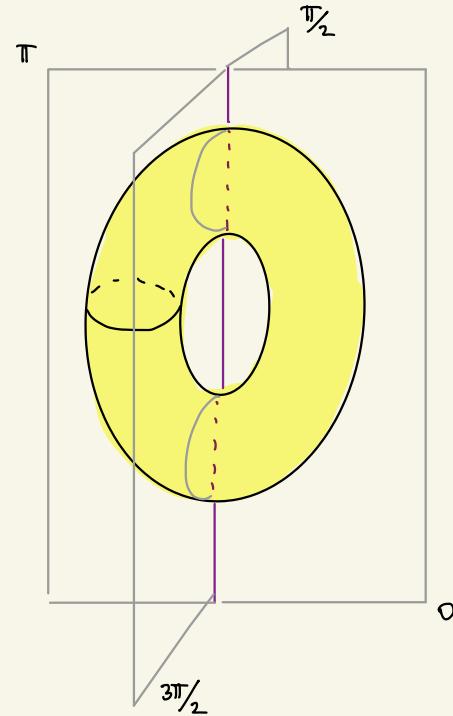
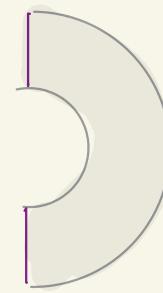
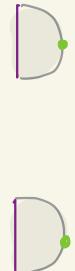
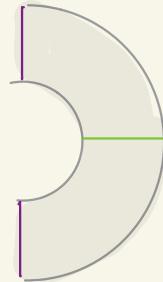


BORDERED CONTACT INVARIANT

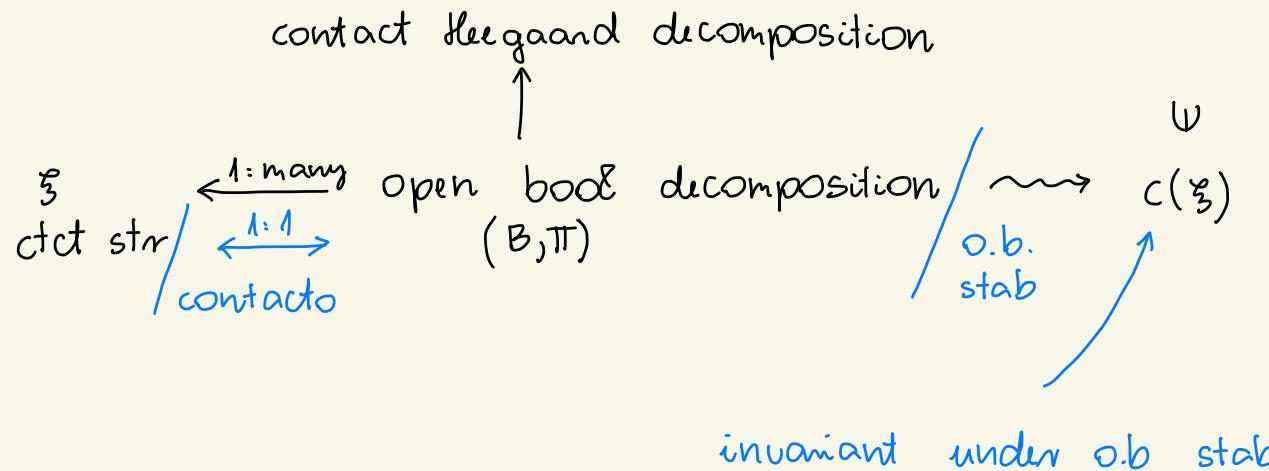
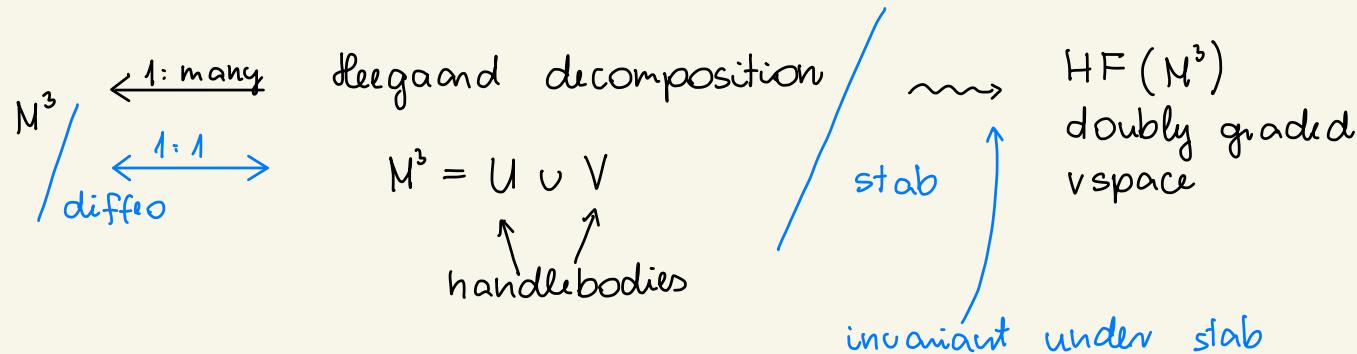
VERA VÉRTESI (UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA)

A. ALISHAHI, V. FÖLDVÁRI, K. HENDRICKS,
J. LICATA, I. PETKOVA



MOTIVATION

Contact invariant in Heegaard Floer homology



MOTIVATION

Properties:

- Ozsváth - Szabó: Σ Stein fillable $\Rightarrow c(\Sigma) \neq 0$
- Ozsváth - Szabó: Σ overtwisted $\Rightarrow c(\Sigma) = 0$
- Ghiggini - Honda - Van Horn-Morris:
 Σ contains Giroux torsion $\Rightarrow c(\Sigma) = 0$

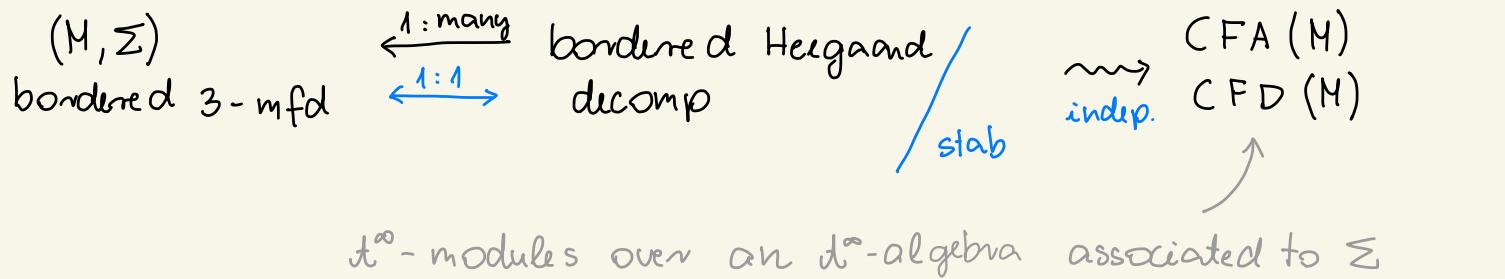
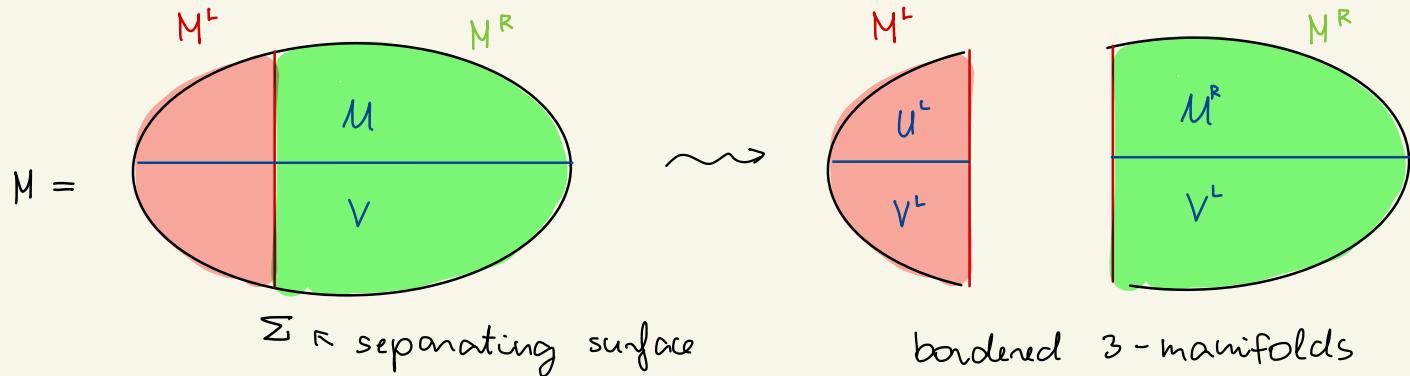
All local reasons (\Leftarrow Honda - Kazez - Matic: partial open books)

Conjecture (maybe: Ghiggini):

Σ contains $\frac{1}{2}$ Giroux torsion along a separating torus
 $\Rightarrow c(\Sigma) = 0$ (really global $c(T^3, \eta) \neq 0$)

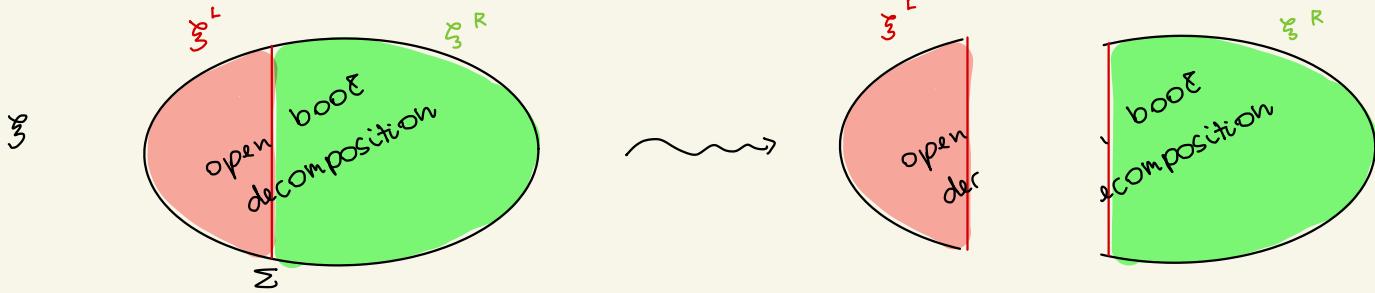
MOTIVATION

bordered Heegaard Floer homology



$$\& \quad CFA(M^L, \Sigma) \tilde{\otimes} CFD(M^R, -\Sigma) = CF(M) \quad \leftarrow \quad H_*(CF(M)) = HF(M)$$

MOTIVATION



ctct 3-mfds w/ foliated bdy

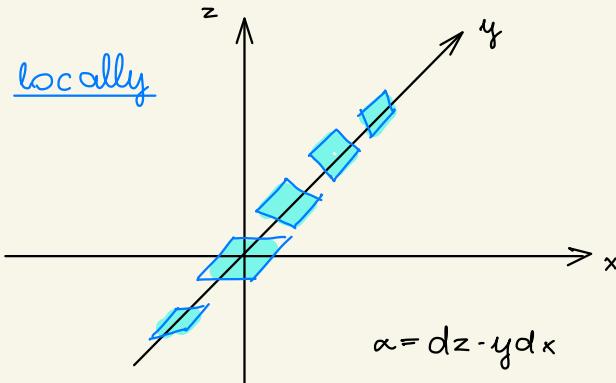
& foliated open books



$$\& \quad C_A(\Sigma^L, \mathcal{F}_\Sigma) \otimes C_D(\Sigma^R, \overline{\mathcal{F}}_\Sigma) = c(\Sigma)$$

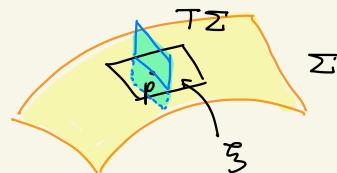
CONTACT STRUCTURES

$(M^3, \xi = \ker \alpha)$ non-integrable 2-plane distribution
 \Leftrightarrow
 $\alpha \wedge d\alpha > 0$



$\Sigma \subset (M^3, \xi) \rightsquigarrow \alpha|_{\Sigma}$ induces a foliation:

characteristic foliation \mathcal{F}_{ξ}



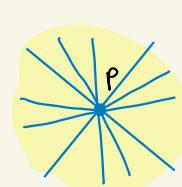
Fact (Giroux): $d(\alpha|_{\Sigma}) \neq 0$ at singular pts

\Rightarrow the isolated singularities of \mathcal{F}_{ξ} are either

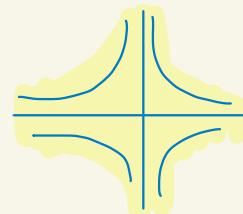
but no



center



elliptic



hyperbolic

Thm (Giroux): \mathcal{F}_{ξ} determines ξ in a nbhd of Σ .

OPEN BOOK DECOMPOSITIONS

M^3

$$B \hookrightarrow M \xrightarrow{(B, \pi)} (B, \pi)$$

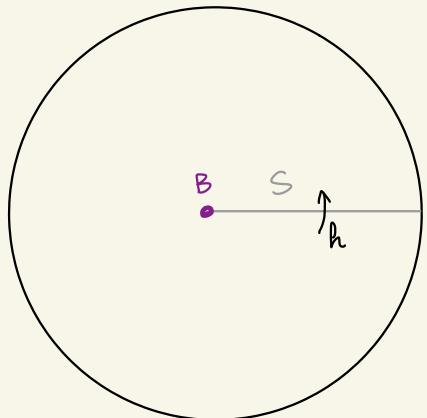
binding

$\pi: M \setminus B \rightarrow S^1$ fibration , $S_t := \pi^{-1}(t)$ & near B we have

Page

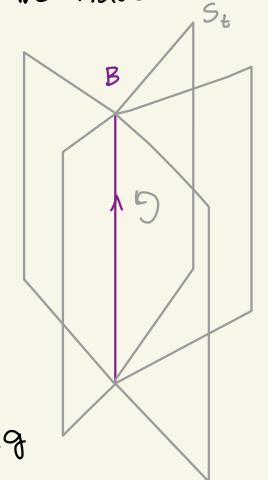
\Rightarrow We can think of $M \setminus B$ as a mapping cylinder of (S, h) :

$$S \times I / (x, 1) \sim (h(x), 0)$$



& we obtain M by further identifying

$$(x, t) \sim (x, t') \quad x \in S \\ t, t' \in I$$

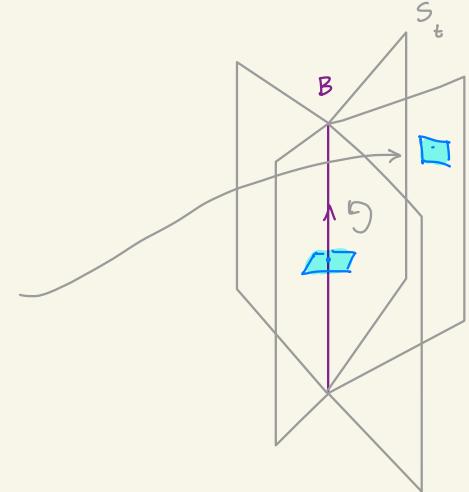


COMPATIBILITY

(B, π) supports $\xi = \ker \alpha$ if

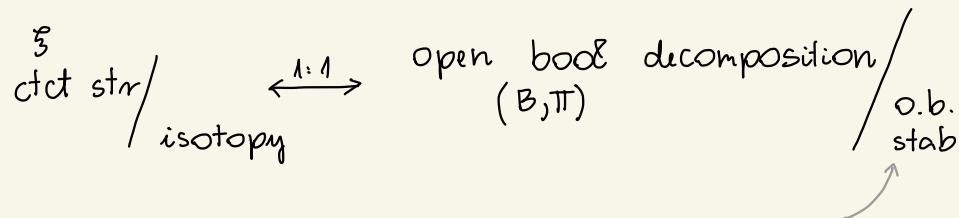
- $\alpha > 0$ on B
- $d\alpha > 0$ on S_t

ξ is "nearby" $T S_t$



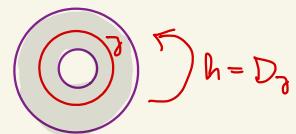
examples 1) & 2) both supports ξ_{S^1}

Giroux correspondence:



local operation, connect sum

w/



or



$\subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$

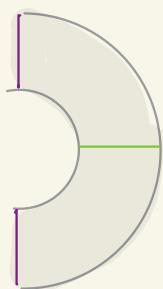
FOLIATED OPEN BOOK - EXAMPLE

$M = \text{solid torus} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$

$B = \{z\text{-axis}\} \cap M$

$\pi = \text{angle} : M \setminus B \longrightarrow S^1$

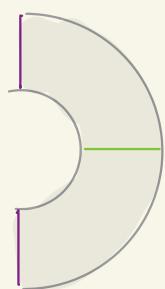
$\Rightarrow S_t = \pi^{-1}(t)$ changes in time



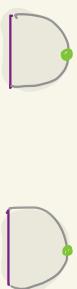
S_0



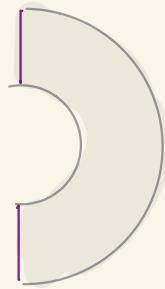
$S_{\pi/2}$



S_π

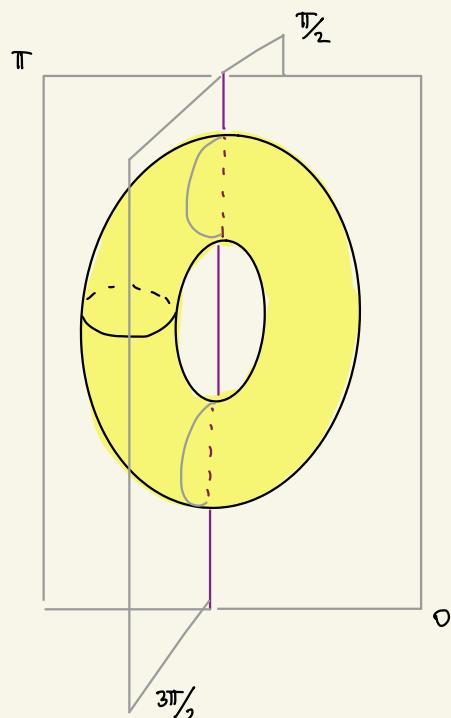


$S_{3\pi/2}$

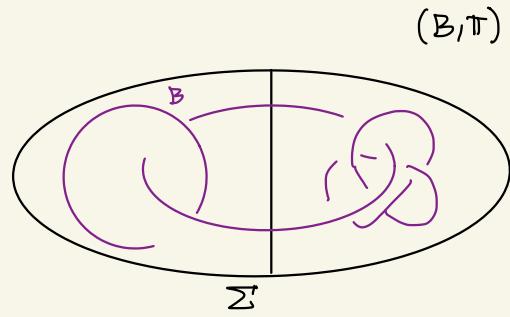


$S_{2\pi}$

$\pi|_{\partial M}$ gives a (singular) foliation \mathcal{F}_π for ∂M

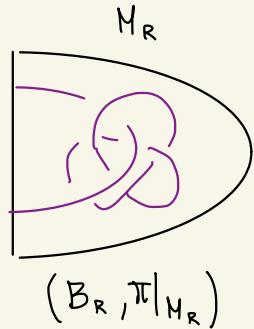
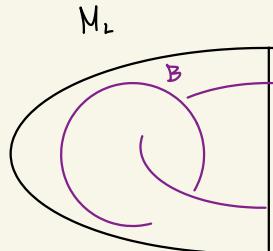


FOLIATED OPEN BOOKS - IDEA



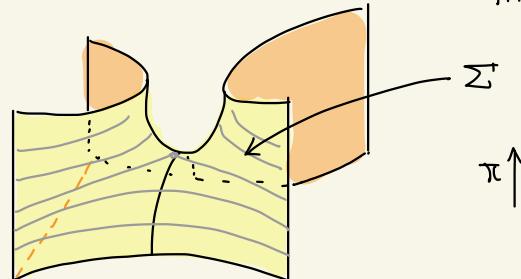
cut along Σ

~~~~~



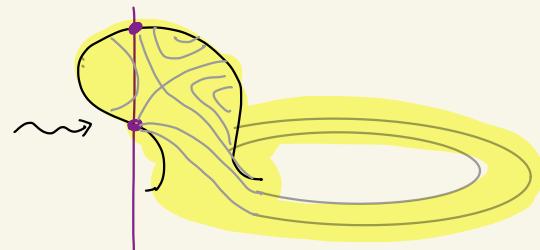
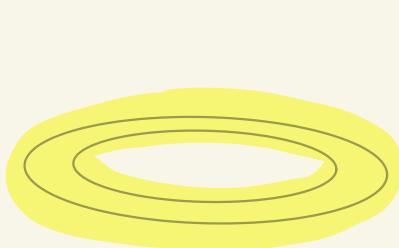
in "good position":

- small isotopy {
- $B \pitchfork \Sigma$
  - $\pi|_\Sigma$  is Morse
  - level sets of  $\pi|_\Sigma$



have no closed components

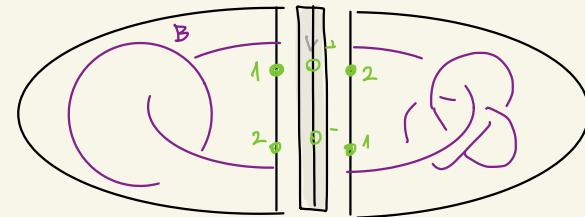
"big isotopy":



## FOLIATED OPEN BOOKS

modify  $\pi$  near  $\Sigma$  by introducing a canceling pair of index 1 & 2 critical pts. for every critical pt of  $\pi|_{\partial M}$

$\Sigma$



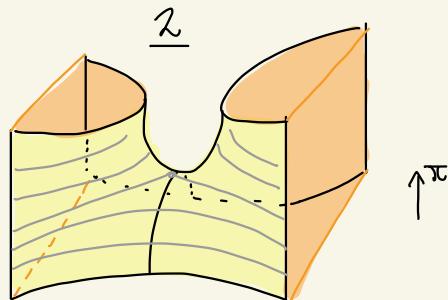
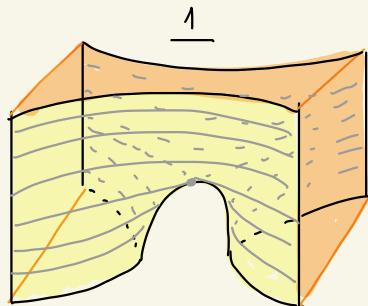
Def:  $(B, \pi)$  is a foliated open book for  $(M, \partial M)$  if:

- $(B, \partial B) \hookrightarrow (M^3, \partial M)$
- $\pi: M \setminus B \rightarrow S^1$   $S^1$ -valued Morse function w/  $\text{Crit}(\pi) = \text{Crit}(\pi|_{\partial M})$   
 $\rightarrow$  the level sets of  $\pi|_{\partial M}$  have closed leaves

## FOLIATED OPEN BOOKS

$\Rightarrow \pi|_{\partial M}$  has no min/max  $\Rightarrow$  indices of critical pts of  $\pi|_{\partial}$  are 1

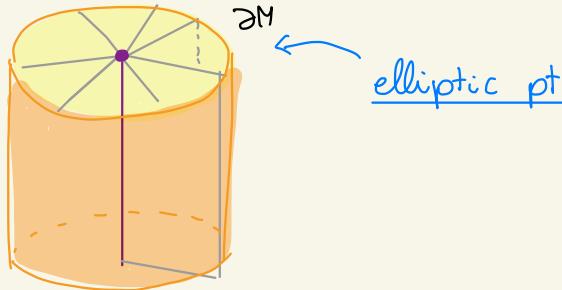
$\Rightarrow$     +     $\pi$  are



hyperbolic points

$\Rightarrow (\pi|_{\partial M})^*(t)$  foliates  $\partial M : \mathbb{F}_\pi$

near  $B \cap \partial M$  :



## COMPATIBILITY

$(B, \pi)$  supports  $\xi = \ker \alpha$  on  $(M, \partial M)$  if

- $\alpha > 0$  on  $B$
- $d\alpha > 0$  on  $S_t = \pi^{-1}(t)$

•  $F_\xi \xrightarrow[\text{equiv.}]{\text{top}} F_\pi$  ← this just says that  
 $\xi$  is "nearby"  $T S_t$  near  $\partial M$

about  $F_\xi \xrightarrow[\text{equiv.}]{\text{top}}$   $F_\pi$ :

We would like to say "the same" or  $\exists$  small ~~diff~~ <sup>homo</sup> isotopic to id that  
 takes  $F_\xi$  to  $F_\pi$   
 but!

We can never have diff to near the hyperbolic pts ( $\text{div}(F_\xi) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{div}(F_\pi) = 0$ )

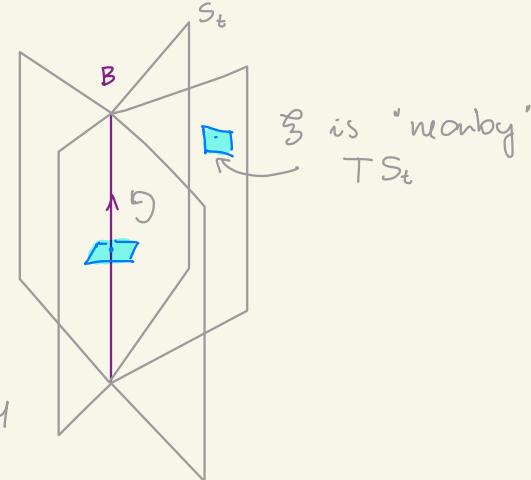
Thm (Licata-V)

ctct str w/ fixed  $F_\xi$  /   
 isotopy  
 rel  $\partial M$

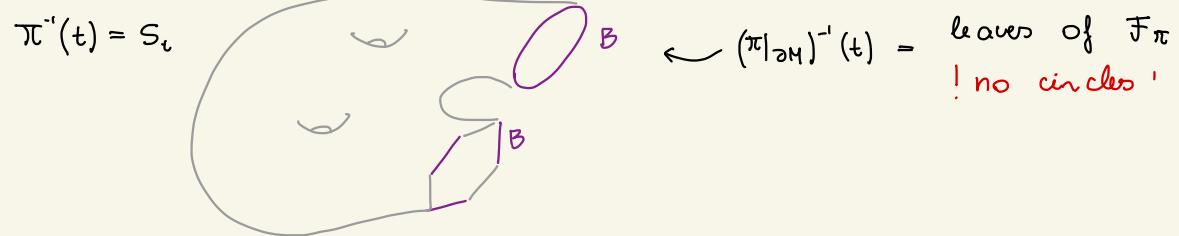
$\longleftrightarrow$   
 1:1

$\neq$  OB w/  
 fixed  $\pi|_{\partial M}$

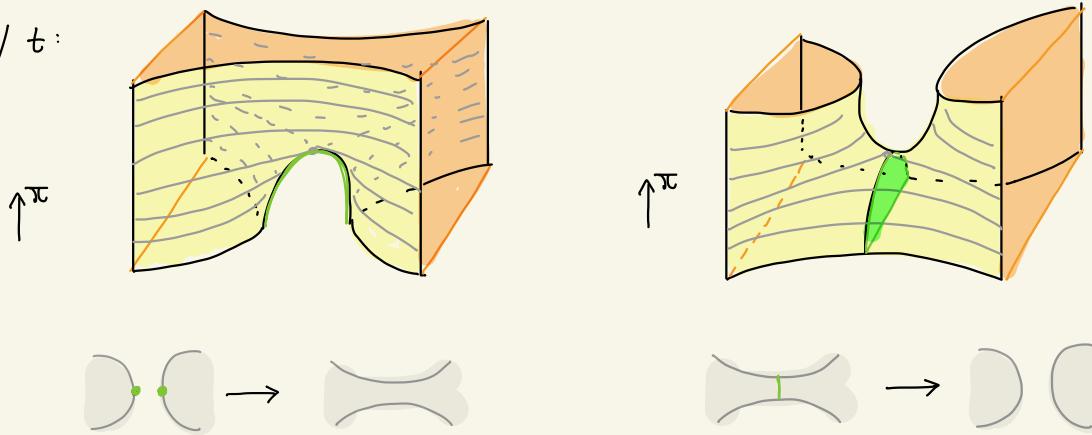
/ internal stab.



## ABSTRACT FOLIATED OPEN BOOKS - IDEA



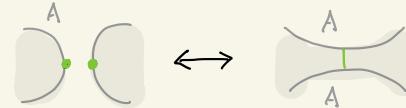
&  $S_t$  changes w/ t:



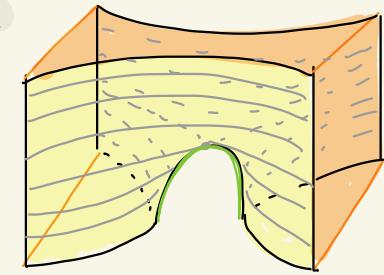
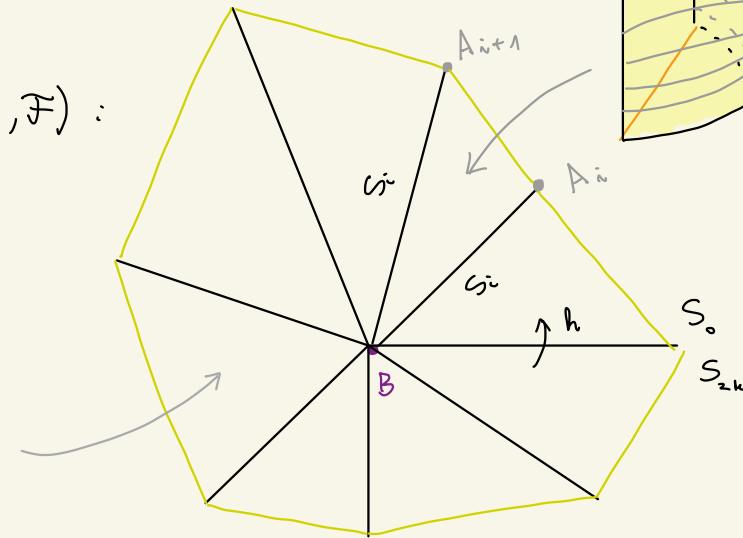
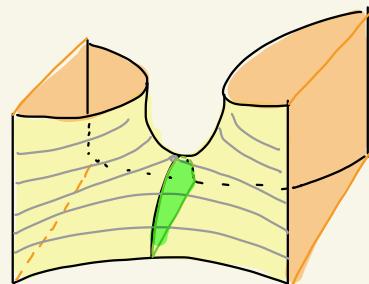
## ABSTRACT FOLIATED OPEN BOOKS

Def: an abstract foliated open book is  $(S_0, S_1, \dots, S_{2z}, h)$  w/

- $S_i$  surfaces w/ polygonal bdry =  $B \cup A_i$  w/ no circles in  $A_i$
- $S_{i+1}$  &  $S_i$  are related by
- $h: S_{2z} \xrightarrow{\cong} S_0$  fixing  $B$

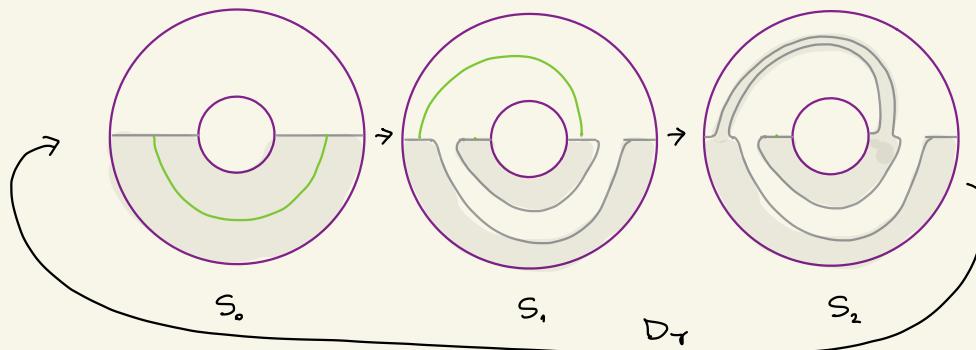


~> Can reconstruct  $(M, \partial M, \mathcal{F})$ :

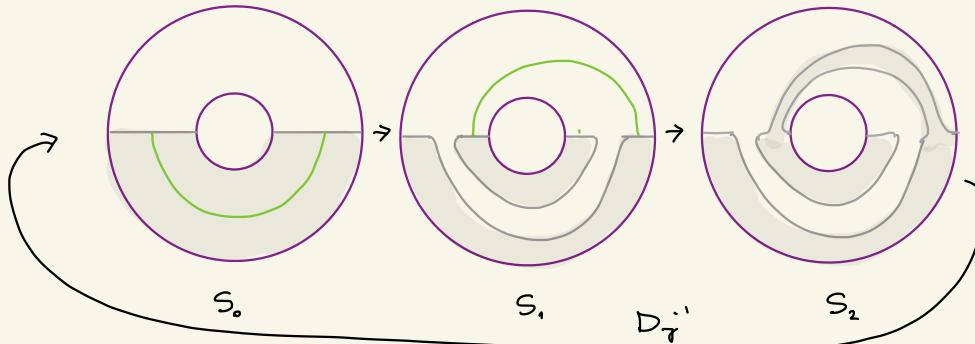


## ABSTRACT FOLIATED OPEN BOOKS - EXAMPLES

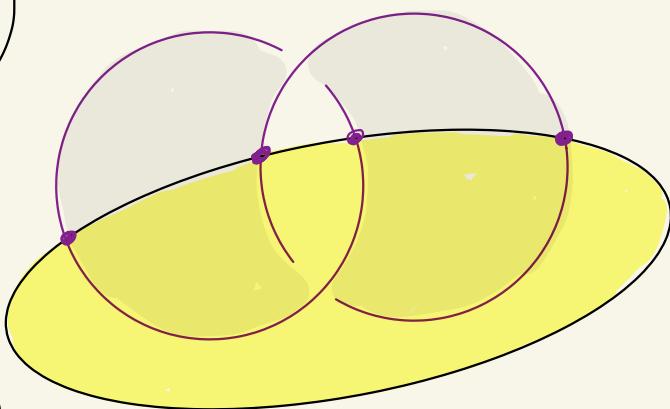
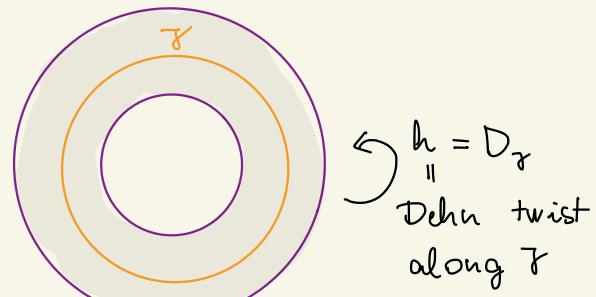
- 1) take any abstract open book  $(S, h)$   
 &  $2k$  subsets  $S_i \subseteq S$  w/  $h(S_{2i}) = S_0$ .



2) for  $(\text{annulus}, D_\gamma^{-1})$

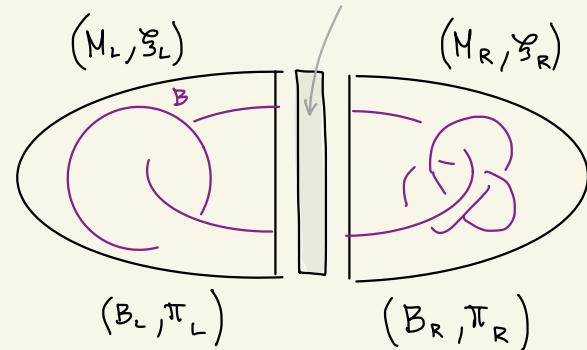
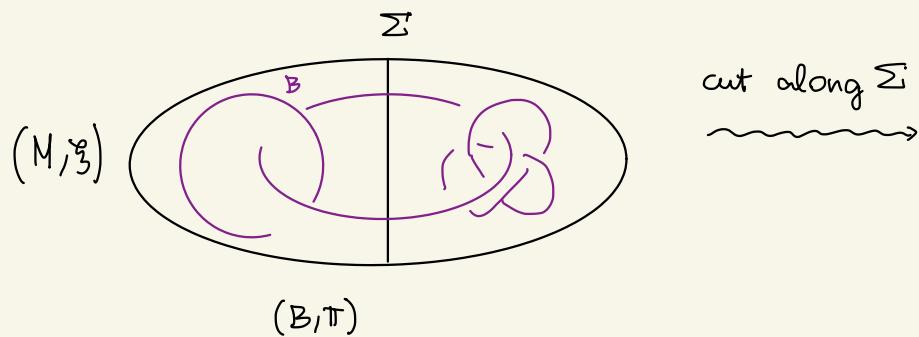


$S = \text{annulus}$



← neighbourhood of OT disc

## PROPERTIES - CUTTING



- $B \pitchfork \Sigma$
- $\pi|_{\Sigma}$  is Morse
- the level sets of  $\pi|_{\Sigma}$  has no circles

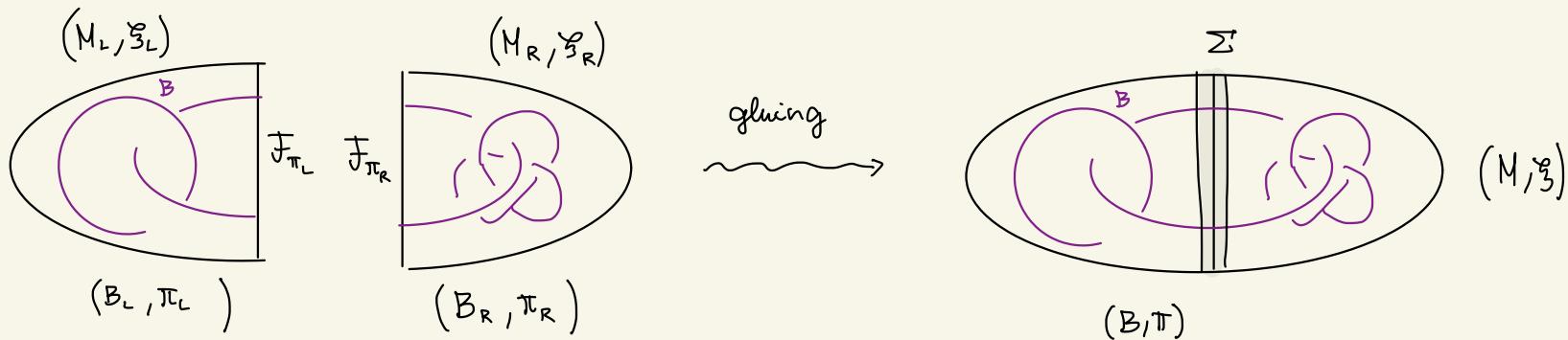
after modifying  $\pi$  near  $\Sigma$  &  
then cutting out a nbhd of  $\Sigma$

$(M_L, \gamma_L = \gamma|_{M_L})$  is  
supported by  
 $(B_L = B \cap M_L, \pi_L = \pi'|_{M_L})$

$\wedge$   
 $(M_R, \gamma_R = \gamma|_{M_R})$  is  
supported by

$(B_R = B \cap M_R, \pi_R = \pi'|_{M_R})$

## PROPERTIES - GLUING



$$\text{If } \partial M_L \xrightarrow[\text{rev}]{\text{on.}} \partial M_R \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathcal{F}_{\pi_L} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_{\pi_R}$$

there is a standard piece on  $\Sigma \times I$ .  
(depends on  $\mathcal{F}$ )

$$\text{s.t. } M = M_L \cup \Sigma \times I \cup M_R$$

has an open book  $(B, \pi)$  w/

$$(B, \pi)|_{M_L} = (B_L, \pi_L) \text{ supports } \Sigma|_{M_L} = \Sigma_L$$

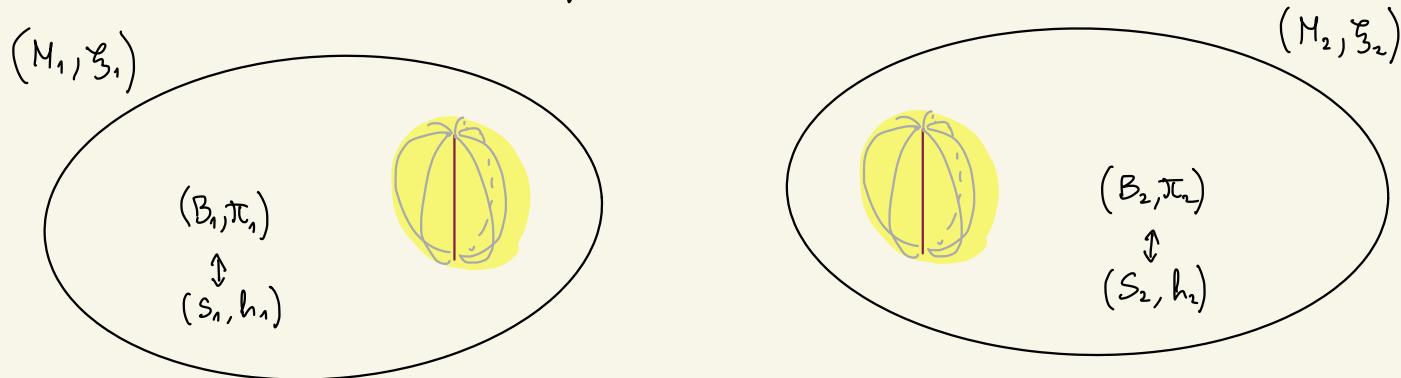
&

$$(B, \pi)|_{M_R} = (B_R, \pi_R) \text{ supports } \Sigma|_{M_R} = \Sigma_R$$

## APPLICATIONS - ADDITIVITY OF THE SUPPORT NORM

$(M^3, \xi)$  closed contact :  $s_n(\xi) = \min \{ -\chi(S) - 1 : (S, h) \text{ supports } \xi \}$

Question: How does  $s_n(\xi)$  behave under connected sum ?



→ the pages for the o.b for  $(M_1 \# M_2, \xi_1 \# \xi_2)$  after gluing are  $S_1 \# S_2$

$$\Rightarrow s_n(\xi) \leq s_n(\xi_1) + s_n(\xi_2)$$

Question: Is  $s_n(\xi) = s_n(\xi_1) + s_n(\xi_2)$  ?

## APPLICATIONS - ADDITIVITY OF THE SUPPORT NORM

Example (Özbagci) :  $M$   $\mathbb{Z}$ -homology sphere,  $\xi$  overtwisted

$$(M, \xi) \# (S^3, \xi_{\frac{1}{2}}) \cong (M, \xi)$$

$d_3 = -\frac{1}{2}$

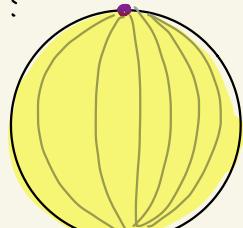
compute

but  $sn(S^3, \xi_{\frac{1}{2}}) \neq 0$

Thm (V):  $(M_1, \xi_1)$  &  $(M_2, \xi_2)$  tight  $\Rightarrow sn(\xi) = sn(\xi_1) + sn(\xi_2)$

$$(M, \xi) = (B, \pi) \cup (M_1, \xi_1) \times S^2 / \mathcal{F}_\pi \cup (M_2, \xi_2) \times S^2 / \mathcal{F}_\pi$$

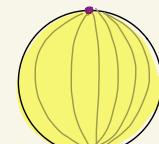
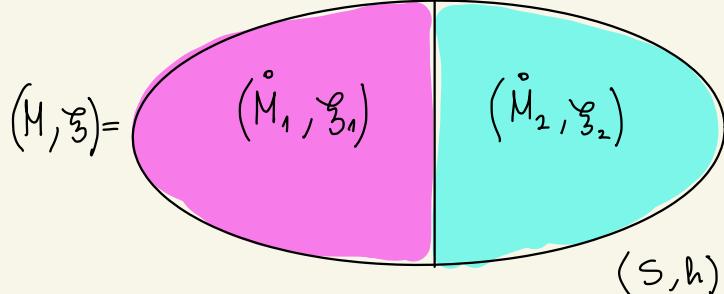
if  $\mathcal{F}_\pi$  on  $S^2$  is :



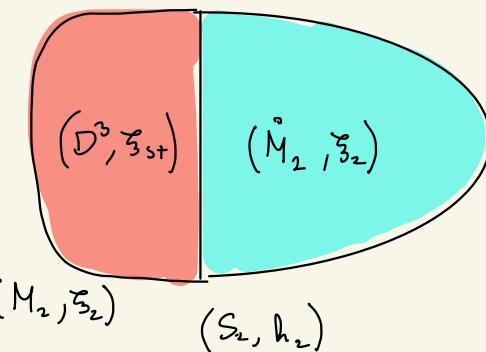
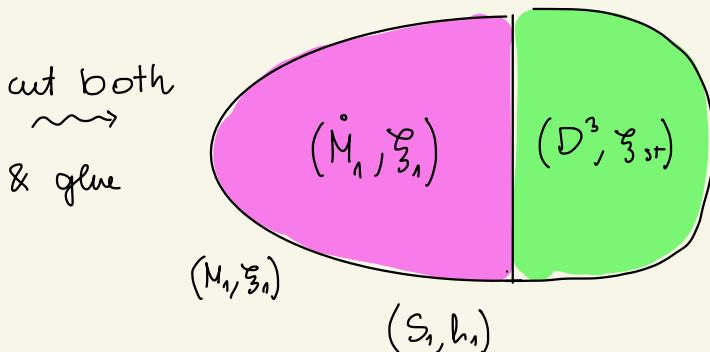
$\Rightarrow \checkmark$

## APPLICATIONS - ADDITIVITY OF THE SUPPORT NORM

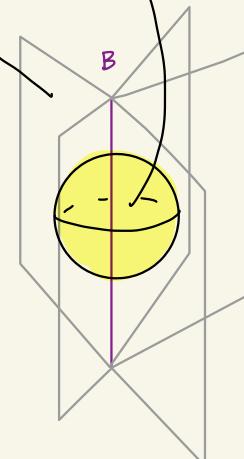
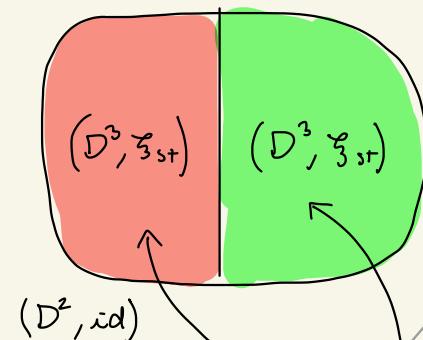
Why are we done?



$$(S^3, \xi_{S^3}) = (D^3, \xi_{S^3}) \cup (D^3, \xi_{S^3})$$

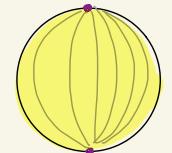


$$\Rightarrow S = S_1 \sqcup S_2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \chi(S) = \chi(S_1) + \chi(S_2) - 1 \quad \Rightarrow \text{sn}(\xi) \geq \text{sn}(\xi_1) + \text{sn}(\xi_2)$$



## APPLICATIONS - ADDITIVITY OF THE SUPPORT NORM

But! We cannot always simplify to

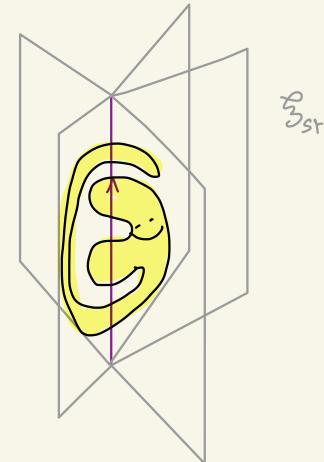
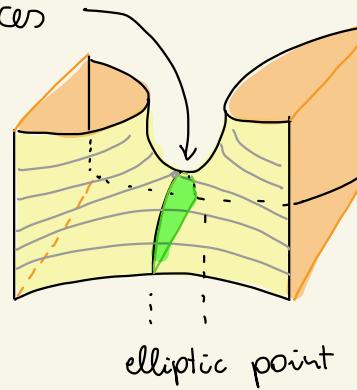


instead:

Lemma: Any foliation  $\mathcal{F}$  (coming from a tight  $\xi$ )  
can be realised in  $(D^2, \text{id})$

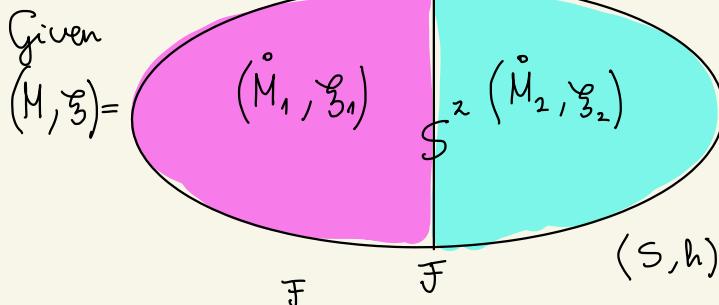
Idea of Proof: tight  $\Rightarrow$  the graph on elliptic pts  
formed by these separatrices  
is a tree.

$\rightsquigarrow$  can do induction ...

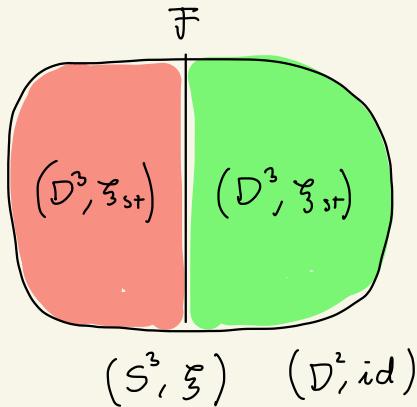


## APPLICATIONS - ADDITIVITY OF THE SUPPORT NORM

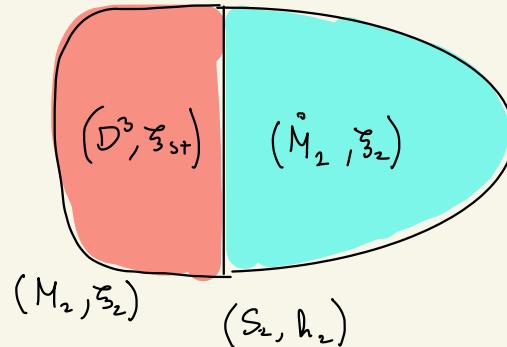
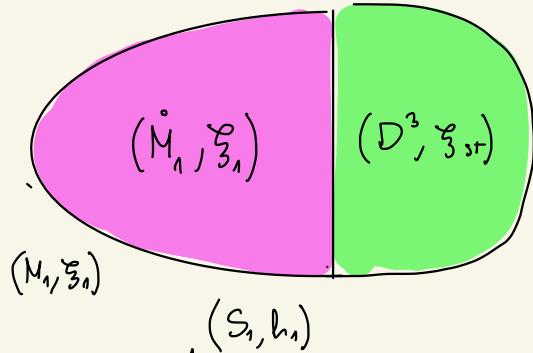
Proof: Given



Lemma  
~~~

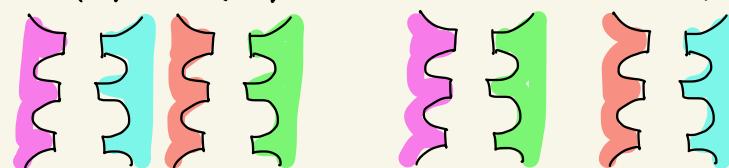


cut both
~~~  
& glue



$$\Rightarrow \chi(S) + \chi(D^2) = \chi(S_1) + \chi(S_2)$$

pages



$$\Rightarrow sn(\xi) \geq sn(\xi_1) + sn(\xi_2)$$

□

## CONTACT INVARIANTS (work in progress)

$(M, \xi)$  closed ctct 3-manifold  $\xrightarrow[\text{Scabó}]{\text{Ozsváth}} c(\xi) \in HF(-M)$

$(M, \xi, \eta)$  ctct 3-mfd w/ convex  $\partial$   $\xrightarrow[-\text{Matrix}]{\text{Honda-Kazez}} EH(\xi, \eta) \in SFH(-(M, \eta))$

$(M, \xi, \mathcal{F}_\xi)$  ctct 3-mfd w/ char. foliation on  $\partial$

(this is also  $\alpha$ )

Alishahi, Földvári, Hendricks  
Petrowa, Licata, V

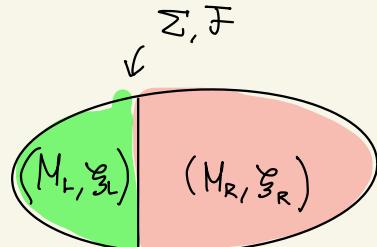
$c_A(\xi) \in CFA(-(M, \partial M))$   
 $c_D(\xi) \in CFD(-(M, \partial M))$

$\mathcal{F}_\xi$  parametrices  
 $\partial M$

Thm (AFHL + V)  $(M, \xi) = (M_L, \xi_L, \mathcal{F}) \sqcup (M_R, \xi_R, \bar{\mathcal{F}})$

$\Rightarrow CFA(-M_L, \Sigma) \tilde{\otimes} CFD(-M_R, \bar{\Sigma}) = CF(-M)$

$$\& \quad c_A(\xi_L) \tilde{\otimes} c_D(\xi_R) = c(\xi)$$



## CONNECTION TO SUTURED INVARIANT

Ihm:  $(AFHLPV)$   $CFA(-M) \xrightarrow{R.Zanev} SFH(-M)$  &  $CFD(-M) \xrightarrow{R.Zanev} SFH(-M)$

$$c_A(\xi) \mapsto EH(\xi) \quad c_D(\xi) \mapsto EH(\xi)$$

&  $CFA(-M_L) \xrightarrow[\text{Zanev}]{c_A(\xi_L)} \otimes \tilde{\otimes} CFD(-M_R) = CF(-M) \xrightarrow{c(\xi)} H_*(-)$  commutes

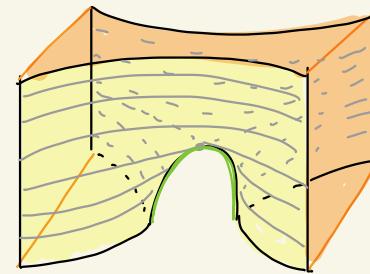
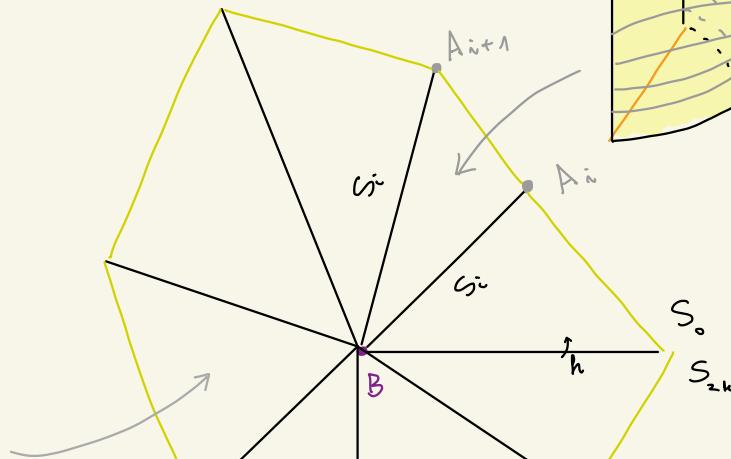
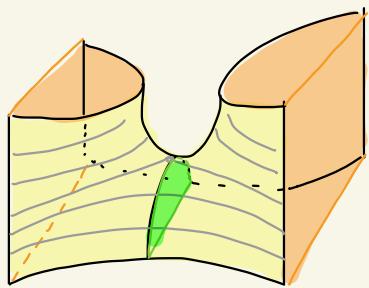
$$\begin{array}{ccc} SFH(-M) & \otimes & SFH(-M) \xrightarrow{H^M} HF(-M) \\ EH(\xi_L) & \otimes & EH(\xi_R) \xrightarrow{c(\xi)} \end{array}$$

the definition of this map includes a "sufficiently complicated"  
so it is impossible to compute it even in concrete examples

this diagram makes this computation possible

# CONTACT INVARIANT IN BORDERED FLOER HOMOLOGY - IDEA

$(N, \xi, \mathcal{F}) \rightsquigarrow$  foliated open book

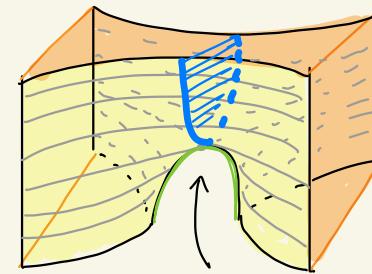


# CONTACT INVARIANT IN BORDERED FLOER HOMOLOGY - IDEA

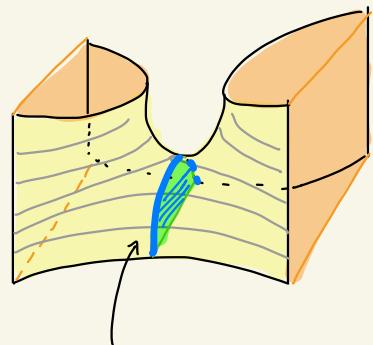
$(N, \xi, \mathcal{F}) \rightsquigarrow$  foliated open book

$\rightsquigarrow$  "multipointed"  $\beta$ -bordered HD

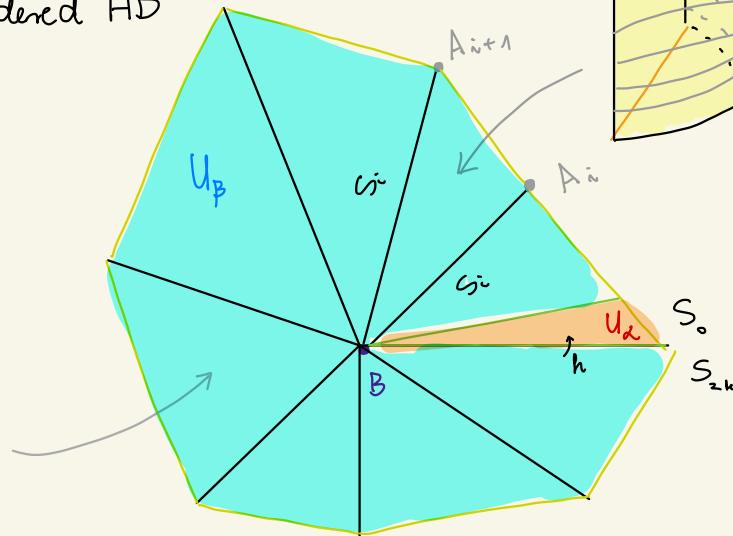
(= sutured bordered HD)



parametrisation



parametrisation



$$\text{basepoints} = N(\partial S_0 \cap \partial M) = N(\tilde{\pi}^{-1}(0)) \subset \partial M$$

! depends on the time-parametrisation of  $\pi: M \setminus B \rightarrow S^1$  !

## FURTHER DIRECTIONS

- contact invariant in CFDA(-M)

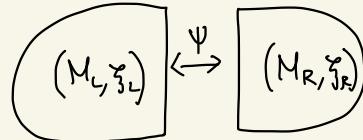
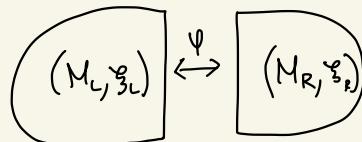
~~> description of CFA(M) & CFD(M) in terms of SFH:

Thm (Zarev):  $CFA(M) = \bigoplus_I SFH(M, \sqcap_I)$

$\sqcap_I$   
↓  
elementary div curves

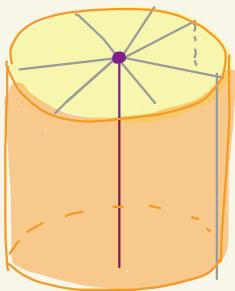
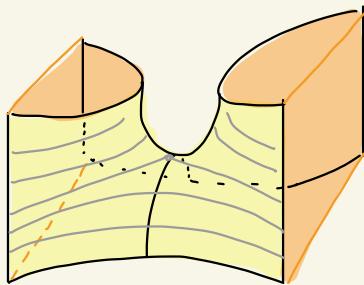
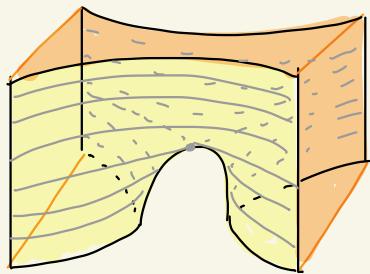
Conjecture (Zarev): the  $t_\infty$ -maps can be described by  
gluing standard  $(\partial M \times I, \sqcap_I \cup \sqcap_J)$ -pieces.

- gives a good guess of what bordered ECH should be.
- can be used to give global results as well:



← can distinguish  
these

THANKS FOR  
YOUR ATTENTION!



QUESTIONS ?