exists a contact form λ on (Y, ξ) which is adapted to \mathfrak{r} .

Proof Let ϕ be as in [Construction 3.6](#). The standard neighborhood theorem for contact submanifolds (see [\[29, Theorem 2.5.15\]](#)) implies that the inclusion map $V \rightarrow Y$ extends to a contact embedding $\iota: (V \times D_\epsilon^2, \ker(\alpha_V^\phi)) \rightarrow (Y, \xi)$ such that $\iota^*\tau$ is homotopic to τ_ϕ , for some $\epsilon > 0$ sufficiently small. Hence there exists a contact form λ for ξ such that $\iota^*\lambda = \alpha_V^\phi$ near V . In addition to choosing ϕ so that λ is adapted to \mathfrak{r} , we also need to make sure that λ can be modified away from V so that it becomes nondegenerate. By [\[2, Theorem 13\]](#), this can be achieved by choosing a ϕ such that the following two conditions are satisfied:

- α_V^ϕ is nondegenerate on V .
- All the Reeb orbits of α_V^ϕ in $V \times D_\epsilon^2$ are contained in V .

Let us set $\phi = 1 + \pi r(x^2 + y^2)$. [Proposition 3.7](#) implies that α_V^ϕ is nondegenerate on V since

$$c_\phi = \frac{\sqrt{(2\pi r)^2}}{2\pi} = r.$$

Since $R_\phi = R_V + X_\phi$, every Reeb orbit γ of α_V^ϕ is of the form $\gamma = (\gamma_V, \gamma_\phi)$, where γ_V is an orbit of R_V and γ_ϕ is an orbit of X_ϕ with the same period $P > 0$. From the formula $X_\phi = -2\pi r y \partial_x + 2\pi r x \partial_y$, we see that if γ_ϕ were not constant, we would have $P \in (1/r)\mathbb{Z}$, contradicting our assumption on r ; see [Definition 3.3](#). Thus γ is contained in V . □

3.3 Open book decompositions

In this section, we consider normal Reeb dynamics for bindings of open book decompositions. We begin by recalling the definition of an open book decomposition; we refer to [\[62, Section A.1; 29, Section 4.4.2\]](#) for a historically informed survey of this theory.

Definition 3.10 An open book decomposition (Y, B, π) of a closed, oriented n -manifold Y consists of the following data:

- (i) An oriented, closed, codimension 2 submanifold $B \subset Y$ with trivial normal bundle.
- (ii) A fibration $\pi: Y - B \rightarrow S^1$ which coincides with the angular coordinate in some neighborhood $B \times \{0\} \subset B \times D^2 = B \times \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 < 1\}$.

The submanifold $B \subset Y$ is called the *binding* and the fibers of π are called *pages*.

Observe that the data of an open book decomposition induces a natural trivialization of the normal bundle to the binding. We also recall what it means for an open book decomposition to support a contact structure.

Definition 3.11 [31] Given an odd-dimensional manifold Y^{2n-1} , an open book decomposition (Y, B, π) is said to *support* a contact structure ξ if there exists a contact form $\xi = \ker \alpha$ such that the following properties hold:

- (i) The restriction of α to B is a contact form.
- (ii) The restriction of $d\alpha$ to any page $\pi^{-1}(\theta)$ is a symplectic form.
- (iii) The orientation of B induced by α coincides with the orientation of B as the boundary of the symplectic manifold $(P_\theta, d\alpha)$, where $P_\theta = \pi^{-1}(\theta)$ is any page.

Such a contact form is called a *Giroux form* (and is also said in the literature to be *adapted* to the open book decomposition).

Remark 3.12 Condition (ii) in the above definition is equivalent to the Reeb vector field of α being transverse to the pages.

For future convenience, we state the following definition.

Definition 3.13 Let \mathcal{G} be the set of TN contact pairs (Y, ξ, V) having the property that ξ is supported by an open book decomposition $\pi: Y - V \rightarrow S^1$ with binding V .

Lemma 3.14 Let (Y, B, π) be an open book decomposition supporting the contact structure ξ . Let α_B be a contact form for (B, ξ_B) and let $f: [0, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a positive smooth function such that $f(0) = 1$ and $f'(r) < 0$ for $r > 0$. Then there exists a Giroux form α and an embedding $\phi: B \times D_\epsilon^2 \rightarrow Y$ (for some small $\epsilon > 0$) with the following properties:

- (1) $\alpha|_B = \alpha_B$.
- (2) The projection $\pi \circ \phi$ is given by $(r, \theta) \mapsto \theta$ on $B \times D_\epsilon^2 - B \times \{0\}$.
- (3) $\phi^* \alpha = f(r)(\alpha|_B + \lambda_{D^2})$.

Proof The proof is in two steps. First, we will show that there exists a Giroux form $\tilde{\alpha}$ such that $\tilde{\alpha}|_B = \alpha_B$. Second, we will construct α by modifying $\tilde{\alpha}$ so that (1)–(3) are satisfied.

Step 1 Let α' be an arbitrary Giroux form for (Y, B, π) . Since $\alpha'|_B$ and α_B define the same contact structure, we can write $\alpha_B = (1 + h)(\alpha'|_B)$ for some smooth function $h: B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. We may assume without loss of generality that $h \geq 0$ everywhere, since any positive constant multiple of α' is also a Giroux form.

It is shown in the proof of [18, Proposition 2] that there exists a tubular neighborhood $B \times D_\epsilon^2$ of the binding on which $\pi = \theta$ and $\alpha' = g(\alpha'|_B + \lambda_{D^2})$, where $g: B \times D_\epsilon^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a positive smooth function satisfying $g \equiv 1$ on $B \times \{0\}$, $\lambda_{D^2} = \frac{1}{2}(x dy - y dx)$ and $\epsilon > 0$ is a suitably small constant. Note that $g(\alpha'|_B + \lambda_{D^2})$ is a Giroux form on $(B \times D_\epsilon^2, B \times \{0\}, \pi = \theta)$ if and only if $\partial g / \partial r < 0$ for $r > 0$.

Let $\sigma: [0, \epsilon] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a nonincreasing smooth function such that $\sigma(r) = 1$ for r near 0 and $\sigma(r) = 0$ for r near ϵ . Set $\tilde{g} := (1 + \sigma(r)h)g$. Then $\partial_r \tilde{g} = \partial_r \sigma \cdot hg + (1 + \sigma h) \cdot \partial_r g < 0$. Now we define $\tilde{\alpha}$ by replacing g with \tilde{g} .

Step 2 By the previous step, we may fix a Giroux form $\tilde{\alpha}$ so that $\tilde{\alpha}|_B = \alpha_B$. Appealing again to the proof of [18, Proposition 2], there exists a tubular neighborhood $B \times D_{\epsilon'}^2$ of the binding on which $\pi = \theta$ and $\tilde{\alpha} = \gamma(\tilde{\alpha}|_B + \lambda_{D^2})$, where $\gamma: B \times D_{\epsilon'}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a positive smooth function satisfying $\gamma \equiv 1$ on $B \times \{0\}$, $\lambda_{D^2} = \frac{1}{2}(x dy - y dx)$ and $\epsilon' > 0$ is a suitably small constant. Again, we have that $\gamma(\tilde{\alpha}|_B + \lambda_{D^2})$ is a Giroux form on $(B \times D_{\epsilon'}^2, B \times \{0\}, \pi = \theta)$ if and only if $\partial \gamma / \partial r < 0$ for $r > 0$.

Let $\delta: B \times D_{\epsilon'}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a positive smooth function such that $\delta = f$ near $B \times \{0\}$, $\delta = \gamma$ near $B \times \partial D_{\epsilon'}^2$, and $\partial_r \delta < 0$ for $r > 0$. Let α be the unique contact form on Y which coincides with $\tilde{\alpha}$ outside the image of ϕ and satisfies $\phi^* \alpha = \delta(\tilde{\alpha}|_B + \lambda_{D^2})$. Then α is a Giroux form and satisfies conditions (1)–(3). \square

Corollary 3.15 Consider an open book decomposition (Y, B, π) which supports a contact structure ξ and let τ denote the induced trivialization of the normal bundle of $B \subset Y$. Choose an element $\mathfrak{r} = (\alpha_B, \tau, r) \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, B)$. Then there exists a Giroux form α which is adapted to \mathfrak{r} ; see Definition 3.4.

Proof Let $\kappa = \pi r$ and define $f(s) = (1 + \kappa s^2)^{-1}$ for $s \in [0, 1]$. Since $f(0) = 1$ and $f'(s) < 0$, it follows that there exists a Giroux form $\tilde{\alpha}$ satisfying the conditions stated in Lemma 3.14. As we observed in the proof of Proposition 3.9, there exists a neighborhood \mathcal{U} of B with the properties that

- $\tilde{\alpha}$ is nondegenerate on \mathcal{U} , and
- all the Reeb orbits in \mathcal{U} are contained in B .

According to [2, Theorem 13], we can obtain a nondegenerate contact form by multiplying $\tilde{\alpha}$ by a smooth function $g: Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ with $g \equiv 1$ near B . Moreover, we can assume that $g - 1$ is arbitrarily C^1 -small and hence that $g\tilde{\alpha}$ is still a Giroux form.

Since $g\tilde{\alpha} = \alpha$ near B , it follows that $(g\tilde{\alpha})|_B = \alpha_B$ and that B is a strong contact submanifold with respect to $g\tilde{\alpha}$. Finally, the last point in Definition 3.4 can be verified just as in the proof of Proposition 3.8. \square

4 Standard setups and tree categories.

Contact homology is defined in [61] by counting pseudoholomorphic curves (and, more generally, pseudoholomorphic buildings) in four setups. To keep track of the combinatorics of these curves, Pardon introduces certain categories of decorated trees. We briefly review this formalism here, referring the reader to [61, Section 2.1] for details.

4.1 Standard setups

Setup I A datum \mathcal{D} for Setup I consists of a triple (Y, λ, J) , where Y is a closed manifold, λ is a nondegenerate contact form on Y and J is a $d\lambda$ -compatible almost complex structure on $\xi = \ker \lambda$.

Setup II A datum $\mathcal{D} = (\mathcal{D}^+, \mathcal{D}^-, \hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, \hat{J})$ for Setup II consists of

- data $\mathcal{D}^\pm = (Y^\pm, \lambda^\pm, J^\pm)$ as in Setup I,
- an exact symplectic cobordism $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$ with positive end (Y^+, λ^+) and negative end (Y^-, λ^-) , and
- a $d\hat{\lambda}$ -tame almost complex structure \hat{J} on \hat{X} which agrees with \hat{J}^\pm at infinity.

Setup III A datum $\mathcal{D} = (\mathcal{D}^+, \mathcal{D}^-, (\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}^t, \hat{J}^t)_{t \in [0,1]})$ for this setting consists of

- data $\mathcal{D}^\pm = (Y^\pm, \lambda^\pm, J^\pm)$ as in Setup I,
- a family of exact symplectic cobordisms $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}^t)_{t \in [0,1]}$ with positive end (Y^+, λ^+) and negative end (Y^-, λ^-) , and
- a $d\hat{\lambda}^t$ -tame almost complex structure \hat{J}^t on \hat{X} which agrees with \hat{J}^\pm at infinity.

Note that for every $t_0 \in [0, 1]$, there is a datum $\mathcal{D}^{t=t_0} = (\mathcal{D}^+, \mathcal{D}^-, \hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}^{t_0}, \hat{J}^{t_0})$ as in Setup II.

Setup IV A datum $\mathcal{D} = (\mathcal{D}^{01}, \mathcal{D}^{12}, (\hat{X}^{02,t}, \hat{\lambda}^{02,t}, \hat{J}^{02,t})_{t \in [0,\infty)})$ for this setting consists of

- data

$$\mathcal{D}^{01} = (\mathcal{D}^0, \mathcal{D}^1, \hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01}, \hat{J}^{01}) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{D}^{12} = (\mathcal{D}^1, \mathcal{D}^2, \hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12}, \hat{J}^{12})$$

as in Setup II, where $\mathcal{D}^i = (Y^i, \lambda^i, J^i)$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$,

- a family of exact symplectic cobordisms $(\hat{X}^{02,t}, \hat{\lambda}^{02,t})_{t \in [0,\infty)}$ with positive end (Y^0, λ^0) and negative end (Y^2, λ^2) , which for t large coincides with the t -gluing of $(\hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01})$ and $(\hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12})$, and
- a $d\hat{\lambda}^{02,t}$ -tame almost complex structure $\hat{J}^{02,t}$ on $\hat{X}^{02,t}$ which agrees with \hat{J}^0 and \hat{J}^2 at infinity, and is induced by \hat{J}^{01} and \hat{J}^{02} for t large.

4.2 Trees

For each setup, Pardon [61, Section 2.1] defines a category \mathcal{S}_* for $*$ = I, II, III, IV, which depends on some datum \mathcal{D} . Each object $T \in \mathcal{S}$ is a decorated tree (or forest) representing a certain class of pseudoholomorphic curves (or more generally of buildings). Geometrically, the vertices correspond to curves, edges correspond to asymptotic orbits, and the decorations keep track of additional information (such as the homology classes of the components, and their “level” in the SFT compactification).

A morphism of trees in \mathcal{S}_* consists of two pieces of data. First, a contraction of some edges, with the important caveat that only certain contractions are allowed, which depend on the decorations on the tree. Second, one specifies some additional data on external edges, which depends on the decorations of the external edges. Geometrically, a morphism of trees correspond to gluing holomorphic curves, and the data which one specifies on the external edges encodes different ways of moving asymptotic markers. For $T \in \mathcal{S}_*$, we let $\text{Aut}(T)$ denote the group of automorphisms of T . Given a morphism $T' \rightarrow T$, we let $\text{Aut}(T'/T) \subset \text{Aut}(T')$ be the subgroup of automorphisms of T' which are compatible with $T' \rightarrow T$.

In each category \mathcal{S}_* , there is an operation called *concatenation* whose input is a collection of trees (satisfying certain conditions, and with additional matching data), and whose output is a single tree. Geometrically, concatenations of trees correspond to “stacking” holomorphic buildings. The precise rules for concatenations are rather involved and depend on the individual setups.

Remark 4.1 A datum \mathcal{D} for Setups II, III, IV determines multiple categories of trees: this is because such a datum itself contains (by definition) data for multiple setups. *We always follow the notation of [61, Section 2.1] to denote the resulting tree categories.* So, for example, if $\mathcal{D} = (\mathcal{D}^+, \mathcal{D}^-, \hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, \hat{J})$ is a datum for Setup II, we write $\mathcal{S}_{\text{II}} := \mathcal{S}_{\text{II}}(\mathcal{D})$, $\mathcal{S}_{\text{I}}^+ := \mathcal{S}_{\text{I}}(\mathcal{D}^+)$ and $\mathcal{S}_{\text{I}}^- := \mathcal{S}_{\text{I}}(\mathcal{D}^-)$. Similarly, a datum for Setup III determines categories \mathcal{S}_{III} , $\mathcal{S}_{\text{II}}^{t=0}$, $\mathcal{S}_{\text{II}}^{t=1}$, $\mathcal{S}_{\text{I}}^\pm$, and a datum for Setup IV determines categories \mathcal{S}_{IV} , $\mathcal{S}_{\text{II}}^{01}$, $\mathcal{S}_{\text{II}}^{12}$, \mathcal{S}_{I}^0 , \mathcal{S}_{I}^1 , \mathcal{S}_{I}^2 .

4.3 Virtual moduli counts

To an object $T \in \mathcal{S}_*$, we can associate a moduli space $\mathcal{M}(T)$ [61, Section 2.3] which carries an action of $\text{Aut}(T)$ — this action corresponds geometrically to changing asymptotic markers. Note that $T \in \mathcal{S}_*$ has a well-defined notion of index and virtual dimension [61, Definition 2.42]. The compactified moduli space $\overline{\mathcal{M}}(T)$ is defined by (see [61, Definition 2.13])

$$(4-1) \quad \overline{\mathcal{M}}(T) := \bigsqcup_{T' \rightarrow T} \mathcal{M}(T') / \text{Aut}(T'/T).$$

Theorem 1.1 in [61] provides a perturbation datum $\theta \in \Theta_*(\mathcal{D})$ and associated virtual moduli counts $\#\overline{\mathcal{M}}(T)_\theta^{\text{vir}} \in \mathbb{Q}$ (which are zero for $\text{vdim}(T) \neq 0$) satisfying the *master equations*

$$(4-2) \quad 0 = \sum_{\text{codim}(T'/T)=1} \frac{1}{|\text{Aut}(T'/T)|} \#\overline{\mathcal{M}}(T')_\theta^{\text{vir}}$$

and

$$(4-3) \quad \#\overline{\mathcal{M}}(\#_i T_i)_\theta^{\text{vir}} = \frac{1}{|\text{Aut}(\{T_i\}_i / \#_i T_i)|} \prod_i \#\overline{\mathcal{M}}(T_i)_\theta^{\text{vir}}.$$

By standard arguments, this can be used to define the various maps involved in the definition of contact homology (such as the differential d) and show that they satisfy the expected relations (such as $d^2 = 0$); see [61, Section 1.7].

5 Intersection theory for punctured holomorphic curves

5.1 Definition of the Siefring intersection number

We will make use in this paper of an intersection theory for asymptotically cylindrical maps and submanifolds. The four-dimensional theory was constructed by Siefring [64] and assigns an integer to a pair of asymptotically cylindrical maps in a 4-dimensional symplectic cobordism; see also the book by Wendl [69]. The higher-dimensional theory, also due to Siefring, assigns an integer to the pairing of a codimension 2 (asymptotically) cylindrical hypersurface with a (asymptotically) cylindrical map. A detailed overview can be found in [54].

Consider a strong exact symplectic cobordism $(\widehat{X}, \widehat{\lambda})$ from (Y^+, λ^+) to (Y^-, λ^-) . Let $(V^\pm, \lambda^\pm|_V) \subset (Y^\pm, \lambda^\pm)$ be strong contact submanifolds and let $H \subset \widehat{X}$ be a codimension 2 submanifold with cylindrical ends $V^+ \sqcup V^-$.

We let τ denote a choice of trivialization of $\xi^\pm|_{V^\pm}^\perp$ along every Reeb orbit in V^\pm . We require that the trivialization along a multiply covered orbit be pulled back from the chosen trivialization along the underlying simple orbit. Let $u: \Sigma - (p_u^+ \sqcup p_u^-) \rightarrow \widehat{X}$ be a map which is positively/negatively asymptotic at $z \in p_u^\pm$ to the Reeb orbit γ_z . Now set

$$(5-1) \quad u \bullet_\tau H := u^\tau \cdot H,$$

where u^τ is a perturbation of u which is transverse to H and constant with respect to τ at infinity, and $(-\cdot-)$ is the usual algebraic intersection number for transversely intersecting smooth maps. While (5-1) depends on the choice of trivialization τ , Siefring showed that this count can be corrected so as to become independent of τ . This leads to the following definition.

Definition 5.1 [54, Section 2] The *generalized (or Siefring) intersection number* $u * H \in \mathbb{Z}$ of u and H is defined by

$$(5-2) \quad u * H = u \bullet_\tau H + \sum_{z \in p_u^+} \alpha_N^{\tau;-}(\gamma_z) - \sum_{z \in p_u^-} \alpha_N^{\tau;+}(\gamma_z).$$

Proposition 5.2 The intersection number $u * H$ only depends on the equivalence classes of u in $\pi_2(\widehat{X}, \Gamma^+ \sqcup \Gamma^-)$, and H in $\Omega_{2n-2}(\widehat{X}, V^+ \sqcup V^-)$; see Definition 2.21.

Proof The intersection number $u^\tau \cdot H$ is clearly invariant under compactly supported isotopies of H .

Given a truncation $X_0 \subset \hat{X}$, we can proceed as in [Section 2.2](#) to associate to u^τ a map $\bar{u}^\tau: \bar{\Sigma} \rightarrow X_0$. Let $H_0 = H \cap X_0$. If we choose X_0 sufficiently large (so that H is cylindrical in its complement), then H_0 will be a submanifold with boundary $\partial H_0 = H_0 \cap \partial X_0 = V^+ \sqcup V^-$. Note that $\bar{u}^\tau \cdot H_0$ only depends on $[u] \in \pi_2(\hat{X}, \Gamma^+ \sqcup \Gamma^-)$. Moreover, we have $\bar{u}^\tau \cdot H_0 = u^\tau \cdot H$; indeed, if X_0 is sufficiently large, then the intersections of \bar{u}^τ with H_0 are exactly the same as those of u^τ with H . \square

5.2 Positivity of intersection

We now discuss positivity of intersection for the Siefring intersection number. Given a contact manifold $(Y, \xi = \ker \lambda)$ and an almost complex structure J on ξ , we adopt the usual convention of letting \hat{J} denote the induced almost complex structure on the symplectization. An almost complex structure on a cobordism $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$ between two contact manifolds (Y^\pm, λ^\pm) is called *cylindrical* if it agrees at infinity with \hat{J}^\pm for some choice of $d\lambda^\pm$ -compatible almost complex structures J^\pm on $\ker(\lambda^\pm)$.

Proposition 5.3 [[54](#), Corollary 2.3 and Theorem 2.5] *Let $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$ be an exact symplectic cobordism from (Y^+, λ^+) to (Y^-, λ^-) . Let u and H denote an asymptotically cylindrical map and a cylindrical submanifold of codimension 2 in \hat{X} , respectively.*

Suppose that u and H are \hat{J} -holomorphic for some cylindrical almost complex structure \hat{J} on \hat{X} which is compatible with $d\hat{\lambda}$. If the image of u is not contained in H , then $\text{Im}(u) \cap H$ is a finite set and

$$(5-3) \quad u * H \geq u \cdot H.$$

(Note that, by ordinary positivity of intersection for two pseudoholomorphic submanifolds, this implies that $u * H \geq 0$, and that $\text{Im}(u)$ and H are disjoint if $u * H = 0$.)

When the image of u is contained in H , positivity of intersection does not hold. The following computation, which will be useful to us later, is one example of this. The notation $\hat{\gamma}$ refers to the trivial cylinder $\mathbb{R} \times S^1 \rightarrow \hat{Y}$ over the Reeb orbit γ ; similarly, $\hat{V} = \mathbb{R} \times V \subset \hat{Y}$ is the cylinder over the strong contact submanifold V .

Corollary 5.4 *Let γ be a Reeb orbit in Y . If γ is contained in V , then*

$$(5-4) \quad \hat{\gamma} * \hat{V} = -p_N(\gamma).$$

Proof By definition,

$$(5-5) \quad \hat{\gamma} * \hat{V} = \hat{\gamma}^\tau \cdot \hat{V} + \alpha_N^{\tau;-}(\gamma) - \alpha_N^{\tau;+}(\gamma).$$

We can choose the perturbation $\hat{\gamma}^\tau$ so that its image is disjoint from \hat{V} . The result follows since $\alpha_N^{\tau;+}(\gamma) - \alpha_N^{\tau;-}(\gamma) = p_N(\gamma)$ by definition. \square

Remark 5.5 If γ is disjoint from V , then $\hat{\gamma} * \hat{V} = 0$.

Corollary 5.4 shows that positivity of intersection fails for curves contained in \widehat{V} . However, we still have a lower bound on the intersection number $u * \widehat{V}$ when $u = \widehat{\gamma}$ is a trivial cylinder, namely, $\widehat{\gamma} * \widehat{V} \geq -1$ since $p_N(\gamma) \in \{0, 1\}$. In the remainder of this section, we show that if (Y, ξ, V) is a TN contact pair and λ is positive elliptic near V , then the intersection number $u * \widehat{V}$ is bounded below for *all* asymptotically cylindrical curves u contained in \widehat{V} . We also give an analogous result for cylindrical submanifolds of symplectic cobordisms $H \subset (\widehat{X}, \omega)$ with trivial normal bundle.

Proposition 5.6 *Fix a TN contact pair (Y, ξ, V) and a datum $\mathfrak{r} = (\alpha_V, \tau, r) \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$. Consider a contact form λ on (Y, ξ) which is adapted to \mathfrak{r} , and an almost complex structure J on ξ which is compatible with $d\lambda$ and which preserves ξ_V . Suppose that u is a \widehat{J} -holomorphic curve whose image is entirely contained in \widehat{V} . If λ is positive elliptic near V , then $u * \widehat{V} \geq 1 - p_u$, where p_u denotes the number of punctures (positive and negative) of u .*

Proof We have by definition that

$$(5-6) \quad \alpha_N^{\tau;-}(\gamma_z) = \lfloor \text{CZ}_N^{\tau}(\gamma_z)/2 \rfloor = \lfloor rP_z \rfloor \quad \text{for } z \in p_u^+,$$

$$(5-7) \quad \alpha_N^{\tau;+}(\gamma_z) = \lceil \text{CZ}_N^{\tau}(\gamma_z)/2 \rceil = 1 + \lfloor rP_z \rfloor \quad \text{for } z \in p_u^-,$$

where P_z denotes the period of the Reeb orbit γ_z . Using the trivial bounds $x - 1 < \lfloor x \rfloor \leq x$ and the fact that $u^{\tau} \cdot \widehat{V} = 0$, we obtain

$$(5-8) \quad u * \widehat{V} > \sum_{z \in p_u^+} (rP_z - 1) - \sum_{z \in p_u^-} (1 + rP_z) \geq -p_u + r \left(\sum_{z \in p_u^+} P_z - \sum_{z \in p_u^-} P_z \right).$$

The fact that u is \widehat{J} -holomorphic implies that $\sum_{z \in p_u^+} P_z - \sum_{z \in p_u^-} P_z$ is nonnegative; see [68, page 60]. Thus $u * \widehat{V} \geq 1 - p_u$, as desired. \square

We will need an analog of **Proposition 5.6** for cobordisms. Note that if $V \subset Y$ is a codimension 2 contact submanifold, then the normal bundle of $\widehat{V} = \mathbb{R} \times V \subset \mathbb{R} \times Y = \widehat{Y}$ can be identified with the pullback of $\xi|_V^{\perp}$ under the projection $\widehat{V} \rightarrow V$. Hence, any trivialization τ of $\xi|_V^{\perp}$ induces a trivialization of the normal bundle of \widehat{V} , which we will denote by $\widehat{\tau}$.

Proposition 5.7 *Fix TN contact pairs $(Y^{\pm}, \xi^{\pm}, V^{\pm})$ and elements $\mathfrak{r}^{\pm} = (\alpha_V^{\pm}, \tau^{\pm}, r^{\pm}) \in \mathfrak{R}(Y^{\pm}, \xi^{\pm}, V^{\pm})$. Let λ^{\pm} be contact forms on (Y^{\pm}, ξ^{\pm}) which are adapted to \mathfrak{r}^{\pm} , and let $(\widehat{X}, \widehat{\lambda}, H)_{\lambda_{\pm}^+}^{\lambda_{\pm}^-}$ be a strong relative symplectic cobordism from (Y^+, ξ^+, V^+) to (Y^-, ξ^-, V^-) . We assume that there exists a global trivialization τ of the normal bundle of H which coincides with $\widehat{\tau}^{\pm}$ near $\pm\infty$.*

*Let \widehat{J} be an almost complex structure on \widehat{X} which is cylindrical and compatible with $d\lambda^{\pm}$ outside a compact set, and such that H is \widehat{J} -holomorphic. Let u be an asymptotically cylindrical map in \widehat{X} which is \widehat{J} -holomorphic and whose image is entirely contained in H . Following the notation of **Proposition 5.6**, if λ^+ is positive elliptic near V^+ , then $u * H > -p_u + r^+ \sum_{z \in p_u^+} P_z - r^- \sum_{z \in p_u^-} P_z$. In particular, $u * H \geq 0$ if u has no negative puncture.*

Proof We have

$$(5-9) \quad u * H = u^\tau \cdot H + \sum_{z \in \mathbf{p}_u^+} \alpha_N^{\tau;-}(\gamma_z) - \sum_{z \in \mathbf{p}_u^-} \alpha_N^{\tau;+}(\gamma_z).$$

We can choose the perturbation u^τ so that it is disjoint from H , so $u^\tau \cdot H = 0$. We now argue as in [Proposition 5.6](#) to find that

$$(5-10) \quad u * H > \sum_{z \in \mathbf{p}_u^+} (r^+ P_z - 1) - \sum_{z \in \mathbf{p}_u^-} (1 + r^- P_z) \geq -p_u + r^+ \sum_{z \in \mathbf{p}_u^+} P_z - r^- \sum_{z \in \mathbf{p}_u^-} P_z. \quad \square$$

5.3 The intersection number for buildings

In this section, we use Siefring's intersection theory to define an intersection number for buildings of asymptotically cylindrical maps and buildings of asymptotically cylindrical codimension 2 submanifolds. Since the differences between \mathcal{S}_I , \mathcal{S}_{II} , \mathcal{S}_{III} and \mathcal{S}_{IV} don't matter for this purpose, we start by defining a category $\hat{\mathcal{S}}$ of labeled trees which only keeps track of the information needed for intersection theory; in particular, there are obvious “forgetful” functors $\mathcal{S}_* \rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{S}}$.

The category $\hat{\mathcal{S}} = \hat{\mathcal{S}}(\{\hat{X}^{ij}\}_{ij})$ depends on the following data:

- (i) An integer $m \geq 0$ and a collection of $m + 1$ co-oriented contact manifolds (Y^i, ξ^i) , each equipped with a choice of contact form λ^i for $0 \leq i \leq m$.
- (ii) For each pair of integers $0 \leq i \leq j \leq m$, an exact symplectic cobordism $(\hat{X}^{ij}, \hat{\lambda}^{ij})$ with positive end (Y^i, ξ^i) and negative end (Y^j, ξ^j) . We require that $\hat{X}^{ii} = SY^i$ be the symplectization of Y^i and that $\hat{X}^{ik} = \hat{X}^{ij} \# \hat{X}^{jk}$ for $i \leq j \leq k$; this makes sense in light of [Remark 2.8](#).

An object $T \in \hat{\mathcal{S}}$ is a finite directed forest, ie a finite collection of finite directed trees. We require that every vertex has a unique incoming edge. Edges which are adjacent to only one vertex are allowed; we will refer to them as input or output edges depending on whether they are missing a source or a sink. The other edges will be called interior edges. We also have the following decorations:

- For each edge $e \in E(T)$, a symbol $*(e) \in \{0, \dots, m\}$ such that $*(e) = 0$ for input edges and $*(e) = m$ for output edges, together with a Reeb orbit γ_e in $(Y^{*(e)}, \lambda^{*(e)})$.
- For each vertex $v \in V(T)$, a pair $*(v) = (*^+(v), *^-(v)) \in \{0, \dots, m\}^2$ such that $*^+(v) \leq *^-(v)$, and a homotopy class $\beta_v \in \pi_2(\hat{X}^{*(v)}, \gamma_{e^+(v)} \sqcup \{\gamma_{e^-}\}_{e^- \in E^-(v)})$, where $e^+(v)$ denotes the unique incoming edge of v and $E^-(v)$ denotes its set of outgoing edges. We require that $*(e^+(v)) = *^+(v)$ and $*(e^-) = *^-(v)$ for every $e^- \in E^-(v)$.

Remark 5.8 Geometrically, these decorations specify how different curves and orbits fit together to form a holomorphic building. For example, suppose $m = 1$ and T is a tree with one vertex v and one input edge e . If $*(e) = 0$ and $*(v) = 00$, then T describes a curve in SY^0 with one positive puncture and no negative punctures. If $*(e) = 0$ and $*(v) = 01$, then T describes a curve in \hat{X}^{01} with one positive puncture and no negative punctures. This labeling scheme of course follows [\[61, Section 2.1\]](#).

We will let Γ_T^+ and Γ_T^- denote the collections of Reeb orbits associated to the input and output edges of an object $T \in \hat{\mathcal{S}}$. In the case where T is a tree, the unique element of Γ_T^+ will be denoted by γ_T^+ .

A morphism $\pi: T \rightarrow T'$ consists of a contraction of the underlying forests (meaning that T' is identified with the forest obtained by contracting a certain subset of the interior edges of T) subject to the following conditions:

- For every noncontracted edge $e \in E(T)$, we require that $\ast(\pi(e)) = \ast(e)$ and $\gamma_{\pi(e)} = \gamma_e$.
- For every vertex $v \in V(T)$, we have $\ast^+(\pi(v)) \leq \ast^+(v)$ and $\ast^-(\pi(v)) \geq \ast^-(v)$.
- For every vertex $v' \in V(T')$, we require that $\beta_{v'} = \#_{\pi(v)=v'} \beta_v$.

Note that for any morphism $T \rightarrow T'$, we have $\Gamma_T^+ = \Gamma_{T'}^+$ and $\Gamma_T^- = \Gamma_{T'}^-$.

Remark 5.9 For every $T \in \hat{\mathcal{S}}$, we get a morphism $T \rightarrow T_{\max}$ by contracting all of the interior edges of T . Each component of T_{\max} is a tree with a unique vertex. In the case where T is connected, we will write $\beta_T := \#_v \beta_v \in \pi_2(\hat{X}^{0m}, \gamma_T^+ \sqcup \Gamma_T^-)$ for the homotopy class labeling the unique vertex of T_{\max} . Note that for every morphism $T \rightarrow T'$, we have $T_{\max} = T'_{\max}$. In particular, if T and T' are trees, then $\beta_T = \beta_{T'}$.

Definition 5.10 Let $T \in \hat{\mathcal{S}}$ and let $\{T_i\}_i$ denote its connected components. The *intersection number* $T \ast H$ of T with a codimension 2 cylindrical submanifold $H \subset \hat{X}^{0m}$ is defined to be

$$(5-11) \quad T \ast H = \sum_i \beta_{T_i} \ast H.$$

By [Proposition 5.2](#), this intersection number only depends on the class of H in $\Omega_{2n-2}(\hat{X}^{0m}, V^0 \sqcup V^m)$. By [Remark 5.9](#), it is “invariant under gluing”:

Proposition 5.11 Let $T, T' \in \hat{\mathcal{S}}$. If there exists a morphism $T \rightarrow T'$, then $T \ast H = T' \ast H$.

Suppose now that $m = 0$, so that objects $T \in \hat{\mathcal{S}}$ represent buildings of curves in the symplectization \hat{Y} of a single contact manifold $(Y, \lambda) := (Y^0, \lambda^0)$, and that $H = \hat{V} := \mathbb{R} \times V$ is the trivial cylinder over some strong contact submanifold $V \subset Y$ of codimension 2. In that case, the intersection number $T \ast H$ can be expressed more explicitly as follows.

Proposition 5.12 For any $T \in \hat{\mathcal{S}}$, we have

$$(5-12) \quad T \ast \hat{V} = \sum_{v \in V(T)} \beta_v \ast \hat{V} - \sum_{e \in E^{\text{int}}(T)} \hat{\gamma}_e \ast \hat{V}.$$

Proof The proof will be by induction on the number of interior edges. If this number is zero, then [\(5-12\)](#) is true by definition. Otherwise, pick an edge $e \in E^{\text{int}}(T)$ and contract it to obtain a morphism $\pi: T \rightarrow T'$ where T' has one less interior edge than T . We can assume inductively that T' satisfies [\(5-12\)](#). Since $T \ast \hat{V} = T' \ast \hat{V}$, it suffices to show that

$$(5-13) \quad \beta_{v^+} \ast \hat{V} + \beta_{v^-} \ast \hat{V} - \hat{\gamma}_e \ast \hat{V} = \beta_{v'} \ast \hat{V},$$

where v^+ and v^- are the source and sink of e , respectively, and $v' = \pi(v^+) = \pi(v^-)$.

To do this, start by picking curves $u_{\pm}: \Sigma^{\pm} \rightarrow \hat{Y}$ representing the classes $\beta_{v_{\pm}}$. Fix a choice of cylindrical coordinates near the positive puncture of u^- and near the negative puncture of u^+ corresponding to e . We can assume that u_{\pm} is cylindrical at infinity, so that there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$(5-14) \quad u_{\pm}(s, t) = (P_e \cdot s, \gamma_e(t)) \quad \text{for } \mp s \geq C,$$

where P_e is the period of the orbit corresponding to e . Now let

$$(5-15) \quad \bar{\Sigma}^+ = \Sigma^+ \setminus ((-\infty, -3C) \times S^1),$$

$$(5-16) \quad \bar{\Sigma}^- = \Sigma^- \setminus ((3C, \infty) \times S^1),$$

and let $\Sigma = \Sigma^+ \# \Sigma^-$ be obtained by identifying $[-3C, -C] \times S^1 \subset \bar{\Sigma}^+$ with $[C, 3C] \times S^1 \subset \Sigma^-$ via translation by $4C$. The curve $u_+ \# u_-: \Sigma \rightarrow \hat{Y}$ which is given by $\tau_{2CP_e} \circ u_+$ on $\bar{\Sigma}^+$ and $\tau_{-2CP_e} \circ u_-$ on $\bar{\Sigma}^-$ (where $\tau_s: \hat{Y} \rightarrow \hat{Y}$ denotes translation by s) then represents the homotopy class $\beta_v + \beta_{v'} = \beta_{v'}$.

Choose a trivialization τ of $\xi|_{\bar{V}}$ along the relevant Reeb orbits and use it to produce perturbations u_{\pm}^{τ} and $(u_+ \# u_-)^{\tau}$ as in [Section 5.1](#). We can do this in such a way that $(u_+ \# u_-)^{\tau}$ is obtained by gluing u_+^{τ} and u_-^{τ} . Then

$$(5-17) \quad (u_+ \# u_-)^{\tau} \cdot \hat{V} = u_+^{\tau} \cdot \hat{V} + u_-^{\tau} \cdot \hat{V},$$

so

$$\begin{aligned} (u_+ \# u_-) * \hat{V} &= u_+^{\tau} \cdot \hat{V} + u_-^{\tau} \cdot \hat{V} + \alpha_N^{\tau;-}(\gamma^+) - \sum_{z \in \mathcal{P}_{u_+ \# u_-}^-} \alpha_N^{\tau;+}(\gamma_z) \\ &= u_+^{\tau} \cdot \hat{V} + u_-^{\tau} \cdot \hat{V} + \alpha_N^{\tau;-}(\gamma^+) + \alpha_N^{\tau;+}(\gamma_e) - \sum_{z \in \mathcal{P}_{u_+}^-} \alpha_N^{\tau;+}(\gamma_z) - \sum_{z \in \mathcal{P}_{u_-}^-} \alpha_N^{\tau;+}(\gamma_z) \\ &= u_+ * \hat{V} + u_- * \hat{V} + \alpha_N^{\tau;+}(\gamma_e) - \alpha_N^{\tau;-}(\gamma_e) \\ &= u_+ * \hat{V} + u_- * \hat{V} + p_N(\gamma_e). \end{aligned}$$

We have $p(\gamma_e) = -\hat{\gamma}_e * \hat{V}$ by [Corollary 5.4](#), so this implies that

$$(5-18) \quad \beta_{v'} * \hat{V} = (u_+ \# u_-) * \hat{V} = u_+ * \hat{V} + u_- * \hat{V} - \hat{\gamma}_e * \hat{V} = \beta_{v_+} * \hat{V} + \beta_{v_-} * \hat{V} - \hat{\gamma}_e * \hat{V},$$

as desired. \square

Definition 5.13 Given $T \in \hat{\mathcal{S}}$, we say that T is *representable by a holomorphic building* if there exists a $d\lambda$ -compatible almost complex structure J on ξ such that, for every vertex $v \in V(T)$, the homotopy class $\beta_v \in \pi_2(\hat{Y}, \gamma_{e^+(v)} \sqcup \{\gamma_{e^-}\}_{e^- \in E^-(v)})$ admits a \hat{J} -holomorphic representative. We say that T is *representable by a \hat{J} -holomorphic building* if we wish to specify \hat{J} .

Corollary 5.14 Let $T \in \hat{\mathcal{S}}$. Suppose that there exists a morphism $T' \rightarrow T$ and a $d\lambda$ -compatible almost complex structure J on ξ such that T' is representable by a \hat{J} -holomorphic building. Suppose also that \hat{V} is \hat{J} -holomorphic. If λ is positive elliptic near V , then $T * \hat{V} \geq -\Gamma^-(T, V)$, where $\Gamma^-(T, V)$ denotes the number of output edges e of T such that γ_e is contained in V .

Proof By Proposition 5.11, $T * \hat{V} = T' * \hat{V}$. By Proposition 5.12,

$$(5-19) \quad T' * \hat{V} = \sum_{v \in V(T')} \beta_v * \hat{V} - \sum_{e \in E^{\text{int}}(T')} \hat{\gamma}_e * \hat{V}.$$

According to Proposition 5.3, we have $\beta_v * \hat{V} \geq 0$, unless the holomorphic representative of β_v is entirely contained in \hat{V} , in which case Proposition 5.6 tells us that $\beta_v * \hat{V} \geq -\#E^-(v)$. By Corollary 5.4, we have

$$(5-20) \quad -\#E^-(v) = \sum_{e \in E^-(v)} \hat{\gamma}_e * \hat{V}.$$

Given $v \in V(T')$, let us denote by $\Gamma^-(v, V)$ the number of output edges $e \in E^-(v)$ such that $\gamma_e \subset V$. Appealing again to Proposition 5.12, we have

$$(5-21) \quad \begin{aligned} T' * \hat{V} &= \sum_{v \in V(T')} \beta_v * \hat{V} - \sum_{e \in E^{\text{int}}(T')} \hat{\gamma}_e * \hat{V} \\ &= \sum_{v \in V(T')} \left(\beta_v * \hat{V} - \sum_{e \in E^-(v)} \hat{\gamma}_e * \hat{V} \right) + \sum_{e \in E^-(T')} \hat{\gamma}_e * \hat{V} \\ &= \sum_{v \in V(T')} (\beta_v * \hat{V} + \Gamma^-(v, V)) - \Gamma^-(T', V) \\ &\geq -\Gamma^-(T, V), \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the fact that T and T' have the same exterior edges in the last line. This completes the proof. \square

More generally, suppose we are given the following data, where m is now allowed to be any nonnegative integer:

- For each $0 \leq i \leq m$, a strong contact submanifold $V^i \subset Y^i$ of codimension 2.
- For each $0 \leq i \leq j \leq m$, a homotopy class $\eta_{ij} \in \Omega_{2n-2}(\hat{X}^{ij}, V^i \sqcup V^j)$. We require that $\eta_{ii} := [\hat{V}_i]$ be the homotopy class of $\hat{V}^i = \mathbb{R} \times V^i$, and that $\eta_{ik} = \eta_{ij} \# \eta_{jk}$ for any $i \leq j \leq k$.

Let $\eta := \eta_{0m} \in \Omega_{2n-2}(\hat{X}^{0m}, V^0 \sqcup V^m)$.

Proposition 5.15 *Let $T \in \hat{\mathcal{S}}$. Then*

$$(5-22) \quad T * \eta = \sum_{v \in V(T)} \beta_v * \eta_{*(v)} - \sum_{e \in E^{\text{int}}(T)} \hat{\gamma}_e * \hat{V}_{*(e)}.$$

Proof We will say a vertex $v \in V(T)$ is a *symplectization vertex* if $*(v) = ii$ for some i , and we will call it a *cobordism vertex* otherwise. This induces a partition $E^{\text{int}}(T) = E^{\text{ss}}(T) \sqcup E^{\text{sc}}(T) \sqcup E^{\text{cc}}(T)$ of the set of interior edges according to the types of the vertices they are adjacent to—here the superscripts s and c stand for “symplectization” and “cobordism”, respectively. Similarly, the set of exterior edges admits a partition $E^{\text{ext}}(T) = E^{\text{s}}(T) \sqcup E^{\text{c}}(T)$.

We can (and will) assume without loss of generality that $E^{\text{ss}}(T)$ is empty. Indeed, let $T \rightarrow T'$ be the morphism obtained by contracting all the edges in $E^{\text{ss}}(T)$. Replacing T with T' doesn't change the left-hand side of (5-22) by Proposition 5.11 and doesn't change the right-hand side by Proposition 5.12.

Let $I = V(T) \sqcup E^c(T) \sqcup E^{\text{cc}}(T)$ and choose a family of curves $\{u_i\}_{i \in I}$ with the following properties:

- For each $v \in V(T)$, u_v is a curve in the homotopy class β_v which is cylindrical at infinity.
- For each $e \in E^c(T) \sqcup E^{\text{cc}}(T)$, $u_e = \hat{\gamma}_e$ is the trivial cylinder over the Reeb orbit γ_e .

For $t > 0$ sufficiently large, we can glue the u_i to obtain a curve u in $X^{00} \#_t X^{01} \#_t X^{11} \#_t \cdots \#_t X^{mm} \cong X^{0m}$ representing T . We can also choose representatives H_{ij} of η_{ij} so that $H_{ii} = \hat{V}_i$ and $H := H_{0m}$ coincides with $H_{00} \#_t H_{01} \#_t \cdots \#_t H_{mm}$.

As in the proof of Proposition 5.12, we can choose perturbations u^τ and $\{u_i^\tau\}$ so that

$$(5-23) \quad u^\tau \cdot H = \sum_{i \in I} u_i^\tau \cdot H_i,$$

where $H_i := H_{*(v)}$ for $i = v \in V(T)$ and $H_i := \hat{V}_{*(e)}$ for $i = e \in E^c(T) \sqcup E^{\text{cc}}(T)$. The difference $\sum_i u_i * H_i - u * H$ is therefore equal to

$$(5-24) \quad \begin{aligned} \sum_{e \in E^{\text{sc}}(T) \sqcup E^c(T)} \alpha_N^{\tau;-}(\gamma_e) - \alpha_N^{\tau;+}(\gamma_e) + 2 \sum_{e \in E^{\text{cc}}(T)} \alpha_N^{\tau;-}(\gamma_e) - \alpha_N^{\tau;+}(\gamma_e) \\ = \sum_{e \in E^{\text{sc}}(T) \sqcup E^c(T)} \hat{\gamma}_e * \hat{V}_{*(e)} + 2 \sum_{e \in E^{\text{cc}}(T)} \hat{\gamma}_e * \hat{V}_{*(e)} \\ = \sum_{e \in E^{\text{int}}(T)} \hat{\gamma}_e * \hat{V}_{*(e)} + \sum_{e \in E^c(T) \sqcup E^{\text{cc}}(T)} \hat{\gamma}_e * \hat{V}_{*(e)}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $u_i * H_i = \hat{\gamma}_e * \hat{V}_{*(e)}$ for $i = e \in E^c(T) \sqcup E^{\text{cc}}(T)$, we conclude that

$$(5-25) \quad u * H = \sum_{v \in V(T)} u_v * H_{*(v)} - \sum_{e \in E^{\text{int}}(T)} \hat{\gamma}_e * \hat{V}_{*(e)},$$

which implies (5-22). \square

Definition 5.16 Given $T \in \hat{\mathcal{S}}$, we say that T is *representable by a holomorphic building* if for every vertex $v \in V(T)$, there exists an adapted almost complex structure \hat{J}^v on $\hat{X}^{*(v)}$ such that

$$\beta_v \in \pi_2(\hat{X}^{*(v)}, \gamma_{e+(v)} \sqcup \{\gamma_{e-}\}_{e- \in E^-(v)}) \quad \text{and} \quad \eta_{*(v)} \in \Omega_{2n-2}(\hat{X}^{*(v)}, V^{*+}(v) \sqcup V^{*-}(v))$$

admit \hat{J}^v -holomorphic representatives.

Proposition 5.17 Let $T \in \hat{\mathcal{S}}$. Suppose that there exists a morphism $T' \rightarrow T$ where T' is representable by a holomorphic building. Suppose that λ^i is positive elliptic near V^i for all $0 \leq i \leq m$, and let $r_i > 0$ be the rotation parameter; see Definition 3.4. If $\beta_v * \eta_{*(v)} \geq -\#\{E^-(v)\}$, then $T * \eta \geq -\Gamma^-(T, V^m)$. (Recall that $\eta := \eta_{0m}$.)

Proof By [Proposition 5.11](#), we have $T * \eta = T' * \eta$. Given $v \in V(T')$, let us denote by $\Gamma^-(v, V^{*-}(v))$ the number of output edges $e \in E^-(v)$ such that $\gamma_e \subset V^{*-}(v)$.

Arguing as in the proof of [Corollary 5.14](#), we obtain from [Proposition 5.15](#) that

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5-26) \quad T' * \hat{V} &= \sum_{v \in V(T')} \beta_v * \eta_{*(v)} - \sum_{e \in E^{\text{int}}(T')} \hat{\gamma}_e * \hat{V}_{*(e)} \\
 &= \sum_{v \in V(T')} \left(\beta_v * \eta_{*(v)} - \sum_{e \in E^-(v)} \hat{\gamma}_e * \hat{V}_{*(e)} \right) + \sum_{e \in E^-(T')} \hat{\gamma}_e * \hat{V}_{*(e)} \\
 &= \sum_{v \in V(T')} (\beta_v * \hat{V} + \#\Gamma^-(v, V^{*-}(v))) - \Gamma^-(T', V) \\
 &\geq -\Gamma^-(T, V),
 \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the fact that T and T' have the same exterior edges in the last line. This completes the proof. \square

5.4 The intersection number for cycles

For future reference, we collect some basic facts about intersection numbers for cycles in oriented manifolds. This subsection takes places entirely in the smooth category and does not involve any contact topology.

Definition 5.18 Let M be an oriented, compact manifold of dimension n , possibly with boundary. Let $S_1, S_2 \subset M$ be disjoint closed embedded submanifolds of M . (We allow the S_i to intersect ∂M , in which case the S_i are required to be embedded submanifolds after enlarging M by a collar). Then we can define a pairing

$$(5-27) \quad - \cdot - : H_k(M, S_1; \mathbb{Z}) \times H_{n-k}(M, S_2; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, \quad (A, B) \mapsto A \cdot B,$$

where $A \cdot B$ is a signed count of intersections between cycles representing A and B . More precisely, we represent cycles by C^∞ chains; by general position, these chains may be assumed to intersect transversally after an arbitrarily small perturbation which does not affect their homology class. It is a folklore result, which is beyond the scope of this paper, that the resulting count is well-defined and graded-symmetric; see eg [\[32, Section 2.3\]](#).

We note that the intersection number in [Definition 5.18](#) could be defined under much milder hypotheses, but this is not necessary for our purposes. If A and B are (the pushforward of the fundamental class of) oriented manifolds, then $A \cdot B$ coincides with the usual intersection number for submanifolds. By abuse of notation, we will view the intersection pairing as being defined on both homology classes and oriented submanifolds.

Definition 5.19 Fix a closed manifold Y of dimension $m \geq 3$ and a closed codimension 2 submanifold $V \subset Y$. Suppose that $H_1(Y; \mathbb{Z}) = H_2(Y; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$.

Let $\gamma: S^1 \rightarrow Y - V$ be a loop with embedded image. The *linking number* of γ with respect to V is denoted by $\text{link}_V(\gamma)$ and defined by

$$(5-28) \quad \text{link}_V(\gamma) := V \cdot C_\gamma,$$

where C_γ is a cycle bounding γ (which exists since $H_1(Y; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$). This is well-defined due to our assumption that $H_2(Y; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$.

Suppose now that $\Lambda \subset Y - V$ is a submanifold with $\pi_0(\Lambda) = \pi_1(\Lambda) = 0$. Let $c: [0, 1] \rightarrow Y - V$ be a path with embedded image having the property that $c(0), c(1) \in \Lambda$. Let $\bar{c}: S^1 \rightarrow Y - V$ be a loop with embedded image obtained by connecting $c(1)$ to $c(0)$ by a path in Λ . The *(path) linking number* of c with respect to V is denoted by $\text{link}_V(c; \Lambda)$ and is defined by setting

$$(5-29) \quad \text{link}_V(c; \Lambda) := V \cdot C_{\bar{c}},$$

where $C_{\bar{c}}$ is a cycle bounding \bar{c} . This is independent of \bar{c} since $\pi_1(\Lambda) = 0$, and independent of $C_{\bar{c}}$ since $H_2(Y; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$.

Remark 5.20 Fix an open book decomposition (Y, B, π) and let $\gamma: S^1 \rightarrow Y - B$ be a loop. Then it is not hard to show that we have $\text{link}_B(\gamma) = \deg(\pi \circ \gamma)$.

Similarly, suppose $\Lambda \subset Y$ is a submanifold which is contained in a page of (Y, B, π) . Let $c: [0, 1] \rightarrow Y - B$ be a path with the property that $c(0), c(1) \in \Lambda$. Then the composition $\pi \circ c: [0, 1] \rightarrow S^1$ induces a map $\bar{c}: [0, 1]/\{0, 1\} \rightarrow S^1$. We then have $\text{link}_B(c; \Lambda) = \deg \bar{c}$.

Lemma 5.21 Let Y^\pm be oriented manifolds with $Y^+ \neq \emptyset$ and let $B^\pm \subset Y^\pm$ be oriented submanifolds. Let W be an oriented, smooth cobordism from Y^+ to Y^- and let $H \subset W$ be an oriented subcobordism from B^+ to B^- , ie H is an embedded submanifold which admits a collar neighborhood near the boundary of W . Suppose that $H_1(Y^\pm; \mathbb{Z}) = H_2(Y^\pm; \mathbb{Z}) = H_2(W, Y^+; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$.

Let Σ be a Riemann surface with $k + 1$ boundary components labeled $\gamma^+, \gamma_1^-, \dots, \gamma_k^-$. Suppose that $u: (\Sigma, \partial\Sigma) \rightarrow (W, \partial W)$ is a smooth map sending γ^+ into $Y^+ - B^+$ and γ_i^- into $Y^- - B^-$.

Then

$$(5-30) \quad \text{link}_{B^+}(\gamma^+) - \sum_{i=1}^k \text{link}_{B^-}(\gamma_i^-) = H \cdot u(\Sigma),$$

where we have identified the boundary components of Σ with the restriction of u to these components.

Proof Choose a 2-chain $B^- \in C_2(Y^-; \mathbb{Z})$ with $\partial B^- = \gamma_1^- \cup \dots \cup \gamma_k^-$. Glue B^- to $u(\Sigma)$ along the γ_i^- and call the resulting chain $C \in C_2(W; \mathbb{Z})$. We now have $H \cdot C = H \cdot u(\Sigma) + \sum_{i=1}^k \text{link}_{B^-}(\gamma_i^-)$.

By the long exact sequence of the triple (W, Y^+, γ^+) and our assumption that $H_2(W, Y^+; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$, the natural map $H_2(Y, \gamma^+; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_2(W, \gamma^+; \mathbb{Z})$ is surjective. Let $\tilde{C} \in H_2(Y^+, \gamma^+; \mathbb{Z})$ be a lift of $C \in H_2(W, \gamma^+; \mathbb{Z})$. Then $H \cdot C = H \cdot \tilde{C} = B^+ \cdot \tilde{C} = \text{link}_{B^+}(\gamma^+)$. \square

Lemma 5.22 *We carry over the setup and notation from Lemma 5.21. In addition to the data considered there, let $\Lambda^\pm \subset Y^\pm - B^\pm$ be an oriented, smooth submanifold and let $\Lambda \subset W$ be an oriented subcobordism from Λ^+ to Λ^- which is disjoint from H . We suppose in addition that $\pi_0(\Lambda^\pm) = \pi_1(\Lambda^\pm) = 0$.*

Let Σ be a closed, oriented surface of genus zero with $s + 1$ boundary components labeled $\gamma^, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n$. For $\sigma \in \mathbb{N}_+$, we place 2σ disjoint marked points on γ^* , thus partitioning γ^* into 2σ subintervals. Let us label these subintervals by the symbols $c^+, b_{01}, c_1^-, b_{12}, c_2^-, \dots, b_{(\sigma-1)\sigma}, c_\sigma^-, b_{\sigma 0}$, in the order induced by the orientation.*

Suppose now that $u: (\Sigma, \partial\Sigma) \rightarrow (W, \partial W \cup \Lambda)$ is a smooth map sending $(c^+, \partial c^+)$ into $(Y^+ - B^+, \Lambda^+)$, sending $(c_i^-, \partial c_i^-)$ into $(Y^- - B^-, \Lambda^-)$, sending $b_{i(i+1)}$ into Λ , and sending the γ_i^- into $Y^- - B^-$.

Then

$$(5-31) \quad \text{link}_{B^+}(c^+; \Lambda^+) - \sum_{i=1}^{\sigma} \text{link}_{B^-}(c_i^-; \Lambda^-) - \sum_{i=1}^s \text{link}_{B^-}(\gamma_i^-) = H \cdot u_*[\Sigma],$$

where we have again identified the boundary components of Σ with the restriction of u to these components. \square

6 Energy and twisting maps

6.1 Twisting maps

In order to define invariants of codimension 2 contact submanifolds, we will proceed as follows. First, we will use Siefring's intersection theory to define maps $\psi: \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$. Here \mathcal{R} could be any \mathbb{Q} -algebra, though we will only use $\mathcal{R} = \mathbb{Q}[U]$ and $\mathcal{R} = \mathbb{Q}$. We will then use these maps to define “twisted” moduli counts

$$(6-1) \quad \#_\psi \overline{\mathcal{M}}(T)^{\text{vir}} := \# \overline{\mathcal{M}}(T)^{\text{vir}} \cdot \psi(T) \in \mathcal{R}.$$

The maps ψ will have the property that

$$(6-2) \quad \psi(T') = \psi(T) \quad \text{for every morphism } T' \rightarrow T, \text{ and}$$

$$(6-3) \quad \psi(\#_i T_i) = \prod_i \psi(T_i),$$

which implies that the *master equations* (4-2) and (4-3) still hold if $\# \overline{\mathcal{M}}^{\text{vir}}$ is replaced by $\#_\psi \overline{\mathcal{M}}^{\text{vir}}$.

The properties which must be satisfied by the maps ψ in order to obtain twisted counts which are suitable for defining our invariants can be conveniently axiomatized in the notion of a *twisting map*. We now define precisely this notion in each of the four setups.

Setup I Fix a datum \mathcal{D} for Setup I. Let $\mathcal{S}_I^{\neq \emptyset}$ denote the full subcategory of \mathcal{S}_I spanned by objects T for which the moduli space $\overline{\mathcal{M}}(T)$ is nonempty.

Definition 6.1 Let \mathcal{R} be a \mathbb{Q} -algebra. The set $\Psi_I(\mathcal{D}; \mathcal{R})$ of \mathcal{R} -valued *twisting maps* consists of all maps $\psi: \mathcal{S}_I^{\neq \emptyset}(\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$ satisfying the following two properties:

- For any morphism $T' \rightarrow T$, $\psi(T') = \psi(T)$.
- For any concatenation $\{T_i\}_i$, $\psi(\#_i T_i) = \prod_i \psi(T_i)$.

Fix a twisting map $\psi \in \Psi_I(\mathcal{D}; \mathcal{R})$. Let

$$(6-4) \quad CC_{\bullet}(Y, \xi, \psi)_{\lambda} := \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \text{Sym}_{\mathcal{R}}^n \left(\bigoplus_{\gamma \in \mathcal{P}_{\text{good}}} \mathfrak{o}_{\gamma} \right)$$

be the free supercommutative $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded unital \mathcal{R} -algebra generated by the good Reeb orbits. The grading of a Reeb orbit is given by its *parity*, which is defined as

$$(6-5) \quad |\gamma| = \text{sign det}(I - A_{\gamma}) \in \{\pm 1\} = \mathbb{Z}/2,$$

where A_{γ} is the linearized Poincaré return map of ξ along γ ; see [61, Section 2.13]. Recall that a Reeb orbit is good if and only if it is not bad; a Reeb orbit γ is bad if it is an even multiple of some simple Reeb orbit γ_s such that γ and γ_s have different parity [61, Definition 2.49].

Theorem 1.1 of [61] provides a set of perturbation data $\Theta_I(\mathcal{D})$ and associated virtual moduli counts $\#\overline{\mathcal{M}}_I(T)_{\theta}^{\text{vir}} \in \mathbb{Q}$ satisfying (4-2) and (4-3). We define the twisted moduli counts

$$(6-6) \quad \#_{\psi} \overline{\mathcal{M}}_I(T)_{\theta}^{\text{vir}} := \#\overline{\mathcal{M}}_I(T)_{\theta}^{\text{vir}} \cdot \psi(T) \in \mathcal{R}.$$

It follows easily from Definition 6.1 that the twisted moduli counts also satisfy (4-2) and (4-3). We may therefore endow $CC_{\bullet}(Y, \xi, \psi)_{\lambda}$ with a differential $d_{\psi, J, \theta}$ which is given by

$$(6-7) \quad d_{\psi, J, \theta}(\mathfrak{o}_{\gamma^+}) = \sum_{\mu(T)=1} \frac{1}{|\text{Aut}(T)|} \cdot \#_{\psi} \overline{\mathcal{M}}_I(T)_{\theta}^{\text{vir}} \mathfrak{o}_{\Gamma^-},$$

where the sum is over all trees $T \in \mathcal{S}_I(\mathcal{D})$ representing curves with positive orbit γ^+ and negative orbits $\Gamma^- \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{\text{good}}$.

The homology of $(CC_{\bullet}(Y, \xi, \psi)_{\lambda}, d_{\psi, J, \theta})$ is a supercommutative $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded unital \mathcal{R} -algebra, which is denoted by

$$(6-8) \quad CH_{\bullet}(Y, \xi, \psi)_{\lambda, J, \theta}.$$

Setup II Fix a datum \mathcal{D} for Setup II. Suppose now we are given a map of \mathbb{Q} -algebras $m: \mathcal{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{R}^-$ and twisting maps $\psi^\pm \in \Psi_I(\mathcal{D}^\pm; \mathcal{R}^\pm)$.

Definition 6.2 The set $\Psi_{II}(\mathcal{D}; \psi^+, \psi^-)$ consists of all maps $\psi: \mathcal{S}_{II}^{\neq \emptyset}(\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \mathcal{R}^-$ satisfying the following two properties:

- For any morphism $T' \rightarrow T$, $\psi(T') = \psi(T)$.
- For any concatenation $\{T_i\}_i$,

$$(6-9) \quad \psi(\#_i T_i) = \left(\prod_{T_i \in \mathcal{S}_I^+} m(\psi^+(T_i)) \right) \left(\prod_{T_i \in \mathcal{S}_{II}} \psi(T_i) \right) \left(\prod_{T_i \in \mathcal{S}_I^-} \psi^-(T_i) \right).$$

Fix a twisting map $\psi \in \Psi_{II}(\mathcal{D}; \psi^+, \psi^-)$. Theorem 1.1 of [61] provides a set of perturbation data $\Theta_{II}(\mathcal{D})$ together with a forgetful map

$$(6-10) \quad \Theta_{II}(\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \Theta_I(\mathcal{D}^+) \times \Theta_I(\mathcal{D}^-)$$

and associated virtual moduli counts $\#\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{II}(T)_\theta^{\text{vir}} \in \mathbb{Q}$. We define the twisted moduli counts

$$(6-11) \quad \#_\psi \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{II}(T)_\theta^{\text{vir}} := \#\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{II}(T)_\theta^{\text{vir}} \cdot \psi(T) \in \mathcal{R}^-.$$

For any $\theta \in \Theta_{II}(\mathcal{D})$ mapping to $(\theta^+, \theta^-) \in \Theta_I(\mathcal{D}^+) \times \Theta_I(\mathcal{D}^-)$, we obtain a unital \mathcal{R}^+ -algebra map

$$(6-12) \quad \Phi(\widehat{X}, \widehat{\lambda}, \psi)_{\widehat{f}, \theta}: CC_\bullet(Y^+, \xi^+, \psi^+)_{\lambda^+, J^+, \theta^+} \rightarrow CC_\bullet(Y^-, \xi^-, \psi^-)_{\lambda^-, J^-, \theta^-},$$

which maps \mathfrak{o}_{γ^+} to

$$(6-13) \quad \sum_{\mu(T)=0} \frac{1}{|\text{Aut}(T)|} \cdot \#_\psi \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{II}(T)_\theta^{\text{vir}} \mathfrak{o}_{\Gamma^-},$$

with the sum over all trees $T \in \mathcal{S}_{II}(\mathcal{D})$ representing curves with positive orbit γ^+ and negative orbits $\Gamma^- \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{\text{good}}(Y^-)$. This is a chain map, since it follows from Definition 6.2 that the twisted moduli counts satisfy (4-2) and (4-3).

Setup III Fix a datum \mathcal{D} for Setup III. There are three types of concatenations $\{T_i\}_i$ in $\mathcal{S}_{III} = \mathcal{S}_{III}(\mathcal{D})$:

- (1) $\{T_i\} \subset \mathcal{S}_I^+ \sqcup \mathcal{S}_{II}^{t=0} \sqcup \mathcal{S}_I^-$, in which case $\mathfrak{s}(\#_i T_i) = \{0\}$.
- (2) $\{T_i\} \subset \mathcal{S}_I^+ \sqcup \mathcal{S}_{II}^{t=1} \sqcup \mathcal{S}_I^-$, in which case $\mathfrak{s}(\#_i T_i) = \{1\}$.
- (3) $\{T_i\} \subset \mathcal{S}_I^+ \sqcup \mathcal{S}_{III} \sqcup \mathcal{S}_I^-$ and $T_i \in \mathcal{S}_{III}$ for a unique $i = i_0$, in which case $\mathfrak{s}(\#_i T_i) = \mathfrak{s}(T_{i_0})$.

(Here $\mathcal{S}_I^\pm, \mathcal{S}_{II}^{t \in \{0,1\}}, \mathcal{S}_{III}$ are tree categories determined by \mathcal{D} , following the notation of [61, Section 2.1].) Suppose now we are given a map of \mathbb{Q} -algebras $m: \mathcal{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{R}^-$ and twisting maps $\psi^\pm \in \Psi_I(\mathcal{D}^\pm; \mathcal{R}^\pm)$, $\psi^0 \in \Psi_{II}(\mathcal{D}^{t=0}; \psi^+, \psi^-)$ and $\psi^1 \in \Psi_{II}(\mathcal{D}^{t=1}; \psi^+, \psi^-)$.

Definition 6.3 The set $\Psi_{\text{III}}(\mathcal{D}; \psi^0, \psi^1)$ consists of all maps $\psi: S_{\text{III}}^{\neq \emptyset}(\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \mathcal{R}^-$ satisfying the following properties:

- For any morphism $T' \rightarrow T$, $\psi(T') = \psi(T)$.
- For any concatenation $\{T_i\}_i$ of the first type,

$$(6-14) \quad \psi(\#_i T_i) = \left(\prod_{T_i \in \mathcal{S}_I^+} m(\psi^+(T_i)) \right) \left(\prod_{T_i \in \mathcal{S}_{\text{II}}^{t=0}} \psi^0(T_i) \right) \left(\prod_{T_i \in \mathcal{S}_I^-} \psi^-(T_i) \right).$$

- For any concatenation $\{T_i\}_i$ of the second type,

$$(6-15) \quad \psi(\#_i T_i) = \left(\prod_{T_i \in \mathcal{S}_I^+} m(\psi^+(T_i)) \right) \left(\prod_{T_i \in \mathcal{S}_{\text{II}}^{t=1}} \psi^1(T_i) \right) \left(\prod_{T_i \in \mathcal{S}_I^-} \psi^-(T_i) \right).$$

- For any concatenation $\{T_i\}_i$ of the third type,

$$(6-16) \quad \psi(\#_i T_i) = \left(\prod_{T_i \in \mathcal{S}_I^+} m(\psi^+(T_i)) \right) \psi(T_{i_0}) \left(\prod_{T_i \in \mathcal{S}_I^-} \psi^-(T_i) \right).$$

Fix a twisting map $\psi \in \Psi_{\text{III}}(\mathcal{D}; \psi^0, \psi^1)$. Theorem 1.1 of [61] provides a set of perturbation data $\Theta_{\text{III}}(\mathcal{D})$ together with a forgetful map $\Theta_{\text{III}}(\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \Theta_{\text{II}}(\mathcal{D}^0) \times_{\Theta_I(\mathcal{D}^+) \times \Theta_I(\mathcal{D}^-)} \Theta_{\text{II}}(\mathcal{D}^1)$ and associated virtual moduli counts $\#\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\text{III}}(T)_{\theta}^{\text{vir}} \in \mathbb{Q}$; note that the fiber product is defined with respect to (6-10). We define the twisted moduli counts

$$(6-17) \quad \#_{\psi} \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\text{III}}(T)_{\theta}^{\text{vir}} := \#\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\text{III}}(T)_{\theta}^{\text{vir}} \cdot \psi(T) \in \mathcal{R}^-.$$

If $(\widehat{X}, \widehat{\lambda}^t)$ is a family of exact cobordisms, then for any $\theta \in \Theta_{\text{III}}(\mathcal{D})$, we obtain an \mathcal{R}^+ -linear map

$$(6-18) \quad K(\widehat{X}, \{\lambda^t\}_t, \psi)_{\widehat{J}^t, \theta}: CC_{\bullet}(Y^+, \xi^+, \psi^+)_{\lambda^+, J^+, \theta^+} \rightarrow CC_{\bullet+1}(Y^-, \xi^-, \psi^-)_{\lambda^-, J^-, \theta^-}$$

which sends the monomial $\prod_{i \in I} \mathfrak{o}_{\gamma_i^+}$ to

$$(6-19) \quad \sum_{\text{vdim}(\{T_i\}_{i \in I})=0} \frac{1}{|\text{Aut}(\{T_i\}_{i \in I})|} \cdot \#_{\psi} \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\text{III}}(\{T_i\}_{i \in I})_{\theta}^{\text{vir}} \prod_{i \in I} \mathfrak{o}_{\Gamma_i^-},$$

with the sum over trees $T_i \in \mathcal{S}_{\text{III}}(\mathcal{D})$ with positive orbit γ_i^+ and negative orbits $\Gamma_i^- \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{\text{good}}(Y^-)$.

Equations (4-2) and (4-3) applied to the twisted moduli counts imply that this is a chain homotopy between $\Phi(\widehat{X}, \widehat{\lambda}^0, \psi^0)_{\widehat{J}^0, \theta^0}$ and $\Phi(\widehat{X}, \widehat{\lambda}^1, \psi^1)_{\widehat{J}^1, \theta^1}$ and hence that the induced maps on homology

$$(6-20) \quad CH_{\bullet}(Y^+, \xi^+, \psi^+)_{\lambda^+, J^+, \theta^+} \xrightarrow[\Phi(\widehat{X}, \widehat{\lambda}^1, \psi^1)_{\widehat{J}^1, \theta^1}]{\Phi(\widehat{X}, \widehat{\lambda}^0, \psi^0)_{\widehat{J}^0, \theta^0}} CH_{\bullet}(Y^-, \xi^-, \psi^-)_{\lambda^-, J^-, \theta^-}$$

are equal.

Setup IV Fix a datum \mathcal{D} for Setup IV. There are three types of concatenations $\{T_i\}_i$ in $\mathcal{S}_{\text{IV}} = \mathcal{S}_{\text{IV}}(\mathcal{D})$:

- (1) $\{T_i\} \subset \mathcal{S}_{\text{I}}^0 \sqcup \mathcal{S}_{\text{II}}^{02} \sqcup \mathcal{S}_{\text{I}}^2$, in which case $\mathfrak{s}(\#_i T_i) = \{0\}$.
- (2) $\{T_i\} \subset \mathcal{S}_{\text{I}}^0 \sqcup \mathcal{S}_{\text{II}}^{01} \sqcup \mathcal{S}_{\text{I}}^1 \sqcup \mathcal{S}_{\text{II}}^{12} \sqcup \mathcal{S}_{\text{I}}^2$, in which case $\mathfrak{s}(\#_i T_i) = \{\infty\}$;
- (3) $\{T_i\} \subset \mathcal{S}_{\text{I}}^0 \sqcup \mathcal{S}_{\text{IV}} \sqcup \mathcal{S}_{\text{I}}^2$ and $T_i \in \mathcal{S}_{\text{IV}}$ for a unique $i = i_0$, in which case $\mathfrak{s}(\#_i T_i) = \mathfrak{s}(T_{i_0})$.

(We again follow the notation of [61, Section 2.1] for tree categories determined by \mathcal{D} .) Suppose now we are given maps of \mathbb{Q} -algebras $m^{01}: \mathcal{R}^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{R}^1$ and $m^{12}: \mathcal{R}^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{R}^2$, and twisting maps

$$(6-21) \quad \begin{aligned} \psi^i &\in \Psi_{\text{I}}(\mathcal{D}^i; \mathcal{R}^i) & \text{for } i = 0, 1, 2, \\ \psi^{ij} &\in \Psi_{\text{II}}(\mathcal{D}^{ij}; \psi^i, \psi^j) & \text{for } ij = 01, 12, 02. \end{aligned}$$

Set $m^{02} = m^{12} \circ m^{01}: \mathcal{R}^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{R}^2$.

Definition 6.4 The set $\Psi_{\text{IV}}(\mathcal{D}; \{\psi^{ij}\})$ consists of all maps $\psi: \mathcal{S}_{\text{IV}}^{\neq \emptyset}(\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \mathcal{R}^2$ satisfying the following properties:

- For any morphism $T' \rightarrow T$, $\psi(T') = \psi(T)$.
- For any concatenation $\{T_i\}_i$ of the first type,

$$(6-22) \quad \psi(\#_i T_i) = \left(\prod_{T_i \in \mathcal{S}_{\text{I}}^0} m^{02}(\psi^0(T_i)) \right) \left(\prod_{T_i \in \mathcal{S}_{\text{II}}^{02}} \psi^{02}(T_i) \right) \left(\prod_{T_i \in \mathcal{S}_{\text{I}}^2} \psi^2(T_i) \right).$$

- For any concatenation $\{T_i\}_i$ of the second type,

$$(6-23) \quad \begin{aligned} \psi(\#_i T_i) &= \left(\prod_{T_i \in \mathcal{S}_{\text{I}}^0} m^{02}(\psi^0(T_i)) \right) \left(\prod_{T_i \in \mathcal{S}_{\text{II}}^{01}} m^{12}(\psi^{01}(T_i)) \right) \left(\prod_{T_i \in \mathcal{S}_{\text{I}}^1} m^{12}(\psi^1(T_i)) \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \left(\prod_{T_i \in \mathcal{S}_{\text{II}}^{12}} \psi^{12}(T_i) \right) \left(\prod_{T_i \in \mathcal{S}_{\text{I}}^2} \psi^2(T_i) \right). \end{aligned}$$

- For any concatenation $\{T_i\}_i$ of the third type,

$$(6-24) \quad \psi(\#_i T_i) = \left(\prod_{T_i \in \mathcal{S}_{\text{I}}^0} m^{02}(\psi^0(T_i)) \right) \psi(T_{i_0}) \left(\prod_{T_i \in \mathcal{S}_{\text{I}}^2} \psi^2(T_i) \right).$$

Fix a twisting map $\psi \in \Psi_{\text{IV}}(\mathcal{D}; \{\psi^{ij}\})$. Theorem 1.1 of [61] provides a set of perturbation data $\Theta_{\text{IV}}(\mathcal{D})$ together with a forgetful map $\Theta_{\text{IV}}(\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \Theta_{\text{II}}(\mathcal{D}^{02}) \times_{\Theta_{\text{I}}(\mathcal{D}^0) \times \Theta_{\text{I}}(\mathcal{D}^2)} (\Theta_{\text{II}}(\mathcal{D}^{01}) \times_{\Theta_{\text{I}}(\mathcal{D}^1)} \Theta_{\text{II}}(\mathcal{D}^{12}))$ and associated virtual moduli counts $\#\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\text{IV}}(T)_{\theta}^{\text{vir}} \in \mathbb{Q}$ — here again, the fiber product is defined using (6-10). We define the twisted moduli counts

$$(6-25) \quad \#_{\psi} \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\text{IV}}(T)_{\theta}^{\text{vir}} := \#\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\text{IV}}(T)_{\theta}^{\text{vir}} \cdot \psi(T) \in \mathcal{R}^2.$$

As in the previous section, we obtain an \mathcal{R}^0 -linear map

$$(6-26) \quad CC_{\bullet}(Y^0, \xi^0, \psi^0)_{\lambda^0, J^0, \theta^0} \rightarrow CC_{\bullet+1}(Y^2, \xi^2, \psi^2)_{\lambda^2, J^2, \theta^2},$$

which is a chain homotopy between the maps

$$\Phi(\hat{X}^{02}, \hat{\lambda}^{02}, \psi^{02})_{\hat{J}^{02}, \theta^{02}} \quad \text{and} \quad \Phi(\hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12}, \psi^{12})_{\hat{J}^{12}, \theta^{12}} \circ \Phi(\hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01}, \psi^{01})_{\hat{J}^{01}, \theta^{01}},$$

so that we get the commuting diagram

$$(6-27) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} & CH_{\bullet}(Y^1, \xi^1, \psi^1)_{\lambda^1, J^1, \theta^1} & \\ \Phi(\hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01}, \psi^{01})_{\hat{J}^{01}, \theta^{01}} \nearrow & & \searrow \Phi(\hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12}, \psi^{12})_{\hat{J}^{12}, \theta^{12}} \\ CH_{\bullet}(Y^0, \xi^0, \psi^0)_{\lambda^0, J^0, \theta^0} & \xrightarrow{\Phi(\hat{X}^{02}, \hat{\lambda}^{02}, \psi^{02})_{\hat{J}^{02}, \theta^{02}}} & CH_{\bullet}(Y^2, \xi^2, \psi^2)_{\lambda^2, J^2, \theta^2} \end{array}$$

6.2 The energy of a (strict) symplectic cobordism

In this section, we introduce a notion of energy for (families of strict) exact symplectic cobordisms, and for certain classes of almost complex structures.

Notation 6.5 Recall that a strict exact symplectic cobordism from (Y^+, λ^+) to (Y^-, λ^-) is the data of an exact symplectic cobordism $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$ and embeddings

$$(6-28) \quad e^{\pm}: (\mathbb{R} \times Y^{\pm}, \hat{\lambda}^{\pm}) \rightarrow (\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}),$$

which preserve the Liouville forms and satisfy certain additional properties stated in [Definition 2.3](#).

When we consider strict exact symplectic cobordisms in this section, we will routinely abuse notation by identifying subsets of $\mathbb{R} \times Y^{\pm}$ with their image under e^{\pm} . We hope that this abuse will make this section easier to read without introducing any substantial ambiguities.

We begin with the following definition.

Definition 6.6 Let $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$ be a strict exact symplectic cobordism from (Y^+, λ^+) to (Y^-, λ^-) . A *Type A cobordism decomposition* is the data of a pair of hypersurfaces

$$(6-29) \quad \mathcal{H}_- = \{-C_-\} \times Y^- \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{H}_+ = \{C_+\} \times Y^+$$

for $C_{\pm} \in \mathbb{R}$, such that

$$(6-30) \quad ((-\infty, -C_-) \times Y^-) \cap ((C_+, \infty) \times Y^+) = \emptyset.$$

The intersection in (6-30) takes place inside \hat{X} ; if $Y^- = \emptyset$, we set $\mathcal{H}_- = \emptyset$, $C_- = 0$ and we consider that (6-30) is tautologically satisfied. We let $\Sigma(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}) = \Sigma(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}; \lambda^+, \lambda^-)$ be the set of all such Type A cobordism decompositions.

Remark 6.7 Since we are working with *strict* cobordisms, the real numbers $C_{\pm} \in \mathbb{R}$ are uniquely determined by the hypersurfaces \mathcal{H}_{\pm} . The data of the pair $(\mathcal{H}_-, \mathcal{H}_+)$ is therefore equivalent to the data of the pair (C_-, C_+) .

Definition 6.8 Let $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$ be as in Definition 6.6 and let $\sigma \in \Sigma(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$ be a Type A cobordism decomposition. We let $\mathcal{E}(\sigma) := C_- + C_+$ be the *energy* of the decomposition σ . We define

$$(6-31) \quad \mathcal{E}(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}) = \mathcal{E}(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}; \lambda^+, \lambda^-) := \inf_{\sigma \in \Sigma(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})} \mathcal{E}(\sigma) \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$$

to be the energy of $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$; this is well-defined since a cobordism decomposition clearly always exists. We note that the energy may in general be negative.

Given $C \in \mathbb{R}$, let $\Sigma(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})_{<C} \subset \Sigma(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$ (resp. $\leq C$) denote the subset of cobordism decompositions of energy strictly less than C (resp. at most C).

Lemma 6.9 (energy of a symplectization) *Suppose that $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}) = (SY, \lambda_Y)$ is a symplectization which is endowed with the canonical structure of a (strict) exact symplectic cobordism from (Y, λ^+) to (Y, λ^-) ; see Example 2.6. Fix $f: Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $\lambda^+ = e^f \lambda^-$. Then $\mathcal{E}(SY, \lambda_Y) \leq -\min f$.*

Proof Let $e^\pm: (\mathbb{R} \times Y, \hat{\lambda}^\pm) \rightarrow (SY, \lambda_Y)$ be the canonical identifications induced by λ^\pm . Let $\mathcal{H}_+ = \{0\} \times Y$ in the coordinates induced by e^+ . This means that $\mathcal{H}_+ = \{(f(y), y) \mid y \in Y\} \subset \mathbb{R} \times Y$ in the coordinates induced by e^- . Now given any $C_- > -\min f$, we can let $\mathcal{H}_- = \{-C_-\} \times Y$ in the coordinates induced by e^- . It follows that $\mathcal{E}(SY, \hat{\lambda}_Y) \leq C_-$. Since $C_- > -\min f$ was arbitrary, the claim follows. \square

Remark 6.10 If we assume in addition that $\lambda^+ = \lambda^-$, then it is easy to verify that in fact $\mathcal{E}(SY, \lambda_Y) = 0$.

Lemma 6.11 *We have $\mathcal{E}(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}) = -\infty$ if and only if $Y^- = \emptyset$.*

Proof Suppose that Y^- is nonempty and choose a cobordism decomposition σ for $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$ given by a pair of hypersurfaces $\mathcal{H}_-, \mathcal{H}_+ \subset \hat{X}$. Let (X, λ) be the truncated Liouville cobordism with negative boundary \mathcal{H}_- and positive boundary \mathcal{H}_+ . Observe that the image of the negative boundary under the Liouville flow must touch the positive boundary in some finite time $T < \infty$ —indeed, this follows from the fact that (X, λ) has finite volume. Given any other cobordism decomposition σ' , we now have $\mathcal{E}(\sigma') \geq \mathcal{E}(\sigma) - T$.

Suppose now that Y^- is empty. Then (6-30) is a vacuous condition. Since the backwards Liouville flow of any slice $\{C_+\} \times Y^+$ is defined for all time, it follows that we can find a cobordism decomposition of arbitrarily negative energy. \square

Lemma 6.12 *Fix a strict exact symplectic cobordism $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$ from (Y^+, λ^+) to (Y^-, λ^-) . Then $\Sigma(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})_{<C} \subset \Sigma(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$ is*

- (a) *nonempty for $C > \mathcal{E}(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$,*
- (b) *path-connected for all $C \in \mathbb{R}$. (Note that the empty set is path-connected.)*

If moreover $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}) = (SY, \lambda_Y)$ is a symplectization and $\lambda^+ = \lambda^-$, then $\Sigma(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})_{\leq 0}$ is nonempty and path-connected.

Proof Note first that (a) is tautologically true. Next, note that (b) is obvious when $Y^- = \emptyset$. It therefore remains to prove (b) under the assumption that $Y^- \neq \emptyset$.

Let us consider a pair of cobordism decompositions $\sigma, \sigma' \in \Sigma(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})_{<C}$. By definition, σ and σ' are entirely determined by the constants $-C_-, C_+ \in \mathbb{R}$ (resp. $-C'_-, C'_+$), where we are following the notation of [Definition 6.6](#).

Suppose first that $-C_- = -C'_-$. Up to relabeling σ and σ' , we can assume that $C_+ \leq C'_+$. Now just translate C'_+ in the negative direction until $C'_+ = C_+$. This translation defines a one-parameter family of cobordism decompositions taking σ' to σ , whose energy is clearly bounded by $\max(\mathcal{E}(\sigma), \mathcal{E}(\sigma')) = \mathcal{E}(\sigma') < C$. An analogous argument works if we now suppose $C_+ = C'_+$ and $-C_- \neq -C'_-$.

Suppose finally that $-C_- \neq -C'_-$ and $C_+ \neq C'_+$. Up to relabeling σ and σ' , we can assume that $C_+ < C'_+$. If $-C'_- < -C_-$, then we translate $-C'_-$ in the positive direction until $-C'_- = -C_-$. If instead $-C_- < -C'_-$, then we simultaneously translate $-C_-$ and C_+ in the positive direction until either $-C_- = -C'_-$ or $C_+ = C'_+$. This takes us back to the case treated in the previous paragraph.

Finally, if $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}) = (SY, \lambda_Y)$ is a symplectization with $\lambda^+ = \lambda^-$, then any Type A cobordism decomposition $\sigma \in \Sigma(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})_{\leq 0}$ has vanishing energy ([Remark 6.10](#)) and is equivalent to a choice of hypersurface $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_- = \mathcal{H}_+ = \{\tilde{C} \times Y\}$. The space of such choices is in natural bijection with \mathbb{R} , so it is in particular nonempty and connected. \square

Definition 6.13 Let $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}_t)_{t \in [0,1]}$ be a one-parameter family of (strict) exact symplectic cobordisms; cf [Definition 2.12](#). A one-parameter family of Type A cobordism decompositions is just the data of a family of hypersurfaces

$$(6-32) \quad \mathcal{H}_-(t) = \{-C_-(t)\} \times Y^- \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{H}_+(t) = \{C_+(t)\} \times Y^+$$

such that

$$(6-33) \quad ((-\infty, -C_-(t)) \times Y^-) \cap ((C_+(t), \infty) \times Y^+) = \emptyset.$$

(If $Y^- = \emptyset$, we again set $\mathcal{H}_-(t) = \emptyset$, $C_-(t) = 0$ and we consider that (6-33) is tautologically satisfied.) We let $\Sigma(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}_t)_{t \in [0,1]}$ be the set of all such families of cobordism decompositions. (Note that $\Sigma(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}_{t_0})$ is a Type A cobordism decomposition for each fixed choice of t_0 .)

Definition 6.14 With the notation as above, we define the energy of a family of Type A cobordism decompositions $\sigma \in \Sigma(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}_t)_{t \in [0,1]}$ to be $\mathcal{E}(\sigma) := \sup_t (C_-(t) + C_+(t))$.

Let $(\hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01})$ (resp. $(\hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12})$) be a strict exact symplectic cobordism from (Y^0, λ^0) to (Y^1, λ^1) (resp. from (Y^1, λ^1) to (Y^2, λ^2)). Let $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}_t)_{t \in [0, \infty)}$ be a one-parameter family of strict exact symplectic

cobordisms which agrees for $t \geq a$ large enough with the t -gluing $(\hat{X}^{01} \#_t \hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{01} \#_t \hat{\lambda}^{02})_{t \in [a, \infty)}$; see [Definition 2.7](#). For $t \geq a$, note that there are canonical Liouville embeddings

$$\begin{aligned} \iota_{0,t}: (\hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01}) &\xrightarrow{\mu_{t/2}} (\hat{X}^{01}, e^{t/2} \hat{\lambda}^{01}) \rightarrow (\hat{X}^{01} \#_t \hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{01} \#_t \hat{\lambda}^{02}), \\ \iota_{2,t}: (\hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12}) &\xrightarrow{\mu_{-t/2}} (\hat{X}^{12}, e^{-t/2} \hat{\lambda}^{12}) \rightarrow (\hat{X}^{01} \#_t \hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{01} \#_t \hat{\lambda}^{02}). \end{aligned}$$

Definition 6.15 A Type B cobordism decomposition of $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}_t)_{t \in [0, \infty)}$ is the data of a family of hypersurfaces

$$(6-34) \quad \mathcal{H}_2(t) = \{-C_2(t)\} \times Y^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{H}_0(t) = \{C_0(t)\} \times Y^0,$$

and a Liouville embedding $([-C_1(t), \tilde{C}_1(t)] \times Y^1, e^s \lambda_1) \hookrightarrow (\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}_t)$ such that

$$(6-35) \quad (-\infty, -C_2(t)) \times Y^2, \quad (-C_1(t), \tilde{C}_1(t)) \times Y^1 \quad \text{and} \quad (C_0(t), \infty) \times Y^0$$

are pairwise disjoint. (In the case that $Y^- = \emptyset$, we set $\mathcal{H}_2(t) = \emptyset$ and $C_2(t) = 0$, and replace (6-35) by the condition that $(-C_1(t), \tilde{C}_1(t)) \times Y^1$ and $(C_0(t), \infty) \times Y^0$ are pairwise disjoint.)

We let

$$(6-36) \quad \mathcal{H}_1(t) = \{-C_1(t)\} \times Y^1 \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\mathcal{H}}_1(t) = \{\tilde{C}_1(t)\} \times Y^1.$$

This data is required to satisfy the following hypotheses:

- (1) $\tilde{C}_1(0) = -C_1(0)$.
- (2) For t large enough, \mathcal{H}_0 and $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}_1(t)$ (resp. $\mathcal{H}_1(t)$ and $\mathcal{H}_2(t)$) are in the image of the canonical embedding $\iota_{0,t}$ (resp. $\iota_{2,t}$). Moreover, their preimages define a Type A decomposition on $(\hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01})$ (resp. on $(\hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12})$) which is independent of t .

We let $\Sigma_B((\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}_t)_{t \in [0, \infty)})$ denote the set of all such cobordism decompositions. We will write $\Sigma(-)$ instead of $\Sigma_B(-)$ when the subscript is understood from the context. As in [Remark 6.7](#), note that the data of the hypersurfaces $\mathcal{H}_2(t)$, $\mathcal{H}_1(t)$, $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}_1(t)$ and $\mathcal{H}_0(t)$ is equivalent to the data of the constants $C_2(t)$, $C_1(t)$, $\tilde{C}_1(t)$ and $C_0(t)$.

Definition 6.16 It follows from property (1) of [Definition 6.15](#) that a Type B cobordism decomposition $\sigma^{02} \in \Sigma_B((\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}_t)_{t \in [0, \infty)})$ induces a Type A cobordism decomposition $\sigma \in \Sigma_A(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}_0)$ by taking $\mathcal{H}_- = \mathcal{H}_2(0)$ and $\mathcal{H}_+ = \mathcal{H}_0(0)$. We say that σ is *induced at zero* by σ^{02} .

Similarly, it follows from property (2) of [Definition 6.15](#) that a Type B cobordism decomposition $\sigma^{02} \in \Sigma_B((\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}_t)_{t \in [0, \infty)})$ induces a pair of Type A decompositions $\sigma^{01} \in \Sigma_A(\hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01})$ and $\sigma^{12} \in \Sigma_A(\hat{X}^{02}, \hat{\lambda}^{02})$. We say that the pair $(\sigma^{01}, \sigma^{12})$ is *induced at infinity* by σ^{02} .

Definition 6.17 With the notation as above, we define the energy of a Type B cobordism decomposition $\sigma \in \Sigma_B(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}_t)$ to be $\mathcal{E}(\sigma) := \sup_t (C_2(t) + C_0(t) - C_1(t) - \tilde{C}_1(t))$. We let

$$(6-37) \quad \mathcal{E}(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}_t) := \inf_{\sigma \in \Sigma_B(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}_t)} \mathcal{E}(\sigma) \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}.$$

Given $C \in \mathbb{R}$, let $\Sigma(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}_t)_{<C} \subset \Sigma(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}_t)$ (resp. $\leq C$) denote the subset of Type B cobordism decompositions of energy strictly less than C (resp. at most C).

The following lemma asserts that our notions of energy for Type A and Type B decompositions are compatible with the map which associates to a Type B decomposition the Type A decomposition induced at zero or infinity. It will be used implicitly in the sequel.

Lemma 6.18 *Let σ^{02} be a Type B cobordism decomposition. Suppose that σ is induced at zero by σ^{02} and that $(\sigma^{01}, \sigma^{12})$ is induced at infinity. Then $\mathcal{E}(\sigma) \leq \mathcal{E}(\sigma^{02})$ and $\mathcal{E}(\sigma^{01}) + \mathcal{E}(\sigma^{12}) \leq \mathcal{E}(\sigma^{02})$.*

Proof The first claim follows from (1) in [Definition 6.15](#) and the definition of energy for Type A and Type B cobordism decomposition. The second claim follows similarly from (2) in [Definition 6.15](#). \square

Corollary 6.19 *We have $\mathcal{E}(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}_t) = -\infty$ if and only if $Y^2 = \emptyset$.*

Proof One direction follows from [Lemmas 6.11](#) and [6.18](#). The other one can be checked by inspection, using the backwards Liouville flow as in the proof of the corresponding statement in [Lemma 6.11](#). \square

Definition 6.20 Suppose that $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$ and $(\hat{X}', \hat{\lambda}')$ are exact symplectic cobordisms. For $C \in \mathbb{R}$, let $\Sigma_A((\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}), (\hat{X}', \hat{\lambda}'))_{<C} \subset \Sigma_A(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}) \times \Sigma_A(\hat{X}', \hat{\lambda}')$ (resp. $(-)\leq C$) be the subspace of pairs (σ, σ') of Type A cobordism decompositions such that $\mathcal{E}(\sigma) + \mathcal{E}(\sigma') < C$ (resp. $\leq C$).

Lemma 6.21 *Given $C \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\Sigma(X^{02,t}, \hat{\lambda}^{02,t})_{<C}$ is nonempty, the map which associates to a decomposition $\sigma^{02} \in \Sigma(X^{02,t}, \hat{\lambda}^{02,t})_{<C}$ the pair $(\sigma^{01}, \sigma^{12}) \in \Sigma_A((\hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01}), (\hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12}))_{<C}$ induced by σ^{02} at infinity is surjective. If $\lambda^0 = \lambda^1 = \lambda^2$ and $(\hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01}), (\hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12})$ are symplectizations, the same statement holds with \leq in place of $<$.*

Proof Choose a Type B decomposition $\tilde{\sigma}^{02}$. Let $(\tilde{\sigma}^{01}, \tilde{\sigma}^{12})$ be the Type A decompositions induced by $\tilde{\sigma}^{02}$ at infinity. According to [Definition 6.15](#), this means that there exists a $T > 0$ so that for $t \geq T$, we have that $\mathcal{H}_0(t)$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}_1(t)$ are independent of t after pulling back via the canonical embedding ι_{01} (and similarly $\mathcal{H}_1(t)$ and $\mathcal{H}_2(t)$ are independent of t after pulling back by ι_{12}). By a routine modification of the arguments of [Lemma 6.12\(b\)](#), one can now construct a Type B decomposition σ^{02} so that $\sigma_t^{02} = \tilde{\sigma}_t^{02}$ for $t \in [0, T]$, $\mathcal{E}(\sigma^{02}) \leq \mathcal{E}(\tilde{\sigma}^{02})$ and σ^{02} induces the pair $(\sigma^{01}, \sigma^{12})$. \square

Lemma 6.22 Suppose that $(\hat{X}^{02,t}, \hat{\lambda}^{02,t})$ is the $(t + T)$ -gluing of two exact symplectic cobordisms $(\hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01})$ and $(\hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12})$, for $T \geq 0$ an arbitrary fixed constant and $t \in [0, \infty)$ a parameter; see [Definition 2.7](#) for the definition of this gluing and [Lemma 2.13](#) for the parametric version. Suppose that either $(\hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01})$ or $(\hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12})$ is a symplectization; see [Example 2.6](#). Then $\mathcal{E}(\hat{X}^{02,t}, \hat{\lambda}^{02,t}) = \mathcal{E}(\hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01}) + \mathcal{E}(\hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12})$.

Proof By [Lemma 6.11](#) and [Corollary 6.19](#), we may assume that \hat{X}^{12} has a nonempty negative end.

We only treat the case where $(\hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01})$ is a symplectization and $T = 0$, since the other cases are analogous.

Choose σ^{01} so that $\mathcal{E}(\sigma^{01}) \leq \mathcal{E}(\hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01}) + \epsilon$, and choose σ^{12} so that $\mathcal{E}(\sigma^{12}) \leq \mathcal{E}(\hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12}) + \epsilon$. Let $\tilde{X}^{01} \subset \hat{X}^{01}$ and $\tilde{X}^{12} \subset \hat{X}^{12}$ be the Liouville subdomains which determine the Type A decompositions σ^{01} and σ^{12} , respectively.

Note that $\hat{X}^{02,t}$ comes equipped with tautological embeddings $\iota_{0,t}: \hat{X}^{01} \rightarrow \hat{X}^{02,t}$ and $\iota_{2,t}: \hat{X}^{12} \rightarrow \hat{X}^{02,t}$; see [Definition 2.7](#). For T' large enough and $t \geq T'$, note that $\iota_{0,t}(\mathcal{H}_-^0)$ is in the image of $\iota_{2,t}(\mathcal{H}_+^2)$ under the Liouville flow. These hypersurfaces therefore bound Liouville domains $([-C_1(t), \tilde{C}_1(t)] \times Y^1, e^s \lambda_1)$.

Let $f: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a function which equals $-(C_1(T') + \tilde{C}_1(T'))$ on $[0, T']$, is nondecreasing on $[T', T' + 1]$ and is zero on $[T' + 1, \infty)$. Let $\tau_f: \hat{X}^{01} \times [0, \infty) \rightarrow \hat{X}^{01}$ be defined by $\tau_f(x, t) = \phi_{f(t)+T'+1-t}^{01}(x)$, where ϕ_t^{01} is the time- t Liouville flow on \hat{X}^{01} . Now define a map $\bar{\iota}_{0,t}: \hat{X}^{01} \rightarrow \hat{X}^{02,t}$ by letting $\bar{\iota}_{0,t}(x) = \iota_{0,t} \circ \tau_f(x, t)$.

We now define the data of a Type B cobordism decomposition by letting

$$(6-38) \quad \mathcal{H}_2(t) = \iota_{2,t}(\mathcal{H}_-^2), \quad \mathcal{H}_1(t) = \iota_{2,t}(\mathcal{H}_+^2), \quad \tilde{\mathcal{H}}_1 = \bar{\iota}_{0,t}(\mathcal{H}_-^0(t)), \quad \mathcal{H}_0 = \bar{\iota}_{0,t}(\mathcal{H}_+^0(t)).$$

One can check that this data indeed defines a Type B cobordism decomposition, which has energy precisely equal to $\mathcal{E}(\sigma^{01}) + \mathcal{E}(\sigma^{12}) \leq \mathcal{E}(\hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01}) + \mathcal{E}(\hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12}) + 2\epsilon$. Since ϵ was arbitrary, we conclude that $\mathcal{E}(\hat{X}^{02,t}, \hat{\lambda}^{02,t}) \leq \mathcal{E}(\hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01}) + \mathcal{E}(\hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12})$. \square

We now discuss almost complex structures for Setups II–IV.

Setup II Fix a datum $\mathcal{D} = (\mathcal{D}^+, \mathcal{D}^-, \hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, \hat{J})$ for Setup II, with $\mathcal{D}^\pm = (Y^\pm, \lambda^\pm, J^\pm)$. Let $(V^\pm, \tau^\pm) \subset (Y^\pm, \xi^\pm)$ be framed codimension 2 contact submanifolds; let $\alpha^\pm := \lambda^\pm|_{V^\pm}$ and assume that V^\pm is a strong contact submanifold with respect to λ^\pm . Let J^\pm be $d\lambda^\pm$ -compatible almost complex structures on $\xi^\pm \subset TY^\pm$ which preserve $\xi^\pm \cap TV^\pm$.

Let $H \subset \hat{X}$ be a codimension 2 symplectic submanifold such that $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H)$ is an exact relative symplectic cobordism from (Y^+, ξ^+, V^+) to (Y^-, ξ^-, V^-) . We will also consider (see [Notation 2.4](#)) the strict symplectic cobordisms $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})_{\lambda_-^+}^{\lambda_+^+}$ and $(H, \hat{\lambda}|_H)_{\alpha_-^+}^{\alpha_+^+}$.

Definition 6.23 Fix a Type A cobordism decomposition $\sigma \in \Sigma(H, \hat{\lambda}|_H)$, which is specified by a pair of hypersurfaces $\mathcal{H}_- = \{-C_-\} \times V^-$ and $\mathcal{H}_+ = \{C_+\} \times V^+$. We say that an almost complex structure \hat{J} on \hat{X} is *adapted* to σ if the following properties hold:

- \hat{J} is compatible with $d\hat{\lambda}$,
- \hat{J} coincides with \hat{J}^\pm near the ends (where \hat{J}^\pm is the canonical cylindrical almost complex structure induced on $(\hat{Y}, \hat{\lambda}^\pm)$ by J^\pm),
- $H \subset \hat{X}$ is a \hat{J} -complex hypersurface,
- \hat{J} preserves $\ker \alpha^+ \subset TV^+$ on $[C_2, \infty) \times V^+$ (resp. preserves $\ker \alpha^- \subset TV^-$ on $(-\infty, -C_1] \times V^-$) and the induced almost complex structure is $d\alpha^+$ -compatible (resp. $d\alpha^-$ -compatible).

In the case that $V^- = \emptyset$, the conditions involving V^- are considered to be vacuously satisfied.

Definition 6.24 Given an almost complex structure \hat{J} on $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$ we define its energy

$$(6-39) \quad \mathcal{E}(\hat{J}) := \inf\{\mathcal{E}(\sigma) \mid \sigma \in \Sigma(H, \hat{\lambda}|_H), \hat{J} \text{ is adapted to } \sigma\} \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm\infty\}.$$

We define $\mathcal{E}(\hat{J}) = \infty$ if \hat{J} is not adapted to any cobordism decomposition.

Let $\mathcal{J}(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H)_{<C}$ (resp. $\leq C$) be the set of almost complex structures of energy less than C (resp. at most C). Let $\mathcal{J}(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H) := \mathcal{J}(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H)_{<\infty}$ be the set of almost complex structures adapted to some decomposition $\sigma \in \Sigma(\hat{H}, \hat{\lambda}|_H)$.

Lemma 6.25 The set $\mathcal{J}(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H)_{<C}$ is

- nonempty for $C > \mathcal{E}(H, \hat{\lambda}|_H)$, and
- path-connected for all $C \in \mathbb{R}$. (Note that the empty set is path-connected.)

If moreover $(H, \hat{\lambda}|_H) = (SV, \lambda_V)$ is a symplectization and $\alpha^+ = \alpha^-$, then $\mathcal{J}(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H)_{\leq 0}$ is nonempty and path-connected.

Proof To prove (a), it is enough to show that given any cobordism decomposition σ , there exists an almost complex structure adapted to it, ie meeting the conditions of [Definition 6.23](#). To prove (b), it follows from [Lemma 6.12](#) that it is enough to prove a similar statement in families: namely, if $\{\sigma_t\}_{t \in [a,b]}$ is a family of cobordism decompositions and J_a and J_b are almost complex structures adapted to σ_a and σ_b , respectively, then there is a family $\{J_t\}_{t \in [a,b]}$ adapted to σ_t . All of these statements can be proved by standard arguments, using the fact that the space of almost complex structures compatible with a given symplectic structure can be viewed as the space of sections of a bundle with contractible fibers; see eg [\[52, Proposition 2.6.4\]](#).

If $\alpha^+ = \alpha^-$ and $(H, \hat{\lambda}|_H)$ is a symplectization, then [Lemma 6.12](#) implies that $\Sigma(H, \hat{\lambda}|_H)_{\leq 0}$ is nonempty and path-connected. Hence the same arguments involving extensions of almost complex structures imply that $\mathcal{J}(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H)_{\leq 0}$ is nonempty and path-connected. \square

Setup IV Fix a datum \mathcal{D} for Setup IV. We write $\mathcal{D} = (\mathcal{D}^{01}, \mathcal{D}^{12}, (\hat{X}^{02,t}, \hat{\lambda}^{02,t}, \hat{J}^{02,t})_{t \in [0, \infty)})$, where

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{D}^{01} &= (\mathcal{D}^0, \mathcal{D}^1, \hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01}, \hat{J}^{01}), \\ \mathcal{D}^{12} &= (\mathcal{D}^1, \mathcal{D}^2, \hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12}, \hat{J}^{12}), \\ \mathcal{D}^i &= (Y^i, \lambda^i, J^i) \quad \text{for } i = 0, 1, 2.\end{aligned}$$

Let $(V^i, \tau^i) \subset (Y^i, \xi)$ be framed codimension 2 contact submanifolds; set $\alpha_{V^i} = \lambda^i|_{V^i}$ and assume that V^i are strong contact submanifolds with respect to λ^i . Let

$$H^{01} \subset \hat{X}^{01}, \quad H^{12} \subset \hat{X}^{12} \quad \text{and} \quad (H^{02,t} \subset \hat{X}^{02,t})_{t \in [0, \infty)}$$

be cylindrical symplectic submanifolds such that $(\hat{X}^{02,t}, \hat{\lambda}^{02,t}, H^{02,t})_{t \in [0, \infty)}$ is a family of relative symplectic cobordisms that agrees for t large with the t -gluing of the relative symplectic cobordisms $(\hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01}, H^{01})$ and $(\hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12}, H^{12})$. Note that $\{H^{02,t}\}$ forms a family of Liouville manifolds with respect to (the restriction of) $\hat{\lambda}^{02,t}$.

Definition 6.26 Fix a Type B cobordism decomposition $\sigma^{02} \in \Sigma_B(\hat{H}^{02,t}, \hat{\lambda}_{H^{02,t}}^{02,t})$. Recall that σ^{02} consists of the data of hypersurfaces

$$\mathcal{H}_2(t) = \{-C_2(t)\} \times V^2, \quad \mathcal{H}_1(t) = \{-C_1(t)\} \times V^1, \quad \tilde{\mathcal{H}}_1(t) = \{\tilde{C}_1(t)\} \times V^1, \quad \mathcal{H}_0(t) = \{C_0(t)\} \times V^0.$$

We say that an almost complex structure $\hat{J}^{02,t}$ is *adapted* to σ^{02} if the following properties hold:

- $\hat{J}^{02,t}$ is compatible with $d\hat{\lambda}^{02,t}$.
- $\hat{J}^{02,t}$ coincides with \hat{J}^0 (resp. \hat{J}^2) near the positive (resp. negative) end.
- $H^{02,t}$ is a $\hat{J}^{02,t}$ -complex hypersurface. $\hat{J}^{02,t}$ is compatible with the restriction of $d\hat{\lambda}^{02,t}$ to $H^{02,t}$, and
- $\hat{J}^{02,t}$ preserves $\ker \alpha_0$ on $[C_0(t), \infty) \times V^0$, and preserves $\ker \alpha_1$ on $[-C_1(t), \tilde{C}_1(t)] \times V_1$, and preserves $\ker \alpha_2$ on $(-\infty, -C_2(t)] \times V_2$. Moreover, the induced almost complex structure is $d\alpha_0$ -compatible, $d\alpha_1$ -compatible, and $d\alpha_2$ -compatible.

In the case that $V^2 = \emptyset$, all conditions involving V^2 are considered to be vacuously satisfied.

Definition 6.27 Given a family of almost complex structures \hat{J}_t , we define its energy by

$$(6-40) \quad \mathcal{E}(\hat{J}_t) := \inf\{\mathcal{E}(\sigma) \mid \sigma \in \Sigma(\hat{X}^{02,t}, \hat{\lambda}^{02,t}), \hat{J}_t \text{ is adapted to } \sigma\} \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm\infty\}.$$

If \hat{J}_t is not adapted to any cobordism decomposition, we set $\mathcal{E}(\hat{J}_t) = \infty$.

Let $\mathcal{J}(\hat{X}^{02,t}, \hat{\lambda}^{02,t}, H^{02,t})$ be the set of almost complex structures adapted to some Type B decomposition $\sigma \in \Sigma_B(H^{02,t}, \hat{\lambda}^{02,t}|_{H^{02,t}})$. For $C \in \mathbb{R}$, let $\mathcal{J}(\hat{X}^{02,t}, \hat{\lambda}^{02,t}, H^{02,t})_{<C}$ (resp. $\leq C$) be the set of all such decompositions having energy less than C (resp. at most C).

Let $\mathcal{J}((\hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01}), (\hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12}))_{<C} \subset \mathcal{J}(\hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01}) \times \mathcal{J}(\hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12})$ (resp. $\leq C$) be the subspace of pairs (J, J') with the property that $\mathcal{E}(J) + \mathcal{E}(J') < C$ (resp. $\leq C$).

The following lemma is an analog of [Lemma 6.25](#) and can be proved by similar arguments.

Lemma 6.28 *The set $\mathcal{J}(\hat{X}^{02,t}, \hat{\lambda}^{02,t}, H^{02,t})_{<C}$ is nonempty for $C > \mathcal{E}(\hat{X}^{02,t}, \hat{\lambda}^{02,t}, H^{02,t})$. If moreover $\alpha_0 = \alpha_1 = \alpha_2$ and $(H^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01}|_{H^{01}})$, $(H^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12}|_{H^{12}})$ and $(H^{02,t}, \hat{\lambda}^{02,t}|_{H^{02,t}})$ are symplectizations, then $\mathcal{J}(\hat{X}^{02,t}, \hat{\lambda}^{02,t}, H^{02,t})_{\leq 0}$ is nonempty.* \square

We will also need the following lemma, which follows from [Lemma 6.21](#) and standard arguments for extending compatible almost complex structures.

Lemma 6.29 *Suppose that $\mathcal{J}(\hat{X}^{02,t}, \hat{\lambda}^{02,t}, H^{02,t})_{<C}$ is nonempty. The map that associates to an almost complex structure $\hat{J}_t \in \mathcal{J}(\hat{X}^{02,t}, \hat{\lambda}^{02,t}, H^{02,t})_{<C}$ the pair $(\hat{J}^{01}, \hat{J}^{12}) \in \mathcal{J}((\hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01}), (\hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12}))_{<C}$ is surjective for all $C > 0$.*

If moreover $\alpha_0 = \alpha_1 = \alpha_2$, and $(H^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01}|_{H^{01}})$, $(H^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12}|_{H^{12}})$ and $(H^{02,t}, \hat{\lambda}^{02,t}|_{H^{02,t}})$ are symplectizations, then the same statement holds for $C = 0$ with \leq in place of $<$. \square

7 Enriched setups and twisted moduli counts

7.1 Enriched setups

The construction of invariants of codimension 2 contact submanifolds in this paper follows the same general scheme as Pardon’s construction of contact homology. However, we work with a class of “enriched” Setups I*–IV*, which contain more information than the standard Setups I–IV considered by Pardon and reviewed in [Section 4.1](#).

We will show in [Section 7.2](#) that the data associated to our enriched setups give rise to twisting maps. These twisting maps are constructed using Siefring’s intersection theory, and will be used to define “twisted” moduli counts, following the construction of [Section 6.1](#).

Given a datum \mathcal{D} for any of Setups I*–IV*, there is a “forgetful functor” which allows one to view \mathcal{D} as a datum of Setups I–IV. However, it is not the case that every datum of Setups I–IV admits an enrichment. Nevertheless, we will show in [Section 8.1](#) that the class of enriched data is large enough for the purpose of defining invariants in the spirit of contact homology.

Setup I* A datum $\mathcal{D} = ((Y, \xi, V), \mathfrak{r}, \lambda, J)$ for Setup I* consists of

- a TN contact pair (Y, ξ, V) ,
- an element $\mathfrak{r} = (\alpha_V, \tau, r) \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$,
- a contact form $\ker \lambda = \xi$ which is adapted to \mathfrak{r} , and
- an almost complex structure J which is compatible with $d\lambda$ and preserves ξ_V .

Observe that there is a “forgetful functor” from Setup I* to Setup I which remembers (Y, λ, J) but forgets V and \mathfrak{r} . One has analogous forgetful functors for the other setups.

Setup II* A datum $\mathcal{D} = (\mathcal{D}^+, \mathcal{D}^-, \hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H, \hat{J})$ for Setup II* consists of

- data $\mathcal{D}^\pm = ((Y^\pm, \xi^\pm, V^\pm), \mathfrak{r}^\pm, \lambda^\pm, J^\pm)$ for Setup I*, where we write $\mathfrak{r}^\pm = (\alpha_V^\pm, \tau^\pm, r^\pm)$,
- an exact relative symplectic cobordism $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H)$ with positive end (Y^+, λ^+, V^+) and negative end (Y^-, λ^-, V^-) , and
- an $d\hat{\lambda}$ -tame almost complex structure \hat{J} on \hat{X} which agrees with \hat{J}^\pm at infinity.

This datum is moreover subject to the conditions that

- there exists a trivialization of the normal bundle of H which restricts to τ^+ (resp. τ^-) on the positive (resp. negative) end, and
- $\mathcal{E}(\hat{J}) < \infty$ and $r^+ \geq e^{\mathcal{E}(\hat{J})} r^-$.

Setup III* A datum $\mathcal{D} = (\mathcal{D}^+, \mathcal{D}^-, \hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}^t, H^t, \hat{J}^t)_{t \in [0,1]}$ for Setup III* consists of

- data $\mathcal{D}^\pm = ((Y^\pm, \xi^\pm, V^\pm), \mathfrak{r}^\pm, \lambda^\pm, J^\pm)$ for Setup I*,
- a family of exact relative symplectic cobordisms $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}^t, H^t)$ for $t \in [0, 1]$, with positive end (Y^+, λ^+, V^+) and negative end (Y^-, λ^-, V^-) , and
- a family $d\hat{\lambda}^t$ -tame almost complex structures \hat{J}^t on \hat{X} , which agree with \hat{J}^\pm at infinity.

This datum is moreover subject to the conditions that

- there exists a trivialization of the normal bundle of H which restricts to τ^+ (resp. τ^-) on the positive (resp. negative) end, and
- $\mathcal{E}(\hat{J}^t) < \infty$ and $r^+ \geq e^{\mathcal{E}(\hat{J}^t)} r^-$.

Setup IV* A datum $\mathcal{D} = (\mathcal{D}^{01}, \mathcal{D}^{12}, (\hat{X}^{02,t}, \hat{\lambda}^{02,t}, H^{02,t}, \hat{J}^{02,t})_{t \in [0,\infty)})$ for Setup IV* consists of

- data $\mathcal{D}^i = ((Y^i, \xi^i, V^i); \mathfrak{r}^i, \lambda^i, J^i)$ for Setup I* for $i = 0, 1, 2$,
- a datum $\mathcal{D}^{01} = (\mathcal{D}^0, \mathcal{D}^1, \hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01}, H^{01}, \hat{J}^{01})$ for Setup II*,
- a datum $\mathcal{D}^{12} = (\mathcal{D}^1, \mathcal{D}^2, \hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12}, H^{12}, \hat{J}^{12})$ for Setup II*, and
- a family of cylindrical symplectic submanifolds $H^{02,t} \subset \hat{X}^{02,t}$ for $t \in [0, \infty)$, such that

$$(\hat{X}^{02,t}, \hat{\lambda}^{02,t}, H^{02,t})_{t \in [0,\infty)}$$

is a family of exact relative symplectic cobordisms that agrees for t large with the t -gluing of the relative symplectic cobordisms $(\hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01}, H^{01})$ and $(\hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12}, H^{12})$.

This datum is moreover subject to the conditions that

- there exists a trivialization of the normal bundle of $H^{02,t}$ which restricts to τ^0 (resp. τ^2) on the positive (resp. negative) end,
- there exists a trivialization of the normal bundle of H^{01} which restricts to τ^0 (resp. τ^1) on the positive (resp. negative) end,

- there exists a trivialization of the normal bundle of H^{12} which restricts to τ^1 (resp. τ^2) on the positive (resp. negative) end,
- $\mathcal{E}(\hat{J}^{02,t}) < \infty$, $\mathcal{E}(\hat{J}^{01}) < \infty$ and $\mathcal{E}(\hat{J}^{12}) < \infty$, and
- $r^0 \geq e^{\mathcal{E}(\hat{J}^{02,t})} r^2$; $r^0 \geq e^{\mathcal{E}(\hat{J}^{01})} r^1$; and $r^1 \geq e^{\mathcal{E}(\hat{J}^{12})} r^2$.

We note that the requirement in Setups II*–IV* that the almost complex structures have finite energy is of course vacuous if r^- , r_1 and r_2 are nonzero (or equivalently, V^- , V_1 and V_2 are nonempty).

7.2 Twisting maps associated to enriched setups

In this section, we construct twisting maps on the contact homology algebra. These maps depend on geometric data involving codimension 2 contact submanifolds and relative symplectic cobordisms.

Setup I* Let $\mathcal{D} = ((Y, \xi, V), \mathfrak{r}, \lambda, J)$ be a datum for Setup I*, where $\mathfrak{r} = (\alpha_V, \tau, r)$. There is an obvious functor from $\mathcal{S}_I(\mathcal{D})$ to the category $\hat{\mathcal{S}}(\hat{Y})$ defined in [Section 5.3](#). We therefore have a well-defined intersection number $T * \hat{V}$ for $T \in \mathcal{S}_I(\mathcal{D})$. We now introduce twisting maps associated to the above setup.

Definition 7.1 We define a map $\psi_V(T) : \mathcal{S}_I^{\neq \emptyset}(\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}[U]$ by

$$(7-1) \quad \psi_V(T) = U^{T * \hat{V} + \Gamma^-(T, V)},$$

where $\Gamma^-(T, V)$ denotes the number of output edges e of T such that the corresponding Reeb orbit γ_e is contained in V . [Corollary 5.14](#) ensures that the exponents appearing in these definitions are nonnegative.

Remark 7.2 [Corollary 5.14](#) only applies to trees T such that $\overline{\mathcal{M}}(T) \neq \emptyset$. This is why the definition of twisting maps only requires them to be defined on $\mathcal{S}^{\neq \emptyset}$ and not on the whole category \mathcal{S} .

Definition 7.3 We define a map $\tilde{\psi}_V : \mathcal{S}_I^{\neq \emptyset}(\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ by

$$(7-2) \quad \tilde{\psi}_V(T) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } T * \hat{V} = 0 \text{ and } |\gamma_e| \cap V = \emptyset \text{ for every } e \in E(T), \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

We must now check that the maps in [Definitions 7.1](#) and [7.3](#) satisfy the axioms of [Definition 6.1](#).

Proposition 7.4 The map ψ_V introduced in [Definition 7.1](#) is a twisting map.

Proof It follows from [Proposition 5.11](#) that $\psi_V(T) = \psi_V(T')$ for any morphism $T \rightarrow T'$.

Let $\{T_i\}_i$ be a concatenation in $\mathcal{S}_I^{\neq \emptyset}$. We need to show that $\psi_V(\#_i T_i) = \prod_i \psi_V(T_i)$, ie

$$(7-3) \quad (\#_i T_i) * \hat{V} + \Gamma^-(\#_i T_i, V) = \sum_i T_i * \hat{V} + \Gamma^-(T_i, V).$$

We assume $V \neq \emptyset$ (otherwise there is nothing to say). Since the contact form λ is positive-elliptic near V , we have $p_N(\gamma) = 1$ for every Reeb orbit γ contained in V by [Proposition 3.8](#). [Remark 5.5](#) and [Corollary 5.4](#) therefore imply that $\hat{\gamma} * \hat{V}$ is equal to -1 if γ is contained in V and 0 otherwise. By [Proposition 5.12](#), this means that

$$(7-4) \quad T * \hat{V} = \sum_{v \in V(T)} \beta_v * \hat{V} + \Gamma^{\text{int}}(T, V)$$

for all $T \in \mathcal{S}_1$, where $\Gamma^{\text{int}}(T, V)$ denotes the number of edges $e \in E^{\text{int}}(T)$ such that γ_e is contained in V . Equation (7-3) is therefore equivalent to

$$(7-5) \quad \Gamma^{\text{int}}(\#_i T_i, V) + \Gamma^-(\#_i T_i, V) = \sum_i (\Gamma^{\text{int}}(T_i, V) + \Gamma^-(T_i, V)).$$

The result now follows from the observation that there is a (canonical) label-preserving bijection between $E^{\text{int}}(\#_i T_i) \cup E^-(\#_i T_i)$ and $\bigcup_i (E^{\text{int}}(T_i) \cup E^-(T_i))$ — this is an immediate consequence of the definition: every interior edge of T_j corresponds to an interior edge of $\#_i T_i$, and every output edge of T_j corresponds either to an interior or an output edge of $\#_i T_i$ depending on whether it is identified with another edge in the concatenation or not. \square

It will be convenient to introduce the following definition.

Definition 7.5 Given a tree $T \in \mathcal{S}_1$, a vertex $v \in V(T)$ is *mean* if it is an interior vertex and $|\gamma_e| \subset V$ for all $e \in e^+(v) \sqcup E^-(v)$. All other vertices are said to be *nice*. These sets are denoted by $V_m(T) \subset V(T)$ and $V_n(T) \subset V(T)$, respectively.

Remark 7.6 This notion of *nice/mean* vertices is purely auxiliary (and has nothing to do with good/bad Reeb orbits!). Geometrically, mean vertices correspond to holomorphic buildings which have intermediate orbits intersecting \hat{V} . Nice orbits do not affect the intersection number of the building, but mean orbits do affect it and must therefore be treated carefully (hence the adjective).

Proposition 7.7 The map $\tilde{\psi}_V$ introduced in [Definition 7.3](#) is a twisting map.

Proof Fix a tree $T \in \mathcal{S}_1^{\neq \emptyset}$. We first show that $\tilde{\psi}_V(T') = \tilde{\psi}_V(T)$ for any tree $T' \in \mathcal{S}_1^{\neq \emptyset}$ admitting a morphism $T' \rightarrow T$. Observe that we may assume without loss of generality that T' is representable by a \hat{J} -holomorphic building; see [Definition 5.13](#). Indeed, since $T, T' \in \mathcal{S}_1^{\neq \emptyset}$, there exists $T'' \rightarrow T' \rightarrow T$ such that T'' is representable by a \hat{J} -holomorphic building. So we may as well prove that $\tilde{\psi}_V(T'') = \tilde{\psi}_V(T')$ and $\tilde{\psi}_V(T'') = \tilde{\psi}_V(T)$.

Let us therefore fix $T' \in \mathcal{S}_1^{\neq \emptyset}$ such that T' is representable by a \hat{J} -holomorphic building, and a morphism $T' \rightarrow T$. It follows from [Proposition 5.11](#) that $T' * \hat{V} = T * \hat{V}$. Note that T' and T have the same exterior edges. If one of these edges is contained in V , then $\tilde{\psi}_V(T') = \tilde{\psi}_V(T) = 0$. So we can assume that the exterior edges of T' and T are not contained in V .

Suppose now that T' has an interior edge contained in V . For $i = 0, 1, 2$, let $X_i \geq 0$ be the number of edges $e \in E(T')$ such that $|\gamma_e| \subset V$ and e is adjacent to exactly i mean vertices. By assumption, we have $X_2 + X_1 + X_0 \geq 1$. According to [Proposition 5.12](#), we have

$$(7-6) \quad T' * \hat{V} = \sum_{v \in V_n(T')} \beta_v * \hat{V} + \sum_{v \in V_m(T')} \beta_v * \hat{V} + X_2 + X_1 + X_0.$$

According to [Proposition 5.3](#), we also have that $\sum_{v \in V_n(T')} \beta_v * \hat{V} \geq 0$ —here we use the fact that T' is representable by a \hat{J} -holomorphic building. If there are no mean vertices, then we have that $\sum_{v \in V_m(T')} \beta_v * \hat{V} = 0$, $X_1 = X_2 = 0$ and $X_0 \geq 1$. So $T' * \hat{V} > 0$. If there exists at least one mean vertex, observe that we have $X_2 \leq \#V_m(T') - 1$. Moreover, given $v \in V_m(T')$, [Proposition 5.6](#) together with the fact that T' is representable by a \hat{J} -holomorphic building imply that $\beta_v * \hat{V} \geq 1 - p_v$, where p_v is the number of edges adjacent to v . It follows that $\sum_{v \in V_m(T')} \beta_v * \hat{V} + X_2 + X_1 \geq (\#V_m(T') - X_1 - 2X_2) + X_2 + X_1 = \#V_m(T') - X_2 \geq 1$. It thus follows again that $T' * \hat{V} > 0$. We conclude that $\tilde{\psi}_H(T') = \tilde{\psi}_H(T) = 0$ if T' has an interior edge contained in V .

We are left with the case where T' and hence T have no edges contained in V . It is then immediate that $\tilde{\psi}_V(T') = \tilde{\psi}_V(T)$.

We now show that any concatenation $\{T_i\}_i$ satisfies $\tilde{\psi}_V(\#_i T_i) = \prod_i \tilde{\psi}_V(T_i)$. If one of the T_i has an edge contained in V , then $\#_i T_i$ also has an edge contained in V and we have $\tilde{\psi}_V(\#_i T_i) = \prod_i \tilde{\psi}_V(T_i) = 0$. If none of the T_i have an edge contained in V , then the same is true for $\#_i T_i$. Hence [Proposition 5.12](#) implies that $\#_i T_i * \hat{V} = \sum_i T_i * \hat{V}$. By positivity of intersection ([Proposition 5.3](#)), $\sum_i T_i * \hat{V} = 0$ if and only if $T_i * \hat{V} = 0$ for all i . It then follows that $\tilde{\psi}_V(\#_i T_i) = \prod_i \tilde{\psi}_V(T_i)$. \square

Setup II* Fix a datum $\mathcal{D} = (\mathcal{D}^+, \mathcal{D}^-, \hat{X}, H, \hat{\lambda}, \hat{J})$ for Setup II*, where we write

$$\mathcal{D}^\pm = ((Y^\pm, \xi^\pm, V^\pm), \tau^\pm, \lambda^\pm, J^\pm) \quad \text{and} \quad \tau^\pm = (\alpha^\pm, \tau^\pm, r^\pm).$$

We now introduce the following twisting maps.

Definition 7.8 We define a map $\psi_H: \mathcal{S}_\Pi^{\neq \emptyset}(\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}[U]$ by

$$(7-7) \quad \psi_H(T) = U^{T*H + \Gamma^-(T, V^-)}.$$

Definition 7.9 We define a map $\tilde{\psi}_H: \mathcal{S}_\Pi^{\neq \emptyset}(\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ by

$$(7-8) \quad \tilde{\psi}_H(T) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } T * H = 0 \text{ and } |\gamma_e| \cap V^\pm = \emptyset \text{ for every } e \in E(T), \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

We need to verify that the above definitions satisfy the axioms of twisting maps. The first step is to prove that the $\psi_H(T)$ are nonnegative powers of U . This is the content of [Corollary 7.12](#), whose proof requires some preparatory lemmas. (In the next two lemmas, $\dot{\Sigma}$ always denotes an arbitrary punctured Riemann surface.)

Lemma 7.10 For $n \geq 1$, suppose that $\beta \in \pi_2(\hat{X}, \gamma^+ \sqcup (\bigcup_{i=1}^n \gamma_i^-))$ is represented by a \hat{J} -holomorphic curve $u: \dot{\Sigma} \rightarrow \hat{X}$ which is contained in H . Then $P^+ - e^{-\mathcal{E}(\hat{J})}(\sum_{i=1}^n P_i^-) \geq 0$, where P^+ (resp. P_i^-) is the period of $\gamma^+ \subset (Y^+, \lambda^+)$ (resp. the period of $\gamma_i^- \subset (Y^-, \lambda^-)$).

Proof The claim is trivial if $\mathcal{E}(\hat{J}) = \infty$, so let us assume that $\hat{J} \in \mathcal{J}(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H)$. We may therefore fix a Type A decomposition σ of (H, λ_H) , which is specified by a pair of hypersurfaces $\mathcal{H}_- = \{-C_1\} \times V^-$ and $\mathcal{H}_+ = \{C_+\} \times V^+$.

It will be convenient to define the regions $R^- := (-\infty, -C_1] \times V^-$, $R^+ := [C_2 \times \infty) \times V^+$ and $\tilde{H} = H - (\text{int}(R^-) \cup \text{int}(R^+))$. Let us first assume that u is transverse to the boundary of \tilde{H} . Consider now the sum

$$(7-9) \quad \int_{u^{-1}(R^-)} e^{-C_1} u^* d\alpha^- + \int_{u^{-1}(\tilde{H})} u^* d\hat{\lambda} + e^{C_2} \int_{u^{-1}(R^+)} u^* d\alpha^+.$$

Each summand is nonnegative due to the fact that u is \hat{J} -holomorphic and that \hat{J} is adapted to σ . By Stokes' theorem, the sum of the integrals is $e^{C_2} P^+ - e^{-C_1} (\sum_{i=1}^n P_i^-) \geq 0$. This implies that $P^+ \geq e^{-\mathcal{E}(\sigma)} (\sum_{i=1}^n P_i^-)$.

If u is not transverse to the boundary of \tilde{H} , observe by Sard's theorem that transversality can be achieved for a sequence of domains $\tilde{H}^n := \tilde{H} \cup [-C_1^n, -C_1] \cup [C_2, C_2^n]$, where $\{C_i^n\}_{n=0}^\infty$ is monotonically decreasing and $C_i^n \rightarrow C_i$. It is easy to verify that \hat{J} is still adapted to the Type A decompositions induced by the boundary of \tilde{H}^n , so the above argument goes through and passing to the limit gives $P^+ \geq e^{-\mathcal{E}(\sigma)} (\sum_{i=1}^n P_i^-)$.

The lemma now follows from the definition of $\mathcal{E}(\hat{J})$. \square

Lemma 7.11 For $n \geq 0$, suppose that $\beta \in \pi_2(\hat{X}, \gamma^+ \sqcup (\bigcup_{i=1}^n \gamma_i^-))$ is represented by a \hat{J} -holomorphic curve $u: \dot{\Sigma} \rightarrow \hat{X}$. (Note that unlike in Lemma 7.10, we allow $n = 0$ in which case the union is interpreted as being empty.) Then $\beta * H \geq -n_u$, where n_u is the total number of negative punctures of u contained in $V^- \subset Y^-$.

Proof According to Proposition 5.3, we only need to consider the case where the image of u is contained in H . By definition of a datum for Setup II*, the trivializations τ^\pm extend to a global trivialization τ of the normal bundle of H , which implies that $u^\tau \cdot H = 0$. Using the fact that $u^\tau \cdot H = 0$, we have (see Definition 5.1 and the proof of Proposition 5.6)

$$(7-10) \quad \begin{aligned} u * H &= \alpha_N^{\tau; -}(\gamma^+) - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_N^{\tau; +}(\gamma_i^-) = [\text{CZ}_N^\tau(\gamma^+)/2] - \sum_{i=1}^n [\text{CZ}_N^\tau(\gamma_i^-)/2] \\ &= \lfloor r^+ P^+ \rfloor - \sum_{i=1}^n \lfloor r^- P_i \rfloor, \end{aligned}$$

where the sum is interpreted as zero if u has no negative punctures.

We may assume that $n \geq 1$ and $r^- > 0$ (otherwise the lemma is automatic). Let $p_u = n_u + 1$ be the total number of punctures (positive and negative) of u contained in $V^\pm \subset Y^\pm$. Using the trivial bounds $x - 1 < \lfloor x \rfloor \leq x$, we obtain

$$(7-11) \quad u * H > (r^+ P^+ - 1) - \sum_{i=1}^n (1 + r^- P_i^-) = -p_u + r^+ P^+ - r^- \sum_{i=1}^n P_i^-.$$

Using now [Lemma 7.10](#) and the fact that $r^+ \geq e^{\varepsilon(\hat{J})} r^-$, we have

$$(7-12) \quad -p_u + r^+ P^+ - r^- \sum_{i=1}^n P_i^- \geq -p_u + r^+ e^{-\varepsilon(\hat{J})} \sum_{i=1}^n P_i^- - r^- \sum_{i=1}^n P_i^- \geq -p_u.$$

The claim follows. \square

Corollary 7.12 We have $T * H \geq -\Gamma^-(T, V^-)$ for any $T \in \mathcal{S}_{\Pi}^{\neq \emptyset}(\mathcal{D})$. Hence $\psi_H(T) \in \mathbb{Q}[U]$.

Proof Since $T \in \mathcal{S}_{\Pi}^{\neq \emptyset}(\mathcal{D})$, there exists $T' \rightarrow T$ such that T' is representable by a holomorphic building. Since the Siefring number is invariant under gluing ([Proposition 5.11](#)), we may assume that T is representable by a holomorphic building. We now apply [Proposition 5.17](#): it therefore suffices to check that for each $v \in T$, the intersection number $\beta_v * \eta_{*(v)}$ is bounded below by $-\# \{E^-(v)\}$. In the case that $*(v) = 01$, this follows from [Lemma 7.11](#). In the case that $*(v) = 00$ or $*(v) = 11$, this follows either from [Lemma 7.11](#) or (more directly) from [Proposition 5.6](#). \square

Proposition 7.13 Let $\{T_i\}_i$ be a concatenation in \mathcal{S}_{Π} . Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} & (\#_i T_i) * H + \Gamma^-(\#_i T_i, V^-) \\ &= \sum_{T_i \in \mathcal{S}_{\Pi}^+} (T_i * \hat{V}^+ + \Gamma^-(T_i, V^+)) + \sum_{T_i \in \mathcal{S}_{\Pi}} (T_i * H + \Gamma^-(T_i, V^-)) + \sum_{T_i \in \mathcal{S}_{\Pi}^-} (T_i * \hat{V}^- + \Gamma^-(T_i, V^-)). \end{aligned}$$

Proof As in the proof of [Proposition 7.4](#), our assumptions imply that $\hat{\gamma} * V^\pm = -1$ if γ is contained in V^\pm and 0 otherwise. By [Proposition 5.15](#), we have

$$(7-13) \quad T * H = \sum_{\substack{v \in V(T) \\ *(v)=00}} \beta_v * \hat{V}^+ + \sum_{\substack{v \in V(T) \\ *(v)=01}} \beta_v * H + \sum_{\substack{v \in V(T) \\ *(v)=11}} \beta_v * \hat{V}^- + \Gamma^{\text{int}}(T, V^+) + \Gamma^{\text{int}}(T, V^-)$$

for all $T \in \mathcal{S}_{\Pi}$. By applying this formula to $T = \#_i T_i$ (and also using (7-4)), we see that it suffices to prove that

$$\begin{aligned} (7-14) \quad & \Gamma^{\text{int}}(\#_i T_i, V^+) + \Gamma^{\text{int}}(\#_i T_i, V^-) + \Gamma^-(\#_i T_i, V^-) \\ &= \sum_{T_i \in \mathcal{S}_{\Pi}^+} \Gamma^{\text{int}}(T_i, V^+) + \Gamma^-(T_i, V^+) + \sum_{T_i \in \mathcal{S}_{\Pi}} \Gamma^{\text{int}}(T_i, V^+) + \Gamma^{\text{int}}(T_i, V^-) + \Gamma^-(T_i, V^-) \\ & \quad + \sum_{T_i \in \mathcal{S}_{\Pi}^-} \Gamma^{\text{int}}(T_i, V^-) + \Gamma^-(T_i, V^-). \end{aligned}$$

As in the proof of [Proposition 7.4](#), this is just a matter of understanding how the edges of $\#_i T_i$ are obtained from the edges of the T_i , following the discussion in [\[61, Section 2.2\]](#). More precisely, let us check that every edge counted on the right-hand side of [\(7-14\)](#) is also counted on the left-hand side. Note that under concatenation, interior edges remain interior edges. Output edges either remain output edges, or they become interior edges. The output edges corresponding to $\Gamma^-(T_i, V^+)$ for $T_i \in S_1^+$ must all become interior edges of $\#_i T_i$: indeed, any such output edge has label $*(e) = 0$, but the output edges of $\#_i T_i$ have label $*(e) = 1$. These output edges are thus counted in $\Gamma^{\text{int}}(\#_i T_i, V^+)$.

The output edges corresponding to $\Gamma^-(T_i, V^-)$ for $T_i \in S_{\text{II}}$ may either become interior edges of $\#_i T_i$ (in which case they are counted in $\Gamma^{\text{int}}(\#_i T_i, V^-)$), or remain output edges (in which case they are counted in $\Gamma^-(\#_i T_i, V^-)$). Similarly, the output edges corresponding to $\Gamma^-(T_i, V^-)$ for $T_i \in S_1^-$ may either become interior edges of $\#_i T_i$ (counted in $\Gamma^{\text{int}}(\#_i T_i, V^-)$) or remain output edges (counted in $\Gamma^-(\#_i T_i, V^-)$). \square

Corollary 7.14 *Under the assumptions of [Proposition 7.13](#), $\psi_H \in \Psi_{\text{II}}(\mathcal{D}; \psi_{V^+}, \psi_{V^-})$.*

Proof [Proposition 5.11](#) implies that $\psi_H(T) = \psi_H(T')$ for any morphism $T \rightarrow T'$. [Proposition 7.13](#) implies that ψ_H acts correctly on concatenations. \square

We now want to show that $\tilde{\psi}_H$ is a twisting map. We will need the following definition.

Definition 7.15 Given a tree $T \in S_{\text{II}}$, a vertex $v \in V(T)$ is *mean* if it is an interior vertex and $|\gamma_e| \subset V^\pm$ for all $e \in e^+(v) \sqcup E^-(v)$. All other vertices are said to be *nice*. These sets are denoted by $V_m(T) \subset V(T)$ and $V_n(T) \subset V(T)$, respectively.

Proposition 7.16 *Under the assumptions of [Definition 7.9](#), $\tilde{\psi}_H \in \Psi_{\text{II}}(\mathcal{D}; \tilde{\psi}_{V^+}, \tilde{\psi}_{V^-})$.*

Proof Consider a tree $T' \in S_{\text{II}}^{\neq \emptyset}$ with a morphism $T' \rightarrow T$. We wish to show that $\tilde{\psi}_H(T') = \tilde{\psi}_H(T)$. As in the proof of [Proposition 7.7](#), we may assume that T' is representable by a building; see [Definition 5.16](#).

It follows from [Proposition 5.11](#) that $T' * H = T * H$. Note that T' and T have the same exterior edges. If one of these edges is contained in V^\pm , then $\tilde{\psi}_H(T') = \tilde{\psi}_H(T) = 0$. So we can assume that the exterior edges of T' and T are not contained in V^\pm .

Suppose now that T' has an interior edge contained in V^\pm . Arguing as in the proof of [Proposition 7.7](#), let $X_i \geq 0$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$ denote the number of edges $e \in E(T')$ such that $|\gamma_e| \subset V^\pm$ and e is adjacent to exactly i mean vertices. By assumption $X_0 + X_1 + X_2 \geq 1$. By [Proposition 5.15](#), we have

$$(7-15) \quad T' * H = \sum_{v \in V_n(T')} \beta_v * H_v + \sum_{v \in V_m(T')} \beta_v * H_v + X_2 + X_1 + X_0,$$

where we write $H_v = \hat{V}^+$ if $*(v) = 00$, $H_v = H$ if $*(v) = 01$ and $H_v = \hat{V}^-$ if $*(v) = 11$. According to [Proposition 5.6](#) and the fact that T' is representable by a building, we have that $\sum_{v \in V_n(T')} \beta_v * H_v \geq 0$.

If there are no mean vertices, then $\sum_{v \in V_m(T')} \beta_v * H_v = X_1 = X_2 = 0$ and $X_0 \geq 1$. Hence $T' * H \geq 1$. If there exists at least one mean vertex, observe that $X_2 \leq \#V_m(T') - 1$. According to [Lemma 7.11](#) and the fact that T' is representable by a building, we have that $\sum_{v \in V_m(T)} \beta_v * H_v + X_2 + X_1 \geq \#V_m(T') - X_1 - 2X_2 + X_2 + X_1 = \#V_m(T') - X_2 \geq 1$. It thus follows again that $T' * \widehat{V} \geq 1$. We conclude that $\tilde{\psi}_V(T') = \tilde{\psi}_V(T) = 0$ if T' has an interior edge contained in V^\pm .

We are left with the case where T' and hence T have no edges contained in V^\pm . It's then immediate that $\tilde{\psi}_H(T') = \tilde{\psi}_H(T)$.

If $\{T_i\}_i$ is a concatenation, then the argument is the same as in the proof of [Proposition 7.7](#) (using [Proposition 5.15](#) instead of [Proposition 5.12](#)). \square

Setup III* Fix a datum $\mathcal{D} = (\mathcal{D}^+, \mathcal{D}^-, \hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}^t, H^t, \hat{J}^t)_{t \in [0,1]}$ for Setup III*, where

$$\mathcal{D}^\pm = ((Y^\pm, \xi^\pm, V^\pm), \mathfrak{r}^\pm, \lambda^\pm, J^\pm).$$

We now introduce the following twisting maps.

Definition 7.17 We define a map $\psi_{H^t} : \mathcal{S}_{\text{III}}^{\neq \emptyset}(\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}[U]$ by

$$(7-16) \quad \psi_{H^t}(T) = U^{T * H^t + \Gamma^-(T, V^-)}.$$

Definition 7.18 We define a map $\tilde{\psi}_{H^t} : \mathcal{S}_{\text{III}}^{\neq \emptyset}(\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ by

$$(7-17) \quad \tilde{\psi}_{H^t}(T) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } T * H^t = 0 \text{ and } |\gamma_e| \cap V^\pm = \emptyset \text{ for every } e \in E(T), \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

There is no difference between \mathcal{S}_{III} and \mathcal{S}_{II} from the point of view of the intersection theory defined in [Section 5.3](#). It can therefore be shown by essentially the same arguments as in the previous section that the above definitions do indeed satisfy the axioms for twisting maps.

Corollary 7.19 We have $\psi_{H^t} \in \Psi_{\text{III}}(\mathcal{D}; \psi_{H^0}, \psi_{H^1})$ and $\tilde{\psi}_{H^t} \in \Psi_{\text{III}}(\mathcal{D}; \tilde{\psi}_{H^0}, \tilde{\psi}_{H^1})$.

Setup IV* Fix datum $\mathcal{D} = (\mathcal{D}^{01}, \mathcal{D}^{12}, (\hat{X}^{02,t}, \hat{\lambda}^{02,t}, H^{02,t}, \hat{J}^{02,t})_{t \in [0,\infty)})$ for Setup IV*. Here,

- $\mathcal{D}^{01} = (\mathcal{D}^0, \mathcal{D}^1, \hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01}, H^{01}, \hat{J}^{01})$ is a datum for Setup II*,
- $\mathcal{D}^{12} = (\mathcal{D}^1, \mathcal{D}^2, \hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12}, H^{12}, \hat{J}^{12})$ is a datum for Setup II*, and
- $\mathcal{D}^i = ((Y^i, \xi^i, V^i); \mathfrak{r}^i, \lambda^i, J^i)$ is a datum for Setup I* for $i = 0, 1, 2$.

We introduce the following twisting maps.

Definition 7.20 We define $\psi_{H^{02,t}} : \mathcal{S}_{\text{IV}}^{\neq \emptyset}(\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}[U]$ by

$$(7-18) \quad \psi_{H^{02,t}}(T) = U^{T * \eta + \Gamma^-(T, V^2)}.$$

Definition 7.21 We define $\tilde{\psi}_{H^{02,t}}: \mathcal{S}_{IV}^{\neq \emptyset}(\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ by

$$(7-19) \quad \tilde{\psi}_{H^{02,t}}(T) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } T * \eta = 0 \text{ and } |\gamma_e| \cap V^i = \emptyset \text{ for all } e \in E(T) \text{ and } i \in \{0, 1, 2\}, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

We need to show that the powers of U appearing in [Definition 7.20](#) are nonnegative. This will be the content of [Corollary 7.24](#), which requires some preparatory lemmas.

Lemma 7.22 For $n \geq 1$, suppose that $u: \dot{\Sigma} \rightarrow \hat{X}^{02,t}$ is $\hat{J}^{02,t}$ -holomorphic with positive orbit γ^+ and negative orbits $\bigcup_{i=1}^n \gamma_i^-$. Then we have $P^+ - e^{-\mathcal{E}(\hat{J}^{02,t})} \sum_i P_i^- \geq 0$, where P^+ (resp. P_i^-) is the period of $\gamma^+ \subset V^0$ (resp. $\gamma_i^- \subset V^2$).

Proof The proof is analogous to that of [Lemma 7.10](#). If $\mathcal{E}(\hat{J}^{02,t}) = \infty$, the result is trivial. Hence we may assume that $\hat{J}^{02,t} \in \mathcal{J}(\hat{X}^{02,t}, \hat{\lambda}^{02,t}, H^{02,t})$ and fix a Type B cobordism decomposition $\sigma^{02,t}$ of $(H^{02,t}, \hat{\lambda}^{02,t}|_{H^{02,t}})$ to which $\hat{J}^{02,t}$ is adapted. The decomposition $\sigma^{02,t}$ is specified by a family of hypersurfaces

$$\mathcal{H}_2(t) = \{-C_2(t)\} \times V^2, \quad \mathcal{H}_1(t) = \{-C_1(t)\} \times V^1, \quad \tilde{\mathcal{H}}_1(t) = \{\tilde{C}_1(t)\} \times V^1, \quad \mathcal{H}_0(t) = \{C_0(t)\} \times V^0.$$

It will be convenient to define the regions $R_2(t) = (-\infty, -C_2(t)] \times V^2$, $R_0(t) = [C_0(t), \infty) \times V^0$ and $R_1(t) = [-C_1(t), \tilde{C}_1(t)] \times V^1$.

Suppose first that $R_1(t)$ is empty. Then $\tilde{C}_1(t) + C_1(t) = 0$, and hence $\mathcal{E}(\sigma^{02,t}) = C_0(t) + C_2(t)$. Hence $\mathcal{E}(\sigma^{02,t})$ coincides with the energy of $\sigma^{02,t}$ if it is viewed as a Type A cobordism decomposition ([Definition 6.8](#)) by forgetting C_1 and \tilde{C}_1 . Hence, when $R_1(t)$ is empty, the claim reduces to [Lemma 7.10](#).

We now assume that $R_1(t)$ is nonempty. We suppose that $\tilde{H}_{12}^{02,t} \sqcup \tilde{H}_{01}^{02,t}$ are the connected components of $X^{02,t} - \text{int}(R_2(t) \cup R_1(t) \cup R_0(t))$. Let us first assume that the image of u intersects the boundaries of $\tilde{H}_{01}^{02,t}$ and $\tilde{H}_{12}^{02,t}$ transversally. We then have the following computations:

- $\int_{u^{-1}(R_2(t))} u^* \alpha_2 = \int_{u^{-1}(\mathcal{H}_2(t))} u^* \alpha_2 - \sum_{i=1}^n P_i^- \geq 0,$
- $\int_{u^{-1}(\tilde{H}_{21}^{02,t})} u^* d(e^S \alpha_2) = e^{-C_1(t)} \int_{u^{-1}(\mathcal{H}_1(t))} u^* \alpha_1 - e^{-C_2(t)} \int_{u^{-1}(\mathcal{H}_2(t))} u^* \alpha_2 \geq 0,$
- $\int_{u^{-1}(R_1(t))} u^* \alpha_1 = \int_{u^{-1}(\tilde{\mathcal{H}}_1(t))} u^* \alpha_1 - \int_{u^{-1}(\mathcal{H}_1(t))} u^* \alpha_1 \geq 0,$
- $\int_{u^{-1}(\tilde{H}_{01}^{02,t})} u^* d(e^S \alpha_1) = e^{C_0(t)} \int_{u^{-1}(\mathcal{H}_0(t))} u^* \alpha_0 - e^{\tilde{C}_1(t)} \int_{u^{-1}(\tilde{\mathcal{H}}_1(t))} u^* \alpha_1 \geq 0,$
- $\int_{u^{-1}(R_0(t))} u^* \alpha_0 = P_i^+ - \int_{u^{-1}(\mathcal{H}_0(t))} u^* \alpha_0 \geq 0.$

After appropriate rescalings, these terms form a telescoping sum. We find that

$$P^+ - e^{C_2(t)+C_0(t)-C_1(t)-\tilde{C}_1(t)} \sum_i P_i^- = P^+ - e^{-\mathcal{E}(\sigma^{02,t})} \sum_i P_i^- \geq 0.$$

Suppose now that the image of u does not intersect the boundaries of $\tilde{H}_{01}^{02,t}$ and $\tilde{H}_{12}^{02,t}$ transversally. For $\epsilon_n \downarrow 0$, set

$$R_2^{(n)} := (-\infty, -C_2(t) - \epsilon_n] \times V^2, \quad R_0^{(n)} = [C_0(t) + \epsilon_n, \infty) \times V^0, \quad R_1^{(n)} = [-C_1(t) + \epsilon_n, \tilde{C}_1(t) - \epsilon_n] \times V^1.$$

By Sard's theorem, we may assume by choosing ϵ_n appropriately that u intersects the boundary of the $R_i^{(n)}$ transversally. Now repeat the above argument with $R_i^{(n)}$ in place of $R_i(t)$. This yields the inequality $P^+ - e^{C_2(t)+C_0(t)-C_1(t)-\tilde{C}_1(t)+4\epsilon_n} \sum_i P_i^- \geq 0$. The claim now follows by passing to the limit. \square

Lemma 7.23 *For $n \geq 0$, suppose that $u: \dot{\Sigma} \rightarrow \hat{X}^{02,t}$ is a $\hat{J}^{02,t}$ -holomorphic curve in the homotopy class $\beta \in \pi_2(\hat{X}^{02,t}, \gamma^+ \sqcup (\bigcup_{i=1}^n \gamma_i^-))$ for $t < \infty$. Then $\beta * [H^{02,t}] \geq -n_u$, where n_u is the total number of negative punctures. (Note that unlike in Lemma 7.22, we allow $n = 0$ here, in which case the union is interpreted as being empty.)*

Proof We argue as in the proof of Lemma 7.11. It is enough to consider the case where the image of u is contained in $H^{02,t}$. The trivialization τ extends to a global trivialization along $H^{02,t}$, implying that $\beta \cdot_\tau H^{02,t} = 0$.

We thus have

$$\begin{aligned} u * H^{02,t} &= \alpha_N^{\tau;-}(\gamma^+) - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_N^{\tau;+}(\gamma_i^-) = \lfloor \text{CZ}_N^\tau(\gamma^+)/2 \rfloor - \sum_{i=1}^n \lceil \text{CZ}_N^\tau(\gamma_i^-)/2 \rceil \\ &= \lfloor r_0 P^+ \rfloor - \sum_{i=1}^n \lceil r P_i \rceil, \end{aligned}$$

where the sum is interpreted as zero if u has no negative punctures. Thus the lemma is verified if $n = 0$ or $r_2 = 0$. It remains only to consider the case where $n \geq 1$ and $r_2 > 0$.

Using the trivial bounds $x - 1 < \lfloor x \rfloor \leq x$, we obtain

$$u * \hat{V} > \sum_{z \in \mathbf{p}_u^+} (r_0 P_z - 1) - \sum_{z \in \mathbf{p}_u^-} (1 + r_2 P_z) \geq -p_u + e^{\mathcal{E}(\sigma^{02})} r_2 \left(\sum_{z \in \mathbf{p}_u^+} P_z \right) - r_2 \sum_{z \in \mathbf{p}_u^-} P_z.$$

It follows from Lemma 7.22 that $e^{\hat{J}^{02,t}} r_2 (\sum_{z \in \mathbf{p}_u^+} P_z) - r_2 \sum_{z \in \mathbf{p}_u^-} P_z \geq 0$. The claim follows. \square

Corollary 7.24 *We have that $T * \eta + \Gamma^-(T, V^2) \geq 0$.*

Proof We need to consider two cases. If $\mathfrak{s}(T) \in [0, \infty)$, then the claim follows by combining Proposition 5.17 and Lemma 7.23. If $\mathfrak{s}(T) = \{\infty\}$, then the argument is the same as in the proof of Corollary 7.12. \square

Proposition 7.25 Let $\{T_i\}_i$ be a concatenation in S_{IV} of type (2) in Setup IV on page 45. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} & (\#_i T_i) * \eta + \Gamma^-(T, V^2) \\ &= \sum_{T_i \in S_I^0} (T_i * \hat{V}^0 + \Gamma^-(T_i, V^0)) + \sum_{T_i \in S_{II}^{01}} (T_i * H^{01} + \Gamma^-(T_i, V^1)) + \sum_{T_i \in S_I^1} (T_i * \hat{V}^1 + \Gamma^-(T_i, V^1)) \\ & \quad + \sum_{T_i \in S_{II}^{12}} (T_i * H^{12} + \Gamma^-(T_i, V^2)) + \sum_{T_i \in S_I^2} (T_i * \hat{V}^2 + \Gamma^-(T_i, V^2)). \end{aligned}$$

Proof As in the proof of Proposition 7.4, our assumptions imply that $\hat{\gamma} * V^j = -1$ if γ is contained in V^j and 0 otherwise. Proposition 5.15 implies that

$$\begin{aligned} & (\#_i T_i) * \eta \\ &= \sum_{\substack{v \in V(\#_i T_i) \\ *(v)=00}} \beta_v * \hat{V}^0 + \sum_{\substack{v \in V(\#_i T_i) \\ *(v)=01}} \beta_v * H^{01} + \sum_{\substack{v \in V(\#_i T_i) \\ *(v)=11}} \beta_v * \hat{V}^1 + \sum_{\substack{v \in V(\#_i T_i) \\ *(v)=12}} \beta_v * H^{12} + \sum_{\substack{v \in V(\#_i T_i) \\ *(v)=22}} \beta_v * \hat{V}^2 \\ & \quad + \Gamma^{\text{int}}(\#_i T_i, V^0) + \Gamma^{\text{int}}(\#_i T_i, V^1) + \Gamma^{\text{int}}(\#_i T_i, V^2). \end{aligned}$$

As in the proof of Proposition 7.13, it follows that the result is equivalent to

$$\begin{aligned} & \Gamma^{\text{int}}(\#_i T_i, V^0) + \Gamma^{\text{int}}(\#_i T_i, V^1) + \Gamma^{\text{int}}(\#_i T_i, V^2) + \Gamma^-(T, V^2) \\ &= \sum_{T_i \in S_I^0} \Gamma^{\text{int}}(T_i, V^0) + \Gamma^-(T_i, V^0) + \sum_{T_i \in S_{II}^{01}} \Gamma^{\text{int}}(T_i, V^0) + \Gamma^{\text{int}}(T_i, V^1) + \Gamma^-(T_i, V^1) \\ & \quad + \sum_{T_i \in S_I^1} \Gamma^{\text{int}}(T_i, V^1) + \Gamma^-(T_i, V^1) + \sum_{T_i \in S_{II}^{12}} \Gamma^{\text{int}}(T_i, V^1) + \Gamma^{\text{int}}(T_i, V^2) + \Gamma^-(T_i, V^2) \\ & \quad + \sum_{T_i \in S_I^2} \Gamma^{\text{int}}(T_i, V^2) + \Gamma^-(T_i, V^2), \end{aligned}$$

which is a consequence of the way the edges of $\#_i T_i$ are obtained from the edges of the T_i . \square

Corollary 7.26 We have $\psi_{H^{02,t}} \in \Psi_{IV}(\mathcal{D}; \psi_{H^{01}}, \psi_{H^{12}}, \psi_{H^{02,0}})$ and we have that

$$\tilde{\psi}_{H^{02,t}} \in \Psi_{IV}(\mathcal{D}; \tilde{\psi}_{H^{01}}, \tilde{\psi}_{H^{12}}, \tilde{\psi}_{H^{02,0}}).$$

Proof Proposition 7.25 shows that $\psi_{H^{02,t}}$ acts correctly on concatenations of type (2); the proof that $\psi_{H^{02,t}}$ behaves well with respect to the other two types of concatenation is virtually identical. Proposition 5.11 implies that $\psi_{H^{02,t}}(T) = \psi_{H^{02,t}}(T')$ for any morphism $T \rightarrow T'$. The argument that $\tilde{\psi}_{H^{02,t}}(T) = \tilde{\psi}_{H^{02,t}}(T')$ is essentially the same as the proof of Proposition 7.16, except that we appeal to Lemma 7.23 instead of Lemma 7.11. \square

The results from the previous sections can be conveniently packaged into the following theorem.

Theorem 7.27 (cf [61, Theorem 1.1]) *Let \mathcal{D} be a datum for any one of Setups I*–IV*. Then there exists a set of perturbation data $\Theta(\mathcal{D})$ and twisted moduli counts*

$$\#_{\psi} \overline{\mathcal{M}}(T)_{\theta}^{\text{vir}} \in \mathbb{Q}[U] \quad \text{and} \quad \#_{\tilde{\psi}} \overline{\mathcal{M}}(T)_{\theta}^{\text{vir}} \in \mathbb{Q}$$

for $\theta \in \Theta(\mathcal{D})$ and $T \in S_*(\mathcal{D})$ for $* = \text{I, II, III, IV}$, satisfying the obvious analogs of (i)–(v) in Theorem 1.1 in [61].

Proof There is a forgetful functor taking a datum for the enriched setups I*–IV* (Section 7.1) to a datum for the standard Setups I–IV (Section 4.1). So the set of perturbation data is furnished by [61, Theorem 1.1]. We showed in Section 7.2 a datum for Setups I*–IV* gives rise to twisting maps, from which we may define our twisted moduli counts as in Section 6.1. The properties (i)–(iv) are tautological and (v) is a consequence of the axioms of twisting maps, as explained in Section 6.1. \square

8 Construction of the main invariants

In this section, we construct the invariants which are the central objects of this paper. To the data of a TN contact pair (Y, ξ, V) and an element $\mathfrak{r} \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$, we associate a unital, $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded $\mathbb{Q}[U]$ -algebra

$$(8-1) \quad CH_{\bullet}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r}).$$

There is a natural map to ordinary contact homology $CH_{\bullet}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r}) \rightarrow CH_{\bullet}(Y, \xi)$ given by setting $U = 1$.

A contactomorphism $f: (Y, \xi, V) \rightarrow (Y', \xi', V')$ induces an identification

$$CH_{\bullet}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r}) = CH_{\bullet}(Y', \xi', V'; f_*\mathfrak{r}).$$

An exact relative symplectic cobordism $(\widehat{X}, \widehat{\lambda}, H)$ from (Y^+, ξ^+, V^+) to (Y^-, ξ^-, V^-) satisfying an energy condition induces a map $CH_{\bullet}(Y^+, \xi^+, V^+; \mathfrak{r}^+) \rightarrow CH_{\bullet}(Y^-, \xi^-, V^-; \mathfrak{r}^-)$. Unfortunately, our notions of energy are not well behaved under compositions of arbitrary relative symplectic cobordisms, so the composition of maps is not always defined.

We also define a reduced version of (8-1), which only counts Reeb orbits in the complement of a codimension 2 submanifold, and certain “asymptotic invariants” which have good functoriality properties.

8.1 Construction and basic properties of the invariants

The following subsection is entirely parallel to [61, Section 1.7]. More precisely, Pardon constructs (ordinary) contact homology by applying [61, Theorem 1.1.] to data from Setups I–IV. We construct our new invariants by applying Theorem 7.27 to data from Setups I*–IV*.

Setup I* Fix a TN contact pair (Y, ξ, V) and an element $\mathfrak{r} \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$. According to [Proposition 3.9](#), we may choose a contact form $\xi = \ker \lambda$ which is adapted to \mathfrak{r} . Let $J: \xi \rightarrow \xi$ be a $d\lambda$ -compatible almost complex structure which preserves ξ_V . We therefore obtain a datum \mathcal{D} for Setup I*. [Theorem 7.27](#) applied to \mathcal{D} furnishes a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded, unital $\mathbb{Q}[U]$ -algebra

$$(8-2) \quad CH_{\bullet}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r})_{\lambda, J, \theta}$$

for any choice of perturbation datum $\theta \in \Theta_I(\mathcal{D})$; cf [\(6-7\)](#) and [\(6-8\)](#).

Setup II* Fix pairs $\mathcal{D}^{\pm} = ((Y^{\pm}, \xi^{\pm}, V^{\pm}), \mathfrak{r}^{\pm}, \lambda^{\pm}, J^{\pm})$ of data for Setup I*, where we write $\mathfrak{r}^{\pm} = (\alpha^{\pm}, \tau^{\pm}, r^{\pm})$. Let $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H)$ be an exact relative symplectic cobordism with positive end (Y^+, λ^+, V^+) and negative end (Y^-, λ^-, V^-) , and suppose that there exists a trivialization of the normal bundle of H which restricts to τ^{\pm} on the positive/negative end.

Proposition 8.1 Suppose that $r^+ > e^{\mathcal{E}(H, \hat{\lambda}|_H)} r^-$. Then there is an induced map on homology

$$(8-3) \quad \Phi(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H)_{\hat{J}, \theta}: CH_{\bullet}(Y^+, \xi^+, V^+; \mathfrak{r}^+)_{\lambda^+, J^+, \theta^+} \rightarrow CH_{\bullet}(Y^-, \xi^-, V^-; \mathfrak{r}^-)_{\lambda^-, J^-, \theta^-}.$$

If $\alpha^+ = \alpha^-$ and $(H, \hat{\lambda}|_H)$ is a symplectization, then the same conclusion holds provided that $r^+ \geq r^-$.

Proof According to [Lemma 6.25](#), we can choose an almost complex structure \hat{J} on \hat{X} which is $d\hat{\lambda}$ -compatible and agrees with \hat{J}^{\pm} at infinity, and is such that $r^+ \geq e^{\mathcal{E}(\hat{J})} r^-$. We thus obtain a datum $\mathcal{D} = (\mathcal{D}^+, \mathcal{D}^-, \hat{X}, H, \hat{\lambda}, \hat{J})$ for Setup II*.

Given $(\theta^+, \theta^-) \in \Theta_I(\mathcal{D}^+) \times \Theta_I(\mathcal{D}^-)$, [Theorem 7.27](#) thus provides a perturbation datum $\theta \in \Theta_{II}(\mathcal{D})$ with $\theta \mapsto (\theta^+, \theta^-)$, and twisted moduli counts which give rise to the map [\(8-3\)](#); cf [\(6-12\)](#). \square

Setup III* We have the following proposition.

Proposition 8.2 Under the assumptions of [Proposition 8.1](#), the map [\(8-3\)](#) is independent of the pair (\hat{J}, θ) .

Proof Let (\hat{J}_0, θ_0) and (\hat{J}_1, θ_1) be two possible choices of such pairs. Let us first treat the case where $(H, \hat{\lambda}|_H)$ is not a symplectization. For any $\epsilon > 0$, [Lemma 6.25](#) provides an interpolating family of almost complex structures $\{\hat{J}_t\}_{t \in [0,1]}$ such that $\mathcal{E}(\hat{J}_t) \leq \max(\mathcal{E}(\hat{J}_0), \mathcal{E}(\hat{J}_1)) + \epsilon$. Choosing ϵ small enough so that $r^+ > e^{\mathcal{E}(\hat{J}_t)} r^-$, we thus get a datum \mathcal{D} for Setup III*.

[Theorem 7.27](#) now provides perturbation data $\theta \in \Theta_{III}(\mathcal{D})$ mapping to (θ_0, θ_1) , and a chain homotopy between the maps $\Phi(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H)_{\hat{J}_0, \theta_0}$ and $\Phi(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H)_{\hat{J}_1, \theta_1}$; cf [\(6-18\)](#) and [\(6-20\)](#).

If $\alpha^+ = \alpha^-$ and $(H, \hat{\lambda}|_H)$ is a symplectization, then [Lemma 6.25](#) implies that we may repeat the above argument for a family of almost complex structures \hat{J}_t which have vanishing energy. Tracing through the proof, it is straightforward to check that the desired conclusion goes through provided that $r^+ \geq r^-$. \square

Setup IV* Let us consider data $\tilde{\mathcal{D}} = (\tilde{\mathcal{D}}^{01}, \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^{12}, (\hat{X}^{02,t}, \hat{\lambda}^{02,t})_{t \in [0, \infty)})$, where

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{\mathcal{D}}^{01} &= (\mathcal{D}^0, \mathcal{D}^1, \hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01}, H^{01}), \\ \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^{12} &= (\mathcal{D}^1, \mathcal{D}^2, \hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12}, H^{12}), \\ \mathcal{D}^i &= ((Y^i, \xi^i, V^i), \mathfrak{r}^i, \lambda^i, J^i) \quad \text{for } i = 0, 1, 2.\end{aligned}$$

Here $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}^{01}$, $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}^{12}$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ are “partial data” for Setups II* and IV*, since they do not contain any information about almost complex structures. These “partial data” are assumed to obey all the axioms stated in [Section 7.1](#) which do not involve complex structures.

The \mathcal{D}^i are (ordinary) data for Setup I*.

Proposition 8.3 Suppose that the following conditions hold:

- $r_0 > e^{\mathcal{E}(H^{02,t}, \hat{\lambda}^{02,t}|_{H^{02,t}})} r_2$,
- $r_0 > e^{\mathcal{E}(H^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01}|_{H^{01}})} r_1$,
- $r_1 > e^{\mathcal{E}(H^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12}|_{H^{12}})} r_2$.

Then the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & CH_{\bullet}(Y^1, \xi^1, V^1; \mathfrak{r}^1)_{\lambda^1, J^1, \theta^1} & \\ \Phi(\hat{X}^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01}, H^{01}) \nearrow & & \searrow \Phi(\hat{X}^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12}, H^{12}) \\ CH_{\bullet}(Y^0, \xi^0, V^0; \mathfrak{r}^0)_{\lambda^0, J^0, \theta^0} & \xrightarrow{\Phi(\hat{X}^{02}, \hat{\lambda}^{02}, H^{02})} & CH_{\bullet}(Y^2, \xi^2, V^2; \mathfrak{r}^2)_{\lambda^2, J^2, \theta^2}\end{array}$$

If $\alpha_0 = \alpha_1 = \alpha_2$ and if $(H^{01}, \hat{\lambda}^{01}|_{H^{01}})$, $(H^{12}, \hat{\lambda}^{12}|_{H^{12}})$ and $(H^{02,t}, \hat{\lambda}^{02,t}|_{H^{02,t}})$ are symplectizations, then the conclusion still holds if we only assume that $r_i \geq r_j$ for $i \geq j$.

Proof According to [Lemma 6.28](#), one can choose a family of almost complex structures $\hat{J}^{02,t}$ so that $r_0 > e^{\mathcal{E}(\hat{J}^{02,t})} r_2$. Moreover, by [Lemma 6.29](#), one may also assume that $r_0 > e^{\mathcal{E}(\hat{J}^{01})} r_1$ and $r_1 > e^{\mathcal{E}(\hat{J}^{12})} r_2$, where J^{01} and J^{12} are the almost complex structures induced at infinity by $J^{02,t}$. We therefore obtain a datum for Setup IV* by considering $\mathcal{D}^{01} = (\tilde{\mathcal{D}}^{01}, \hat{J}^{01})$, $\mathcal{D}^{12} = (\tilde{\mathcal{D}}^{12}, \hat{J}^{12})$ and $\mathcal{D} = (\tilde{\mathcal{D}}, \hat{J}^{02,t})$. [Theorem 7.27](#) applied to \mathcal{D} now implies the commutativity of the above diagram; cf (6-27).

Under the additional hypotheses that $\alpha_0 = \alpha_1 = \alpha_2$ and that the relevant cobordisms are symplectizations, [Lemmas 6.28](#) and [6.29](#) allow us to work with (families of) almost complex structures with vanishing energy. Retracing through the above argument, we find that the desired conclusion follows if $r_i \geq r_j$ for $i \geq j$. \square

Proposition 8.4 Let $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H)$ be a relative symplectic cobordism from (Y^+, ξ^+, V^+) to (Y^-, ξ^-, V^-) . Let $(\hat{V}^{\pm}, \hat{\lambda}_{\hat{V}}^{\pm})$ be the Liouville structure induced on \hat{V}^{\pm} from the canonical Liouville structure of the symplectization $(\hat{Y}^{\pm}, \lambda_{Y^{\pm}})$. For $i \in \{1, 2\}$, consider elements $\mathfrak{r}_i^{\pm} \in \mathfrak{R}(Y^{\pm}, \xi^{\pm}, V^{\pm})$ and let λ_i^{\pm} be a contact form on Y^{\pm} which is adapted to \mathfrak{r}_i^{\pm} . Suppose finally that we have:

- (1) $r_i^+ > e^{\mathcal{E}(H, \hat{\lambda}|_H)} r_i^-$.
- (2) $r_1^+ > e^{\mathcal{E}(\hat{V}^+, \hat{\lambda}_{\hat{V}}^+)} r_2^+$ and $r_1^- > e^{\mathcal{E}(\hat{V}^-, \hat{\lambda}_{\hat{V}}^-)} r_2^-$.

Then the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 CH_{\bullet}(Y^+, \xi^+, V^+; \tau_1^+)_{\lambda_1^+, J^+, \theta^+} & \xrightarrow{\Phi(\hat{Y}^+, \hat{V}^+)} & CH_{\bullet}(Y^+, \xi^+, V^+; \tau_2^+)_{\lambda_2^+, J^+, \theta^+} \\
 \downarrow \Phi(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H) & & \downarrow \Phi(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H) \\
 CH_{\bullet}(Y^-, \xi^-, V^-; \tau_1^-)_{\lambda_1^-, J^-, \theta^-} & \xrightarrow{\Phi(\hat{Y}^-, \hat{V}^-)} & CH_{\bullet}(Y^-, \xi^-, V^-; \tau_2^-)_{\lambda_2^-, J^-, \theta^-}
 \end{array}$$

As usual, if $\alpha_1^+ = \alpha_1^- = \alpha_2^+ = \alpha_2^-$ and $(H, \hat{\lambda}|_H)$ is a symplectization, then it is enough to assume that $r_i^+ \geq r_i^-$, $r_1^+ \geq r_2^+$ and $r_1^- \geq r_2^-$.

Proof Observe first that the conditions (1) and (2) along with [Proposition 8.1](#) ensure that the maps appearing in the commutative diagram are well-defined. Let us now consider the strict exact symplectic cobordisms $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H)_{\lambda_1^+}^{\lambda_1^+}$ and $(\hat{Y}^-, \lambda_2^-, \hat{V}^-)_{\lambda_2^-}^{\lambda_2^-}$. For $t \in [0, \infty)$ and $T_0 > 0$ large enough, we can consider their $(t + T_0)$ -gluing $(\hat{X}^t, \hat{\lambda}^t, H^t)$; cf [Definition 2.23](#). According to [Lemma 6.22](#), we have that (cf [Notation 2.19](#))

$$(8-4) \quad \mathcal{E}((H^t, \hat{\lambda}^t|_{H^t})_{\alpha_2^+}^{\alpha_1^+}) = \mathcal{E}((H, \hat{\lambda}|_H)_{\alpha_1^+}^{\alpha_1^+}) + \mathcal{E}((\hat{V}^-, \hat{\lambda}_{\hat{V}}^-)_{\alpha_2^-}^{\alpha_1^-}).$$

It then follows from (1) and (2) that $r_1^+ > e^{\mathcal{E}((H^t, \hat{\lambda}^t|_{H^t})_{\alpha_2^+}^{\alpha_1^+})} r_2^-$.

We can now appeal to [Proposition 8.3](#), which implies that the composition $\Phi(\hat{Y}^-, \hat{V}^-) \circ \Phi(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H)$ agrees with the map induced by $(\hat{X}^0, \hat{\lambda}^0, H^0) = (\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H)_{\lambda_2^-}^{\lambda_1^+}$; see [Example 2.11](#). The same argument shows that composition along the upper right-hand side of the diagram agrees with the map induced by $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H)_{\lambda_2^-}^{\lambda_1^+}$. This proves the claim. \square

We obtain the following corollary by putting together the results of the previous section.

Corollary 8.5 Consider a TN contact pair (Y, ξ, V) and fix an element $\tau \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$. Let $\mathcal{D}^{\pm} = (Y, \xi, V), \tau, \lambda^{\pm}, J^{\pm}$ be a pair of data for Setup I^* , and fix $\theta^{\pm} \in \Theta_I(Y^{\pm}, \lambda^{\pm}, J^{\pm})$.

The map

$$(8-5) \quad \Phi(\hat{Y}, \hat{\lambda}, \hat{V}): CH_{\bullet}(Y, \xi, V; \tau)_{\lambda^+, J^+, \theta^+} \rightarrow CH_{\bullet}(Y, \xi, V; \tau)_{\lambda^-, J^-, \theta^-}$$

defined in [Proposition 8.1](#) is an isomorphism.

Proof In light of [Proposition 8.4](#) and [Lemma 6.9](#), it's enough to consider the case $\lambda^+ = \lambda^- = \lambda$ and $J^+ = J^- = J$. Let $\theta \in \Theta_{II}(\hat{Y}, \hat{\lambda}, \hat{J})$ be a lift of (θ^+, θ^-) under the forgetful map $\Theta_{II}(\hat{Y}, \hat{\lambda}, \hat{J}) \rightarrow$

$\Theta_1(Y, \lambda, J) \times \Theta_1(Y, \lambda, J)$. The proof of [61, Lemma 1.2] can be adapted to show that the map

$$(8-6) \quad \Phi(\hat{Y}, \hat{\lambda}, \hat{V})_{\hat{J}, \theta}: CC_{\bullet}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r})_{\lambda, J, \theta+} \rightarrow CC_{\bullet}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r})_{\lambda, J, \theta-}$$

is an isomorphism of chain complexes: one simply needs to observe that the twisted counts of trivial cylinders coincide with the usual counts. \square

We now arrive at the definition of our main invariants.

Definition 8.6 (full invariant) Consider a TN contact pair (Y, ξ, V) and choose an element $\mathfrak{r} \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$. Let

$$(8-7) \quad CH_{\bullet}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r})$$

be the limit (or equivalently the colimit) of $\{CH_{\bullet}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r})_{\lambda, J, \theta}\}_{\lambda, J, \theta}$ along the maps (8-5). Proposition 8.4 and Corollary 8.5 imply that $CH_{\bullet}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r})$ is canonically isomorphic to $CH_{\bullet}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r})_{\lambda, J, \theta}$ for any admissible choice of (λ, J, θ) .

Given $s \in \mathbb{Q}$, define

$$(8-8) \quad CH_{\bullet}^{U=s}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r}) := CH_{\bullet}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}[U]} \mathbb{Q},$$

where the map $\mathbb{Q}[U] \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ sends $U \mapsto s$. There is a natural evaluation morphism of $\mathbb{Q}[U]$ -algebras

$$(8-9) \quad \text{ev}_{U=s}: CH_{\bullet}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r}) \rightarrow CH_{\bullet}^{U=s}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r}).$$

It follows tautologically from the construction that $CH_{\bullet}^{U=1}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r}) = CH_{\bullet}(Y, \xi)$. The invariant $CH_{\bullet}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r})$ therefore admits a $\mathbb{Q}[U]$ algebra morphism to ordinary contact homology (which is viewed as a $\mathbb{Q}[U]$ -algebra by letting U act by the identity).

We can also define a “reduced” variant of the invariants (8-7), which are based on the twisting map $\tilde{\psi}$. These invariants are naturally \mathbb{Q} -algebras (as opposed to $\mathbb{Q}[U]$ -algebras) and only take into account Reeb orbits in the complement of the codimension 2 submanifold.

More precisely, given a datum $((Y, \xi, V), \mathfrak{r}, \lambda, J)$ for Setup I*, we may proceed as in Setup I* in Section 8.1 and let

$$(8-10) \quad (\widetilde{CC}_{\bullet}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r})_{\lambda}, d_{\tilde{\psi}, J, \theta})$$

be the complex generated by the (good) Reeb orbits *not contained in* $V \subset Y$, for some perturbation datum $\theta \in \Theta_1(\mathcal{D})$. By repeating the above arguments with the twisting maps $\tilde{\psi}_{-}$ in place of the twisting maps ψ_{-} , one can establish the obvious analogs of Proposition 8.4 and Corollary 8.5. In particular, given choices of data $(\lambda^{+}, J^{+}, \theta^{+})$ and $(\lambda^{-}, J^{-}, \theta^{-})$ as in Corollary 8.5, there is an isomorphism

$$(8-11) \quad \Phi(\hat{Y}, \hat{\lambda}, \hat{V}): \widetilde{CH}_{\bullet}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r})_{\lambda^{+}, J^{+}, \theta^{+}} \rightarrow \widetilde{CH}_{\bullet}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r})_{\lambda^{-}, J^{-}, \theta^{-}}.$$

Definition 8.7 (reduced invariant) Consider a TN contact pair (Y, ξ, V) and fix an element $\mathfrak{r} \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$. Let

$$(8-12) \quad \widetilde{CH}_\bullet(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r})$$

be the limit (or equivalently the colimit) of the algebras $\{\widetilde{CH}_\bullet(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r})_{\lambda, J, \theta}\}_{\lambda, J, \theta}$ along the maps (8-11).

For future reference, we record the following corollary of the above discussion.

Corollary 8.8 Let (Y^\pm, ξ^\pm, V^\pm) be TN contact pairs, and choose elements $\mathfrak{r}^\pm = (\alpha^\pm, \tau^\pm, r^\pm) \in \mathfrak{R}(Y^\pm, \xi^\pm, V^\pm)$. Let $(\widehat{X}, \widehat{\lambda}, H)$ be an exact relative symplectic cobordism with positive end (Y^+, ξ^+, V^+) and negative end (Y^-, ξ^-, V^-) , and suppose that τ^+ and τ^- extend to a global trivialization of the normal bundle of H . If $r^+ \geq e^{\mathcal{E}((H, \widehat{\lambda}|_H)_{\alpha^+}^+)} r^-$, then there is an induced map

$$(8-13) \quad \Phi(\widehat{X}, \widehat{\lambda}, H): CH_\bullet(Y^+, \xi^+, V^+; \mathfrak{r}^+) \rightarrow CH_\bullet(Y^-, \xi^-, V^-; \mathfrak{r}^-).$$

Similarly, suppose that $(\widehat{X}, \widehat{\lambda}^t, H^t)_{t \in [0,1]}$ is a family of exact relative symplectic cobordisms with ends (V^\pm, ξ^\pm, V^\pm) and such that τ^\pm extends to a global trivialization of the normal bundle of H^t . If $r^+ \geq e^{\mathcal{E}(H^t, (\widehat{\lambda}^t)|_{H^t})} r^-$, then

$$(8-14) \quad \Phi(\widehat{X}, \widehat{\lambda}^0, H^0) = \Phi(\widehat{X}, \widehat{\lambda}^1, H^1).$$

The analogous statement holds for the reduced invariants $\widetilde{CH}_\bullet(-)$.

8.2 (Bi)gradings

The $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -grading by parity on the deformed invariants $CH_\bullet(-)$, $\widetilde{CH}_\bullet(-)$ shall be referred to as the *homological grading*. As in the case of (ordinary) contact homology, the homological grading can be lifted to a \mathbb{Z} -grading under certain topological assumptions. We will also refer to this \mathbb{Z} -grading as the homological grading when it exists.

Definition 8.9 [61, Section 1.8] Let (Y^{2n-1}, ξ, V) be a TN contact pair and choose $\mathfrak{r} \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$. Suppose that $H_1(Y; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ and $c_1(\xi) = 0$. Then the homological $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -grading lifts to a canonical \mathbb{Z} -grading defined on generators by

$$(8-15) \quad |\gamma| = CZ^\tau(\gamma) + n - 3,$$

where τ is any trivialization of the contact distribution along γ — this is independent of τ due to our assumption that $c_1(\xi) = 0$.

Remark 8.10 In Definition 8.9, our assumption that $c_1(\xi) = 0$ is equivalent to the statement that the canonical bundle $\Lambda_{\mathbb{C}}^{n-1}\xi$ is trivial. The grading in general depends on a trivialization of the canonical bundle; however, our assumption that $H_1(Y; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ along with the universal coefficients theorem implies that $H^1(Y; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$. Hence the canonical bundle admits a unique trivialization.

Lemma 8.11 (see [61, equation (2.50)]) With the notation of [Corollary 8.8](#), suppose that $H_1(Y^\pm; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ and that $c_1(\xi^\pm) = c_1(TX) = 0$. Then the cobordism maps described in [Corollary 8.8](#) preserve the homological \mathbb{Z} -grading. \square

Under certain topological assumptions, the reduced invariant $\widetilde{CH}_\bullet(-; -)$ admits an additional \mathbb{Z} -grading, which we will refer to as the *linking number grading*.

Definition 8.12 Let (Y, ξ, V) be a TN contact pair and choose $\mathfrak{r} \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$. Suppose that $H_1(Y; \mathbb{Z}) = H_2(Y; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$. Then the *linking number grading* $|\cdot|_{\text{link}}$ on $\widetilde{CH}_\bullet(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r})$ is given on generators by

$$(8-16) \quad |\gamma|_{\text{link}} = \text{link}_V(\gamma).$$

(See [Definition 5.19](#).) The linking number grading of a word of generators is then defined to be the sum of the linking number grading of each letter. One can verify using [Lemma 5.21](#) that this grading is well-defined.

We let

$$(8-17) \quad \widetilde{CH}_{\bullet, \bullet}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r})$$

be the (super)commutative bigraded \mathbb{Q} -algebra, where

- the first bullet refers to the homological \mathbb{Z} -grading (which exists in view of our topological assumption and the universal coefficients theorem, see [Definition 8.9](#));
- the second bullet refers to the linking number \mathbb{Z} -grading.

We sometimes drop the second grading in our notation, so the reader should keep in mind that the notation $\widetilde{CH}_\bullet(-; -)$ always refers to the homological grading.

We have the following lemma as a consequence of [Lemmas 5.21](#) and [8.11](#).

Lemma 8.13 With the notation of [Corollary 8.8](#), suppose that $H_1(Y^\pm; \mathbb{Z}) = H_2(X, Y^\pm; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$. Then the cobordism maps described in [Corollary 8.8](#) preserve the linking number \mathbb{Z} -grading. If we also have that $c_1(\xi^\pm) = c_1(TX) = 0$, then the cobordism maps preserve the $(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z})$ -bigrading (8-17). \square

8.3 Asymptotic invariants

Given a TN contact pair (Y, ξ, V) and a trivialization τ of the normal bundle $N_{Y/V}$, let

$$(8-18) \quad \mathfrak{R}^\tau(Y, \xi, V) = \{\mathfrak{r} = (\alpha, \tau', r') \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V) \mid \tau' = \tau\} \subset \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V).$$

We equip $\mathfrak{R}^\tau(Y, \xi, V)$ with a preorder⁶ \preceq defined by setting $(\alpha_V^-, \tau, r^-) \preceq (\alpha_V^+, \tau, r^+)$ if $r^+ \geq e^{-\min f} r^-$, where $\alpha_V^+ = e^f \alpha_V^-$. We let \preceq^{op} denote the opposite preorder.

⁶A preorder on a set is a binary relation which is reflexive and transitive. Equivalently, a preordered set is a category with at most one morphism from any object x to any other object y .

We now define a functor $\mathcal{F}(Y, \xi, V)$ from the preordered set $(\mathfrak{R}^\tau(Y, \xi, V), \leq^{\text{op}})$ to the category of $\mathbb{Q}[U]$ -algebras. On objects, the functor takes τ to $CH_\bullet(Y, \xi, V; \tau)$. It remains to define the functor on morphisms.

Given elements $\tau^\pm = (\alpha_V^\pm, \tau, r^\pm) \in \mathfrak{R}^\tau(Y, \xi, V)$, let λ^\pm be a contact form on Y which is adapted to τ^\pm . Consider the symplectization $(\hat{Y}, \hat{\lambda}, \hat{V})_{\lambda_-^\pm}^{\lambda_+^\pm}$. If $\tau^- \leq \tau^+$, then [Lemma 6.9](#) and [Propositions 8.1](#) and [8.4](#) imply that there is a map

$$(8-19) \quad \Phi(\hat{Y}, \hat{\lambda}, \hat{V}): CH_\bullet(Y, \xi, V; \tau^+) \rightarrow CH_\bullet(Y, \xi, V; \tau^-).$$

This defines $\mathcal{F}(Y, \xi, V)$ on morphisms. One can check using [Proposition 8.4](#) that $\mathcal{F}(Y, \xi, V)$ is indeed a functor.

We can similarly define a functor $\mathcal{F}_+(Y, \xi, V)$ from $(\mathfrak{R}^\tau(Y, \xi, V), \leq^{\text{op}})$ to the category of \mathbb{Q} -algebras using $\widetilde{CH}_\bullet(-)$.

Definition 8.14 (asymptotic invariants) Noting that the category of $\mathbb{Q}[U]$ -algebras is complete and cocomplete, we denote by

$$(8-20) \quad \varprojlim CH_\bullet(Y, \xi, V; \tau) \text{ and } \varinjlim CH_\bullet(Y, \xi, V; \tau)$$

the limit (resp. colimit) of the $\mathbb{Q}[U]$ -algebras $\{CH_\bullet(Y, \xi, V; \tau)\}$ over the preordered set $(\mathfrak{R}^\tau(Y, \xi, V), \leq^{\text{op}})$. We let $\varprojlim \widetilde{CH}_\bullet(Y, \xi, V; \tau)$ and $\varinjlim \widetilde{CH}_\bullet(Y, \xi, V; \tau)$ be defined similarly over the category of \mathbb{Q} -algebras.

It's easy to check that $(\mathfrak{R}^\tau(Y, \xi, V), \leq^{\text{op}})$ is a filtered preordered set. In particular, (co)limits can be computed by restricting to (co)final subsets. In contrast to the invariants defined in [Section 8.1](#), the asymptotic invariants are fully functorial under compositions of arbitrary relative symplectic cobordisms which respect normal trivializations. (A verification of this is tedious and essentially consists of repeating the arguments of [Section 8.1](#) — the key is that the energy conditions can always be satisfied by sending the rotation parameter to zero or infinity.)

8.4 Mixed morphisms

Consider a TN contact pair (Y, ξ, V) and elements $\tau^\pm = (\alpha^\pm, \tau^\pm, r^\pm) \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$. In this section, we exhibit a \mathbb{Q} -algebra map

$$(8-21) \quad CH_\bullet^{U=0}(Y, \xi, V; \tau^+) \rightarrow \widetilde{CH}_\bullet(Y, \xi, V; \tau^-)$$

under certain assumptions on r^+ and r^- . Precomposing with [\(8-9\)](#) gives a \mathbb{Q} -algebra map

$$(8-22) \quad CH_\bullet(Y, \xi, V; \tau^+) \rightarrow \widetilde{CH}_\bullet(Y, \xi, V; \tau^-).$$

Let us begin by considering a datum $\mathcal{D} = (\mathcal{D}^+, \mathcal{D}^-, \hat{X}, H, \hat{\lambda}, \hat{J})$ for Setup Π^* , where we let $\mathcal{D}^\pm = ((Y, \xi, V), \tau^\pm, \lambda^\pm, J^\pm)$.

Definition 8.15 We define a map $\psi_{\text{mix}}: S_{\Pi}^{\neq \emptyset}(\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ by

$$(8-23) \quad \psi_{\text{mix}}(T) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } T * \hat{V} = 0 \text{ and } |\gamma_e| \cap V^- = \emptyset \text{ for every } e \in E(T), \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Proposition 8.16 The map $\psi_{\text{mix}}(-)$ is a twisting map provided that the following properties hold:

- (i) $r^+ \geq 2e^{\mathcal{E}(\hat{J})}r^-$, and
- (ii) $r^+ > 2/R_{\alpha}^{\min}$, where R_{α}^{\min} denotes the smallest action of all Reeb orbits of α .

We need the following lemma for proving [Proposition 8.16](#).

Lemma 8.17 Suppose that $\beta \in \pi_2(\hat{Y}, \gamma^+ \sqcup (\bigcup_{i=1}^n \gamma_i^-))$ is represented by a \hat{J} -holomorphic curve $u: \dot{\Sigma} \rightarrow \hat{X}$ contained in \hat{V} . Suppose also that r^+ and r^- satisfy assumptions (i) and (ii) in [Definition 8.15](#). Then $\beta * \hat{V} \geq 2 - p_u$, where p_u is the total number of punctures (positive and negative) of u contained in V^{\pm} .

Proof By [Lemma 7.10](#), we have $r^+P^+ - r^- \sum_{i=1}^n P_i^- \geq r^+P^+ - r^-P^+e^{\mathcal{E}(\hat{J})} \geq P^+(r^+ - r^-e^{\mathcal{E}(\hat{J})}) \geq R_{\alpha}^{\min}((r^+/2 - r^-e^{\mathcal{E}(\hat{J})}) + r^+/2) \geq R_{\alpha}^{\min}r^+/2 \geq 1$. The lemma now follows from [Proposition 5.7](#). \square

Definition 8.18 Given a tree $T \in S_{\Pi}^{\neq \emptyset}$, we say that a vertex $v \in V(T)$ is *mean* if all adjacent edges are contained in V^{\pm} . Otherwise, we say that $v \in V(T)$ is *nice*. We denote by $V_b(T)$ (resp. $V_n(T)$) the set of mean (resp. nice) vertices of T .

Proof of Proposition 8.16 Choose a tree $T' \in S_{\Pi}^{\neq \emptyset}$. Let $T' \rightarrow T$ be a morphism. It follows from [Proposition 5.11](#) that $T' * \hat{V} = T * \hat{V}$. If T' has no edges contained in V^- , then neither does T and we see that $\psi_{\text{mix}}(T') = \psi_{\text{mix}}(T)$.

Let us now suppose that T' has an edge contained in V^- . Note that T' and T have the same exterior edges. If one of these edges is contained in V^- , then $\psi_{\text{mix}}(T') = \psi_{\text{mix}}(T) = 0$. Let us therefore assume that the exterior edges of T' and T are not contained in V^- .

We are left with the case where T' has at least one interior edge contained in V^- . If T' had no mean vertices, then it would follow from [Proposition 5.15](#) that there are no interior edges contained in V^{\pm} , which is a contradiction. It follows that T' has at least one mean vertex. Let $E_b^{\text{int}}(T') \subset E^{\text{int}}(T')$ be the set of interior edges which occur as an outgoing edge of some mean vertex. According to [Proposition 5.15](#), we have

$$\begin{aligned} T' * \hat{V} &= \sum_{v \in V_n(T')} \beta_v * \hat{V} + \sum_{v \in V_m(T')} \beta_v * \hat{V} + |E^{\text{int}}(T') - E_b^{\text{int}}(T')| + |E_b^{\text{int}}(T')| \\ &\geq \sum_{v \in V_m(T')} \beta_v * \hat{V} + |E_b^{\text{int}}(T')| \\ &= \sum_{v \in V_m(T')} (\beta_v * \hat{V} + p_v^-), \end{aligned}$$

where p_v^- denotes the number of outgoing edges of v . (Here, we have used the fact that the outgoing edges of a mean vertex are all interior edges, which follows from our assumption that the exterior edges of T' and T are not contained in V^- .) It now follows from [Lemma 8.17](#) and the fact that T' has at least one mean vertex that $\sum_{v \in V_m(T')} (\beta_v * \hat{V} + p_v) \geq \sum_{v \in V_m(T')} (2 - p_v + p_v^-) \geq \sum_{v \in V_m(T')} 1 \geq 1$. Hence $\psi_{\text{mix}}(T') = \psi_{\text{mix}}(T) = 0$. This completes the proof that $\psi_{\text{mix}}(T') = \psi_{\text{mix}}(T)$.

If $\{T_i\}_i$ is a concatenation, then the argument is the same as in the proof of [Proposition 7.13](#) since every edge in $\#_i T_i$ appears in at least one of the T_i . \square

Proposition 8.19 Consider a TN contact pair (Y, ξ, V) and elements $\tau^\pm = (\alpha^\pm, \tau^\pm, r^\pm) \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$. If $r' > 2e^{\mathcal{E}(\hat{V}, \hat{\lambda}|_{\hat{V}})} r^-$ and $r^+ > 2/R_\alpha^{\min}$, then there is a map of \mathbb{Q} -algebras

$$(8-24) \quad CH_\bullet^{U=0}(Y, \xi, V; \tau^+) \rightarrow \widetilde{CH}_\bullet(Y, \xi, V; \tau^-).$$

Proof The argument is essentially the same as the proof of [Proposition 8.1](#). Choose data of Type I* $\mathcal{D}^\pm = ((Y, \xi, V), \tau^\pm, \lambda^\pm, J^\pm)$. Now consider the symplectization $(\hat{Y}, \hat{\lambda}, \hat{V})$. [Lemma 6.25](#) furnishes an almost complex structure \hat{J} on \hat{Y} which is $d\hat{\lambda}$ -compatible and agrees with \hat{J}^\pm at infinity, and such that $r^+ \geq e^{\mathcal{E}(\hat{J})} r^-$. It now follows as in [Setup II](#) of [Section 6.1](#) that we have a \mathbb{Q} -algebra chain map

$$(8-25) \quad \Phi(\hat{Y}, \hat{\lambda}, \psi_{\text{mix}})_{\hat{J}, \Theta} : CC_\bullet^{U=0}(Y, \xi, V; \tau')_{J^+, \theta^+} \rightarrow \widetilde{CC}_\bullet(Y, \xi, V; \tau)_{J^-, \theta^-}$$

for perturbation data $\Theta \mapsto (\theta^+, \theta^-)$. \square

Remark 8.20 The proof of [Proposition 8.19](#) does not show that (8-24) is independent of auxiliary choices (ie $\hat{J}, J^\pm, \Theta, \theta^\pm$). To show this, one needs to extend the definition of the twisting map ψ_{mix} to Setups III* and IV*. One can then prove analogs of [Theorem 7.27](#) and [Corollary 8.8](#) for ψ_{mix} . All of the ingredients for this are already in place, but we omit the details since [Proposition 8.19](#) is sufficient for our applications.

Corollary 8.21 Suppose that $\widetilde{CH}_\bullet(Y, \xi, V; \tau) \neq 0$ for some $\tau = (\alpha_V, \tau, r) \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$. Letting $\tau' = (\alpha'_V, \tau', r')$, we have $CH_\bullet(Y, \xi, V; \tau') \neq 0$ if r' is large enough. In particular, $\overleftarrow{CH}_\bullet(Y, \xi, V; \tau) \neq 0$. \square

9 Augmentations and linearized invariants

9.1 Differential graded algebras

Let R be a commutative ring containing \mathbb{Q} . The following two categories occur naturally in contact topology: the category **cdga** of unital \mathbb{Z} -graded (super)commutative dg R -algebras; the category **dga** of unital \mathbb{Z} -graded associative dg R -algebras. When we speak of a *dg algebra*, we mean an object of either one of these categories.

Let us say that a dg algebra is *action-filtered* if the underlying graded algebra is the free algebra on a free graded module U having the following property: U admits a basis $\{x_\alpha \mid \alpha \in \mathcal{A}\}$ for some well-ordered set \mathcal{A} such that dx_α is a sum of words in the letters x_β for $\beta < \alpha$. *Note that the dg algebras which arise in Symplectic Field Theory are naturally action-filtered by Reeb length.*

The categories **cdga** and **dga** each carry a model structure described by Hinich [34] (see also Section 1.11 of [66]) with the following properties:

- (i) the weak equivalences are the quasi-isomorphisms, and
- (ii) all objects are fibrant and the set of cofibrant objects includes all objects which are *action-filtered*.⁷

Note that in any model category, there is a notion of two maps being left (resp. right) homotopic, defined in terms of cylinder (resp. path) objects [35, Section 7.3.1]. These notions coincide on objects which are fibrant and cofibrant.

We let **hcdga** and **hdga** be the associated homotopy categories: the objects are those objects of **cdga** (resp. **dga**) which are fibrant and cofibrant, and the morphisms are the homotopy classes of morphisms in **cdga** (resp. **dga**). *In particular, hcdga and hdga contain all action-filtered dg algebras.*

An *augmentation* of a dg R -algebra A is a morphism of dg algebras $\epsilon: A \rightarrow R$, where R is viewed as a dg algebra concentrated in degree 0. A dg algebra equipped with an augmentation is said to be augmented. We let **cdga**/ R and **dga**/ R be the overcategory of augmented objects, which naturally inherit model structures. We let **hcdga**/ R (resp. **hdga**/ R) be the associated homotopy categories.

Definition 9.1 Given an augmented dg algebra $\epsilon: (A, d) \rightarrow R$, we consider the graded R -module $A_\epsilon := \ker \epsilon / (\ker \epsilon)^2$. The differential d descends to a differential d_ϵ on A_ϵ . The resulting differential graded module (A_ϵ, d_ϵ) is called the *linearization*⁸ of (A, d) at the augmentation ϵ .

It follows from the definition that linearization defines a functor from **cdga**/ R (resp. **dga**/ R) to the category of chain complexes of R -modules. It is an important fact that this functor is left Quillen [51, Proposition 12.1.7], and therefore induces a functor of homotopy categories. We state this as a corollary:

Corollary 9.2 *Linearization defines a functor from **hcdga**/ R (resp. **hdga**/ R) to the homotopy category of chain complexes of R -modules.* □

⁷Both [34] and [51] work in the setting of dg algebras over operads. The categories **cdga** and **dga** are, respectively, the category of dg algebras over the operads **uComm** and **uAss** (u stands for *unital*), so they can be treated on equal footing. A good reference for the material in this section, which mostly avoids operadic language (but only treats the case of **cdga**), is [47].

⁸The linearization is sometimes also called the “indecomposable quotient” in the rational homotopy theory literature. In the contact topology literature, one also often encounters an equivalent construction of the linearization in which one twists the differential by the augmentation; see [57, Remark 2.8].

In particular, [Corollary 9.2](#) implies that homotopic augmentations of action-filtered dg algebras induce isomorphic linearizations. Special cases of this statement have already appeared in the Legendrian contact homology literature; see eg [\[58, Section 5.3.2\]](#).

Remark 9.3 Let (A, d) be a dg algebra, where A is the free R -algebra generated by the set $\{x_\alpha \mid \alpha \in \mathcal{A}\}$. Let $\epsilon: A \rightarrow R$ be the unique R -algebra map sending the generators x_α to zero. Then ϵ is an augmentation if and only if dx_α is contained in the ideal $(x_\beta \mid \beta \in \mathcal{A})$ for all $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}$ (or equivalently, if and only if the differential has no constant term). If ϵ is an augmentation, it is called the *zero augmentation*.

Suppose now that (A, d) is the (possibly deformed) contact algebra of some contact manifold, ie (A, d) is the commutative R -algebra generated by good Reeb orbits (for $R = \mathbb{Q}$ or $\mathbb{Q}[U]$) and the differential is defined as in [Section 6.1](#). Suppose that $\epsilon: A \rightarrow R$ is the zero augmentation. Then $\ker \epsilon$ is the free R -module generated by (good) Reeb orbits, and d_ϵ counts curves with one input and one output (ie d_ϵ is defined as in [\(6-7\)](#), where the sum is restricted to curves with $|\Gamma^-| = 1$). It follows that the homology of the complex (A_ϵ, d_ϵ) can be interpreted as the (possibly deformed) *cylindrical* contact homology. This latter invariant admits a rigorous definition for contact structures under certain assumptions, such as the existence of a contact form with no contractible Reeb orbits; see [\[4; 42\]](#) in dimension 3 and [\[61, Section 1.8\]](#) in general.

9.2 Cyclic homology

Definition 9.4 (cf [\[17\]](#)) Let S be a countable, well-ordered set equipped with a map $|\cdot|: S \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$. Let $A = R\langle S \rangle$ be the free \mathbb{Z} -graded R -algebra generated by S , where the \mathbb{Z} -grading is induced by extending $|\cdot|$ multiplicatively.

Let $d: A \rightarrow A$ be a differential of degree -1 . Let $\bar{A} := A/R$, and consider the cyclic permutation map $\tau: \bar{A} \rightarrow \bar{A}$ which is defined on monomials by $\tau(\gamma_1 \cdots \gamma_l) = (-1)^{|\gamma_1|(|\gamma_2| + \cdots + |\gamma_l|)} \gamma_2 \cdots \gamma_l \gamma_1$ and extended R -linearly. Let $\bar{A}^\tau := \bar{A}/(1 - \tau)$ be the \mathbb{Z} -graded R -module of coinvariants. Observe that d passes to the quotient. We denote the induced differential by d^τ .

We now define

$$(9-1) \quad \overline{HC}_\bullet(A) := H_\bullet(\bar{A}^\tau, d^\tau),$$

and refer to this invariant as the *reduced cyclic homology* of the dg algebra (A, d) .

Remark 9.5 [Definition 9.4](#) agrees with other definitions of reduced cyclic homology of dg algebras (such as [\[50, Section 5.3\]](#)) which may be more familiar to the reader, when both are defined. We adopt the present definition for consistency with [\[7\]](#).

In the special case where A is the Chekanov–Eliashberg dg algebra of a Legendrian knot in a contact manifold satisfying the assumptions of [\[7, Section 4.1\]](#), the algebraic invariants considered in [\[7, Section 4\]](#) can be translated as follows: $L\mathbb{H}^{\text{cyc}}(A) = \overline{HC}_\bullet(A)$, $L\mathbb{H}^{\text{Ho}^+}(A) = \overline{HH}_\bullet(A)$ and $L\mathbb{H}^{\text{Ho}}(A) = HH_\bullet(A)$. Here $HH_\bullet(-)$ and $\overline{HH}_\bullet(-)$ denote, respectively, Hochschild homology and reduced Hochschild homology.

We record the following computation which will be useful to us later on.

Lemma 9.6 *Under the assumptions of Definition 9.4, if (A, d) is acyclic, then*

$$(9-2) \quad \overline{HC}_k(A) = \begin{cases} R & \text{if } k \text{ is odd and positive,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Proof Let us first prove the lemma under the assumption that S is a finite set. Note first that the Hochschild homology of an acyclic finitely generated dg algebra vanishes identically. Moreover, we have an exact triangle

$$(9-3) \quad R[0] \rightarrow HH_\bullet(A) \rightarrow \overline{HH}_\bullet(A) \xrightarrow{[-1]},$$

which implies that $\overline{HH}_\bullet(A)$ is just a copy of R concentrated in degree 1.

We now consider the following Gysin-type exact triangle (see [7, Proposition 4.9]):

$$(9-4) \quad \overline{HC}_\bullet(A) \xrightarrow{[-2]} \overline{HC}_\bullet(A) \xrightarrow{[+1]} \overline{HH}_\bullet(A) \xrightarrow{[0]} .$$

The desired result now follows immediately by induction, using (9-4) and the fact that $\overline{HC}_\bullet(A)$ vanishes in sufficiently large positive and negative degrees due to our finiteness hypotheses. We remark that (9-4) is constructed from a spectral sequence, whose convergence can only be verified under finiteness assumptions.

Let us now drop our assumption that S is a finite set. We instead consider an exhaustion of S by finite subsets $S^{(1)} \subset S^{(2)} \subset \dots \subset S$. Let $(A^{(k)}, d) \subset (A, d)$ be the dg subalgebra generated by $S^{(k)}$. One can readily verify that

$$(9-5) \quad \varinjlim \overline{HC}_\bullet(A^{(k)}) = \overline{HC}_\bullet(\varinjlim A^{(k)}) = \overline{HC}_\bullet(A).$$

Observe that $(A^{(k)}, d)$ is acyclic for k large enough and satisfies the assumption of Definition 9.4. Since we have already proved the lemma under the assumption that S is finite, it is enough to prove that the natural maps $\overline{HC}_\bullet(A^{(k)}) \rightarrow \overline{HC}_\bullet(A^{(k+1)})$ are isomorphisms for k large enough.

To this end, note that the exact triangles (9-3) and (9-4) can be shown to be functorial under morphisms of bounded dg algebras. Since quasi-isomorphisms induce isomorphisms on Hochschild homology, it follows from (9-3) that the natural map $\overline{HH}_\bullet(A^{(k)}) \rightarrow \overline{HH}_\bullet(A^{(k+1)})$ is an isomorphism. Since $\overline{HH}_\bullet(A^{(k)}) = \overline{HH}_\bullet(A^{(k+1)})$ is concentrated in degree 1, and since $\overline{HC}_i(A^{(k)})$ and $\overline{HC}_i(A^{(k+1)})$ vanish for $|i|$ sufficiently large, the desired claim can be checked by inductively applying the five lemma; cf [50, Section 2.2.3]. \square

9.3 Augmentations from relative fillings

According to the philosophy of [24], contact homology is supposed to be well-defined as a differential graded \mathbb{Q} -algebra up to strict isomorphism. However, [61] only proves that contact homology is well-defined as a graded \mathbb{Q} -algebra, ie after passing to homology. Similarly, the invariants introduced in

Section 8 are merely graded R -algebras for $R = \mathbb{Q}$ or $\mathbb{Q}[U]$. For the purpose of linearizing the invariants of Section 8, we saw in Section 9.1 that the following intermediate assumption — weaker than what is conjectured in [24] but stronger than what is proved in [61] — is sufficient:

Assumption 9.7 The constructions of Section 8 can be lifted to the category **hcdga**. (That is, cobordisms induce a unique morphism of commutative dg algebras up to homotopy, and composition of cobordism is functorial up to homotopy.)

The rest of this section depends on the unproved Assumption 9.7; all statements which depend on this assumption are therefore starred, in accordance with the convention stated in the introduction.

Definition* 9.8 Fix a TN contact pair (Y, ξ, V) and an element $\mathfrak{r} \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$. Let

$$(9-6) \quad \mathcal{A}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r}) \in \mathbb{Q}[U]\text{-hcdga}$$

be the limit (or equivalently the colimit) of the dg algebras $\{(CC_\bullet(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r})_{\lambda, d_{\psi, J, \theta}})\}_{\lambda, J, \theta}$ under the lifts of the maps (8-5) which are furnished by Assumption 9.7. We also analogously define

$$(9-7) \quad \tilde{\mathcal{A}}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r}) \in \mathbb{Q}\text{-hcdga}.$$

Remark 9.9 (bigradings) With the notation of Definition* 9.8, suppose that $H_1(Y; \mathbb{Z}) = H_2(Y; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$. Combining Assumption 9.7 with the discussion of Section 8.2, it then follows that $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r})$ is a $(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z})$ -bigraded differential algebra, where the differential has bidegree $(-1, 0)$.

Definition* 9.10 Given an augmentation $\epsilon: \mathcal{A}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}[U]$, we let $\mathcal{A}^\epsilon(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r})$ be the linearized chain complex (in the sense of Definition 9.1) with respect to ϵ and let $CH_\bullet^\epsilon(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r})$ be the resulting homology.

We have analogous invariants in the reduced case, which are denoted by $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}^\epsilon(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r})$ and $\widetilde{CH}_\bullet^\epsilon(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r})$ for an augmentation $\tilde{\epsilon}: \tilde{\mathcal{A}}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$.

Definition 9.11 Given a contact manifold (Y, ξ) and a codimension 2 contact submanifold V , a *relative filling* $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H)$ is a relative symplectic cobordism from (Y, ξ, V) to the empty set.

Let $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H)$ be a relative filling of (Y, ξ, V) and fix $\mathfrak{r} \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$. Suppose τ extends to a normal trivialization of H . Then Lemma 8.11 and Assumption 9.7 furnish an augmentation $\epsilon(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H): \mathcal{A}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}[U]$. Similarly, we have an augmentation $\tilde{\epsilon}(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H): \tilde{\mathcal{A}}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$.

If we suppose that $H_1(Y; \mathbb{Z}) = H_2(Y; \mathbb{Z}) = H_2(X, Y; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ and $c_1(TX) = 0$, then Lemma 8.13 and Assumption 9.7 imply that $\tilde{\epsilon}(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H)$ preserves the $(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z})$ -bigrading defined in Remark 9.9. It follows that the linearized complex

$$(9-8) \quad \tilde{\mathcal{A}}^\epsilon(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r})$$

inherits a $(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z})$ -bigrading with differential of bidegree $(-1, 0)$. Hence

$$(9-9) \quad \widetilde{CH}_\bullet^\epsilon(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r})$$

is a $(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z})$ -bigraded \mathbb{Q} -vector space.

We end this section by collecting some lemmas which will be useful later. The reader is referred to [Section 3.3](#) for a review of open book decompositions.

Lemma* 9.12 *Suppose that $(\widehat{W}, \widehat{\lambda}, H)$ is a relative filling of (Y, ξ, V) . Suppose that V is the binding of an open book decomposition (Y, V, π) which supports ξ . Fix an element $\mathfrak{r} = (\alpha_V, \tau, r) \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$, where τ is the canonical trivialization induced by the open book.*

Suppose that H admits a normal trivialization which restricts to τ . Suppose also that $H_1(Y; \mathbb{Z}) = H_2(Y; \mathbb{Z}) = H_2(W, Y; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ and that $c_1(TW) = 0$. Then the augmentation

$$(9-10) \quad \tilde{\epsilon}: \widetilde{A}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$$

is the zero augmentation. In particular, it depends only on $(\widehat{W}, \widehat{\lambda})$ and not on H .

Proof It is shown in [Corollary 3.15](#) that there exists a nondegenerate contact form α for (Y, ξ) which is adapted to \mathfrak{r} and has the property that all Reeb orbits are transverse to the pages of the open book decomposition. Given auxiliary choices of almost complex structures and perturbation data, the augmentation $\tilde{\epsilon}$ counts (possibly broken) holomorphic planes u which are asymptotic to a Reeb orbit γ disjoint from H , and such that $[u] * H = 0$. However, our topological assumptions and [Lemma 5.21](#) implies that $[u] * H$ is precisely the linking number of γ with the binding V , which is strictly positive by assumption; see [Remark 5.20](#). \square

Lemma* 9.13 *Let $(\widehat{X}, \widehat{\lambda}, H)$ and $(\widehat{X}', \widehat{\lambda}', H')$ be relative symplectic fillings of (Y, ξ, V) and (Y', ξ', V') . Let $f: (Y, \xi, V) \rightarrow (Y', \xi', V')$ be a contactomorphism. Suppose that there exists a symplectomorphism $\phi: (\widehat{X}, \widehat{\lambda}) \rightarrow (\widehat{X}', \widehat{\lambda}')$ which coincides near infinity with the induced map $\tilde{f}: SY \rightarrow SY'$.*

Given any $\mathfrak{r} \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$, the following diagram commutes:

$$(9-11) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} CH_\bullet(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r}) & \xrightarrow{\Phi(\widehat{X}, \widehat{\lambda}, H)} & \mathbb{Q}[U] \\ \downarrow = & & \downarrow \\ CH_\bullet(Y', \xi', V'; f_*\mathfrak{r}) & \xrightarrow{\Phi(\widehat{X}', \phi_*\widehat{\lambda}, \phi(H))} & \mathbb{Q}[U] \\ \downarrow = & & \downarrow \\ CH_\bullet(Y', \xi', V'; f_*\mathfrak{r}) & \xrightarrow{\Phi(\widehat{X}', \widehat{\lambda}', \phi(H))} & \mathbb{Q}[U] \end{array}$$

The analogous statement holds for $\widetilde{CH}_\bullet(-)$, with \mathbb{Q} in place of $\mathbb{Q}[U]$. In addition, if $H_1(Y; \mathbb{Z}) = H_2(Y; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ and $c_1(TX) = 0$, then all arrows can be assumed to preserve the bigrading in [Definition 8.12](#).

Proof The commutativity of the top square is essentially tautological; more precisely, it follows from the functoriality of the moduli counts in [Theorem 7.27](#). The commutativity of the bottom square follows from the observation that ϕ preserves the Liouville form outside a compact set. Hence $(\hat{X}', \phi_*\hat{\lambda})$ and $(\hat{X}', \hat{\lambda}')$ are deformation equivalent. It follows by [Corollary 8.8](#) that they induce the same morphism on homology. The fact that the maps preserve the bigradings on $\widetilde{CH}(-; -)$ (under the above topological assumptions) is a consequence on [Lemma 8.13](#). \square

Corollary* 9.14 *Let $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H)$ (resp. $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H')$) be relative fillings for (Y, ξ, V) (resp. (Y, ξ, V')). Suppose that V is the binding of an open book decomposition of (Y, ξ) and fix $\mathfrak{r} = (\alpha, \tau, r) \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$, where τ is induced by the open book. Let $f: (Y, \xi, V) \rightarrow (Y, \xi, V')$ be a contactomorphism.*

Suppose that $H_1(Y; \mathbb{Z}) = H_2(Y; \mathbb{Z}) = H_2(X, Y; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ and that $c_1(TX) = 0$. Then

$$(9-12) \quad \widetilde{CH}_{\bullet, \bullet}^{\xi}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r}) = \widetilde{CH}_{\bullet, \bullet}^{\xi'}(Y, \xi, V'; f_*\mathfrak{r}),$$

where both augmentations are induced by the relative fillings and the $(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z})$ -bigrading is defined in [Definition 8.12](#).

Proof Indeed, since the lift of a contactomorphism to the symplectization is a Hamiltonian symplectomorphism, it is easy to construct a symplectic automorphism of $(X, d\hat{\lambda})$ satisfying the conditions of [Lemma* 9.13](#); see eg [\[14, Section 3.2\]](#). The claim now follows from [Lemma* 9.12](#). \square

10 Invariants of Legendrian submanifolds

10.1 Invariants of contact pushoffs

Definition 10.1 (see [Definition 3.1](#) in [\[10\]](#)) Let (Y, ξ) be a contact manifold and let $\Lambda \hookrightarrow Y$ be a Legendrian embedding. By the Weinstein neighborhood theorem, the map extends to an embedding $\text{Op}(\Lambda) \subset (J^1\Lambda, \xi_{\text{std}}) \rightarrow (Y, \xi)$, where $\text{Op}(\Lambda) \subset (J^1\Lambda, \xi_{\text{std}})$ denotes an open neighborhood of the zero section.

Let $\tau(\Lambda)$ be the induced codimension 2 contact embedding

$$(10-1) \quad \tau(\Lambda): \partial(D_{\epsilon, g}^*\Lambda) = \partial(D_{\epsilon, g}^*\Lambda) \times 0 \subset T^*\Lambda \times \mathbb{R} = J^1\Lambda \hookrightarrow (Y, \xi).$$

Here $D_{\epsilon, g}^*\Lambda$ is the sphere bundle of covectors of length ϵ with respect to some metric g , which is a contact manifold with respect to the restriction of the canonical 1-form on $T^*\Lambda$. We refer to $\tau(\Lambda)$ as the *contact pushoff* of $\Lambda \hookrightarrow Y$.

Standard arguments establish that the contact pushoff is canonical up to isotopy through codimension 2 contact embeddings. By abuse of notation, we will routinely identify $\tau(\Lambda)$ with its image. Observe that it follows that $CH_{\bullet}(Y, \xi, \tau(\Lambda); \mathfrak{r})$ and $\widetilde{CH}_{\bullet}(Y, \xi, \tau(\Lambda); \mathfrak{r})$ can be viewed as invariants of Λ .

10.2 Deformations of the Chekanov–Eliashberg dg algebra

In the spirit of the previous sections, we now consider deformations of the Chekanov–Eliashberg dg algebra of a Legendrian induced by a codimension 2 contact submanifold. We begin with some preliminary definitions.

Definition 10.2 Let $\Lambda \subset (Y, \xi)$ be a Legendrian submanifold. Given a contact form $\ker \alpha = \xi$, consider a Reeb chord $c: [0, R] \rightarrow Y$. The linearized Reeb flow defines a path of symplectomorphisms $\mathcal{P}_r: \xi|_{c(0)} \rightarrow \xi|_{c(r)}$. We say that the Reeb chord c is nondegenerate if $\mathcal{P}_R(T_{c(0)}\Lambda) \cap T_{c(R)}\Lambda = \{0\}$.

Definition 10.3 (cf Section 2.1 in [7]) With the notation of Definition 10.2, let $\bigwedge_{\mathbb{C}}^{n-1}(\xi, d\alpha)$ be the canonical bundle of ξ and suppose that it admits a trivialization σ . Let $\Lambda_1, \dots, \Lambda_k$ be an enumeration of the components of Λ . Suppose that each Λ_i has vanishing Maslov class.

Suppose first of all that $k = 1$ (ie Λ is connected). Given a nondegenerate Reeb chord c , pick a path c_- in Λ connecting $c(R)$ to $c(0)$. Observe that $\bigwedge^{n-1} T_{c_-} \Lambda_i \subset \bigwedge_{\mathbb{C}}^{n-1}(\xi, d\alpha)$ is a path of Lagrangian subspaces along c_- . We call this path L_{c_-} . The map \mathcal{P}_r also defines a path of Lagrangian subspaces $\bigwedge^{n-1} \mathcal{P}_r(T_{c(0)}\Lambda_i) \subset \bigwedge_{\mathbb{C}}^{n-1}(\xi, d\alpha)$ along c . We call this path L_c .

Let $\tilde{c} = c_- * c$ be obtained by concatenating c_- and c (the concatenation is from left to right). Now consider the path of Lagrangian subspaces $L_{\tilde{c}} = L_{c_-} * L_c * \mathbf{P}^+$, where \mathbf{P}^+ is a positive rotation from $\mathcal{P}_R(T_{c(0)}\Lambda)$ to $T_{c(R)}\Lambda$ (this is well-defined by our assumption that c is nondegenerate).

The Conley–Zehnder index for chords of c with respect to σ is denoted by $\text{CZ}^{+, \sigma}(c)$ and defined by

$$(10-2) \quad \text{CZ}^{+, \sigma}(c) = \mu^{\sigma}(L_{\tilde{c}}),$$

where $\mu^{\sigma}(-)$ is the Maslov index with respect to σ ; see [52, Theorem 2.3.7]. This definition is independent of the choice of c_- due to our assumption that Λ has vanishing Maslov class. Note also that the resulting index depends on σ , but its parity does not.

In the case that $k > 1$, the definition of the Conley–Zehnder index for chords is more complicated, and depends on additional choices. We refer the reader to [7, Section 2.1] — we warn the reader that there is a typo in the formula stated there: the correct formula for the Conley–Zehnder index for chords should read $\text{CZ}^{+, \sigma}(c) = |c| - 1 = (\phi_- - \phi_{\Lambda}(x_1))/\pi + (n - 1)/2$.

Remark 10.4 It may happen that a Reeb orbit can also be viewed as a Reeb chord with same starting and end point. In this case, we have in general that $\text{CZ}^+(c) \neq \text{CZ}(c)$.

Let us now consider a TN contact pair (Y, ξ, V) and a Legendrian submanifold $\Lambda \subset (Y - V, \xi)$. We let $\Lambda_1, \dots, \Lambda_k$ be an enumeration of the connected components of Λ . As in Definition 10.3, we assume that the Λ_i have vanishing Maslov class.

Definition/Assumption* 10.5 (cf Proposition 2.8.2 in [24]) Fix $\mathfrak{r} \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$. Let us also choose the following additional data:

- A contact form $\lambda \in \Omega^1(Y)$ which is adapted to \mathfrak{r} and has the property that all Reeb orbits and Λ –Reeb chords are nondegenerate.
- A $d\lambda$ –compatible almost complex structure J on ξ which preserves TV .

Given a class $\beta \in \pi_2(\hat{Y}; c^+, \Gamma_\Lambda^-, \Gamma^-)$, we let

$$(10-3) \quad \mathcal{M}(c^+, \Gamma_\Lambda^-, \Gamma^-; \beta)_J$$

be the moduli space of connected \hat{J} –holomorphic curves, modulo \mathbb{R} –translation representing the class β . (Here we follow the notation of Section 2.2, where c^+ is a Reeb chord of $\Lambda \subset (Y, \lambda)$, $\Gamma_\Lambda^- = \{c_1^-, \dots, c_\sigma^-\}$ is an ordered collections of (not necessarily distinct) Reeb chords, and Γ^- is a collection of Reeb orbits.) Since $V \subset (Y - \Lambda, \lambda)$ is a strong contact submanifold, a straightforward extension of Siefring’s intersection theory defines an intersection number $\hat{V} * \beta \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Let us now consider the semisimple ring

$$(10-4) \quad \mathcal{R} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^k \mathbb{Q}[U],$$

and let e_1, \dots, e_k be the idempotents corresponding to the unit in each summand.

Let $CL_\bullet(Y, \xi, V, \Lambda; \mathfrak{r})_\lambda$ be the free \mathcal{R} algebra generated by (good) Reeb orbits of (Y, α) and Reeb chords of Λ , subject to the following relations:

- $\gamma_1 \gamma_2 = (-1)^{|\gamma_1||\gamma_2|} \gamma_2 \gamma_1$ for Reeb orbits a and b .
- If c_{ij} is a Reeb chord from Λ_i to Λ_j , then $e_k c_{ij} e_l = \delta_{jk} c_{ij} \delta_{il}$.

We assume that there exists a suitable virtual perturbation framework compatible with [61], so that we can define a differential d_J (squaring to zero) on generators as follows:

- For a Reeb chord c^+ , we let

$$(10-5) \quad d_J(c^+) = \sum \frac{1}{|\text{Aut}|} \# \mathcal{M}(c^+, \Gamma_\Lambda^-, \Gamma^-; \beta)_J U^{\hat{V} * \beta} c_1^- \cdots c_\sigma^- \gamma_1 \cdots \gamma_s,$$

where the sum is over choices of $\beta \in \pi_2(\hat{Y}; c^+, \Gamma_\Lambda^-, \Gamma^-)$ for all possible choices of Γ_Λ^- and Γ^- .

- For a Reeb orbit γ , we let $d_J(\gamma)$ be the usual deformed contact homology differential, as described in Section 8.1.

We assume that $(CL_\bullet(Y, \xi, V, \Lambda; \mathfrak{r})_\lambda, d_J)$ is independent of λ and J up to canonical isomorphism in $\mathbb{Q}[U]$ –**hdga**. We denote the resulting object by

$$(10-6) \quad \mathcal{L}(Y, \xi, V, \Lambda; \mathfrak{r})$$

and we let $CH_\bullet(Y, \xi, V, \Lambda; \mathfrak{r})$ be its homology. We assume that $\mathcal{L}(Y, \xi, V, \Lambda; \mathfrak{r})$ satisfies the limited functoriality described in Proposition* 10.7.

Definition/Assumption* 10.6 (cf Proposition 2.8.2 in [24]) Carrying over the hypotheses and notation from [Definition/Assumption* 10.5](#), let us consider the semisimple ring

$$(10-7) \quad \tilde{\mathcal{R}} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^k \mathbb{Q},$$

where we again let e_1, \dots, e_k be the idempotents corresponding to the unit in each summand.

We let $\widetilde{\mathcal{CL}}_\bullet(Y, \xi, V, \Lambda; \tau)_\lambda$ be the free $\tilde{\mathcal{R}}$ algebra generated by (good) Reeb orbits of (Y, α) which are not contained in V and Λ Reeb chords, subject to the following relations:

- $\gamma_1 \gamma_2 = (-1)^{|\gamma_1||\gamma_2|} \gamma_2 \gamma_1$ for Reeb orbits a and b .
- If c_{ij} is a Reeb chord from Λ_i to Λ_j , then $e_k c_{ij} e_l = \delta_{jk} c_{ij} \delta_{il}$.

This algebra is again $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded in general, and \mathbb{Z} -graded when the canonical bundle is trivialized. We assume again that there exists a suitable virtual perturbation framework so that one can define a differential \tilde{d}_L (squaring to zero) on generators as follows:

- For a Reeb chord c^+ , we let

$$(10-8) \quad d_J(c^+) = \sum_{|\text{Aut}|} \frac{1}{\# \overline{\mathcal{M}}(c^+, \Gamma_\Lambda^-, \Gamma^-; \beta)_J} \delta(\widehat{V} * \beta) c_1^- \cdots c_\sigma^- \gamma_1 \cdots \gamma_s,$$

where $\delta: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ satisfies $\delta(0) = 1$ and $\delta(s) = 0$ for $s \neq 0$ and the sum is over all possible choices of homotopy classes as in [Definition/Assumption* 10.5](#).

- For a Reeb orbit γ , we let $\tilde{d}_J(\gamma)$ be the reduced contact homology differential associated to the twisted moduli counts $\#_{\widehat{V}} \mathcal{M}$, which only counts curves disjoint from \widehat{V} .

We assume that $(\widetilde{\mathcal{CL}}_\bullet(Y, \xi, V, \Lambda; \tau)_\lambda, \tilde{d}_J)$ is independent of λ, J up to canonical isomorphism in \mathbb{Q} -**hdga**. We denote the resulting object by

$$(10-9) \quad \tilde{\mathcal{L}}(Y, \xi, V, \Lambda; \tau)$$

and we let $CH_\bullet(Y, \xi, V, \Lambda; \tau)$ be its homology. We also assume that $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}(Y, \xi, V, \Lambda; \tau)$ satisfies the limited functoriality described in [Proposition* 10.7](#).

Proposition* 10.7 (cf [Corollary 8.8](#)) Let (Y^\pm, ξ^\pm, V^\pm) be TN contact pairs and choose elements $\tau^\pm = (\alpha^\pm, \tau^\pm, r^\pm) \in \mathfrak{R}(Y^\pm, \xi^\pm, V^\pm)$. Consider an exact relative symplectic cobordism $(\widehat{X}, \widehat{\lambda}, H)$ with positive end (Y^+, ξ^+, V^+) and negative end (Y^-, ξ^-, V^-) , and suppose that τ^+ and τ^- extend to a global trivialization of the normal bundle of H .

Suppose that $L \subset (\widehat{X}, \widehat{\lambda}, H)$ is a cylindrical Lagrangian submanifold which is disjoint from H , with ends $\Lambda^\pm \subset (Y^\pm - V^\pm, \xi^\pm)$.

If $r^+ \geq e^{\varepsilon((H, \hat{\lambda}_H)_{\alpha^-}^+)} r^-$, then there is an induced map

$$(10-10) \quad \Phi(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H, L): \mathcal{L}(Y^+, \xi^+, V^+; \tau^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(Y^-, \xi^-, V^-; \tau^-).$$

The analogous statement holds for the reduced invariants $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}(-)$.

Definition* 10.8 Let $\epsilon: \mathcal{A}(Y, \xi, V; \tau) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}[U]$ be an augmentation. Then we let

$$(10-11) \quad \mathcal{L}^\epsilon(Y, \xi, V, \Lambda; \tau) := \mathcal{L}(Y, \xi, V, \Lambda; \tau) \otimes_{\mathcal{A}(Y, \xi, V; \tau)} \mathbb{Q}[U],$$

with differential $d_L \otimes 1$. The structure maps implicit in forming the tensor product (10-11) are, respectively, furnished by the inclusion $\mathcal{A}(Y, \xi, V; \tau) \subset \mathcal{L}(Y, \xi, V, \Lambda; \tau)$ and the augmentation $\epsilon: \mathcal{A}(Y, \xi, V; \tau) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}[U]$. The resulting tensor product is naturally also a differential graded $\mathbb{Q}[U]$ algebra.

We similarly define

$$(10-12) \quad \tilde{\mathcal{L}}^\epsilon(Y, \xi, V, \Lambda; \tau) := \tilde{\mathcal{L}}(Y, \xi, V, \Lambda; \tau) \otimes_{\tilde{\mathcal{A}}(Y, \xi, V; \tau)} \mathbb{Q},$$

using the maps $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}(Y, \xi, V; \tau) \subset \tilde{\mathcal{L}}(Y, \xi, V, \Lambda; \tau)$ and $\tilde{\epsilon}: \tilde{\mathcal{A}}(Y, \xi, V; \tau) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$, which is naturally a differential graded \mathbb{Q} -algebra.

Remark 10.9 The algebra $\mathcal{L}^\epsilon(Y, \xi, V, \Lambda; \tau)$ is the twisted analog of the Legendrian homology dg algebra (or Chekanov–Eliashberg dg algebra) described in [7, Section 4.1].

We now discuss gradings on the above Legendrian invariants.

Definition* 10.10 Let (Y, ξ, V) be a TN contact pair and choose $\tau \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$. Let $\Lambda \subset (Y - V, \xi)$ be a Legendrian submanifold. Suppose that $H_1(Y; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ and that $c_1(\xi) = 0$. Then the Legendrian homological $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -grading of $\mathcal{L}(Y, \xi, V, \Lambda; \tau)$ (resp. $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}(Y, \xi, V, \Lambda; \tau)$) lifts to a canonical \mathbb{Z} -grading given on orbits by (8-15) and given on chords by

$$(10-13) \quad |c| = \text{CZ}^{+, \tau}(c) - 1,$$

which is well-defined due to our topological assumptions.

The invariants $\mathcal{L}^\epsilon(Y, \xi, V, \Lambda; \tau)$, $\overline{HC}(\mathcal{L}^\epsilon(Y, \xi, V, \Lambda; \tau))$, $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}^\epsilon(Y, \xi, V, \Lambda; \tau)$ and $\overline{HC}(\tilde{\mathcal{L}}^\epsilon(Y, \xi, V, \Lambda; \tau))$ inherit a \mathbb{Z} -grading, which we also refer to as the homological grading.

Lemma* 10.11 With the notation of Proposition* 10.7, suppose that $H_1(Y^\pm; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ and that $w_2(L) = c_1(\xi^\pm) = c_1(TX) = 0$. Then the cobordism maps described in Proposition* 10.7 preserve the Legendrian homological \mathbb{Z} -grading. \square

As in Section 8.2, there is also a linking number \mathbb{Z} -grading on the reduced Legendrian invariants under certain topological assumptions.

Definition* 10.12 Let (Y, ξ, V) be a TN contact pair and choose $\mathfrak{r} \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$. Let $\Lambda \subset (Y, \xi)$ be a Legendrian submanifold. Suppose that $H_1(Y; \mathbb{Z}) = H_2(Y; \mathbb{Z}) = \pi_0(\Lambda) = \pi_1(\Lambda) = 0$. Then the *linking number grading* $|\cdot|_{\text{link}}$ on $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}(Y, \xi, V, \Lambda; \mathfrak{r})$ is given on Reeb chords by

$$(10-14) \quad |c|_{\text{link}} = \text{link}_V(c; \Lambda).$$

It is given on Reeb orbits by (8-16). The grading is extended to arbitrary words by defining the grading of a word to be the sum of the gradings of its letters. One can verify using Lemma 5.22 that this grading is well-defined.

We let

$$(10-15) \quad \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_{\bullet, \bullet}(Y, \xi, V, \Lambda; \mathfrak{r})$$

be the bigraded differential \mathbb{Q} -algebra of bidegree $(-1, 0)$, where

- the first bullet refers to the (Legendrian) homological \mathbb{Z} -grading (which is well-defined in view of our topological assumptions and the universal coefficients theorem, see Definition* 10.10), and
- the second bullet refers to the (Legendrian) linking number grading.

We also have the following lemma, which follows from Lemma* 10.11 and Lemma 5.22.

Lemma* 10.13 With the notation of Proposition* 10.7, suppose that $H_1(Y^\pm; \mathbb{Z}) = H_2(Y^\pm; \mathbb{Z}) = H_2(X, Y^+; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ and $\pi_0(\Lambda^\pm) = \pi_1(\Lambda^\pm) = 0$. Then the cobordism maps described in Proposition* 10.7 preserve the linking number \mathbb{Z} -grading. In the case that we also have $w_2(\Lambda^\pm) = c_1(\xi^\pm) = c_1(TX) = 0$, then the cobordism maps preserve the $(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z})$ -bigrading (10-15). \square

Corollary* 10.14 Consider a TN contact pair (Y, ξ, V) and an element $\mathfrak{r} \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$. Let $\Lambda \subset (Y, \xi)$ be a Legendrian submanifold. Let (W, λ, H) be a relative filling for (Y, ξ, V) and let $\tilde{\epsilon}: \tilde{\mathcal{A}}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ be the induced augmentation. Suppose that $H_1(Y; \mathbb{Z}) = H_2(Y; \mathbb{Z}) = H_2(W, Y; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$, that $\pi_0(\Lambda) = \pi_1(\Lambda) = 0$ and that $w_2(\Lambda) = c_1(\xi) = c_2(TW) = 0$.

Then

$$(10-16) \quad \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_{\bullet, \bullet}^{\tilde{\epsilon}}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r})$$

inherits the structure of a $(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z})$ -bigraded \mathbb{Q} -algebra with differential of bidegree $(-1, 0)$. Moreover,

$$(10-17) \quad \overline{HC}_{\bullet, \bullet}(\tilde{\mathcal{L}}^{\tilde{\epsilon}}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r}))$$

inherits the structures of a $(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z})$ -bigraded \mathbb{Q} -vector space.

Proof According to Lemma 5.21 and our topological hypotheses, the augmentation $\tilde{\epsilon}$ preserves the linking number. The first claim follows. For the second claim, note that both the homological grading and linking number grading are preserved by the cyclic permutation operator τ , and hence pass to reduced cyclic homology; see Definition 9.4. \square

10.3 The effect of Legendrian surgery

The familiar procedure of attaching a handle in differential topology can be performed in the symplectic category. There are various essentially equivalent approaches to doing this in the literature. For concreteness, we exclusively follow in this paper the construction described in [46, Section 3.1], which we now summarize.

Construction 10.15 (attaching a handle) Let (X_0^{2n}, λ_0) be a Liouville cobordism with positive boundary $(Y_0^{2n-1}, \xi_0 = \ker(\lambda_0|_{Y_0}))$. Let $\Lambda \subset (Y_0 - V, \xi_0)$ be an isotropic sphere with trivialized conformal symplectic normal bundle (the latter condition is vacuous if Λ is a Legendrian). Choose an arbitrary open neighborhood \mathcal{U} of Λ , which we refer to as the *attaching region*.

We may now glue a model handle H along Y_0 inside \mathcal{U} , following the detailed construction given in [46, Section 3.1]. The gluing is carried out by identifying the Liouville flow near Λ with the flow on H . We note that this gluing procedure involves some auxiliary choices, which we do not state here.

The outcome of the procedure (for any of the above auxiliary choices) is a Liouville cobordism (X, λ) with positive boundary $(Y, \xi = \ker(\lambda|_Y))$. We say that this domain is obtained from (X_0, λ_0) by *attaching a handle along Λ* , or *Legendrian surgery on Λ* . As is well-known from differential topology, Y differs from Y_0 by surgery along Λ .

In [7], Bourgeois, Ekholm and Eliashberg study the effect of handle attachment on various flavors of symplectic and contact homology. In particular, they describe conjectural exact sequences which govern the change in these invariants and describe the moduli spaces of holomorphic curves which should underlie the existence of these exact sequences. In [Theorem/Assumption* 10.16](#) below (see also [Remark 10.17](#)), we state an analog of the surgery exact sequence for linearized contact homology in [7, Theorem 5.1]. The proofs sketched in [7, Section 6] also apply *mutatis mutandis* in the present setting, so will not be repeated. As discussed in [Section 1.3](#), we expect that if [7, Theorem 5.1] can be made rigorous in the setting of Pardon's VFC package, it should pose no substantial additional difficulties to also establish [Theorem/Assumption* 10.16](#).

To set the stage for [Theorem/Assumption* 10.16](#), let (Y_0^{2n-1}, ξ_0) be a contact manifold and let $V \subset (Y_0, \xi_0)$ be a codimension 2 contact submanifold with trivial normal bundle. Let (X_0, λ_0) be a Liouville domain with positive boundary $(Y_0, \xi = \ker \lambda_0)$ and let $H_0 \subset (X, \lambda_0)$ be a symplectic submanifold which is preserved setwise by the Liouville flow near $\partial X_0 = Y_0$ and such that $\partial H = V$.

Let $\Lambda \subset (Y_0 - V, \xi_0)$ be an isotropic sphere with trivialized conformal symplectic normal bundle (the latter condition is vacuous if Λ is a Legendrian). Let (X, λ) be the Liouville domain obtained by attaching a Weinstein handle along Λ according to [Construction 10.15](#) and let $(Y, \xi = \ker \lambda)$ be the positive boundary. We may assume that the attaching region is disjoint from $V \subset Y_0$. By abuse of notation, we therefore

view V as a codimension 2 contact submanifold of (Y_0, ξ_0) and (Y, ξ) and view H_0 as a submanifold of X_0 and X . We also identify $\mathfrak{R}(Y_0, \xi_0, V) = \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$.

We let $(\hat{X}_0, \hat{\lambda}_0, H)$ be the completion of (X_0, λ_0, H_0) , and let $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H)$ be the completion of (X, λ, H_0) . There are natural (strict) markings $e_0: \mathbb{R} \times Y_0 \rightarrow \hat{X}_0$ taking $(t, y_0) \mapsto \psi_t^0(y_0)$ and $e: \mathbb{R} \times Y \rightarrow \hat{X}$ taking $(t, y) \mapsto \psi_t(y_0)$, where ψ^0 (resp. ψ) is the Liouville flow in \hat{X}_0 (resp. in \hat{X}).

Finally, in order to have well-defined homological \mathbb{Z} -gradings, we assume that $H_1(Y_0; \mathbb{Z}) = H_1(Y; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ and that $c_1(TX_0) = c_1(TX) = 0$.

Theorem/Assumption* 10.16 (cf Theorem 5.1 in [7]) *With the above setup and $\tau \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$, consider the augmentations $\tilde{e}((\hat{X}_0, \hat{\lambda}_0, H), e_0): \tilde{\mathcal{A}}(Y, \xi, V) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ and $\tilde{e}((\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}, H), e): \tilde{\mathcal{A}}(Y, \xi, V) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$. If Λ is a Legendrian sphere, we have the following exact triangle, where the top horizontal arrow is the natural map induced by an exact relative symplectic cobordism:*

$$(10-18) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \widetilde{CH}_{\bullet-(n-3)}^{\tilde{e}}(Y, \xi, V; \tau) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \widetilde{CH}_{\bullet-(n-3)}^{\tilde{e}_0}(Y_0, \xi_0, V; \tau) \\ & \nwarrow \quad \nearrow [-1] & \\ & \overline{HC}_{\bullet}(\tilde{\mathcal{L}}^{\epsilon_0}(Y_0, \xi_0, V, \Lambda; \tau)) & \end{array}$$

If Λ is an isotropic sphere of dimension $k \leq n - 2$, then we have that

$$(10-19) \quad H_*(\text{Cone}(\widetilde{CH}_{\bullet-(n-3)}^{\tilde{e}}(Y, \xi, V; \tau) \rightarrow \widetilde{CH}_{\bullet-(n-3)}^{\tilde{e}_0}(Y_0, \xi_0, V; \tau))) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Q} & \text{if } * = n - k + 2\mathbb{N}, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Remark 10.17 There is a natural analog of **Theorem/Assumption* 10.16** involving the invariants $CH_{\bullet-(n-3)}^{\epsilon_0}(Y_0, \xi_0, V; \tau)$, $CH_{\bullet-(n-3)}^{\epsilon}(Y, \xi, V; \tau)$ and $\overline{HC}_{\bullet}(\mathcal{L}^{\epsilon_0}(Y_0, \xi_0, V, \Lambda; \tau))$ which we also expect to hold. We do not state it here since we do not use it in this paper.

Remark 10.18 With the setup of **Theorem/Assumption* 10.16**, let us in addition assume that $H_2(Y_0; \mathbb{Z}) = H_2(X_0, Y_0) = H_2(Y; \mathbb{Z}) = H_2(X, Y; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$. Then **Lemma 8.13** and **Corollary* 10.14** provide an additional linking number \mathbb{Z} -grading on the invariants appearing in the surgery exact sequences.

The resulting $(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z})$ -bigrading is preserved by the maps in the surgery exact sequence. Indeed, **Lemma 8.13** ensures the top horizontal map preserves the linking number \mathbb{Z} -grading. The bottom right map counts holomorphic disks with one positive interior puncture, k negative boundary punctures, and with boundary mapping to $S\Lambda$ (the relevant moduli space is described in [7, Section 2.6]). Hence one can readily verify (cf **Lemma 5.22**) that this map also preserves the linking number grading. Finally, the bottom left map is defined algebraically as the connecting map in the long exact sequence. Since the internal differentials of the relevant chain complexes preserve the linking number grading, this connecting map does too.

11 Some computations

11.1 Vanishing results

Recall that a contact manifold (Y^{2n-1}, ξ) is said to be *overtwisted* if it contains an overtwisted disk; see [5, Section 1]. In general, if (Y, ξ) is overtwisted and $C \subset Y$ is a closed subset, then $(Y - C, \xi)$ may not be overtwisted.

Theorem 11.1 *Suppose that (Y, ξ, V) is a TN contact pair such that $(Y - V, \xi)$ is overtwisted. Given any element $\mathfrak{r} \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$, we have*

$$(11-1) \quad CH_{\bullet}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r}) = \widetilde{CH}_{\bullet}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r}) = 0.$$

We collect some definitions which will be useful in proving Theorem 11.1. Let $\mathfrak{alm}_{U(n-1)}(S^{2n-1})$ be the set of almost-contact structures on S^{2n-1} ; see Definition 12.1. It follows by the main theorem of [5] that $\mathfrak{alm}_{U(n-1)}(S^{2n-1})$ is in canonical correspondence with the set of overtwisted contact structures on the sphere, a fact which will be used implicitly in the proof of Theorem 11.1.

A folklore result in contact topology (see eg [12, Section 6]) states that for any fixed element $\beta \in \mathfrak{alm}_{U(n-1)}(S^{2n-1})$, the operation of connected sum endows $\mathfrak{alm}_{U(n-1)}(S^{2n-1})$ with a group structure with identity element β . The isomorphism class of the resulting group is moreover independent of β . Since these facts are not to our knowledge available in the literature, we have provided careful proofs in the appendix.

For the remainder of this section, we fix $\beta \in \mathfrak{alm}_{U(n-1)}(S^{2n-1})$ to be the almost-contact structure induced by the standard contact structure on the sphere. Given a pair of contact manifolds (M_1, α_1) and (M_2, α_2) , one can also consider their connected sum $(M_1 \# M_2, \alpha_1 \# \alpha_2)$, which is obtained by gluing-in a neck along Darboux balls in M_1, M_2 . This operation is discussed in Remark A.10. As noted there, the two a priori different notions of a connected sum of (almost-)contact manifolds commute with the forgetful map from contact manifolds to almost-contact manifolds.

Proof of Theorem 11.1 It is enough to prove that the invariants vanish for a particular choice of nondegenerate contact form $\tilde{\alpha}$ on Y which is adapted to \mathfrak{r} . To construct such a form, we follow arguments of Bourgeois and Van Koert in [8, Section 6.2].

Using Construction 3.6, we define an auxiliary contact form α in a small neighborhood \mathcal{N} of V with the property that V is a strong contact submanifold and that α is adapted to \mathfrak{r} . After possibly shrinking \mathcal{N} , we can assume that $(Y - \mathcal{N}, \xi)$ is overtwisted. We now extend α arbitrarily to a globally defined, nondegenerate contact form on (Y, ξ) . (Since α_V is nondegenerate, Construction 3.6 produces a nondegenerate contact form on \mathcal{N} , so it extends unproblematically to a global nondegenerate contact form.)

Choose a Darboux ball $B \subset Y$ whose closure is disjoint from \mathcal{N} . Let $B' \subset B$ be a smaller Darboux ball and let $A = B - \bar{B}'$. Let β_0 denote the almost-contact structure on B obtained by restricting ξ . Let $\text{alm}_{\text{U}(n-1)}(B, A; \beta_0)$ be the set of almost-contact structures on B agreeing with β_0 near A . The group $\text{alm}_{\text{U}(n-1)}(S^{2n-1})$ acts on $\text{alm}_{\text{U}(n-1)}(B, A; \beta_0)$ by connect-summing with an almost-contact sphere along a disk whose closure is disjoint from A .

We now appeal to work of Bourgeois and van Koert: in [8, Section 2.2], they construct a special contact form α_L on the sphere S^{2n-1} (this form turns out to be overtwisted by [12], although we won't need this). They prove [8, Sections 2–5] that α_L admits a Reeb orbit γ which bounds a single, transversally cut-out J -holomorphic plane, for some suitable J on the symplectization.

We now form the connected sum of (S^{2n-1}, α_L) with (Y, α) , where we assume that the gluing happens entirely inside of B' . Bourgeois and van Koert (following earlier work of Ustilovsky [65]) explain how to perform this connected sum so that the orbit γ survives, and still has the property that it bounds a single transversally cut-out plane (basically, one can suitably adjust the neck to ensure that the plane cannot cross the neck; see [8, Section 6.2]).

Finally, we connect sum with another overtwisted contact sphere (S^{2n-1}, α'_L) so that $(B, \alpha \# \alpha_L \# \alpha'_L|_B)$ is formally contact isotopic to $(B, \alpha|_B)$, through a contact isotopy fixed near A . Note that we may freely assume that the two connected sums happen in disjoint regions of B' , so they do not interfere with each other. Unwinding the definitions, this means that there exists a diffeomorphism $\psi: B \rightarrow B \# S^{2n-1} \# S^{2n-1}$ fixed near the boundary and a formal contact isotopy from $\ker \psi^*(\alpha \# \alpha_L \# \alpha'_L)|_B$ to $\xi_B = \ker \alpha|_B$, which is fixed near A .

If we extend ψ to a diffeomorphism $Y \rightarrow Y \# S^{2n-1} \# S^{2n-1}$ by letting it be the identity outside of B , we observe that $\ker \psi^*(\alpha \# \alpha_L \# \alpha'_L)$ is formally isotopic to $\xi = \ker \alpha$. Moreover, these contact structures agree on $Y - B \supset \mathcal{N}$. Since $(Y - \mathcal{N}, \xi)$ is overtwisted, it follows from the relative h-principle for overtwisted contact structures (see [5, Theorem 1.2]) that there is a smooth isotopy ϕ_t fixed on \mathcal{N} so that $\tilde{\alpha} := \phi_1^* \psi^*(\alpha \# \alpha_L \# \alpha'_L)$ is a contact form for (Y, ξ) . By construction, $\tilde{\alpha} = \alpha$ on \mathcal{N} , so $\tilde{\alpha}$ is adapted to \mathfrak{r} . Finally, it follows from the above discussion that $CH_*(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r})$ vanishes when we compute it using the form $\tilde{\alpha}$ (since γ bounds a rigid plane). An analogous argument shows that $\widetilde{CH}_*(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r})$ vanishes as well. \square

We also state a vanishing result for the deformed Chekanov–Eliashberg dg algebra of certain loose Legendrians. To set the notation, let us now assume that (Y, ξ, V) is an arbitrary TN contact pair and fix $\mathfrak{r} \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$.

Proposition* 11.2 *Suppose that $\Lambda \subset (Y - V, \xi)$ is a loose Legendrian submanifold. Then $\mathcal{L}(Y, \xi, V, \Lambda; \mathfrak{r})$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}(Y, \xi, V, \Lambda; \mathfrak{r})$ are acyclic. Given augmentations $\epsilon: \mathcal{A}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}[U]$ and $\tilde{\epsilon}: \tilde{\mathcal{A}}(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$, the invariants $\mathcal{L}^\epsilon(Y, \xi, V, \Lambda; \mathfrak{r})$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}^\epsilon(Y, \xi, V, \Lambda; \mathfrak{r})$ are also acyclic.*

Proof The argument is the same as that which shows that the (undeformed) Chekanov–Eliashberg dg algebra of a loose Legendrian is acyclic (see eg [55, Section 5]): up to Legendrian isotopy in $Y - V$, we can find a chord c of arbitrarily small action which bounds a single half-disk. This disk can be assumed to stay in a small ball disjoint from V for action reasons. Hence we have $d(c) = 1$. \square

11.2 Nonvanishing results: bindings of open books

The following theorem is the main result of this section.

Theorem 11.3 *Consider a TN contact pair (Y, ξ, V) . Suppose that Y admits an open book decomposition (Y, B, π) which supports the contact structure ξ and realizes $V = B$ as its binding. Viewing (B, τ) as a framed contact submanifold, where τ denote the trivialization of $B \subset Y$ induced by the open book decomposition, we have*

$$(11-2) \quad \widetilde{CH}_\bullet(Y, \xi, B; \mathfrak{r}) \neq 0$$

for any $\mathfrak{r} = (\alpha_B, \tau, r) \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, B)$.

By combining Theorem 11.3 with Corollary 8.21, we obtain the following result.

Corollary 11.4 *Under the hypotheses of Theorem 11.3, if r' is large enough and we write $\mathfrak{r}' = (\alpha_B, \tau, r')$, then*

$$(11-3) \quad CH_\bullet(Y, \xi, B; \mathfrak{r}') \neq 0.$$

Proof of Theorem 11.3 According to Corollary 3.15, the open book decomposition (Y, B, π) supports a nondegenerate Giroux form α which is adapted to \mathfrak{r} for any $\mathfrak{r} = (\alpha_B, \tau, r) \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, B)$.

Consider the algebra $\widetilde{CC}_\bullet(Y, \xi, B; \mathfrak{r})$ generated by (good) Reeb orbits of α not contained in B . After fixing an almost complex structure $J: \xi \rightarrow \xi$ which is compatible with $d\alpha$ and preserves $\xi|_B$, and a choice of perturbation data $\theta \in \Theta_1((Y, \xi, B), \alpha, J)$, we get a differential $d_J = d(\widetilde{\psi}_B, J, \theta)$ and the homology of the resulting chain complex is (canonically isomorphic to) $\widetilde{CH}_\bullet(Y, \xi, B; \mathfrak{r})$.

Let us suppose for contradiction that $\widetilde{CH}_\bullet(Y, \xi, B; \mathfrak{r}) = 0$. This means that 1 is in the image of the differential. By the Leibnitz rule, this implies that there exists some good Reeb orbit $\gamma: S^1 \rightarrow Y$ and a relative homotopy class $\beta \in \pi_2(Y, \gamma)$ such that the twisted moduli count of planes positively asymptotic to γ in the homotopy class β is nonzero. To state this more formally in the language of Section 5.3, let $T \in \mathcal{S}_1((Y, \xi, B), \alpha, J)$ be the tree with a single input edge e and a single vertex v , where e is decorated with the Reeb orbit γ and v is decorated with the $\beta \in \pi_2(Y, \gamma)$. Then we have that $\widetilde{\psi}_B(T) \neq 0$.

In particular, this implies that $\overline{\mathcal{M}}(T) \neq \emptyset$. Hence there exists $T' \rightarrow T$ such that T' is representable by a J -holomorphic building. The proof of Proposition 7.7 shows that we may assume that T' does not have any edges contained in B (since otherwise we would have $\widetilde{\psi}_B(T') = \widetilde{\psi}_B(T) = 0$).

It follows by [Proposition 5.12](#) that $T' * \hat{B} = \sum_{v \in V(T')} \beta_v * \hat{B}$, and [Corollary 5.14](#) implies that all the terms on the right-hand side are nonnegative. Since $\tilde{\psi}_B(T') = \tilde{\psi}_B(T) \neq 0$, it follows by definition of the reduced twisting maps that $T' * \hat{V} = 0$. Hence $\beta_v * \hat{B} = 0$ for all $v \in V(T')$.

For topological reasons, there exists $\tilde{v} \in V(T')$ such that \tilde{v} has a single incoming edge and no outgoing edges. Hence \tilde{v} is represented by a J -holomorphic plane u which is asymptotic to some Reeb orbit $\tilde{\gamma}$. By positivity of intersection (see [Proposition 5.3](#)) and the fact that $\beta_{\tilde{v}} * \hat{B} = 0$, the image of u is contained in $\mathbb{R} \times (Y \setminus B)$. Thus $\tilde{\gamma}$ is contractible in $Y \setminus B$, which implies that the composition $\pi \circ \tilde{\gamma}: S^1 \rightarrow Y \setminus B \rightarrow S^1$ has degree 0. This is a contradiction: since α is a Giroux form, $\pi \circ \tilde{\gamma}$ must be an immersion by [Remark 3.12](#), and hence have nonzero degree. \square

We also state a vanishing result for the (reduced) Chekanov–Eliashberg dg algebra introduced in [Section 10.2](#).

Theorem* 11.5 *Let (Y, ξ, V) be a TN contact pair and let $\Lambda \subset (Y - V, \xi)$ be a Legendrian submanifold. Suppose that ξ supports an open book decomposition π with binding $B = V$ such that Λ is contained in a single page. Let τ be the trivialization of $N_{Y/V}$ induced by the open book. Then we have*

$$(11-4) \quad \tilde{\mathcal{L}}(Y, \xi, V, \Lambda; \tau) \neq 0.$$

Proof The proof is identical to that of [Theorem 11.3](#); namely, one argues that the image of any Reeb orbit or chord under the differential cannot contain a term of degree zero, which immediately implies the claim. \square

We note that it was proved by Honda and Huang [\[39, Corollary 1.3.3\]](#) that any Legendrian Λ in a contact manifold (Y, ξ) is contained in the page of some compatible open book decomposition. Hence it follows from [Theorem* 11.5](#) that every Legendrian is tight in the complement of some codimension 2 contact submanifold.

11.3 Explicit computations in open books

We now perform certain explicit computations in open book decompositions which will be used in applications in the next sections. We assume throughout this section that $n \geq 4$. This assumption is needed for the purpose of obtaining a $(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z})$ -bigrading on $\widetilde{CH}(-)$; see [Lemma 11.6](#) and [Corollary 12.17](#).

Let us endow S^{n-1} with a Riemannian metric h having the property that all geodesics are nondegenerate. Such metrics, which are typically referred to as “bumpy” in the literature, are generic in the space of Riemannian metrics; see [\[1\]](#) or [\[44, 3.3.9\]](#). It can be shown [\[1\]](#) that any manifold endowed with a bumpy metric admits a closed geodesic of minimal length. We let $\rho > 0$ be the length of the shortest geodesic of (S^{n-1}, h) .

To set the stage for this section, it will be useful to recall some general facts about coordinate systems. Given a system of local coordinates (q_1, \dots, q_m) on some manifold M , the *dual coordinates* (p_1, \dots, p_m) in the fibers of the T^*M are characterized by the property that

$$(11-5) \quad T^*M \ni (\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}) = (q_1, \dots, q_m, p_1, \dots, p_m) = \sum_{i=1}^m p_i dq_i.$$

Unless otherwise indicated, a pair (\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}) refers to a system of local coordinates in the cotangent bundle of a manifold, where \mathbf{p} is dual to \mathbf{q} .

It will sometimes also be useful to work with Riemannian normal coordinates. Recall that on a Riemannian manifold (M, g) , a system of normal coordinates (x_1, \dots, x_m) has the property that for any vector $\mathbf{a} \in T_x M$, the path $\theta \mapsto \mathbf{a}\theta$ is a geodesic. If (q_1, \dots, q_n) is a system of Riemannian normal coordinates, then the path $t \mapsto (\gamma(t), \dot{\gamma}^b)$ can be written in coordinates (\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}) as

$$(11-6) \quad t \mapsto (\mathbf{a}t, \mathbf{a}) \in T^*M.$$

We now introduce a Liouville manifold which will be studied throughout the remainder of this section. For $a > 0$, define

$$(11-7) \quad (\widehat{W}_0, \widehat{\lambda}^a) = \left(D^2 \times T^*S^{n-1}, \widehat{\lambda}^a := \frac{1}{a}s^2 d\theta + \lambda_{\text{std}} \right),$$

where we have chosen local coordinates $(s, \theta, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p})$. We emphasize that the Liouville structure depends on the parameter $a > 0$.

Let $\phi: \widehat{W}_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be the function

$$(11-8) \quad \phi(s, \theta, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}) = s^2 + \|\mathbf{p}\|^2.$$

We consider the Liouville domain

$$(11-9) \quad (W_0, \lambda^a) = (\{\phi \leq 1\}, \lambda^a := \widehat{\lambda}^a|_{W_0})$$

and its contact-type boundary

$$(11-10) \quad (Y_0, \xi_0) = (\{\phi = 1\}, \xi = \ker \lambda_0),$$

where $\lambda_0 = (\widehat{\lambda}^a)|_{Y_0}$ is the induced contact form. Consider also the codimension 2 contact submanifold

$$(11-11) \quad V = \{\phi = 1, s = 0\} \subset (Y_0, \xi_0)$$

and the Legendrian

$$(11-12) \quad \Lambda := \{\phi = 1, \theta = \text{constant}, s = 1, \|\mathbf{p}\| = 0\}.$$

We define $\alpha := (\lambda_0)|_V$ and let τ be the trivialization of $N_{Y_0/V}$, which is unique by [Lemma 11.6](#). We set

$$(11-13) \quad \mathfrak{r} = (\alpha, \tau, a) \in \mathfrak{R}(Y_0, \xi_0, V).$$

Finally, we let $H = \{0\} \times T^*S^{n-1} \subset \widehat{W}_0$.

Observe that τ depends on our choice of $a > 0$. More generally, the contact form $\lambda_0 = (\hat{\lambda}^a)|_{Y_0}$ on (Y_0, ξ_0) obviously depends on $a > 0$. The plan is now to study the Reeb dynamics on (Y_0, ξ_0) with respect to this contact form. By taking $a \gg 0$ large enough, we will be able to obtain a sufficiently good understanding of the Reeb dynamics to compute the invariant $\widetilde{CH}(Y_0, \xi_0, V; \tau)$ in low degrees; see [Proposition* 11.17](#).

Lemma 11.6 *The manifolds W_0 and Y_0 have vanishing first and second homology and cohomology with \mathbb{Z} -coefficients. In addition, we have $H^1(V; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ and $w_2(\Lambda) = 0$.*

Proof The first claim is proved in [Corollary 12.17](#). To compute $H^1(V; \mathbb{Z})$, note that V is the sphere bundle associated to T^*S^{n-1} . Hence, we have a fibration $S^{n-2} \hookrightarrow V \rightarrow S^{n-1}$ giving rise to a Gysin sequence

$$(11-14) \quad \dots \rightarrow H^k(S^{n-1}; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^k(V; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^{k-(n-2)}(S^{n-1}; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \dots$$

Taking $k = 1$ immediately gives the desired result since $n \geq 4$. Finally, note that $\Lambda = S^{n-1}$, which has vanishing homology (with any coefficients) in degrees $1 \leq i \leq n - 2$. Hence $w_2(\Lambda) = 0$ for $n \geq 4$. \square

Observe that there is a natural marking

$$(11-15) \quad e_0: \mathbb{R} \times Y_0 \rightarrow (\widehat{W}_0, \hat{\lambda}^a, H), \quad (t, y) \mapsto \psi_t(y),$$

where $\psi_{(-)}$ is the Liouville flow associated to $\hat{\lambda}^a$.

This endows $(\widehat{W}_0, \hat{\lambda}^a, H)$ with the structure of a (strict) relative exact symplectic cobordism. We thus obtain an augmentation

$$(11-16) \quad \tilde{\epsilon}_0: \tilde{\mathcal{A}}(Y_0, \xi_0, V; \tau) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}.$$

It follows from [Lemma 11.6](#) and the discussion following [Definition* 9.10](#) that $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}(Y_0, \xi_0, V; \tau)$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}^{\tilde{\epsilon}_0}(Y_0, \xi_0, V; \tau)$ admit a $(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z})$ -bigrading.

We now analyze the structure of (Y_0, λ_0) in more detail. First, observe that $(Y_0 - V, \lambda_0|_{Y_0 - V})$ is strictly contactomorphic to

$$(11-17) \quad \left(S^1 \times D^*S^{n-1}, \alpha_V := \frac{1}{a}(1 - \|\mathbf{p}\|^2) d\theta + \lambda_{\text{std}} \right)$$

via the map

$$(11-18) \quad S^1 \times D^*S^{n-1} \rightarrow Y_0 - V, \quad (\theta, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}) \mapsto (\sqrt{1 - \|\mathbf{p}\|^2}, \theta, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}),$$

where $D^*S^{n-1} = \{(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}) \in T^*S^{n-1} \mid \|\mathbf{p}\| < 1\}$. We let $\mathcal{N} \subset Y_0$ denote the image of $S^1 \times S^{n-1}$ under this map; equivalently, $\mathcal{N} = \{\|\mathbf{p}\| = 0\}$. The complement $(Y_0 - \mathcal{N}, \lambda_0|_{Y_0 - \mathcal{N}})$ is strictly contactomorphic to

$$\left(B \times U, \alpha_{\mathcal{N}} := \frac{1}{a}(x dy - y dx) + \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} \alpha_U \right),$$

where $B \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ denotes the open unit disk and (U, α_U) denotes the unit cotangent bundle of (S^{n-1}, h) , equipped with the contact form $\alpha_U := \lambda_{\text{std}}$ induced by the canonical Liouville form on T^*S^{n-1} . A contactomorphism is given by

$$(11-19) \quad B \times U \rightarrow Y_0 - \mathcal{N}, \quad (x, y, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}) \mapsto (x, y, \mathbf{q}, \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} \mathbf{p}).$$

Observe that the size of the tubular neighborhood $B \times U$ depends on our choice of $a > 0$.

Our first task is to study the Reeb orbits of λ_0 which are in the complement of \mathcal{N} . In particular, we wish to show that they are nondegenerate for a generic choice of a , and moreover that their Conley–Zehnder indices depend linearly on a . This is the content of [Proposition 11.7](#) and [Corollary 11.8](#) below.

Proposition 11.7 *Let $\gamma_U: \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow U$ be a Reeb orbit of α_U of period P_U . Then:*

(A) *The map*

$$(11-20) \quad \gamma_1: \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow B \times U, \quad t \mapsto (0, 0, \gamma_U(t)),$$

is a Reeb orbit of α_N of period $P_1 := P_U$.

(B) *Given any $r_0 \in (0, 1)$ and integers $m, n > 0$ such that*

$$(11-21) \quad \frac{a P_U}{4\pi \sqrt{1 - r_0^2}} = \frac{m}{n},$$

the map

$$(11-22) \quad \gamma_2: \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow B \times U, \quad t \mapsto (r_0 \cos(2\pi m t), r_0 \sin(2\pi m t), \gamma_U(n t)),$$

is a Reeb orbit of α_N of period

$$P_2 := (2 - r_0^2) \frac{2\pi m}{a} = (2 - r_0^2) \frac{n P_U}{2\sqrt{1 - r_0^2}}.$$

Every Reeb orbit of α_N is of the form (A) or (B) for some choice of γ_U, r_0, m and n .

If α_U is nondegenerate and a satisfies

$$(11-23) \quad a^{-1} \notin \bigcup_{q \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0}} \frac{1}{4\pi \sqrt{q}} \mathcal{S}(\alpha_U),$$

where $\mathcal{S}(\alpha_U) \subset \mathbb{R}$ is the action spectrum of α_U , then α_N is nondegenerate. Moreover, given any trivialization τ_0 of $\gamma_U^ \ker(\alpha_U)$, there exist trivializations τ_i of $\gamma_i^* \ker(\alpha_N)$ for $i = 1, 2$ such that*

$$(11-24) \quad \text{CZ}^{\tau_1}(\gamma_1) = 1 + 2 \left\lfloor \frac{P_1 a}{4\pi} \right\rfloor + \text{CZ}^{\tau_0}(\gamma_U),$$

$$(11-25) \quad \text{CZ}^{\tau_2}(\gamma_2) = 1 + 2 \left\lfloor \frac{P_2 a}{\pi(2 - r_0^2)^2} \right\rfloor + \text{CZ}^{\tau_0}(\gamma_U^n).$$

If τ_0 extends to a disk spanning γ_U , then τ_i extends to a disk spanning γ_i .

Proof The Reeb vector field of α_N is given by

$$(11-26) \quad R_{\alpha_N} = \frac{1}{2-x^2-y^2} (a(x\partial_y - y\partial_x) + 2\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}R_U),$$

where R_U denotes the Reeb vector field of α_U (recall that $a > 0$ is a constant fixed above). A simple computation shows that γ_1 and γ_2 are Reeb orbits with periods as claimed, and that there are no other orbits.

Note that the contact structure $\xi = \ker(\alpha_N)$ splits as

$$(11-27) \quad \xi = \langle e_1, e_2 \rangle \oplus \ker(\alpha_U),$$

where e_1 and e_2 are the vector fields on $B \times U$ defined by

$$(11-28) \quad e_1 = \partial_x + \frac{y}{a\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}R_U,$$

$$(11-29) \quad e_2 = \partial_y - \frac{x}{a\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}R_U.$$

In particular, given a trivialization τ_0 of $\gamma_U^* \ker(\alpha_U)$, we get trivializations $\tau_1 = \langle \gamma_1^* e_1, \gamma_1^* e_2 \rangle \oplus \tau_0$ and $\tau_2 = \langle \gamma_2^* e_1, \gamma_2^* e_2 \rangle \oplus \tau_0^n$ of $\gamma_1^* \xi$ and $\gamma_2^* \xi$, where τ_0^n denotes the trivialization of $(\gamma_U^n)^* \ker(\alpha_U)$ induced by τ_0 .

We have

$$(11-30) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{e_1} R_{\alpha_N} &= -\partial_x \left(\frac{ay}{2-x^2-y^2} \right) e_1 + \partial_x \left(\frac{ax}{2-x^2-y^2} \right) e_2 \\ &= \frac{a}{(2-x^2-y^2)^2} (-2xye_1 + (2+x^2-y^2)e_2), \end{aligned}$$

$$(11-31) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{e_2} R_{\alpha_N} &= \partial_y \left(\frac{ay}{2-x^2-y^2} \right) e_1 - \partial_y \left(\frac{ax}{2-x^2-y^2} \right) e_2 \\ &= \frac{a}{(2-x^2-y^2)^2} (-(2-x^2+y^2)e_1 + 2xye_2). \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, for any vector field X on U such that $X \in \ker(\alpha_U)$, we have

$$(11-32) \quad \mathcal{L}_X R_{\alpha_N} = \frac{2\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}{2-x^2-y^2} \mathcal{L}_X R_U.$$

Hence, if $\Psi_i(t): \xi_{\gamma_i(0)} \rightarrow \xi_{\gamma_i(t)}$ denotes the linearized Reeb flow along γ_i (viewed as a matrix via the trivialization τ_i) for $i = 1, 2$, then $\Psi'_i(t) = S_i(t)\Psi_i(t)$ with

$$(11-33) \quad S_1(t) = \frac{aP_U}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \oplus P_U S_U(t),$$

$$(11-34) \quad S_2(t) = \frac{2\pi m}{2-r_0^2} \begin{pmatrix} -r_0^2 \sin(4\pi mt) & -2+r_0^2 \cos(4\pi mt) \\ 2+r_0^2 \cos(4\pi mt) & r_0^2 \sin(4\pi mt) \end{pmatrix} \oplus nP_U S_U(nt),$$

where $S_U(t)$ is the matrix such that the linearized Reeb flow $\Psi_U: (\xi_U)_{\gamma_U(0)} \rightarrow (\xi_U)_{\gamma_U(t)}$ of R_U along γ_U satisfies $\Psi'_U(t) = P_U S_U(t)\Psi_U(t)$.

It follows that $\text{CZ}^{\tau_1}(\gamma_1) = \text{CZ}(\psi_1) + \text{CZ}^{\tau_0}(\gamma_U)$ and $\text{CZ}^{\tau_2}(\gamma_2) = \text{CZ}(\psi_2) + \text{CZ}^{\tau_0}(\gamma_U^n)$, where ψ_1 and ψ_2 are paths of 2×2 matrices given by $\psi_i(t) = \exp(P_i(t))$ with

$$(11-35) \quad P_1(t) = t \frac{aP_U}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$(11-36) \quad P_2(t) = \int_0^t \frac{2\pi m}{2-r_0^2} \begin{pmatrix} -r_0^2 \sin(4\pi ms) & -2+r_0^2 \cos(4\pi ms) \\ 2+r_0^2 \cos(4\pi ms) & r_0^2 \sin(4\pi ms) \end{pmatrix} ds,$$

$$= \frac{2\pi m}{2-r_0^2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{r_0^2}{4\pi m} (\cos(4\pi mt) - 1) & -2t + \frac{r_0^2}{4\pi m} \sin(4\pi mt) \\ 2t + \frac{r_0^2}{4\pi m} \sin(4\pi mt) & -\frac{r_0^2}{4\pi m} (\cos(4\pi mt) - 1) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Note that $P_1(t)$ and $P_2(t)$ are diagonalizable with eigenvalues $\pm 2\pi i \lambda_1(t)$ and $\pm 2\pi i \lambda_2(t)$, respectively, where

$$(11-37) \quad \lambda_1(t) = t \frac{aP_U}{4\pi},$$

$$(11-38) \quad \lambda_2(t) = \frac{1}{2-r_0^2} \sqrt{4m^2 t^2 - \frac{r_0^4}{8\pi^2} (1 - \cos(4\pi mt))}.$$

It follows that $\ker(\psi_i(t) - \text{Id})$ is either \mathbb{R}^2 or 0, depending on whether $\lambda_i(t)$ is an integer or not. Assumption (11-23) implies that $\lambda_i(1)$ is not an integer and hence that $\psi_i(1)$ doesn't have 1 as an eigenvalue, ie ψ_i is nondegenerate. This is clear for $\lambda_1(1)$; to check this for $\lambda_2(1)$, note that it follows from (11-21) that

$$(11-39) \quad \lambda_2(1) = \frac{2m}{2-r_0^2} = \frac{2m}{1 + \frac{n^2 a^2 P_U^2}{(4\pi)^2 m^2}} = \frac{2m^3 (4\pi)^2}{(4\pi)^2 m^2 + n^2 a^2 P_U^2}.$$

If this expression were integral, then the reciprocal would be rational; hence $n^2 a^2 P_U^2 / (2m^3 (4\pi)^2)$ would be rational, contradicting Assumption (11-23).

Since $-J_0 P_i'(t)$ is positive-definite for all t , it follows from [33, Proposition 52] that

$$(11-40) \quad \text{CZ}(\psi_i) = 1 + 2 \#\{t \in (0, 1) \mid \lambda_i(t) \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

Since λ_i is strictly increasing with $\lambda_i(0) = 0$ and $\lambda_i(1) \notin \mathbb{Z}$, the right-hand side is equal to $1 + 2\lfloor \lambda_i(1) \rfloor$. Thus

$$(11-41) \quad \text{CZ}(\psi_1) = 1 + 2 \left\lfloor \frac{aP_U}{4\pi} \right\rfloor = 1 + 2 \left\lfloor \frac{aP_1}{4\pi} \right\rfloor,$$

$$(11-42) \quad \text{CZ}(\psi_2) = 1 + 2 \left\lfloor \frac{2m}{2-r_0^2} \right\rfloor = 1 + 2 \left\lfloor \frac{aP_2}{\pi(2-r_0^2)} \right\rfloor,$$

as desired. □

Corollary 11.8 Suppose that γ is a closed Reeb orbits of $(Y_0, \xi = \ker \lambda_0)$ which is contained in the complement of $\mathcal{N} \subset Y_0$. Then

$$(11-43) \quad \text{CZ}^\tau(\gamma) > \left\lfloor \frac{a\rho}{\pi} \right\rfloor,$$

where τ is a trivialization which extends to a spanning disk and $\rho > 0$ is as on page 92.

Proof It is well-known that the Reeb orbits on U correspond bijectively to geodesics on (S^{n-1}, h) ; with our normalization, the action of a closed Reeb orbit equals twice the length of the corresponding unit-speed geodesic; see eg [29, Section 1.5]. Moreover, according to [24, Proposition 1.7.3], given a Reeb orbit $\tilde{\gamma}$ which corresponds to a geodesic γ , we have

$$(11-44) \quad \mu_M(\gamma) = \text{CZ}^\tau(\tilde{\gamma}),$$

where μ_M is the Morse index of the geodesic and τ extends to a spanning disk; see Remark 11.9. Since the Morse index of a geodesic is nonnegative by definition, the corollary follows from Proposition 11.7. \square

Remark 11.9 The trivialization considered in [24, Proposition 1.7.3] is in fact constructed as follows. Choose a spanning disk $\tilde{v}: D^2 \rightarrow U \subset T^*S^{n-1}$ for $\tilde{\gamma}$ and let $v := \pi \circ \tilde{v}$, where $\pi: T^*S^{n-1} \rightarrow S^{n-1}$ is the projection. Let $\{\sigma^1, \dots, \sigma^{n-1}\}$ be a trivialization of v^*TS^{n-1} . For points $\pi: \tilde{x} \mapsto x$, let $Q_{x;\tilde{x}}: \pi^{-1}(x) \rightarrow T_{\tilde{x}}(\pi^{-1}(x))$ be the canonical identification. Now define $\tilde{\sigma}_p^i = Q_{v(p);\tilde{v}(p)}\sigma_p^i$ for $p \in D^2$. Then $\{\tilde{\sigma}^1, \dots, \tilde{\sigma}^{n-1}\}$ defines a Lagrangian subbundle of the symplectic vector bundle $(\tilde{v}^*(\xi), d\lambda_0)$. Hence it induces a unique trivialization of $\tilde{v}^*\xi$, which restricts on the boundary to a trivialization of $\tilde{\gamma}^*\xi$.

We now turn to the Reeb dynamics near \mathcal{N} . Recall from page 94 that \mathcal{N} is contained in $(Y_0 - V, \lambda_0)$, which is strictly contactomorphic to $(S^1 \times D^*S^{n-1}, \alpha_V)$, where $\alpha_V = (1/a)(1 - \|p\|^2) d\theta + \lambda_{\text{std}}$.

Lemma 11.10 Let $\mathbf{q} = (q_1, \dots, q_{n-1})$ be Riemannian normal coordinates in some open set $\mathcal{U} \subset (S^{n-1}, h)$ and let $\mathbf{p} = (p_1, \dots, p_n)$ be the dual coordinates. The Reeb vector field of α_V is given by

$$(11-45) \quad R_{\alpha_V} = \frac{1}{1 + \|p\|^2} \left(a \partial_\theta + 2 \sum_{i,j} h^{ij} p_i \partial_{q_j} - \sum_{i,j,k} p_i p_j \partial_k h^{ij} \partial_{p_k} \right)$$

on $S^1 \times D^*\mathcal{U}$. (Here we follow the convention of using superscripts $(h^{ij}) = (h_{ij})^{-1}$ to denote the coefficients of the metric induced by h on T^*S^{n-1} .)

Proof A direct computation using the formulas

$$(11-46) \quad \alpha_V = \frac{1}{a} \left(1 - \sum_{i,j} p_i p_j h^{ij} \right) d\theta + \sum_i p_i dq_i,$$

$$(11-47) \quad d\alpha_V = -\frac{2}{a} \sum_{i,j} h^{ij} p_i dp_j \wedge d\theta - \frac{1}{a} \sum_{i,j,k} p_i p_j \partial_k h^{ij} dq_k \wedge d\theta + \sum_i dp_i \wedge dq_i$$

shows that $\alpha_V(R_{\alpha_V}) = 1$ and $d\alpha_V(R_{\alpha_V}, -) = 0$. \square

Lemma 11.11 Consider the map $\pi: Y_0 - V \rightarrow S^1$ given by $\pi(s, \theta, q, p) = \theta$. Then the pair (V, π) defines an open book decomposition of Y . Moreover, λ_0 is a Giroux form for the contact structure $\xi_0 = \ker \lambda_0$.

Proof It is clear that (V, π) defines an open book decomposition of Y . To verify that λ_0 is a Giroux form, observe by Lemma 11.10 that the Reeb vector field is transverse to the pages of π . The claim then follows by combining Definition 3.11 and Remark 3.12. \square

By Lemma 11.10, the map $\gamma_0: \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow S^1 \times D^*\mathcal{U}$ given by the formula $\gamma_0(t) = (2\pi t, 0, 0)$ defines a simple Reeb orbit in Y_0 . Let γ_0^k denote its k -fold cover. There is an obvious trivialization τ_0 of $\xi|_{\gamma_0^k}$ given by

$$(11-48) \quad \tau_0 = \{\partial_{p_1}, \dots, \partial_{p_{n-1}}, \partial_{q_1}, \dots, \partial_{q_{n-1}}\}.$$

Let τ be the trivialization of $\xi|_{\gamma_0^k}$ defined as

$$(11-49) \quad \tau = \{\sin(2\pi k t)\partial_{q_1} + \cos(2\pi k t)\partial_{p_1}, \partial_{p_2}, \dots, \partial_{p_n}, \cos(2\pi k t)\partial_{q_1} - \sin(2\pi k t)\partial_{p_1}, \partial_{q_2}, \dots, \partial_{q_n}\}.$$

Observe that τ extends to a disk spanning γ_0 in Y_0 .

Lemma 11.12 With respect to the trivialization τ_0 , the linearized Reeb flow along γ_0^k is given by the matrix

$$(11-50) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2t & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

where each entry of this matrix should be viewed as an $(n-1) \times (n-1)$ diagonal matrix.

Proof Note that τ_0 can be extended to a trivialization $\tilde{\tau}_0$ of $\ker(\alpha_V)$ over $S^1 \times D^*\mathcal{U}$, where

$$(11-51) \quad \tilde{\tau}_0 = \left\{ \partial_{p_1}, \dots, \partial_{p_{n-1}}, \partial_{q_1} - \frac{ap_1}{1 - \|\mathbf{p}\|^2} \partial_\theta, \dots, \partial_{q_{n-1}} - \frac{ap_{n-1}}{1 - \|\mathbf{p}\|^2} \partial_\theta \right\}.$$

Using the formula for R_{α_V} given in Lemma 11.10, one can easily compute

$$(11-52) \quad \mathcal{L}_{\partial_{p_i}} R_{\alpha_V}|_{\mathbf{p}=0, \mathbf{q}=0} = 2\partial_{q_i},$$

$$(11-53) \quad \mathcal{L}_{\partial_{q_i} - (ap_i/(1 - \|\mathbf{p}\|^2)) \partial_\theta} R_{\alpha_V}|_{\mathbf{p}=0, \mathbf{q}=0} = 0.$$

Hence, the matrix $A(t)$ representing the linearized Reeb flow $\xi_{\gamma_0^k(0)} \rightarrow \xi_{\gamma_0^k(t)}$ with respect to the trivialization τ_0 is given by

$$(11-54) \quad A(t) = \exp\left(t \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2t & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

where each entry should be interpreted as a multiple of the $(n-1) \times (n-1)$ identity matrix. \square

Corollary 11.13 *The Robbin–Salamon index satisfies*

$$(11-55) \quad \mu_{\text{RS}}^{\tau_0}(\gamma_0^k) = \frac{1}{2}(n-1).$$

Hence,

$$(11-56) \quad \mu_{\text{RS}}^{\tau}(\gamma_0^k) = \frac{1}{2}(n-1) + 2k.$$

Proof The first computation follows from [33, Proposition 54]; there is a sign change due to the fact that the matrix we are considering is the transpose of that considered in [33, Proposition 54], but the proof is entirely analogous. The second computation follows from the fact (see the proof of Lemma 57 in [33]) that the Robbin–Salamon index satisfies the so-called “loop property”, ie given a path of symplectic matrices $\phi: [0, 1] \rightarrow \text{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{R})$ with $\phi(0) = \phi(1) = \text{id}$, and given a path $\psi: [0, 1] \rightarrow \text{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{R})$, we have

$$(11-57) \quad \mu_{\text{RS}}(\phi\psi) = \mu_{\text{RS}}(\psi) + 2\mu(\phi),$$

where ϕ is the Maslov index of the path. □

By Lemma 11.10, $\mathcal{N} = \{\|p\|=0\}$ is preserved by the Reeb flow and is foliated by Reeb orbits in a Morse–Bott family.

Given $\epsilon > 0$ which will be fixed later, let $\mathcal{U}_\epsilon = \{\|p\| < \epsilon\} \cap Y_0$. This is a neighborhood of \mathcal{N} , which we identify with $S^1 \times D_\epsilon^* S^{n-1}$ via the contactomorphism defined on page 94. Let $f: \mathcal{U}_\epsilon \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be the function corresponding under this identification to

$$(11-58) \quad S^1 \times D_\epsilon^* S^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad (\theta, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}) \mapsto \rho(\|\mathbf{p}\|)g(\mathbf{q}),$$

where g is a perfect Morse function on S^{n-1} and $\rho: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is a smooth bump function with $\rho(x) = 1$ for x near 0 and $\rho(x) = 0$ for $x > \epsilon/2$; cf [6, Section 2.2].

Lemma 11.14 *Fix $P > 0$. If ϵ is small enough, all closed Reeb orbits of (Y_0, λ_0) which are contained in $\mathcal{U}_\epsilon - \mathcal{N}$ have action at least P .* □

We now consider a perturbed contact form $\lambda_\delta := (1 + \delta f)\lambda_0$. Since f is compactly supported in \mathcal{U}_ϵ , the form λ_δ can be viewed as a contact form both on \mathcal{U}_ϵ and on Y_0 .

Lemma 11.15 *Fix $P > 0$. If ϵ and δ are small enough, then there are exactly two simple Reeb orbits in \mathcal{U}_ϵ with action $< P$. We label them γ_a and γ_b , and they correspond respectively to the minimum and maximum of f .*

Proof Combine Lemma 11.14 with the argument of [6, Lemma 2.3]. □

Lemma 11.16 *Let $P > 0$ be as in Lemma 11.15. After possibly further shrinking ϵ and δ , we may assume that any Reeb orbit of (Y_0, λ_δ) contained in \mathcal{U}_ϵ and having Conley–Zehnder index (measured with respect to a trivialization which extends to a spanning disk) less than P/a is a multiple of γ_a or γ_b . In addition, we have*

$$(11-59) \quad \text{CZ}^\tau(\gamma_a^k) = \mu_{\text{RS}}^\tau(\gamma_0^k) - \frac{1}{2}(n-1) + \text{ind}_a(\delta f) = 2k,$$

$$(11-60) \quad \text{CZ}^\tau(\gamma_b^k) = \mu_{\text{RS}}^\tau(\gamma_0^k) - \frac{1}{2}(n-1) + \text{ind}_b(\delta f) = (n-1) + 2k.$$

Proof First of all, observe by Lemma 11.10 that the boundary of \mathcal{U}_ϵ is preserved by the Reeb flow of λ_0 . It follows that the Reeb flow of λ_0 has “bounded return time”, in the terminology of [6, Definition 2.5].

Next, it follows from (11-56) that the Robbin–Salamon index of any Reeb orbit γ contained in the Morse–Bott submanifold $\mathcal{N} = \{\|p\|=0\} \subset Y_0$ satisfies

$$(11-61) \quad \mu_{\text{RS}}(\gamma) = \frac{1}{2}(n-1) + 2 \text{wind}(\gamma) = \frac{1}{2}(n-1) + 2T_\gamma a,$$

where P_γ is the length of γ . It follows that these orbits satisfy “index positivity” (with constant $2/a$), in the terminology of [6, Definition 2.6].

The first claim now follows from [6, Lemma 2.7]. The index computations follow by combining (11-56) with [6, Lemma 2.4]. \square

We now put together the above results. For any integer $N > 0$, let us define

$$(11-62) \quad \Sigma_N^1 = \{k \in \mathbb{Z} \mid 0 < k < N, k \text{ even}\},$$

and let

$$(11-63) \quad \Sigma_N^2 = \{k \in \mathbb{Z} \mid k < N, k = n-1 + 2j \text{ for } j \geq 1\}.$$

Proposition* 11.17 *Given any $N > 0$, there exists $A > 0$ such that*

$$(11-64) \quad \begin{aligned} CH_{k-(n-3)}^{U=0}(Y_0, \xi_0, V; \mathfrak{r}) &= \widetilde{CH}_{k-(n-3)}(Y_0, \xi_0, V; \mathfrak{r}) \\ &= \begin{cases} \mathbb{Q} \oplus \mathbb{Q} & \text{if } k \in \Sigma_N^1 \cap \Sigma_N^2, \\ \mathbb{Q} & \text{if } k \in \Sigma_N^1 \cup \Sigma_N^2 - (\Sigma_N^1 \cap \Sigma_N^2), \\ 0 & \text{if } k \notin \Sigma_N^1 \cup \Sigma_N^2 \text{ and } k < N, \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

whenever $a > A$. (Recall from (11-13) that \mathfrak{r} depends on $a > 0$ and hence on $N > 0$.)

Proof According to Corollary 11.8, we may fix $A > 0$ large enough so that all Reeb orbits for (Y_0, λ_0) in the complement of $\mathcal{N} \subset Y_0$ have index at least N . We now choose ϵ and δ small enough so that the conclusions of Lemma 11.16 hold with $P = N$. Since f_δ is compactly supported in \mathcal{U}_ϵ , we find that the only Reeb orbits of (Y_0, λ_δ) having index less than N are multiples of γ_a and γ_b .

According to (11-59) and (11-60), it is now enough to check that the differential vanishes on the set

$$\Omega_N = \{\gamma_a^{k_a}, \gamma_b^{k_b} \mid \text{CZ}^\tau(\gamma_a^{k_a}) < N, \text{CZ}^\tau(\gamma_b^{k_b}) < N\}.$$

To see this, observe that for $\gamma \in \Omega_N$ we have

$$(11-65) \quad \text{CZ}^\tau(\gamma) = 2 \text{wind}(\gamma) \pmod{n-1}.$$

Suppose that there exists a homotopy class β of curves of index 1 with $\widehat{V} * \beta = 0$. Then the linking number of the positive puncture equals the sum of the linking numbers of the negative punctures. Hence, by (11-65), the index of the positive puncture equals the sum of the indices of the negative punctures mod $(n-1)$. Since β has index 1, this means that $1 = 0 \pmod{n-1}$. This is a contradiction since $n > 2$. \square

Corollary* 11.18 *Let $N > 0$ be as in Proposition* 11.17. Then for all integers $k < N$ we have*

$$(11-66) \quad \widetilde{CH}_{k-(n-3)}^{\widetilde{\epsilon}_0}(Y_0, \xi_0, V; \tau) = \widetilde{CH}_{k-(n-3)}(Y_0, \xi_0, V; \tau),$$

where the right-hand side was computed in Proposition* 11.17. \square

We now turn our attention to computing certain Legendrian invariants. Let $\Lambda \subset (Y_0, \xi_0)$ be defined as above; see (11-12). Recall that the relative symplectic filling $(\widehat{W}_0, \widehat{\lambda}_0, H)$ gives an augmentation $\widetilde{\epsilon}_0: \widetilde{\mathcal{A}}(Y_0, \xi_0, V; \tau) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$.

It follows from Corollary* 10.14 and Lemma 11.6 that $\widetilde{\mathcal{L}}^{\widetilde{\epsilon}_0}(Y_0, \xi_0, V, \Lambda; \tau)$ is a $(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z})$ -bigraded algebra with differential of bidegree $(-1, 0)$, and that $\overline{HC}_{\bullet, \bullet}(\widetilde{\mathcal{L}}^{\widetilde{\epsilon}_0}(Y, \xi, V; \tau))$ is a $(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z})$ -bigraded \mathbb{Q} -vector space.

We now have the following computation.

Proposition* 11.19 *Given a positive integer $N \gg 1$, let*

$$(11-67) \quad \bigoplus_{j \leq N} \widetilde{\mathcal{L}}_{\bullet, j}^{\widetilde{\epsilon}_0}(Y_0, \xi_0, V, \Lambda; \tau) \subset \widetilde{\mathcal{L}}^{\widetilde{\epsilon}_0}(Y_0, \xi_0, V, \Lambda; \tau)$$

be the bigraded submodule of elements of winding number at most N . Then this submodule can be generated by products of total winding number $\leq N$ of Reeb chords $\{a_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}_+}$ and $\{b_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}_+}$, where $|a_k| = 2k - 1$ and $|b_k| = n - 2 + 2k$. (Note that we do not say anything about the differential.)

Proof Since $(Y_0 - V, \lambda_0)$ is strictly contactomorphic to $(S^1 \times D^*S^{n-1}, \alpha_V)$, we have that $(Y_0 - V, \lambda_\delta)$ is strictly contactomorphic to $(S^1 \times D^*S^{n-1}, \alpha_\delta := (1 + \delta f)\alpha_V)$.

Recall that f depends on a positive real parameter $\epsilon > 0$, which can be taken to be arbitrarily small. Moreover, the restriction of f to the Legendrian $\Lambda = \{0\} \times S^{n-1}$ is equal to g , a Morse function with exactly two critical points: one minimum a and one maximum b .

Let c denote either a or b . As in [Lemma 11.16](#), we let γ_c denote the simple Reeb chord (which is also a Reeb orbit) passing through c , and let γ_c^k denote its k -fold cover. Observe first of all that all Reeb chords for Λ are contained in \mathcal{U}_ϵ – this follows from the fact that f is compactly supported in \mathcal{U}_ϵ ; see [page 100](#). Hence, as in [Lemma 11.14](#), if we assume that $\epsilon > 0$ is small enough, then there exists $P > 0$ large enough so that all Reeb chords of action greater than P have winding number greater than N . By a routine adaptation of [Lemma 11.15](#) (or rather the proof of [\[6, Lemma 2.3\]](#)), one concludes that the only Reeb chords of winding number less than or equal to N are the γ_a^k and γ_b^k .

We can assume without loss of generality that there are normal coordinates $\mathbf{q} = (q_1, \dots, q_{n-1})$ defined in a neighborhood $U_c \subset \Lambda$ of c in which g is given by

$$(11-68) \quad g = g(c) + \epsilon \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} q_i^2,$$

where $\epsilon = 1$ if $c = a$, and $\epsilon = -1$ if $c = b$. The Reeb vector field of α_δ is given by

$$(11-69) \quad R_{\alpha_\delta} = \frac{1}{1 + \delta f} R_\alpha + \frac{2\epsilon\delta}{(1 + \delta f)^2} \sum_i \left(q_i - \frac{2p_i}{1 + \|\mathbf{p}\|^2} \sum_{j,k} h^{jk} p_k q_j \right) \partial_{p_i}$$

on $S^1 \times D^*U_c$ for $\|\mathbf{p}\|$ sufficiently small, ie satisfying $\rho(\|\mathbf{p}\|) = 1$. We will now show that for every $k \geq 1$, the indices of γ_a^k and γ_b^k as Reeb chords are given by

$$(11-70) \quad \text{CZ}^+(\gamma_a^k) = 2k \quad \text{and} \quad \text{CZ}^+(\gamma_b^k) = 2k + n - 1.$$

Hence, setting $a_k = \gamma_a^k$ and $b_k = \gamma_b^k$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |a_k| &= \text{CZ}^+(a_k) - 1 = 2k - 1, \\ |b_k| &= \text{CZ}^+(b_k) - 1 = 2k + n - 2, \end{aligned}$$

as desired.

To compute $\text{CZ}^+(\gamma_c^k)$, we start by computing the linearized Reeb flow along γ_c^k with respect to the trivialization τ_0 ; see [\(11-48\)](#). We proceed as in [Lemma 11.12](#): we have

$$(11-71) \quad \mathcal{L}_{\partial_{p_i}} R_{\alpha_\delta} \big|_{\mathbf{p}=0, \mathbf{q}=0} = \frac{2}{1 + \delta g(c)} \partial_{q_i},$$

$$(11-72) \quad \mathcal{L}_{\partial_{q_i} - (ap_i/(1 - \|\mathbf{p}\|^2)) \partial_\theta} R_{\alpha_\delta} \big|_{\mathbf{p}=0, \mathbf{q}=0} = \epsilon \frac{2\delta}{(1 + \delta g(c))^2} \partial_{p_i}.$$

Hence, the matrix $A(t)$ representing the linearized Reeb flow $\xi_{\gamma_c^k(0)} \rightarrow \xi_{\gamma_c^k(t)}$ with respect to the trivialization τ_0 satisfies $A'(t) = SA(t)$ with

$$(11-73) \quad S = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \epsilon \frac{2\delta}{(1 + \delta g(c))^2} \\ \frac{2}{1 + \delta g(c)} & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

where each entry should be interpreted as a multiple of the $(n-1) \times (n-1)$ identity matrix.

Setting $\mu = 2\delta/(1 + \delta g(c))^2$ and $\nu = 2/(1 + \delta g(c))$ for ease of notation, it follows that

$$(11-74) \quad A(t) = \exp(tS) = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} \cosh(t\sqrt{\mu\nu}) & \sqrt{\mu/\nu} \sinh(t\sqrt{\mu\nu}) \\ \sqrt{\nu/\mu} \sinh(t\sqrt{\mu\nu}) & \cosh(t\sqrt{\mu\nu}) \end{pmatrix} & \text{if } \epsilon = 1, \\ \begin{pmatrix} \cos(t\sqrt{\mu\nu}) & -\mu/\nu \sin(t\sqrt{\mu\nu}) \\ \nu/\mu \sin(t\sqrt{\mu\nu}) & \cos(t\sqrt{\mu\nu}) \end{pmatrix} & \text{if } \epsilon = -1. \end{cases}$$

(Note that $\mu, \nu > 0$ if δ is sufficiently small.)

Let $L(t) \subset \xi_{\gamma_c^k(t)}$ be the path of Lagrangian subspaces obtained by applying the linearized Reeb flow to the tangent space $T_c\Lambda \subset \xi_c$ and let $\tilde{L}(t)$ be the loop obtained by closing up $L(t)$ by a positive rotation. Since $T_c\Lambda$ is represented by

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ I_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

in the trivialization τ_0 , $L(t)$ is represented by

$$A(t) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ I_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

In the two-dimensional case (ie $n - 1 = 1$), one can easily deduce (eg using the standard properties of the Maslov index stated in [52, Theorem 2.3.7]) that

$$(11-75) \quad \mu^{\tau_0}(\tilde{L}(t)) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \epsilon = 1, \\ 1 & \text{if } \epsilon = -1. \end{cases}$$

In general, $L(t)$ splits as a direct sum of $n - 1$ copies of the two-dimensional case, so the additivity property of the Maslov index [52, Theorem 2.3.7] implies that

$$(11-76) \quad \mu^{\tau_0}(\tilde{L}(t)) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \epsilon = 1, \\ n - 1 & \text{if } \epsilon = -1. \end{cases}$$

According to Definition 10.3 and the definition of the Maslov index [52, Theorem 2.3.7], we have $\text{CZ}^+(\gamma_c^k) = \mu^\tau(\Lambda_{\mathbb{C}}^{n-1}\tilde{\Lambda}) = \mu^\tau(\tilde{L}(t))$, where τ is a trivialization of the contact structure along γ_c^k which extends to a spanning disk. For example, we can take τ to be the trivialization defined in equation (11-49). The difference $\mu^\tau(\tilde{L}(t)) - \mu^{\tau_0}(\tilde{L}(t))$ is equal to twice the Maslov index of the loop of symplectic matrices relating τ and τ_0 , ie

$$(11-77) \quad \mu^\tau(\tilde{L}(t)) - \mu^{\tau_0}(\tilde{L}(t)) = 2\mu \begin{pmatrix} \cos(2\pi kt) & -\sin(2\pi kt) \\ \sin(2\pi kt) & \cos(2\pi kt) \end{pmatrix} = 2k.$$

It follows that

$$(11-78) \quad \text{CZ}^+(\gamma_a^k) = 2k \quad \text{and} \quad \text{CZ}^+(\gamma_b^k) = 2k + n - 1,$$

as desired. □

It will be useful to record the following consequence of the above computation.

Corollary* 11.20 Suppose that $n \geq 4$ is **even**. Then we have

$$(11-79) \quad \text{rk } \overline{HC}_{2n,2}(\tilde{\mathcal{L}}^{\epsilon_0}(Y_0, \xi_0, V, \Lambda; \mathfrak{r})) = 1.$$

Proof Indeed, note that the generators described in [Proposition* 11.19](#) satisfy $\text{link}(a_k) = \text{link}(b_k) = k$. It thus follows that

$$(11-80) \quad \overline{CC}_{2n-1,2}(\tilde{\mathcal{L}}^\epsilon(Y_0, \xi_0, V; \mathfrak{r})) = \overline{CC}_{2n+1,2}(\tilde{\mathcal{L}}^\epsilon(Y_0, \xi_0, V; \mathfrak{r})) = 0.$$

On the other hand, $\overline{CC}_{2n,2}(\tilde{\mathcal{L}}^\epsilon(Y_0, \xi_0, V; \mathfrak{r}))$ is generated by the word $b_1 b_1$. □

12 Applications to contact topology

12.1 Contact and Legendrian embeddings

We begin by introducing some standard definitions in the theory of contact and Legendrian embeddings.

Definition 12.1 Given a smooth manifold Y^{2n-1} , a *formal contact structure* (or *almost-contact structure*) is the data of a pair (η, ω) , where $\eta \subset TY$ is a codimension 1 distribution and $\omega \in \Omega^2(Y)$ is a 2-form whose restriction to η is nondegenerate. A formal contact structure is said to be *genuine* if it is induced by a contact structure.

If Y^{2n-1} is orientable, then a formal contact structure is the same thing as a lift of the classifying map $Y \rightarrow BSO(2n+1)$ to a map $Y \rightarrow B(U(n) \times \text{id}) = BU(n)$.

Definition 12.2 (see Definition 2.2 in [\[10\]](#)) Let $(Y^{2n-1}, \xi = \ker \alpha)$ be a contact manifold. Given a formal contact manifold (V^{2m-1}, η, ω) where $1 \leq m \leq n-1$, a formal (iso)contact embedding is a pair (f, F_s) where

- F_s is a fiberwise injective bundle map $TV \rightarrow TY$ defined for $s \in [0, 1]$,
- $f: V \rightarrow Y$ is a smooth map and $df = F_0$, and
- F_1 defines a fiberwise conformally symplectic map $(\eta, \omega) \rightarrow (\xi, d\alpha)$.

Observe that the above properties are independent of the choice of contact form α .

Two formal contact embeddings $i_0, i_1: (V, \zeta, \omega) \rightarrow (Y, \xi)$ are said to be formally isotopic if they can be connected by a family $\{i_t\}_{t \in [0,1]}$ of formal contact embeddings.

A (genuine) contact embedding $(V, \zeta) \rightarrow (Y, \xi)$ is simply a smooth embedding $\phi: V \rightarrow Y$ such that $\phi_*(\zeta) = \xi_{\phi(V)}$. In particular, every contact embedding induces a formal contact embedding by taking $F_s = F_0 = df$.

Definition 12.3 (see Definition 2.1 in [10]) Let (Y^{2n-1}, ξ) be a contact manifold. Given a smooth n -dimensional manifold Λ , a formal Legendrian embedding is a pair (f, F_s) where

- F_s is a fiberwise injective bundle map $TV \rightarrow TY$ defined for $s \in [0, 1]$,
- $df = F_0$, and
- $\text{im}(F_1) \subset \xi$.

Two formal Legendrian embeddings are said to be formally isotopic if they can be connected by a family of Legendrian embeddings. A (genuine) Legendrian embedding $\Lambda \rightarrow (Y, \xi)$ is a smooth embedding $\phi: \Lambda \rightarrow Y$ such that $d\phi(T\Lambda) \subset \xi \subset TY$. In particular, a Legendrian embedding canonically induces a formal Legendrian embedding.

We now review some foundational facts about loose Legendrians. Recall that a Legendrian Λ in a (possibly noncompact) contact manifold (Y, ξ) of dimension at least five is defined to be loose if it admits a loose chart. For concreteness, we adopt as our definition of a loose chart the one given in [16, Section 7.7].

Loose Legendrians satisfy the following h-principle due to Murphy [55, Theorem 1.2]: given a pair of loose Legendrian embeddings $f_0, f_1: \Lambda \rightarrow (Y, \xi)$ which are formally isotopic, then f_0 and f_1 are genuinely isotopic, ie isotopic through Legendrian embeddings.

Given an arbitrary Legendrian submanifold Λ_0 in a contact manifold (Y_0, ξ_0) of dimension at least five, one can perform a local modification, called *stabilization*, which makes Λ_0 loose without changing the formal isotopy class of the tautological embedding $\Lambda_0 \xrightarrow{\text{id}} \Lambda_0$. This modification can be realized in multiple essentially equivalent ways. In this paper, we will take as our definition of stabilization any construction which satisfies the properties stated in the following lemma.

Lemma 12.4 *Given a Legendrian submanifold $\Lambda \subset (Y_0, \xi_0)$ and an open set $U \subset Y_0$ such that $U \cap \Lambda_0$ is nonempty, there exists a Lagrangian embedding $f_1: \Lambda_0 \rightarrow Y$ which is formally isotopic to the tautological embedding $\Lambda_0 \xrightarrow{\text{id}} \Lambda_0$ via a family of formal Legendrian embeddings $\{(f_t, F_s^t)\}_{t \in [0,1]}$ which are independent of t on $\Lambda_0 \cap (Y - U)$. We put $\Lambda := f_1(\Lambda_0)$ and say that Λ is the **stabilization** of Λ_0 inside U .*

Proof To construct Λ , we follow the procedure described in [16, Section 7.4]. As the reader may verify, this construction can be assumed to happen entirely inside a suitably chosen Darboux chart $\mathcal{U} \subset U$. In addition, the construction depends on the choice of a function f ; using that Y has dimension at least five, we may (and do) assume that $\chi(\{f \geq 1\}) = 0$. To construct the formal isotopy, we simply follow the proof of [16, Proposition 7.23] (using the assumption that $\chi(\{f \geq 1\}) = 0$). The argument there is entirely local, so that the isotopy can be assumed to be fixed outside of \mathcal{U} (and in particular, outside of U). \square

12.2 Embeddings into overtwisted contact manifolds

We begin with the following proposition.

Proposition 12.5 *Suppose that (Y, ξ) is an overtwisted contact manifold and let*

$$(12-1) \quad i : (V, \zeta) \rightarrow (Y, \xi)$$

*be a formal contact embedding. Then there exists an open subset $\Omega \subset Y$ such that $Y - \overline{\Omega}$ is overtwisted, and a **genuine** contact embedding*

$$(12-2) \quad j : (V, \zeta) \rightarrow \Omega \subset (Y, \xi)$$

such that i and j are formally contact isotopic in (Y, ξ) .

Proof We will assume for simplicity that V is connected, but the proof can easily be generalized. Let $D_{\text{ot}} \subset (Y, \xi)$ be an overtwisted disk. Let f_t be a family of formal contact embeddings such that f_0 is the underlying smooth map induced by i , and $\text{Im}(f_1) \cap D_{\text{ot}} = \emptyset$. Let $\Omega \subset Y$ be a connected open subset such that $\text{Im}(f_1) \subset \Omega \subset \overline{\Omega} \subset Y - D_{\text{ot}}$. According to [5, Proposition 3.8], we can assume by choosing Ω large enough that (Ω, ξ) is overtwisted.

For purely algebrotopological reasons, there exists a family ξ_t of formal contact structures on Y with the following properties:

- $\xi_0 = \xi$,
- ξ_t is constant in the complement of $\overline{\Omega}$, and
- ξ_1 is a genuine contact structure in a neighborhood $\mathcal{V} \subset \Omega$ of $\text{Im}(f_1)$, and f_1 is a genuine contact embedding with respect to ξ_1 .

Since ξ_1 is genuine on $\mathcal{V} \cup (Y - \overline{\Omega})$, it follows from the relative h-principle for overtwisted contact structures [5, Theorem 1.2] that ξ_1 is homotopic to a genuine overtwisted contact structure through a homotopy fixed on $\mathcal{V} \cup (Y - \overline{\Omega})$. Thus we may as well assume in the third property above that ξ_1 is genuine everywhere.

Since (Ω, ξ) is overtwisted, it follows from [5, Theorem 1.2] that there exists a homotopy $\tilde{\xi}_t$ of genuine contact structures such that $\tilde{\xi}_0 = \xi_0 = \xi$, $\tilde{\xi}_1 = \xi_1$ and $\tilde{\xi}_t$ is independent of t on $Y - \overline{\Omega}$.

By Gray's theorem, there is an ambient isotopy $\psi_t : Y \rightarrow Y$ which is fixed on $Y - \overline{\Omega}$ and has the property that $\psi_t^* \tilde{\xi}_t = \tilde{\xi}_0 = \xi_0$. The composition $\psi_1^{-1} \circ f_1$ is in the same class of formal contact embeddings as f_1 , and gives the desired genuine embedding. \square

We now describe a procedure for constructing pairs of codimension 2 contact embeddings in overtwisted manifolds which are formally isotopic but fail to be isotopic as contact embeddings.

Construction 12.6 Let (Y_0^{2n-1}, ξ_0) be a closed, overtwisted contact manifold and let (Y_0, B, π) be an open book decomposition which supports ξ_0 . Let $i_0: (B, (\xi_0)_B) \rightarrow (Y_0, \xi_0)$ be the tautological embedding of the binding and let $j_0: (B, (\xi_0)_B) \rightarrow (Y_0, \xi_0)$ be a contact embedding with overtwisted complement which is formally isotopic to i_0 (the existence of such an embedding follows from [Proposition 12.5](#)). Let $D_{\text{ot}} \subset Y_0$ be an overtwisted disk which is disjoint from $j_0(B)$.

Choose an open subset $\mathcal{U} \subset Y_0$ whose closure is disjoint from $i_0(B) \cup j_0(B) \cup D_{\text{ot}}$, and such that i_0 and j_0 are formally isotopic in the complement of $\overline{\mathcal{U}}$. Now let (Y, ξ) be obtained by attaching handles of arbitrary index along isotropic submanifolds contained inside \mathcal{U} ; see [Construction 10.15](#). We let $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$ denote the resulting Weinstein cobordism with positive end (Y, ξ) and negative end (Y_0, ξ) .

Observe that (Y, ξ) is still overtwisted and that i_0 and j_0 can also be viewed as codimension 2 contact embeddings into (Y, ξ) . We denote these latter embeddings by $i, j: (B, (\xi_0)_B) \rightarrow (Y, \xi)$. By construction, the embeddings i and j are formally isotopic.

Theorem 12.7 *The embeddings i and j which arise from [Construction 12.6](#) are not genuinely isotopic. In fact, i is not genuinely isotopic to any reparametrization of j in the source, meaning that the codimension 2 submanifolds $(i(B), \xi_{i(B)}), (j(B), \xi_{j(B)})$ are not contact isotopic.*

Proof According to [Corollary 8.8](#), the cobordism $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$ induces a map of unital \mathbb{Q} -algebras

$$\widetilde{CH}_\bullet(Y, \xi, B; \tau) \rightarrow \widetilde{CH}_\bullet(Y_0, \xi_0, B; \tau)$$

for any element $\tau \in \mathfrak{R}(Y_0, \xi_0, B) \equiv \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, B)$. Moreover, [Theorem 11.3](#) implies that $\widetilde{CH}_\bullet(Y_0, \xi_0, B; \tau) \neq 0$ for appropriate $\tau \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, B)$. It follows that $\widetilde{CH}_\bullet(Y, \xi, B; \tau) \neq 0$.

If we assume that $(i(B), \xi_{i(B)}), (j(B), \xi_{j(B)})$ are isotopic as codimension 2 contact submanifolds, then $\widetilde{CH}_\bullet(Y, \xi, B; \tau) = \widetilde{CH}_\bullet(Y, \xi, j(B); \tau')$ for some datum $\tau' \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, j(B))$. On the other hand, observe that $(Y - j(B), \xi)$ is overtwisted by construction. Hence [Theorem 11.1](#) implies $\widetilde{CH}_\bullet(Y, \xi, j(B); \tau') = 0$. \square

Example 12.8 By a well-known theorem of Giroux and Mohsen [[29](#), Theorem 7.3.5], any contact manifold (Y, ξ) admits an open book decomposition (Y, B, π) which supports ξ . Hence [Construction 12.6](#) and [Theorem 12.7](#) can be applied to any overtwisted contact manifold.

We also consider the following modification of [Construction 12.6](#).

Construction 12.9 Let (Y_0^{2n-1}, ξ_0) be a closed, overtwisted contact manifold and let (Y_0, B, π) be an open book decomposition which supports ξ_0 . Suppose that there exists a Legendrian submanifold $\Lambda \subset Y_0$ such that $B = \tau(\Lambda)$ is a contact pushoff of Λ . Let $D_{\text{ot}} \subset Y_0$ be an overtwisted disk.

Let $\mathcal{U}_1 \subset Y_0 - B - D_{\text{ot}}$ be an open ball which intersects Λ . Let $\Lambda' \subset (Y_0, \xi_0)$ be obtained by stabilizing Λ inside \mathcal{U}_1 ; see [Lemma 12.4](#). Let \mathcal{U}_2 be the union of \mathcal{U}_1 with a tubular neighborhood of Λ . Let $V' = \tau(\Lambda') \subset \mathcal{U}_2$ be a choice of contact pushoff for Λ' .

Let $i_0: (B, (\xi_0)_B) \rightarrow (Y_0, \xi_0)$ be the tautological embedding. By [10, Lemma 3.4], i_0 is formally isotopic to some codimension 2 contact embedding $j_0: (B, (\xi_0)_B) \rightarrow (Y_0, \xi_0)$, where $j_0(B) = B'$. Choose such a formal isotopy and let $\mathcal{T} \subset Y_0$ be its trace.

Let $\mathcal{U} \subset Y_0$ be an open set whose closure is disjoint from $\mathcal{T} \cup \mathcal{U}_2 \cup D_{\text{ot}}$. As in [Construction 12.6](#), let (Y, ξ) be obtained by attaching handles of arbitrary index along some collection of isotropics inside \mathcal{U} . Let $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$ denote the resulting Weinstein cobordism with positive end (Y, ξ) and negative end (Y_0, ξ) .

It follows from our choice of \mathcal{U} that (Y, ξ) is overtwisted and that Λ , Λ' , V and V' can be viewed as submanifolds of (Y, ξ) . It also follows that Λ' is the stabilization of Λ as submanifolds of (Y, ξ) , and that V (resp. V') is the contact pushoff of Λ (resp. Λ').

Corollary 12.10 *The submanifolds (V, ξ_V) and $(V', \xi_{V'})$ are not isotopic through codimension 2 contact submanifolds. Hence the Legendrian submanifolds $\Lambda, \Lambda' \subset (Y, \xi)$ are not isotopic through Legendrian submanifolds.*

Proof The proof of the first statement is identical to that of [Theorem 12.7](#). The second statement follows from the fact that V and V' are, respectively, the contact pushoff of Λ and Λ' . \square

Example 12.11 Let $(Y_0, \xi_0) = \text{obd}(T^*S^{n-1}, \tau^{-1})$, where τ^{-1} is a left-handed Dehn twist. Note by [12, Theorem 1.1] that (Y_0, ξ_0) is overtwisted—in fact, (Y, ξ) is contactomorphic to $(S^{2n-1}, \xi_{\text{ot}})$. Let $P = T^*S^{n-1} \subset Y_0$ be a page of the open book and let $\Lambda \subset (Y_0, \xi_0)$ be the Legendrian which corresponds to the zero section of P . Then the binding of the open book decomposition is also a contact pushoff of Λ . We may therefore apply [Construction 12.9](#) to this data.

Remark 12.12 Consider the special case of [Constructions 12.6](#) and [12.9](#) where \mathcal{U} is empty, ie one does not attach any handles. In this case, [Theorem 12.7](#) and [Corollary 12.10](#) are essentially equivalent to the statement that the binding of an open book decomposition is tight, ie must intersect any overtwisted disk. This statement was proved in dimension 3 by Etnyre and Vela-Vick [28, Theorem 1.2]; the higher-dimensional case follows from work of Klukas [45, Corollary 3], who proved (following an outline of Wendl [67, Remark 4.1]) the stronger fact that a local filling obstruction (such as an overtwisted disk) in a closed contact manifold must intersect the binding of any supporting open book.

12.3 Contact embeddings into the standard contact sphere

In this section, we exhibit examples of pairs of codimension 2 contact embeddings into tight contact manifolds which are formally isotopic but are not isotopic through genuine contact embeddings. We begin with the following construction.

Construction 12.13 Let (Y_0^{2n-1}, ξ_0) be a contact manifold for $n \geq 3$. Let $V \subset (Y_0, \xi_0)$ be a codimension 2 contact submanifold and let $\Lambda \subset (Y_0, \xi_0)$ be a loose Legendrian such that $\Lambda \cap V = \emptyset$.

Choose an open ball $\mathcal{U} \subset Y_0$ such that $(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{U} \cap \Lambda)$ is a loose chart for Λ . Next, choose an open ball $\mathcal{O} \subset Y_0 - V - \mathcal{U}$. (By definition of a loose chart, $\mathcal{U} \cap \Lambda$ is a proper subset of Λ , so it is clear that such choices exist.)

Let Λ' be obtained by stabilizing Λ inside \mathcal{O} . It follows from [Lemma 12.4](#) that Λ and Λ' are formally isotopic via a formal isotopy fixed outside of \mathcal{O} .

According to [Lemma 12.14](#) below, we can (and do) fix a contactomorphism $f: (Y_0, \xi_0) \rightarrow (Y_0, \xi_0)$ with the following properties:

- (1) f is isotopic to the identity,
- (2) $f(\Lambda) = \Lambda'$, and
- (3) the tautological contact embedding $i'_0: (V, (\xi_0)_V) \rightarrow (Y_0 - \Lambda', \xi_0)$ is formally isotopic to the embedding $i'_1 := f \circ i'_0: (V, (\xi_0)_V) \rightarrow (Y_0 - \Lambda', \xi_0)$. (We emphasize here that the formal isotopy is contained in the open contact manifold $(Y_0 - \Lambda', \xi_0)$.)

Finally, let (Y, ξ) be obtained by attaching a Weinstein n -handle along $\Lambda' \subset (Y_0, \xi_0)$ as described in [Construction 10.15](#). We assume without loss of generality that the attaching region $\Lambda' \subset \mathcal{V}$ disjoint from V and $f(V)$, and that i'_0 and i'_1 are formally isotopic in $Y_0 - \mathcal{V}$. We let $\iota: Y_0 - \mathcal{V} \hookrightarrow Y$ be the canonical inclusion.

Let

$$(12-3) \quad i_0 = \iota \circ i'_0: (V, \xi_V) \rightarrow (Y, \xi)$$

be the tautological contact embedding and define

$$(12-4) \quad i_1 := \iota \circ i'_1: (V, \xi_V) \rightarrow (Y, \xi).$$

It is an immediate consequence of (3) and our choice of \mathcal{V} that i_0 and i_1 are formally isotopic.

Lemma 12.14 *With the notation of [Construction 12.13](#), there exists a contactomorphism $f: (Y_0, \xi_0) \rightarrow (Y_0, \xi_0)$ satisfying the properties (1)–(3) stated in [Construction 12.13](#).*

Proof Recall that \mathcal{U} is disjoint from \mathcal{O} . Recall also that $(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{U} \cap \Lambda)$ is a loose chart for Λ , which means in particular that \mathcal{U} deformation retracts onto $\mathcal{U} \cap \Lambda$. Using these two facts, it is not hard to verify that there exists a family of *formal* contact embeddings $j_t: (V, (\xi_0)_V) \rightarrow (Y_0, \xi_0)$ for $t \in [0, 1]$, with the following properties:

- $j_0 = i'_0$,
- $j_t(V)$ is disjoint from $\mathcal{O} \cup \Lambda$ for all $t \in [0, 1]$, and
- $j_1(V)$ is disjoint from $\mathcal{U} \cup \mathcal{O} \cup \Lambda$.

By the h -principle for loose Legendrian embeddings [55, Theorem 1.2], there exists a global contact isotopy ϕ_t for $t \in [0, 1]$ such that $\phi_0 = \text{Id}$ and $\phi_1(\Lambda) = \Lambda'$. By the Legendrian isotopy extension theorem [29, Theorem 2.6.2], this isotopy can be assumed to be compactly supported and constant in a neighborhood \mathcal{W} of $j_1(V)$, where \mathcal{W} is disjoint from $\mathcal{U} \cup \mathcal{O} \cup \Lambda$.

Let $f := \phi_1$ and observe that f satisfies (1)–(2). Observe that $f \circ j_t$ defines a formal contact isotopy from $f \circ i'_0 = i'_1$ to j_1 in the complement of $\Lambda' = f(\Lambda)$. Since i'_0 is formally isotopic to j_1 in the complement of $\Lambda' \subset \Lambda \cup \mathcal{O}$, we find that f satisfies (3). \square

It will be useful to record the following basic observation, which is a consequence of the fact stated in Definition 2.1 that an isotopy of contactomorphisms induces a Hamiltonian isotopy of symplectizations.

Lemma 12.15 (cf Definition 2.1) *Let $(\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$ be a relative cobordism from (Y^+, λ^+) to (Y^-, λ^-) . Given contactomorphisms $f^\pm: (Y^\pm, \lambda^\pm) \rightarrow (Y^\pm, \lambda^\pm)$ which are contact isotopic to the identity, there is a symplectomorphism $F: (\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda}) \rightarrow (\hat{X}, \hat{\lambda})$ which agrees near infinity with the lifts $\tilde{f}^\pm: (SY^\pm, \lambda_{Y^\pm}) \rightarrow (SY^\pm, \lambda_{Y^\pm})$.* \square

Let us now return to the geometric setup considered in Section 11.3. In particular, we let

$$(12-5) \quad (\hat{W}_0, \hat{\lambda}^a) := \left(D^2 \times T^*S^{n-1}, \frac{1}{a}r^2d\theta + \lambda_{\text{std}} \right),$$

where $a > 0$ is a constant which will be fixed later; see (11-7).

We let (W_0, λ^a) , $(Y_0, \xi_0 = \ker \lambda_0)$, $V \subset Y_0$, $\Lambda \subset Y_0$ and $H = \{0\} \times T^*S^{n-1}$ be defined as in Section 11.3. Note that Λ is a loose Legendrian according to [11, Proposition 2.9].

Construction 12.13 applied to the above data produces a contactomorphism $f: (Y_0, \xi_0) \rightarrow (Y_0, \xi_0)$, a Liouville domain (X, λ) with positive contact boundary $(Y, \xi = \ker \lambda)$, and a pair of formally isotopic contact embeddings $i_0, i_1: (V, \xi_V) \rightarrow (Y, \xi)$.

Let $\mathfrak{r} = (\alpha, \tau, a) \in \mathfrak{R}(Y_0, \xi_0, V)$, where $\alpha := (\lambda_0)|_V$ and the trivialization τ is unique since $H^1(V; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$; see Corollary 12.17. We let $\mathfrak{r}' = ((i'_1)_*\alpha, \tau, a) \in \mathfrak{R}(Y_0, \xi_0, V)$, where i'_1 is defined as in Construction 12.13 and τ is again unique. Since the surgery resulting from Construction 12.13 is away from V and $i'_1(V)$, we may identify $\mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V) = \mathfrak{R}(Y_0, \xi_0, V)$ and $\mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, i_1(V)) = \mathfrak{R}(Y_0, \xi_0, i'_1(V))$.

As in Section 11.3, let $e_0: \mathbb{R} \times Y_0 \rightarrow (\hat{W}_0, \hat{\lambda}_0, H)$ be the canonical marking furnished by the Liouville flow and let $\tilde{\epsilon}_0: \tilde{\mathcal{A}}(Y_0, \xi_0, V; \mathfrak{r}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ be the associated augmentation.

By Lemma 12.15, there is a symplectomorphism $\psi: (\hat{W}_0, \hat{\lambda}_a) \rightarrow (\hat{W}_0, \hat{\lambda}_a)$ which coincides near infinity with the lift $\tilde{f}: SY_0 \rightarrow SY_0$. Let $H' \subset \hat{W}_0$ be a symplectic submanifold which is cylindrical at infinity and coincides with the symplectization of $f(V) = i'_1(V)$ on $[0, \infty) \times Y_0$. Such a surface can be constructed by taking the backwards Liouville flow of $\psi(H)$.

Let $\tilde{\epsilon}'_0: \tilde{\mathcal{A}}(Y_0, \xi_0, i'_1(V); \mathfrak{r}') \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ be the augmentation induced by the relative symplectic cobordism $((\hat{W}_0, \hat{\lambda}_a, H'), \tilde{\epsilon}_0)$.

Observe that $(Y_0, \xi_0, V) \in \mathcal{G}$ and hence also $(Y_0, f_*\xi_0, f(V)) = (Y_0, \xi_0, i'_1(V)) \in \mathcal{G}$; see [Definition 3.13](#). The following lemma shows that we also have $(Y, \xi, i_1(V)) \in \mathcal{G}$.

Lemma 12.16 *Up to contactomorphism, $(Y, \xi) = \text{ob}(T^*S^{n-1}, \tau_S) = (S^{2n-1}, \xi_{\text{std}})$, where τ_S denotes a right-handed Dehn twist. Moreover, the first contactomorphism can be assumed to take $i_1(V)$ to the binding of the open book decomposition $\text{ob}(T^*S^{n-1}, \tau_S)$.*

Proof By construction, there is an open book decomposition of (Y_0, ξ_0) agreeing (up to contactomorphism) with $\text{ob}(T^*S^{n-1}, \text{id})$, such that $i_1(V)$ is the binding and Λ' is the zero section of a page. Note now that attaching a handle to the zero section of a page of $(Y_0, \xi_0) = \text{ob}(T^*S^{n-1}, \text{id})$ simply changes the monodromy of the open book by a positive Dehn twist [\[46, Theorem 4.6\]](#). Hence, $i_1(V)$ is the binding of $\text{ob}(T^*S^{n-1}, \tau_S) = (S^{2n-1}, \xi_{\text{std}})$. \square

Corollary 12.17 *The manifolds Y_0 , W_0 , Y and W have vanishing first and second homology and cohomology with \mathbb{Z} -coefficients. Hence the same is also true for the pairs (W_0, Y_0) and (W, Y) . Finally, we have $H^1(V; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$.*

Proof By construction, W is obtained by attaching a handle of index n to W_0 . The union of the core and co-core of this handle has codimension n . Hence, for $i \leq n-2$, we have $H_i(W_0; \mathbb{Z}) = H_i(W; \mathbb{Z})$ and $H_i(Y_0; \mathbb{Z}) = H_i(Y; \mathbb{Z})$. Now, W_0 is homotopy equivalent to S^{n-1} by definition, while Y is homeomorphic to S^{2n-1} by [Lemma 12.16](#). Since $n \geq 4$, it follows that Y_0 , W_0 , Y and W have vanishing first and second homology. The vanishing of cohomology in the same degrees follows by the universal coefficients theorem for cohomology. The vanishing of $H^1(V; \mathbb{Z})$ was proved in [Lemma 11.6](#). \square

As a result of [Corollary 12.17](#), [Definition 8.12](#), [Lemma 8.13](#) and [Definition* 10.12](#), the invariants considered in the proof of [Theorem* 12.18](#) below, as well as the maps between these invariants, are all canonically $(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z})$ -bigraded.

Theorem* 12.18 *For $n \geq 4$ even and $a \gg 0$ large enough, the contact embeddings $i_0, i_1: (V, \xi_V) \rightarrow (Y, \xi) = (S^{2n-1}, \xi_{\text{std}})$ are not isotopic through contact embeddings.*

Proof We suppose for contradiction that i_0 and i_1 are isotopic through contact embeddings. This means that there exists a contactomorphism $g: (Y, \xi, V) \rightarrow (Y, \xi, i_1(V))$. It follows by [Lemma 12.16](#) that $(Y, \xi, V) \in \mathcal{G}$.

According to [Corollary* 11.18](#) (and the description of the generators in [Proposition* 11.17](#)), we may (and do) fix $a \gg 0$ large enough that

$$(12-6) \quad \widetilde{CH}_{k-(n-3),2}^{\tilde{\epsilon}_0}(Y_0, \xi_0, V; \tau) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z} & \text{if } k = 4, 4 + (n-1), \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

In particular, since $n \geq 4$, we have

$$(12-7) \quad \widetilde{CH}_{2n-(n-3),2}^{\tilde{\epsilon}_0}(Y_0, \xi_0, V; \tau) = \widetilde{CH}_{2n+1-(n-3),2}^{\tilde{\epsilon}_0}(Y_0, \xi_0, V; \tau) = 0.$$

Since $(Y_0, \xi_0, V) \in \mathcal{G}$, it follows by [Corollary* 9.14](#) that

$$(12-8) \quad \widetilde{CH}_{\bullet, \bullet}^{\tilde{\epsilon}_0}(Y_0, \xi_0, V; \tau) = \widetilde{CH}_{\bullet, \bullet}^{\tilde{\epsilon}'_0}(Y_0, \xi_0, i_1(V); \tau').$$

Similarly, it follows by [Definition/Assumption* 10.6](#) that

$$(12-9) \quad \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_{\bullet, \bullet}^{\tilde{\epsilon}_0}(Y_0, \xi_0, V, \Lambda; \tau) = \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_{\bullet, \bullet}^{\tilde{\epsilon}'_0}(Y_0, \xi_0, i_1(V), \Lambda'; \tau').$$

Let $e: \mathbb{R} \times Y \rightarrow \widehat{W}$ be the canonical marking and consider the resulting relative filling $((\widehat{W}, \widehat{\lambda}, H), e)$. Let $\tilde{\epsilon}: \tilde{\mathcal{A}}(Y, \xi, V; \tau) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ be the induced augmentation. Let $\phi: (\widehat{W}, \widehat{\lambda}, H) \rightarrow (\widehat{W}, \widehat{\lambda}, H)$ be a symplectomorphism which agrees with the lift of g near infinity. Let $\tilde{\epsilon}': \tilde{\mathcal{A}}(Y, \xi, i_1(V); \tau') \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ be the augmentation induced by $((\widehat{W}, \widehat{\lambda}, H'), e)$. Then according to [Lemma* 9.13](#) and [Corollary* 9.14](#), we have

$$(12-10) \quad \widetilde{CH}_{\bullet, \bullet}^{\tilde{\epsilon}}(Y, \xi, V; \tau) = \widetilde{CH}_{\bullet, \bullet}^{\tilde{\epsilon}'_0}(Y, \xi, i_1(V); \tau').$$

It then follows by [Lemma* 12.19](#) that $\widetilde{CH}_{2n-(n-3), 2}^{\tilde{\epsilon}}(Y, \xi, V; \tau) \neq 0$. Hence [Lemma* 12.20](#) implies that

$$(12-11) \quad \widetilde{CH}_{2n-(n-3), 2}^{\tilde{\epsilon}_0}(Y_0, \xi_0, V; \tau) \neq 0.$$

This contradicts [\(12-7\)](#). □

Lemma* 12.19 *We have*

$$(12-12) \quad \widetilde{CH}_{2n-(n-3), 2}^{\tilde{\epsilon}'_0}(Y, \xi, i_1(V); \tau') \neq 0.$$

Proof On the one hand, [Corollary* 11.20](#) and [\(12-9\)](#) imply that

$$(12-13) \quad \text{rk } \overline{HC}_{2n, 2}(\tilde{\mathcal{L}}^{\tilde{\epsilon}'_0}(Y_0, \xi_0, i_1(V), \Lambda'; \tau')) = 1.$$

On the other hand, by [\(12-7\)](#) and [\(12-8\)](#), we have that

$$(12-14) \quad \widetilde{CH}_{2n-(n-3), 2}^{\tilde{\epsilon}'_0}(Y_0, \xi_0, i_1(V); \tau') = \widetilde{CH}_{2n+1-(n-3), 2}^{\tilde{\epsilon}'_0}(Y_0, \xi_0, i_1(V); \tau') = 0.$$

It then follows by [Theorem/Assumption* 10.16](#) and [Remark 10.18](#) that

$$(12-15) \quad \widetilde{CH}_{2n-(n-3), 2}^{\tilde{\epsilon}'_0}(Y, \xi, i_1(V); \tau') \simeq \overline{HC}_{2n, 2}(\tilde{\mathcal{L}}^{\tilde{\epsilon}'_0}(Y_0, \xi_0, i_1(V), \Lambda'; \tau')).$$

This proves the claim. □

Lemma* 12.20 *The natural map*

$$(12-16) \quad \widetilde{CH}_{2n-(n-3), 2}^{\tilde{\epsilon}}(Y, \xi, V; \tau) \rightarrow \widetilde{CH}_{2n-(n-3), 2}^{\tilde{\epsilon}_0}(Y_0, \xi_0, V; \tau)$$

is injective.

Proof Since Λ' is loose in $Y_0 - V$, it follows by [Proposition* 11.2](#) and [Lemma 9.6](#) that

$$(12-17) \quad \overline{HC}_{2k}(\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{\epsilon}_0}(Y_0, \xi_0, V, \Lambda'; \tau)) = 0$$

for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. The lemma thus follows from [Theorem/Assumption* 10.16](#) and [Remark 10.18](#). □

Remark 12.21 One can slightly tweak [Construction 12.13](#) so that Λ and Λ' are disjoint and $\Lambda \cup \Lambda'$ is a loose Legendrian link. One can then upgrade [Lemma 12.14](#) to require that $f(\Lambda) = \Lambda'$ and $f(\Lambda') = \Lambda$ in (2) of [Construction 12.13](#). In particular, this means that Λ' is a stabilization of Λ , and Λ is a stabilization of Λ' .

Let us apply this tweaked construction to the setup considered in [Construction 12.13](#), where $(Y_0, \xi_0) = \text{ob}(T^*S^{n-1}, \text{id})$ for $n \geq 4$, $V \subset (Y_0, \xi_0)$ is the binding and $\Lambda \subset (Y_0, \xi_0)$ is the zero section of a page. It is well known that the zero section of a page in $\text{ob}(T^*S^{n-1}, \text{id})$ is the standard Legendrian unknot. Hence [Lemma 12.16](#) implies that $i_1(V)$ is the pushoff of the standard unknot. By construction, it now also follows that $i_0(V)$ is the contact pushoff of a stabilization of the unknot. [Theorem* 12.18](#) thus provides an alternative way to distinguish (for $n \geq 4$ even) the basic example considered by Casals and Etnyre in [\[10, Section 5\]](#).

12.4 Relative symplectic and Lagrangian cobordisms

In this final section, we exhibit some constraints on relative symplectic and Lagrangian cobordisms. In particular, we prove the results which were advertised in [Section 1.5](#) of the introduction.

Proof of Theorem 1.9 Suppose for contradiction that such a relative symplectic cobordism exists. According to [Theorem 11.3](#), we have $\widetilde{CH}_\bullet(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r}) \neq 0$ for some $\mathfrak{r} = (\alpha, \tau, r) \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$, which we now view as fixed. According to [Theorem 11.1](#), we also have $\widetilde{CH}_\bullet(Y, \xi, V'; \mathfrak{r}') = 0$ for all $\mathfrak{r}' = (\alpha', \tau', r') \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V')$. Choose \mathfrak{r}' depending on our previous choice of \mathfrak{r} so that $r' \geq e^{\mathcal{E}((H, \lambda_H)_\alpha^\alpha)} r$. Then [Corollary 8.8](#) along with our topological assumptions on H furnishes a unital \mathbb{Q} -algebra map

$$(12-18) \quad \widetilde{CH}_\bullet(Y, \xi, V'; \mathfrak{r}') \rightarrow \widetilde{CH}_\bullet(Y, \xi, V; \mathfrak{r}).$$

This gives the desired contradiction. □

In contrast to [Theorem 1.9](#), we expect that one could prove that V is concordant to V' by adapting work of Eliashberg and Murphy [\[26\]](#), but we do not pursue this here. Note that we could also have proved [Theorem 1.9](#) using the full invariant $CH_\bullet(-; -)$ instead of its reduced counterpart.

For Lagrangian cobordisms, we have the following result.

Proposition 12.22 *Let (Y, ξ) be a contact manifold. Let Λ and Λ' be Legendrian knots such that $H^1(\tau(\Lambda'); \mathbb{Z}) = H^2(\tau(\Lambda'); \mathbb{Z}) = 0$. Suppose that (SY, λ_Y, L) is a Lagrangian concordance from Λ' to Λ . Given $\mathfrak{r} = (\alpha, \tau, r) \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, \tau(\Lambda))$, there is a map of \mathbb{Q} -algebras*

$$(12-19) \quad \widetilde{CH}_\bullet(Y, \xi, \tau(\Lambda'); \mathfrak{r}') \rightarrow \widetilde{CH}_\bullet(Y, \xi, \tau(\Lambda); \mathfrak{r})$$

for some $\mathfrak{r}' = (\alpha', \tau', r') \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, \tau(\Lambda'))$. (A similar statement holds for the nonreduced invariants $CH_\bullet(-)$.)

Proof Observe that the trivial Lagrangian cobordism $L = \mathbb{R} \times \Lambda \subset \mathbb{R} \times Y$ admits a “symplectic push-off” $\tau(L) := \mathbb{R} \times \tau(\Lambda) \subset \mathbb{R} \times Y$. It follows by the Lagrangian neighborhood theorem that any Lagrangian concordance (SY, λ_Y, L) also admits a symplectic push-off (SY, λ_Y, H) , which is a relative symplectic cobordism from $(Y, \xi, \tau(\Lambda'))$ to $(Y, \xi, \tau(\Lambda))$. Fix α' arbitrarily and choose r' so that $r' \geq e^{\mathcal{E}((H, \lambda_H)_{\alpha'}^{\alpha'})} r$ (note that τ' is unique since $H^1(\tau(\Lambda'); \mathbb{Z}) = 0$). The claim now follows from [Corollary 8.8](#). \square

Proof of Theorem 1.10 Suppose for contradiction that Λ' is concordant to Λ . As in the proof of [Corollary 12.10](#), we have

$$(12-20) \quad \widetilde{CH}_{\bullet}(Y, \xi, \tau(\Lambda); \tau) \neq 0$$

for a suitable choice $\tau \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, \tau(\Lambda))$. On the other hand, we have $\widetilde{CH}_{\bullet}(Y, \xi, \tau(\Lambda'); \tau') = 0$ for all $\tau' \in \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, \tau(\Lambda'))$. This gives a contradiction in view of [Proposition 12.22](#). \square

We end by exhibiting examples of Lagrangian cobordisms which cannot be displaced from a codimension 2 symplectic submanifold.

Construction 12.23 Let $(Y_0, \xi_0) = \text{obd}(T^*S^{n-1}, \text{id})$ for $n \geq 3$. Let $V \subset (Y_0, \xi_0)$ be the binding and let $\Lambda \subset (Y_0, \xi_0)$ be the zero section of a page, which is a loose Legendrian by [\[11, Proposition 2.9\]](#). Let $\mathcal{U}_1 \subset Y_0 - V$ be a small ball which intersects Λ in an $(n-1)$ -ball and let Λ' be obtained by stabilizing Λ inside \mathcal{U}_1 .

Let $\mathcal{U}_2 \subset Y_0 - (V \cup \Lambda \cup \mathcal{U}_1)$ be an open subdomain. Let (Y, ξ) be obtained by attaching a sequence of handles along isotropics contained in \mathcal{U}_2 . Observe that V , Λ and Λ' can be viewed as submanifolds of both Y_0 and Y ; we will not distinguish these embeddings in our notation. We let $(\widehat{X}, \widehat{\lambda}, \widehat{V})$ be the associated relative symplectic cobordism from (Y, ξ, V) to (Y_0, ξ_0, V) .

Proof of Theorem* 1.12 We can identify $\mathfrak{R}(Y_0, \xi_0, V) = \mathfrak{R}(Y, \xi, V)$. According to [Theorem* 11.5](#), $\mathcal{L}(Y_0, \xi_0, V, \Lambda; \tau) \neq 0$ for suitable $\tau \in \mathfrak{R}(Y_0, \xi_0, V)$. In contrast, $\mathcal{L}(Y, \xi, V, \Lambda'; \tau) = 0$ by [Proposition* 11.2](#), since Λ' is loose in $Y - V$ by construction. By [Proposition* 10.7](#), the existence of a concordance from Λ' to Λ which doesn't intersect \widehat{V} would imply that there is a unital map of $\mathbb{Q}[U]$ -algebras

$$(12-21) \quad \mathcal{L}(Y, \xi, V, \Lambda'; \tau) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(Y_0, \xi_0, V, \Lambda; \tau).$$

This gives a contradiction. \square

We remark that [Construction 12.23](#) could be generalized in various directions without affecting the validity of [Theorem* 1.12](#), but we do not pursue this here.

Appendix Connected sums of almost-contact manifolds

Let G be a connected⁹ subgroup of $\mathrm{SO}(n)$. An *almost G -structure* on a smooth oriented manifold M is a homotopy class of maps $M \rightarrow BG$ lifting the classifying map of the tangent bundle of M :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & BG \\ & \nearrow & \downarrow \\ M & \xrightarrow{TM} & B\mathrm{SO}(n) \end{array}$$

An *almost G -manifold* is a manifold equipped with an almost G -structure.

Example A.1 Taking $G = \mathrm{U}(n) \subset \mathrm{SO}(2n)$ yields the usual notion of an almost complex manifold. Almost-contact manifolds correspond to $G = \mathrm{U}(n) \subset \mathrm{SO}(2n + 1)$.

If the n -dimensional sphere S^n admits an almost G -structure, a result of Kahn [43, Theorem 2] implies that for any two n -dimensional almost G -manifolds M and N , there exists an almost G -structure on $M \# N$ which is compatible with the given ones on M and N in the complement of the disks used to form the connected sum. In general, this structure is not unique, so the connected sum $M \# N$ is not well-defined as an almost G -manifold. However, we will show in Section A.1 that a choice of almost G -structure β on S^n induces a canonical almost G -structure on the connected sum of any two almost G -manifolds. Hence, any such β gives rise to a connected sum operation $(M, N) \mapsto M \#_{\beta} N$ for almost G -manifolds. Moreover, the set of almost G -structures on S^n forms a group under this operation (with identity β). In Section A.2, we will show that this group acts on the set of almost G -structures of any n -dimensional almost G -manifold.

A.1 Connected sums of almost G -manifolds

Let S^n be the unit sphere in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} , equipped with its standard orientation as the boundary of the unit disk D^{n+1} . We will write its points as pairs $(x, z) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$. Define

$$D_- = \{(x, z) \in S^n \mid z < \tfrac{1}{2}\}, \quad D_+ = \{(x, z) \in S^n \mid z > -\tfrac{1}{2}\}, \quad A = D_- \cap D_+, \quad C_{\pm} = D_{\pm} \setminus A.$$

Note that D_- and D_+ are open disks, C_- and C_+ are closed disks, A is an open annulus, and $S^n = D_- \cup D_+ = C_- \sqcup A \sqcup C_+$.

Let M and N be smooth connected oriented n -dimensional manifolds. Choose orientation-preserving embeddings $i_+ : \bar{D}_+ \rightarrow M$ and $i_- : \bar{D}_- \rightarrow N$. We define the connected sum $M \# N = M \#_{i_+, i_-} N$ by

$$M \# N = (M \setminus i_+(C_+) \sqcup N \setminus i_-(C_-)) / \sim,$$

where $i_+(x) \sim i_-(x)$ for every $x \in A$.

⁹This assumption is used in the proof of Proposition A.6.

We will now explain how to construct a classifying map for the tangent bundle of $M \# N$. The following elementary fact from topology will be useful.

Proposition A.2 *Let $i: A \rightarrow X$ be a cofibration. Assume A is contractible. Then for any connected space Y and continuous maps $F: X \rightarrow Y$ and $f: A \rightarrow Y$, there exists a map $F': X \rightarrow Y$ homotopic to F such that $F' \circ i = f$.*

Let $\tau_S: S^n \rightarrow BSO(n)$ be a classifying map for TS^n . Let τ_M and τ_N be classifying maps for TM and TN such that $\tau_M \circ i_+ = \tau_S|_{\bar{D}_+}$ and $\tau_N \circ i_- = \tau_S|_{\bar{D}_-}$ (such maps always exist by Proposition A.2). Define $\tau_{M\#N}$ to be the unique map $M \# N \rightarrow BSO(n)$ which coincides with τ_M on $M \setminus i_+(C_+)$ and with τ_N on $N \setminus i_-(C_-)$.

Proposition A.3 *The map $\tau_{M\#N}$ is a classifying map for $T(M \# N)$.*

We start with an easy topological lemma.

Lemma A.4 *Let E be an oriented vector bundle over a manifold M^n and let $i: D^n \rightarrow M^n$ be an embedding. Then any automorphism of i^*E can be extended to an automorphism of E .*

Proof Let ϕ be an automorphism of i^*E . Since D^n is contractible, we can trivialize i^*E and think of ϕ as a map $D^n \rightarrow GL^+(n)$. Clearly $\phi|_{\partial D^n}$ is nullhomotopic, and since $GL^+(n)$ is connected, we can extend ϕ to a map $\tilde{\phi}: D_2^n \rightarrow GL^+(n)$ which is constant with value $\text{Id} \in GL^+(n)$ near ∂D_2^n . Using a tubular neighborhood of $i(\partial D^n) \subset M$, we can also extend i to an embedding $\tilde{i}: D_2^n \rightarrow M^n$. Then $\tilde{\phi}$ gives us an automorphism of \tilde{i}^*E which is equal to the identity over a neighborhood of $\partial D_2^n \subset D_2^n$ and hence extends trivially to an automorphism of E . \square

Proof of Proposition A.3 Let $\tilde{\gamma}_n \rightarrow BSO(n)$ be the universal bundle over $BSO(n)$. We want to show that the tangent bundle $T(M \# N)$ of the connected sum is isomorphic to $\tau_{M\#N}^* \tilde{\gamma}_n$.

$T(M \# N)$ is obtained by gluing $T(M \setminus i_+(C_+))$ and $T(N \setminus i_-(C_-))$ along the maps $di_+: TA \rightarrow T(M \setminus i_+(C_+))$ and $di_-: TA \rightarrow T(N \setminus i_-(C_-))$. Because of our assumption that $\tau_M \circ i_+ = \tau_S|_{\bar{D}_+}$ and $\tau_N \circ i_- = \tau_S|_{\bar{D}_-}$, we have that $\tau_{M\#N}^* \tilde{\gamma}_n$ is obtained by gluing $(\tau_M|_{M \setminus i_+(C_+)})^* \tilde{\gamma}_n$ and $(\tau_N|_{N \setminus i_-(C_-)})^* \tilde{\gamma}_n$ along bundle maps $(\tau_S|_A)^* \tilde{\gamma}_n \rightarrow (\tau_M|_{M \setminus i_+(C_+)})^* \tilde{\gamma}_n$ and $(\tau_S|_A)^* \tilde{\gamma}_n \rightarrow (\tau_N|_{N \setminus i_-(C_-)})^* \tilde{\gamma}_n$ covering $i_+: A \rightarrow M \setminus i_+(C_+)$ and $i_-: A \rightarrow N \setminus i_-(C_-)$, respectively. Hence, in order to show that $T(M \# N)$ is isomorphic to $\tau_{M\#N}^* \tilde{\gamma}_n$, it suffices to construct a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 T(M \setminus i_+(C_+)) & \dashrightarrow & (\tau_M|_{M \setminus i_+(C_+)})^* \tilde{\gamma}_n \\
 \uparrow di_+ & & \uparrow \\
 TA & \dashrightarrow & (\tau_S|_A)^* \tilde{\gamma}_n \\
 \downarrow di_- & & \downarrow \\
 T(N \setminus i_-(C_-)) & \dashrightarrow & (\tau_N|_{N \setminus i_-(C_-)})^* \tilde{\gamma}_n
 \end{array}$$

where the horizontal arrows are bundle isomorphisms.

Start by fixing an isomorphism $\phi: TS^n \rightarrow \tau_S^* \tilde{\gamma}_n$, and let the middle arrow of the diagram be the restriction of ϕ to TA . To get the top and bottom arrows, it suffices to find bundle isomorphisms completing the following commutative squares:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TM & \dashrightarrow & \tau_M^* \tilde{\gamma}_n \\ di_+ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ T\bar{D}_+ & \xrightarrow{\phi} & (\tau_S|_{\bar{D}_+})^* \tilde{\gamma}_n \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} T\bar{D}_- & \xrightarrow{\phi} & (\tau_S|_{\bar{D}_-})^* \tilde{\gamma}_n \\ di_- \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ TN & \dashrightarrow & \tau_N^* \tilde{\gamma}_n \end{array}$$

This is possible by [Lemma A.4](#). □

We are now ready to define the connected sum of two almost G -manifolds.

Definition A.5 Suppose that S^n admits an almost G -structure, and fix a choice β of one such structure. Let β_M and β_N be almost G -structures on M and N respectively. We define an almost G -structure $\beta_M \#_\beta \beta_N$ on $M \# N$ as follows.

Pick maps $\tilde{\tau}_S: S^n \rightarrow BG$, $\tilde{\tau}_M: M \rightarrow BG$ and $\tilde{\tau}_N: N \rightarrow BG$ representing β , β_M and β_N , respectively. By [Proposition A.2](#), we can assume that $\tilde{\tau}_M \circ i_+ = \tilde{\tau}_S|_{\bar{D}_+}$ and $\tilde{\tau}_N \circ i_- = \tilde{\tau}_S|_{\bar{D}_-}$. Hence, there is a unique map

$$\tilde{\tau}_{M\#N} = \tilde{\tau}_M \#_{\tilde{\tau}_S} \tilde{\tau}_N: M \# N \rightarrow BG$$

which coincides with $\tilde{\tau}_M$ on $M \setminus i_+(C_+)$ and with $\tilde{\tau}_N$ on $N \setminus i_-(C_-)$. By [Proposition A.3](#), the composition

$$M \# N \xrightarrow{\tilde{\tau}_{M\#N}} BG \longrightarrow BSO(n)$$

is a classifying map for $T(M \# N)$. Hence, we can (and do) define $\beta_M \#_\beta \beta_N$ to be the homotopy class of $\tilde{\tau}_{M\#N}$.

Proposition A.6 The almost G -structure $\beta_M \#_\beta \beta_N$ is well-defined, ie independent of the choice of $\tilde{\tau}_S$, $\tilde{\tau}_M$ and $\tilde{\tau}_N$.

Proof Let $\tilde{\tau}_S^j$, $\tilde{\tau}_M^j$ and $\tilde{\tau}_N^j$ represent β , β_M and β_N , respectively, where $j \in \{0, 1\}$. As in [Definition A.5](#), we assume that $\tilde{\tau}_M^j \circ i_+ = \tilde{\tau}_S^j|_{\bar{D}_+}$ and $\tilde{\tau}_N^j \circ i_- = \tilde{\tau}_S^j|_{\bar{D}_-}$.

Fix a homotopy $\tilde{\tau}_S^t$ between $\tilde{\tau}_S^0$ and $\tilde{\tau}_S^1$. We will show that there exist homotopies $\tilde{\tau}_M^t$ and $\tilde{\tau}_N^t$ such that $\tilde{\tau}_M^t \circ i_+ = \tilde{\tau}_S^t|_{\bar{D}_+}$ and $\tilde{\tau}_N^t \circ i_- = \tilde{\tau}_S^t|_{\bar{D}_-}$. This implies that $\tilde{\tau}_{M\#N}^0$ is homotopic to $\tilde{\tau}_{M\#N}^1$ and hence that $\beta_M \#_\beta \beta_N$ is well-defined.

Pick an arbitrary homotopy $h: M \times I \rightarrow BG$ between $\tilde{\tau}_M^0$ and $\tilde{\tau}_M^1$ and define a map

$$g: \bar{D}_+ \times \partial I^2 \rightarrow BG$$

by $g(x, t, 0) = h(i_+(x), t)$, $g(x, 0, s) = \tilde{\tau}_S^0(x)$, $g(x, 1, s) = \tilde{\tau}_S^1(x)$ and $g(x, t, 1) = \tilde{\tau}_S^t(x)$. We can extend g to a map $\hat{g}: \bar{D}_+ \times I^2 \rightarrow BG$ since the obstruction to doing so lies in

$$H^2(\bar{D}_+ \times I^2, \bar{D}_+ \times \partial I^2; \pi_1(BG)) \cong \pi_1(BG) \cong \pi_0(G),$$

which is trivial by our assumption that G is connected.

Let

$$f: (M \times (I \times \{0\} \cup \{0\} \times I \cup \{1\} \times I)) \cup (i_+(\bar{D}_+) \times I^2) \rightarrow BG$$

be defined by

- $f(x, t, 0) = h(x, t)$, $f(x, 0, s) = \tilde{\tau}_M^0(x)$ and $f(x, 1, s) = \tilde{\tau}_M^1(x)$ for $x \in M$,
- $f(x, t, s) = \hat{g}(i_+^{-1}(x), t, s)$ for $x \in i_+(\bar{D}_+)$.

Since $i_+: \bar{D}_+ \rightarrow M$ is a cofibration, the domain of f is a retract of $M \times I^2$. We can therefore extend f to a map $\hat{f}: M \times I^2 \rightarrow BG$. Restricting \hat{f} to $M \times I \times \{1\}$ then provides us with a homotopy $\tilde{\tau}_M^t$ such that $\tilde{\tau}_M^t \circ i_+ = \tilde{\tau}_S^t|_{\bar{D}_+}$.

The same argument gives us a homotopy $\tilde{\tau}_N^t$ such that $\tilde{\tau}_N^t \circ i_- = \tilde{\tau}_S^t|_{\bar{D}_-}$, so this completes the proof. \square

Definition A.7 If $M = (M, \beta_M)$ and $N = (N, \beta_N)$ are almost G -manifolds, their connected sum (with respect to β) is the almost G -manifold $M \#_\beta N := (M \# N, \beta_M \#_\beta \beta_N)$.

As usual, there is an ambiguity in the notation $M \#_\beta N$ since the construction of the connected sum involves a choice of embeddings $i_+: \bar{D}_+ \rightarrow M$, $i_-: \bar{D}_- \rightarrow N$. However, the result is independent of these choices up to the appropriate notion of equivalence, as one would expect.

Definition A.8 A diffeomorphism of almost G -manifolds $f: (M, \beta_M) \rightarrow (N, \beta_N)$ consists of a smooth diffeomorphism $f: M \rightarrow N$ such that $f^* \beta_N = \beta_M$.

Proposition A.9 The connected sum $M \#_\beta N$ is well-defined up to diffeomorphism of almost G -manifolds. More precisely, given any orientation-preserving embeddings $i_+, j_+: \bar{D}_+ \rightarrow M$ and $i_-, j_-: \bar{D}_- \rightarrow N$, there exists an orientation-preserving diffeomorphism $\phi: M \#_{i_+, i_-} N \rightarrow M \#_{j_+, j_-} N$ such that

$$\phi^*(\beta_M \#_{j_+, j_-, \beta} \beta_N) = \beta_M \#_{i_+, i_-, \beta} \beta_N$$

for any almost G -structures β_M and β_N on M and N .

Proof This follows from the isotopy extension theorem as in the smooth case. \square

Remark A.10 (connected sums of contact manifolds) Suppose that (M_1, α_1) and (M_2, α_2) are contact manifolds. Then one can form the connected sum $(M_1 \# M_2, \alpha_1 \# \alpha_2)$, which is also a contact manifold. The connected sum is obtained by choosing Darboux balls in M_1, M_2 and connecting them by a “neck”. This operation can also be understood as a contact surgery along a 0–sphere. We refer to [8, Section 6.2] and [46, Section 3] for more details.

Let $\beta \in \mathfrak{alm}_{U(n)}(S^{2n-1})$ be the almost-contact structure induced by the standard contact structure on the sphere. Then the operation of connected sum (with respect to β) of almost $U(n-1)$ –manifolds defined in Definition A.7, and the operation of connected sum of contact manifolds described above, commute with the forgetful map from contact manifolds to almost-contact manifolds. This can be shown as in the proof of Proposition A.3, replacing $BSO(n)$ with $BU(n-1)$.

The main properties of the connected sum in the smooth case have analogs for almost G –manifolds:

Proposition A.11 Let M, N and P be connected almost G –manifolds of dimension n , and let β and β' be almost G –structures on S^n . Then:

- (1) $M \#_\beta (S^n, \beta) \cong M$.
- (2) $(M \#_\beta N) \#_{\beta'} P \cong M \#_\beta (N \#_{\beta'} P)$.

Proof If one takes $i_-: \bar{D}_- \rightarrow S^n$ to be the inclusion map, then the connected sum $M \# S^n$ is canonically identified with M as a smooth manifold. If one further takes $\tilde{\tau}_N = \tilde{\tau}_S$ in Definition A.5, then this identification is compatible with the almost G –structures on $M \# S^n$ and M . This proves that $M \#_\beta (S^n, \beta) \cong M$.

To prove that $(M \#_\beta N) \#_{\beta'} P \cong M \#_\beta (N \#_{\beta'} P)$, choose embeddings $i_+: \bar{D}_+ \rightarrow M$, $i_-: \bar{D}_- \rightarrow N$, $j_+: \bar{D}_+ \rightarrow N$ and $j_-: \bar{D}_- \rightarrow P$. If we assume that i_- and j_+ have disjoint images, then i_- induces an embedding $\bar{D}_- \rightarrow N \#_{j_+, j_-} P$, j_+ induces an embedding $\bar{D}_+ \rightarrow M \#_{i_+, i_-} N$, and there is a canonical identification of smooth manifolds

$$(M \#_{i_+, i_-} N) \#_{j_+, j_-} P \cong M \#_{i_+, i_-} (N \#_{j_+, j_-} P).$$

Moreover, this identification is compatible with the almost G –structures in the sense that for any choice of maps $\tilde{\tau}_S, \tilde{\tau}'_S, \tilde{\tau}_M, \tilde{\tau}_N$ and $\tilde{\tau}_P$, the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (M \#_{i_+, i_-} N) \#_{j_+, j_-} P & \xrightarrow{(\tilde{\tau}_M \#_{\tilde{\tau}_S} \tilde{\tau}_N) \#_{\tilde{\tau}'_S} \tilde{\tau}_P} & BG \\ \downarrow \cong & & \uparrow \\ M \#_{i_+, i_-} (N \#_{j_+, j_-} P) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\tau}_M \#_{\tilde{\tau}_S} (\tilde{\tau}_N \#_{\tilde{\tau}'_S} \tilde{\tau}_P)} & BG \end{array}$$

□

A.2 The group of almost G -structures on the sphere

We will denote the set of almost G -structures on a manifold M by $\text{alm}_G(M)$. More generally, if $A \subset M$ is a closed subset and β_0 is an almost G -structure on some open neighborhood of A , then $\text{alm}_G(M, A; \beta_0)$ will denote the set of almost G -structures on M which agree with β_0 near A .

In this section, we will show that $\#_\beta$ is a group operation on $\text{alm}_G(S^n)$, with β as identity element. The resulting group will be denoted by $\text{alm}_G^\beta(S^n)$. We will then show that $\text{alm}_G^\beta(S^n)$ acts on $\text{alm}_G(M)$, and more generally on $\text{alm}_G(M, A; \beta_0)$ if $M \setminus A$ is connected.

Proposition A.12 *Given any $\beta_1 \in \text{alm}_G(S^n)$, there exists a $\beta_2 \in \text{alm}_G(S^n)$ such that $\beta_1 \#_\beta \beta_2 = \beta$.*

Proof Recall the decomposition $S^n = C_- \cup A \cup C_+$ introduced at the beginning of [Section A.1](#). We will use the notation $\langle \tau^-, \tau^A, \tau^+ \rangle$ to denote the unique (assuming it exists) map $S^n \rightarrow BG$ which coincides with the given maps $\tau^-: C_- \rightarrow BG$, $\tau^A: \bar{A} \rightarrow BG$ and $\tau^+: C_+ \rightarrow BG$ on C_- , \bar{A} and C_+ , respectively.

Let $\tilde{\tau}_S = \langle \tau_S^-, \tau_S^A, \tau_S^+ \rangle$ be a representative for β . Given β_1 and β_2 in $\text{alm}_G(S^n)$, we can choose representatives of the form $\langle \tau_1^-, \tau_S^A, \tau_S^+ \rangle$ and $\langle \tau_S^-, \tau_S^A, \tau_2^+ \rangle$ by [Proposition A.2](#). Then $\beta_1 \#_\beta \beta_2$ is represented by $\langle \tau_1^-, \tau_S^A, \tau_2^+ \rangle$. Hence, all we need to show is that for any $\tau_1^-: C_- \rightarrow BG$, there exists $\tau_2^+: C_+ \rightarrow BG$ such that $\langle \tau_1^-, \tau_S^A, \tau_2^+ \rangle$ is homotopic to $\tilde{\tau}_S$. This again follows from [Proposition A.2](#). \square

Corollary A.13 *We have that $(\text{alm}_G(S^n), \#_\beta)$ is a group with identity β .*

Proof This follows from [Propositions A.11](#) and [A.12](#). \square

Remark A.14 The group $(\text{alm}_G(S^n), \#_\beta)$ is independent of β up to isomorphism. Indeed, given any $x, y, \beta, \beta' \in \text{alm}_G(S^n)$, it follows from [Proposition A.11](#) that

$$(x \#_\beta \beta') \#_{\beta'} (y \#_\beta \beta') = (x \#_\beta (\beta' \#_{\beta'} y)) \#_\beta \beta' = (x \#_\beta y) \#_\beta \beta',$$

which implies that the map

$$(\text{alm}_G(S^n), \#_\beta) \rightarrow (\text{alm}_G(S^n), \#_{\beta'}), \quad x \mapsto x \#_\beta \beta',$$

is a group isomorphism.

Given orientation-preserving embeddings $i_+: \bar{D}_+ \rightarrow M$ and $i_-: \bar{D}_- \rightarrow S^n$, the results of [Section A.1](#) give us a well-defined map

$$\text{alm}_G(M) \times \text{alm}_G^\beta(S^n) \rightarrow \text{alm}_G(M \#_{i_+, i_-} S^n).$$

For the remainder of this section, we will take i_- to be the inclusion map $\bar{D}_- \hookrightarrow S^n$. Then $M \#_{i_+, i_-} S^n$ is canonically identified with M (regardless of what i_+ is) and we get a map

$$(A-1) \quad \text{alm}_G(M) \times \text{alm}_G^\beta(S^n) \rightarrow \text{alm}_G(M).$$

By Proposition A.11, this is a group action. Note that the diffeomorphism $\phi: M \rightarrow M$ appearing in the statement of Proposition A.9 (applied to $N = S^n$) can be chosen to be isotopic to the identity, which implies that the map (A-1) is independent of i_+ .

If we assume that the image of the embedding $i_+: \bar{D}_+ \rightarrow M$ is disjoint from A , then it follows directly from Definition A.5 that the subset $\text{alm}_G(M, A; \beta_0) \subset \text{alm}_G(M)$ is invariant under the map (A-1). If $M \setminus A$ is connected, then the resulting action on $\text{alm}_G(M, A; \beta_0)$ doesn't depend on the choice of i_+ .

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Received: 19 December 2020
Revised: 23 January 2022

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Geometry & Topology (ISSN 1465-3060 printed, 1364-0380 electronic) is published 9 times per year and continuously online, by Mathematical Sciences Publishers, c/o Department of Mathematics, University of California, 798 Evans Hall #3840, Berkeley, CA 94720-3840. Periodical rate postage paid at Oakland, CA 94615-9651, and additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: send address changes to Mathematical Sciences Publishers, c/o Department of Mathematics, University of California, 798 Evans Hall #3840, Berkeley, CA 94720-3840.

GT peer review and production are managed by EditFLOW® from MSP.

PUBLISHED BY

 **mathematical sciences publishers**
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GEOMETRY & TOPOLOGY

Volume 28

Issue 1 (pages 1–496)

2024

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