

Symplectic and contact differential graded algebras

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We define Hamiltonian simplex differential graded algebras (DGA) with differentials that deform the high-energy symplectic homology differential and wrapped Floer homology differential in the cases of closed and open strings in a Liouville manifold of finite type, respectively. The order- m term in the differential is induced by varying natural degree- m coproducts over an $(m-1)$ -simplex, where the operations near the boundary of the simplex are trivial. We show that the Hamiltonian simplex DGA is quasi-isomorphic to the (nonequivariant) contact homology algebra and to the Legendrian homology algebra of the ideal boundary in the closed and open string cases, respectively.

53D40, 53D42; 16E45, 18G55

1 Introduction

Let X be a Liouville manifold, and let $L \subset X$ be an exact Lagrangian submanifold. (We use the terminology of Cieliebak and Eliashberg [15] for Liouville manifolds, cobordisms etc throughout the paper.) Assume that (X, L) is cylindrical at infinity, meaning that outside a compact set, (X, L) looks like $([0, \infty) \times Y, [0, \infty) \times \Lambda)$, where Y is a contact manifold, $\Lambda \subset Y$ a Legendrian submanifold, and the Liouville form on $[0, \infty) \times Y$ is the symplectization form $e^t \alpha$ for α a contact form on Y and t the standard coordinate in $[0, \infty)$.

There are a number of Floer homological theories associated to this geometric situation. For example, there is *symplectic homology* $\text{SH}(X)$ which can be defined (see Bourgeois and Oancea [11], Seidel [39] and Viterbo [42]) using a time-dependent Hamiltonian $H: X \times I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $I = [0, 1]$, which is a small perturbation of a time-independent Hamiltonian that equals a small positive constant in the compact part of X and is linearly increasing of certain slope in the coordinate $r = e^t$ in the cylindrical end at infinity, and then taking a certain limit over increasing slopes. The chain complex underlying $\text{SH}(X)$ is denoted by $\text{SC}(X)$ and is generated by the 1-periodic orbits of the Hamiltonian vector field X_H of H , graded by their Conley–Zehnder indices. These fall into two classes: low-energy orbits in the compact part of X and (reparametrizations of) Reeb orbits of α in the region in the end where H increases from a function that is

close to zero to a function of linear growth. The differential counts Floer holomorphic cylinders interpolating between the orbits. These are solutions $u: \mathbb{R} \times S^1 \rightarrow X$, $S^1 = I/\partial I$, of the Floer equation

$$(1-1) \quad (du - X_H \otimes dt)^{0,1} = 0,$$

where $s + it \in \mathbb{R} \times S^1$ is a standard complex coordinate and the complex antilinear part is taken with respect to a chosen adapted almost complex structure J on X . The 1-periodic orbits of H are closed loops that are critical points of an action functional, and cylinders solving (1-1) are similar to instantons that capture the effect of tunneling between critical points. Because of this and analogies with (topological) string theory, we say that symplectic homology is a *theory of closed strings*.

The open string analogue of $\text{SH}(X)$ is a corresponding theory for paths with endpoints in the Lagrangian submanifold $L \subset X$. It is called the *wrapped Floer homology* of L and here denoted by $\text{SH}(L)$. Its underlying chain complex $\text{SC}(L)$ is generated by Hamiltonian time-1 chords that begin and end on L , graded by a Maslov index. Again these fall into two classes: high-energy chords that correspond to Reeb chords of the ideal Legendrian boundary Λ of L and low-energy chords that correspond to critical points of H restricted to L . The differential on $\text{SC}(L)$ counts Floer holomorphic strips with boundary on L interpolating between Hamiltonian chords, ie solutions

$$u: (\mathbb{R} \times I, \partial(\mathbb{R} \times I)) \rightarrow (X, L)$$

of (1-1).

We will also consider a mixed version of open and closed strings. The graded vector space underlying the chain complex is simply $\text{SC}(X, L) = \text{SC}(X) \oplus \text{SC}(L)$, and the differential $d_1: \text{SC}(X, L) \rightarrow \text{SC}(X, L)$ has the following matrix form with respect to this decomposition (subscripts “c” and “o” refer to *closed* and *open*, respectively):

$$d_1 = \begin{pmatrix} d_{cc} & d_{oc} \\ 0 & d_{oo} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Here d_{cc} and d_{oo} are the differentials on $\text{SC}(X)$ and $\text{SC}(L)$, respectively, and $d_{oc}: \text{SC}(L) \rightarrow \text{SC}(X)$ is a chain map of degree -1 . (There is also a closed-open map $d_{co}: \text{SC}(X) \rightarrow \text{SC}(L)$, but we will not use it here.) Each of these three maps counts solutions of (1-1) on a Riemann surface with two punctures, one positive regarded as input, and one negative regarded as output. For d_{cc} the underlying Riemann surface is the cylinder, for d_{oo} the underlying Riemann surface is the strip, and for d_{oc} the underlying Riemann surface is the cylinder $\mathbb{R} \times S^1$ with a slit at $[0, \infty) \times \{1\}$ (or equivalently, a disk with two boundary punctures, a sphere with two interior punctures, and a disk with positive boundary puncture and negative interior puncture). We will denote the corresponding homology by $\text{SH}(X, L)$.

In order to count the curves in the differential over integers, we use index bundles to orient solution spaces, and for that we assume that the pair (X, L) is relatively spin; see Fukaya, Oh, Ohta and Ono [26]. As the differential counts Floer-holomorphic curves, it respects the energy filtration, and the subspace generated by the low-energy chords and orbits is a subcomplex. We denote the corresponding high-energy quotient by $SC^+(X, L)$ and its homology by $SH^+(X, L)$. We define similarly $SC^+(X)$, $SC^+(L)$, $SH^+(X)$ and $SH^+(L)$.

In the context of Floer homology, the cylinders and strips above are the most basic Riemann surfaces, and it is well known that more complicated Riemann surfaces Σ can be included in the theory as follows; see Ritter [36] and Seidel [39]. Pick a family of 1-forms B with values in Hamiltonian vector fields on X over the appropriate Deligne–Mumford space of domains and count rigid solutions of the Floer equation

$$(1-2) \quad (du - B)^{0,1} = 0,$$

where $B(s + it) = X_{H_t} \otimes dt$ in cylindrical coordinates $s + it$ near the punctures of Σ . The resulting operation descends to homology as a consequence of gluing and Gromov–Floer compactness. A key condition for solutions of (1-2) to have relevant compactness properties is that B is required to be nonpositive in the following sense. For each $x \in X$, we get a 1-form $B(x) = X_{H_z}(x) \otimes \beta$ on Σ with values in $T_x X$, where $H_z: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a family of Hamiltonian functions parametrized by $z \in \Sigma$ and β is a 1-form on Σ . The nonpositivity condition is then that the 2-form $d(H_z(x)\beta)$ associated to B is a nonpositive multiple of the area form on Σ for each $x \in X$.

The most important such operations on $SH(X)$ are the BV-operator and the pair-of-pants product. The BV-operator corresponds to solutions of a parametrized Floer equation analogous to (1-1) which twists the cylinder one full turn. The pair-of-pants product corresponds to a sphere with two positive and one negative puncture and restricts to the cup product on the ordinary cohomology of X , which here appears as the low-energy part of $SH(X)$. Analogously on $SH(L)$, the product corresponding to the disk with two positive and one negative boundary puncture restricts to the cup product on the cohomology of L , and the disk with one positive interior puncture and two boundary punctures of opposite signs expresses $SH(L)$ as a module over $SH(X)$.

The BV-operator and the pair-of-pants product are generally nontrivial operations. In contrast, arguing along the lines of Seidel [39, Section 8a] and Ritter [36, Theorem 6.10], one shows that the operations determined by Riemann surfaces with at least two negative punctures are often trivial on $SH^+(X, L)$. Basic examples of this phenomenon are the operations D_m given by disks and spheres with one positive and $m \geq 2$ negative punctures. By pinching the 1-form B in (1-2) in the cylindrical end at one of the m

negative punctures, it follows that, up to homotopy, D_m factors through the low-energy part of the complex $SC(X, L)$. In particular, on the high-energy quotient $SC^+(X, L)$, the operation is trivial if the 1-form is pinched near at least one negative puncture.

The starting point for this paper is to study operations d_m that are associated to natural families of forms B that interpolate between all ways of pinching near negative punctures. More precisely, for disks and spheres with one positive and m negative punctures, we take B in (1-2) to have the form $B = X_H \otimes w_j dt$ in the cylindrical end, with coordinate $s + it$ in $[0, \infty) \times I$ for open strings and in $[0, \infty) \times S^1$ for closed strings, near the j^{th} puncture. Here w_j is a positive function with a minimal value called *weight*. By Stokes' theorem, in order for B to satisfy the nonpositivity condition, the sum of weights at the negative ends must be greater than the weight at the positive end. Thus the choice of 1-form is effectively parametrized by an $(m-1)$ -simplex and the equation (1-2) associated to a form which lies in a small neighborhood of the boundary of the simplex, where at least one weight is very small, has no solutions with all negative punctures at high-energy chords or orbits. The operation d_m is then defined by counting rigid solutions of (1-2) where B varies over the simplex bundle. Equivalently, we count solutions with only high-energy asymptotes in the class dual to the fundamental class of the sphere bundle over Deligne–Mumford space obtained as the quotient space after fiberwise identification of the boundary of the simplex to a point. In particular, curves contributing to d_m have formal dimension $-(m-1)$.

Our first result says that the operations d_m combine to give a DGA differential. The *Hamiltonian simplex DGA* $SC^+(X, L)$ is the unital algebra generated by the generators of $SC^+(X, L)$ with grading shifted down by 1, where orbits sign-commute with orbits and chords but where chords do not commute. Let $d: SC^+(X, L) \rightarrow SC^+(X, L)$ be the map defined on generators b by

$$d b = d_1 b + d_2 b + \dots + d_m b + \dots ,$$

and extend it by the Leibniz rule.

Theorem 1.1 *The map d is a differential, $d \circ d = 0$, and the homotopy type of the Hamiltonian simplex DGA $SC^+(X, L)$ depends only on (X, L) . Furthermore, $SC^+(X, L)$ is functorial in the following sense. If $(X_0, L_0) = (X, L)$, if (X_{10}, L_{10}) is a Liouville cobordism with negative end $(\partial X_0, \partial L_0)$, and if (X_1, L_1) denotes the Liouville manifold obtained by gluing (X_{10}, L_{10}) to (X_0, L_0) , then there is a DGA map*

$$\Phi_{X_{10}}: SC^+(X_1, L_1) \rightarrow SC^+(X_0, L_0),$$

and the homotopy class of this map is an invariant of (X_{10}, L_{10}) up to Liouville homotopy.

If $L = \emptyset$ in Theorem 1.1, then we get a Hamiltonian simplex DGA $SC^+(X)$ generated by high-energy Hamiltonian orbits. This DGA is (graded) commutative. Also, the quotient $SC^+(L)$ of $SC^+(X, L)$ by the ideal generated by orbits is a Hamiltonian simplex DGA generated by high-energy chords of L . We write $\mathcal{SH}^+(X, L)$ for the homology DGA of $SC^+(X, L)$ and use the notation $\mathcal{SH}^+(X)$ and $\mathcal{SH}^+(L)$ with a similar meaning. If X is the cotangent bundle of a manifold $X = T^*M$, then $\mathcal{SH}(X)$ is isomorphic to the homology of the free loop space of M (see Abbondandolo and Schwarz [2], Abouzaid [3], Salamon and Weber [38] and Viterbo [41]), and the counterpart of d_2 in string topology is nontrivial (see Goresky and Hingston [27]). Also, if b is a generator of $SC^+(X_1, L_1)$, then with $\Phi = \Phi_{X_{10}}$ the DGA map in Theorem 1.1, $\Phi(b)$ can be expanded as $\Phi(b) = \Phi_1(b) + \Phi_2(b) + \dots$, where $\Phi_m(b)$ represents the homogeneous component of monomials of degree m . The linear component Φ_1 in this expansion induces the Viterbo functoriality map $SC^+(X_1, L_1) \rightarrow SC^+(X_0, L_0)$; see Cieliebak and Oancea [17] and Viterbo [42].

Our second result expresses $SC^+(X, L)$ in terms of the ideal boundary $(Y, \Lambda) = (\partial X, \partial L)$. Recall that the usual contact homology DGA $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}(Y, \Lambda)$ is generated by closed Reeb orbits in Y and by Reeb chords with endpoints on Λ ; see Eliashberg, Givental and Hofer [25]. Here we use the differential that is naturally augmented by rigid once-punctured spheres in X and by rigid once-boundary punctured disks in X with boundary in L . (In the terminology of Bourgeois, Ekholm and Eliashberg [7], the differential counts anchored spheres and disks). In Bourgeois and Oancea [10], a nonequivariant version of linearized orbit contact homology was introduced. In Section 6, we extend this construction and define a nonequivariant DGA that we call $\mathcal{A}(Y, \Lambda)$, which is generated by decorated Reeb orbits and by Reeb chords. We give two definitions of the differential on $\mathcal{A}(Y, \Lambda)$, one using Morse–Bott curves and one using curves holomorphic with respect to a domain dependent almost complex structure. In analogy with the algebras considered above, we write $\mathcal{A}(Y)$ for the subalgebra generated by decorated orbits and $\mathcal{A}(\Lambda)$ for the quotient by the ideal generated by decorated orbits.

In Sections 2.6 and 6.1, we introduce a continuous 1–parameter deformation of the simplex family of 1–forms B that turns off the Hamiltonian term in (1-2) by sliding its support to the negative end in the domains of the curves and that leads to the following result.

Theorem 1.2 *The deformation that turns the Hamiltonian term off gives rise to a DGA map*

$$\Phi: \mathcal{A}(Y, \Lambda) \rightarrow SC^+(X, L).$$

The map Φ is a quasi-isomorphism that takes the orbit subalgebra $\mathcal{A}(Y)$ quasi-isomorphically to the orbit subalgebra $SC^+(X)$. Furthermore, it descends to the quotient $\mathcal{A}(\Lambda)$ and maps it to $SC^+(L)$ as a quasi-isomorphism.

The usual (equivariant) contact homology DGA $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}(Y, \Lambda)$ is also quasi-isomorphic to a Hamiltonian simplex DGA that corresponds to a version of symplectic homology defined by a time-independent Hamiltonian; see Theorem 6.5. For the corresponding result on the linear level see Bourgeois and Oancea [12].

Remark 1.3 As is well known, the constructions of the DGAs $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}(Y, \Lambda)$ and $\mathcal{A}(Y, \Lambda)$, of the orbit augmentation induced by X , and of symplectic homology for time-independent Hamiltonians with time-independent almost complex structures, require the use of abstract perturbations for the pseudoholomorphic curve equation in a manifold with cylindrical end. This is an area where much current research is being done and there are several approaches, some of an analytical character (see eg Hofer, Wysocki and Zehnder [29; 30]), others of more algebraic topological flavor (see eg Pardon [35]), and others of more geometric flavor (see eg Fukaya, Oh, Ohta and Ono [26]). Here we will not enter into the details of this problem but merely assume such a perturbation scheme has been fixed. More precisely, the proofs that the differential in the definition of the Hamiltonian simplex DGA squares to zero and that the maps induced by cobordisms are chain maps of DGAs do not require the use of any abstract perturbation scheme; standard transversality arguments suffice. On the other hand, our proof of invariance of the Hamiltonian simplex DGA in Section 5.4 does use an abstract perturbation scheme (in its simplest version: to count rigid curves over the rationals). Also, it gives equivalences of DGAs under deformations as in the original version of symplectic field theory; see Eliashberg, Givental and Hofer [25] and compare the discussion in Pardon [34, Remark 1.3].

Theorem 1.2 relates symplectic field theory (SFT) and Hamiltonian Floer theory. On the linear level the relation is rather direct (see Bourgeois and Oancea [10]), but not for the SFT DGA. The first candidate for a counterpart on the Hamiltonian Floer side collects the standard coproducts to a DGA differential, but that DGA is trivial by pinching. To see that, recall the sphere bundle over Deligne–Mumford space obtained by identifying the boundary points in each fiber of the simplex bundle. The coproduct DGA then corresponds to counting curves lying over the homology class of a point in each fiber, but that point can be chosen as the base point where all operations are trivial. The object that is actually isomorphic to the SFT DGA is the Hamiltonian simplex DGA related to the fundamental class of the spherization of the simplex bundle.

In light of this, the following picture of the relation between Hamiltonian Floer theory and SFT emerges. The Hamiltonian Floer theory holomorphic curves solve a Cauchy–Riemann equation with Hamiltonian 0–order term chosen consistently over Deligne–Mumford space. These curves are less symmetric than their counterparts in SFT, which are defined without additional 0–order term. Accordingly, the moduli spaces

of Hamiltonian Floer theory have more structure and admit natural deformations and actions, eg parametrized by simplices which control deformations of the weights at the negative punctures and an action of the framed little disk operad; see Section 7. The SFT moduli spaces are, in a sense, homotopic to certain essential strata inside the Hamiltonian Floer theory moduli spaces (see also Remark 6.4), and the structure and operations that they carry are intimately related to the natural actions mentioned. From this perspective, this paper studies the most basic operations, ie the higher coproducts, determined by simplices parametrizing weights at the negative punctures; see Section 2.3.

We end the introduction by a comparison between our constructions and other well-known constructions in Floer theory. In the case of open strings, the differential $d = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} d_j$ can be thought of as a sequence of operations $(d_1, d_2, \dots, d_m, \dots)$ on the vector space $SC^+(L)$. These operations define the structure of an ∞ -coalgebra on $SC^+(L)$ (with grading shifted down by one) and $SC(L)^+$ is the cobar construction for this ∞ -coalgebra. This point of view is dual to that of the Fukaya category, in which the primary objects of interest are ∞ -algebras. In the Fukaya category setting, algebraic invariants are obtained by applying (variants of) the Hochschild homology functor. In the DGA setting, invariants are obtained more directly as the homology of the Hamiltonian simplex DGA.

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2 Simplex bundles over Deligne–Mumford space, splitting compatibility and 1-forms

The Floer theories we study use holomorphic maps of disks and spheres with one positive and several negative punctures. Configuration spaces for such maps naturally fiber over the corresponding Deligne–Mumford space that parametrizes their domains. In this section we endow the Deligne–Mumford space with additional structure needed to define

the relevant solution spaces. More precisely, we parametrize 1-forms with nonpositive exterior derivative by a simplex bundle over Deligne–Mumford space that respects certain restriction maps at several level curves in the boundary. We then combine these forms with a certain type of Hamiltonian to get nonpositive forms with values in Hamiltonian vector fields, suitable as 0-order perturbations in the Floer equation.

2.1 Asymptotic markers and cylindrical ends

We will use punctured disks and spheres with a fixed choice of cylindrical end at each puncture. Here, a *cylindrical end* at a puncture is defined to be a biholomorphic identification of a neighborhood of that puncture with one of the following punctured model Riemann surfaces:

- Negative interior puncture:

$$Z^- = (-\infty, 0) \times S^1 \approx D^2 \setminus \{0\},$$

where $D^2 \subset \mathbb{C}$ is the unit disk in the complex plane.

- Positive interior puncture:

$$Z^+ = (0, \infty) \times S^1 \approx \mathbb{C} \setminus \bar{D}^2.$$

- Negative boundary puncture:

$$\Sigma^- = (-\infty, 0) \times [0, 1] \approx (D^2 \setminus \{0\}) \cap H,$$

where $H \subset \mathbb{C}$ denotes the closed upper half plane.

- Positive boundary puncture:

$$\Sigma^+ = (0, \infty) \times [0, 1] \approx (\mathbb{C} \setminus \bar{D}^2) \cap H.$$

Each of the above model surfaces has a canonical complex coordinate of the form $z = s + it$. Here $s \in \mathbb{R}$ at all punctures, with $s > 0$ or $s < 0$ according to whether the puncture is positive or negative. At interior punctures, $t \in S^1$, and at boundary punctures, $t \in [0, 1]$.

The automorphism group of the cylindrical end at a boundary puncture is \mathbb{R} and the end is thus well defined up to a contractible choice of automorphisms. For a positive or negative interior puncture, the corresponding automorphism group is $\mathbb{R} \times S^1$. Thus the cylindrical end is well defined up to a choice of automorphism in a space homotopy equivalent to S^1 . To remove the S^1 -ambiguity, we fix an *asymptotic marker* at the puncture, ie a tangent half-line at the puncture, and require that it corresponds to $(0, \infty) \times \{1\}$ or to $(-\infty, 0) \times \{1\}$, $1 \in S^1$, at positive or negative punctures, respectively. The cylindrical end at an interior puncture *with asymptotic marker* is then well defined up to contractible choice.

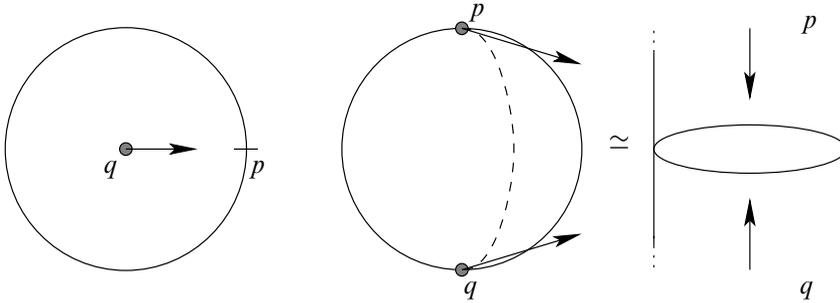


Figure 1: Inducing markers at negative interior punctures

We next consider various ways to induce asymptotic markers at interior punctures that we will eventually assemble into a coherent choice of asymptotic markers over the space of punctured spheres and disks. Consider first a disk D with interior punctures and with a distinguished boundary puncture p . Then p determines an asymptotic marker at any interior puncture q as follows. There is a unique holomorphic diffeomorphism $\psi: D \rightarrow D^2 \subset \mathbb{C}$ with $\psi(q) = 0$ and $\psi(p) = 1$. Define the asymptotic marker at q in D to correspond to the direction of the real line at $0 \in D^2$, ie the direction given by the vector $d\psi^{-1}(0) \cdot 1$. See Figure 1.

Similarly, on a sphere S , a distinguished interior puncture p with asymptotic marker determines an asymptotic marker at any other interior puncture q as follows. There is a holomorphic map $\psi: S \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times S^1$ taking p to ∞ , q to $-\infty$ and the asymptotic marker to the tangent vector of $\mathbb{R} \times \{1\}$. We take the asymptotic marker at q to correspond to the tangent vector of $\mathbb{R} \times \{1\}$ at $-\infty$ under ψ . See Figure 1.

For a more unified notation below we use the following somewhat involved convention for our spaces of disks and spheres. Let $h \in \{0, 1\}$. For $h = 1$ and $m, k \geq 0$, let $\mathcal{D}'_{h;hm,k} = \mathcal{D}'_{1;m,k}$ denote the moduli space of disks with one positive boundary puncture, $m \geq 0$ negative boundary punctures and k negative interior punctures. For $h = 0$ and $k \geq 0$, let $\mathcal{D}'_{h;hm,k} = \mathcal{D}'_{0;0,k}$ denote the moduli space of spheres with one positive interior puncture with asymptotic marker and k negative interior punctures.

As explained above there are then, for both $h = 0$ and $h = 1$, induced asymptotic markers at all the interior negative punctures of any element in $\mathcal{D}'_{h;hm,k}$. The space $\mathcal{D}'_{h;hm,k}$ admits a natural compactification that consists of several level disks and spheres; see [8, Section 4] and also [31]. We introduce the following notation to describe the boundary. Consider a several-level curve. We associate to it a downwards oriented rooted tree Γ with one vertex for the positive puncture of each component of the several-level curve and one edge for each one of the negative punctures of the

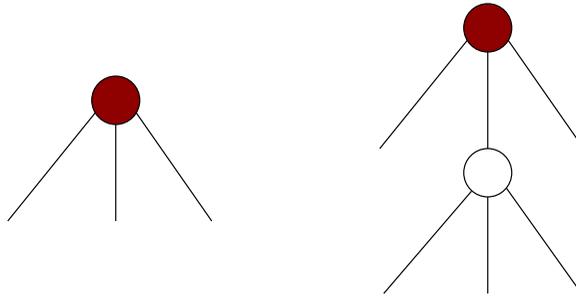


Figure 2: A curve in the main stratum of $\mathcal{D}'_{h;hm,k}$ with $hm + k = 3$ (left) and a 2-level curve in the boundary of $\mathcal{D}'_{h;hm,k}$ with $hm + k = 5$ (right)

components of the several-level curves. See Figure 2 for examples. Here the root of the tree is the positive puncture of the top-level curve and the edges attached to it are the edges of the negative punctures in the top level oriented away from the root. The definition of Γ is inductive: the vertex of the positive puncture of a curve C in the j^{th} level is attached to the edge of the negative puncture of a curve in the $(j-1)^{\text{st}}$ level where it is attached. All edges of negative punctures of C are attached to the vertex of the positive puncture of C and oriented away from it. Then the boundary strata of $\mathcal{D}'_{h;hm,k}$ are in one-to-one correspondence with such graphs Γ and the components of the several-level curve are in one-to-one correspondence with downwards oriented subtrees consisting of one vertex and all edges emanating from it. For example the graph of a curve lying in the interior of $\mathcal{D}'_{h;hm,k}$ is simply a vertex with $hm + k$ edges attached and oriented away from the vertex. To distinguish the edges of such graphs Γ , we call an edge a *gluing edge* if it is attached to two vertices and *free* if it is attached only to one vertex.

Note next that the induced asymptotic markers are compatible with the level structure in the boundary of $\mathcal{D}'_{h;hm,k}$ in the sense that they vary continuously with the domain inside the compactification. To see this, note that in a boundary stratum corresponding to a graph Γ , it is sufficient to study neck stretching for cylinders corresponding to linear subgraphs of Γ , and here the compatibility of asymptotic markers with the level structure is obvious.

Consider the bundle $\mathcal{C}'_{h;hm,k} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'_{h;hm,k}$, with $h \in \{0, 1\}$ and $m, k \geq 0$, of disks or spheres with punctures with cylindrical ends compatible with the markers. The fiber of this bundle is contractible so there exists a section. We next show that there is also a section over the compactification of $\mathcal{D}'_{h;hm,k}$. The proof is by induction on $hm + k \geq 3$. We first choose cylindrical ends for disks and spheres with three punctures. Gluing these we get cylindrical ends in a neighborhood of the boundary of the moduli space of

disks and spheres with four punctures. Since the fiber of $C'_{h;hm;k}$ is contractible, this choice can be extended continuously over the whole space of disks and spheres with four punctures. Assume by induction that cylindrical ends for disks and spheres with less than $hm + k$ negative punctures have been chosen to be *splitting compatible*; ie in such a way that near the boundary of any moduli space of disks and spheres with $hm' + k' < hm + k$ negative punctures, the cylindrical ends are induced via gluing from the moduli spaces of disks and spheres with less than $hm' + k'$ negative punctures. We claim that such a choice that is splitting compatible determines a well-defined splitting compatible section of the bundle $C'_{h;hm;k} \rightarrow D'_{h;hm;k}$ near its boundary via gluing. Indeed, given a stratum in the boundary corresponding to a graph Γ as above, the gluing construction determines a section on the intersection between $D'_{h;hm;k}$ and some open neighborhood of that stratum in the compactification of $D'_{h;hm;k}$. Splitting compatibility ensures that local sections determined by different strata in the boundary coincide on overlaps; see [40, Lemma 9.3]. Finally, to complete the induction, note that the resulting section defined in a neighborhood of the boundary extends to a global section because the fiber of the bundle $C'_{h;hm;k} \rightarrow D'_{h;hm;k}$ is contractible.

Let $\{D_{h;hm,k}\}_{h \in \{0,1\}, k, m \geq 0}$, $D_{h;hm,k}: D'_{h;hm,k} \rightarrow C'_{h;hm,k}$ denote a system of sections as in the inductive construction above, with $D_{h;hm,k}$ defined over the compactification of $D'_{h;hm,k}$. We say that

$$\mathcal{D} = \bigcup_{h \in \{0,1\}; m, k \geq 0} D_{h;hm,k}$$

is a *system of cylindrical ends that is compatible with breaking*.

We identify $D_{h;hm,k}$ with its graph and think of it as a subset of $C'_{h;hm,k}$. The projection of $D_{h;hm,k}$ onto $D'_{h;hm,k}$ is a homeomorphism and, after using smooth approximation, a diffeomorphism with respect to the natural stratification of the space determined by several-level curves. Via this projection we endow $D_{h;hm,k}$ with the structure of a set consisting of (several-level) curves with additional data corresponding to a choice of a cylindrical end neighborhood at each puncture.

A neighborhood of a several-level curve $S \in D_{h;hm,k}$ can then be described as follows. Consider the graph Γ determined by S . Let $V(\Gamma) = \{v_0, v_1, \dots, v_r\}$ denote the vertices of Γ with v_0 the top vertex, and let $E_g(\Gamma) = \{e_1, \dots, e_s\}$ denote the gluing edges of Γ . Let U_j be neighborhoods in $D_{h_j;h_j m_j, k_j}$ of the component corresponding to v_j . Then a neighborhood U of S is given by

$$(2-1) \quad U = \left(\prod_{v_j \in V(\Gamma)} U_j \right) \times \left(\prod_{e_l \in E_g(\Gamma)} (\rho_{0;l}, \infty) \right),$$

where $\rho_{0;l} \geq 0$ for $1 \leq j \leq s$. Here the *gluing parameters* $\rho_l \in (\rho_{0;l}, \infty)$ measure the length of the breaking cylinder or strip corresponding to the gluing edge e_l . More

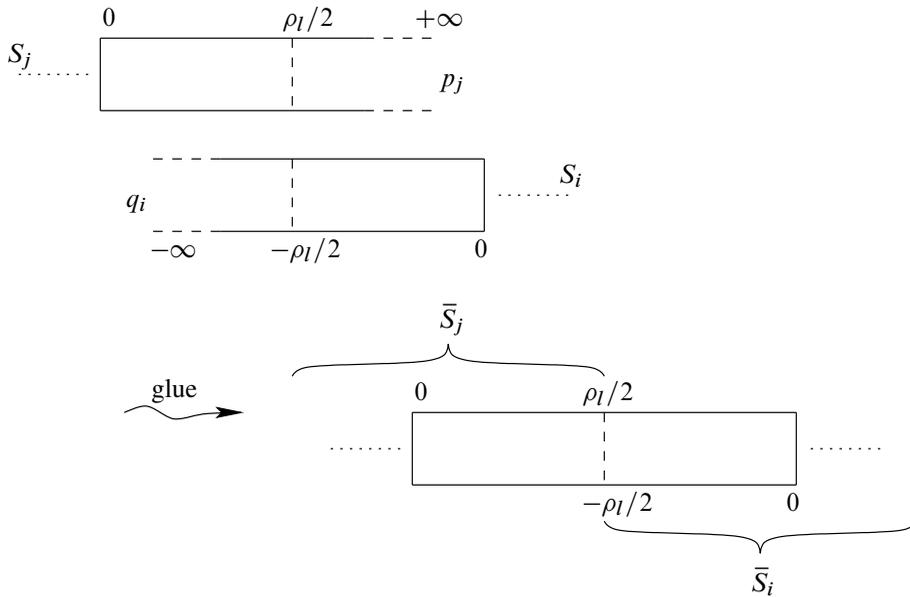


Figure 3: Gluing of a nodal curve in cylindrical coordinates

precisely, assume that e_l connects v_i and v_j and corresponds to the curve S_j of v_j attached at its positive puncture p_j to a negative puncture q_i of the curve S_i of v_i . Then, given the cylindrical ends $(-\infty, 0] \times S^1$ (interior case) or $(-\infty, 0] \times [0, 1]$ (boundary case) for q_i , respectively $[0, \infty) \times S^1$ (interior case) or $[0, \infty) \times [0, 1]$ (boundary case) for p_j , the glued curve corresponding to the parameter $\rho_l \in (\rho_0, l, \infty)$ is obtained via the gluing operation on these cylindrical ends defined by cutting out $(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}\rho_l) \times S^1$ or $(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}\rho_l) \times [0, 1]$ from the cylindrical end of q_i , cutting out $(\frac{1}{2}\rho_l, \infty) \times S^1$ or $(\frac{1}{2}\rho_l, \infty) \times [0, 1]$ from the cylindrical end of p_j , and gluing the remaining compact domains in the cylindrical ends by identifying $\{-\frac{1}{2}\rho_l\} \times S^1$ with $\{\frac{1}{2}\rho_l\} \times S^1$, respectively $\{-\frac{1}{2}\rho_l\} \times [0, 1]$ with $\{\frac{1}{2}\rho_l\} \times [0, 1]$. We refer to the resulting compact domain as the *breaking cylinder or strip*, and we refer to $\{-\frac{1}{2}\rho_l\} \times S^1 \equiv \{\frac{1}{2}\rho_l\} \times S^1$ or $\{-\frac{1}{2}\rho_l\} \times [0, 1] \equiv \{\frac{1}{2}\rho_l\} \times [0, 1]$ as its *middle circle or segment*. Given a several-level curve S in this neighborhood we write \bar{S}_j for the closures of the components that remain if the middle circle or segment in each breaking cylinder or strip is removed, and that correspond to subsets of the levels S_j of the broken curve. See Figure 3.

2.2 Almost complex structures

We next introduce splitting compatible families of almost complex structures over \mathcal{D} . Let $\mathcal{J}(X)$ denote the space of almost complex structures on X compatible with ω

and adapted to the contact form α in the cylindrical end; ie if $J \in \mathcal{J}$ then in the cylindrical end J preserves the contact planes and takes the vertical direction to the Reeb direction. Our construction of a family of almost complex structures is inductive. We start with strips, cylinders and cylinders with slits with coordinates $s + it$. Here we require that $J = J_t$ depends only on the I or $I/\partial I$ coordinate. Assume that we have defined a family of almost complex structures J_z for all curves $D_{h;hm,k}$, $hm + k \leq p$ which have the form above in every cylindrical end and which commute with restriction to components for several-level curves. By gluing we then have a field of almost complex structures in a neighborhood of the boundary of $\mathcal{D}_{h;hm,k}$ for $hm + k = p + 1$. Since \mathcal{J} is contractible, it is easy to see that we can extend this family to all of $\mathcal{D}_{h;hm,k}$. We call the resulting family of almost complex structures over the universal curve corresponding to \mathcal{D} *splitting compatible*.

2.3 A simplex bundle

Consider the trivial bundle

$$\mathcal{E}^{hm+k-1} = \mathcal{D}_{h;hm,k} \times \Delta^{hm+k-1} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{h;hm,k}$$

over $\mathcal{D}_{h;hm,k}$, with fiber the open $(hm+k-1)$ -simplex

$$\Delta^{hm+k-1} = \{(s_1, \dots, s_{hm+k}) : \sum_i s_i = 1, s_i > 0\}.$$

Since the bundle is trivial, it extends as such over the compactification of $\mathcal{D}_{h;hm,k}$. We think of the coordinates of a point $(s_1, \dots, s_{hm+k}) \in \Delta^{hm+k-1}$ over a disk or sphere $D_{h;hm,k} \in \mathcal{D}_{h;hm,k}$ as representing weights at its negative punctures, and we think of the positive puncture as carrying the weight 1.

We next define restriction maps for \mathcal{E}^{hm+k-1} over the boundary of $\mathcal{D}_{h;hm,k}$. Let $s = (s_1, \dots, s_{hm+k}) \in \Delta^{hm+k-1}$ denote the weights of a several-level curve S in the boundary of $\mathcal{D}_{h;hm,k}$ with graph Γ . Let S_j be a component of this building corresponding to the vertex v_j of Γ , with positive puncture q_0 and negative punctures q_1, \dots, q_n . Define the weight $w(q_l)$ at q_l for $l = 0, \dots, n$ as follows. For $l = 0$, $w(q_0)$ equals the sum of all weights at negative punctures q of the total several-level curve for which there exists a level-increasing path in Γ from v_j to q . For $l \geq 1$, if the edge of the negative puncture q_l is free then $w(q_l)$ equals the weight of the puncture q_l as a puncture of the total several-level curve, and if the edge is a gluing edge connecting v_j and v_t , then $w(q_l)$ equals the sum of all weights at negative punctures q of the total several-level curve for which there exists a level-increasing path in Γ from v_t to q . Note that $w(q_0) = w(q_1) + \dots + w(q_n)$ by construction.

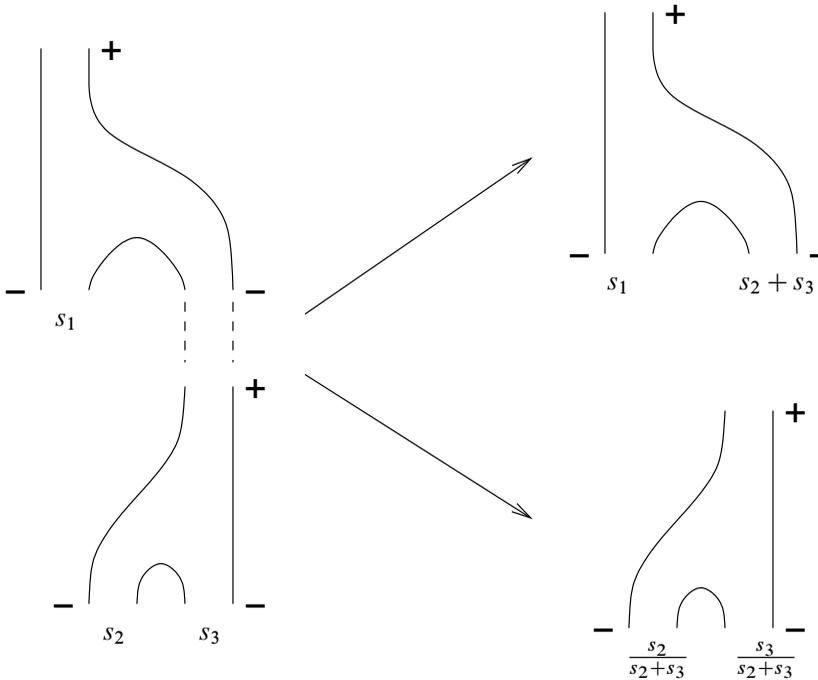


Figure 4: Component restriction maps

The *component restriction map* r_j then takes the point $s \in \Delta^{hm+k-1}$ over S to the point

$$r_j(s) = \frac{1}{w(q_0)}(w(q_1), \dots, w(q_n)) \in \Delta^{n-1}$$

over S_j in \mathcal{E}^{n-1} . The component restriction map r_j is defined on the restriction of \mathcal{E}^{hm+k-1} to the stratum that corresponds to Γ in the boundary of $\mathcal{D}_{h;hm,k}$.

2.4 Superharmonic functions and nonpositive 1-forms

Our main Floer homological constructions involve studying Floer holomorphic curves parametrized by finite-dimensional families of 1-forms with values in Hamiltonian vector fields. As discussed in Section 1, it is important that the 1-forms are nonpositive; ie the associated 2-forms are nonpositive multiples of the area form. Furthermore, in order to derive basic homological algebra equations, the 1-forms must be gluing/breaking compatible on the boundary of Deligne–Mumford space. In this section we construct a family of superharmonic functions parametrized by \mathcal{E} that is compatible with the component restriction maps at several-level curves. The differentials of these functions multiplied by the complex unit i then give a family of 1-forms with nonpositive exterior derivative that constitutes the basis for our construction of the 0-order term in the Floer equation.

Fix a smooth decreasing function $\kappa: (0, 1] \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ such that $\kappa(1) = 0$ and

$$(2-2) \quad \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} \kappa(s) = +\infty.$$

We will refer to κ as a *stretching profile*.

We will construct a family of functions over curves in \mathcal{D} parametrized by the bundle \mathcal{E} in the following sense. If $e \in \mathcal{E}$ belongs to the fiber over a one-level curve $D_{h;hm,k} \in \mathcal{D}_{h;hm,k}$, then $g_e: D_{h;hm,k} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. If $D_{h;hm,k}$ is a several-level curve with graph Γ and components S_j corresponding to its vertices v_j for $j = 0, \dots, s$, then g_e is the collection of functions $g_{r_0(e)}, \dots, g_{r_s(e)}$ on S_0, \dots, S_s , where r_j denotes the component restriction map to S_j . Our construction uses induction on the number of negative punctures and on the number of levels.

In the first case, $hm + k = 1$, and the domain is the strip $\mathbb{R} \times [0, 1]$, the cylinder $\mathbb{R} \times S^1$ or the cylinder with a slit (which we view as a subset of $\mathbb{R} \times S^1$). Over these domains, the fiber of \mathcal{E} is a point e , and we take the function g_e to be the projection to the \mathbb{R} -factor.

For $hm + k > 1$, we specify properties of the functions separately for one-level curves in the interior of $\mathcal{D}_{h;hm,k}$ and for a neighborhood of several-level curves near the boundary. We start with one-level curves. Let e be a section of \mathcal{E} over one-level curves in the interior $\overset{\circ}{\mathcal{D}}_{h;hm,k}$. Let $D_{h;hm,k} \in \overset{\circ}{\mathcal{D}}_{h;hm,k}$ and write $e = (w_1, \dots, w_{hm+k}) \in \Delta^{hm+k-1}$.

We say that a smooth family of functions g_e over the interior satisfies the *one-level conditions* if the following hold (we write $\pi: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ for the projection):

- (I) There is a constant $c_0 = c_0(\pi(e))$ such that in a neighborhood of infinity in the cylindrical end at the positive puncture

$$(2-3) \quad g_e(s + it) = c_0 + s,$$

where $s + it$ is the complex coordinate in the cylindrical end, ie in $[0, \infty) \times S^1$ for an interior puncture and in $[0, \infty) \times [0, 1]$ for a boundary puncture; see Section 2.1.

- (II₁) There are constants $\sigma = \sigma(\pi(e)) \in [1, 2)$, $R = R(\pi(e)) > 0$, $c_j = c_j(e)$ and $c'_j = c'_j(e)$ for $j = 1, \dots, hm + k$, such that in a neighborhood of infinity in the cylindrical end of the j^{th} negative puncture of the form $(-\infty, 0] \times S^1$ for interior punctures or $(-\infty, 0] \times [0, 1]$ for boundary punctures, we have $g_e(s + it) = g_e(s)$, where

$$(2-4) \quad g_e(s) = \begin{cases} c'_j + \sigma w_j s & \text{for } -R \geq s \geq -R - \kappa(w_j), \\ c_j + s & \text{for } -R - \kappa(w_j) - 1 \geq s > -\infty, \end{cases}$$

is a concave function, $g_e''(s) \leq 0$, and where κ is the stretching profile (2-2). In particular, for each weight w_j at a negative puncture there is a cylinder or strip region of length at least $\kappa(w_j)$ along which $g_e(s + it) = \epsilon s + C$, with $0 < \epsilon \leq 2w_j$.

- (III) The function is superharmonic: $\Delta g_e \leq 0$ everywhere.
- (IV) When $h = 1$ so that $D_{h;hm,k}$ is a disk, the derivative of g_e in the direction of the normal ν of the boundary $\partial D_{h;hm,k}$ vanishes everywhere:

$$\frac{\partial g_e}{\partial \nu} = 0 \quad \text{along } \partial D_{h;hm,k}.$$

Remark 2.1 The reason for having $g_e(s) = c_j + s$ rather than $g_e(s) = c_j + \sigma w_j s$ near infinity in (2-4) is to make the functions compatible with splitting. Indeed, the weight equals 1 at the positive puncture of any domain.

Remark 2.2 For the boundary condition IV, note that for the cylinder with a slit, in local coordinates $u + iv$, $v \geq 0$, at the end of the slit, the standard function looks like $g_e(u + iv) = u^2 - v^2$, and $\partial g_e / \partial v = 0$.

Remark 2.3 The appearance of the “extra factor” σ in (2-4) is to allow for a certain interpolation below; see the proof of Lemma 2.4. As we shall see, we can take σ arbitrarily close to 1 on compact sets of $\mathring{D}_{h;hm,k}$. As mentioned in Section 1, one of the main uses of weights is to force solutions to degenerate for small weights, and for desired degenerations it is enough that σ be uniformly bounded. At the opposite end we find the following restriction on σ : superharmonicity in the cylindrical end near a negative puncture where the weight is w_j implies that $\sigma w_j \leq 1$, and in particular $\sigma \rightarrow 1$ if $w_j \rightarrow 1$. In general, superharmonicity of the function g_e is equivalent to the differential $d(-i^* dg_e)$ being nonpositive with respect to the conformal area form on the domain $D_{h;hm,k}$. This is compatible with Stokes’ theorem, which gives

$$\int_{D_{h;hm,k}} -d(i^* dg_e) = 1 - (hm + k) \leq 0.$$

We will next construct families of functions satisfying the one-level condition over any compact subset of the interior of $\mathcal{D}_{h;hm,k}$. Later we will cover all of $\mathcal{D}_{h;hm,k}$ with a system of neighborhoods of the boundary where condition II_1 above is somewhat weakened but still strong enough to ensure degeneration for small weights.

Lemma 2.4 *If $e: \mathring{D}_{h;hm,k} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is a constant section, then over any compact subset $\mathcal{K} \subset \mathring{D}_{h;hm,k}$, there is a family of functions g_e that satisfies the one-level conditions. Moreover, we can take σ in II_1 arbitrarily close to 1.*

Proof For simpler notation, let $D = D_{h;hm,k}$. Consider first the case when the positive puncture p and all the negative punctures q_1, \dots, q_k are interior. Fix an additional marked point in the domain. For each q_j , fix a conformal map to $\mathbb{R} \times S^1$ which takes the positive puncture to ∞ , the marked point to some point in $\{0\} \times S^1$, and the negative puncture to $-\infty$. Fix $\sigma \in (1, 2)$ and let $g'_j: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be the function $g'_j = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \sigma)w_j s_j + c_j$ with s_j the \mathbb{R} -coordinate on $\mathbb{R} \times S^1$. Let g_j be a concave approximation of this function with second derivative nonzero only on two intervals of finite length located near $\pm\infty$, linear of slope w_j near $+\infty$ and linear of slope σw_j near $-\infty$; see Figure 5. Note in particular that since $\sigma > 1$ the derivative of g_j will be strictly negative in both intervals. We will use these regions below. Consider the function

$$g = \sum_{j=1}^k g_j.$$

Then g is superharmonic but it does not quite have the right behavior at the punctures. Here however, the leading terms are correct and the errors are exponentially small. To see this consider a negative puncture q_j as a point in the cylinder $\mathbb{R} \times S^1$ used to define g_m for $j \neq m$. Let $s + it \in (-\infty, 0) \times S^1$ be the coordinates of the cylindrical end near q_j . The change of variables $z = e^{2\pi(s+it)}$ defines a complex coordinate centered at q_j , with respect to which g_m has a Taylor expansion $g_m(z) = a_{m,0} + a_{m,1}z + a_{m,2}z^2 + \dots$ around 0. We thus find $g_m(s + it) = a_{m,0} + a_{m,1}e^{2\pi(s+it)} + a_{m,2}e^{4\pi(s+it)} + \dots$, so that in the cylindrical end near q_j ,

$$g(s + it) = g_j(s + it) + \sum_{m \neq j} a_{m,0} + \mathcal{O}(e^{-2\pi|s|}).$$

Thus the error

$$g(s + it) - g_j(s + it) - \text{const} = \mathcal{O}(e^{-2\pi|s|})$$

is exponentially small. We turn off these exponentially small errors in a neighborhood of q_j in the region of support of the second derivative of g_j so that $g(s + it) = g_j(s + it) + \text{const}$ in a neighborhood of infinity as desired.

We can arrange the parameters so that the resulting function satisfies (2-3) near the positive puncture, and it satisfies the top equation in the right-hand side of (2-4) in some neighborhood of q_j . In order to achieve the bottom equation in a neighborhood of q_j we use $\sigma w_j \leq 1$ and simply replace the linear function of slope σw_j by a concave function that interpolates between it and the linear function of slope 1. The fact that we can take σ arbitrarily close to 1 follows from the construction.

The case of boundary punctures can be treated in exactly the same way. In case of a positive boundary puncture and a negative interior puncture we replace the cylinder

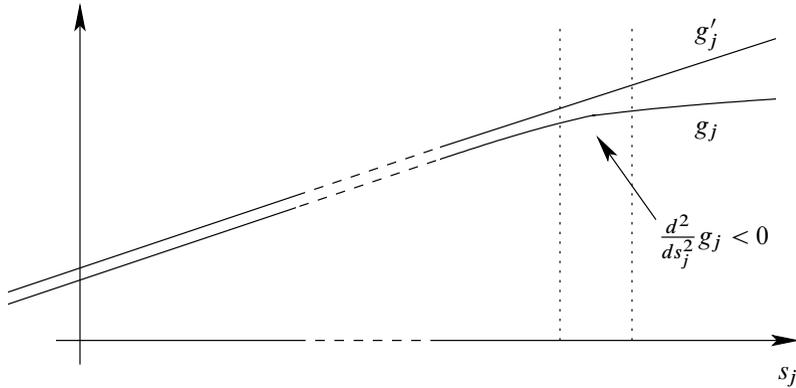


Figure 5: A function g_j that is strictly concave on the region of concavity near $+\infty$

above with the cylinder with a slit along $[0, \infty) \times \{1\}$ and in case of both positive and negative boundary punctures we use the cylinder with a slit all along $\mathbb{R} \times \{1\}$. \square

Remark 2.5 For future reference we call the regions in the cylindrical ends where $\Delta g_e < 0$ *regions of concavity*.

We next want to define a corresponding notion for several-level curves. To this end we consider nested neighborhoods

$$\dots \subset \mathcal{N}^\ell \subset \mathcal{N}^{\ell-1} \subset \mathcal{N}^{\ell-2} \subset \dots \subset \mathcal{N}^2,$$

where \mathcal{N}^j is a neighborhood of the subset $\mathcal{D}^j \subset \mathcal{D}$ of j -level curves. Consider constant sections e of \mathcal{E}^{hm+k-1} over $\mathring{\mathcal{D}}_{h;hm,k}$ and let g_e be a family of functions. The ℓ -level conditions are the same as the one-level conditions I, III and IV, and also the following new condition:

(II $_\ell$) For curves in $\mathcal{N}^\ell - \mathcal{N}^{\ell-1}$ with $e = (w_1, \dots, w_{hm+k})$ and any j , there is a strip or cylinder region of length at least $\kappa((w_j)^{1/\ell})$, where $g_e(s + it) = \epsilon s + C$ for $0 < \epsilon \leq 2(w_j)^{1/\ell}$.

Our next lemma shows that there is a family of functions g_e that satisfies the ℓ -level condition and that is also compatible with splittings into several-level curves in the following sense.

We say that a family of functions g_e as above is *splitting compatible* if the following holds. If $S_\nu \in \mathring{\mathcal{D}}_{h;hm,k}$, $\nu = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, is a family of curves that converges as $\nu \rightarrow \infty$ to an ℓ -level curve with components S_0, \dots, S_m and if $K_\nu \subset S_\nu$ is any compact subset that converges to a compact subset K_j of S_j , then there is a sequence of

constants c_ν such that the restriction $g_e|_{K_\nu} + c_\nu$ converges to $g_{r_j(e_j)}|_{K_j}$, where $r_j(e)$ is the component restriction of e to S_j .

Lemma 2.6 *There exists a system of neighborhoods*

$$\dots \subset \mathcal{N}^\ell \subset \mathcal{N}^{\ell-1} \subset \mathcal{N}^{\ell-2} \subset \dots \subset \mathcal{N}^2,$$

and a splitting compatible family of functions g_e parametrized by constant sections of \mathcal{E} that satisfies the ℓ -level condition for all $\ell \geq 1$.

Proof The proof is inductive. In the first case $hm + k = 2$ there are only one-level curves and we use the canonical functions g_e discussed above. Consider next a gluing compatible section e over $\mathcal{D}_{h;hm,k}$ with $hm + k = 3$. This space is an interval and the boundary points correspond to two-level curves S with both levels S_0 and S_1 in $\mathcal{D}_{h;hm,k}$, $hm + k = 2$. Consider a neighborhood of such a two-level curve in $\mathcal{D}_{h;hm,k}$ parametrized by a gluing parameter $\rho \in [0, \infty)$; see (2-1). Assume that the positive puncture of S_1 is attached at a negative puncture of S_0 . Write $S(\rho) \in \mathcal{D}_{h;hm,k}$, $hm + k = 3$ for the resulting domain, and write $S_j(\rho)$ for the part of the curve $S(\rho)$ that is naturally a subset of S_j . Note that $\rho \rightarrow \infty$ as we approach the boundary; see the discussion in Section 2.1. Let $g_{r_0(e)}$ and $g_{r_1(e)}$ denote the functions of the component restrictions of e to S_0 and S_1 . If we are sufficiently close to the boundary so that ρ is sufficiently large, then there is a constant $c(\rho)$ such that

$$(2-5) \quad c(\rho) = g_{r_0(e)}|_{\partial S_0(\rho)} - g_{r_1(e)}|_{\partial S_1(\rho)}.$$

We then define the function $g_e(\rho): S(\rho) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ as

$$g_e(\rho) = \begin{cases} g_{r_0(e)} & \text{on } S_0(\rho), \\ c(\rho) + g_{r_1(e)} & \text{on } S_1(\rho). \end{cases}$$

Then $g_e(\rho)$ is smooth, satisfies I, III and IV, and has the required properties for restrictions to levels. Furthermore, the restriction of $g_e(\rho)$ to $S_0(\rho)$ satisfies (2-4) with σw_j replaced by $\sigma w(q_0)$, where $w(q_0)$ is the weight of $r_0(e)$ at the negative puncture q_0 of S_0 where S_1 is attached (except that the interval in the second equation is not infinite but finite) and the restriction of $g_e(\rho)$ to $S_1(\rho)$ satisfies (2-4) with the weights of $r_1(e)$ at the negative ends of S_1 . Let $w_j(r_1(e))$ denote the weights at the negative punctures q_j of S which are negative punctures of S_1 , seen as negative punctures of S_1 . Then by definition,

$$w_j = w(q_0)w_j(r_1(e)).$$

Since

$$(w_j)^{1/2} = (w(q_0)w_j(r_1(e)))^{1/2} \geq \min(w(q_0), w_j(r_1(e)))$$

and

$$\kappa((w_j)^{1/2}) \leq \kappa(\min(w(q_0), w_j(r_1(e)))) = \max(\kappa(w(q_0)), \kappa(w_j(r_1(e))))$$

we find that there exists a strip or cylinder region of length at least $\kappa((w_j)^{1/2})$ where $g_e(s + it) = \epsilon s + C$, with $0 < \epsilon \leq 2(w_j)^{1/2}$. Thus the two-level condition II_2 holds.

We next want to extend the family of functions over all of $\mathcal{D}_{h;hm,k}$, $hm + k = 3$, respecting condition II_2 . To this end we consider a neighborhood $\mathcal{N}^{2'}$ of the broken curves in the boundary where the glued functions described above are defined. Using the gluing parameter this neighborhood can be identified with a half infinite interval (ρ_0, ∞) , where ∞ corresponds to the broken curve. In some neighborhood (ρ_1, ∞) of ∞ we use the glued functions above. As the gluing parameter decreases in (ρ_0, ρ_1) we deform the derivative of the function as follows: we decrease it uniformly below the gluing region and increase the length of the region near the negative puncture where it is small, until we reach the one-level function. See Figure 6. For this family g_e , conditions I, II_2 , III and IV hold everywhere, and II_1 holds in the compact subset of $\mathring{\mathcal{D}}_{h;hm,k}$ which is the complement of a suitable subset $\mathcal{N}^2 \subset \mathcal{N}^{2'}$.

For more general two-level curves with $hm + k > 3$ lying in $\mathcal{N}_2 - \mathcal{N}_3$, we argue in exactly the same way using the gluing parameter to interpolate between the natural gluing of the functions of the component restrictions of e and the function of e (see Lemma 2.4) satisfying the one-level condition.

Consider next the general case. Assume that we have found a splitting compatible family of functions g_e , associated to a constant section e defined over the subset \mathcal{D}^ℓ consisting of all curves in \mathcal{D} with at most ℓ levels, that satisfies conditions I, III and IV everywhere, and assume that there are nested neighborhoods

$$\mathcal{N}^\ell \subset \mathcal{N}^{\ell-1} \subset \mathcal{N}^{\ell-2} \subset \dots \subset \mathcal{N}^2,$$

where \mathcal{N}^j is a neighborhood of \mathcal{D}^j in \mathcal{D}^ℓ such that condition II_j holds in $\mathcal{N}^j - \mathcal{N}^{j-1}$.

Consider a curve S in the boundary of $\mathcal{D}_{h;hm,k}$ with $\ell + 1$ levels. Assume that the top-level curve S_0 of S has r negative punctures at which there are curves S_1, \dots, S_r of levels $\leq \ell$ attached. Let $r_j(e)$ denote the component restriction to S_j for $j = 0, 1, \dots, r$. Our inductive assumption gives a smooth splitting compatible family of superharmonic functions with properties I, III and IV for curves in a neighborhood of these broken configurations depending smoothly on $r_j(e)$. Denote the corresponding functions by $g_{r(e_j)}: S_j \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Consider now a coordinate neighborhood U of the form (2-1) around S :

$$U = U^0 \times \prod_{j=1}^r (\rho_0^j, \infty) \times U^j.$$

Let $\rho = (\rho_1, \dots, \rho_r)$. For curves $S_j \in U^j$, write $S(\rho)$ for the curve that results from gluing these according to ρ and in analogy with the two-level case, write $S_j(\rho)$ for the part of $S(\rho)$ that is naturally a subset of S_j . Our inductive assumption then shows that there are constants $c_j(r_0(e), r_j(e), \rho_j)$ for $j = 1, \dots, r$ such that

$$(2-6) \quad c_j(r_0(e), r_j(e), \rho_j) = g_{r_0(e)}^0|_{\partial_j S_0(\rho)} - g_{r_j(e)}|_{\partial S_j(\rho)},$$

where $\partial_j S_0(\rho)$ is the boundary component of $S_0(\rho)$ where $S_j(\rho)$ is attached. Define the function $g_e(\rho): S(\rho) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ as

$$g_e(\rho) = \begin{cases} g_{r_0(e)} & \text{on } S_0(\rho), \\ g_{r_j(e)} + c_j(r_0(e), r_j(e), \rho_j) & \text{on } S_j(\rho), j = 1, \dots, r. \end{cases}$$

The splitting compatibility of the cylindrical ends (see Section 2.1) guarantees that the cylindrical ends on the curves in a neighborhood of the $(\ell+1)$ -level curve are independent of breaking, ie independent of the way in which the curve is obtained by gluing from some other curve with more levels. Since the shifting constants above are defined in terms of gluing parameters in cylindrical ends, this splitting compatibility then implies the splitting compatibility of the family of functions. It is immediate that the function $g_e(\rho)$ satisfies I, III and IV. We show that condition $\text{II}_{\ell+1}$ holds. Let q be a negative puncture in some S_j for $j = 1, \dots, r$. Let

$$w_q^{j'} = w_j^0 w_q^j,$$

where w_j^0 is the weight of $r_0(e)$ at the negative puncture of S_0 where S_j is attached and where w_q^j is the weight of $r_j(e)$ at the negative puncture q . Then $w_q^{j'} w_q^{j'}$ is the weight of the puncture q seen as a negative puncture of S . Since

$$(w_q^{j'})^{1/(\ell+1)} = (w_j^0 w_q^j)^{1/(\ell+1)} \geq \min(w_j^0, (w_q^j)^{1/\ell})$$

and

$$\kappa((w_q^{j'})^{1/(\ell+1)}) \leq \kappa(\min(w_j^0, (w_q^j)^{1/\ell})) = \max(\kappa(w_j^0), \kappa((w_q^j)^{1/\ell})),$$

we deduce that condition $\text{II}_{\ell+1}$ holds.

This defines $g_e(\rho)$ in a collar neighborhood of the boundary of $\mathcal{D}^{\ell+1}$. As in the two-level case above we get a family g'_e on the complement of half the collar neighborhood, and then by interpolation we obtain a gluing compatible family over all of $\mathcal{D}^{\ell+1}$ that satisfies conditions II_ℓ and $\text{II}_{\ell+1}$ with respect to an appropriate neighborhood $\mathcal{N}^{\ell+1}$, as required. □

Using the splitting compatible family of subharmonic functions parametrized by \mathcal{E} , we define a family of nonpositive 1-forms on the domains in \mathcal{D} , likewise parametrized

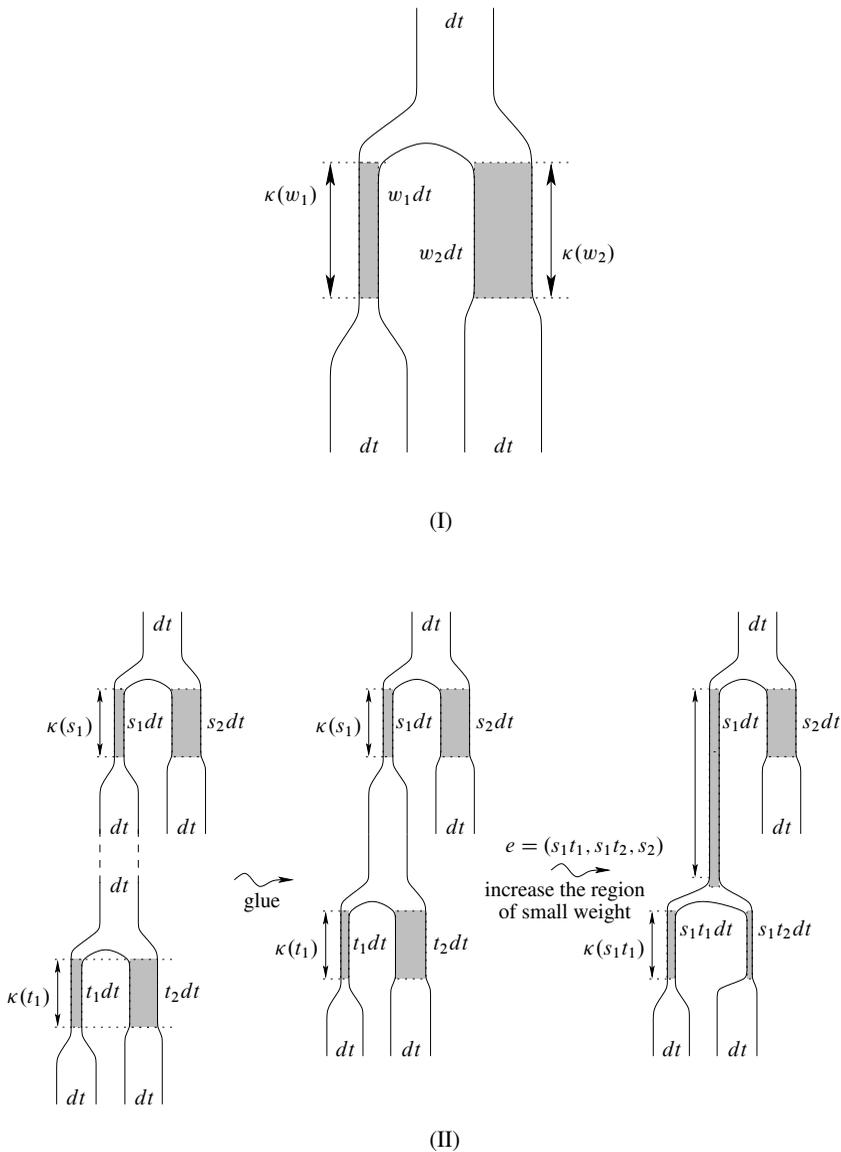


Figure 6: The top picture shows a function that meets the one-level condition. The size of the derivative of the function is indicated by the width of the strip. The lower picture shows how the function changes in a neighborhood of the boundary: very near to the broken curve, we simply glue the functions of the pieces. Moving away from the boundary, we increase the region where the slope is small as indicated and increase the length of the thin regions near the negative puncture until they meet the one-level condition. Further in (not shown in the picture), we interpolate to the one-level function.

by \mathcal{E} , as follows. Let i denote the complex structure on the domain $D_{h;hm,k}$ and define

$$(2-7) \quad \beta_e = -i^* dg_e = \frac{\partial g_e}{\partial \sigma} d\tau - \frac{\partial g_e}{\partial \tau} d\sigma,$$

where $\sigma + i\tau$ is a complex coordinate on $D_{h;hm,k}$. Then we find that

$$d\beta_e = (\Delta g_e) d\sigma \wedge d\tau \leq 0,$$

with strict inequality in regions of concavity.

2.5 Hamiltonians

We consider two types of Hamiltonians: one for defining the Hamiltonian simplex DGA that we call *one-step Hamiltonian* and one for defining cobordism maps between DGAs that we call *two-step Hamiltonian*. We use the following convention: if $H: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a Hamiltonian function then we define the corresponding Hamiltonian vector field X_H by

$$\omega(X_H, \cdot) = -dH.$$

Let (X, L) be a Liouville pair with end $[0, \infty) \times (Y, \Lambda)$, and recall our notation $r = e^t$, where t is the coordinate on the factor $[0, \infty)$. We first consider time-independent *one-step* Hamiltonians $H: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Such a function has the following properties:

- For small $\epsilon > 0$, $\frac{\epsilon}{2} \leq H \leq \epsilon$ and H is a Morse function on the compact manifold with boundary $X \setminus (0, \infty) \times Y$.
- On $[0, \infty) \times Y$, we have that $H(r, y) = h(r)$ is a function of r only with $h'(r) > 0$ and $h''(r) \geq 0$ such that $H(r) = ar + b$ for $r \geq 1$, where $a > 0$ and b are real constants. We require that a is distinct from the length of any closed Reeb orbit or of any Reeb chord with endpoints on Λ .

Note that in the symplectization part, where $H = h(r)$, the Hamiltonian vector field is proportional to the Reeb vector field R of the contact form α on Y :

$$X_H = h'(r)R.$$

Consider the time-1 flow of the Hamiltonian vector field X_H of H . Hamiltonian chords and orbits then come in two classes. Low-energy orbits that correspond to critical points of H that we take to lie off of L and low-energy chords that correspond to critical points of $H|_L$. The low-energy chords and orbits are generically transverse. High-energy orbits and chords are reparametrizations of Reeb chords and orbits. The chords are generically transverse but the orbits are generically transverse only in the directions transverse to the orbit but not along the orbit. Following [16], we pick a small positive time-dependent perturbation of H near each orbit based on a Morse function

on the orbit that gives two orbits of the time-dependent Hamiltonian corresponding to H . We call the resulting Hamiltonian a time-dependent one-step Hamiltonian.

Let (X_0, L_0) be a Liouville pair with end $[0, \infty) \times (Y_0, \Lambda_0)$ and consider a symplectic (Liouville) cobordism (X_{10}, L_{10}) with negative end (Y_0, Λ_0) and positive end (Y_1, Λ_1) . Gluing (X_{10}, L_{10}) to (X_0, L_0) , we build a new Liouville pair (X_1, L_1) which contains the compact part of (X_0, L_0) , connected via $[-R, 0] \times (Y_0, \Lambda_0)$ to a compact version (X'_{10}, L'_{10}) of the cobordism, and finally its cylindrical end. Consider time-independent *two-step* Hamiltonians $H: X_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Such functions have the following properties:

- For small $\epsilon > 0$, we have that $\frac{\epsilon}{2} \leq H \leq \epsilon$ and that H is a Morse function on X'_0 , the complement of $[-R, 0] \times Y_0$ in the compact part of X_0 .
- On $[-R, -1] \times Y_0$, we have that $H(r, y) = h(r)$ is a function of r only with $h'(r) > 0$ and $h''(r) \geq 0$ such that $H(r) = ar + b$ for $r \geq -R + 1$, where $a > 0$ and b are real constants. We require that a is distinct from the length of any closed Reeb orbit or Reeb chord with endpoints on Λ_0 in Y_0 .
- $h'(r) \leq 0$ on $[-1, 0] \times Y_0$, and the function becomes constant near $0 \times Y_0$.
- Over X'_{10} , the function is an approximately constant Morse function.
- Finally, in the positive end, the function has the standard affine form of a one-step Hamiltonian.

Let H_1 be a time-dependent one-step Hamiltonian on X_1 and let H_0 be a two-step Hamiltonian on X_1 with respect to the cobordism X_{01} such that $H_0 \geq H_1$.

We consider chords and orbits of both Hamiltonians. The action of a chord or orbit $\gamma: [0, 1] \rightarrow X$ of H_j is

$$\mathfrak{a}(\gamma) = \int_0^1 \gamma^* \lambda - \int_0^1 H_j(\gamma(t)) dt.$$

The nonpositivity of our 1-forms implies that, if we have $D_{1;m,k} \in \mathcal{D}_{1;m,k}$ and $u: (D_{1;m,k}, \partial D_{1;m,k}) \rightarrow (X_1, L_1)$ lies in the space of solutions of the Floer equation $\mathcal{F}(a; \mathbf{b}, \boldsymbol{\eta})$ as defined in Section 4.1 below, with a a chord, $\mathbf{b} = b_1 \cdots b_m$ a word in chords, and $\boldsymbol{\eta} = \eta_1 \cdots \eta_k$ a word in periodic orbits, then

$$\mathfrak{a}(a) - (\mathfrak{a}(b_1) + \cdots + \mathfrak{a}(b_m)) - (\mathfrak{a}(\eta_1) + \cdots + \mathfrak{a}(\eta_k)) \geq 0.$$

Likewise if $u \in \mathcal{F}(\gamma, \boldsymbol{\eta})$ as defined in Section 4.1 below, with γ a periodic orbit and $\boldsymbol{\eta} = \eta_1 \cdots \eta_k$ a word in periodic orbits, then

$$\mathfrak{a}(\gamma) - (\mathfrak{a}(\eta_1) + \cdots + \mathfrak{a}(\eta_k)) \geq 0.$$

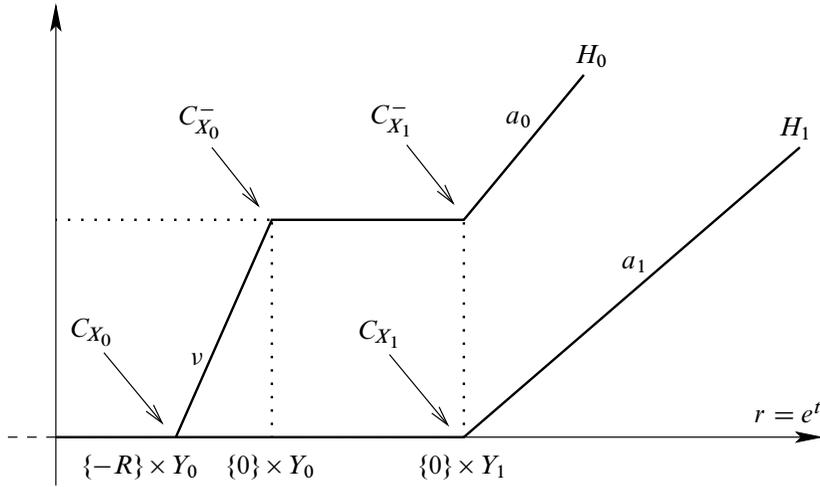


Figure 7: Hamiltonians for the cobordism map

Lemma 2.7 *The Hamiltonian chords and orbits of H_1 decompose into the following subsets:*

- O_{X_1} : the chords and orbits that correspond to critical points of H_1 in X_1 . If $\gamma \in O_{X_1}$, then $\alpha(\gamma) \approx 0$.
- C_{X_1} : Hamiltonian chords and orbits located near $\{0\} \times Y_1$, and corresponding to Reeb chord and orbits in (Y_1, α_1) . If $\gamma \in C_{X_1}$, then $\alpha(\gamma) > 0$.

The Hamiltonian chords and orbits of H_0 decompose into the following subsets:

- O_{X_0} : the chords and orbits that correspond to critical points of H_0 in X_0 . If $\gamma \in O_{X_0}$, then $\alpha(\gamma) \approx 0$.
- C_{X_0} : Hamiltonian chords and orbits located near $\{-R\} \times Y_0$. If $\gamma \in C_{X_0}$, then $\alpha(\gamma) > 0$.
- $C_{X_0}^-$: Hamiltonian chords and orbits located near $\{0\} \times Y_0$. Given $\nu > 0$, if R is chosen small enough, then every $\gamma \in C_{X_0}^-$ has $\alpha(\gamma) < 0$.
- $O_{X_{01}}$: the chords and orbits that correspond to critical points of H_0 in X_{01} . If $\gamma \in O_{X_{01}}$, then $\alpha(\gamma) < 0$.
- $C_{X_1}^-$: Hamiltonian chords or orbits located near $\{0\} \times Y_1$. If $a_0 < \nu(1 - e^{-R})$, then for any chord or orbit $\gamma^- \in C_{X_1}^-$, we have $\alpha(\gamma^-) < 0$.

Proof Straightforward calculation. □

2.6 Nonpositive 1-forms of Hamiltonian vector fields

Let H be a one-step time-independent Hamiltonian and $H_t, t \in [0, 1]$, an associated time-dependent one-step Hamiltonian on X . We will define nonpositive 1-forms with values in Hamiltonian vector fields parametrized by splitting compatible constant sections of \mathcal{E} . As before, our construction is inductive. Before we enter the actual construction, recall the notion of nonpositivity for 1-forms B on a Riemann surface Σ with values in Hamiltonian vector fields on X ; see Section 1. Each $x \in X$ gives a 1-form on Σ with values in $T_x X$, $B(x) = X_{H_z}(x) \otimes \beta$, where $H_z: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, is a family of Hamiltonian functions parametrized by $z \in \Sigma$ and β is a 1-form on Σ . The nonpositivity condition is then that the 2-form associated to B , $d(H_z(x) \beta)$, is a nonpositive multiple of the area form on Σ for each $x \in X$.

Let $I = [0, 1]$ and $S^1 = I/\partial I$. For cylinders, strips, and cylinders with a slit with coordinates $s + it, s \in \mathbb{R}, t \in I$ or $t \in I/\partial I$ we use the time-dependent Hamiltonian throughout and define

$$B = X_{H_t} \otimes dt.$$

For $x \in X$, the associated 2-form is $d(H_t(x) dt) = 0$ and B is nonpositive.

Consider next disks and spheres in $D_{h;hm,k}$ with $hm + k = 2$. Fix a cut-off function $\psi: D_{h;hm,k} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ which equals 0 outside the cylindrical ends, which equals 1 in a neighborhood of each cylindrical end, and such that $d\psi$ has support in the regions of concavity only. Furthermore, we take the cut-off function to depend on the first coordinate only in the cylindrical end $[0, \infty) \times S^1$ or $(-\infty, 0] \times S^1$ at interior punctures and $[0, \infty) \times [0, 1]$ or $(-\infty, 0] \times [0, 1]$ at boundary punctures. Let $H_t, t \in I$, denote the time-dependent one-step Hamiltonian and H the time-independent one, chosen such that $H_t(x) \geq H(x)$ for all $(x, t) \in X \times I$. Let $H_t^\psi = (1 - \psi)H + \psi H_t$. Define

$$B = X_{H_t^\psi} \otimes \beta.$$

For $x \in X$ the associated 2-form is as follows: in the complements of cylindrical ends near the punctures it is given by

$$d(H_t^\psi(x)\beta) = H(x)d\beta \leq 0,$$

since $H(x) \geq 0$, and in the cylindrical ends near the punctures, with coordinates $s + it$, by

$$d(H_t^\psi(x)\beta) = \psi'(s)(H_t(x) - H(x))ds \wedge \beta + ((1 - \psi)H + \psi H_t)d\beta \leq 0,$$

where the last inequality holds provided H_t is sufficiently close to H , so that the second term dominates when the first is nonvanishing. (Here we used that $dt \wedge \beta = 0$)

in the cylindrical end.) We now extend this field of 1-forms with values in Hamiltonian vector fields over all of \mathcal{D} using induction. For one-level curves in the interior of $\mathcal{D}_{h;hm,k}$, a straightforward extension of the above including more than two ends gives a nonpositive form. For several-level curves, gluing the 1-forms of the components define forms with desired properties in a neighborhood of the boundary of $\mathcal{D}_{h;hm,k}$. Finally, we interpolate between the two fields of forms over a collar region near the boundary using the interpolation of the form part β ; see Lemma 2.6. We denote the resulting form with nonpositive differential by B .

Consider next the case of two-step Hamiltonians. As for the one-level Hamiltonians we insert a small time-dependent perturbation near all Reeb orbits of positive action and we get a 0-order term B exactly as above, just replace the one-step Hamiltonian with the two-step Hamiltonian everywhere. Note that, with this definition, the Hamiltonian is time dependent near each puncture. We use this when relating the nonequivariant contact homology to the Morse–Bott version of symplectic homology; see Section 6.

We will consider one further type of 1-form with values in Hamiltonian vector fields that we use to interpolate between one-step and two-step Hamiltonians. Let $H_0 = H$ be the two-step Hamiltonian above and let H_1 be a one-step Hamiltonian on X_1 with $H_1 \leq H_0$ everywhere. Let $\phi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a smooth function with nonpositive derivative supported in $[-1, 1]$ such that $\phi = 1$ in $(-\infty, -1]$ and $\phi = 0$ in $[1, \infty)$. Let $\phi_T = \phi(\cdot - T)$ for $T \in \mathbb{R}$ so that ϕ_T has nonpositive derivative supported in $[T - 1, T + 1]$, $\phi_T = 1$ in $(-\infty, T - 1]$, and $\phi_T = 0$ in $[T + 1, \infty)$. Recall the superharmonic field of functions $g = g_e$, $e \in \mathcal{E}$ and let B_0 and B_1 be the fields of 1-forms parametrized by \mathcal{E} associated to H_0 and H_1 , respectively, constructed above. Fix an orientation-reversing diffeomorphism $T: (0, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Then the interpolation form

$$(2-8) \quad B_\tau = (1 - \phi_{T(\tau)} \circ g)B_1 + (\phi_{T(\tau)} \circ g)B_0$$

is a 1-form with values in Hamiltonian vector fields of the Hamiltonian

$$(1 - \phi_{T(\tau)} \circ g)H_1 + (\phi_{T(\tau)} \circ g)H_0.$$

We check that it is nonpositive. For fixed $x \in X_1$, the associated 2-form is

$$\begin{aligned} dB_\tau &= d((1 - \phi_T \circ g)H_1(x)\beta + (\phi_T \circ g)H_0(x)\beta) \\ &= (1 - \phi_T \circ g)d(H_1\beta) + (\phi_T \circ g)d(H_0\beta) + \phi'_T(g)(H_0(x) - H_1(x))dg \wedge \beta \\ &\leq 0, \end{aligned}$$

where the inequality follows since the first term is a convex combination of nonpositive forms and the second is nonpositive as well since $\beta = -i^*dg$ and hence $dg \wedge \beta \geq 0$. Note also that for $\tau = 0$ and $\tau = 1$, we have $B_\tau = B_0$ and $B_\tau = B_1$, respectively.

2.7 Determinant bundles and orientations

We use the field of 1-forms B parametrized by constant splitting compatible sections of \mathcal{E} and almost complex structures over \mathcal{D} to define the Floer equation

$$\bar{\partial}_F u = (du - B)^{0,1} = 0$$

for $u: (D_{h;hm,k}, \partial D_{h;hm,k}) \rightarrow (X, L)$. In order to study properties of the solution space we will consider the corresponding linearized operator $L\bar{\partial}_F$ which maps vector fields v with one derivative in L^p into complex antilinear maps $L\bar{\partial}_F(v): T_z D_{h;hm,k} \rightarrow T_{u(z)} X$, in case of nonempty boundary the vector fields are tangent to L along the boundary. The linearized operator is elliptic and it defines an index bundle over the space of maps. This index bundle is orientable provided the Lagrangian L is relatively spin as was shown in [26]. In this paper we will not use specifics of the index bundle beyond it being orientable. We will however use it to orient solution spaces of the Floer equation. For that purpose we fix capping operators for each Hamiltonian chord and orbit and use linear gluing results to find a system of coherent orientations of the index bundle. The main requirement here is that the positive and negative capping operator at each chord or orbit glues to the operator on a disk or sphere which has a fixed orientation of the index bundle over domains without punctures. The details of this linear analysis are similar to [21] for chords and [25] for orbits. There is however one point where the situation in this paper differs. Namely, our main equation depends on extra parameters corresponding to the simplex and the orientations we use depend on this. In order to get the right graded sign behavior for our Hamiltonian simplex DGA we will use the following conventions.

The index bundle corresponding to the parametrized problem is naturally identified with the index bundle for the unparametrized problem stabilized by the tangent space of the simplex. Here we use the following orientation convention for the simplex. The simplex is given by the equation

$$w_1 + \cdots + w_m = 1,$$

and we think of its tangent space stably as the kernel-cokernel pair $(\mathbb{R}^m, \mathbb{R})$. We use the standard oriented basis $\partial_1, \dots, \partial_m$ of \mathbb{R}^m and ∂_0 of \mathbb{R} . We then think of the direction ∂_j as a stabilization of the capping operator of the j^{th} negative puncture and of ∂_0 as a stabilization of that at the positive puncture and get the induced orientation of the index bundle over \mathcal{E} by gluing these stabilized operators. Then the index bundle orientations reflect Conley–Zehnder/Maslov grading in the DGA as usual. We give a more detailed discussion of index bundles and sign rules in the DGA in the appendix.

3 Properties of Floer solutions

In this section we establish two basic results about Floer holomorphic curves. First we prove that the \mathbb{R} -factor of any Floer holomorphic curve in the cylindrical end of a Liouville manifold satisfies a maximum principle. This result allows us to establish the correct form of Gromov–Floer compactness for our theories. Second we establish an elementary energy bound that ensures our Floer equations do not have any solutions with only high-energy asymptotes near the boundary of the parametrizing simplex.

3.1 A maximum principle for solutions of Floer equations

Consider a 1-parameter family of fields of splitting compatible 1-forms $B = B_\tau$, $\tau \in [0, 1]$, parametrized by constant sections of \mathcal{E} and constructed from one-step and two-step Hamiltonians as in Section 2.6. (Fields of forms constructed only from a one-step Hamiltonian appear here as special cases corresponding to constant $\tau = 1$.) Let J be a splitting compatible field of almost complex structures over \mathcal{D} . Recall that this means in particular that if $S = D_{h;hm,k} \in \mathcal{D}_{h;hm,k}$, then J_z is an almost complex structure on X for each $z \in S$ such that in any cylindrical end with coordinate $s + it$, $J_{s+it} = J_t$; see Section 2.2.

We make the following *nondegeneracy* assumption. The one and two-step Hamiltonians are both linear at infinity $H(r, y) = h(r) = ar + b$ for real constants $a > 0$ and b . We assume that the length ℓ of any Reeb orbit or Reeb chord satisfies

$$(3-1) \quad \ell \neq a.$$

Note that the set of Reeb chord and orbit lengths is discrete and hence the condition on the Hamiltonians holds generically.

Consider now a solution $u: S \rightarrow X$ of the Floer equation

$$(du - B)^{0,1} = 0,$$

where the complex antilinear component of the map $(du - B): T_z S \rightarrow T_{u(z)} X$ is taken with respect to the almost complex structures J_z on X and j on S .

Lemma 3.1 *If the nondegeneracy condition at punctures (3-1) is satisfied, then $u(S)$ is contained in the compact subset $\{r \leq 1\}$.*

Proof Assume that there exists $z \in S$ such that

$$(3-2) \quad r(z) = r(u(z)) > 1.$$

Following [4, Section 7], we show that (3-2) leads to a contradiction. Fix a regular value $r' > 1$ of the smooth function $r \circ u$ such that

$$S' = \{z \in S : r \circ u(z) \geq r'\} \neq \emptyset.$$

Then S' is a Riemann surface with boundary with corners and its boundary can be decomposed as $\partial S' = \partial_{r'} S' \cup \partial_L S'$, where $u(\partial_{r'} S') \subset \{r = r'\}$ and $u(\partial_L S') \subset L$. Here both $\partial_{r'} S'$ and $\partial_L S'$ are finite unions of circles and closed intervals. The intervals in $\partial_{r'} S'$ and $\partial_L S'$ intersect at their endpoints that are the corners of $\partial S'$.

Define the energy of $u: S \rightarrow X$ to be

$$E(u) = \frac{1}{2} \int_S \|du - B\|^2,$$

where we measure the norm with respect to the metric $\omega(\cdot, J_z \cdot)$. A straightforward computation shows that

$$E(u) = \int_S u^* \omega - u^* dH_z \wedge \beta.$$

Recall the family of 2-forms $\theta(x) = d(H_z(x)\beta)$ associated to the one form B with values in Hamiltonian vector fields parametrized by $x \in X$, and recall the nonpositivity condition for B which says that $\theta(x)$ is a nonpositive 2-form for each $x \in X$; see Section 1. Consider the energy of S' :

$$\begin{aligned} E(u|_{S'}) &= \int_{S'} u^* \omega - u^* dH_z \wedge \beta \\ &\leq \int_{S'} u^* \omega - u^* dH_z \wedge \beta - \theta(u(z)) \\ &= \int_{\partial S'} u^* r \alpha - H_z(u(z)) \beta. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\alpha|_L = 0$ and $\beta|_{\partial S} = 0$, and since $H_z(r, y) = ar + b$ in the region $\{r \geq 1\}$ where $b < 0$ for $a > 0$ sufficiently large, the last integral satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\partial S'} u^* r \alpha - H_z(u(z)) \beta &= \int_{\partial_{r'} S'} u^* r \alpha - a u^* r \beta - b \beta \\ &= \int_{\partial_{r'} S'} u^* r \alpha - a u^* r \beta - b \int_{S'} d\beta \\ &\leq \int_{\partial_{r'} S'} u^* r \alpha - a u^* r \beta \\ &= r' \int_{\partial_{r'} S'} \alpha \circ (du - X_H \otimes \beta) \\ &= r' \int_{\partial_{r'} S'} \alpha \circ J_z \circ (du - X_H \otimes \beta) \circ (-i) \leq 0, \end{aligned}$$

where i is the complex structure on S . Here we use the identities $\alpha \circ J_z = dr$ and $dr(X_{H_z}) = 0$. The last inequality uses that $u(S')$ is contained in $\{r \geq r'\}$. Indeed,

if v is a positively oriented tangent vector to $\partial_{r'}S'$, then $-iv$ points outwards, and therefore $d(r \circ u)(-iv) \leq 0$.

We find that $E(u|_{S'}) \leq 0$, which implies that u satisfies $du - X_H \otimes \beta = 0$ on S' . Since u intersects the level $r = r'$, it then follows that the image of any connected component of S' under u is contained in the image of a Reeb orbit or chord in this level set. Note that this conclusion is independent of the choice of regular level set $r' > 1$ such that $S' = u^{-1}(\{r \geq r'\}) \neq \emptyset$. Since such regular level sets exist (and are actually dense) in the interior of the original interval $(1, r')$, we get a contradiction. \square

3.2 An action bound

In this section we establish an elementary action bound that we will use to show that our \mathcal{E} -families of Floer equations have no solutions with only high-energy asymptotes near the boundary of the fiber simplex. Consider a Liouville manifold with an exact Lagrangian submanifold (X, L) and let H_t be a one or two-step time-dependent Hamiltonian as above and let $\epsilon_0 > 0$ denote the smallest value of the action

$$(3-3) \quad a(\gamma) = \int_{\gamma} \lambda - H_t dt$$

of a Hamiltonian chord or orbit γ corresponding to a Reeb chord or orbit. Then any high-energy chord or orbit has action at least ϵ_0 .

Let $u: S \rightarrow X$ for $S = D_{h;hm,k}$ be a solution of the Floer equation

$$(du - B)^{0,1} = 0,$$

asymptotic at the positive puncture to a periodic orbit or chord γ .

Lemma 3.2 *There are constants $L, \epsilon > 0$ such that the following holds for any $L' \geq L$ and $0 < \epsilon' \leq \epsilon$. If there is a strip region $V = [0, L'] \times I$ or cylinder region $V = [0, L'] \times S^1$ in S of length L' that separates a negative puncture q from the positive puncture p and such that $B = X_H \otimes \epsilon dt$, in standard coordinates $s + it$ in V , where H does not depend on $s + it$, then q maps to a low-energy chord or orbit.*

Remark 3.3 As will be seen from the proof, the constant $L > 0$ depends only on ϵ_0 , the action E_+ of the Hamiltonian chord or orbit at p , $M = \max_{\{r \leq 1\}} H$ and $C = \max_{\{r \leq 1\}} \|\lambda\|$, where λ is the Liouville form, while the constant $\epsilon > 0$ depends also on $F = \max_{\{r \leq 1\}} \|X_H\|$.

Proof We use notation as in the proof of Lemma 3.1 and Remark 3.3. Consider the energy

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \int_S \|du - B\|^2 = \int_S u^* \omega - u^* dH_z \wedge \beta \\ &\leq \int_S u^* \omega - u^* dH_z \wedge \beta - \theta(u(z)) \\ &= E_+ - \sum_{i=1}^{hm+k} E_{i,-}, \end{aligned}$$

where E_+ is the action at the positive puncture and $E_{i,-}$, $i = 1, \dots, hm + k$ are the actions at the negative punctures. In particular, the action $E_{i,-}$ at any of the negative punctures satisfies

$$(3-4) \quad E_{i,-} \leq E_+.$$

Also, because each of the actions $E_{i,-}$ is positive, we have

$$E \leq E_+.$$

Consider now the contribution to the energy from the strip or cylinder region V . Fix $\eta > 0$ and note that, in the strip case, the measure of the set of points $s \in [0, L]$ such that

$$\int_{\{s\} \times [0,1]} \|\partial_t u - \epsilon X_H\|^2 dt \geq \eta$$

is bounded by E/η (similarly for the integral over $\{s\} \times S^1$ in the cylinder case). In particular if $L > E/\eta$ we have that there are slices $\gamma' = \{s_0\} \times [0, 1]$ in the strip case or $\gamma' = \{s_0\} \times S^1$ in the cylinder case for which $\|\partial_t u(s_0, \cdot) - \epsilon X_H\|_{L^2}^2 \leq \eta$, which implies

$$\|\partial_t u(s_0, \cdot)\|_{L^2} \leq \sqrt{\eta} + \epsilon F.$$

We obtain for the action of γ' the estimate

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_{\gamma'} \lambda - \epsilon H dt \right| &\leq C \|\partial_t u(s_0, \cdot)\|_{L^1} + \epsilon M \\ &\leq C \sqrt{\eta} + \epsilon(CF + M). \end{aligned}$$

Applying Stokes' theorem to the energy integral of the part S' of S containing γ' and the negative puncture q then shows as in (3-4) that the energy of the chord or orbit at q is $< \epsilon_0$, provided $\eta = E/L$ and ϵ are sufficiently small. □

4 Properties of spaces of Floer solutions

Let (X, L) be a Liouville pair as before. Consider an \mathcal{E} -family B_τ , $\tau \in [0, 1]$, of interpolation splitting compatible 1-forms over \mathcal{D} with values in Hamiltonian vector fields (see Section 2.6), and a field of domain dependent almost complex structures (see Section 2.2) where the Hamiltonians satisfy the nondegeneracy condition at infinity. Here we think of $(X, L) = (X_1, L_1)$ constructed from a cobordism if $\tau \in [0, 1)$, and if $\tau = 1$ we also allow standard Liouville pairs.

This data allows us to study the Floer equation

$$(4-1) \quad (du - B_\tau)^{0,1} = 0$$

for $u: (D_{h;hm,k}, \partial D_{h;hm,k}) \rightarrow (X, L)$. We will refer to solutions of (4-1) as *Floer holomorphic curves*.

4.1 Transversality and dimension

In order to express the dimensions of moduli spaces of Floer holomorphic curves, we use Conley–Zehnder indices for chords and orbits (with conventions as in [13, Appendix A.1]). They are defined as follows. If γ is a Hamiltonian orbit, then fix a disk D_γ (recall that we assume $\pi_1(X) = 1$) that bounds γ and a trivialization of the tangent bundle TX over D_γ . The Conley–Zehnder index $\text{CZ}(\gamma) \in \mathbb{Z}$ of a Hamiltonian orbit is then defined using the path of linear symplectic matrices that arises as the linearization of the Hamiltonian flow along γ in this trivialization; see [37]. Then $\text{CZ}(\gamma)$ is independent of the choice of trivialization since $c_1(X) = 0$.

If c is a Hamiltonian chord, we pick a capping disk D_c mapping the unit disk into X as follows. Pick a base point in each component of the Lagrangian L . Fix paths connecting base points in different components and along these paths fix paths of Lagrangian tangent planes connecting the tangent planes of the Lagrangian L at the base points. (We use the constant path with the constant tangent plane at the base point connecting the base point in a given component to itself.) In the disk D_c we map the boundary arc ∂D_c^- between -1 and 1 to the Hamiltonian chord, and we map the boundary arc ∂D_c^+ between 1 and -1 as follows: the boundary arc between 1 and $e^{\pi i/4}$ is mapped to the component of L that contains the Hamiltonian chord endpoint, and connects the latter to the base point; the arc between $e^{\pi i/4}$ and $e^{3\pi i/4}$ follows the path between base points; finally, the arc between $e^{3\pi i/4}$ and -1 is mapped to the connected component of L that contains the Hamiltonian chord start point, and connects the base point to the Hamiltonian chord start point. This then gives the following loop Γ_c of Lagrangian planes: along ∂D_c^+ we follow first the tangent planes

of L starting at the endpoint of the chord and ending at the base point, then the planes along the path connecting base points, then again planes tangent to L from the base point to the start point of the chord; along ∂D_c^- we transport the tangent plane of the Lagrangian at the chord start point by the linearization of the Hamiltonian flow along the chord, and finally we close up by a rotation along the complex angle in the positive direction connecting the transported Lagrangian plane to the tangent plane at the endpoint of the chord. We define

$$\text{CZ}(c) = \mu(\Gamma_c),$$

where μ denotes the Maslov index of Γ_c read in a trivialization of TX over ∂D_c that extends over D_c . This is then well defined since $c_1(X) = 0$ and since the Maslov class of L vanishes.

Remark 4.1 The Conley–Zehnder index $\text{CZ}(c)$ of a Reeb chord c with both endpoints in one component of the Lagrangian submanifold is independent of all choices. For chords with endpoints in distinct components CZ is independent up to an over all shift that depends on the choice of tangent planes along the path connecting base points.

We also define positive and negative capping operators. For chords c these operators $o_{\pm}(c)$ are defined using capping disks. This capping operator is a linearized Floer-operator on a once boundary-punctured disk, with Lagrangian boundary condition given by the tangent planes along the capping path oriented from the endpoint of the chord to the start point for the positive capping operator $o_+(c)$ and with the reverse path for the negative capping operator $o_-(c)$. We assume (as is true for generic data) that the image of the Lagrangian tangent plane at the start point of the chord under the linearized flow is transverse to the tangent plane at the endpoint. For orbits, the capping operators $o_{\pm}(\gamma)$ are operators on punctured spheres with positive or negative puncture with asymptotic behavior determined by the linearized Hamiltonian flow along the orbit γ . More precisely, the capping operators are then $\bar{\partial}$ -operators perturbed by a 0-order term acting on the Sobolev space of vector fields v on the punctured sphere S or disk D that in the latter case are tangent to the Lagrangian along ∂D with one derivative in L^p , $p > 2$.

We find that the chord capping operators are Fredholm and their index is given by the formula [32; 22]

$$\text{index}(o_+(c)) = n + (\text{CZ}(c) - n) = \text{CZ}(c), \quad \text{index}(o_-(c)) = n - \text{CZ}(c).$$

The orbit capping operators have index [3; 13]

$$\text{index}(o_+(\gamma)) = n + \text{CZ}(\gamma), \quad \text{index}(o_-(\gamma)) = n - \text{CZ}(\gamma).$$

Let a be a Hamiltonian chord, γ a Hamiltonian orbit, $\mathbf{b} = b_1 \cdots b_m$ a word of Hamiltonian chords and $\boldsymbol{\eta} = \eta_1 \cdots \eta_k$ a word of Hamiltonian orbits. Let $\sigma \in \mathcal{E}$ be a splitting compatible constant section over \mathcal{D} , which takes values in the simplex Δ^{hm+k-1} over the interior of $\mathcal{D}_{h;hm,k}$.

When the number of boundary components of the source curve is $h = 1$, we consider the moduli space $\mathcal{F}_\tau^\sigma(a; \mathbf{b}, \boldsymbol{\eta})$ of solutions

$$u: (D_{1;m,k}, \partial D_{1;m,k}) \rightarrow (X, L), \quad D_{1;m,k} \in \mathcal{D}_{1;m,k},$$

of the Floer equation

$$(du - B_\tau^\sigma)^{0,1} = 0.$$

Here B_τ^σ is the 1-form with values in Hamiltonian vector fields determined by $\sigma \in \mathcal{E}$. The map u converges at the positive puncture to a , and at the negative punctures to $b_1, \dots, b_m, \eta_1, \dots, \eta_k$. Note that if $\tau \neq 1$, then a is a chord of the Hamiltonian H_0 and b_j and η_l chords and orbits of H_1 . The interior negative punctures are endowed with asymptotic markers induced from the positive boundary puncture as in Section 2.1. We write

$$\mathcal{F}_\tau(a; \mathbf{b}, \boldsymbol{\eta}) = \bigcup_{\sigma \in \Delta^{hm+k-1}} \mathcal{F}_\tau^\sigma(a; \mathbf{b}, \boldsymbol{\eta}).$$

(Recall that the family B^σ depends smoothly on σ .) We also write

$$\mathcal{F}_\mathbb{R}(a; \mathbf{b}, \boldsymbol{\eta}) = \bigcup_{\tau \in (0,1)} \mathcal{F}_\tau(a; \mathbf{b}, \boldsymbol{\eta}), \quad \mathcal{F}_\mathbb{R}^\sigma(a; \mathbf{b}, \boldsymbol{\eta}) = \bigcup_{\tau \in (0,1)} \mathcal{F}_\tau^\sigma(a; \mathbf{b}, \boldsymbol{\eta}).$$

In the case that the domain is a cylinder or strip we will discuss the definition of the moduli space $\mathcal{F}_\mathbb{R}$ with more details in Remark 4.3. (Intuitively, the parameter τ moves the interpolation region along the domain, but in these domains we also divide by the natural \mathbb{R} -translation. This then together has the same effect as simply fixing the location of the interpolation region.)

When the number of boundary components of the source curve is $h = 0$, we similarly consider the moduli space $\mathcal{F}_\tau^\sigma(\gamma; \boldsymbol{\eta})$ of solutions

$$u: D_{0;0,k} \rightarrow X, \quad D_{0;0,k} \in \mathcal{D}_{0;0,k},$$

of the Floer equation

$$(du - B_\tau^\sigma)^{0,1} = 0,$$

converging at the positive puncture to γ , and at the negative punctures to η_1, \dots, η_k . Again, if $\tau \neq 1$, then γ is an orbit of the Hamiltonian H_0 and the η_l orbits of H_1 . Here the positive puncture has a varying asymptotic marker, which induces asymptotic markers at all the negative punctures as described in Section 2.1. We write

$$\mathcal{F}_\tau(\gamma; \eta) = \bigcup_{\sigma \in \Delta^{k-1}} \mathcal{F}_\tau^\sigma(\gamma; \eta)$$

and

$$\mathcal{F}_\mathbb{R}(\gamma; \eta) = \bigcup_{\tau \in (0,1)} \mathcal{F}_\tau(\gamma; \eta), \quad \mathcal{F}_\mathbb{R}^\sigma(\gamma; \eta) = \bigcup_{\tau \in (0,1)} \mathcal{F}_\tau^\sigma(\gamma; \eta).$$

Remark 4.2 Floer equations corresponding to one-step Hamiltonians are a special case of the above, corresponding to $\tau = 1$. We sometimes use a simpler notation for such spaces: we drop the $\tau = 1$ subscript and write $\mathcal{F}^\sigma = \mathcal{F}_1^\sigma$ and $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_1$.

Remark 4.3 More precise definitions of the moduli space $\mathcal{F}_\mathbb{R}$ in the case that the domain is a strip or a cylinder are as follows: For a given Hamiltonian H the moduli space $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_1$ is the space of solutions of the Floer equation $(du - X_H \otimes dt)^{0,1} = 0$ modulo the \mathbb{R} -action by translations in the source. This interpretation of \mathcal{F} is compatible with breaking.

When we interpolate between two Hamiltonians, we define the moduli space $\mathcal{F}_\mathbb{R}$ as the space of solutions \mathcal{F}_{τ_0} , $\tau_0 \in (0, 1)$, for a fixed value $\tau = \tau_0 \in (0, 1)$. This interpretation of $\mathcal{F}_\mathbb{R}$ is compatible with breaking as follows. Consider a one-step Hamiltonian H_1 and a two-step Hamiltonian $H_0 \geq H_1$, and a fixed $\tau_0 \in (0, 1)$ such that $\mathcal{F}_\mathbb{R} = \mathcal{F}_{\tau_0}$ for cylinders and strips, where \mathcal{F}_{τ_0} is the space of solutions of the Floer continuation equation

$$(du - X_{(1-\phi_{T(\tau_0)}(s))H_1 + \phi_{T(\tau_0)}(s)H_0} \otimes dt)^{0,1} = 0,$$

where ϕ_T is the function used in (2-8) in order to define the 1-form

$$B_\tau = X_{(1-\phi_{T(\tau)}(s))H_1 + \phi_{T(\tau)}(s)H_0} \otimes dt.$$

If a strip splits off from such a domain and if the interpolation region (the support of the derivative of ϕ_T) lies in this strip, then since the functions ϕ_T are defined as shifts $\phi_T(s) = \phi(s - T)$ of a given function ϕ (see the discussion preceding (2-8)), there is a unique translation of the parametrization of the domain of the split-off strip or cylinder such that we get a solution in $\mathcal{F}_{\tau_0} = \mathcal{F}_\mathbb{R}$.

Theorem 4.4 Assume $hm + k \geq 2$. For generic families of almost complex structures and Hamiltonians, the moduli spaces $\mathcal{F}_\tau(\gamma, \eta)$, $\mathcal{F}_\tau(a; \mathbf{b}, \eta)$, $\mathcal{F}_\mathbb{R}(\gamma; \eta)$ and $\mathcal{F}_\mathbb{R}(a; \mathbf{b}, \eta)$ are manifolds of dimensions

$$\begin{aligned} \dim \mathcal{F}_\tau(\gamma; \eta) &= \dim \mathcal{F}_\mathbb{R}(\gamma; \eta) - 1 \\ &= (\text{CZ}(\gamma) + (n - 3)) - \sum_{j=1}^k (\text{CZ}(\eta_j) + (n - 3)) - 1, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dim \mathcal{F}_\tau(a; \mathbf{b}, \eta) &= \dim \mathcal{F}_\mathbb{R}(a; \mathbf{b}, \eta) - 1 \\ &= (\text{CZ}(a) - 2) - \sum_{j=1}^m (\text{CZ}(b_j) - 2) - \sum_{j=1}^k (\text{CZ}(\eta_j) + (n - 3)) - 1. \end{aligned}$$

For generic fixed $\sigma \in \Delta^{hm+k-1}$, the corresponding moduli spaces $\mathcal{F}^\sigma(\gamma; \eta)$ and $\mathcal{F}^\sigma(a; \mathbf{b}, \eta)$ are manifolds of dimensions

$$\begin{aligned} \dim \mathcal{F}_\tau^\sigma(\gamma; \eta) &= \dim \mathcal{F}_\mathbb{R}^\sigma(\gamma; \eta) - 1 \\ &= (\text{CZ}(\gamma) + (n - 2)) - \sum_{j=1}^k (\text{CZ}(\eta_j) + (n - 2)) - 1, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dim \mathcal{F}_\tau^\sigma(a; \mathbf{b}, \eta) &= \dim \mathcal{F}_\mathbb{R}^\sigma(a; \mathbf{b}, \eta) - 1 \\ &= (\text{CZ}(a) - 1) - \sum_{j=1}^m (\text{CZ}(b_j) - 1) - \sum_{j=1}^k (\text{CZ}(\eta_j) + (n - 2)) - 1. \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, for generic data, the projection of the moduli spaces $\mathcal{F}_\mathbb{R}$ and $\mathcal{F}_\mathbb{R}^\sigma$ to the line \mathbb{R} (interpolating between the Hamiltonians) is a Morse function with distinct critical values.

Remark 4.5 In the case where $hm + k = 1$, ie the domain is a strip or a cylinder, the parameter σ is irrelevant since the simplex consists of a single point, and the dimensions of the relevant moduli spaces are

$$\begin{aligned} \dim \mathcal{F}_1(\gamma; \eta) &= \text{CZ}(\gamma) - \text{CZ}(\eta) - 1, & \dim \mathcal{F}_\mathbb{R}(\gamma; \eta) &= \text{CZ}(\gamma) - \text{CZ}(\eta), \\ \dim \mathcal{F}_1(a; b) &= \text{CZ}(a) - \text{CZ}(b) - 1, & \dim \mathcal{F}_\mathbb{R}(a; b) &= \text{CZ}(a) - \text{CZ}(b). \end{aligned}$$

Proof of Theorem 4.4 To see this we first note that the operator we study is Fredholm. The expected dimension of the moduli space is then given by the sum of the index of the operator acting on a fixed surface and the dimension of auxiliary parameter spaces (ie the space of conformal structures on the domain and the space which parametrizes the choice of 1-forms).

Consider first the case when $h = 1$. We denote the index of the operator on the fixed surface by $\text{index}(a; \mathbf{b}, \eta)$. To compute it, we glue on capping operators at all punctures. Additivity of the index under gluing at a nondegenerate chord or orbit together with the Riemann–Roch formula then gives

$$n = \text{index}(a; \mathbf{b}, \eta) + n - \text{CZ}(a) + \sum_{j=1}^m \text{CZ}(b_j) + \sum_{j=1}^k (\text{CZ}(\eta_j) + n).$$

The dimension is then obtained by adding the dimension of the space of conformal structures and that of the space of 1-forms:

$$\dim \mathcal{F}(a; \mathbf{b}, \eta) = \text{index}(a; \mathbf{b}, \eta) + (m - 2) + 2k + (m + k - 1).$$

When the form B^σ is fixed, we simply subtract $m + k - 1$, the dimension of the simplex. The calculation in the case $h = m = 0$ is similar and gives

$$\dim \mathcal{F}(\gamma; \eta) = (\text{CZ}(\gamma) + n) - \sum_{j=1}^k (\text{CZ}(\eta_j) + n) + 2k - 3 + (k - 1),$$

where $2k - 3$ is the dimension of the space of conformal structures on the sphere with $k + 1$ punctures where there is a varying asymptotic marker at one of the punctures. In the case where the form B^σ is fixed we subtract the dimension of the simplex, $k - 1$.

Finally, to see that these are manifolds, we need to establish surjectivity of the linearized operator for generic data. This is well known in the current setup and follows from the unique continuation property of pseudoholomorphic curves in combination with an application of the Sard–Smale theorem. The key points are that J (and H) are allowed to depend on all parameters and that (X, L) is exact so that no bubbling of pseudoholomorphic spheres or disks occurs; see eg [6, Appendix] and [32, Section 9.2].

The last statement is a straightforward consequence of the Sard–Smale theorem. \square

Remark 4.6 Note that letting the markers at the negative ends be determined by that at the positive end is compatible with splitting, which is essential for the description of moduli space boundaries. Also, in the case that the domain is a cylinder our moduli spaces are the same as the usual moduli spaces of Floer cylinders defined by the fixed domain $\mathbb{R} \times S^1$ with the distinguished line $\mathbb{R} \times \{1\}$.

We next show that there are no solutions of the Floer equation with only high-energy asymptotes if the 0-order term corresponds to a constant section of \mathcal{E} that lies sufficiently close the boundary of the simplex.

Lemma 4.7 For any $E > 0$, there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that if σ is a constant section of \mathcal{E} that lies in an ϵ neighborhood of the boundary of the simplex, and if $\mathfrak{a}(a) < E$ and $\mathfrak{a}(\gamma) < E$, then for any nontrivial words \mathbf{b} and $\boldsymbol{\eta}$ of high-energy chords and orbits, respectively, and for any $\tau \in [0, 1]$, the moduli spaces $\mathcal{F}_\tau^\sigma(a; \mathbf{b}, \boldsymbol{\eta})$ and $\mathcal{F}_\tau^\sigma(\gamma; \boldsymbol{\eta})$ are empty.

Proof This is an immediate consequence of the ℓ -level condition on the nonnegative 1-form β and Lemma 3.2. \square

4.2 Compactness and gluing

For simpler notation, we write \mathcal{F}_τ , \mathcal{F}_τ^σ , $\mathcal{F}_\mathbb{R}$ and $\mathcal{F}_\mathbb{R}^\sigma$ with unspecified punctures as common notation for either type of moduli space (corresponding to either $h = 0$ or $h = 1$) in Theorem 4.4. We also write \mathcal{F}_τ^+ and $\mathcal{F}_\mathbb{R}^+$ for components of \mathcal{F}_τ and $\mathcal{F}_\mathbb{R}$ where all asymptotic chords and orbits are of high energy. Recall that, if B^σ is a splitting compatible field of 1-forms determined by a constant splitting compatible section σ of \mathcal{E} then, over a several-level curve, B^σ determines 1-forms depending on constant sections over its pieces.

Theorem 4.8 The spaces \mathcal{F}_τ^σ and \mathcal{F}_τ^+ admit compactifications as manifolds with boundary with corners, where the boundary corresponds to several-level curves in \mathcal{F}_τ^σ and \mathcal{F}_τ^+ respectively, joined at Hamiltonian chords or orbits.

Proof The fact that any sequence of curves in \mathcal{F}_τ^σ has a subsequence that converges to a several-level curve is a well-known form of Gromov–Floer compactness for (X, L) exact. In order to find a neighborhood of the several-level curves in the boundary of the moduli space we use Floer gluing. That the Floer equation is compatible with degeneration in the moduli space of curves is a consequence of the gluing compatibility condition for the family of 1-forms B^σ , $\sigma \in \mathcal{E}$. Both compactness and gluing are treated in [32, Chapters 4 and 10] and in [40, Chapter 9]; see also eg [24, Appendix A] for a treatment of family gluing.

For \mathcal{F}_τ^+ , by Lemma 4.7 note that there are no solutions near the boundary of the simplex so the only possible boundary are broken curves joined at high-energy chords or orbits. \square

We next consider compactifications of moduli spaces $\mathcal{F}_\mathbb{R}^+$ which consist of solutions of the Floer equation with the interpolation form B_τ as τ varies over $(0, 1)$. Similar results hold for moduli spaces $\mathcal{F}_\mathbb{R}^\sigma$, but we focus on the high-energy case since that is all we use later and since we then need not involve any low-energy chords and orbits.

Theorem 4.9 *The moduli spaces $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{R}}^+$ admit compactifications as manifolds with boundary with corners, where the boundary corresponds to several-level curves joined at Hamiltonian chords and orbits of the following form:*

- *Exactly one level S (possibly of several components) lies in $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{R}}^+$.*
- *At the positive punctures of S are attached several-level curves in \mathcal{F}_1^+ in X_1 that solve the Floer equation*

$$(du - B_1)^{0,1} = 0.$$

- *At the negative punctures of S are attached several-level curves in \mathcal{F}_0^+ in X_1 corresponding to the Floer equation*

$$(du - B_0)^{0,1} = 0.$$

In fact, the curves in \mathcal{F}_0^+ in X_1 can be canonically identified with the curves in \mathcal{F}^+ in X_0 that solve the Floer equation with B_0 constructed from the Hamiltonian that equals H_0 on X_0 that continues to grow linearly over the end of X_0 . (Note for this identification that all chords and orbits have positive action; compare the definition of the map in Section 5.2.)

Proof The proof is a repetition of the proof of Theorem 4.8, except for the last statement. The last statement follows from Lemma 3.1 which shows that a curve with positive puncture at a chord or orbit in C_{X_0} (notation as in Lemma 2.7) lies inside $\{r \leq 1\}$, where $r = e^t$ is the coordinate in the symplectization end of X_0 . \square

5 Definition of the Hamiltonian simplex DGA

In this section we define the Hamiltonian simplex DGA. In order to simplify grading and dimension questions we assume that $\pi_1(X) = 0$, $c_1(X) = 0$ and that the Maslov class μ_L of the Lagrangian submanifold L vanishes; see Section 7 for a discussion of the general case.

5.1 DGA for fixed Hamiltonian

Let H be a one-step time-independent Hamiltonian, let H_t an associated time-dependent perturbation of it, let B be an \mathcal{E} -family of 1-forms associated to H and fix a family of almost complex structures; see Section 2.6.

Define the algebra $SC^+(X, L; H)$ to be the algebra generated by high-energy Hamiltonian chords c of H , graded by

$$|c| = CZ(c) - 2,$$

and by high-energy 1-periodic orbits γ of H , graded by

$$|\gamma| = \text{CZ}(\gamma) + (n - 3).$$

We impose the condition that orbits sign-commute with chords and that orbits sign-commute with orbits. See also Remark A.2.

Define the map

$$\delta: SC^+(X, L; H) \rightarrow SC^+(X, L; H), \quad \delta = \delta_1 + \delta_2 + \dots + \delta_m + \dots,$$

to satisfy the graded Leibniz rule and as follows on generators. For a Hamiltonian chord a ,

$$\delta_r(a) = \sum_{|a|-|\mathbf{b}|-|\boldsymbol{\eta}|=1} \frac{1}{k!} |\mathcal{F}^+(a; \mathbf{b}, \boldsymbol{\eta})| \boldsymbol{\eta} \mathbf{b},$$

where the sum ranges over all words $\mathbf{b} = b_1 \cdots b_m$ and $\boldsymbol{\eta} = \eta_1 \cdots \eta_k$ which satisfy the grading condition and are such that $m + k = r$. Here $|\mathcal{F}^+|$ denotes the algebraic number of elements in the oriented 0-dimensional manifold \mathcal{F}^+ . Similarly, for a Hamiltonian orbit γ ,

$$\delta_r(\gamma) = \sum_{|\gamma|-|\boldsymbol{\eta}|=1} \frac{1}{r!} |\mathcal{F}^+(\gamma; \boldsymbol{\eta})| \boldsymbol{\eta},$$

where the sum ranges over all words $\boldsymbol{\eta} = \eta_1 \cdots \eta_r$ which satisfy the grading condition.

Remark 5.1 For $r = 1$ above, the map δ_1 counts elements in the moduli spaces of strips or cylinders which means that it counts solutions modulo \mathbb{R} -translations in the source; see Remark 4.3. In particular δ_1 is exactly the usual differential on the high-energy part of symplectic homology $\text{SH}^+(X, L)$.

Lemma 5.2 *The map $\delta: SC^+(X, L; H) \rightarrow SC^+(X, L; H)$ has degree -1 and is a differential, ie $\delta \circ \delta = 0$.*

Proof This is a consequence of Theorem 4.8: the terms in $\delta \circ \delta$ are in bijective sign-preserving correspondence with the boundary components of the (oriented) 1-dimensional compactified moduli spaces \mathcal{F}^+ . □

Remark 5.3 Repeating the above constructions replacing the moduli spaces \mathcal{F}^+ with \mathcal{F}^σ for some generic constant splitting compatible section of \mathcal{E} , we get a differential on the DGA $SC^+(X, L; H)$ with grading shifted up by 1, denoted by $SC^+(X, L; H)[-1]$. This differential can be homotoped to a differential without higher-degree terms by taking σ sufficiently close to the boundary of the simplex.

5.2 Cobordism maps for fixed Hamiltonians

Consider a symplectic cobordism (X_{10}, L_{10}) , and fix a two-step Hamiltonian H_0 and a one-step Hamiltonian H_1 . As in Theorem 4.9, we think of H_0 also as a Hamiltonian on X_0 only (basically removing the second step making it a one-step Hamiltonian).

Define the map

$$(5-1) \quad \Phi: SC^+(X_1, L_1; H_1) \rightarrow SC^+(X_0, L_0; H_0), \quad \Phi = \Phi_1 + \Phi_2 + \dots,$$

as the algebra map given by the following count on generators. (In the right-hand side, we use the identification above and think of (X_1, L_1) with H_0 as being (X_0, L_0) with the corresponding one-step H_0 .)

- For chords a ,

$$\Phi_r(a) = \sum_{|a|-|b|-|\eta|=0} \frac{1}{k!} |\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{R}}^+(a; \mathbf{b}, \eta)| \eta \mathbf{b},$$

where the sum ranges over all $\mathbf{b} = b_1 \cdots b_m$ and $\eta = \eta_1 \cdots \eta_k$ with $m + k = r$.

- For orbits γ ,

$$\Phi_r(\gamma) = \sum_{|\gamma|-|\eta|=0} \frac{1}{r!} |\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{R}}^+(\gamma; \eta)| \eta.$$

Remark 5.4 As a consequence of Lemma 3.1, the target $SC^+(X_0, L_0; H_0)$ of the cobordism map Φ can be interpreted as the quotient of $SC(X_1, L_1; H_0)$ by the ideal generated by chords and/or orbits which have negative action. Accordingly, one can factor Φ as a composition

$$SC^+(X_1, L_1; H_1) \rightarrow SC^+(X_1, L_1; H_0) \rightarrow SC^+(X_0, L_0; H_0),$$

in which the second map is the projection and the first map is defined by the same formulas as Φ in which we replace the moduli spaces $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{R}}^+$ by $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{R}}$.

Remark 5.5 In the definition of the moduli space $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{R}}^+$ in case the curve is a cylinder or a strip we are interpolating between Hamiltonians in a fixed region around $s = 0$ in the cylinder or strip; see Remark 4.3. Thus Φ_1 induces the usual Viterbo transfer map on symplectic or wrapped Floer homology. Indeed, the Viterbo transfer map is just a continuation map.

Theorem 5.6 *The map $\Phi: SC^+(X_1, L_1; H_1) \rightarrow SC^+(X_0, L_0; H_0)$ is a chain map; i.e. $\delta\Phi = \Phi\delta$.*

Proof By Theorems 4.4 and 4.9, contributions to $\Phi\delta - \delta\Phi$ correspond to the boundary of an oriented 1-dimensional moduli space. □

5.3 The Hamiltonian simplex DGA

In order for the DGA introduced above to capture all aspects of the Reeb dynamics at the boundary of the Liouville pair (X, L) we need to successively increase the slope of the Hamiltonian. Consider a family of one-level Hamiltonians H_a where $H_{a_1} > H_{a_0}$ if $a_1 > a_0$ and $H_a(r, y) = ar + b$ in the cylindrical end $[0, \infty) \times Y$. Inserting a trivial cobordism, we change H_{a_1} to a two-step Hamiltonian H'_{a_1} with the slope a_1 at the end of the trivial cobordism as well. Then $H'_{a_1} > H_{a_0}$. We define the *Hamiltonian simplex DGA*

$$SC^+(X, L) = \varinjlim_{a \rightarrow \infty} SC^+(X, L; H_a),$$

where the direct limit is taken with respect to the directed system given by the cobordism maps

$$\Phi: SC^+(X, L; H_{a_0}) \rightarrow SC^+(X, L; H'_{a_1}) = SC^+(X, L; H_{a_1}).$$

See Sections 4.2 and 5.4 for the last equality. Its homology is

$$SH^+(X, L) = \varinjlim_{a \rightarrow \infty} H(SC^+(X, L; H_a)).$$

Remark 5.7 One can alternatively define the Hamiltonian simplex DGA $SC^+(X, L)$ as the homotopy limit of the directed system $\{SC^+(X, L; H_a)\}$, obtained by the algebraic mapping telescope construction as in [4, Section 3g]; see also [28, Chapter 3, page 312].

5.4 Homotopies of cobordism maps

In this subsection, we study invariance properties of the cobordism maps defined in Section 5.2. As a consequence we find that the homotopy type of the Hamiltonian simplex DGA is independent of Hamiltonian, 0–order perturbation term and field of almost complex structure, and depends only on the underlying Liouville pair (X, L) .

Let (X_{10}, L_{10}) be a cobordism of pairs and consider a 1–parameter deformation of the data used to define the cobordism map parametrized by $s \in I$. We denote the corresponding cobordism maps by

$$\Phi_s: SC^+(X_1, L_1) \rightarrow SC^+(X_0, L_0), \quad s \in I.$$

Here we take the deformation of the data to be supported in the middle region of the cobordism. In other words the symplectic form, the field of almost complex structures, and the Hamiltonians and associated 0–order terms in the Floer equation vary in the

compact region in the cobordism between $0 \times Y_0$ and $0 \times Y_1$ but are left unchanged inside $0 \times Y_0$ and outside $0 \times Y_1$; see Figure 7.

For fixed $s \in I$ we get an interpolation form B_τ^s , $\tau \in I$, and moduli spaces $\mathcal{F}_\mathbb{R}^s$, as in Section 4.2. Exactly as there, we suppress from the notation the punctures, and also the constant section σ on which B_τ^s depends. We write the corresponding parametrized moduli spaces as

$$\mathcal{F}_\mathbb{R}^I = \bigcup_{s \in I} \mathcal{F}_\mathbb{R}^s.$$

We will show below that the chain maps Φ_0 and Φ_1 are chain homotopic. The proof is however rather involved. To explain why we start with a general discussion pointing out the main obstruction to a simple proof. The chain maps Φ_0 and Φ_1 are defined by counting (-1) -disks in \mathbb{R} -families of Floer equations, or in other words rigid 0 -dimensional curves in $\mathcal{F}_\mathbb{R}^0$ and $\mathcal{F}_\mathbb{R}^1$, respectively. A standard transversality argument shows that for generic 1 -parameter families $s \in I$, the 0 -dimensional components of the moduli spaces $\mathcal{F}_\mathbb{R}^I$ constitute a transversely cut out oriented 0 -manifold. From the point of view of parametrized Floer equations this 0 -manifold consists of isolated (-2) -disks, where one parameter is $\tau \in I$ and the other is $s \in I$.

Remark 5.8 In our notation below we always include the simplex parameters in the dimension counts but view both the interpolation parameter $\tau \in I$ and the deformation parameter $s \in I$ as extra parameters. With this convention we call a curve of formal dimension d a (d) -curve.

In analogy with the definition of the chain maps induced by cobordisms, counting (-2) -curves during a generic deformation of cobordism data should give a chain homotopy between the chain maps Φ_0 and Φ_1 at the ends of the deformation interval I . However, counting (-2) -curves is not entirely straightforward in the present setup because of the following transversality problem: since the curves considered may have several negative punctures mapping to the same Hamiltonian chord or orbit, an isolated (-2) -curve can be glued to the negative ends of a (d) -curve (asymptotic to Reeb chords or orbits of the Hamiltonian H_1 in X_1), $d > 0$ a number of $(d + 1)$ times, resulting in a several-level curve of formal dimension

$$d + (d + 1)(-2 + 1) = -1,$$

on the boundary of the space of (-1) -curves but not accounted for in the chain homotopy equation. In order for the boundary of the space of (-1) -curves to be compatible with the chain homotopy equation, the (-2) -curve should appear only once in combination with the (0) -curve that gives the differentials.

To resolve this problem, we restrict attention to a small time interval around the critical (-2) -curve moment and “time-order” the negative ends of the curves in the moduli space of Floer holomorphic curves in the positive end, ie Floer holomorphic curves in X_1 with respect to the Hamiltonian H_1 . Similar arguments are used in eg [18; 4]. In these constructions there are differences between interior and boundary punctures. In case the positive puncture of the (-2) -curve is a chord (boundary puncture) the time ordering argument is simpler since there is a natural order of the boundary punctures in the disks where the (-2) -curve can be attached, and that ordering can be used in building the perturbation scheme. In the orbit case (interior puncture) there is no natural ordering and we are forced to add a homotopy of homotopies argument on top of the ordering perturbation. We sketch these constructions below but point out that actual details do depend on the existence of a suitable perturbation scheme that will not be discussed here; see Remark 1.3.

We now turn to the proof that Φ_0 and Φ_1 are chain homotopic. Consider first the case in which there are no (-2) -curve instances in the interval $[0, 1]$. Then the 1-dimensional component of $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{R}}^I$ gives an oriented cobordism between the 0-dimensional moduli spaces used to define the cobordism maps and hence $\Phi_0 = \Phi_1$. A general deformation can be perturbed slightly into general position and then it contains only a finite number of transverse (-2) -curve instances. By subdividing the family it is then sufficient to show that Φ_0 and Φ_1 are homotopic for deformation intervals that contain exactly one such transverse (-2) -curve. The following result expresses the effect of a (-2) -curve algebraically. The proof is rather involved and occupies the rest of this section.

Lemma 5.9 *Assume that the deformation interval contains exactly one (-2) -curve. Then the DGA maps Φ_0 and Φ_1 are chain homotopic; ie there exists a degree- $(+1)$ map $K: SC^+(X_1, L_1) \rightarrow SC^+(X_0, L_0)$ such that*

$$(5-2) \quad \Phi_1 = \Phi_0 e^{(K \circ d_1 - d_0 \circ K)},$$

where d_1 and d_0 are the differentials on $SC^+(X_1, L_1)$ and $SC^+(X_0, L_0)$, respectively.

Remark 5.10 The exponential in (5-2) is the usual power series of operators.

Remark 5.11 For the chord algebra $SC^+(L)$, Lemma 5.9 follows from an extended version of [18, Lemma B.15] (that takes orientations of the moduli spaces into account), which is stated in somewhat different terminology. In the proof below, we will adapt the terminology used there to the current setup so as to include (parametrized) orbits as well. Here, it should be mentioned that [18, Lemma B.15], and consequently also the current result, depend on a perturbation scheme for so-called M-polyfolds (the most

basic level of polyfolds), the details of which are not yet worked out, and hence it should be viewed as a proof strategy rather than a proof in the strict sense.

We prove Lemma 5.9 in two steps. In the first step we relate Φ_0 and Φ_1 using an abstract perturbation that time orders the negative punctures in all moduli spaces of curves with punctures at chords and orbits in C_{X_1} . In the case that there are only chords there is a natural order of the negative punctures given by the boundary orientation of the disk and in that case the relation between Φ_0 and Φ_1 derived using the natural ordering perturbation can be turned into an algebraic relation. In the case that there are also orbits there is no natural ordering and to derive an algebraic formula we use all possible orderings and study homotopies relating different ordering perturbations.

Consider the first step. We construct a perturbation that orders the negative punctures of any curve in \mathcal{F}_1^I (which is just a product with $\mathcal{F}_1^s \times I$ for any fixed $s \in I$) with negative punctures at chords or orbits in C_{X_1} . We choose this ordering so that when restricted to the boundary punctures of any disk it respects the ordering of the negative punctures induced by the orientation of the boundary of the disk and the positive puncture. We need to carry out this perturbation energy level by energy level. Consider first the lowest action generator γ of H_1 with action bigger than the chord or orbit at the positive puncture of the (-2) -curve. We perturb curves with positive puncture at γ and with negative punctures at generators in C_{X_1} by abstractly perturbing the Floer equation

$$(du - B_1)^{0,1} = 0$$

near the negative punctures. Near chords and orbits in C_{X_1} the data of the Floer equation is independent of both the \mathbb{R} -parameter and of $s \in I$. (Recall that the deformations are supported in the compact cobordism.) Thus, if the abstract time ordering perturbation is chosen sufficiently small then there are no (d) -curves for $d < 0$ after perturbation and the moduli space of (d) -curves for $d \geq 0$ after abstract perturbation is canonically isomorphic to the corresponding moduli space before abstract perturbation. Assume that such a perturbation is fixed.

Let $\mathcal{G}(X_1, L_1)$ denote the set of generators of $\mathcal{SC}^+(X_1, L_1)$. For $\gamma \in \mathcal{G}(X_1, L_1)$ we write $d_1^\varepsilon \gamma$ for the sum of monomials that contribute to the differential of γ , ie sum over I -components of the moduli spaces in \mathcal{F}_1^I , equipped with the additional structure of ordering of the generators as dictated by ε .

Lemma 5.12 *There is a map $K_\varepsilon: \mathcal{G}^+(X_1, L_1) \rightarrow \mathcal{SC}^+(X_0, L_0)$ such that for any generator γ (chord or orbit),*

$$(5-3) \quad \Phi_1(\gamma) - \Phi_0(\gamma) = \Omega_{K_\varepsilon}^\varepsilon(d_1^\varepsilon \gamma) + d_0 \Omega_{K_\varepsilon}^\varepsilon(\gamma).$$

Here, $\Omega_{K_\varepsilon}^\varepsilon$ acts on monomials with an extra ordering of generators. For a monomial of chords and orbits $\beta = \beta_1 \cdots \beta_k$ we have

$$\Omega_{K_\varepsilon}^\varepsilon(\beta) = \sum_{j=1}^k (-1)^{\tau_j} \Phi_{\sigma(1,j)}(\beta_1) \cdots \Phi_{\sigma(j-1,j)}(\beta_{j-1}) K_\varepsilon(\beta_j) \Phi_{\sigma(j+1,j)}(\beta_{j+1}) \cdots \Phi_{\sigma(k,j)}(\beta_k),$$

where $\tau_j = |\beta_1| + \cdots + |\beta_{j-1}|$, $\sigma(i, j) = 1$ if β_i is before β_j in the order perturbation ε and $\sigma(i, j) = 0$ if β_i is after β_j .

Proof Consider the parametrized moduli space

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{R}}^I(\gamma; \beta)$$

as above. Recall that $SC^+(X_j, L_j)$ is defined as a direct limit using the action filtration corresponding to increasing slopes of Hamiltonians. We work below a fixed energy level with a fixed slope of our Hamiltonians and assume that the unique (-2) -curve forms a transversely cut-out 0-manifold.

We use the (-2) -curve to construct a chain homotopy. To this end we next extend the ordering perturbation ε to all curves in $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{R}}^I(\gamma; \beta)$. Before we start the actual construction, we point out that our perturbation starts from the very degenerate situation where all negative punctures lie at the same time. Thus one cannot avoid that new (-2) -curves arise when the perturbation is turned on. Gluing these to the perturbed moduli space of curves with negative asymptotes in C_{X_1} then gives new (-1) -curves with positive puncture at γ . We next show how to take these (-1) -curves into account.

We now turn to the description of the perturbation scheme. It is organized energy level by energy level in such a way that the size of the time separation of negative punctures of curves with positive and negative punctures in C_{X_1} is determined by the action of the Reeb chord at the positive puncture. In particular the time distances between positive punctures of the newly created (-2) -curves at a given energy level are of the size of the time separation at this energy level. As we move to the next energy level, the time separation is a magnitude larger, so that the following holds. Consider a curve on the new energy level with a negative puncture q followed in the order by a negative puncture q' . Then q passes all the positive punctures of the (-2) -curves created on lower energy levels before q' enters the region where (-2) -curves exist. Consequently, only one lower energy (-2) -curve at a time can be attached to a curve on the next energy level. As the energy level is given by the action at the positive puncture and the action at any negative puncture is smaller than that at the positive puncture, the energy

level E' of any (-2) -curve attached at a negative puncture to a curve at energy level E satisfies $E' < E$. Consequently, there is only one (-2) -curve attached to any curve.

Consider the parametrized 1-dimensional moduli space $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{R}}^I(\gamma; \boldsymbol{\beta})$ of (-1) -curves defined using the perturbation scheme just described. The boundary of $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{R}}^I(\gamma; \boldsymbol{\beta})$ then consists of the 0-manifolds $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{R}}^0(\gamma; \boldsymbol{\beta})$ and $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{R}}^1(\gamma; \boldsymbol{\beta})$ as well as broken curves that consist of one (-2) -curve at some $s \in I$ and several (-1) -curves with a (0) -curve in the upper or lower end attached. For a generator γ , let $K_{\epsilon}(\gamma)$ denote the count of (-2) -curves *after* the ordering perturbation scheme described above is turned on:

$$K_{\epsilon}(\gamma) = \sum_{|\gamma| - |\boldsymbol{\beta}| = -1} \frac{1}{m(\boldsymbol{\beta})!} |\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{R}}^I(\gamma; \boldsymbol{\beta})| \boldsymbol{\beta},$$

where $m(\boldsymbol{\beta})$ is the number of orbit generators in the monomial $\boldsymbol{\beta}$. To finish the proof we check that the (-2) -curves in the ordering perturbation scheme accurately accounts for the broken curves at the ends of the 1-dimensional moduli space. By construction, the separation of negative ends increases by a magnitude when we increase the energy level, and only one negative puncture of a curve in \mathcal{F}_1^I can pass a (-2) -curve moment at a time. At the punctures which are ahead of this puncture with respect to ϵ , curves in Φ_1 are attached, and at punctures which are behind it, curves in Φ_0 are attached. Thus, counting the boundary points of oriented 1-manifolds we conclude that (5-3) holds. \square

Lemma 5.12 expresses Φ_1 in terms of Φ_0 in a way that depends on an ordering of the negative asymptotics, Reeb chords and orbits. On the chord algebra $SC^+(L)$ we use the ordering naturally induced by the orientation of the boundary of the disk, which is also part of the noncommutative structure of the underlying algebra, and the formula in Lemma 5.12 is a chain homotopy of noncommutative DGAs. However, on the orbit part of the algebra there is no naturally induced ordering of the negative asymptotics and the chosen ordering is an additional choice that is not part of the underlying algebraic structure. In order to get an expression with the desired algebraic properties also for the orbit part of $SC^+(X, L)$, we study how the (-2) -curves counted by K_{ϵ} depend on the choice of ordering perturbation ϵ . To this end we consider almost ordering perturbations ϵ_u , $u \in I$ which are time-ordering perturbations of the sort considered above of the negative ends of Floer curves in the positive end of the cobordism. Here an almost ordering is a true ordering except at isolated instances in I when two ends are allowed to cross through with nonzero time derivative. It is clear that any two orderings can be connected through a 1-parameter family of almost orderings. Fix such a 1-parameter family ϵ_u , $u \in I$, of almost orderings that connects orderings ϵ_0 and ϵ_1 . Let $K_{\epsilon_0}(\gamma)$ and $K_{\epsilon_1}(\gamma)$ denote the count of (-2) -curves with positive puncture at γ for the ordering perturbations ϵ_0 and ϵ_1 , respectively. More precisely, we think of the

whole 1-parameter family of moduli spaces associated to the orderings ε_u , $u \in I$, as follows. Recall that in the construction above the counts of (-2) -curves were obtained by following the curves in the positive end with ordered negative punctures through a 1-parameter family that passes the original (-2) -curve moment. Here we consider a 1-parameter family, parametrized by $u \in I$, of such 1-parameter family of curves with negative ends (almost) ordered by ε_u passing the (-2) -curve moment. Geometrically we think of this path of paths as corresponding to a unit disk D that interpolates between two paths corresponding to the orderings ε_0 and ε_1 . More precisely, the boundary segment in the lower half plane in the boundary of the disk D between -1 and 1 is the path with ordering ε_0 , the boundary segment in the upper half plane that with ordering ε_1 , and the disk is foliated by the paths interpolating between these two.

Lemma 5.13 *Generically, there is a 1-dimensional locus Γ in D corresponding to (-2) -curves with transverse self-intersections and with boundary corresponding to (-3) -curves splittings, and at any (-3) -curve moment, the path has a definite ordering (ie no two negative ends are at the same time coordinate). Furthermore, after deformation of D , we may assume that there are no self-intersections of Γ (but that the disk still interpolates between the paths ε_1 and ε_0).*

Proof The first part of the lemma is a straightforward transversality result. View the ordering paths as paths in larger-dimensional spaces of problems where time coordinates are associated to the negative ends. Choosing these finite-dimensional perturbations generically there is a transversely cut out (-2) -curve hypersurface in the larger spaces. The (-2) -curves in D now correspond to intersections of the (-2) -curve hypersurfaces with D considered as paths of paths in the larger spaces. For generic D this then gives a curve Γ with a natural compactification and with normal crossings. Endpoints of Γ correspond to one (-3) -curve breaking off. Double points of Γ correspond to two (-2) -curves which can be attached at the same disk with negative punctures in C_{X_1} .

We next deform the disk D in order to remove the double points of Γ . This is straightforward: closed components of Γ bound disks in D and can hence be shrunk by isotopy. Intersections of other types can be pushed across the boundary of D . This push results in two new intersections between the (-2) -curve hypersurface and a component of ∂D . These two intersections correspond to two copies of the same (-2) -curve with opposite signs and can be taken to lie arbitrarily close to each other. There is a third (-2) -curve between these two copies. However, by our original choice of abstract ordering perturbations all these three disks have positive puncture at almost the same moment in the 1-parameter family in ∂D . For curves along ∂D with negative

ends where these disks can be attached, the time-separation of these negative ends is then larger than the separation between the two (-1) -curves of opposite signs, and hence their contributions cancel. \square

Consider the two counts of (-2) -curves K_ε and K_τ corresponding to two ordering perturbations ε and τ . Lemma 5.13 shows that there is a disk D in which the 1-manifold of (-2) -curves is embedded. Furthermore, if there are no (-3) -curves in D the 1-manifold of (-2) -curves gives a cobordism between the (-2) -curves along the boundary arcs and in this case $K_\varepsilon = K_\tau$. Thus, in order to relate in the general case, we only need to study what happens when the ordering path crosses a (-3) -curve moment. Moreover, there is a fixed ordering of negative ends $\varepsilon' = \varepsilon$ or $\varepsilon' = \tau$ mapping to orbits in C_{X_1} at such moments. Our next result expresses this change algebraically.

Lemma 5.14 *In the above setup, there is an operator $K_{\varepsilon\tau}$ such that*

$$(5-4) \quad K_\varepsilon(\gamma) - K_\tau(\gamma) = \Omega_{K_{\varepsilon\tau}}^{\varepsilon'}(d_1^{\varepsilon'}(\gamma)) + d_0(\Omega_{K_{\varepsilon\tau}}^{\varepsilon'}(\gamma)).$$

Proof The difference between $K_\varepsilon(\gamma)$ and $K_\tau(\gamma)$ corresponds to the intersection of D and the codimension-2 variety of (-3) -curves. The corresponding split curves are accounted for by the terms in the right-hand side of (5-4). \square

Proof of Lemma 5.9 By Lemma 5.12 we have

$$\Phi_1(\gamma) - \Phi_0(\gamma) = \Omega_{K_\varepsilon}^\varepsilon(d_1^\varepsilon\gamma) + d_0\Omega_{K_\varepsilon}^\varepsilon(\gamma),$$

where ε corresponds to any ordering perturbation. We first show that we can replace K_ε in this formula with K_τ for any ordering perturbation τ . To this end we use Lemma 5.14 which shows that with τ as there and $\varepsilon = \varepsilon'$ (otherwise exchange the roles of τ and ε), we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\Omega_{K_\varepsilon - K_\tau}^\varepsilon(d_1^\varepsilon\gamma) + d_0\Omega_{K_\varepsilon - K_\tau}^\varepsilon(\gamma) \\ &= \Omega_{K_{\varepsilon\tau}}^\varepsilon d_1^\varepsilon(d_1^\varepsilon\gamma) + \Omega_{d_0 K_{\varepsilon\tau}}^\varepsilon(d_1^\varepsilon\gamma) + d_0 d_0 K_{\varepsilon\tau}(\gamma) + d_0 \Omega_{K_{\varepsilon\tau}}^\varepsilon(d_1^\varepsilon\gamma). \end{aligned}$$

Here the third term in the right-hand side vanishes. We study the sum of the remaining three terms in the right-hand side.

The operator $\Omega_{K_{\varepsilon\tau}}^\varepsilon d_1^\varepsilon$ acts as follows on monomials $\beta_1 \cdots \beta_k$: act by d_1^ε on β_j , attach $K_{\varepsilon\tau}$ at one of the arising negative punctures, and attach Φ_0 at all punctures before this puncture in ε and Φ_1 at all punctures after. The sum

$$d_0 \Omega_{K_{\varepsilon\tau}}^\varepsilon(d_1^\varepsilon\gamma) + \Omega_{d_0 K_{\varepsilon\tau}}^\varepsilon(d_1^\varepsilon\gamma)$$

counts configurations of the following form: act by d_1^ε on γ , attach $K_{\varepsilon\tau}$ at one of its negative punctures, attach Φ_0 or Φ_1 at all remaining punctures, according to the ordering ε , then act by d_0 at the resulting negative punctures that do not come from $K_{\varepsilon\tau}$. (The terms in which d_0 acts on negative punctures of $K_{\varepsilon\tau}$ are counted twice with opposite signs in the above sum and hence cancel.) Using the chain map property of Φ_j we rewrite this instead as first acting with d_1 on the positive puncture where Φ_j was attached and then attaching Φ_j (and also remove the d_0 at the corresponding negative ends). We thus conclude that we can write the sum of the remaining terms in the right-hand side as follows:

$$\Omega_{K_{\varepsilon\tau}d_1^\varepsilon}^\varepsilon(d_1^\varepsilon\gamma) + \Omega_{d_0K_{\varepsilon\tau}}^\varepsilon(d_1^\varepsilon\gamma) + d_0\Omega_{K_{\varepsilon\tau}}^\varepsilon(d_1^\varepsilon\gamma) = \Omega_{K_{\varepsilon\tau}}^\varepsilon(d_1^\varepsilon d_1^\varepsilon\gamma) = 0,$$

where the first term in the left-hand side counts the terms where $K_{\varepsilon\tau}$ is attached at a negative end in the lower-level curve in $d_1^\varepsilon d_1^\varepsilon$ and the sum of the last two counts the terms where it is attached at a negative end in the upper level. To see that $d_1^\varepsilon d_1^\varepsilon\gamma = 0$ note that it counts the end points of an oriented compact 1-manifold.

We thus find that

$$\Omega_{K_\varepsilon}^\varepsilon(d_1^\varepsilon\gamma) + d_0\Omega_{K_\varepsilon}^\varepsilon(\gamma) = \Omega_{K_\tau}^\varepsilon(d_1^\varepsilon\gamma) + d_0\Omega_{K_\tau}^\varepsilon(\gamma).$$

Using this formula successively and noticing that if there are no (-3) -curves K does not change over D , we find that

$$\Omega_{K_\tau}^\varepsilon(d_1^\varepsilon\gamma) + d_0\Omega_{K_\tau}^\varepsilon(\gamma) = \Omega_{K_\tau}^\tau(d_1^\tau\gamma) + d_0\Omega_{K_\tau}^\tau(\gamma).$$

Thus for a specific ordering perturbation ε we can move all the Φ_0 -factors across and using the splitting repeatedly we express the right-hand side of (5-2) as the sum over all r -level trees, $r \geq 0$. Here r -level trees are defined inductively as follows. A 0-level tree is a Φ_0 -curve. A 1-level tree is a curve contributing to d_1^ε with a (-2) -curve attached at one of its negative punctures and Φ_0 -curves at all others. An r -level tree is a curve contributing to d_1^ε with a (-2) -curve attached at one of its negative punctures. At punctures after that, trees with $< r$ levels are attached.

By the above we may take the (-2) -curves $K_\varepsilon = K$ to be independent of the ordering perturbation chosen and averaging over all ordering perturbations then gives

$$\Phi_1(\gamma) = \Phi_0 e^{(Kd_1 - d_0K)}(\gamma)$$

by definition of the exponential. □

Corollary 5.15 *The chain maps induced by deformation equivalent cobordisms are chain homotopic.* □

5.5 Composition of cobordism maps

We next study compositions of cobordism maps. Let (X_0, L_0) , (X_1, L_1) and (X_2, L_2) be Liouville pairs, and let (X_{01}, L_{01}) and (X_{12}, L_{12}) be two cobordisms between (X_0, L_0) and (X_1, L_1) and between (X_1, L_1) and (X_2, L_2) , respectively. We can then glue the cobordisms to form a cobordism (X_{02}, L_{02}) from (X_0, L_0) to (X_2, L_2) . This gives three cobordism maps Φ_{01} , Φ_{12} and Φ_{02} , and we have the following result relating them:

Theorem 5.16 *The chain maps $\Phi_{01} \circ \Phi_{12}$ and Φ_{02} are homotopic.*

Proof The maps Φ_{01} , Φ_{12} and Φ_{02} are induced by interpolations of Hamiltonians H_0 and H_1 , H_1 and H_2 , and H_0 and H_2 , respectively. For the proof we consider these interpolations simultaneously. More precisely consider the Floer moduli space with two interpolation regions, and three Hamiltonians as shown in Figure 8. Recall that our Floer moduli spaces used to define the cobordism map interpolate between two Hamiltonians in a region determined by a level set of the superharmonic function in the domains moving along \mathbb{R} ; see Section 4. Here we use similar moduli spaces but with two moving interpolation regions, parametrized by $\mathbb{R} \times (0, \infty)$. Here the first coordinate determines the location of the first interpolation region where we interpolate between H_0 and H_1 , the second coordinate determines the separation between the levels where we interpolate and near the second level we interpolate between H_1 and H_2 . We then note that when the second coordinate is sufficiently large then all Floer solutions are close to broken curves and conversely broken curves can be glued to solutions. Consequently the chain map induced by two interpolation regions that are sufficiently far separated equals the composition $\Phi_{01} \circ \Phi_{12}$. At the other end, where the second coordinate equals 0 we interpolate directly from H_0 to H_2 and we get the chain map Φ_{02} . The results in Section 5.4 imply that the maps are homotopic. \square

Corollary 5.17 *The DGA $SC^+(X, L)$ is invariant under deformations of (X, L) as well as choice of Hamiltonian and almost complex structure.*

Proof Apply the homotopy of chain maps to the obvious deformation that takes the composition of the cobordism induced by a 1-parameter family of deformations of the data and the inverse 1-parameter family to the trivial cobordism. \square

6 Isomorphism with contact homology

In this section we prove that the Hamiltonian simplex DGA $SC^+(X, L)$ is quasi-isomorphic to the (nonequivariant) contact homology DGA $\mathcal{A}(Y, \Lambda)$ of its ideal boundary (Y, Λ) . The quasi-isomorphism is obtained using the cobordism map Φ

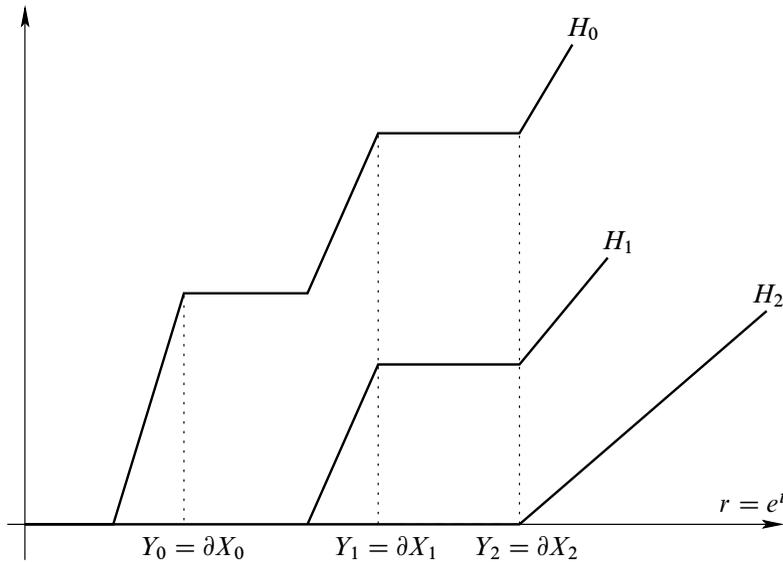


Figure 8: Hamiltonians for composition of cobordism maps

in Section 5.2 for vanishing Hamiltonian $H_1 = 0$. For the versions of contact homology where orbits and chords are not mixed this result implies that $SC^+(L)$ is quasi-isomorphic to the Legendrian contact homology DGA of Λ , and that $SC^+(X)$ is isomorphic to the (nonequivariant) contact homology DGA of Y . These results extend the corresponding isomorphisms between the high-energy symplectic homology of X and the nonequivariant linearized contact homology of Y [10], or between the high-energy wrapped Floer homology of L and the linearized Legendrian homology of Λ ; see eg [19] and [23, Theorem 7.2].

The nonequivariant orbit contact homology DGA is a natural generalization of the nonequivariant linearized contact homology, but is not described in the literature. We include a short description of the construction in Section 6.1. In Section 6.2, we discuss the better known equivariant case that in our setup corresponds to the Hamiltonian simplex DGA associated to a time-independent Hamiltonian and time-independent almost complex structure J near the punctures. It should be mentioned that the transversality problems for the Floer equation in this setting are similar to the transversality problems for punctured holomorphic spheres in the symplectization end.

6.1 Nonequivariant contact homology orbit DGAs

We give a brief description of nonequivariant contact homology. In essence this is simply a Morse–Bott theory for holomorphic disks and spheres with several negative

interior punctures, where each Reeb orbit is viewed as a Morse–Bott manifold. (The chords are treated as usual, so our result for the Legendrian DGA is unaffected by the discussion here.)

Consider the contact manifold Y which is the ideal contact boundary of X . To each Reeb orbit in Y we will associate two decorated Reeb orbits $\hat{\gamma}$ and $\check{\gamma}$; see [10; 7]. The gradings of these decorated orbits are

$$|\check{\gamma}| = \text{CZ}(\gamma) + (n - 3) \quad \text{and} \quad |\hat{\gamma}| = \text{CZ}(\gamma) + (n - 2).$$

The differential in nonequivariant contact homology counts rigid Morse–Bott curves. These are several-level holomorphic buildings where the asymptotic markers satisfy evaluation conditions with respect to a marked point on each Reeb orbit. Unlike in previous sections we here study curves in the symplectization. However, we still would like to use input from the filling. More precisely, as in [7; 10] we will consider anchored curves. This means that all our curves have additional interior and boundary punctures where rigid holomorphic spheres and rigid holomorphic disks, respectively are attached. We will not mention the anchoring below but keep it implicit.

Recall first that in $D_{1;m,k}$ the positive boundary puncture determines an asymptotic marker at any interior negative puncture and that in $D_{0;0,k}$ any asymptotic marker at the positive puncture determines markers at all negative punctures. If q is a puncture, we write ev_q for the point on the Reeb orbit which is determined by the asymptotic marker. We next define Morse–Bott curves.

Fix a point x on each geometric Reeb orbit. A several-level holomorphic curve with components S_0, \dots, S_m with domain in $\mathcal{D}_{h;hm,k}$ is a *Morse–Bott building* if the following hold:

- If the top-level curve has a positive interior puncture p , then the following hold:
 - If the asymptotic orbit is $\check{\gamma}$, then $\text{ev}_p = x$.
 - If the asymptotic orbit is $\hat{\gamma}$, then ev_p is arbitrary.
- For each component S_j and for each negative interior puncture q of S_j , the following hold:
 - If there is a curve S_m with positive interior puncture at p attached to S_j at q , then the oriented asymptotic Reeb orbit induces the cyclic order $(x, \text{ev}_q, \text{ev}_p)$ on the marked point and the two asymptotic markers.
 - If there is no curve attached at q and the asymptotic orbit is $\hat{\gamma}$, then $\text{ev}_q = x$.
 - If there is no curve attached at q and the asymptotic orbit is $\check{\gamma}$, then ev_q is arbitrary.

Let $\mathcal{A}(Y, \Lambda)$ denote the graded unital algebra generated by the Reeb chords of Λ and decorated Reeb orbits, where as above chords and decorated orbits sign-commute and where decorated orbits sign-commute with each other. The differential on $\mathcal{A}(Y, \Lambda)$ is given by a holomorphic curve count. Using notation analogous to the above we write $\mathcal{M}(a; \mathbf{b}, \tilde{\eta})$, $\mathbf{b} = b_1 \cdots b_m$ and $\tilde{\eta} = \tilde{\eta}_1 \cdots \tilde{\eta}_k$, where $\tilde{\eta}_j$ is a decorated orbit, for the moduli space of anchored Morse–Bott curves $u: D_{1;m,k} \rightarrow (\mathbb{R} \times Y, \mathbb{R} \times \Lambda)$ with positive boundary puncture where the map is asymptotic at ∞ to the holomorphic Reeb chord strip $\mathbb{R} \times a$, and m negative boundary punctures and k negative interior punctures where the map is asymptotic to the Reeb chord strips $\mathbb{R} \times b_j$ and the Reeb orbit cylinders $\mathbb{R} \times \eta_j$ at $-\infty$. Similarly, we write $\mathcal{M}(\tilde{\gamma}; \tilde{\eta})$ for the moduli space of anchored Morse–Bott curves $u: D_{0;0,k} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times Y$ with positive interior puncture where the map is asymptotic at ∞ to the holomorphic Reeb orbit cylinder $\mathbb{R} \times \gamma$, and k negative interior punctures where the map is asymptotic to the Reeb orbit cylinders $\mathbb{R} \times \eta_j$ at $-\infty$. Note that in the definition of the moduli spaces of Morse–Bott curves the \mathbb{R} -action in the target is divided out at each level of the corresponding buildings. In particular, if a building consists of a single level we divide by the \mathbb{R} -action in the target as usual in SFT.

Define the differential d to satisfy the Leibniz rule and to be given as follows on generators: for chords,

$$da = \sum_{|a|-|\mathbf{b}|-|\tilde{\eta}|=1} \frac{1}{k!} |\mathcal{M}(a; \mathbf{b}, \tilde{\eta})| \tilde{\eta} \mathbf{b},$$

and for orbits,

$$d\tilde{\gamma} = \sum_{|\tilde{\gamma}|-|\tilde{\eta}|=1} \frac{1}{k!} |\mathcal{M}(\tilde{\gamma}; \tilde{\eta})| \tilde{\eta}.$$

Here $|\mathcal{M}|$ denotes a sign count of elements of a rigid moduli space with respect to a system of coherent orientations and k is the number of orbits in the monomial $\tilde{\eta}$. See [11, Section 4.4] for a discussion of orientations for fibered products that is relevant in the case at hand. Then, much like in Lemma 5.2, we have $d^2 = 0$.

Remark 6.1 Instead of using the Morse–Bott framework above, one can give an alternative definition of the nonequivariant DGA $\mathcal{A}(Y, \Lambda)$ by considering gluing compatible almost complex structures which are time-dependent and periodic in cylindrical end coordinates near interior punctures, ie $J = J_t$, $t \in S^1$. The relevant moduli spaces would then have to be defined in terms of asymptotic incidence conditions determined by a choice of reference point on each periodic Reeb orbit.

We next describe the moduli spaces used to establish the isomorphism between contact homology and Hamiltonian simplex DGAs. The constructions correspond to a version

of the construction presented in Section 5.2 where $H_1 = 0$ and $B_1 = 0$, and where the cobordism is replaced by the trivial cobordism, ie the symplectization of Y . As in Section 5.2, we consider a 2–step Hamiltonian H_0 with an associated family B_0 of nonpositive 1–forms with values in Hamiltonian vector fields parametrized by splitting compatible constant sections in \mathcal{E} .

The moduli spaces from Section 4.1 which we used in order to define the cobordism map need to be reinterpreted as follows in this context.

First, we define *Morse–Bott buildings with free negative ends* exactly as Morse–Bott buildings, defined above, except that we do not impose any condition on the evaluation maps at the negative interior punctures where no curve is attached.

Second, let a be a Reeb chord, γ a Reeb orbit, \mathbf{b} a word of Hamiltonian chords and $\boldsymbol{\eta}$ a word of Hamiltonian orbits. We define the moduli spaces $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{R}}(a; \mathbf{b}, \boldsymbol{\eta})$ and $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{R}}(\gamma; \boldsymbol{\eta})$ as the moduli spaces $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{R}}(a'; \mathbf{b}, \boldsymbol{\eta})$ and $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{R}}(\gamma'; \boldsymbol{\eta})$ for a' a Hamiltonian chord and γ' a Hamiltonian orbit, in Section 4.1, with the following modifications: any element in $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{R}}(a; \mathbf{b}, \boldsymbol{\eta})$ is asymptotic at the positive puncture at ∞ to the holomorphic Reeb chord strip $\mathbb{R} \times a$, and any element in $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{R}}(\gamma; \boldsymbol{\eta})$ is asymptotic at the positive puncture at ∞ to the holomorphic Reeb orbit cylinder $\mathbb{R} \times \gamma$. Note that these conditions make sense since the 1–forms B_{τ}^{σ} are equal to 0 near the positive puncture. Here $\tau \in (0, 1)$ and $\sigma \in \mathcal{E}$ is a splitting compatible constant section over \mathcal{D} . Note also that we do not impose any constraint on the asymptotic marker in the case of an interior positive puncture, this marker is allowed to vary and induces the location of the markers at all negative punctures.

Third, let a be a Reeb chord, $\tilde{\gamma}$ a decorated Reeb orbit, $\mathbf{b} = b_1 \cdots b_m$ a word of Hamiltonian chords and $\boldsymbol{\eta} = \eta_1 \cdots \eta_k$ a word of Hamiltonian orbits.

We define the moduli space $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{R}}(a; \mathbf{b}, \boldsymbol{\eta})$ to consist of a Morse–Bott building with free negative ends whose top-level curve is asymptotic at its positive puncture at ∞ to the holomorphic Reeb chord strip $\mathbb{R} \times a$, together with curves in the moduli spaces defined in the second step above, attached at all its negative punctures. Whenever such a curve with positive puncture p is attached at an interior negative puncture q of the Morse–Bott building with free ends, we require that the common oriented asymptotic Reeb orbit induces the cyclic order (x, ev_q, ev_p) on the marked point x and the images of the two asymptotic markers ev_q and ev_p . Finally, we require that the word obtained by reading the boundary negative punctures of the resulting multilevel curve is equal to \mathbf{b} , and the word determined by the interior negative punctures is equal to $\boldsymbol{\eta}$. We point out that the Morse–Bott building with free negative ends is allowed to be a trivial Reeb chord strip $\mathbb{R} \times a$.

We define, in a similar way, the moduli space $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{R}}(\tilde{\gamma}; \eta)$ to consist of a Morse–Bott building with free negative ends and with positive asymptote at the decorated Reeb orbit $\tilde{\gamma}$, together with curves in the moduli spaces defined in the second step above attached at all its negative punctures. For each such curve with positive puncture p which is attached at a negative puncture q of the Morse–Bott building with free ends, we require again that the common oriented asymptotic Reeb orbit induces the cyclic order (x, ev_q, ev_p) on the marked point x and the images of the two asymptotic markers ev_q and ev_p . Finally, we require that the word determined by the negative punctures of the resulting multilevel curve is equal to η . We point out that the Morse–Bott building with free negative ends is allowed to be a trivial cylinder over the Reeb orbit underlying $\tilde{\gamma}$.

Define the algebra map $\Phi: \mathcal{A}(Y, \Lambda) \rightarrow SC^+(X, L; H_0, J_0)$ as follows on generators: for chords,

$$\Phi(a) = \sum_{|a|-|b|-|\eta|=0} \frac{1}{k!} |\underline{\mathcal{F}}_{\mathbb{R}}(a; \mathbf{b}, \eta)| \eta \mathbf{b},$$

and for orbits,

$$\Phi(\tilde{\gamma}) = \sum_{|\tilde{\gamma}|-|\eta|=0} \frac{1}{k!} |\underline{\mathcal{F}}_{\mathbb{R}}(\tilde{\gamma}; \eta)| \eta.$$

Passing to the direct limit as the slope of H_0 goes to infinity we obtain an induced map

$$\Phi: \mathcal{A}(Y, \Lambda) \rightarrow SC^+(X, L).$$

Remark 6.2 Let the word η consist of a single letter η . The moduli spaces $\underline{\mathcal{F}}_{\mathbb{R}}(\tilde{\gamma}; \eta)$ then coincide with the moduli spaces giving the isomorphism map between nonequivariant linearized contact homology and symplectic homology in [10, Section 6]. (Note that the latter isomorphism used an intermediate neck-stretching procedure which is unnecessary in our setup since anchored curves appear naturally in the compactification of the relevant 1–dimensional moduli spaces.) Similarly, in case the word \mathbf{b} consists of a single letter b and the word η is empty, the moduli spaces $\underline{\mathcal{F}}_{\mathbb{R}}(a; \mathbf{b})$ coincide with the moduli spaces giving the isomorphism map between wrapped Floer homology and linearized Legendrian contact homology in [23, Theorem 7.2].

Theorem 6.3 *The induced map $\Phi: \mathcal{A}(Y, \Lambda) \rightarrow SC^+(X, L)$ is a chain isomorphism.*

Proof The fact that Φ is a chain map follows as usual by identifying contributing terms of $d\Phi - \Phi d$ with the endpoints of a 1–dimensional moduli space. The isomorphism statement is a consequence of the fact that interpolating strips of Reeb chords and interpolating cylinders of Reeb orbits contribute 1, together with a standard action-filtration argument. Here the interpolating strips and cylinders are simply reparametrizations of

trivial strips over Reeb chords and cylinders over Reeb orbits cut off in the r -slice where the corresponding Hamiltonian chord or orbit lies. See [10, Proof of Proposition 4, pages 660–662] for orbits and [23, Theorem 7.2] for chords. \square

Remark 6.4 In the proof of Theorem 6.3 the curves which split-off at positive infinity do not have weights since the 1-forms B_τ^σ are zero near the positive puncture for all values of the parameters σ and τ . Note that Reeb chords and (decorated) orbits have identical gradings in contact homology and in the Hamiltonian simplex DGA (for a small time-independent perturbation of the Hamiltonian as in [10]). The grading shift corresponding to the simplex in the Hamiltonian DGA corresponds on the contact homology side to the Morse–Bott degeneracy in the symplectization direction at a negative puncture.

To see how this works consider (X, L) as above and recall that the (nonequivariant) linearized contact homology of the boundary (Y, Λ) is isomorphic to the high-energy symplectic homology of (X, L) and that the isomorphism is given by a count of rigid holomorphic cylinders and strips along which we interpolate from zero Hamiltonian at the positive end, where the curves are asymptotic to Reeb chords and orbits, to nonzero Hamiltonian at the negative end where the curves are asymptotic to Hamiltonian chords and orbits. Consider now the higher-degree parts (quadratic, cubic, etc.) of the differential in the (nonequivariant) contact homology DGA. We would like to interpret also this part of the differential in terms of symplectic homology, by composing it with the above isomorphism map. Consider thus a curve in the symplectization with one positive and several negative punctures that contributes to the contact homology differential; ie the curve is rigid up to translations. Composing this curve with the isomorphism map corresponds geometrically to gluing an interpolating cylinder or strip at each negative end.

This is a standard gluing problem in SFT, and provided there is one gluing (or translation) parameter at each negative puncture the Floer–Picard lemma applies and the gluing results in curves moving in a unique 1-dimensional moduli space. Note however that the independent gluing parameters at the negative ends give rise to different 1-form-perturbations of the Cauchy–Riemann equation on domains in the same conformal class. The actual 1-form is determined by the values of all gluing parameters but the shift in the symplectization direction identifies forms that differ by an overall translation in the whole domain. The domains with such families of 1-forms are related to the curve with varying weights in the Hamiltonian simplex DGA, sliding the interpolation region at a puncture towards minus infinity corresponds to lowering the weight at that puncture. In this sense the translation degree of freedom at the ends of SFT curves corresponds to the weight degree of freedom in the Hamiltonian simplex DGA.

6.2 Equivariance and autonomous Hamiltonians

In order to relate the usual (equivariant) contact homology $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}(Y, \Lambda)$ of the ideal contact boundary to a Hamiltonian simplex DGA we can use more or less the same argument as in the nonequivariant case. The starting point here is to set up an equivariant version of the Hamiltonian simplex DGA. To this end we use a time-independent one-step Hamiltonian and define a version $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}\mathcal{C}^+(X, L)$ of the Hamiltonian simplex DGA generated by unparametrized Hamiltonian orbits. To establish transversality for this theory one needs to use abstract perturbations. Assuming that such a perturbation scheme — that also extends to curves in the symplectization with no Hamiltonian — has been fixed, we can repeat the constructions of Section 6.1 word by word to prove:

Theorem 6.5 *The map $\tilde{\Phi}: \tilde{\mathcal{A}}(Y, \Lambda) \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{S}}\mathcal{C}^+(X, L)$ is a chain isomorphism.*

Proof Analogous to Theorem 6.3. □

7 Examples and further developments

In this section we first discuss examples where the Hamiltonian simplex DGA is known via the isomorphism to contact homology. Then we discuss how the theory can be generalized to connect Hamiltonian Floer theory to other parts of SFT.

7.1 Knot contact homology

Our first class of examples comes from Legendrian contact homology. By Theorem 6.3, this corresponds to the chord case of our secondary DGA.

Given a knot $K \subset S^3$, one considers its conormal bundle $\nu K \subset X = T^*S^3$. This is an exact Lagrangian that is conical at infinity, that has vanishing Maslov class, and whose wrapped Floer homology $\text{WH}(\nu K)$ was shown in [1] to be equal to the homology of the space $\mathcal{P}_K S^3$ of paths in S^3 with endpoints on K , ie

$$\text{WH}(\nu K) \simeq H(\mathcal{P}_K S^3).$$

One can prove that the homotopy type of the space $\mathcal{P}_K S^3$ does not change as the knot is deformed in a 1-parameter family possibly containing immersions. Since any two knots in S^3 can be connected by a path that consists of embeddings except at a finite number of values of the deformation parameter, where it consists of immersions with a single double point, we infer that $\mathcal{P}_K S^3$ has the same homotopy type as $\mathcal{P}_U S^3$, where $U \subset S^3$ is the unknot. As a matter of fact, the homotopy equivalence can be chosen to be

compatible with the evaluation maps at the endpoints, showing that $H(\mathcal{P}_K S^3) \simeq H(\mathcal{P}_U S^3)$ as algebras with respect to the Pontryagin–Chas–Sullivan product. Moreover, we also have isomorphisms $H(\mathcal{P}_K S^3, K) \simeq H(\mathcal{P}_U S^3, U)$ induced by homotopy equivalences. We infer that $\text{WH}(\nu K)$ and its high-energy version $\mathcal{WH}^+(\nu K) \simeq H(\mathcal{P}_K S^3, K)$ are too weak as invariants in order to distinguish knots.

In contrast, for the superficially different case $K \subset \mathbb{R}^3$, the Legendrian contact homology of νK , also called *knot contact homology*, was proved in [20] to coincide with the combinatorial version of [33] and, as such, to detect the unknot. Theorem 6.3 can be extended in a straightforward way to cover the case of $T^*\mathbb{R}^3$ in order to show that Legendrian contact homology of νK is isomorphic to the homology of the Hamiltonian simplex DGA $\mathcal{SC}^+(\nu K)$. In particular, the higher coproducts constituting the differential on $\mathcal{SC}^+(\nu K)$ are rich and interesting operations. This contrasts to the naive higher coproducts defined without varying the weights which are rather trivial. In terms of \mathcal{P}_K the operations of the Hamiltonian simplex DGA correspond to fixing points on the paths with endpoints on K , constraining these points to map to the knot K , and then averaging over the locations of these points. This gives a string topological interpretation of knot contact homology, where chains of strings split as the strings cross the knot as studied in [14].

As a final remark, the coefficient ring of knot contact homology involves a relative second homology group that in the unit cotangent bundle of \mathbb{R}^3 contains also the class of the fiber, which is killed in the full cotangent bundle. This extra variable is key to the relation between knot contact homology and the topological string (see [5]) and indicates that it would be important to study the extension of the theory described in the current paper to a situation where the contact data at infinity does not have any symplectic fillings.

7.2 A_∞ , L_∞ and the diagonal

As already mentioned in the introduction, the Hamiltonian simplex DGA $\mathcal{SC}^+(X)$ in the orbit case can be viewed as the cobar construction on the vector space generated by the high-energy orbits, viewed as an ∞ -Lie coalgebra with the sequence of operations (d_1, d_2, \dots) . Note that ∞ -Lie coalgebras are dual to L_∞ , or ∞ -Lie algebras.

In a similar vein, given a Lagrangian $L \subset X$ the Hamiltonian simplex DGA $\mathcal{SC}^+(L)$ in the chord case can be viewed as the cobar construction on the vector space generated by the high-energy chords, viewed as an ∞ -coalgebra, a type of structure that is dual to A_∞ -algebras.

It turns out that one can produce an ∞ -algebra structure in the orbit case by implementing exactly the same construction subject to the additional condition that all

punctures lie on a circle on the sphere. This condition is invariant under conformal transformations and yields well-defined moduli spaces, which effectively appear as submanifolds inside the moduli space that define the operations on $\mathcal{SC}^+(X)$. The resulting DGA is not an ∞ -Lie coalgebra, but simply an ∞ -coalgebra.

Doubling chords to orbits and holomorphic disks to holomorphic spheres with punctures on a circle using Schwarz reflection, it is straightforward to show that the resulting DGA coincides with $\mathcal{SC}^+(\Delta_X)$, the Hamiltonian simplex DGA of the Lagrangian diagonal $\Delta_X \subset X \times X$. This fact parallels the well-known isomorphism between periodic Hamiltonian Floer homology and Lagrangian Floer homology of the diagonal.

This example shows in particular that the relationship between the Hamiltonian simplex DGAs in the closed and in the open case is subtler than its linear counterpart.

7.3 Chern class, Maslov class and exactness

We discuss in this section some of the standing assumptions in the paper.

A first set of assumptions imposed in Section 5 is that $\pi_1(X) = 0$, $c_1(X) = 0$ and $\mu_L = 0$. These are the simplest technical assumptions under which the theory has a unique \mathbb{Z} -grading. If $\pi_1(X) = 0$ but $c_1(X)$ or μ_L are nonzero, the closed theory would be uniquely graded modulo the positive generator of $c_1(X) \cdot H_2(X)$, and the open theory would be uniquely graded modulo the positive generator of $\mu_L \cdot H_2(X, L)$. There are also ways to dispose of the condition $\pi_1(X) = 0$ at the expense of possibly further weakening the grading; see the discussion in [25]. In any case, the grading is not unique if $\pi_1(X)$ is nontrivial.

A standing assumption of a quite different and much more fundamental kind is that the manifold X and the Lagrangian L be exact. This is a simple way to rule out, a priori, the bubbling-off of pseudoholomorphic spheres in X , respectively of pseudoholomorphic discs with boundary on L . The advantage of this simple setup is that it allows us to focus on the new algebraic structure. The theory would need to be significantly adapted should one like to consider nonexact situations.

7.4 Dependence on the filling

The Hamiltonian simplex DGA depends, a priori, on the filling, and this is reflected in the definition of the nonequivariant contact homology DGA $\mathcal{A}(Y, \Lambda)$ by the fact that its differential involves curves which are anchored in (X, L) .

The Hamiltonian simplex DGA can be defined also in the absence of a filling under the *index-positivity* assumptions explained for example in [17], namely if Y admits a contact

form such that every closed Reeb orbit is nondegenerate and has Conley–Zehnder index $\text{CZ}(\gamma) + n - 3 > 1$ and every Reeb chord is nondegenerate and has Conley–Zehnder index $\text{CZ}(c) > 1$. The nonequivariant contact homology DGA $\mathcal{A}(Y, \Lambda)$ can be defined in the absence of a filling under the same assumptions.

This is to be contrasted with the definition of the contact homology DGA from SFT [25], which does not require the existence of a filling, though it is subject to the same caveats regarding the existence of an abstract perturbation scheme as explained in Remark 1.3. The reason is that, within the setup of Floer theory, bubbling-off at the negative end of the symplectization always produces curves which satisfy a Cauchy–Riemann equation without zero order perturbation. These objects are external to the framework of our Hamiltonian simplex DGA, whereas they are incorporated in the definition of the differential for the contact homology DGA.

To resolve this discrepancy one needs to clarify the relationship between the nonequivariant Hamiltonian simplex DGA and the contact homology DGA. One direction of study would be to build a *mixed* theory combining the two. Another direction is discussed further below.

7.5 Further developments

At a linear level, S^1 –equivariant symplectic homology is obtained from its nonequivariant counterpart using (an ∞ –version of) the BV-operator [12]. The BV-operator is an operation governed by the fundamental class of the moduli space of spheres with two punctures and varying asymptotic markers at the punctures. Note that this moduli space is homeomorphic to a circle and the BV-operator has degree $+1$ as a homological operation, which corresponds to the fact that the fundamental class of the moduli space lives in degree 1. It was proved in [12] that the high-energy, or positive part of S^1 –equivariant symplectic homology recovers linearized cylindrical contact homology of the contact boundary Y . One advantage of the S^1 –equivariant point of view over the symplectic field theory (SFT) point of view is that it does not require any abstract perturbation theory.

Question What is the additional structure on the nonequivariant Hamiltonian simplex DGA $\mathcal{SC}^+(X)$ that allows to recover the equivariant Hamiltonian simplex DGA described in Section 6.2?

Though one can construct an ∞ –version of the BV-operator in the DGA setting that we consider in this paper by methods similar to those of [12], it is not clear whether this is enough in order to recover the equivariant DGA from the nonequivariant one. It

may be that one needs more information coming from the structure of an algebra over the operad of framed little 2–disks that exists on any Hamiltonian Floer theory.

From the point of view of SFT, the natural next steps are to understand the algebraic structure that is determined on Hamiltonian Floer theory by moduli spaces of genus-0 curves with an arbitrary number of positive punctures, respectively by moduli spaces of curves with an arbitrary number of positive punctures and arbitrary genus. These would provide in particular nonequivariant analogues of the rational SFT and full SFT.

Appendix: Determinant bundles and signs

In this appendix, we give a more detailed discussion of how the sign rules of the Hamiltonian simplex DGA derive from orientations of determinant bundles. The material here has been discussed at many places in this context; see for example [40, Section 11; 32, Appendix A.2; 9; 43; 26; 21].

If V is a finite-dimensional vector space, then $\bigwedge^{\max} V = \bigwedge^{\dim V} V$ is its highest exterior power. For the 0–dimensional vector space, $\bigwedge^{\max}(0) = \mathbb{R}$. If

$$0 \rightarrow V_1 \xrightarrow{f_1} V_2 \xrightarrow{f_2} \cdots \xrightarrow{f_n} V_{n+1} \rightarrow 0$$

is an exact sequence of finite-dimensional vector spaces, then there is a canonical isomorphism

$$\bigotimes_{k \text{ odd}} \bigwedge^{\max} V_k \cong \bigotimes_{k \text{ even}} \bigwedge^{\max} V_k$$

that *does* depend on the maps f_1, \dots, f_n . For example, if $\dim V_1$ is odd and the map f_1 is changed to $-f_1$, then the isomorphism changes sign.

If X and Y are Banach spaces and $D: X \rightarrow Y$ is a Fredholm operator, then the *determinant line* $\det(D)$ of D is the 1–dimensional vector space

$$\det(D) = \bigwedge^{\max}(\operatorname{coker} D)^* \otimes \bigwedge^{\max} \ker D.$$

We think of $\det(D)$ as a graded vector space supported in degree $\operatorname{index}(D)$.

We next discuss stabilization. We first stabilize in the source. Let $D: X \rightarrow Y$ be a Fredholm operator, V a finite-dimensional real vector space and $\Phi: V \rightarrow Y$ a linear map. The *stabilization of D by Φ* is the Fredholm operator $D^V = D \oplus \Phi: X \times V \rightarrow Y$, $(x, v) \mapsto Dx + \Phi v$. The exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \ker D \rightarrow \ker D^V \rightarrow V \xrightarrow{\Phi} \operatorname{coker} D \rightarrow \operatorname{coker} D^V \rightarrow 0$$

gives a canonical isomorphism that depends on the map Φ :

$$\det(D^V) \cong \det D \otimes \wedge^{\max} V.$$

For example, if the map Φ changes sign and if $\dim \operatorname{coker} D - \dim \operatorname{coker} D^V$ is odd, then the isomorphism changes sign.

Similarly we can stabilize in the target. If W is a finite-dimensional vector space and $\Psi: X \rightarrow W$ is a continuous linear map, then with $D_W = (D, \Psi): X \rightarrow Y \times W$, $x \mapsto (Dx, \Psi x)$, we get

$$0 \rightarrow \ker D_W \rightarrow \ker D \xrightarrow{\Psi} W \rightarrow \operatorname{coker} D_W \rightarrow \operatorname{coker} D \rightarrow 0,$$

which gives a canonical isomorphism that depends on Ψ :

$$\det(D_W) \cong (\wedge^{\max} W)^* \otimes \det D.$$

For example, if the map Ψ changes sign and $\dim \ker D - \dim \ker D_W$ is odd, then the isomorphism changes sign.

Finally, combining the two, if $\alpha: V \rightarrow W$ is a linear map, then the map

$$D_W^V: X \times V \rightarrow Y \times W, \quad D_W^V(x, v) = (Dx + \Phi v, \Psi x + \alpha v)$$

gives a canonical isomorphism that depends on Φ , Ψ and α :

$$(A-1) \quad \det(D_W^V) \cong (\wedge^{\max} W)^* \otimes \det D \otimes \wedge^{\max} V.$$

Remark A.1 For the isomorphism above, one also needs to specify conventions for orientations of direct sums corresponding to stabilizations. The details of these conventions, however, do not affect our discussion here.

If $D \in \mathcal{F}(X, Y)$, then by stabilizing in the domain, one may make all operators in a neighborhood of D surjective and that together with the above isomorphism allows for the definition of a locally trivial line bundle $\underline{\det} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(X, Y)$ over the space of Fredholm operators acting from X to Y with fiber over D equal to $\det(D)$.

Assume $\mathcal{D}: \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(X, Y)$ is a continuous map defined on some topological space \mathcal{O} . Consider the pull-back bundle $\mathcal{D}^* \underline{\det} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$ and note that it admits a trivialization provided the first Stiefel–Whitney class vanishes, $w_1(\mathcal{D}^* \underline{\det}) = 0$.

If V and W are finite-dimensional vector spaces, we consider in line with the discussion above the bundle $\mathcal{O}_W^V = \mathcal{O} \times \operatorname{Hom}(V, Y) \times \operatorname{Hom}(X, W) \times \operatorname{Hom}(V, W)$ and the map $\mathcal{D}_W^V: \mathcal{O}_W^V \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(X \times V, Y \times W)$ defined as follows: $\mathcal{D}_W^V(p, \Phi, \Psi, \alpha)$ is the linear map which takes $(x, v) \in X \times V$ to

$$(D(p)x + \Phi v, \Psi x + \alpha v) \in X \times W.$$

Using the natural base point in $\text{Hom}(V, Y) \times \text{Hom}(X, W) \times \text{Hom}(V, W)$ given by $(\Phi, \Psi, \alpha) = 0$ and the natural isomorphism (A-1), we transport orientations of $\wedge^{\max} \underline{W}^* \otimes \mathcal{D}^* \underline{\det} \otimes \wedge^{\max} \underline{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$ to orientations of $(\mathcal{D}_{\underline{W}}^V)^* \underline{\det} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\underline{W}}^V$, and back. Here $\underline{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$ and $\underline{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$ denote the trivial bundles $\mathcal{O} \times V \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$ and $\mathcal{O} \times W \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$ respectively.

We now apply this setup to spaces of (stabilized) Cauchy–Riemann operators used in the definition of the Hamiltonian simplex DGA. Indeed, the linearized operator for our family of Cauchy–Riemann equations parametrized by the simplex Δ^{m-1} is of the type $D^{T_w \Delta^{m-1}}$. Since $T_w \Delta^{m-1} = \ker \ell_\nu$ with $\ell_\nu: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\ell_\nu(\zeta) = \langle \zeta, \nu \rangle$, where ν is the vector $\nu = (1, 1, \dots, 1)$, we have a canonical isomorphism $\det(D^{T_w \Delta^{m-1}}) \simeq \det(D_{\mathbb{R}^m}^{\mathbb{R}^m})$, with $D_{\mathbb{R}^m}^{\mathbb{R}^m}(x, \zeta) = (D^{T_w \Delta^{m-1}}(x, \pi \zeta), \ell_\nu(\zeta))$ and $\pi: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow T_w \Delta^{m-1}$ the orthogonal projection parallel to ν . We can thus view the linearization of our parametrized Cauchy–Riemann problem as an element of a suitable space $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{R}^m}^{\mathbb{R}^m}$ of Fredholm operators of Cauchy–Riemann type.

The negative orbit and chord capping operators $o_-(\gamma)$ and $o_-(c)$ belong to natural spaces $\mathcal{O}_-(\gamma)$ and $\mathcal{O}_-(c)$ of Cauchy–Riemann operators with fixed asymptotic behavior determined by the linearized Hamiltonian flow along γ and respectively c , acting between appropriate Sobolev spaces of sections $W^{1,p} \rightarrow L^p$, $p > 2$ (see [11, Section 4.4] for the orbit case and [40, Section 11; 4, Section 9] for the chord case). These spaces of Cauchy–Riemann operators with fixed asymptotes are contractible, and consequently the determinant line bundle can be trivialized over each of them. We similarly define natural spaces of Cauchy–Riemann operators $\mathcal{O}_+(\gamma)$ and $\mathcal{O}_-(c)$ containing the positive orbit and chord capping operators $o_+(\gamma)$ and $o_+(c)$.

Our procedure for the construction of coherent orientations for the parametrized Cauchy–Riemann equation is then the following:

- (i) Given the canonical orientation on \mathbb{C} , we orient the determinant bundles over the spaces $\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{C}P^1)$ of Cauchy–Riemann operators over $\mathbb{C}P^1$ by the canonical orientation of complex linear operators. Since all the Euclidean spaces \mathbb{R}^n are canonically oriented, this induces orientations of the determinant bundles over all spaces $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{R}^\ell}^{\mathbb{R}^k}(\mathbb{C}P^1)$ for arbitrary $k, \ell \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$.

Similarly, following [26], the choice of a relative spin structure on the Lagrangian L determines an orientation of the determinant bundle over all spaces of Cauchy–Riemann operators $\mathcal{O}(D^2)$ defined on the pull-back of TX over the disk D^2 by arbitrary smooth maps $u: (D^2, \partial D^2) \rightarrow (X, L)$, with totally real boundary conditions given by $u|_{\partial D^2}^* TL$. This then induces orientations of the determinant bundles over all spaces $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{R}^\ell}^{\mathbb{R}^k}(D^2)$ for arbitrary $k, \ell \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$.

- (ii) We choose orientations of the determinant lines over the spaces $\mathcal{O}_-(\gamma)$ and $\mathcal{O}_-(c)$, which determine in turn orientations of the determinant lines over all spaces $\mathcal{O}_{-0}^{\mathbb{R}}(\gamma)$ and $\mathcal{O}_{-0}^{\mathbb{R}}(c)$.
- (iii) By gluing, we obtain orientations of the determinant lines over the spaces $\mathcal{O}_+(\gamma)$ and $\mathcal{O}_+(c)$, which determine in turn orientations of the determinant lines over all spaces $\mathcal{O}_{+0}^{\mathbb{R}}(\gamma)$ and $\mathcal{O}_{+0}^{\mathbb{R}}(c)$.
- (iv) If $\mathbf{b} = b_1 \cdots b_m$ is a word of Hamiltonian chords and $\boldsymbol{\eta} = \eta_1 \cdots \eta_k$ a word of Hamiltonian orbits, then we write

$$\mathcal{O}_{+0}^{\mathbb{R}}(\mathbf{b}, \boldsymbol{\eta}) = \mathcal{O}_{+0}^{\mathbb{R}}(b_1) \times \cdots \times \mathcal{O}_{+0}^{\mathbb{R}}(b_m) \times \mathcal{O}_{+0}^{\mathbb{R}}(\eta_1) \times \cdots \times \mathcal{O}_{+0}^{\mathbb{R}}(\eta_k)$$

and

$$\mathcal{O}_{+0}^{\mathbb{R}}(\boldsymbol{\eta}) = \mathcal{O}_{+0}^{\mathbb{R}}(\eta_1) \times \cdots \times \mathcal{O}_{+0}^{\mathbb{R}}(\eta_k).$$

Given a Hamiltonian chord a , we write $\mathcal{O}(a; \mathbf{b}, \boldsymbol{\eta})$ for the space of Cauchy–Riemann operators defined on a punctured disc with one positive boundary puncture, m negative boundary punctures, and k negative interior punctures, with Lagrangian boundary conditions given by the pull-back of TL via a map on the disk into X with boundary in L , and with asymptotic behavior at the punctures according to the Hamiltonian chords and orbits a , \mathbf{b} and $\boldsymbol{\eta}$. Similarly, given a Hamiltonian orbit γ we write $\mathcal{O}(\gamma; \boldsymbol{\eta})$ for the space of Cauchy–Riemann operators defined on a sphere with one positive puncture and k negative punctures, and with asymptotic behavior at the punctures determined by the linearized flow along the Hamiltonian orbits γ , $\boldsymbol{\eta}$. We then have spaces $\mathcal{O}_0^{\mathbb{R}^{m+k+1}}(a; \mathbf{b}, \boldsymbol{\eta})$ and $\mathcal{O}_0^{\mathbb{R}^{k+1}}(\gamma; \boldsymbol{\eta})$, and $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{R}}^{\mathbb{R}^{m+k}}(a; \mathbf{b}, \boldsymbol{\eta})$ and $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{R}}^{\mathbb{R}^k}(\gamma; \boldsymbol{\eta})$.

- (v) Cauchy–Riemann operators which are stabilized by finite-dimensional spaces at the source can be glued much like usual, ie nonstabilized, Cauchy–Riemann operators; see eg [24, Section 4.3]. The gluing operations

$$\mathcal{O}_{-0}^{\mathbb{R}}(a) \times \mathcal{O}_0^{\mathbb{R}^{m+k+1}}(a; \mathbf{b}, \boldsymbol{\eta}) \times \mathcal{O}_{+0}^{\mathbb{R}}(\mathbf{b}, \boldsymbol{\eta}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_0^{\mathbb{R}^{2(m+k+1)}}(D^2)$$

and

$$\mathcal{O}_{-0}^{\mathbb{R}}(\gamma) \times \mathcal{O}_0^{\mathbb{R}^{k+1}}(\gamma; \boldsymbol{\eta}) \times \mathcal{O}_{+0}^{\mathbb{R}}(\boldsymbol{\eta}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_0^{\mathbb{R}^{2(k+1)}}(\mathbb{C}P^1)$$

induce isomorphisms of determinant bundles which are canonical up to homotopy. From our previous choices we obtain orientations of all the spaces $\mathcal{O}_0^{\mathbb{R}^{m+k+1}}(a; \mathbf{b}, \boldsymbol{\eta})$ and $\mathcal{O}_0^{\mathbb{R}^{k+1}}(\gamma; \boldsymbol{\eta})$. After restricting to the slice given by the zero stabilization map, we obtain as explained above orientations of all the spaces $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{R}}^{\mathbb{R}^{m+k}}(a; \mathbf{b}, \boldsymbol{\eta})$ and $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{R}}^{\mathbb{R}^k}(\gamma; \boldsymbol{\eta})$. These orientations are used in order to count rigid holomorphic curves with signs in the relevant moduli spaces.

Our choice of coherent orientations gives the following graded commutativity property. As in Section 4.1, let $|c| = \text{CZ}(c) - 2$ and $|\gamma| = \text{CZ}(\gamma) + n - 3$. Let $\mathbf{b} = b_1 \cdots b_m$

and $\eta = \eta_1 \cdots \eta_k$ be words in Hamiltonian chords and orbits respectively as above. Consider spaces of stabilized Cauchy–Riemann operators $\mathcal{O}_0^{\mathbb{R}^{m+k+1}}(a; \mathbf{b}, \eta)$ and $\mathcal{O}_0^{\mathbb{R}^{k+1}}(\gamma; \eta)$ for Hamiltonian chords and orbits a and γ . Given $1 \leq i \leq k - 1$, let $\eta^i = \eta_1 \cdots \eta_{i-1} \eta_{i+1} \eta_i \eta_{i+2} \cdots \eta_k$. There are canonical identifications

$$\mathcal{O}_0^{\mathbb{R}^{m+k+1}}(a; \mathbf{b}, \eta) \cong \mathcal{O}_0^{\mathbb{R}^{m+k+1}}(a; \mathbf{b}, \eta^i) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{O}_0^{\mathbb{R}^{k+1}}(\gamma; \eta) \cong \mathcal{O}_0^{\mathbb{R}^{k+1}}(\gamma; \eta^i)$$

obtained by relabeling the i^{th} and $(i + 1)^{\text{st}}$ interior punctures of the domain. Accordingly, the determinant line bundles over these spaces of operators are canonically identified. Each of them comes with an induced orientation as above, and these orientations differ by the sign

$$(-1)^{|\eta_i||\eta_{i+1}|}.$$

Indeed, these orientations differ by the same sign as the orientations of the determinant lines over $\mathcal{O}_{+0}^{\mathbb{R}}(\gamma_i) \times \mathcal{O}_0^{\mathbb{R}}(\gamma_{i+1})$ and $\mathcal{O}_{+0}^{\mathbb{R}}(\gamma_{i+1}) \times \mathcal{O}_0^{\mathbb{R}}(\gamma_i)$, identified via the obvious exchange of factors. By [40, page 150], the latter sign is equal to

$$(-1)^{\text{index}(D_0^{\mathbb{R}})_i \times \text{index}(D_0^{\mathbb{R}})_{i+1}} = (-1)^{|\eta_i||\eta_{i+1}|},$$

where $D_0^{\mathbb{R}}_i \in \mathcal{O}_{+0}^{\mathbb{R}}(\gamma_i)$ and $D_0^{\mathbb{R}}_{i+1} \in \mathcal{O}_{+0}^{\mathbb{R}}(\gamma_{i+1})$. This holds because

$$\text{index}(D_0^{\mathbb{R}}_i) = \text{CZ}(\eta_i) + n + 1 \equiv |\eta_i| \pmod{2}$$

and

$$\text{index}(D_0^{\mathbb{R}}_{i+1}) = \text{CZ}(\eta_{i+1}) + n + 1 \equiv |\eta_{i+1}| \pmod{2};$$

see Section 4.1.

This shows that orbits sign-commute in the Hamiltonian simplex DGA of Section 5.

Remark A.2 In the Hamiltonian simplex DGA of Section 5 orbits sign-commute with chords. That is *not* a consequence of coherent orientations. It is just an algebraic choice that reflects the interpretation of orbits as coefficients for the algebra generated by chord generators. Indeed, we can always order the negative punctures of a holomorphic curve by first considering boundary punctures and then considering interior punctures (analogous to normal ordering of operators).

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