

REMARKS ON ETERNAL CLASSES IN SYMPLECTIC COHOMOLOGY

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ABSTRACT. This paper studies special classes in the symplectic cohomology of a semipositive and convex-at-infinity symplectic manifold W . The classes under consideration lie in the image of every continuation map (for this reason, we call them eternal classes as they are never born and never die). Non-eternal classes in symplectic cohomology can be used to define spectral invariants for contact isotopies of the ideal boundary Y of W . It is shown that the spectral invariants of non-eternal classes behave sub-additively with respect to the pair-of-pants product. This is used to define a spectral pseudo-metric on the universal cover of the group of contactomorphisms. We also give criteria for existence and non-existence of eternal classes. First, a compact monotone Lagrangian with odd Euler characteristic and minimal Maslov number at least 2 implies the existence of non-zero eternal classes (e.g., T^*RP^{2n} has non-zero eternal classes). Second, no non-zero eternal classes exist if every compact set in W is smoothly displaceable (e.g., T^*T^n has no non-zero eternal classes).

1. Introduction

1.1. Eternal classes. This paper is concerned with *eternal classes* in symplectic cohomology. To state the definition, we first recall the framework we are working in: on a semipositive and convex-at-infinity symplectic manifold W one can consider the *contact-at-infinity Hamiltonian isotopies* ψ_t . Each such isotopy has a *Floer cohomology* $\mathrm{HF}(\psi_t)$, which is defined as the fixed point Floer cohomology of ψ_1 . Throughout we work over the field $\mathbb{Z}/2$, and the ambient space W is assumed to be connected. The open symplectic manifold W has an *ideal contact boundary* Y obtained by quotienting the convex end of W by the Liouville flow Z , and the aforementioned contact-at-infinity Hamiltonian isotopies induce contact isotopies of Y (called their ideal restriction).

Continuation maps from $\mathrm{HF}(\psi_{0,t}) \rightarrow \mathrm{HF}(\psi_{1,t})$ are defined using *continuation data*, namely squares $\{\psi_{s,t} : (s,t) \in [0,1]^2\}$ so that:

- (1) $\psi_{s,t}$ is an extension of $\psi_{0,t}$ and $\psi_{1,t}$,
- (2) the ideal restriction of $s \mapsto \psi_{s,1}$ is a non-negative path in the contactomorphism group of the ideal boundary of W , and,

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(3) $\psi_{s,0} = \text{id}$ for all s .

Continuation data can be composed in a manner similar to the concatenation of paths in such a way that $\text{HF}(-)$ becomes a functor from the category whose objects are contact-at-infinity Hamiltonian systems and whose morphisms are homotopy classes of continuation data. The existence of this functorial structure is well-known in Floer theory (with varying conventions throughout the literature), and the precise formulation we consider here can be found in [Can23b, CHK23] which we review in §2. An important invariant extracted from this functor is its colimit, which is known as the *symplectic cohomology* (as in, e.g., [Sei08]):

$$\text{SH}(W) = \text{colim}_{\mathfrak{e}} \text{HF}.$$

Another important invariant is the limit, $\lim_{\mathfrak{e}} \text{HF}$, whose elements are the natural transformations from $\mathbb{Z}/2$ to HF .

This leads us to the main object considered in this paper. An *eternal class* is an element $\mathfrak{e} \in \text{SH}$ which lies in the image of the natural morphism:

$$\lim_{\mathfrak{e}} \text{HF} \rightarrow \text{SH};$$

the image of this natural morphism is denoted by $\text{SH}_{\mathfrak{e}} \subset \text{SH}$. The first goal of the paper is to convince the reader of the significance of eternal classes, and to prove various results about eternal classes. We begin by observing two facts which are immediate from the definition.

1.1.1. Fully infinite bars in the Reeb flow barcode. Fix a Reeb vector field R^α on the ideal boundary and let R_s^α be its time- s flow, extended arbitrarily to the filling. The persistence module $V_s^\alpha = \text{HF}(R_s^\alpha)$, with the aforementioned continuation maps $V_s^\alpha \rightarrow V_{s+\delta}^\alpha$, has a barcode decomposition. The colimit has a basis parametrized by the fully infinite bars of the form \mathbb{R} and the half-infinite bars of the form $[a, \infty)$. It follows from the definition that $\text{SH}_{\mathfrak{e}}$ is the subspace spanned by the fully infinite bars; see Lemma 2.9.

Consequently, eternal classes in the symplectic cohomology are elements which do *not* lead to a spectral invariant. We return to the discussion of spectral invariants in §1.4.

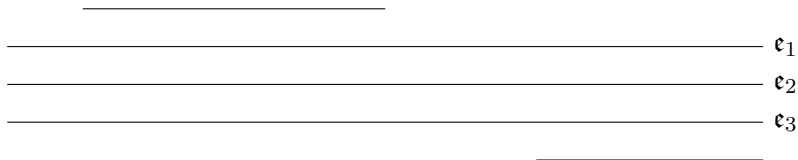


FIGURE 1. Eternal classes are linear combinations of the basis elements corresponding to fully infinite bars (e.g., in the figure $\mathfrak{e}_1 + \mathfrak{e}_2 + \mathfrak{e}_3$ is an eternal class).

1.1.2. *Vanishing projection to Rabinowitz-Floer cohomology.* Because of the isomorphism in [CFO10], many modern approaches to Rabinowitz-Floer cohomology $\text{RFH}(W)$ define it as a cone of the natural morphism:

$$\lim_{\mathfrak{c}} \text{HF} \rightarrow \text{colim}_{\mathfrak{c}} \text{HF} = \text{SH}(W);$$

see, e.g., [Ven18, Ven21, BKK23, CO18, Dah20].

Therefore eternal classes in $\text{SH}(W)$ project to zero in $\text{RFH}(W)$ in the associated long-exact sequence for a cone; indeed, this property characterizes the eternal classes.

In other words, eternal classes realize Floer theoretic classes in $\text{SH}(W)$ which are not captured by $\text{RFH}(W)$. This phenomenon can be seen by comparing the work of [Rit14, Rit16], where certain negative line bundles W are shown to have non-zero symplectic cohomology, with [AK17] which shows negative line bundles have vanishing Rabinowitz-Floer cohomology.

1.2. *Statement of results.* We will now list some of the facts about eternal classes which we prove in this paper. A large part of the work is dedicated to exploring how eternal classes interact with the product structures on symplectic cohomology.

1.2.1. *When is the unit element eternal?* In §3.4 we recall the construction of the unit element $1 \in \text{SH}$. This is a distinguished element which can be characterized as the unit for the so-called pair-of-pants product which is recalled in §3.3.

A contact-at-infinity Hamiltonian isotopy ψ_t is said to lie in the *negative cone* provided the ideal restriction of ψ_t is a negative path.

Our first result characterizes when the unit is an eternal class:

Theorem 1. *Let ψ_t lie in the negative cone. The unit lies in the image of the structure map $\mathfrak{c} : \text{HF}(\psi_t) \rightarrow \text{SH}$ if and only if $1 \in \text{SH}_e$.*

The rough idea of the proof is that if $\mathfrak{c}(x) = 1$, then $\mathfrak{c}(x^k) = 1$ where $x^k \in \text{HF}(\psi_t^k)$ is the image of $x \otimes \cdots \otimes x$ under a pair-of-pants product map:

$$\text{HF}(\psi_t) \otimes \cdots \otimes \text{HF}(\psi_t) \rightarrow \text{HF}(\psi_t^k).$$

Morally speaking, if ψ_t is in the negative cone, then ψ_t^k becomes more and more negative as $k \rightarrow \infty$. Taking a limit $k \rightarrow \infty$ will show that $1 \in \text{SH}_e$. The rigorous proof is given in §3.4.4.

One trivial example when the hypothesis holds is if $1 = 0 \in \text{SH}$. Non-trivial examples are the case of the total space of $\mathcal{O}(-1) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^n$ as proven in [Rit14, Rit16].

One useful application of the theorem we will have occasion to use is that, if $1 \notin \text{SH}_e$, then the unit does not lie in the image of $\text{HF}(R_{st}^\alpha) \rightarrow \text{SH}$ for any negative number $s < 0$. This has implications for the spectral invariants we define in §1.4.

1.3. *The eternal elements forms an ideal.* Our second main result is:

Theorem 2. *The subspace $\text{SH}_e \subset \text{SH}$ generated by the eternal elements is an ideal with respect to the pair-of-pants product.*

Consequently, $\text{SH} = \text{SH}_e$ if and only if $1 \in \text{SH}_e$. The proof is given in §3.3.4.

1.4. *On the spectral invariant of non-eternal classes.* The next results concern the spectral invariants one can extract from a non-eternal element. These spectral invariants were introduced in [DUZ23, Can23b] in the context of Floer theory in convex-at-infinity manifolds. Similar spectral invariants appear in [ASZ16] for ideal boundaries of negative line bundles, and in [AM18] for spectrally finite classes in RFH.

Let R_s^α be a Reeb flow, let φ_t be a contact isotopy, and consider the persistence module:

$$V_s^\alpha(\varphi_t) = \text{HF}(\varphi_t^{-1} \circ R_s^\alpha).$$

The isomorphism class of the persistence module is independent of the extension of φ_t and R_s^α to the filling W ; see [DUZ23, Can23b]. The $V_{s_0}^\alpha \rightarrow V_{s_1}^\alpha$ structure maps in the persistence module are induced by continuation maps associated to the continuation data obtained by increasing the speed:¹

$$\varphi_{s,t} = \varphi_t^{-1} \circ R_{(1-s)s_0t + ss_1t}.$$

As usual with a persistence module, we can associate a *spectral invariant*:

$$c_\alpha(\zeta; \varphi_t) := \inf \{s : \zeta \in \text{im}(V_s^\alpha(\varphi_t) \rightarrow \text{SH}(W))\},$$

for any $\zeta \in \text{SH}(W)$. The spectral invariants are supported on a special set of numbers and depend only on the image of φ_t in the universal cover. Following [Giv90, San11] we define:

Definition 1. *A discriminant point of a contactomorphism $\varphi : Y \rightarrow Y$ is a point y such that $\varphi(y) = y$ and such that $\varphi^*\alpha_y = \alpha_y$ holds for any/all contact forms α on Y .*

Definition 2. *If R^α is a Reeb flow, then a translated point of φ relative R is a pair (s, y) such that y is a discriminant point of $\varphi^{-1}R_s^\alpha$.*

Theorem 3. *The spectral invariants $c_\alpha(\zeta; \varphi_t)$ satisfy:*

- (Reeb shift) for all classes ζ we have $c_\alpha(\zeta; R_{st}\phi_t) = s + c_\alpha(\zeta; \phi_t)$;
- (spectrality) if $\zeta \notin \text{SH}_e$, then $s = c_\alpha(\zeta; \varphi_t)$ is finite and $\varphi_1^{-1}R_s^\alpha$ has a discriminant point;
- (invariance) if φ_t and ϕ_t represent the same element in the universal cover of the contactomorphism group, then $c_\alpha(\zeta; \varphi_t) = c_\alpha(\zeta; \phi_t)$;

¹This is a positive path because the infinitesimal generator of $s \mapsto \varphi_1^{-1} \circ R_{(1-s)s_0 + ss_1}$ is $(s_1 - s_0)d\varphi_1^{-1}R\varphi_1$ which is a conjugate of a Reeb vector field $(s_1 - s_0)R$ by the contactomorphism φ_1 preserving the coorientation, and hence is positively transverse to the contact hyperplane.

- (continuity) for any class $\zeta \notin \text{SH}_e$ we have:

$$|c_\alpha(\zeta; \varphi_t) - c_\alpha(\zeta; \phi_t)| \leq \text{dist}_\alpha(\varphi_t, \phi_t),$$

where dist_α is the Shelukhin-Hofer distance [She17] on the universal cover;

- (sub-additivity) for classes ζ_0, ζ_1 we have:

$$c_\alpha(\zeta_0 * \zeta_1; \varphi_t \circ \phi_t) \leq c_\alpha(\zeta_0; \varphi_t) + c_\alpha(\zeta_1; \phi_t).$$

Proof. The Reeb shift property is immediate. The invariance, spectrality, and continuity properties are proved in [Can23b, §2.3-2.4] and in [UZ22, DUZ23]. The proof of the sub-additivity property is a major part of this work and is concluded in §3.3.5. \square

1.4.1. Spectral oscillation energy. Assuming $1 \notin \text{SH}_e$, Theorem 1 implies that $c_\alpha(1; \text{id}) = 0$, and then Theorem 3 implies the following quantity:

$$(1) \quad \gamma_\alpha(\varphi_t) := c_\alpha(1; \varphi_t) + c_\alpha(1; \varphi_t^{-1})$$

is a pseudo-norm (i.e., is non-negative and sub-additive). We call this quantity the *spectral oscillation energy* of φ_t . This designation is motivated by our next result:

Theorem 4. *Suppose that $1 \notin \text{SH}_e$. Let φ_t be a contact isotopy of the ideal boundary Y , let α be a choice of contact form. Then:*

$$(2) \quad 0 \leq \gamma_\alpha(\varphi_t) \leq 2 \inf_{s \in \mathbb{R}} \text{dist}_\alpha(R_{st}^\alpha, \varphi_t),$$

In particular, $\gamma_\alpha(R_{st}^\alpha) = 0$ holds for all Reeb flows R_{st}^α .

The quantity appearing on the right-hand side of (2) is the *Shelukhin-Hofer oscillation energy*; see [She17, AA23, CH24]. The proof is given in §1.4.7.

1.4.2. Contact isotopies with large oscillation. We follow [Nak23, AA23] which relates the oscillation of certain contact isotopies in ST^*T^n to the *shape invariant* studied in [Sik89, Eli91, EP00, RZ21, Can23a]. The precise statement is the following:

Theorem 5. *Let $H : T^*T^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a Hamiltonian function of the form $H(p)$, where:*

$$p : T^*T^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

is the projection to the cotangent fiber, and which satisfies $H(rp) = rH(p)$ for $r > 0$. Let φ_t be the contact isotopy obtained as the ideal restriction of the time-1 flow of H . Then:

$$(3) \quad c_\alpha(1; \varphi_t) = \max_{|p|=1} H(p),$$

where $\alpha = \lambda/|p|$ is the contact form corresponding to the flat metric on T^n . In particular,

$$\gamma_\alpha(\varphi_t) = \max_{|p|=1} H(p) - \min_{|p|=1} H(p),$$

which can be made arbitrarily large.

The proof is given in §3.5.2. See also [She17, Proposition 19] for another way to construct isotopies with large Shelukhin-Hofer oscillation.

1.4.3. Systoles and spectral invariants. It is interesting to note that there is a simple argument relating the systole of a Reeb flow R^α and the spectral invariant of any positive loop ϕ_t .

Theorem 6. *Let $\phi_{k,t}$ be a sequence of positive loops of contactomorphisms on the ideal boundary of a convex-at-infinity manifold W , and suppose W satisfies $1 \notin \text{SH}_e$. For any contact form α , it holds that:*

$$c_\alpha(1; \phi_{1,t} \dots \phi_{k,t}) \geq k \text{sys}(R^\alpha),$$

where $\text{sys}(R^\alpha)$ is the minimal positive period of an orbit of R^α . In particular, [Can23b, Proposition 1.6] implies $\text{dist}_\alpha(\phi_{1,t} \dots \phi_{k,t}, \text{id}) \geq k \text{sys}(R^\alpha)$.²

Similar results appear in [AFM17, San16]. It is a consequence of monotonicity and spectrality of spectral invariants, both of which were established in [Can23b], and the sub-additivity property in Theorem 3. The proof is short enough to be included in the introduction.

Proof. Let $\eta_t^{-1} = \phi_{i,t}$ so that η_t is a negative loop. Theorem 3 implies that $c_\alpha(1; \eta_t)$ is the length of an α -translated point for η_t . Since $\eta_1 = \text{id}$, $c_\alpha(1; \eta_t)$ is the period of an α -Reeb orbit.

It follows from [Can23b, Proposition 1.7] that, since η_t is a negative path,

$$c_\alpha(1; \eta_t) < c_\alpha(1; \text{id}) = 0,$$

where we have used Theorem 1 on the right. Thus $c_\alpha(1; \eta_t) \leq -\text{sys}(R^\alpha)$. Apply sub-additivity to conclude:

$$c_\alpha(1; \phi_{1,t} \dots \phi_{i,t}) + c_\alpha(1; \eta_t) \geq c_\alpha(1; \phi_{1,t} \dots \phi_{i-1,t}).$$

The desired result follows by induction on i . □

1.4.4. Loops with large spectral oscillation. It is also noteworthy that there are loops of contactomorphisms on $W \times T^*S^1$ with large spectral oscillation, assuming W is a Liouville manifold with $\text{SH}(W) \neq 0$. The construction is similar to Theorem 5 in that it uses the Hamiltonian $H = p$ where p is the vertical coordinate on T^*S^1 .

Remark 1.1. *It follows from the Künneth formula for symplectic cohomology [Oan08] and Theorem 13 below that $\text{SH}_e(W \times T^*S^1) \neq \text{SH}(W \times T^*S^1)$, and hence the unit is not eternal³ in $W \times T^*S^1$ by Theorem 2.*

²[Can23b, Proposition 1.6] proves $|c_\alpha(\zeta, \varphi_{0,t}) - c_\alpha(\zeta, \varphi_{1,t})| \leq \text{dist}_\alpha(\varphi_{0,t}, \varphi_{1,t})$.

³Alternatively, as we will explain in §1.7, it is a general fact that the unit in $\text{SH}(W)$ is either zero or is non-eternal in the case when W is a Liouville manifold.

Theorem 7. *Let α be any contact form on the ideal boundary of $W \times T^*S^1$, where $\text{SH}(W) \neq 0$ as above, and let ϕ_t be the loop generated by the Hamiltonian $H = p$. Then, for $k \neq 0$,*

$$c_\alpha(1; \phi_t^k) \geq \text{sys}_k(R^\alpha) > 0,$$

where $\text{sys}_k(R^\alpha)$ is the smallest positive period of a Reeb orbit in the free homotopy class of the k th iterate of $\{w\} \times S^1$. In particular, for $k \neq 0$,

$$\gamma_\alpha(\phi_t^k) \geq \text{sys}_k(R^\alpha) + \text{sys}_{-k}(R^\alpha) > 0,$$

and the right hand side tends to infinity as $k \rightarrow \infty$.

The proof is given in §3.5.3.

1.4.5. Displaceability and the spectral invariant of the unit. The well-known displacement-energy inequality in symplectic geometry (see [HZ94, §5.5]) asserts that spectral capacity bounds the displacement energy from below. Similarly to results [BZ15], we have a contact analogue:

Theorem 8. *Let $U \subset Y$ be an open set which is displaced by ψ_1 , where ψ_t is an isotopy with $c_\alpha(1; \psi_t) \leq 0$, and where Y is the ideal boundary of W satisfying $1 \notin \text{SH}_e$. Then:*

$$c_\alpha(U) = \sup \{c_\alpha(1; \varphi_t) : \varphi_t \text{ is supported in } U\} \leq c_\alpha(1; \psi_t^{-1}).$$

If U is non-empty then the left hand side is strictly positive.

The proof is given in §3.5.4. One consequence of the result is a non-degeneracy type statement:

$$\psi_1 \neq \text{id} \implies \max \{c_\alpha(1; \psi_t), c_\alpha(1; \psi_t^{-1})\} > 0.$$

Indeed:

$$\nu_\alpha(\psi_t) = \max \{c_\alpha(1; \psi_t), c_\alpha(1; \psi_t^{-1})\},$$

is a pseudo-norm on the universal cover of the contactomorphism group, and the same argument used in Theorem 4 proves that ν_α bounds the Shelukhin-Hofer norm from below; see §1.4.7.

If ψ_1 displaces U , but $c_\alpha(1; \psi_t) > 0$, and there exists a positive loop ϕ_t , then $c_\alpha(1; \phi_t^{-k} \psi_t) \leq 0$ for k large enough. Clearly $\phi_1^{-k} \psi_1 = \psi_1$ still displaces U . In this case, we have:

$$c_\alpha(U) \leq c_\alpha(1; \psi_1^{-1} \phi_1^k) \leq c_\alpha(1; \psi_{-1}) + c_\alpha(1; \phi_1^k).$$

In particular, the spectral capacity $c_\alpha(U)$ of any displaceable open set U is bounded assuming Y admits a positive loop of contactomorphisms (e.g., $W = T^*S^n$).

Arguing in a similar vein, we show:

Theorem 9. *Suppose that ψ_t is a contact isotopy of the ideal boundary Y such that ψ_1 displaces U from $R_s^\alpha(U)$ for every $s \in \mathbb{R}$ (i.e., ψ_1 displaces U from its Reeb flow trace). Suppose $1 \notin \text{SH}_e(W)$. Then:*

$$c_\alpha(U) \leq \gamma_\alpha(\psi_t).$$

In particular, if ψ_1 displaces a non-empty open set from its Reeb flow trace, then its spectral oscillation is strictly positive.

Proof of Theorem 9. We use Theorem 8. Define $\sigma = -c_\alpha(1; \psi_t)$. Then the Reeb shift property from Theorem 3 yields $c_\alpha(1; R_{\sigma t}^\alpha \psi_t) = 0$. Thus $R_{\sigma t}^\alpha \psi_t$ satisfies the hypotheses of Theorem 8. In particular:

$$c_\alpha(U) \leq c_\alpha(1; \psi_t^{-1} \circ (R_{\sigma t}^\alpha)^{-1}) \leq c_\alpha(1; \psi_t^{-1}) - \sigma = \gamma_\alpha(\psi_t),$$

as desired. \square

Combining Theorem 8 with Theorem 6 yields the following:

Theorem 10. *If $U \subset Y$ is an open set, where Y is the ideal boundary of a convex-at-infinity manifold W with $1 \notin \text{SH}_e$, and there is a non-constant non-negative loop of contactomorphisms ϕ_t supported in U , then:*

$$c_\alpha(U) = \infty$$

and so U cannot be displaced by a contact isotopy.

Proof. By the ergodic trick of [EP00], the iterate ϕ_t^ℓ is represented in the universal cover of the contactomorphism group by a strictly positive loop for ℓ sufficiently large. Thus, by Theorem 6 we have:

$$c_\alpha(1; \phi_t^{k\ell}) \geq k \text{sys}_\alpha(R^\alpha).$$

This proves $c_\alpha(U) = \infty$. Moreover, Y clearly admits a positive loop (one can take the aforementioned loop in the same homotopy class as ϕ_t^ℓ), and hence one can use the discussion following Theorem 8 to conclude that U is not displaceable. \square

1.4.6. Conjugation invariant measurements. As communicated to the author by Baptiste Serraille, when the Reeb flow is 1-periodic, the spectral invariants should have conjugation invariant integer parts, similarly to the results of [San11]. In this direction, we will show:

Theorem 11. *Suppose that $\zeta \in \text{SH}$, and suppose that ϕ_t is a positive loop. Then, for any other contact isotopy φ_t , the quantity:*

$$\ell_{\phi_t}(\zeta; \varphi_t) = \inf \left\{ k \in \mathbb{Z} : \text{HF}(\varphi_t^{-1} \circ \phi_t^k) \rightarrow \text{SH hits } \zeta \right\},$$

is conjugation invariant, i.e., $\ell(g\varphi_t g^{-1}) = \ell(\varphi_t)$ for all $g \in \text{Cont}_0(Y)$. In particular, if $\phi_t = R_t^\alpha$ and R_t^α is 1-periodic, then $\ell_{\phi_t}(\zeta; \varphi_t) = \lceil c_\alpha(\zeta; \varphi_t) \rceil$ is conjugation invariant, in the above sense.

1.4.7. *Comparison with order measurements.* In [FPR18, Nak23, AA23] the following measurements are defined assuming the universal cover of the group of contactomorphisms is orderable:

$$\begin{aligned} c_\alpha^-(\varphi_t) &:= \sup \{s : R_{st} \leq \varphi_t\} \\ c_\alpha^+(\varphi_t) &:= \inf \{s : \varphi_t \leq R_{st}\} \end{aligned}$$

The order relation is simple to state in the framework of our paper; the relation $\varphi_{0,t} \leq \varphi_{1,t}$ holds if and only if there exists a continuation data $\varphi_{s,t}$ relating them (the extension to the filling is irrelevant in this discussion).

We have the following comparison with the spectral invariant of the unit:

Theorem 12. *If $1 \notin \text{SH}_e$, then:*

$$-\infty < c_\alpha^-(\varphi_t) \leq c_\alpha(1; \varphi_t) \leq c_\alpha^+(\varphi_t) < \infty$$

for every contact isotopy φ_t of the ideal boundary.

The proof is straightforward and is given in §3.5.1.

One advantage of $c_\alpha(1; \varphi_t)$ compared to c_α^\pm is that the spectral invariant is the length of a translated point of φ_t (Theorem 3). It is conjectured that the order measurements also satisfy this, but this conjecture remains open at the time of writing.

We also note that an order based oscillation and pseudo-norm is defined in [FPR18, §2.2] and [AA23, §4] via:

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_\alpha^+(\varphi_t) &= c_\alpha^+(\varphi_t) + c_\alpha^+(\varphi_t^{-1}), \\ \nu_\alpha^+(\varphi_t) &= \max \{c_\alpha^+(\varphi_t), c_\alpha^+(\varphi_t^{-1})\}, \end{aligned}$$

similarly to our $\gamma_\alpha(\varphi_t)$ and $\nu_\alpha(\varphi_t)$. It is shown in [AA23, §4] that γ_α^+ bounds the Shelukhin-Hofer oscillation from below, while $\nu_\alpha^+(\varphi_t)$ bounds the Shelukhin-Hofer norm from below. Our Theorem 12 shows that $\gamma_\alpha \leq \gamma_\alpha^+$ and $\nu_\alpha \leq \nu_\alpha^+$. This completes the proof of Theorem 4. \square

Remark 1.2. *It is also possible to give a direct proof of Theorem 4 using the continuity property in Theorem 3, Theorem 1, and various properties about the Shelukhin-Hofer distance from [She17], although we leave the details of such an argument to the reader.*

Remark 1.3. *In the context of Theorem 5 on contact isotopies φ_t of ST^*T^n generated by Hamiltonians $H(p)$, the result [AA23, Proposition 4.11] yields:*

$$c_\alpha^+(\varphi_t) = \max_{|p|=1} H(p),$$

so in this case we have $c_\alpha(1; \varphi_t) = c_\alpha^+(\varphi_t)$.

1.5. *Non existence of eternal classes.* Our next result is a topological criterion for the non-existence of eternal classes:

Theorem 13. *If W is any semipositive and convex-at-infinity manifold such that every compact subset is smoothly displaceable then $\text{SH}_e(W) = 0$.*

One should note that the result does not assume Hamiltonian displaceability. E.g., if $W = T^*L$ and L has Euler characteristic zero then $\mathrm{SH}_e = 0$. Similarly, $W \times T^*S^1$, where W is a Liouville manifold, always has $\mathrm{SH}_e = 0$. The method used to prove Theorem 13 is to show that the continuation map $\mathrm{HF}(\varphi_{0,t}) \rightarrow \mathrm{HF}(\varphi_{1,t})$ vanishes if $\varphi_{0,t}, \varphi_{1,t}$ lie in the negative, positive cones, respectively.

1.6. Lagrangians and non-zero eternal classes. The next result shows that closed Lagrangians can sometimes be used to produce non-zero eternal classes.

Theorem 14. *If $L \subset W$ is a compact monotone⁴ Lagrangian submanifold with minimal Maslov number at least 2 and with odd Euler characteristic, then the class in $\mathrm{SH}(W)$ obtained from the PSS construction applied to L is a non-zero eternal class.*

In particular the result applies to $W = T^*L$ when L has odd Euler characteristic, e.g., $L = RP^{2n}$ (which, in our setting, counts as monotone as it is exact). Note that such a Lagrangian obstructs smooth displaceability in an obvious way, and so Theorem 14 is compatible with Theorem 13.

The argument used to prove Theorem 14 generalizes to:

Theorem 15. *If there exist two compact monotone transversally intersecting Lagrangians $L', L \subset W$ with minimal Maslov numbers at least 2, and the intersection number $\#(L' \cap L)$ is odd, then the PSS class of L is non-zero and lies in SH_e .*

The result applies in the case when W is a surface of positive genus with at least one puncture (with a symplectic structure which is convex-at-infinity).

Remark 1.4. *It seems to be an interesting question whether Theorem 15 can be generalized to include more general Lagrangians. For instance, do the results of [Rit14] (on the eternal classes in certain negative line bundles) follow from the existence of certain Lagrangian submanifolds? Let us note that (semipositive) negative line bundles always satisfy $\mathrm{SH} = \mathrm{SH}_e$; see §1.8.*

Remark 1.5. *It is reasonable to wonder to what extent all eternal classes can be “generated” by compact Lagrangians. We refer to [GGV22, KSW26] for related work studying of the interaction between the compact and wrapped Fukaya categories of W .*

1.7. On the quantum homology product. One interesting perspective on eternal classes is their relationship to the quantum homology product. Briefly, the idea is that the continuation map:

$$\mathrm{SH}^\vee := \lim_c \mathrm{HF} \rightarrow \mathrm{colim}_c \mathrm{HF} =: \mathrm{SH}$$

⁴Here *monotone* means that $\omega = c\mu$ on $\pi_2(W, L)$ for some $c \geq 0$; in our paper we allow the case $c = 0$.

factorizes as a sequence of algebra maps:

$$(4) \quad \mathrm{SH}^\vee \rightarrow \mathrm{QH}_* \rightarrow \mathrm{QH}^* \rightarrow \mathrm{SH} = \operatorname{colim}_c \mathrm{HF};$$

where:

- (1) QH_* is the *quantum homology* (compact cycles with the quantum intersection product), and
- (2) QH^* is the *quantum cohomology* (properly embedded cycles with the quantum intersection product).

The most straightforward way to prove this is to use Morse models as in [PSS96], where:

- $\mathrm{QH}_* = \mathrm{CM}(-X) \otimes \Lambda$,
- $\mathrm{QH}^* = \mathrm{CM}(X) \otimes \Lambda$,

where Λ is the Novikov field (see §2.1), X points outwards in the convex end of W , and $\mathrm{CM}(X)$ is the Morse cohomology complex. Then the map $\mathrm{QH}_* \rightarrow \mathrm{QH}^*$ is simply the Morse continuation map, extended to be Λ -linear. Discussion of this result can be found in [AK17, Eqn.4.8] and [CHK23, §2.3.2], and is implicit in [Rit14, Rit16]. One can show, e.g., that the existence of a non-zero eternal unit element implies the quantum homology product is deformed. More generally, if SH_e has an element x such that $x^d \neq 0$ for every $d = 1, 2, \dots$, then the quantum intersection product on QH_* is deformed. This is because every element in QH_* is nilpotent with the non-quantum intersection product.

We should also note that our Theorem 13 can be understood in terms of the factorization (4): in a convex-at-infinity manifold, the quantum Poincaré duality map $\mathrm{QH}_* \rightarrow \mathrm{QH}^*$ vanishes if every compact set is displaceable.

1.7.1. Remark on a special case of Weinstein conjecture. Let us also note that the same arguments used to prove Theorem 6 and 7 imply the following statement due to [AFM15]:

Theorem 16. *If Y is the ideal boundary of a semipositive and convex-at-infinity manifold W , and Y admits a loop of contactomorphisms φ_t such that:*

$$(5) \quad c_\alpha(1, \varphi_t) \neq 0 \text{ for some contact form } \alpha$$

then Y has a Reeb orbit for every choice of contact form α .

Proof. If $\mathrm{SH}(W) = \mathrm{SH}_e(W)$ then Y has a Reeb orbit for every contact form; indeed, $\mathrm{QH}^* \rightarrow \mathrm{SH}(W)$ is not an isomorphism in this case, because the (quantum) Poincaré duality map $\mathrm{QH}_* \rightarrow \mathrm{QH}^*$ is not surjective while we assume $\mathrm{QH}_* \rightarrow \mathrm{SH}$ is surjective. If $\mathrm{SH}(W) \neq \mathrm{SH}_e(W)$, then the spectral invariant $c_\alpha(1, \varphi_t)$ is the period of a Reeb orbit, and by our assumption on $c_\alpha(1; \varphi_t) \neq 0$, we conclude the Reeb orbit is non-constant. \square

Remark 1.6. *Interestingly enough, if one can show that ν_α induces a non-degenerate norm on the universal cover of the contactomorphism group, then any non-contractible loop φ_t satisfies $\nu_\alpha(\varphi_t) > 0$, and so one could apply Theorem 16 provided $Y \pi_1(\text{Cont}(Y)) \neq 0$. Unfortunately, there seems to be no known method for achieving non-degeneracy of the spectral norm for non-contractible loops, and the work of [HJL23] suggests such non-degeneracy should not be expected in general.*

However, two classes of loops φ_t for which $\nu_\alpha(\varphi_t) > 0$ is guaranteed are:

- *the positive loops, and,*
- *the loops with non-contractible orbit class $t \mapsto \varphi_t(y)$;*

thus, as in [AFM15], the presence of such loops in $\text{Cont}(Y)$ resolves the Weinstein conjecture for Y in the affirmative.

1.8. Extensible positive loops. The argument given in [CHK23] and in [Rit14, Rit16, MU19] proves:

Theorem 17 (see [CHK23, §1.2.6]). *If there exists a contact-at-infinity Hamiltonian isotopy ϕ_t such that $\phi_1 = \phi_0$ and whose ideal restriction is a positive loop, then $\text{SH}_e = \text{SH}$. \square*

The argument actually shows that the map $\text{SH}^\vee \rightarrow \text{SH}$ is an isomorphism, and hence RFH vanishes in the presence of such a positive extensible loop, generalizing the vanishing result for negative line bundles proved in [AK17]. Interestingly enough, the fact that $\text{SH} = \text{SH}_e$ holds for negative line bundles means our spectral invariants cannot be applied to them. This should be contrasted with [ASZ16] which constructs spectral invariants for contact isotopies of ideal boundaries of negative line bundles.

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2. Review of the Floer cohomology of a contact isotopy

In this section we recall the Floer cohomology for contact-at-infinity isotopies of the ideal boundary Y of a semipositive and convex-at-infinity symplectic manifold W . The rough outline of the construction is fairly standard, and the specific focus on contact-at-infinity isotopies is described in various settings in, e.g., [DUZ23, Can23b, CHK23]. One difference in the present work is that we use Novikov coefficients, in a manner similar to [Rit09, Rit14, Rit16]; the reason for using these coefficients is to ensure various sums converge.

Definition 3. A symplectic manifold W^{2n} is said to be semipositive provided:

$$\omega(u) > 0 \text{ and } c_1(u) \geq 3 - n \implies c_1(u) \geq 0,$$

for all $u \in \pi_2(W)$.

Definition 3 is the same condition introduced in [HS95]; for some recent discussion of its relevance to Floer theory in convex-at-infinity manifolds, we refer the reader to [AAC25, §2.3.11].

For the definition of convex-at-infinity we refer the reader to [AAC25, §2.1].

2.1. Novikov field. Let Λ denote the universal Novikov field over $\mathbb{Z}/2$. Recall that this means that Λ is the set of functions $\lambda : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2$ so that λ has finite support in $(-\infty, L)$ for each L . For $a \in \mathbb{R}$, one defines an elementary field element to be the function $\tau^a : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2$ so that $\tau^a(a') = 1$ if $a = a'$ and zero otherwise. Then every $\lambda \in \Lambda$ can be written as an infinite sum:

$$\lambda = \sum_i \tau^{a_i},$$

where $a_i \rightarrow \infty$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$. Addition is given by addition of functions, and multiplication is given by discrete convolution, i.e.,

$$(\lambda_1 \lambda_2)(a) = \sum_{b+c=a} \lambda_1(b) \lambda_2(c);$$

this definition of multiplication agrees with usual one in terms of formal power series; this description can be found in, e.g., [Hut24, pp. 4].

2.2. Floer cohomology of a contact-at-infinity Hamiltonian isotopy. Let us recall that a convex-at-infinity manifold W can be presented as the completion of a compact symplectic manifold with a convex contact type boundary. This defines a vector field Z on the non-compact end called the Liouville vector field. A contact-at-infinity Hamiltonian isotopy is one whose flow commutes with the flow by Z , outside of a compact set.

See, e.g., [BC24, Can23b, AAC25] and §A.5 below for further details on this class of Hamiltonian systems.

2.2.1. Floer chain vector space. Suppose that $\psi_t : W \rightarrow W$ is a Hamiltonian isotopy which is contact-at-infinity and suppose that ψ_1 has non-degenerate fixed points. The associated Floer chain vector space $\text{CF}(\psi_t)$ is the free Λ -vector space generated by the finite set of fixed points of ψ_1 .

2.2.2. On the choice of almost complex structure. Fix an ω -tame almost complex structure J which is equivariant with respect to the Liouville flow in the non-compact end of W . Standard a priori estimates imply that all non-constant holomorphic spheres are contained in a fixed compact set of W ; see, e.g., [AAC25, §2.9].

Because we use the semipositivity framework for ensuring compactness, we also suppose that the moduli space of simple J -holomorphic spheres $\mathcal{M}^*(J)$ is cut transversally, in the sense of, e.g., [MS12].

Throughout we will keep J fixed; we will perturb the Hamiltonian systems to ensure the various moduli spaces in Floer theory are cut transversally.⁵ For this reason, we will typically suppress J from the notation in moduli spaces.

2.2.3. Floer differential moduli spaces. For any contact-at-infinity Hamiltonian isotopy ψ_t whose time-1 map has non-degenerate fixed points, one can consider the space $\mathcal{M}(\psi_t)$ of finite energy⁶ solutions to:

$$(6) \quad \begin{cases} u : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow W, \\ \partial_s u + J(u)(\partial_t u - X_t(u)) = 0, \end{cases}$$

Here $X_t \circ \psi_{\beta(3t-1)} = \partial_t \psi_{\beta(3t-1)}$, and $\beta(t)$ is a standard cut-off function satisfying $\beta(t) = 0$ for $t \leq 0$ and $\beta(t) = 1$ for $t \geq 1$. The equation is a time-reparametrized version of the usual Floer's equation. To avoid over-complicating the notation, we use the notation X_t for the generator of the isotopy $\psi_{\beta(3t-1)}$.

Remark 2.1. *The arguments in [BC24, Can23b, AAC25] imply that sequences of solutions u_n to (6) with uniformly bounded energy have images which remain in a compact set of W ; see also [Gro23] for related arguments.*

Let us define the *evaluation map*:

$$(7) \quad (u, t) \in \mathcal{M}(\psi_t) \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow u(0, t);$$

the transversality statement we require for ensuring compactness (up to breaking) of the moduli spaces used to define the Floer differential is:

⁵One caveat, in §5 we will assume that J is chosen generically enough that the moduli space of simple holomorphic disks on a compact Lagrangian is also cut transversally.

⁶The *energy* in this case is the integral of $\omega(\partial_s u, \partial_t u - X_t(u))$ over the cylinder. We always assume such energy integrals are finite.

Lemma 2.2. *Fix a pseudochain⁷ Σ in W . For a generic compactly supported system δ_t , the moduli space $\mathcal{M}(\psi_t\delta_t)$ is cut transversally, in the sense that the linearized operator is surjective at every solution, and the evaluation (7) is transverse to Σ .*

Proof. This follows from standard transversality results, e.g., [FHS95, MS12], [HS95, Theorem 3.1]; see also [BC24, §4]. \square

Often we will simply say ψ_t is a generic system, implicitly replacing ψ_t by the perturbation $\psi_t\delta_t$.

By taking the pseudochain Σ to be the collection of points passing through simple J -holomorphic spheres (which defines a pseudochain because of the semipositivity assumption), one can preclude bubbling and therefore ensure compactness-up-to-breaking. For further discussion of how semipositivity is used in this manner, we defer to [HS95, MS12, AAC25].

2.2.4. Chern classes and Conley-Zehnder indices. Let \mathfrak{s} be a section of the determinant line bundle $\det_{\mathbb{C}}(TW)$ which is non-vanishing along each orbit γ of the system ψ_t . Because $\mathfrak{s}|_{\gamma}$ is non-vanishing, it determines a canonical homotopy class of symplectic trivializations of $TW|_{\gamma}$. With respect to these trivializations, the linearization of the flow of ψ_t along γ is associated a *Conley-Zehnder* index $CZ_{\mathfrak{s}}(\gamma)$, as in, e.g., [Can22].

It is important to note that the Poincaré dual of zero set $\mathfrak{s}^{-1}(0)$ represents the Chern class. Indeed, it represents a lift of the Chern class to the cohomology of W relative the set of orbits of ψ_t .

2.2.5. The Floer differential. For a generic system ψ_t , counting the one-dimensional components of $\mathcal{M}(\psi_t)$ defines a Λ -linear differential:

$$d : \text{CF}(\psi_t) \rightarrow \text{CF}(\psi_t),$$

by the cohomological formula:

$$d(\tau^b y) = \sum_{x,a} \#(\mathcal{M}_1(x; a; y; \psi_t)/\mathbb{R}) \cdot \tau^{a+b} x,$$

where $\mathcal{M}_1(x; a; y; \psi_t)$ is the component of $\mathcal{M}(\psi_t)$ satisfying:

- (1) $\gamma_-(0) = x, \gamma_+(0) = y,$
- (2) $\omega(u) = a,$
- (3) $CZ_{\mathfrak{s}}(\gamma_+) - CZ_{\mathfrak{s}}(\gamma_-) + 2\mathfrak{s}^{-1}(0) \cdot [u] = 1.$

where γ_{\pm} are the asymptotic orbits and $\omega(u)$ is the symplectic area of u . For generic system, the semipositivity assumptions imply that this sum converges, and that $d^2 = 0$.

⁷A pseudochain is a map of a smooth manifold taking values $f : S \rightarrow W$ whose limit points are covered by images of manifolds of lower dimension.

2.2.6. Continuation data. Continuation data refers to a square $\psi_{s,t}$ in the space of contact-at-infinity Hamiltonian diffeomorphisms so that:

- (1) $\psi_{s,0} = \text{id}$,
- (2) $\psi_{s,1}$ has a non-negative ideal restriction.

The second condition means that $\lambda(\partial_s \psi_{s,1}(x)) \geq 0$ holds outside of a compact set, where λ is the Liouville form in the non-compact end of W . We refer the reader to [Can23b, CHK23] for further discussion.

2.2.7. Continuation cylinders. Let $\psi_{s,t}$ be continuation data, and suppose that $\psi_{0,t}$ and $\psi_{1,t}$ are generic so that the moduli spaces $\mathcal{M}(\psi_{i,t})$, $i = 0, 1$, can be used to define the Floer differential.

Consider the family $\xi_{s,t}$ defined for $s \in \mathbb{R}$ and $t \in [0, 1]$ given by:

$$\xi_{s,t} = \psi_{\beta(1-s), \beta(3t-1)},$$

where β is a standard non-decreasing cut-off function.

Note that $\xi_{s,t}$ satisfies the following properties:

- (1) $\xi_{s,t} = \psi_{0, \beta(3t-1)}$ for $s \geq 1$,
- (2) $\xi_{s,t} = \psi_{1, \beta(3t-1)}$ for $s \leq 0$,
- (3) $\xi_{s,t} = \xi_{s,1}$ for $t \geq 2/3$,
- (4) $\xi_{s,t} = \text{id}$ for $t \leq 1/3$.

Introduce the generators:

$$Y_{s,t} \circ \xi_{s,t} = \partial_s \xi_{s,t} \text{ and } X_{s,t} \circ \xi_{s,t} = \partial_t \xi_{s,t},$$

noting that $X_{+\infty,t}$ is the generator for $\psi_{0, \beta(3t-1)}$ (the input system) and $X_{-\infty,t}$ is the generator for $\psi_{1, \beta(3t-1)}$ (the output system).

Define $\mathcal{M}(\psi_{s,t})$ to be the moduli space of finite energy solutions to:

$$(8) \quad \begin{cases} u : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow W, \\ \partial_s u - \rho(t)Y_{s,t}(u) + J(u)(\partial_t u - X_{s,t}(u)) = 0, \end{cases}$$

where $\rho(t) = \beta(3 - 3t)$; the cut-off function ρ is chosen so that $\rho(x) = 1$ holds for $x \in [0, 2/3]$ and is supported in $[0, 1)$.

The equation (8) is Floer's equation for the Hamiltonian connection whose connection potential is:

$$(9) \quad \mathfrak{a} = \rho(t)K_{s,t}ds + H_{s,t}dt,$$

where $K_{s,t}, H_{s,t}$ are normalized Hamiltonian generators for $Y_{s,t}, X_{s,t}$. We will review Hamiltonian connections in §A.

The fact that $\psi_{s,t}$ is continuation data implies that the connection whose potential is (9) has non-positive curvature, and therefore solutions u to (8) satisfy an a priori energy estimate in terms of their symplectic area $\omega(u)$; see the computation in [CHK23, §2.2.5] and §3.2.3. The relationship between energy and curvature is recalled in §3.1.

In order to achieve transversality for solutions to Floer's equation for Hamiltonian connections, we follow the strategy of [AAC25, 2.3.3] and perturb the connection potential by adding a term of the form:

$$\mathbf{p} = k_{s,t}ds + h_{s,t}dt$$

where $k_{s,t}, h_{s,t}$ are domain-dependent functions on W supported in a compact coordinate disk on the domain. We also assume that the C^1 size of $k_{s,t}, h_{s,t}$ and their first derivatives with respect to s, t are uniformly bounded, as measured by a Riemannian metric which is translation invariant in the end.

Let us denote by $\mathcal{M}(\psi_{s,t}; \mathbf{p})$ the moduli space of solutions to Floer's equation for the connection whose potential is $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{p}$. It follows from [AAC25, Lemma 2.4] that solutions in $\mathcal{M}(\psi_{s,t}; \mathbf{p})$ still satisfy a priori energy estimates in terms of their symplectic area $\omega(u)$.

In order for the moduli spaces to satisfy the required compactness results, it is necessary to again appeal to transversality and the semipositivity condition. The required statement is the following:

Lemma 2.3. *Let $\psi_{s,t}$ be continuation data. For a generic perturbation term \mathbf{p} , the moduli space $\mathcal{M}(\psi_{s,t}; \mathbf{p})$ is cut transversally. Moreover, for any fixed pseudochain Σ in W , a generic perturbation will ensure the evaluation:*

$$(u, s, t) \in \mathcal{M}(\psi_{s,t}; \mathbf{p}) \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \mapsto u(s, t)$$

is transverse to Σ .

Proof. The proof is once again based on standard transversality techniques, similar (and in theory simpler) than the argument in Lemma 2.2. \square

2.2.8. Continuation maps. For a continuation data $\psi_{s,t}$ and generic perturbation term \mathbf{p} , counting the zero-dimensional components of $\mathcal{M}(\psi_{s,t}; \mathbf{p})$ defines a Λ -linear map:

$$\mathbf{c} : \text{CF}(\psi_{0,t}) \rightarrow \text{CF}(\psi_{1,t}),$$

similarly to the differential, by the cohomological formula:

$$\mathbf{c}(\tau^b y) = \sum \#\mathcal{M}_0(x; a; y; \psi_{s,t}; \mathbf{p}) \tau^{a+b} x,$$

where $\mathcal{M}_0(x; a; y; \psi_{s,t}; \mathbf{p})$ is the component of solutions where:

- (1) $\gamma_-(0) = x, \gamma_+(0) = y,$
- (2) $\omega(u) = a,$
- (3) $\text{CZ}_5(\gamma_+) - \text{CZ}_5(\gamma_-) + 2\mathfrak{s}^{-1}(0) \cdot [u] = 0.$

The above energy bounds and the semipositivity assumptions imply that this sum converges, and that \mathbf{c} defines a chain map with respect to the Floer differential d ; see, e.g., [HS95] for further discussion.

The following standard lemma asserts that the resulting maps depend only on the homotopy class of the continuation data (and are independent of the perturbation).

Lemma 2.4. *Let $\psi_{\sigma,s,t}$, $\sigma \in [0,1]$, be a 1-parameter family of continuation data such that:*

(1) $\psi_{\sigma,0,t} = \psi_{0,t}$ and $\psi_{\sigma,1,t} = \psi_{1,t}$ are both in \mathcal{C}^\times ,

then for a generic σ -dependent perturbation \mathfrak{p}_σ , the parametric moduli space of pairs (σ, u) where:

$$u \in \mathcal{M}(\psi_{\sigma,s,t}; \mathfrak{p}_\sigma)$$

is cut transversally and the 0- and 1-dimensional components are compact up to breaking of Floer cylinders. Consideration of 1-dimensional components proves the algebraic relation:

$$\mathfrak{c}_1 - \mathfrak{c}_0 = dK + Kd,$$

where K is an appropriate count of the 0-dimensional components of the parametric moduli space.

Proof. The relevant a priori estimates follow from the non-positivity of the curvature for connections arising from continuation data. The rest of the argument is standard Floer theory; see, e.g., [Flo89, Theorem 4], [SZ92, Lemma 6.3], [Abo15, Lemma 6.13], [HS95, Theorem 5.2]. See also Lemma 5.4 below for a related argument. \square

Furthermore, if $\psi_{s,t}$ and $\eta_{s,t}$ are both continuation data with $\psi_{1,t} = \eta_{0,t}$, then we can concatenate the continuation data $\psi_{s,t} \# \eta_{s,t}$ by gluing the squares along their common vertical boundary (one should smooth the interface via a reparametrization in the s -variable so the result is smooth).

Lemma 2.5. *If $\mathfrak{c}_0, \mathfrak{c}_1, \mathfrak{c}_2$ represent the continuation maps associated to $\psi_{s,t}, \eta_{s,t}$ and $\psi_{s,t} \# \eta_{s,t}$, respectively then $\mathfrak{c}_2 = \mathfrak{c}_1 \circ \mathfrak{c}_0$ holds on homology.*

Proof. The argument is again standard Floer theory. A similar but more complicated argument is given in §4.4, with more details. One sets up a parametric moduli space of continuation cylinder type equations, where the parameter is a gluing parameter; see Figure 2. As the gluing parameter tends to ∞ , the solutions break into configurations which represent the composition $\mathfrak{c}_1 \circ \mathfrak{c}_0$. The parametric moduli space should be constructed so that the other end of the moduli space (when the parameter is zero, say) is exactly the moduli space used to define \mathfrak{c}_2 . The details are left to the reader. \square

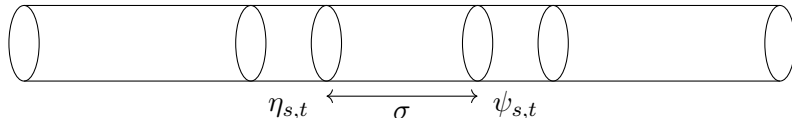


FIGURE 2. Rough schematic of the process of gluing two continuation data. The length σ is the gluing parameter.

2.2.9. *Functorial structure of Floer cohomology.* As in, e.g., [Can23b], the Floer cohomology groups $\mathrm{HF}(\psi_t)$ with continuation maps forms a functor valued in the category of Λ -vector spaces. The domain category \mathcal{C} has:

- (1) objects equal to contact-at-infinity Hamiltonian systems ψ_t ,
- (2) morphisms equal to homotopy classes of continuation data.

Initially, the functor $\mathrm{HF}(-)$ is only defined on a full subcategory $\mathcal{C}^\times \subset \mathcal{C}$ of systems whose time-1 maps have non-degenerate fixed points and are sufficiently generic to achieve the relevant transversality conditions. Then the functor $\mathrm{HF}(-)$ is extended to all objects by the completion:

$$(10) \quad \mathrm{HF}(\psi_t) = \lim_{\psi_t \rightarrow \psi'_t} \mathrm{HF}(\psi'_t),$$

where the limit is over the *slice category* of objects $\psi'_t \in \mathcal{C}^\times$ equipped with a morphism $\psi_t \rightarrow \psi'_t$. The functorial structure of HF extends to \mathcal{C} by abstract nonsense.

Lemma 2.6. *Given ψ_t as above and any Reeb flow R_s^α , there exists a sequence $\varphi_{n,t}$ so that:*

- (1) *the ideal restriction of $\varphi_{n,t}$ is $R_{s_n t}^\alpha$,*
- (2) *$0 < s_{n+1} < s_n$, with $s_n \rightarrow 0$,*
- (3) *$\varphi_{n,t} \psi_t \in \mathcal{C}^\times$.*

Moreover, the following morphism, guaranteed by universal property of (10),

$$(11) \quad \mathrm{HF}(\psi_t) \rightarrow \lim_{\mathbb{N}^{\mathrm{op}}} \mathrm{HF}(\varphi_{n,t} \psi_t),$$

is an isomorphism; the right hand side is simply the inverse limit of a sequence:

$$\dots \rightarrow \mathrm{HF}(\varphi_{n,t} \psi_t) \rightarrow \mathrm{HF}(\varphi_{n-1,t} \psi_t) \rightarrow \dots$$

Proof. It is clear that data $\varphi_{n,t}$ can always be chosen to satisfy (1), (2), and (3). Moreover, there is an obvious sequence:

$$(12) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} \dots & \longrightarrow & \varphi_{n+1,t} \psi_t & \longrightarrow & \varphi_{n,t} \psi_t & \longrightarrow & \dots \\ & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \\ \dots & \longrightarrow & \psi_t & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{id}} & \psi_t & \longrightarrow & \dots \end{array}$$

induced by the canonical homotopy classes of continuation data whose ideal restrictions are affine reparametrizations of subintervals of the twisted Reeb flow $s \mapsto R_{st} \psi_t$.

Thus, by the definition of the limit, there exists a morphism (11). It remains to prove that this morphism is an isomorphism.

Suppose there is a morphism $\psi_t \rightarrow \psi'_t$ in \mathcal{C} with $\psi'_t \in \mathcal{C}^\times$. Since $\psi'_t \in \mathcal{C}^\times$, it follows that ψ'_t has no discriminant points. Consequently, $R_s \psi'_t$ has no discriminant points for s in some interval $s \in [0, \epsilon]$. Let φ_t be a contact

isotopy so that $\varphi_t \psi'_t \in \mathcal{C}^\times$ and the ideal restriction of φ_t is R_{ct} . Then it is straightforward to construct a canonical factorization in \mathcal{C} :

$$(13) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \varphi_{n,t} \psi_t & \longrightarrow & \varphi_t \psi'_t \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \psi_t & \longrightarrow & \psi'_t \end{array}$$

for n sufficiently large. Here the left vertical morphism is from (12). It follows from [UZ22] and [Can23b, §2.4] that the continuation map associated to the right vertical morphism is an isomorphism, since the continuation data never develops discriminant points.

Thus, for n large enough, we can apply HF to the top and right morphisms in (13), and invert the right morphism to obtain a map:

$$\lim_{\mathbb{N}^{\text{op}}} \text{HF}(\varphi_{n,t} \psi_t) \rightarrow \text{HF}(\psi'_t).$$

Straightforward book-keeping (i.e., diagram chasing), implies the induced morphism is independent of ϵ , and is natural, and thereby induces a map:

$$\lim_{\mathbb{N}^{\text{op}}} \text{HF}(\varphi_{n,t} \psi_t) \rightarrow \lim_{\psi_t \rightarrow \psi'_t} \text{HF}(\psi'_t) = \text{HF}(\psi_t),$$

where the right limit is over the slice category. This morphism is the desired inverse of the canonical morphism (11). \square

2.3. Eternal classes in symplectic cohomology. Elements of $\lim_{\mathcal{C}} \text{HF}$ can be identified with a natural transformations $\mathbb{Z}/2 \rightarrow \text{HF}$. Such a natural transformation induces an element in the colimit $\mathfrak{e} \in \text{SH} = \text{colim}_{\mathcal{C}} \text{HF}$, because the category \mathcal{C} is sufficiently connected.⁸ As in the introduction, we let $\text{SH}_e \subset \text{SH}$ be the subspace spanned by these elements. In this section we will prove structural theorems which allow us to understand SH_e and SH in terms of sequence of isotopies, rather than the full category \mathcal{C} .

2.3.1. Final and cofinal sequences. Let R_s^α be a Reeb flow and let φ_t be a contact isotopy on the ideal boundary Y . We extend the Reeb vector field to a Hamiltonian vector field of W , and extend φ_t to a contact-at-infinity isotopies of W . These choices induce a functor:

$$s \in \mathbb{R} \mapsto \varphi_t^{-1} \circ R_{st}^\alpha \in \mathcal{C},$$

sending a morphism $s_1 \leq s_2$ to the continuation data obtained by linearly interpolating the speed of the Reeb flow, as written down in §1.4.

This functor is independent of the choice of extensions to W , up to natural isomorphism. The natural isomorphism is given by continuation data whose ideal restriction is independent of s ; see [Can23b, CHK23] for detailed discussion on this point.

⁸Indeed, we use that any two objects of \mathcal{C} admit a map to a common target (by taking sufficiently large Reeb flows). We thank Laurent Côté for pointing out that the induced map to the colimit is not solely abstract nonsense, as previously stated.

We can then precompose $\mathrm{HF} : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathrm{Vect}$ with the functor $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ to obtain the functor $V^\alpha(\varphi_t) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathrm{Vect}$ given by:

$$s \mapsto V_s^\alpha(\varphi_t) := \mathrm{HF}(\varphi_t^{-1} \circ R_{st}^\alpha);$$

such a functor is, by definition, a persistence module. The persistence module is independent of the choice of extension of R^α or φ_t to the filling, up to natural isomorphism in the category of persistence modules.

The universal properties for limits and colimits imply there is a commutative square:

$$(14) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \lim_{\mathbb{R}} V_s^\alpha(\varphi_t) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{colim}_{\mathbb{R}} V_s^\alpha(\varphi_t) \\ \uparrow & & \downarrow \\ \lim_{\mathcal{C}} \mathrm{HF} & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{colim}_{\mathcal{C}} \mathrm{HF} \end{array}$$

A key structural lemma is the following:

Lemma 2.7. *The vertical morphisms in (14) are isomorphisms.*

The key technical lemma needed to prove this is the following contact-geometric result:

Lemma 2.8. *Let ψ_t be any contact-at-infinity isotopy.*

- (1) *There exists morphisms in \mathcal{C} from ψ_t to $\varphi_t^{-1} \circ R_{st}$ for s sufficiently positive.*
- (2) *Any two morphisms in \mathcal{C} from ψ_t to $\varphi_t^{-1} \circ R_{s_1 t}$ become equal when post-composed with the morphism $\varphi_t^{-1} \circ R_{s_1 t} \rightarrow \varphi_t^{-1} \circ R_{s_2 t}$ for s_2 sufficiently positive.*
- (3) *There exists morphisms in \mathcal{C} from $\varphi_t^{-1} \circ R_{st}$ to ψ_t for s sufficiently negative.*
- (4) *Any two morphisms in \mathcal{C} from $\varphi_t^{-1} \circ R_{s_1 t}$ to ψ_t become equal when pre-composed with the morphism $\varphi_t^{-1} \circ R_{s_2 t} \rightarrow \varphi_t^{-1} \circ R_{s_1 t}$ for s_2 sufficiently negative.*

It is a standard abstract nonsense to use Lemma 2.8 to prove Lemma 2.7; see, e.g., [CHK23, §2.2.8].

Proof of Lemma 2.8. Part (1) and (2) are a special case of [CHK23, §2.2.11]. On the other hand, (3) and (4) follow from [CHK23, §2.2.11] to conclude morphisms between the inverse objects $\psi_t^{-1} \rightarrow R_{-st} \circ \varphi_t$ for sufficiently negative s , noting that the existence and equality of morphisms in \mathcal{C} behaves well with respect to inversion. \square

2.3.2. Barcode decomposition. The significance of Lemma 2.7 is that it allows us to prove things about the subspace of eternal classes SH_e by arguing with the persistence module $V^\alpha(\varphi_t)$ and its barcode decomposition. Such an argument will be used to prove Theorems 1 and 2 on the behaviour of eternal classes with respect to the unit and the pair-of-pants product.

Another use of Lemma 2.7 is that the persistence module $V^\alpha(\varphi_t)$ is used to define the spectral invariants for φ_t . This implies that the right vertical morphism in (14) sends the subspace of $\text{colim}_{\mathbb{R}} V^\alpha(\varphi_t)$ spanned by the fully infinite bars isomorphically onto SH_e . On the other hand, every non-zero element in $\zeta \in \text{SH}/\text{SH}_e$ can be represented uniquely as a linear combination of finitely many half-infinite bars in $\text{colim}_{\mathbb{R}} V^\alpha(\varphi_t)$; it follows that the spectral invariant $c_\alpha(\zeta; \varphi_t)$ is the greatest endpoint appearing in this linear combination.

One final note is that the barcode decomposition implies the following structural lemma for eternal classes:

Lemma 2.9. *A class $\mathfrak{e} \in \text{SH}$ lies in SH_e if and only if \mathfrak{e} lies in the image of the structure map $V_s^\alpha(\varphi_t) \rightarrow \text{SH}$ for every s .*

Proof. The “only if” direction is easy, and so we show the “if” direction. The barcode decomposition implies that any element $\mathfrak{e} \in \text{SH}$ can be expressed as a linear combination:

$$\mathfrak{e} = \mathfrak{e}_1 + \cdots + \mathfrak{e}_q + \zeta_1 + \cdots + \zeta_p$$

where \mathfrak{e}_i are basis elements corresponding to fully infinite bars, and ζ_j are basis elements corresponding to half-infinite bars.

Suppose that $\mathfrak{e} \in \text{SH}$ lies in the image of $V_s^\alpha(\varphi_t) \rightarrow \text{SH}$ for every s . Then, by the barcode decomposition, we must have $p = 0$, i.e., $\mathfrak{e} = \mathfrak{e}_1 + \cdots + \mathfrak{e}_q$.

However, the barcode decomposition implies \mathfrak{e}_i are elements of the limit $\lim_{\mathbb{R}} V^\alpha(\varphi_t)$, i.e., they are natural transformations from $\mathbb{Z}/2$ to $V^\alpha(\varphi_t)$. Thus \mathfrak{e} actually lies in the image of $\lim_{\mathbb{R}} V^\alpha(\varphi_t) \rightarrow \text{SH}$. Lemma 2.7 implies \mathfrak{e} lies in the image of $\lim_c \text{HF} \rightarrow \text{SH}$, and this completes the proof. \square

3. Flat Hamiltonian connections and the pair-of-pants product

The goal of this section is to develop enough of the theory of Hamiltonian connections to prove some of the theorems from the introduction; in particular, we will prove the sub-additivity of the spectral invariants. We review the necessary prerequisites in §A.

Hamiltonian connections are used to construct the pair-of-pants operation on Floer theory. The pair-of-pants product has a long history, and is part of the larger framework of the TQFT structure on Floer cohomology; see, e.g., [Sch95, PSS96, Sal99, Sei03, MS12, Abo15, Sei15, KS21, AAC25].⁹

Second, in our arguments concerning the persistence modules:

$$V_s^\alpha(\psi_t) = \text{HF}(\psi_t^{-1} \circ R_{st}^\alpha),$$

we will need to “switch” the order from $\psi_t^{-1} \circ R_{st}^\alpha$ to $R_{st}^\alpha \circ \psi_t^{-1}$, and the tool used to relate their Floer cohomologies involves maps defined using Hamiltonian connections on cylinders.

⁹Such a structure is attributed to Donaldson around the early 1990s

3.1. *Floer's equation associated to a Hamiltonian connection.* Let $\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}$ be a (perturbed) Hamiltonian connection on $W \times \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$, and let J be an admissible almost complex structure on W , as in §2.2.2. This induces a unique almost complex structure $J_{\mathfrak{H}+\mathfrak{p}}$ on $W \times \Sigma$ so that:

- (1) $J_{\mathfrak{H}+\mathfrak{p}}|_{TW \times \{z\}} = J$,
- (2) $J_{\mathfrak{H}+\mathfrak{p}}(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}) \subset \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}$,
- (3) $d\pi$ is $J_{\mathfrak{H}+\mathfrak{p},j}$ holomorphic.

We define $\mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})$ to be the set of finite energy maps $u : \Sigma \rightarrow W$ whose graph in $W \times \Sigma$ is $J_{\mathfrak{H}+\mathfrak{p}}$ -holomorphic. Let $w : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma \times W$ be the parametrization of the graph $w(z) = (z, u(z))$. The *energy* of a solution is defined to be:

$$E(u) = \int (\Pi_{\mathfrak{H}+\mathfrak{p}} dw)^* \omega,$$

where $\Pi_{\mathfrak{H}+\mathfrak{p}}$ is the projection on $T(W \times \Sigma) \rightarrow TW$ whose kernel is $\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}$. Let us note that the energy integrand $(\Pi_{\mathfrak{H}+\mathfrak{p}} dw)^* \omega$ is a non-negative two-form, since the linear map $\Pi_{\mathfrak{H}+\mathfrak{p}} dw$ is complex linear and J is ω -tame.

A bit more practically:

Lemma 3.1. *If $\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}$ is defined by the connection potential $\mathfrak{a} + \mathfrak{p}$ which appears as $(K_{s,t} + k_{s,t})ds + (H_{s,t} + h_{s,t})dt$ in a conformal coordinate chart $z = s + it$ on Σ , then $u \in \mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{H})$ if and only if:*

$$\partial_s u - X_{K+k}(u) + J(u)(\partial_t u - X_{H+h}(u)) = 0,$$

and the local contribution to the energy from the coordinate chart equals:

$$E(u) = \int \omega(\partial_s u - X_{K+k}, \partial_t u - X_{H+h}) ds dt.$$

Suppose that $\Sigma_0 \subset \Sigma$ is a compact domain with smooth boundary $\partial\Sigma_0$ disjoint from the support of \mathfrak{p} . Then:

$$E(u|_{\Sigma_0}) = \int_{\Sigma_0} u^* \omega - \int_{\partial\Sigma_0} u^* \mathfrak{a} + \int_{\Sigma_0} u^* \mathfrak{r}.$$

Proof. We refer the reader to [AAC25, §2.3.5]. □

3.2. *Operations on Floer theory via flat connections on cylinders.* In this section, we explain how flat connections on cylinders can be used to define isomorphisms between Floer cohomology groups (sort of like generalized continuation maps). These operations arise naturally when considering pair-of-pants products, and it will be important for us to show these isomorphisms act identically on SH.

Let \mathfrak{H} be a flat Hamiltonian connection over $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$, and suppose that the normalized connection potential \mathfrak{a} satisfies:

- (F1) $\mathfrak{a} = H_{0,t} dt$ on the region $\{s > 1\}$,
- (F2) $\mathfrak{a} = H_{1,t} dt$ on the region $\{s < 0\}$.

The map will be defined by counting solutions in $\mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{H})$.

3.2.1. *Definition of the map.* We begin with:

Lemma 3.2. *Let \mathfrak{a} be a connection potential satisfying (F1) and (F2) where $H_{i,t}$ is the generator of $\psi_{i,\beta(3t-1)}$ and suppose that the associated connection \mathfrak{H} is flat. For generic perturbation \mathfrak{p} , the moduli space $\mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})$ is cut transversally and the total evaluation map is transverse to any given smooth map.*

Proof. The proof is simpler than the argument in Lemma 2.2, because \mathfrak{p} is not required to respect any symmetries, and the details are left to the reader. A similar argument was used in the definition of continuation maps. \square

Let $\mathcal{M}_d(x; a; y; \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}) \subset \mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})$ be the component of u so that:

- (1) the asymptotics satisfy $\gamma_-(0) = x$, $\gamma_+(0) = y$,
- (2) $\omega(u) = a$,
- (3) $CZ_{\mathfrak{s}}(\gamma_+) - CZ_{\mathfrak{s}}(\gamma_-) + 2\mathfrak{s}^{-1}(0) \cdot [u] = d$,

where \mathfrak{s} is a section of the determinant line bundle; the set-up is essentially exactly the same as with the continuation map from §2.2.8.

For generic \mathfrak{p} , the usual arguments prove $\mathcal{M}_0(x; a; y; \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})$ is a finite set of points, and $\mathcal{M}_1(x; a; y; \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})$ is a 1-manifold which is compact up to the breaking of Floer differential cylinders. We therefore define:

$$C(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})(\tau^b y) = \sum \#\mathcal{M}_0(x; a; y; \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}) \tau^{a+b} x.$$

This operation satisfies:

Lemma 3.3. *For generic perturbation \mathfrak{p} , the map $C(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}) : \text{CF}(\psi_{0,t}) \rightarrow \text{CF}(\psi_{1,t})$ is well-defined and is a chain map. Moreover, the chain homotopy class of the map is independent of \mathfrak{p} , and depends only on the connected component of \mathfrak{H} in the space of connections satisfying (F1) and (F2).*

Proof. This is standard Floer theory, similar to the analogous facts about the continuation map from §2.2.8. \square

We denote by $C(\mathfrak{H})$ the induced map on homology.

3.2.2. *On the space of connections satisfying (F1) and (F2).* Let $\mathcal{C}(\psi_{1,t}, \psi_{0,t})$ be the space of flat connections satisfying (F1) and (F2), where $H_{i,t}$ are the generators of $\psi_{i,\beta(3t-1)}$. First of all:

Lemma 3.4. *The time-1 maps of $\psi_{0,t}, \psi_{1,t}$ are conjugate in UH if and only if $\mathcal{C}(H_{0,t}, H_{1,t})$ is non-empty.*

Proof. If the time-1 maps are conjugate, then there exists a connection \mathfrak{H} satisfying (F1) and (F2); this follows from the construction in §A.7. On the other hand, because the connection is flat, the monodromy along the path $s \mapsto (s, 0)$ conjugates the monodromy along the loops $t \mapsto (0, t)$ and $t \mapsto (1, t)$. These monodromies are $\psi_{\beta(3t-1),1}$ and $\psi_{\beta(3t-1),0}$, and hence the reverse implication holds. \square

A priori, the map $C(\mathfrak{H})$ is sensitive to the connected component of \mathfrak{H} in the space $\mathcal{C}(\psi_{1,t}, \psi_{0,t})$. However, we gain a rough understanding of the connectivity of this space from the following lemma:

Lemma 3.5. *Let \mathfrak{H}_0 be the connection whose potential is $\mathfrak{a} = H_{0,t}dt$. Then any $\mathfrak{H} \in \mathcal{C}(\psi_{1,t}, \psi_{0,t})$ is of the form $g_*\mathfrak{H}_0$ where $g_{s,t}$ is the monodromy of \mathfrak{H} along the path joining $(1, t)$ to (s, t) .*

Proof. As in §A.6, g sends paths which are flat for \mathfrak{H}_0 to paths which are flat for \mathfrak{H} ; it suffices to prove this for paths lying in the slice $s = 1$ and the slices $t = \text{const}$, in which case it is obvious. This completes the proof. \square

Remark 3.6. *While not needed for our subsequent arguments, it is noteworthy that $C(\mathfrak{H})$ is always an isomorphism (after passing to homology). Indeed, the inverse is of the same form and is equal to $C(\mathfrak{H}')$ where \mathfrak{H}' is obtained by reflecting \mathfrak{H} about $t = 1/2$. To prove this, one uses standard Floer theory gluing to prove:*

$$C(\mathfrak{H}') \circ C(\mathfrak{H}) = C(\mathfrak{H}' \# \mathfrak{H})$$

where $\mathfrak{H}' \# \mathfrak{H}$ is the flat connection in $\mathcal{C}(\psi_{0,t}, \psi_{0,t})$ obtained by gluing:

$$(15) \quad (\mathfrak{H}' \# \mathfrak{H})_{s,t,w} = \begin{cases} \mathfrak{H}'_{s,t,w} & \text{if } s \leq 1, \\ \mathfrak{H}_{s-2,t,w} & \text{if } s \geq 2. \end{cases}$$

Using the same idea as Lemma 3.5, one proves that $\mathfrak{H}' \# \mathfrak{H} = g_*\mathfrak{H}_0$, where $g_{s,t} = \text{id}$ for $s \notin [0, 3]$. Moreover, one uses the reflection symmetry to show that $g_{s,t}$ is homotopic to the constant map id , preserving $g_{s,t} = \text{id}$ for $s \notin [0, 3]$ during the homotopy. Thus $\mathfrak{H}' \# \mathfrak{H}$ lies in the same connected component of \mathfrak{H}_0 , and so $C(\mathfrak{H}' \# \mathfrak{H}) = C(\mathfrak{H}_0) = \text{id}$, as desired.

3.2.3. Action on symplectic cohomology. It is important to show that $C(\mathfrak{H})$ acts identically on the colimit, in the following sense:

Lemma 3.7. *Let $\mathfrak{H} \in \mathcal{C}(\psi_{1,t}, \psi_{0,t})$. Then the following triangle commutes:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{c}} & \text{SH} \\ & \curvearrowright & \uparrow \mathfrak{c} \\ \text{HF}(\psi_{0,t}) & \xrightarrow{C(\mathfrak{H})} & \text{HF}(\psi_{1,t}), \end{array}$$

where the maps to SH are the structure maps from the universal property of the colimit.

Proof. The idea of the proof is to show that $\mathfrak{c} \circ C(\mathfrak{H})$ is chain homotopic to \mathfrak{c} via the usual parametric moduli space idea. The proof is unfortunately rather long and technical, as we need to explicitly construct a path between two connections being careful to never introduce any positive curvature in the non-compact end.

The first step is a small trick; we will correct \mathfrak{H} by a time reparametrization. Let $F(s, t, w) = (s, f(t), w)$ where $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is the function illustrated in Figure 3. Note that F is homotopic to the identity. Redefine:

$$\mathfrak{H} = F^* \mathfrak{H},$$

which is easily seen to be a flat Hamiltonian connection in the same connected component of \mathfrak{H} , so $C(\mathfrak{H})$ is unchanged under this replacement.

From Lemma 3.5, we know that $\mathfrak{H} = g_* \mathfrak{H}_0$ where $g_{s,t}$ is the monodromy of \mathfrak{H} from $(1, t)$ to (s, t) . Because of our earlier replacement, we know that:

- (1) $g_{s,t} = g_{s,0}$ for $t \leq 1/3 - \delta$ and $g_{s,t} = g_{s,1}$ for $t \geq 2/3 + \delta$, and,
- (2) $\partial_s g_{s,t} = 0$ for $s \leq 0$ and $g_{s,t} = \text{id}$ for $s \geq 1$.

Next we deform:

$$g_{s,t}^\sigma = \begin{cases} g_{\sigma\beta(s)+(1-\sigma)s,t} & \text{for } \sigma \in [0, 1], \\ g_{(2-\sigma)\beta(s)+(\sigma-1),t} & \text{for } \sigma \in [1, 2], \end{cases}$$

noting that properties (1) and (2) are preserved along the deformation. Note that $g_{s,t}^2 = \text{id}$ holds identically.

Let $\mathfrak{H}^\sigma = (g^\sigma)_* \mathfrak{H}_0$, so that $\mathfrak{H}^\sigma = \mathfrak{H}$ for $\sigma = 0$ while $\mathfrak{H}^\sigma = \mathfrak{H}_0$ for $\sigma = 2$. The monodromy isotopy of \mathfrak{H}^σ over the loop $\{1\} \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ is equal to $\psi_{0,\beta(3t-1)}$, while the monodromy isotopy over $\{0\} \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ is equal to:

$$\eta_t^\sigma = g_{0,t}^\sigma \psi_{0,\beta(3t-1)} (g_{0,0}^\sigma)^{-1}$$

By construction, $\eta_t^\sigma = \psi_{1,\beta(3t-1)}$ for $\sigma = 0$ and $\eta_t^\sigma = \psi_{0,\beta(3t-1)}$ for $\sigma = 2$.

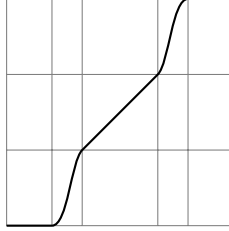


FIGURE 3. Function $f(t)$ used to deform the initial connection \mathfrak{H} . It is important that f is increasing, $f(t) = 1$ holds on $[2/3 + \delta, 1]$, $f(t) = 0$ on $[0, 1/3 - \delta]$, and that $f(t) = t$ for all $t \in [1/3, 2/3]$. In particular, $\beta(3f(t) - 1) = \beta(3t - 1)$.

Pick an auxiliary Reeb flow R^α and pick a speed c large enough that:

$$s \mapsto R_{cs}^\alpha (\eta_s^\sigma)^{-1} \eta_1^\sigma$$

has a positive ideal restriction, for each $\sigma \in [0, 2]$. Define:

$$\xi_{s,t}^\sigma = R_{c\beta(-s)\beta(3t-1)}^\alpha (\eta_{\beta(-s)t}^\sigma)^{-1} \eta_t^\sigma,$$

which plays the role of the reparametrized continuation data from η_t^σ , for $s \geq 1$, to $R_{c\beta(3t-1)}^\alpha$, for $s \leq 0$, for each σ , similarly to §2.2.7.

Let $Y_{s,t}^\sigma, X_{s,t}^\sigma$ be the generators of $\xi_{s,t}^\sigma$, as in §2.2.7, and let $K_{s,t}, H_{s,t}$ be their normalized generators. Define the Hamiltonian connection \mathfrak{K}^σ whose connection potential is:

$$\rho(t)K_{s,t}^\sigma ds + H_{s,t}^\sigma dt,$$

over the cylinder, where $\rho(t) = \beta(3 - 3t)$ as in §2.2.7. Pick δ small enough in the definition of the function $f(t)$ so that $\rho'(t) = 0$ holds on $[0, 2/3 + \delta]$.

Importantly, by construction, the moduli space $\mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{K}^0)$ is precisely the (unperturbed) moduli space of continuation cylinders for the continuation data $R_{cst}^\alpha \psi_{1,st}^{-1} \psi_{1,t}$, as in §2.2.7. Similarly, $\mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{K}^2)$ is the moduli space of continuation cylinders for the continuation data $R_{cst}^\alpha \psi_{0,st}^{-1} \psi_{0,t}$.

For $\sigma \in (0, 2)$, $\mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{K}^\sigma)$ is not exactly a moduli space of continuation cylinders, however, it is extremely similar to one. In particular, \mathfrak{K}^σ has non-positive curvature outside of a compact set, which we will demonstrate momentarily, which implies solutions of $\mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{K}^\sigma)$ satisfy a priori energy estimates.

To see that \mathfrak{K}^σ has non-positive curvature $\mathfrak{r} = r ds \wedge dt$, we compute:

$$\begin{aligned} r &= \partial_s H^\sigma - \rho(t) \partial_t K^\sigma - \rho'(t) K^\sigma - \rho(t) \omega(X_H, X_K) \\ &= -\rho'(t) K_{s,t}^\sigma + \rho(t) (\partial_s H^\sigma - \partial_t K^\sigma - \omega(X_{H^\sigma}, X_{K^\sigma})) \\ &= -\rho'(t) K_{s,1}^\sigma, \end{aligned}$$

where we have used $\frac{\partial H^\sigma}{\partial s} = \rho(t) \frac{\partial H^\sigma}{\partial s}$ since $H^\sigma = 0$ holds when $\rho(t) \neq 1$, $K_{s,t}^\sigma = K_{s,1}^\sigma$ when $\rho'(t) \neq 0$, and the well-known curvature identity when K^σ, H^σ are the generators for a family $\xi_{s,t}^\sigma$.

Since $K_{s,1}^\sigma$ is the generator of $s \mapsto \xi_{s,1}^\sigma$, which is a non-positive path in the contactomorphism group, and hence $K_{s,1}^\sigma \leq 0$ holds outside of a compact set, and hence $-\rho'(t) K_{s,t}^\sigma \leq 0$ since $\rho'(t) \leq 0$. Thus the curvature is non-positive outside of a compact set, and hence the Lemma 3.1 implies solutions will satisfy an a priori energy estimate.

Finally, consider the family of connections:

$$\mathfrak{G}^\sigma = (\mathfrak{K}^\sigma) \# (g_*^\sigma \mathfrak{H}_0),$$

where the $\#$ operation is defined in (15). This family of connections still has non-positive curvature outside of a compact set, since $g_*^\sigma \mathfrak{H}_0$ and \mathfrak{K}^σ both have this property.

The rest of the proof is based on the usual Floer theory argument fact that counting rigid elements in $\mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{G}^0)$ and $\mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{G}^2)$ define chain homotopic maps $\text{HF}(\psi_{0,t}) \rightarrow \text{HF}(R_{ct})$. Since the proof is already long enough, we will be extremely brief for this part of the proof, as it is quite similar to many other arguments in this paper and in Floer theory in general. Moreover, we also omit the perturbation terms from the argument, as their inclusion will simply complicate the notation.

Note that $\mathfrak{G}^2 = \mathfrak{K}^2$, and hence counting the rigid elements in $\mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{G}^2)$ in the usual way defines a continuation map $\mathfrak{c} : \text{HF}(\psi_{0,t}) \rightarrow \text{HF}(R_{ct}^\alpha)$.

On the other hand, $\mathfrak{G}^0 = \mathfrak{K}^0 \# \mathfrak{H}$, and hence counting the rigid elements in $\mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{G}^0)$ in the usual way defines the composite map $\mathfrak{c} \circ C(\mathfrak{H})$:

$$\mathrm{HF}(\psi_{0,t}) \rightarrow \mathrm{HF}(\psi_{1,t}) \rightarrow \mathrm{HF}(R_{ct}).$$

Thus, by the usual chain homotopy invariance of operations defined in Floer theory using homotopic data, it holds that $\mathfrak{c} = \mathfrak{c} \circ C(\mathfrak{H})$, where the continuation maps land in $\mathrm{HF}(R_{ct})$. The desired result then follows, since the continuation map into SH factors through the continuation into $\mathrm{HF}(R_{ct})$. This completes the proof. \square

3.2.4. Equivalence of spectral invariants. In this section we will apply §3.2.3 to deduce two variations on the spectral invariants of a contact isotopy, depending on the order of composition, are actually the same.

For a contact isotopy φ_t and a choice of Reeb flow R_s^α of the ideal boundary, both extended to the filling W , consider the two Floer cohomologies:

- (1) $V_s = \mathrm{HF}(\varphi_t^{-1} \circ R_{st}^\alpha)$,
- (2) $V'_s = \mathrm{HF}(R_{st}^\alpha \circ \varphi_t^{-1})$.

The structure maps $V_s \rightarrow \mathrm{SH}$ and $V'_s \rightarrow \mathrm{SH}$ enable us to define spectral invariants for non-zero classes $\zeta \in \mathrm{SH}/\mathrm{SH}_e$, as in §1.4 and §2.3.1. Namely, we consider the infimal s for which ζ lies in the image of the map to SH. Let us call these two spectral invariants $c_\alpha(\zeta; \varphi_t)$ and $c'_\alpha(\zeta; \varphi_t)$.

We claim $c_\alpha(\zeta; \varphi_t) = c'_\alpha(\zeta; \varphi_t)$. The key lemma is:

Lemma 3.8. *For any two isotopies φ_t, ϕ_t , the isotopies $\varphi_t \circ \phi_t$ and $\phi_t \circ \varphi_t$ have conjugate time-1 maps in the universal cover.*

Proof. Clearly $\varphi_t \circ \phi_t$ and $\varphi_1^{-1} \circ \varphi_t \circ \phi_t \circ \varphi_1$ have conjugate time-1 maps in the universal cover. However, the deformation:

$$\varphi_\sigma^{-1} \circ \varphi_{\sigma t} \circ \phi_t \circ \varphi_\sigma \circ \varphi_{\sigma t}^{-1} \circ \varphi_t$$

has fixed endpoints, namely id at $t = 0$ and $\phi_1 \circ \varphi_1$ at $t = 1$. Thus it follows that the isotopies at $\sigma = 0$ and $\sigma = 1$ have the same time-1 map in the universal cover. The desired result follows. \square

By §3.2.2, there is some flat connection $\mathfrak{H} \in \mathcal{C}(\varphi_t \circ \phi_t, \phi_t \circ \varphi_t)$. Then the map $C(\mathfrak{H}) : \mathrm{HF}(\varphi_t \circ \phi_t) \rightarrow \mathrm{HF}(\phi_t \circ \varphi_t)$ is defined, and by §3.2.3 we have:

Lemma 3.9. *If $\zeta \in \mathrm{SH}$ lies in the image of $\mathrm{HF}(\phi_t \circ \varphi_t) \rightarrow \mathrm{SH}$, then it is also lies in the image of $\mathrm{HF}(\varphi_t \circ \phi_t) \rightarrow \mathrm{SH}$.* \square

Applying this in an obvious way yields the equality $c_\alpha(\zeta; \varphi_t) = c'_\alpha(\zeta; \varphi_t)$, and the claim is proved. \square

3.3. The pair-of-pants product. In this section we define pair-of-pants products using flat Hamiltonian connections in a similar manner to how we defined the operations $\mathcal{C}(\mathfrak{H})$. The connections used are explained in §3.3.1. We will show in §3.3.2 and §3.3.3 that these operations induce a well-defined product $\text{SH} \otimes \text{SH} \rightarrow \text{SH}$. In §3.3.4 we prove Theorem 2 that $\text{SH}_e \subset \text{SH}$ is an ideal, and in §3.3.5 we prove the sub-additivity property of Theorem 3.

3.3.1. Flat connections on the pair-of-pants surface. Let $\Sigma = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0, 1\}$ be the pair-of-pants surface. Let C_0, C_1, C_∞ be the cylindrical ends:

$$C_0 = D(r)^\times \quad C_1 = 1 + D(r)^\times \quad C_\infty = \mathbb{C} \setminus D(R),$$

where $D(r)^\times$ is the punctured disk and $r < 1/2$ and $R > 3/2$ are chosen so that the cylindrical ends are disjoint. We think of C_0, C_1 as positive ends, conformally equivalent to $[0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ via $re^{-2\pi(s+it)}$ and $1 - re^{-2\pi(s+it)}$, respectively, and (the closure of) $\mathbb{C} \setminus D(R)$ as a negative end, conformally equivalent to $(-\infty, 0] \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ via $Re^{-2\pi(s+it)}$.

Let us introduce $\mathcal{C}(\psi_{\infty,t}; \psi_{0,t}, \psi_{1,t})$ as the space of flat Hamiltonian connections \mathfrak{H} , with normalized connection potential \mathfrak{a} , such that:

- (1) $\mathfrak{a} = H_{i,t} dt$ in the cylindrical end C_i , where $H_{i,t}$ is the normalized generator for $\psi_{i,\beta(3t-1)}$,
- (2) the monodromy of \mathfrak{H} along the arc $[r, 1-r]$ joining ∂C_0 to ∂C_1 is the identity isotopy;

see Figure 4 for an illustration of the relevant paths on the pair-of-pants surface. Then we have the following structural result:

Lemma 3.10. *The following holds:*

- (a) *The space $\mathcal{C}(\psi_{\infty,t}; \psi_{0,t}, \psi_{1,t})$ is non-empty if and only if the time-1 map of $\psi_{\infty,t}$ is conjugate to the time-1 map of the product $\psi_{0,t}\psi_{1,t}$, where the time-1 maps are taken in UH.*
- (b) *Moreover, if $\mathfrak{H}_0, \mathfrak{H}_1$ both lie in $\mathcal{C}(\psi_{\infty,t}; \psi_{0,t}, \psi_{1,t})$, then there is a smooth family interpolating of flat connections between \mathfrak{H}_0 and a connection of the form:*

$$(\iota_* \mathfrak{H} \# \mathfrak{H}_1)_z = \begin{cases} (\iota_* \mathfrak{H})_z & \text{if } z \in C_\infty, \\ (\mathfrak{H}_1)_z & \text{if } z \in D(R), \end{cases}$$

where $\mathfrak{H} \in \mathcal{C}(\psi_{\infty,t}, \psi_{\infty,t})$ and ι is the diffeomorphism:

$$(w, s, t) \in W \times (-\infty, 1] \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \mapsto (w, Re^{-2\pi(s-1+it)}) \in W \times C_\infty.$$

The smooth family can be taken to be fixed in the ends $C_0, C_1, e^{2\pi} C_\infty$.

- (c) *Finally, if $\mathfrak{H}_0 \in \mathcal{C}(\psi_{0,t}^0, \psi_{1,t}^0; \psi_{0,t}^0, \psi_{1,t}^0)$, and $\psi_{0,t}^\sigma, \psi_{1,t}^\sigma$ are smooth families, then there is a smooth family $\mathfrak{H}_\sigma \in \mathcal{C}(\psi_{0,t}^\sigma, \psi_{1,t}^\sigma; \psi_{0,t}^\sigma, \psi_{1,t}^\sigma)$ extending \mathfrak{H}_0 .*

Proof. First of all, the monodromy representation based at $(r, 0)$ of:

$$\mathfrak{H} \in \mathcal{C}(\psi_{\infty,t}; \psi_{0,t}, \psi_{1,t}),$$

valued in UH as in §A.5, sends the loop winding clockwise around ∂C_0 to $\psi_{0,t}$, and the loop going from $[r, 1-r]$, then around ∂C_1 , then back along $[r, 1-r]$, to $\psi_{1,t}$, in UH (the actual monodromy isotopies will be time reparametrized versions, but time reparametrization does not affect their image in UH). Note that it is for this reason that we require that the monodromy along the arc $[r, 1-r]$ is the identity. The concatenation of these loops is freely homotopic to the loop winding around ∂C_∞ . Since \mathfrak{H} is a flat Hamiltonian connection, it follows that $\psi_{\infty,t}$ is conjugate to $\psi_{0,t}\psi_{1,t}$ in UH. This proves the “only if” part of (a). The “if” part of (a) follows from (c), since one can take \mathfrak{H} to be the trivial connection $\mathfrak{a} = 0$ and $\psi_{0,t}^0 = \psi_{1,t}^0 = \text{id}$, and the construction in §A.7.

Moving on to (b), we argue as follows. By the above paragraph, $\mathfrak{H}_0, \mathfrak{H}_1$ both have the same monodromy representation, and so by Lemma A.4 there exists a map $g : \Sigma \rightarrow \text{UH}$ so that $g_*\mathfrak{H}_1 = \mathfrak{H}_0$. Moreover, by the formula for g given in the proof of Lemma A.4, we may suppose that:

$$(16) \quad g_z \text{ equals to the identity for } z \in C_0 \cup C_1 \cup [r, 1-r].$$

There is a smooth homotopy of maps f_σ satisfying:

- (1) $f_0 = \text{id} : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$,
- (2) $f_\sigma(C_0 \cup C_1 \cup [r, 1-r]) \subset C_0 \cup C_1 \cup [r, 1-r]$ for all σ ,
- (3) $f_1(D(R)) \subset C_0 \cup C_1 \cup [r, 1-r]$,
- (4) $f_\sigma(z) = z$ for $z \notin D(e^{2\pi}R)$.

For instance, one can “squash” $D(R)$ horizontally, and then squash vertically, and cut-off this homotopy outside a slightly larger disk.

Then $g_\sigma = g \circ f_\sigma$ is a smooth family of maps $\Sigma \rightarrow \text{UH}$, and we consider the family of connections $\mathfrak{H}_\sigma = (g_\sigma)_*\mathfrak{H}_1$. This family satisfies the conclusion of (b), as can be easily verified by the reader. The key is that $g_\sigma \neq g_0$ holds only on $D(e^{2\pi}R) \setminus D(R)$.

Finally we turn to (c). First we claim there is some family:

$$\mathfrak{H}'_\sigma \in \mathcal{C}(\psi_{0,t}^\sigma \psi_{1,t}^\sigma; \psi_{0,t}^\sigma, \psi_{1,t}^\sigma),$$

not necessarily one which extends \mathfrak{H}_0 . The construction of such a family \mathfrak{H}'_σ is performed in [AAC25, §A.3], and also follows from the trick of [KS21] which uses the technique of holomorphic embeddings of strips into Σ , together with the correction trick of §A.7.

Since $\mathfrak{H}_0, \mathfrak{H}'_0$ lie in $\mathcal{C}(\psi_{0,t}^0 \psi_{1,t}^0; \psi_{0,t}^0, \psi_{1,t}^0)$, there is some g so $g_*\mathfrak{H}'_0 = \mathfrak{H}_0$ and so that $g(z) = \text{id}$ holds on $C_0 \cup C_1 \cup [r, 1-r]$, as in the proof of (b). Then the modification $\mathfrak{H}''_\sigma = g_*\mathfrak{H}'_\sigma$ extends \mathfrak{H}_0 . A final application of the correction trick in §A.7 yields $\mathfrak{H}_\sigma = \gamma_{\sigma,*}\mathfrak{H}''_\sigma$ where γ_σ is supported in a small neighborhood of C_∞ and so that \mathfrak{H}_σ actually lies in $\mathcal{C}(\psi_{0,t}^\sigma \psi_{1,t}^\sigma; \psi_{0,t}^\sigma, \psi_{1,t}^\sigma)$. This completes the proof. \square

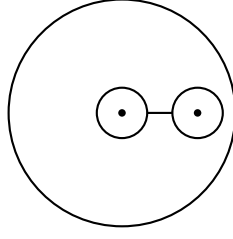


FIGURE 4. Pair of pants surface $\Sigma = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0, 1\}$. Shown are the three circles $\partial D(r)$, $1 + \partial D(r)$, and $\partial D(R)$ and the connecting arc $[r, 1 - r]$.

3.3.2. *The pair-of-pants product valued in SH.* Pick a connection:

$$\mathfrak{H} \in \mathcal{C}(\psi_{0,t}\psi_{1,t}; \psi_{0,t}, \psi_{1,t}),$$

and let $\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}$ be a generic perturbation where \mathfrak{p} is as in §A.2. Pick a section \mathfrak{s} of the determinant line bundle whose zero section is disjoint from the orbits of the input and output systems. We consider the moduli space:

$$\mathcal{M}_d(z; a; x, y; \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}) \subset \mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})$$

of finite energy solutions u whose restrictions to the cylindrical ends are asymptotic to orbits $\gamma_\infty, \gamma_0, \gamma_1$ such that:

- (1) $\gamma_\infty(0) = z, \gamma_0(0) = x, \gamma_1(0) = y,$
- (2) $\omega(u) = a,$
- (3) $d = -n + 2\mathfrak{s}^{-1}(0) \cdot [u] + \text{CZ}_{\mathfrak{s}}(\gamma_0) + \text{CZ}_{\mathfrak{s}}(\gamma_1) - \text{CZ}_{\mathfrak{s}}(\gamma_\infty).$

For generic perturbation, $\mathcal{M}_0(z; a; x, y; \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})$ is a transversally cut-out finite set, and $\mathcal{M}_1(z; a; x, y; \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})$ is compact up to the breaking of Floer cylinders at the cylindrical ends. The details of this assertion follow the same lines as those in previous sections, e.g., §2.2.3, §2.2.7, and §3.2.1. The statement about the dimension of the moduli space follows from the general index formula for Cauchy-Riemann operators and appears in the present form in, e.g., [Can22]. The $-n$ is because a pair-of-pants has Euler characteristic -1 . Define the operation:

$$\text{P}(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})(\tau^{b_1}x, \tau^{b_2}y) = \sum_{a,z} \#\mathcal{M}_0(z; a; x, y; \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})\tau^{a+b_1+b_2}z,$$

which is extended to all semi-infinite sums in $\text{CF}(\psi_{0,t}) \otimes \text{CF}(\psi_{1,t})$ in the obvious way. Let us comment briefly on why the map is well-defined. In any tensor product of semi-infinite sums, the quantity $b_1 + b_2$ is bounded from below, say by $-B$. By non-negativity of energy, there is some number $A > 0$, such that:

$$a \leq -A \implies \mathcal{M}_0(z; a; x, y; \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}) = \emptyset,$$

and this number A can be chosen uniformly as z, x, y vary over all possible orbits. Thus the exponent $a + b_1 + b_2$ appearing in non-zero terms is bounded

from below by $-A - B$ and so the product is indeed valued in the correct vector space.

The operation $P(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})$ is also a chain map, when the source is endowed with the tensor product differential. This fact is proved by examination of the non-compact ends of $\mathcal{M}_1(z; a; x, y; \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})$.

Finally, the usual argument (see Lemma 2.4) shows the chain homotopy class of the map is independent of the perturbation and the connected component of \mathfrak{H} in the space $\mathcal{C}(\psi_{0,t}\psi_{1,t}; \psi_{0,t}, \psi_{1,t})$. We denote the resulting map on homology by:

$$P(\mathfrak{H}) : \mathrm{HF}(\psi_{0,t}) \otimes \mathrm{HF}(\psi_{1,t}) \rightarrow \mathrm{HF}(\psi_{\infty,t}).$$

Remark 3.11. *It is important to note that we do not show that $P(\mathfrak{H})$ is independent of \mathfrak{H} , since the author was unable to determine whether the relevant space of flat connections is connected.*

Let us now consider two connections $\mathfrak{H}_0, \mathfrak{H}_1 \in \mathcal{C}(\psi_{0,t}\psi_{1,t}; \psi_{0,t}, \psi_{1,t})$. By (b) in Lemma 3.10, we know that \mathfrak{H}_0 can be deformed to $\iota_*\mathfrak{H}\#\mathfrak{H}_1$ remaining in the space of flat connections. It then follows from the usual TQFT structure of Floer theory that:

$$(17) \quad P(\mathfrak{H}_0) = C(\mathfrak{H}) \circ P(\mathfrak{H}_1).$$

We therefore define:

$$(18) \quad P : \mathrm{HF}(\psi_{0,t}) \otimes \mathrm{HF}(\psi_{1,t}) \rightarrow \mathrm{SH}$$

by the formula $P = \mathfrak{c} \circ P(\mathfrak{H}_0)$ where \mathfrak{c} is the map $\mathrm{HF}(\psi_{0,t}\psi_{1,t}) \rightarrow \mathrm{SH}$. It follows from the technical lemma in §3.2.3 and (17) that P is independent of the connection used. This is the desired product valued in SH .

It is important to note that P factors through $\mathrm{HF}(\psi_{0,t}\psi_{1,t})$; this observation will be used in §3.3.4 and §3.3.5.

3.3.3. Compatibility with continuation maps. The goal in this section is to prove that the SH -valued product P commutes with continuation maps, in the following sense:

Lemma 3.12. *Let $\psi_{0,s,t}, \psi_{1,s,t}$ be continuation data, considered as a morphism between generic objects in \mathcal{C}^\times , used as in §2.2.8 to define continuation maps:*

$$\mathfrak{c}_i : \mathrm{HF}(\psi_{i,0,t}) \rightarrow \mathrm{HF}(\psi_{i,1,t}).$$

Then it holds that $P \circ \mathfrak{c}_0 \otimes \mathfrak{c}_1 = P$.

As a consequence of this compatibility, we can extend P to all objects of \mathcal{C} following similar arguments to §2.2.9, although the details of this extension are not so deep and are left to the reader.

More importantly for us, Lemma 3.12 implies that P extends to a product $\mathrm{SH} \otimes \mathrm{SH} \rightarrow \mathrm{SH}$, as follows: given objects $\zeta_1, \zeta_2 \in \mathrm{SH}$ pick any pair $\psi_{0,t}, \psi_{1,t}$

so that ζ_i is the image of $\xi_i \in \text{HF}(\psi_{i,t})$ under the structure map to SH. Define $\zeta_1 \zeta_2 = P(\xi_1, \xi_2)$. This definition is independent of the choice of ξ_i . Indeed, if $\psi'_{i,t}, \xi'_i$ is another choice, then there are continuation maps:

$$\mathbf{c} : \text{HF}(\psi_{i,t}) \rightarrow \text{HF}(\psi''_{i,t}) \text{ and } \mathbf{c}' : \text{HF}(\psi'_{i,t}) \rightarrow \text{HF}(\psi''_{i,t}),$$

so that $\mathbf{c}(\xi_i) = \mathbf{c}'(\xi'_i)$, so it holds that $P(\xi_1, \xi_2) = P(\xi'_1, \xi'_2)$. To see why there must exist $\psi''_{i,t}$ and \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{c}' , we can take $\psi''_{i,t}$ to be a sufficiently fast Reeb flow, and appeal to §2.3.1 to reduce to a statement about direct limits, where it becomes an exercise in undergraduate algebra.

Proof of Lemma 3.12. The idea is summarized in Figure 5. We begin with two continuation data $\psi_{i,s,t}$, $i = 0, 1$, which we split into two pieces:

$$\psi_{i,s,t}^{\sigma,-} = \psi_{i,\sigma s,t} \text{ and } \psi_{i,s,t}^{\sigma,+} = \psi_{i,\sigma+(1-\sigma)s,t};$$

i.e., $\psi_{i,s,t}^{\sigma,-}$ goes from $\psi_{i,0,t}$ to $\psi_{i,\sigma,t}$, and $\psi_{i,s,t}^{\sigma,+}$ goes from $\psi_{i,\sigma,t}$ to $\psi_{i,1,t}$.

Part (c) of Lemma 3.10 furnishes a smooth family of flat connections:

$$\mathfrak{H}_\sigma \in \mathcal{C}(\psi_{0,\sigma,t} \psi_{1,\sigma,t}; \psi_{0,\sigma,t}, \psi_{1,\sigma,t})$$

on the pair of pants. Using a similar gluing construction to the one used in Lemma 3.10, glue the non-positively curved continuation cylinder connections onto the ends, producing a family \mathfrak{G}_σ of connections on the pair-of-pants, with non-positive curvature, of the form $H_{i,0,t} dt$ in the ends $i = 0, 1$, and of the form $(H_{0,1,t} \# H_{1,1,t}) dt$ in the end $i = \infty$; see Figure 5.

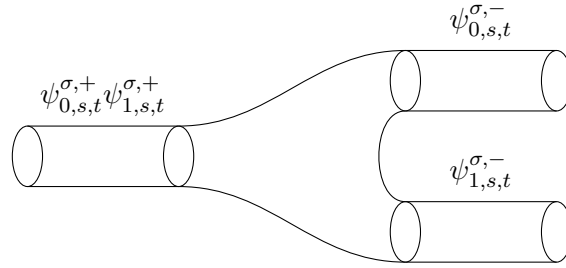


FIGURE 5. Configuration of three cylinders and a pair-of-pants used to prove P commutes with continuation maps

Floer theoretic gluing/breaking arguments imply that:

- (1) the count of rigid elements in $\mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{G}_0)$ equals:

$$\mathbf{c}_\infty \circ P(\mathfrak{H}_0),$$

where \mathbf{c}_∞ is the continuation map associated to $\psi_{0,s,t} \psi_{1,s,t}$,

- (2) the count of rigid elements in $\mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{G}_1)$ equals:

$$P(\mathfrak{H}_1) \circ \mathbf{c}_0 \otimes \mathbf{c}_1.$$

The usual deformation arguments, as in Lemma 2.4, imply the 1-dimensional components of the parametric moduli space of solutions (σ, u) , $u \in \mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{G}_\sigma)$, give a chain homotopy between the above two counts. The relevant compactness holds along the deformation since we have ensured the curvature remains non-positive.

Since the structure maps to SH commutes with the continuation map \mathfrak{c}_∞ , by definition of the colimit, we conclude the desired result. \square

Remark 3.13. *It can be shown that $P : \text{SH} \otimes \text{SH} \rightarrow \text{SH}$ is actually a commutative and associative product; see, e.g., [Sch95, §5.5.1.3] and [Rit13]. Since the arguments proving this are well-known, we will omit the verification in this paper. These properties can be verified by working entirely with systems whose ideal restriction is a Reeb flow R_{st}^α , which is the setting of [Rit13].*

3.3.4. The subspace of eternal classes is an ideal. In this section we prove Theorem 2 that $\text{SH}_e \subset \text{SH}$ is an ideal. A convenient simplification is obtained by working with the persistence module:

$$V_s^\alpha(\text{id}) = \text{HF}(R_{st}^\alpha)$$

which is the precomposition of HF to final and cofinal functor by §2.3.1.

Indeed, let $\mathfrak{c} \in \text{SH}_e$ and $\zeta \in \text{SH}$, and write:

$$\mathfrak{c} = \mathfrak{c}(\xi_1) \text{ where } \xi_1 \in V_{s_1}^\alpha(\text{id}) \text{ and } \zeta = \mathfrak{c}(\xi_2) \text{ where } \xi_2 \in V_{s_2}^\alpha(\text{id}),$$

where \mathfrak{c} stands for the structure map to SH. By the remark at the end of §3.3.2, it follows that:

$$\mathfrak{c}\zeta = P(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \mathfrak{c}(\xi_3) \text{ where } \xi_3 \in V_{s_1+s_2}^\alpha(\text{id}).$$

Since s_1 can be made arbitrarily negative, it follows from Lemma 2.9 that $\mathfrak{c}\zeta$ is eternal, as desired. \square

3.3.5. Subadditivity of spectral invariants. The pair-of-pants product defined using zero curvature connections will be used in this section to prove the sub-additivity property in Theorem 3.

Pick two contact isotopies φ_t, ϕ_t , a contact form α , and non-zero classes $\zeta_0, \zeta_1 \in \text{SH}/\text{SH}_e$. By definition of the spectral invariants and the equivalence of the two spectral invariants in §3.2.4, we know:

- (1) for any $s_0 > c(\zeta_0; \varphi_t)$, ζ_0 lies in the image of:

$$\text{HF}(\varphi_t^{-1} \circ R_{s_0 t}) \rightarrow \text{SH};$$

- (2) for any $s_1 > c(\zeta_1; \phi_t)$, ζ_1 lies in the image of:

$$\text{HF}(R_{s_1 t} \circ \phi_t^{-1}) \rightarrow \text{SH}.$$

Using a flat connection from §3.3.1:

$$\mathfrak{H} \in \mathcal{C}(\varphi_t^{-1} \circ R_{(s_0+s_1)t} \circ \phi_t^{-1}; \varphi_t^{-1} \circ R_{s_0 t}, R_{s_1 t} \circ \phi_t^{-1}),$$

and the operation $P(\mathfrak{H})$ from §3.3.2, we conclude that:

(3) $\zeta_0\zeta_1$ lies in the image of:

$$\mathrm{HF}(\varphi_t^{-1} \circ R_{(s_0+s_1)t} \circ \phi_t^{-1}) \rightarrow \mathrm{SH}.$$

Applying Lemma 3.9 from §3.2.4, we conclude that:

(4) $\zeta_0\zeta_1$ lies in the image of:

$$\mathrm{HF}(\phi_t^{-1} \circ \varphi_t^{-1} \circ R_{(s_0+s_1)t}) \rightarrow \mathrm{SH}.$$

and hence it follows that $c(\zeta_0\zeta_1; \varphi_t \circ \phi_t) < s_0 + s_1$. Taking the infimum over s_0, s_1 yields the desired sub-additivity. \square

3.4. The unit element. In this section we recall in §3.4.1 the definition of the unit element using the PSS construction of [PSS96]. We will explain in §3.4.2 why it is sufficiently natural with respect to continuation maps so as to define a distinguished element $1 \in \mathrm{SH}$, and in §3.4.3 why it is the unit for the pair-of-pants product on SH . Finally in §3.4.4 we will prove Theorem 1 giving the criterion for the unit to be eternal in terms of continuation maps from the negative cone.

3.4.1. PSS of the fundamental class. Let $\psi_{s,t}$ be a continuation datum satisfying $\psi_{0,t} = \mathrm{id}$ and $\psi_{1,t} \in \mathcal{C}^\times$. Such continuation data are called *PSS continuation data*. One obvious way to obtain such data is $\psi_{s,t} = \psi_{st}$ where $\sigma \mapsto \psi_\sigma$ is a positive path.

As in the definition of the continuation map in §2.2.7, this continuation datum determines a connection potential:

$$\mathfrak{a} = \rho(t)K_{s,t}ds + H_{s,t}dt$$

where $\rho(t) = \beta(3 - 3t)$ and $K_{s,t}, H_{s,t}$ are the generators of $\psi_{\beta(1-s), \beta(3t-1)}$ with respect to s, t . The resulting connection \mathfrak{H} has non-positive curvature. Consider the moduli space $\mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})$ of finite energy continuation cylinders, where \mathfrak{p} is as in §A.2. One notable difference with the present set-up is that $u \in \mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})$ is actually holomorphic near in the right half of the cylinder region $s \geq 1$, and therefore has a removable singularity as $s \rightarrow \infty$. For the purposes of having a Fredholm linearization we will actually think of $\mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})$ as the set of maps $v : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow W$ so that:

$$u(s, t) = v(e^{-2\pi(s+it)})$$

solves the continuation map equation.

Let $\mathcal{M}_d(x; a; \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}) \subset \mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})$ be the component of solutions u , with left asymptotic γ , satisfying:

- (1) $\gamma(0) = x$,
- (2) $\omega(u) = a$,
- (3) $d = n + 2\mathfrak{s}^{-1}(0) \cdot [u] - \mathrm{CZ}_{\mathfrak{s}}(\gamma)$,

where \mathfrak{s} is, as usual, a section of the determinant line bundle whose zero set is disjoint from the orbits of $\psi_{1,t}$. Standard arguments similar to those in, e.g., §2.2.7 imply that $\mathcal{M}_d(x; a; \mathfrak{h} + \mathfrak{p})$ is a transversally cut-out d -manifold, and is compact for $d = 0$ and compact up-to-breaking of Floer cylinders at the negative end for $d = 1$, provided that \mathfrak{p} is chosen sufficiently generically. We define, for generic perturbation term,

$$\text{PSS}(\psi_{s,t}; \mathfrak{p}; W) := \sum_{x,a} \#\mathcal{M}_0(x; a; \mathfrak{h} + \mathfrak{p}) \tau^a x \in \text{CF}(\psi_{1,t});$$

here $\text{CF}(\psi_{1,t})$ is as defined in §2.2.1. By analysis of the moduli space with $d = 1$, one shows that $\text{PSS}(\psi_{s,t}; \mathfrak{p}; W)$ is a cycle with respect to the Floer differential. Moreover, standard deformation arguments similar to Lemma 2.4 show that the homology class of the cycle is independent of \mathfrak{p} and the homotopy class of the continuation data $\psi_{s,t}$ (within the space of continuation data from id to $\psi_{1,t}$). We therefore drop \mathfrak{p} from the notation and write $\text{PSS}(\psi_{s,t}; W) \in \text{HF}(\psi_{1,t})$ for the resulting homology class.

The reason W appears in the notation $\text{PSS}(\psi_{s,t}; W)$ is because it represents the PSS construction applied to the fundamental class Poincaré dual to W . We will analyze the PSS construction in greater detail in §4 where we will define other cycles; in particular, we will define $\text{PSS}(\psi_{s,t}; L)$, where L is a compact Lagrangian, as in the statements of Theorems 14 and 15.

3.4.2. Weak naturality. The goal in this section is to prove the following:

Lemma 3.14. *Let $\psi_{0,s,t}$ and $\psi_{1,s,t}$ be two PSS continuation data, and let*

$$\mathbf{c}_i : \text{HF}(\psi_{i,1,t}) \rightarrow \text{SH}$$

be the structure maps. Then:

$$\mathbf{c}_0(\text{PSS}(\psi_{0,s,t}; W)) = \mathbf{c}_1(\text{PSS}(\psi_{1,s,t}; W));$$

i.e., the image of the PSS element in SH is independent of the choice of PSS continuation data.

The resulting element $1 = \mathbf{c}(\text{PSS}(\psi_{s,t}; W))$ in SH is called the unit element.

Proof. The PSS continuation data $\psi_{i,s,t}$ represents a morphism in \mathcal{C} from id to $\psi_{i,1,t}$. By Lemma 2.8, there exists a speed s and morphisms $\eta_{i,s,t}$ going from $\psi_{i,1,t} \rightarrow R_{st}^\alpha$ in \mathcal{C} so that the square commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{id} & \xrightarrow{\psi_{1,s,t}} & \psi_{1,1,t} \\ \downarrow \psi_{0,s,t} & & \downarrow \eta_{1,s,t} \\ \psi_{0,1,t} & \xrightarrow{\eta_{0,s,t}} & R_{st}^\alpha. \end{array}$$

Let $\mathbf{c}_i : \mathrm{HF}(\psi_{i,1,t}) \rightarrow \mathrm{HF}(R_{st}^\alpha)$ be the continuation morphism induced by $\eta_{i,s,t}$, as in §2.2.8. Straightforward Floer theory arguments show that:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{c}_0(\mathrm{PSS}(\psi_{0,s,t}; W)) &= \mathrm{PSS}(\eta_{0,s,t} \# \psi_{0,s,t}; W) \\ &= \mathrm{PSS}(\eta_{1,s,t} \# \psi_{1,s,t}; W) = \mathbf{c}_1(\mathrm{PSS}(\psi_{1,s,t}; W)) \end{aligned}$$

The first and last inequality arguments are proved by Floer theory gluing similarly to Lemma 2.5, and the middle equality is proved by a deformation argument similar to the one in Lemma 2.4. Here $\eta_{i,s,t} \# \psi_{i,s,t}$ is the concatenated continuation data, and the homotopy class of the continuation data is independent of i , by assumption that the above square commutes in \mathcal{C} . This completes the proof. \square

3.4.3. Unitality. In this section we prove that the unit element is unital. We will show:

Lemma 3.15. *Let R_t be a positive contact isotopy in \mathcal{C}^\times (e.g., a Reeb flow) and let $\xi_1 = \mathrm{PSS}(\varphi_{st}; W) \in \mathrm{HF}(\varphi_t)$. Let ψ_t be any other contact isotopy, and let $\xi_0 \in \mathrm{HF}(\psi_t)$. Then:*

$$P(\xi_0, \xi_1) = \mathbf{c}(\xi_0),$$

where $\mathbf{c} : \mathrm{HF}(\psi_t) \rightarrow \mathrm{SH}$ is the structure map. It follows that the “unit element” defined in §3.4.2 acts as a unit for $P : \mathrm{SH} \otimes \mathrm{SH} \rightarrow \mathrm{SH}$.

Proof. The argument is quite similar to the argument in §3.3.3 which showed that the pair-of-pants product was compatible with continuation maps. The construction we will use is illustrated in Figure 6.

As in the statement, consider R_{st} , $s \in [0, 1]$, as a PSS continuation datum from id to R_t . As in §3.3.3, for each $\sigma \in [0, 1]$, we split this continuation into two pieces:

- (−) $R_{st}^{\sigma,-} = R_{\sigma st}$, considered as PSS continuation from 1 to $R_{\sigma t}$,
- (+) $R_{st}^{\sigma,+} = R_{(1-\sigma)st+\sigma t}$ considered as a continuation from $R_{\sigma t}$ to R_t .

As illustrated in Figure 6, we construct a Hamiltonian connection on the cylinder by gluing together three pieces:

- (1) A zero-curvature Hamiltonian connection:

$$\mathfrak{H}_\sigma \in \mathcal{C}(\psi_t R_{\sigma t}; \psi_t, R_{\sigma t}),$$

on the pair-of-pants;

- (2) the PSS-continuation $R_{st}^{\sigma,-}$ glued to the 1-end of the pair-of-pants; note that this makes the 1-end have a removable singularity;
- (3) the continuation $\psi_t R_{st}^{\sigma,+}$ glued to the ∞ -end of the pair-of-pants.

The resulting glued connection denoted \mathfrak{G}_σ is non-positively curved. Because of the removable singularity at the 1-end, we consider \mathfrak{G}_σ as a Hamiltonian connection on the cylinder, with negative end asymptotic to ψ_t and positive end asymptotic to $\psi_t R_t$.

We construct the initial flat connection \mathfrak{H}^0 in a special way: we let \mathfrak{H}^0 be the flat connection whose connection potential is $H_t dt$, where H_t is the generator for $\psi_{\beta(3t-1)}$. In particular, H_t is supported where $t \in [1/3, 2/3]$, and so we can embed a small disk in the large region where $H_t = 0$. There is a biholomorphism of the cylinder and \mathbb{C}^\times so that the positive, resp., negative, end of the cylinder is identified with the ∞ , resp., 0 , end of \mathbb{C}^\times . Under this biholomorphism, the disk around 1 is identified with a small disk disjoint from the strip $t \in [1/3, 2/3]$; see Figure 4 and 7.

By this construction, it follows easily that the rigid Floer theoretic count of elements in $\mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{G}^0)$ is precisely the continuation map:

$$\mathfrak{c}' : \text{HF}(\psi_t) \rightarrow \text{HF}(\psi_t R_t).$$

Here we note that $R_{st}^{0,-} = \text{id}$ is the identity, and hence gluing the PSS-continuation to the 1-end does nothing in this case.

Applying part (c) of Lemma 3.10, we can find a smooth family \mathfrak{H}_σ extending our \mathfrak{H}_0 . By the usual gluing arguments, as in §3.3.3, the rigid count of elements in $\mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{G}_1)$ is equal to $P(\mathfrak{H}_1)(-, \text{PSS}(R_{st}; W))$. Then by the deformation argument, it follows that:

$$\mathfrak{c}'(-) = P(\mathfrak{H}_1)(-, \text{PSS}(R_{st}; W)),$$

and the desired result holds after postcomposing with the maps to SH. \square

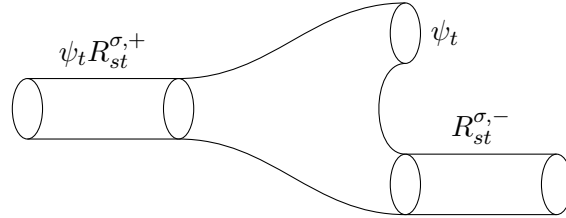


FIGURE 6. Configuration of a continuation cylinder, a PSS cylinder, and a pair-of-pants used to prove the unit element is unital for the pair-of-pants product.

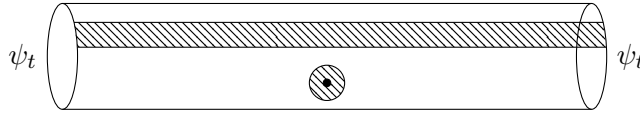


FIGURE 7. The initial pair-of-pants \mathfrak{H}^0 is built using a Floer cylinder. The connection potential $\mathfrak{a} = H_t dt$ is supported on the shaded strip $t \in [1/3, 2/3]$, and is identically zero on the shaded circle; H_t is the generator of $\psi_{\beta(3t-1)}$.

3.4.4. Criterion for the unit element to be eternal. We prove Theorem 1. If the ideal restriction of φ_t lies in the negative cone, then there is a continuation data $\varphi_{s,t}$ so that $\varphi_{0,t} = \varphi_t$ and $\varphi_{1,t} = R_{-\epsilon t}^\alpha$, where ϵ is sufficiently small. Thus, if the unit lies in the image of the structure map $\mathrm{HF}(\varphi_t) \rightarrow \mathrm{SH}$, then the unit also lies in the image of $\mathrm{HF}(R_{-\epsilon t}^\alpha) \rightarrow \mathrm{SH}$.

Applying the pair-of-pants product, it follows that $1 = 1^k$ lies in the image of $\mathrm{HF}(R_{-k\epsilon t}^\alpha) \rightarrow \mathrm{SH}$. Since $k\epsilon$ can be made arbitrarily large, it follows from Lemma 2.9 that the unit is eternal. Thus we conclude Theorem 1. \square

3.5. Geometry of the spectral invariant of the unit. In this section we use the properties of $c_\alpha(1; \varphi_t)$ established in the previous sections to explore its relation to the geometry of the universal cover of the contactomorphism group.

3.5.1. Proof of the comparison with order measurements. This section contains the proof of Theorem 12 on the comparison with the measurements of [AA23]. First, if $R_{st} \leq \varphi_t$, there is a factorization:

$$\mathrm{HF}(\varphi_t^{-1} \circ R_{(s-\epsilon)t}) \rightarrow \mathrm{HF}(R_{-\epsilon t}) \rightarrow \mathrm{SH}.$$

Since $R_{-\epsilon t}$ lies in the negative cone, the rightmost structure map does not hit $1 \in \mathrm{SH}$ by Theorem 1. Thus $c_\alpha(\varphi_t) \geq s - \epsilon$. Taking the limit $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ and the supremum over s yields $c_\alpha^-(\varphi_t) \leq c_\alpha(\varphi_t)$.

On the other hand, if $\varphi_t \leq R_{st}$, then there is a factorization:

$$\mathrm{HF}(R_{+\epsilon t}) \rightarrow \mathrm{HF}(\varphi_t^{-1} \circ R_{(s+\epsilon)t}) \rightarrow \mathrm{SH}.$$

Since the unit always lies in the image of $\mathrm{HF}(R_{+\epsilon t}) \rightarrow \mathrm{SH}$, by its definition in terms of rigid PSS cylinders in §3.4, it follows that $c_\alpha(\varphi_t) \leq s + \epsilon$. Taking the limits as above yields $c_\alpha(\varphi_t) \leq c_\alpha^+(\varphi_t)$.

The finiteness statement follows from [AA23] and the fact that ideal boundaries of manifolds W satisfying $1 \notin \mathrm{SH}_e$ are orderable. \square

3.5.2. Spectral oscillation and the shape invariant. Before we begin the proof of Theorem 5, we state a lemma concerning the interaction between free homotopy classes and the Floer cohomology groups.

Lemma 3.16. *Let $\psi_t \in \mathcal{C}^\times$ be a contact-at-infinity isotopy of W so that:*

$$\mathrm{HF}(\psi_t) \rightarrow \mathrm{SH}$$

hits a non-zero unit element 1. Then ψ_t has contractible orbits. Similarly, if $\psi_{s,t}$ is continuation data with $\psi_{i,t} \in \mathcal{C}^\times$ for $i = 0, 1$, and $\psi_{s,t}$ never develops any contractible orbits outside of some compact set, then:

$$\mathrm{HF}(\psi_{0,t}) \rightarrow \mathrm{SH} \text{ hits the unit} \iff \mathrm{HF}(\psi_{1,t}) \rightarrow \mathrm{SH} \text{ hits the unit}.$$

Proof. The first part is a straightforward application of the natural direct sum decomposition:

$$\mathrm{HF}(\psi_t) = \mathrm{HF}(\psi_t; \kappa_1) \oplus \mathrm{HF}(\psi_t; \kappa_2) \oplus \dots,$$

where the sum ranges over all free homotopy classes κ_i of loops in W , and:

$$\mathrm{HF}(\psi_t; \kappa) = \text{homology of } \mathrm{CF}(\psi_t; \kappa),$$

where the right-hand side is the subcomplex generated by fixed points of ψ_1 so that the orbit $t \mapsto \psi_t(x)$ is in the class κ .

One then observes that $\mathrm{PSS}(R_{st}^\alpha; W) \in \mathrm{HF}(R_{st}^\alpha)$ has vanishing projection to $\mathrm{HF}(R_{st}^\alpha; \kappa)$ for every non-trivial class κ . By the argument in §3.4.2, if the unit lies in the image $\mathrm{HF}(\psi_t) \rightarrow \mathrm{SH}$, then the image of 1 in $\mathrm{HF}(R_{st}^\alpha)$ equals the PSS class $\mathrm{PSS}(R_{st}^\alpha; W)$ for s sufficiently large.

If ψ_t has no contractible orbits, then we conclude by naturality of the direct sum decomposition that $\mathrm{PSS}(R_{st}^\alpha; W)$ has a vanishing projection to:

$$\mathrm{HF}(\psi_t; \text{contractible class}),$$

and hence $\mathrm{PSS}(R_{st}^\alpha; W)$ is zero, contradicting the assumption that the unit was non-zero.

The second part of the theorem follows from the arguments in [UZ22], similarly to Theorem 3. One shows that the continuation map:

$$\mathrm{HF}(\psi_{0,t}) \rightarrow \mathrm{HF}(\psi_{1,t})$$

acts isomorphically on the summand generated by contractible loops, and the same arguments used in the first part of the proof implies the stated result. \square

Proof of Theorem 5. If $G(p)$ is negative for at least one $p \in S^{n-1}$, we claim there is a non-constant affine function $\ell(p) = a \cdot p + b$ with $|a| > b > 0$, and a number $\delta > 0$ so that for all $p \in S^{n-1}$:

- (1) $G(p) < \delta \implies G(p) < \ell(p)$,
- (2) $G(p) \geq 0 \implies \ell(p) \geq \delta$,

one can pick ℓ so that $\{G < 0\}$ contains $\ell^{-1}((-\infty, 0])$. Replacing ℓ by $\epsilon\ell$, we may suppose:

$$G(p) \leq 0 \implies G(p) < \ell(p),$$

and then the claim holds for small enough δ .

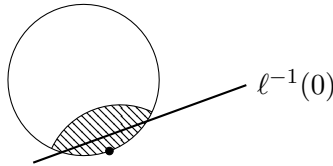


FIGURE 8. Illustration of the hyperplane $\ell^{-1}(0)$ and the region $\{G < 0\}$

Let f be a function so that $f(x) = x$ for $x \leq 0$ and $f(x) \leq \min\{x, \delta\}$. Then it is clear that $f(G(p)) \leq \ell(p)$ holds for $p \in S^{n-1}$.

Given a function $G : S^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, introduce the notation $\mathrm{HF}(G(p))$ for the Floer cohomology of time-1 map of any contact-at-infinity system ψ_t on T^*T^n whose generating Hamiltonian restricts to $G(p)$ on the unit sphere bundle, and is 1-homogeneous outside the unit disk bundle. If the ideal restriction of this system has discriminant points, then the definition of $\mathrm{HF}(G(p))$ is as an inverse limit over $\mathrm{HF}(G(p) + \epsilon)$, as in §2.2.9.

We then have the following diagram where the morphisms are continuation maps associated to the continuation data given by linear interpolation:

$$(19) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{HF}(f(G(p))) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{HF}(G(p)) \\ & \searrow & \\ \mathrm{HF}(a \cdot p) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{HF}(a \cdot p + b) \end{array}$$

The idea for the rest of the proof is simple:

- (1) apply the first part of Lemma 3.16 to conclude the unit does not lie in the image of $\mathrm{HF}(a \cdot p) \rightarrow \mathrm{SH}$,
- (2) apply the second part of Lemma 3.16 to conclude the unit does not lie in the image of $\mathrm{HF}(a \cdot p + b) \rightarrow \mathrm{SH}$, provided $b < |a|$,
- (3) use the previous item and the above diagram to conclude the unit does not lie in the image of $\mathrm{HF}(f(G(p))) \rightarrow \mathrm{SH}$.
- (4) apply the second part of Lemma 3.16 once again to conclude the unit does not lie in the image of $\mathrm{HF}(G(p)) \rightarrow \mathrm{SH}$.

Before establishing these items, let us explain how it proves the theorem. It is clear that, with the notation of the proof:

$$(20) \quad c_\alpha(1; \varphi_t) = \inf \{s : \text{unit lies in image of } \mathrm{HF}(s - H(p)) \rightarrow \mathrm{SH}\}.$$

If $s > \max_{|p|=1} H(p)$, then the unit will lie in the image by definition. On the other hand, if $s < \max_{|p|=1} H(p)$, then $s - H(p)$ is negative in at least one point, and so (4) with $G = s - H(p)$ implies the unit does not lie in the image. The combination of these two observations establishes (20).

Item (1) follows from the fact that $a \cdot p$ already defines a smooth one-homogeneous Hamiltonian function on all of T^*T^n , and generates the canonical lift of a translation. Thus the flow cannot have any contractible orbits.

Items (2) and (4) follow the same argument. In general, the Hamiltonian vector field associated to $G(p)$ equals $\partial_{p_i} G(p) \partial_{q_i}$. This has a contractible orbit if and only if G has a critical point, which must occur with critical value zero as G is one-homogeneous. This is equivalent to $G|_{S^{n-1}}$ having zero as a critical value.

It is clear that $a \cdot p + b$ has no critical points with value zero if $0 < b < |a|$, and thus (2) holds.

Similarly, since $G|_{S^{n-1}}$ is assumed to have zero as a regular value (otherwise the recipe forces us to replace G by $G + \epsilon$), and $f(x) = x$ for $x \leq 0$, the linear

deformation $G_s = (1 - s)f(G) + sG$ also never has zero as a critical value. Thus (4) holds. Item (3) follows from (19), and so the proof is complete. \square

Let ϕ_t, ψ_t be generated by $H(p), G(p)$, respectively. If there is a morphism from ϕ_t to ψ_t in \mathcal{C} , there is a morphism from id to $\phi_t^{-1}\psi_t$ in \mathcal{C} .

It then follows from the PSS construction of §3.4.1 that the unit lies in the image of $\text{HF}(\phi_t^{-1}\psi_t) \rightarrow \text{SH}$, and hence:

$$c_\alpha(1; \psi_t^{-1}\phi_t) \leq 0$$

However, $\psi_t^{-1}\phi_t$ is generated by $H(p) - G(p)$, and hence our result shows:

$$\max_p H(p) - G(p) \leq 0 \implies H(p) \leq G(p) \text{ for all } p \in S^{n-1}.$$

Thus we obtain a Floer theory proof of the result of [EP00] that $\phi_t \leq \psi_t$ (in the order relation on the universal cover of the contactomorphism group) if and only if $H(p) \leq G(p)$ holds for all $p \in S^{n-1}$ (the “if” direction is obvious and we have just proved the “only if” direction).

3.5.3. Proof of Theorem 7. In this section we bound from below the spectral invariant of loop ϕ_t generated by the Hamiltonian $H = p$ on $W \times T^*S^1$, where W is a Liouville manifold.

Let $k \neq 0$. Then ϕ_t^{-k} generates a system without any contractible orbits, and so Lemma 3.16 implies that 1 does not lie in the image of $\text{HF}(\phi_t^{-k}) \rightarrow \text{SH}$.

Now consider the systems $\phi_t^{-k} \circ R_{st}^\alpha$, $s > 0$, where α is an arbitrary contact form on the ideal boundary $W \times T^*S^1$ (with the correct coorientation, of course). If s is a speed for which this system develops a contractible orbit at infinity, then R_{st}^α must have an orbit in the free homotopy class of the k th iterate of $\{w\} \times S^1$. To see why, observe that, if there is a point x so that $t \mapsto \gamma(t) = \phi_t^{-k}(R_{st}^\alpha(x))$ is a contractible loop, the loop γ is homotopic with fixed endpoints to the loop:

$$\eta(t) = \begin{cases} R_{s2t}^\alpha(x) & \text{for } t \leq 1/2, \\ \phi_{(2t-1)}^k(x) & \text{for } t \geq 1/2, \end{cases}$$

If γ are contractible, then $t \mapsto R_{st}^\alpha(x)$ and $t \mapsto \phi_t^{-k}(x)$ must be inverse elements of $\pi_1(W \times T^*S^1, x)$. Hence s must be the speed of a Reeb orbit lying in the free homotopy class of the k th iterate of $\{w\} \times S^1$, as desired.

Thus, the continuation data from ϕ_t^{-k} to $\phi_t^{-k} \circ R_{st}^\alpha$ obtained by linearly increasing the speed develops no contractible orbits at infinity if $s < \text{sys}_k(R^\alpha)$. Thus Lemma 3.16 implies that the unit does not lie in the image of:

$$\text{HF}(\phi_t^{-k} \circ R_{st}^\alpha) \rightarrow \text{SH}$$

if $s < \text{sys}_k(R^\alpha)$. It therefore follows that:

$$c_\alpha(1; \phi_t^k) \geq \text{sys}_k(R^\alpha).$$

This completes the proof of Theorem 7. \square

3.5.4. *Displacement and spectral invariants.* We prove Theorem 8. The arguments are quite similar to analogous arguments in the setting of symplectic spectral invariants; see, e.g., [Sch00].

Let $U \subset Y$ be the open set displaced by the ideal restriction of ψ_1 . Suppose that ψ_t has no orbits at infinity; this can be achieved by a small perturbation $\psi_t = R_{-ct}^\alpha \psi_t$ so that $\psi_t \in \mathcal{C}^\times$. By the same small perturbation, we may assume that $c_\alpha(1; \psi_t) < 0$. Moreover, for any compact set $K \subset U$, we can pick the perturbation small enough that ψ_t still displaces K from itself.

Let φ_t be a contact isotopy supported in U . Let ρ_t be a non-negative contact isotopy supported in U , chosen large enough that there is a continuation datum from φ_t to ρ_t . Thus:

$$(21) \quad c_\alpha(1; \varphi_t) \leq c_\alpha(1; \rho_t).$$

Apply the subadditivity to conclude:

$$(22) \quad c_\alpha(1; \rho_t) \leq c_\alpha(1; \psi_t \rho_t) + c_\alpha(1; \psi_t^{-1}).$$

Since $c_\alpha(1; \psi_t) < 0$, the unit lies in the image of $\text{HF}(\psi_t^{-1}) \rightarrow \text{SH}$. Consider the continuation data:

$$s \mapsto (\psi_t \circ \rho_{(1-s)t})^{-1}.$$

We claim that, for each s , this system never develops orbits at infinity. If it did, then $\psi_t \circ \rho_{(1-s)t}$ would have a orbit. However this cannot happen since ψ_1 displaces the support of $\rho_{(1-s)t}$ and ψ_t has no orbits at infinity. Thus the claim is established.

Applying the second part of Lemma 3.16, we conclude that the unit lies in the image of:

$$\text{HF}((\psi_t \rho_t)^{-1}) \rightarrow \text{SH}.$$

Hence $c_\alpha(1; \psi_t \rho_t) \leq 0$. Thus (21) and (22) yield $c_\alpha(1; \varphi_t) \leq c_\alpha(1; \psi_t^{-1})$, as desired.

It remains only to prove that:

$$c_\alpha(U) = \sup \{c_\alpha(1; \varphi_t) : \varphi_t \text{ is supported in } U\}$$

is strictly positive if U is non-empty. Take φ_t autonomous and supported in U so that its contact Hamiltonian is non-negative and strictly positive in at least one point. It is then clear (e.g., by the ergodic trick of [EP00]) that there exist a product of conjugates $g\varphi_t g^{-1}$ whose contact Hamiltonian is strictly positive everywhere. Thus:

$$0 < c_\alpha(1; \prod_{i=1}^k g_i \varphi_t g_i^{-1}) \leq \sum_{i=1}^k c_\alpha(1; g_i \varphi_t g_i^{-1}).$$

The proof is complete provided we can show:

$$(23) \quad c_\alpha(1; g\varphi_t g^{-1}) > 0 \iff c_\alpha(1; \varphi_t) > 0.$$

for all $g \in \text{Cont}_0(Y)$; see Lemma 3.7.

Replace φ_t by $R_{-\epsilon t}^\alpha \varphi_t \in \mathcal{C}^\times$. Then there is a zero curvature connection:

$$\mathfrak{H} \in \mathcal{C}(g\varphi_t^{-1}R_{\epsilon t}^\alpha g^{-1}, \varphi_t^{-1}R_{\epsilon t}^\alpha).$$

Using the operation $C(\mathfrak{H})$ from §3.2.1, and its inverse, we conclude that:

- (1) the unit lies in the image of $\text{HF}(g\varphi_t^{-1}R_{\epsilon t}^\alpha g^{-1}) \rightarrow \text{SH}$, if and only if,
- (2) the unit lies in the image of $\text{HF}(\varphi_t^{-1}R_{\epsilon t}^\alpha) \rightarrow \text{SH}$.

In other words:

$$c_\alpha(1; gR_{-\epsilon t}^\alpha \varphi_t g^{-1}) \leq 0 \iff c_\alpha(1; R_{-\epsilon t}^\alpha \varphi_t) \leq 0.$$

Taking the limit $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, we conclude that:

$$c_\alpha(1; g\varphi_t g^{-1}) \leq 0 \iff c_\alpha(1; \varphi_t) \leq 0,$$

which is equivalent to (23). This completes the proof. \square

3.5.5. Conjugation invariant measurements. We prove Theorem 11 on the conjugation invariance of the measurement ℓ . The argument is quite similar to the argument given in §3.5.4.

Indeed, $g\varphi_t^{-1}g^{-1}\phi_t^k$ and $g\varphi_t^{-1}\phi_t^k g^{-1}$ have the same time-1 maps in UH, since ϕ_t^k lies in the center of UH, and the same argument given above proves that:

$$\text{HF}(g\varphi_t^{-1}\phi_t^k g^{-1}) \rightarrow \text{SH hits } \zeta \iff \text{HF}(\varphi_t^{-1}\phi_t^k) \rightarrow \text{SH hits } \zeta.$$

This we conclude that $\ell(g\varphi_t g^{-1}) = \ell(\varphi_t)$, as desired. \square

4. Vanishing of eternal classes and smooth displaceability

The strategy used to prove Theorem 13 is to analyze the chain homotopy class of continuation maps:

$$(24) \quad \text{CF}(\psi_{0,t}) \rightarrow \text{CF}(\psi_{1,t}),$$

when $\psi_{0,t}$ admits a morphism to id and $\psi_{1,t}$ admits a morphism from id , in the category \mathcal{C} , and (24) is obtained by concatenating these morphism.

The idea is to deform the data used to define the continuation map to replace it by an intersection theory problem; briefly, (24) is chain homotopic to a map counting intersections between the PSS moduli spaces introduced in [PSS96]; we have seen these moduli spaces already in §3.4.1 when defining the unit element and will review them in greater details setting below. The upshot of this intersection theoretic approach is that, when the compact part of W is smoothly displaceable, the intersection number (and hence the continuation map) is equal to zero.

4.1. *PSS and the positive cone.* Let $\psi_{s,t}$ be PSS continuation data with $\psi_{0,t} = \text{id}$ and $\psi_{1,t} \in \mathcal{C}^\times$, as in §3.4.1. As in §2.2.7 and §3.4.1, define the reparametrization:

$$\psi_{\beta(1-s), \beta(3t-1)},$$

where β is the standard cut-off function, and let:

$$\mathfrak{a} = \rho(t)K_{s,t}ds + H_{s,t}dt$$

be the resulting connection potential, generating the connection \mathfrak{H} .

Consider the moduli space $\mathcal{M}_+(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})$ of solutions to:

$$(25) \quad \begin{cases} v : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow W \text{ smooth,} \\ u(s, t) = v(e^{-2\pi(s+it)}), \\ u \in \mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}), \end{cases}$$

where \mathfrak{p} is a perturbation as in §A.2. The plus sign signifies that the removable singularity is at the $s = +\infty$ end; see Figure 9.

Lemma 4.1. *For generic perturbation term \mathfrak{p} , the moduli space $\mathcal{M}_+(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})$ is cut transversally and is a smooth manifold. The local dimension of \mathcal{M}_+ near a point v is given by:*

$$\dim_{\mathcal{M}_+}(v) = n - \text{CZ}_s(\gamma) + 2\mathfrak{s}^{-1}(0) \cdot v,$$

where CZ_s is as in §2.2.4.

Moreover the total evaluation map $\mathcal{M}_+ \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow W$ and also the evaluation at zero $\mathcal{M}_+ \rightarrow W$ can be assumed to be transverse to any countable collection of smooth maps $f : X \rightarrow W$.

Proof. The dimension formula is well-known; see, e.g., [Sch95, Can22]. The argument for transversality is the same as Lemma 2.2. \square

The evaluation at zero $v \mapsto v(0)$ is used in the aforementioned intersection theory interpretation of (24). As usual in the semipositive framework, the total evaluation will be assumed to be transverse to the pseudochain of simple J -holomorphic spheres.



FIGURE 9. An element in $\mathcal{M}_+(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})$ asymptotic to an orbit γ .

It will be important to observe that:

Lemma 4.2. *The set of points of the form $v(0)$ where $v \in \mathcal{M}_+(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})$ satisfies $\omega(v) \leq A$ is contained in a compact set (depending on $\psi_{s,t}$, A , and the size of the perturbation term \mathfrak{p}).*

Proof. Suppose not, so there is a sequence $v_n \in \mathcal{M}_+(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})$ with $\omega(v_n) \leq A$ and where $v_n(0)$ leaves every compact set. This sequence has finite energy (here we use that $\psi_{s,t}$ is continuation data, so \mathfrak{H} has non-positive curvature and the a priori energy estimate holds). Hence bubbling analysis can be applied: after passing to a subsequence, there exist a sequence of small subdomains $\Sigma_n \subset \mathbb{C}$, contained in a fixed compact set, such that v_n has a uniformly bounded derivative on the complement of Σ_n , and the restriction of v_n to appropriate rescalings of Σ_n converges uniformly to a collection of holomorphic spheres (we are describing the formation of bubble trees). Here we measure sizes using a Riemannian metric on W which is invariant under the Liouville flow in the convex end.

To be more precise about the formation of bubbles, there are embeddings $i_n : \Sigma_n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^1$ and limit holomorphic maps $w_\infty : \mathbb{C}P^1 \rightarrow W$ so that the sup-distance between $v_n|_{\Sigma_n}$ and $w_\infty \circ i_n$ converges to zero. See, e.g., [CC23]. Since all holomorphic spheres are contained in a fixed compact set, it follows that $v_n(\Sigma_n)$ is contained in a fixed compact set, independent of n .

If $D(R)$ is large enough, then $v_n|_{D(2R) \setminus D(R)}$ is a reparametrization of a sequence of finite length Floer cylinders for the Hamiltonian vector field X_t , with bounded derivative and bounded modulus. The maximum principle from, e.g., [BC24, §2.2.5], proves that $v_n(D(2R) \setminus D(R))$ must also be contained in a fixed compact set. The point 0 can be joined to $\partial D(R)$ or $\partial \Sigma_n$ by an arc $a_n(t)$, of length at most R , contained in the complement of Σ_n . Since the derivative is uniformly bounded along $a_n(t)$, it follows that $v_n(0)$ remains a uniformly bounded distance from $v_n(D(2R) \setminus D(R)) \cup v_n(\Sigma_n)$; the latter set is contained in a fixed compact set, and hence $v_n(0)$ cannot diverge to infinity. This completes the proof. \square

4.1.1. PSS elements in symplectic cohomology. The usual application of the moduli spaces considered in §4.1 is constructing PSS elements in $\mathrm{HF}(\psi_{1,t})$. Fix a smooth proper map $f : P \rightarrow W$ (e.g., $P = W$ and $f = \mathrm{id}$, as in §3.4.1), and consider the fiber product of pairs $(p, v) \subset X \times \mathcal{M}_+(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})$ satisfying the incidence condition $f(p) = v(0)$.

Pick a generic perturbation term \mathfrak{p} so that the evaluation of $\mathcal{M}_+(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})$ at zero is transverse to f and the total evaluation is transverse to the simple J -holomorphic spheres. Consider the component $\mathcal{M}_{+,d}(x; a; \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}; f)$ of the parametric moduli space consisting of pairs (x, v) satisfying:

- (1) $\gamma(0) = x$, where γ is the left asymptotic of u ,
- (2) $\omega(v) = a$,
- (3) $\dim(P) + \mathrm{CZ}_s(\gamma) + 2\mathfrak{s}^{-1}(0) \cdot [v] = d$,

Then $\mathcal{M}_{+,0}(x; a; \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}; f)$ is a compact zero-dimensional manifold, and we define:

$$\mathrm{PSS}(\psi_{s,t}, \mathfrak{p}; f) = \sum_{x,a} \#\mathcal{M}_{+,0}(x; a; \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}; f) \tau^a x.$$

Then, following [Sch95, PSS96], this count defines a Floer cycle in $\text{CF}(\psi_{1,t})$. The usual deformation arguments, as in Lemma 2.4, prove the homology class of the cycle is invariant under deformations of the continuation data $\psi_{s,t}$ and is independent of the perturbation term \mathfrak{p} used.

The resulting element of $\text{HF}(\psi_{1,t})$ is denoted $\text{PSS}(\psi_{s,t}; f)$. The most important example of a PSS element is the unit element which is defined using $X = W$ and $f = \text{id}$, in which case we denote it $\text{PSS}(\psi_{s,t}; W)$, as in §3.4.1. Another important example in this paper is the PSS element associated to a Lagrangian L . We simply take $X = L$ and f equal to the inclusion. We denote this element by $\text{PSS}(\psi_{s,t}; L)$.

4.2. PSS and the negative cone. Let $\psi_{s,t}$ be continuation data with $\psi_{0,t} \in \mathcal{C}^\times$ and $\psi_{1,t} = \text{id}$. In other words, $\psi_{s,t}$ represents a morphism from $\psi_{0,t}$ to id . The moduli spaces considered in this section is a reflected version of moduli space §4.1. Let \mathfrak{a} be exactly as in §4.1, generating the connection \mathfrak{H} , and define the moduli space $\mathcal{M}_-(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})$ of solutions to:

$$(26) \quad \begin{cases} v : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow W \text{ smooth,} \\ u(s, t) = v(e^{2\pi(s+it)}), \\ u \in \mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}), \end{cases}$$

very similarly to (25). The minus sign signifies that the removable singularity is at the $s = -\infty$ end.

Lemma 4.3. *For generic perturbation term \mathfrak{p} , $\mathcal{M}_-(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})$ is cut transversally and is a smooth manifold. The local dimension of \mathcal{M}_- at a solution v , asymptotic to an orbit γ at the positive end, is given by:*

$$\dim_{\mathcal{M}_-}(v) = n + \text{CZ}_s(\gamma) + 2\mathfrak{s}^{-1}(0) \cdot v.$$

The evaluation-at-zero map and total evaluation map can be assumed to be transverse to any countable collection of smooth maps $f : X \rightarrow W$.

Proof. The argument is the same as Lemma 4.1. □

Lemma 4.4. *The set of points of the form $v(0)$ where $v \in \mathcal{M}_-(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})$ satisfies $\omega(v) \leq A$ is contained in a compact set depending on $\psi_{s,t}$, A , and the size of the perturbation term \mathfrak{p} .*

Proof. The argument is exactly the same as Lemma 4.2. □

4.3. Fiber products of PSS moduli spaces. Let q_τ , $\tau \in [0, \infty)$, be an arbitrary homotopy of smooth maps $W \rightarrow W$, with $q_0 = \text{id}$. Let $\psi_{0,s,t}, \psi_{1,s,t}$ be PSS continuation data to id and from id , respectively, with $\psi_{0,0,t}, \psi_{1,1,t} \in \mathcal{C}^\times$. These generate connections $\mathfrak{H}_0, \mathfrak{H}_1$ as in §4.1 and §4.2.

Define:

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{fp}} = \mathcal{M}_{\text{fp}}(q, \mathfrak{H}_0 + \mathfrak{p}_0, \mathfrak{H}_1 + \mathfrak{p}_1)$$

to be the fiber product of triples (u_0, u_1, τ) such that:

- (1) $u_0 \in \mathcal{M}_-(\mathfrak{H}_0 + \mathfrak{p}_0)$ as in §4.2,
- (2) $u_1 \in \mathcal{M}_+(\mathfrak{H}_1 + \mathfrak{p}_1)$ as in §4.1,
- (3) $q_\tau(u_0(-\infty)) = u_1(\infty)$;¹⁰

See Figure 10. The projection $\mathcal{M}_{\text{fp}} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ sending $(u_0, u_1, \tau) \mapsto \tau$ will play an important role in subsequence arguments.

4.3.1. Continuation via the fiber product moduli space. For generic $\mathfrak{p}_0, \mathfrak{p}_1$, the fiber product moduli space \mathcal{M}_{fp} is cut transversally and has local dimension at a solution (u_0, u_1, τ) equal to:

$$\dim_{\mathcal{M}_-}(u_0) + \dim_{\mathcal{M}_+}(u_1) + 1 - 2n = \text{CZ}_s(\gamma_+) - \text{CZ}_s(\gamma_-) + 2\mathfrak{s}^{-1}(0) \cdot [u] + 1,$$

where $[u] = [u_0] + [u_1]$. Let \mathfrak{t} be a regular value of $\mathcal{M}_{\text{fp}} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ and consider the zero dimensional component of the fiber, denoted:

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{fp},0}^{\mathfrak{t}}(x_-, a, x_+; q, \mathfrak{H}_1 + \mathfrak{p}_1; \mathfrak{H}_0 + \mathfrak{p}_0),$$

consisting of solutions (u_0, u_1, \mathfrak{t}) satisfying:

- (1) $\gamma_{\pm}(0) = x_{\pm}$,
- (2) $\omega \cdot [u] = a$,
- (3) $\text{CZ}_s(\gamma_+) - \text{CZ}_s(\gamma_-) + 2\mathfrak{s}^{-1}(0) \cdot [u] = 0$



FIGURE 10. An element (u_0, u_1, \mathfrak{t}) in the fiber product moduli space \mathcal{M}_{fp} . The connecting trajectory is a flow line of the smooth isotopy q .

This defines a morphism $\mathfrak{c}_{\text{fp},\mathfrak{t}} : \text{CF}(\psi_{0,\mathfrak{t}}) \rightarrow \text{CF}(\psi_{1,\mathfrak{t}})$ by the formula:

$$\mathfrak{c}_{\text{fp},\mathfrak{t}}(\tau^b x_+) = \sum_{a, x_-} \#\mathcal{M}_{\text{fp},0}^{\mathfrak{t}}(x_-, a, x_+; q, \mathfrak{H}_1 + \mathfrak{p}_1; \mathfrak{H}_0 + \mathfrak{p}_0) \tau^{a+b} x_-.$$

The key result about this map is the following:

Lemma 4.5. *For generic $\mathfrak{p}_0, \mathfrak{p}_1$ there is a generic set of regular values \mathfrak{t} containing $\mathfrak{t} = 0$ so that $\mathfrak{c}_{\text{fp},\mathfrak{t}}$ is a chain map. Moreover, the chain homotopy class of $\mathfrak{c}_{\text{fp},\mathfrak{t}}$ is independent of \mathfrak{t} .*

Proof. This is fairly standard Floer theory, and we only outline the argument. The first step is to pick the data generically so that the total evaluation is transverse to the simple holomorphic spheres. This ensures properness of the \mathfrak{t} coordinate on the one-dimensional components of \mathcal{M}_{fp} , up to breaking of Floer cylinders. The fibers of this one-dimensional manifold over generic values defines the morphism. Standard Floer theory explains that the counts obtained from different fibers $\mathfrak{t} = \mathfrak{t}_0$ and $\mathfrak{t} = \mathfrak{t}_1$ define chain

¹⁰Equivalently $q_\tau(v_0(0)) = v_1(0)$ where $u_j = v_j(e^{\pm 2\pi iz})$.

homotopic maps; the argument is similar to the proof of Lemma 2.4 that the chain homotopy classes of the continuation maps are invariant under homotopies of continuation data. \square

4.3.2. *Smooth displaceability and the fiber product continuation map.* In §4.4 we show that $\mathbf{c}_{\text{fp},0}$ equals the usual continuation map. First we will show:

Lemma 4.6. *If every compact set in W is smoothly displaceable, then the chain homotopy class of $\mathbf{c}_{\text{fp},\mathbf{t}}$ is trivial.*

Proof. Lemmas 4.2 and 4.4 imply that:

$$\begin{aligned} S_{0,a} &= \{u_0(-\infty) : (u_0, u_1, \mathbf{t}) \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{fp}}^{\mathbf{t}}(x_-, a, x_+; q, \mathfrak{H}_1 + \mathfrak{p}_1, \mathfrak{H}_0 + \mathfrak{p}_0)\}, \\ S_{1,a} &= \{u_1(+\infty) : (u_0, u_1, \mathbf{t}) \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{fp}}^{\mathbf{t}}(x_-, a, x_+; q, \mathfrak{H}_1 + \mathfrak{p}_1, \mathfrak{H}_0 + \mathfrak{p}_0)\}, \end{aligned}$$

are both contained in a compact set. Moreover, this compact set is independent of \mathbf{t} or q , and depends only on $\psi_{i,s,t}$, an upper bound for a , and the size of the perturbation terms $\mathfrak{p}_0, \mathfrak{p}_1$.

If every compact set in W is smoothly displaceable, then, for any A , we can pick q so that $q_{\mathbf{t}}(S_{0,a}) \cap S_{1,a} = \emptyset$ holds for sufficiently large \mathbf{t} and for $a \leq A$. Now suppose that $c_{\text{fp},\mathbf{t}}$ acts non-trivially on homology. Then there is an element $\zeta \in \text{HF}(\psi_{0,0,t})$ such that $c_{\text{fp},\mathbf{t}}(\zeta)$ is non-zero in $\text{HF}(\psi_{1,1,t})$.

Define a non-archimedean filtration on $\text{CF}(\psi_{1,1,t})$ by the formula:

$$\ell\left(\sum \tau^{b_i} x_i\right) = -\inf_i b_i, \text{ with } \ell(0) = -\infty.$$

By the work of [Ush08, Theorem 1.3] and [UZ16] on the nonarchimedean Gram-Schmidt process, the following quantity is finite:

$$(27) \quad \inf \{\ell(z) : z \in \text{CF}(\psi_{1,1,t}) \text{ and } [z] = c_{\text{fp},\mathbf{t}}(\zeta) \in \text{HF}(\psi_{1,1,t})\},$$

since $c_{\text{fp},\mathbf{t}}(\zeta)$ is non-zero in the homology group. This quantity can be interpreted as the (log of the) non-archimedean distance from any representative cycle z to the subspace of exact cycles.

On the other hand, for any desired A , the above analysis shows that $c_{\text{fp},\mathbf{t}}$ can be represented by a chain map which sends $\tau^b x_-$ to $\tau^{b+a} x_+$ where $a > A$. It then follows easily that the infimum in (27) is $-\infty$, a contradiction. This proves that $c_{\text{fp},\mathbf{t}}$ must act trivially on homology, as desired. \square

4.4. *Continuation maps are fiber product continuation maps.* In this section we prove that the chain homotopy class of $\mathbf{c}_{\text{fp},\mathbf{t}} : \text{CF}(\psi_{0,0,t}) \rightarrow \text{CF}(\psi_{1,1,t})$ equals the chain homotopy class of the continuation map of §2.2.8 associated to the continuation data obtained by concatenating $\psi_{0,s,t}$ and $\psi_{1,s,t}$. The idea is to deform the continuation cylinder by requiring u to be holomorphic on a cylinder with large modulus in between the continuation for $\psi_{0,s,t}$ and $\psi_{1,s,t}$, as illustrated in Figure 11.

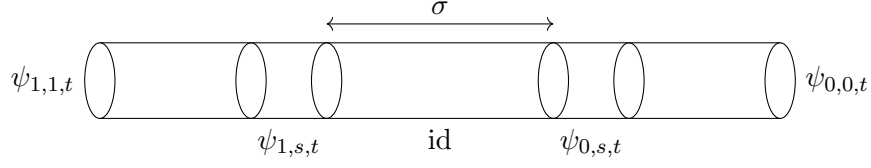


FIGURE 11. Deforming the continuation map; in the limit, solutions break into a configuration of two PSS solutions in the fiber product moduli space.

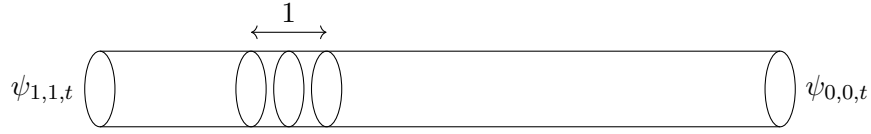


FIGURE 12. Compressing the continuation data.

4.4.1. *The parametric moduli space.* Let $K_{i,s,t}, H_{i,s,t}$ be the generators for $\psi_{i,\beta(1-s),\beta(3t-1)}$, as above. For $\sigma \geq 0$, let:

$$\mathbf{a}_\sigma = \rho(t)(K_{1,s,t} + K_{0,s-1-\sigma,t})ds + (H_{1,s,t} + H_{0,s-1-\sigma,t})dt$$

and note that:

$$\mathbf{a}_\sigma = \begin{cases} \rho(t)K_{1,s,t}ds + H_{1,s,t}dt & \text{for } s \leq 1, \\ \rho(t)K_{0,s-1-\sigma,t}ds + H_{0,s-1-\sigma,t}dt & \text{for } s \geq 1, \end{cases}$$

Let \mathfrak{H}_σ be the resulting connection, which has non-positive curvature (locally it agrees with the connection associated to continuation data, which we have verified has non-positive curvature in §3.2.3).

Consider the parametric moduli space $\mathcal{M}_{\text{para}}(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})$ of pairs (σ, u) to:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma \geq 0, \\ u : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow W, \\ u \in \mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{H}_\sigma + \mathfrak{p}_\sigma), \end{cases}$$

where \mathfrak{p}_σ is a uniformly bounded σ -dependent family of perturbation terms. We assume that \mathfrak{p}_σ is supported where $s \in [0, 1] \cup [1 + \sigma, 2 + \sigma]$. The restriction over $[0, 1]$ should converge in C^∞ to $\mathfrak{p}_{\infty,1}$, and the restriction of \mathfrak{p}_σ over $[1 + \sigma, 2 + \sigma]$ should converge after translation to $[0, 1]$ to $\mathfrak{p}_{\infty,0}$. Note that the restriction of \mathfrak{H}_σ to $(-\infty, 1 + \sigma]$ converges to the connection $\mathfrak{H}_{\infty,1}$ used to define PSS in §4.1; the restriction \mathfrak{H}_σ to $[1, \infty)$ converges after translation to $[1 - \sigma, \infty)$ to the connection $\mathfrak{H}_{\infty,0}$ used in §4.2.

It is important to note that $(\sigma, u) \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{para}}(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})$ implies that:

- (1) u solves §4.1 on $(-\infty, 1 + \sigma] \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$,
- (2) $u(s + \sigma, t)$ solves §4.2 on $[1 - \sigma, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$,
- (3) u is J -holomorphic on the cylinder $s \in [1, 1 + \sigma]$.

As shown in Figure 12, we extend the family of connections to $\sigma \in [-1, \infty)$ via the following equation; for $\sigma \in [-1, 0]$, consider:

$$\mathbf{a}_\sigma = \rho(t)(K_{1,f(\sigma)s,t} + K_{0,f(\sigma)s-1,t})ds + (H_{1,f(\sigma)s,t} + H_{0,f(\sigma)s-1,t})dt$$

where $f : [-1, 0] \rightarrow [1, 2]$ is such that $f(x) = 1$ holds for x near 0, and $f(x) = 2$ for x near -1 , e.g., $f(x) = 2 - \beta(x + 1)$. The purpose is so when $\sigma = -1$ the equation is exactly the continuation cylinder for the concatenated data. We also extend \mathfrak{p}_σ to the region $\sigma \in [-1, 0]$.

Let $\mathcal{M}_{\text{para}}(a; \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}) \subset \mathcal{M}_{\text{para}}(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})$ be the component consisting of those solutions u with $\omega(u) = a$.

Lemma 4.7. *For generic perturbation terms \mathfrak{p}_σ ,*

- (a) *the moduli space $\mathcal{M}_{\text{para}}(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})$ is cut transversally, its boundary is the fiber over $\sigma = -1$, which is also cut transversally, and its dimension at a solution (σ, u) with asymptotics γ_\pm is given by the formula:*

$$d = \text{CZ}_\mathfrak{s}(\gamma_+) - \text{CZ}_\mathfrak{s}(\gamma_-) + 2\mathfrak{s}^{-1}(0) + 1;$$

the associated collection of components is denoted $\mathcal{M}_{\text{para},d}$;

- (b) *$\mathcal{M}_{\text{para},1}$ is a smooth 1-manifolds whose projection to the parameter space $[-1, \infty)$ is proper up to non-compact ends limiting to a configuration of a a Floer cylinders (at either end) joined to a solution in the component in $\mathcal{M}_{\text{para},0}$;*
- (c) *for given $A \in \mathbb{R}$, the union of $\mathcal{M}_{\text{para},0}(a)$ over all $a \leq A$ is finite;*
- (d) *any sequence (σ_n, u_n) in the union of $\mathcal{M}_{\text{para},1}(a)$, over all $a \leq A$, has a subsequence which converges in the Floer theory sense to a configuration (u_+, u_-) in \mathcal{M}_{fp} where $u_+ \in \mathcal{M}_+(\mathfrak{H}_{\infty,1} + \mathfrak{p}_{\infty,1})$ and $u_- \in \mathcal{M}_-(\mathfrak{H}_{\infty,0} + \mathfrak{p}_{\infty,0})$ with $u_+(+\infty) = u_-(-\infty)$.*

Proof. Part (a) is similar to the other transversality statements encountered so far, e.g., Lemma 2.3, and the dimension formula follows from the general index formula for Cauchy-Riemann operators with non-degenerate asymptotics, as in, e.g., [Can22]. One should pick the perturbations so that the $\sigma = -1$ fiber is cut transversally, and also so that the parametric moduli space is cut transversally; then the statement about the boundary $\partial\mathcal{M}_{\text{para}}$ follows from an implicit function theorem type argument.

The crucial step in establishing (b) is to exclude the bubbling of holomorphic spheres. For this, we observe that, if sphere bubbling happens, then we conclude the existence of a configuration of $u \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{para},d}(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})$ attached to a simple holomorphic sphere $w \in \mathcal{M}^*(J)$. Because we assume semipositivity and choose J generically, we know that $\mathfrak{s}^{-1}(0) \cdot [w] \geq 0$, i.e., holomorphic spheres which bubble always decrease the dimension.

Thus, let us also pick \mathfrak{p} generically so that the total evaluation:

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{para}} \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow W$$

is transverse to the evaluation of the simple holomorphic spheres, which can be achieved by the same argument implying Lemma 2.2. The total

evaluation nearby u is defined on a manifold with $3 - 2\mathfrak{s}^{-1}(0) \cdot [w]$ dimensions or less,¹¹ while w lives in a manifold of dimension $2n - 4 + 2\mathfrak{s}^{-1}(0) \cdot [w]$. The sum of these dimensions is $2n - 1$, and hence generically the two evaluations do not intersect; thus bubbling does not happen for generic \mathfrak{p} . Standard Floer theory implies the only other failure of compactness is the bubbling of a Floer cylinder at either end, and (b) follows.

For (c), take a sequence $(\sigma_n, u_n) \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{para},0}$ with $\omega(u_n) \leq A$. First suppose that σ_n remains bounded, and so converges after taking a subsequence. Then the PDE which u_n solves converges, and so either u_n converges to a solution for the limit PDE, after passing to a subsequence, or a Floer cylinder breaks, or a holomorphic sphere bubbles. The breaking of a Floer cylinder can be obstructed since $\mathcal{M}_{-1} = \emptyset$, because \mathcal{M} is cut transversally. The bubbling of a holomorphic sphere can be excluded by the same argument used in the proof of (b). Thus we conclude in this case that (σ_n, u_n) has a convergent subsequence.

Second, let us consider the case when σ_n is unbounded, i.e., $\sigma_n \rightarrow \infty$ after passing to a subsequence. In this case, it will be convenient to analyze the general case $(\sigma_n, u_n) \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{para},d}$ rather than only $d = 0$, as we will simultaneously be able to establish (d).

The usual Floer compactness statements, similar to those in [CC23], imply u_n breaks, giving rise to configuration:

$$v_1, \dots, v_p, u_+, w_1, \dots, w_q, u_-, v'_1, \dots, v'_r,$$

where:

- (1) v_i are non-stationary Floer cylinders,
- (2) $w_i : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow W$ are simple holomorphic spheres,
- (3) $u_+ \in \mathcal{M}_{+,d_1}(\mathfrak{H}_{\infty,1} + \mathfrak{p}_{\infty,1})$,
- (4) $u_- \in \mathcal{M}_{-,d_0}(\mathfrak{H}_{\infty,0} + \mathfrak{p}_{\infty,0})$,

and so that the removable singularities satisfy the incidence:

$$u_+(+\infty) = w_1(-\infty), w_i(+\infty) = w_{i+1}(-\infty), w_q(+\infty) = u_-(-\infty),$$

and the asymptotic orbits of the non-degenerate systems satisfy a similar incidence. Moreover, we may also suppose that the total holomorphic map:

$$w_1 \sqcup w_2 \sqcup \dots \sqcup w_q : \mathbb{C}P^1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup \mathbb{C}P^1 \rightarrow W$$

is simple. Otherwise two of the simple spheres are reparametrizations of each other, by the same argument given in [MS12, Chapter 2], and we can take a shortcut in the list, maintaining the above incidence conditions.

Of course, there may also be additional bubbling in the limit, and some of the limit spheres which form are multiply covered, but we always conclude an underlying configuration of the above form, by passing to underlying simple curves and ignoring bubbles. Since all simple holomorphic spheres have

¹¹Indeed, at most the dimension of the total evaluation prior to bubbling is 3; the bubbling off of w to produce u removes $2c_1(w)$ from the dimension.

non-negative Chern number, and the Floer cylinders have positive index, we conclude that:

$$(28) \quad d_1 + d_0 \leq 2n + d - 1 - 2\mathfrak{s}^{-1}(0) \cdot ([w_1] + \cdots + [w_q]).$$

with equality holding only if there are no Floer cylinders v_i, v'_j .

Consider the total evaluation map:

$$\mathcal{M}_{+,d_1}(\mathfrak{H}_{\infty,1} + \mathfrak{p}_{\infty,1}) \times \mathcal{M}^*((\mathbb{C}P^1)^{\sqcup q}, J) \times \mathcal{M}_{-,d_0}(\mathfrak{H}_{\infty,0} + \mathfrak{p}_{\infty,0}) \rightarrow (W \times W)^{q+1}$$

sending $(u_+, w_1, \dots, w_q, u_-)$ to the evaluations at $+\infty, -\infty$, in the written order. Here $\mathcal{M}^*((\mathbb{C}P^1)^{\sqcup q}, J)$ is the moduli space of simple J -holomorphic maps defined on the disjoint union of q many copies of $\mathbb{C}P^1$.

The existence of the above configuration implies that the diagonal Δ^{d+1} has a non-empty preimage. Moreover, for generic J and generic \mathfrak{p} , we can ensure that the above total evaluation is transverse to Δ^{q+1} .

The total dimension is of inverse image of Δ^{q+1} is at most:

$$2n + d - 1 + 2nq - 2n(q + 1) = d - 1,$$

where we have used (28). Thus the inverse image when $d = 0$ is empty, concluding (c). Moreover, no Floer cylinders could break off in the $d = 1$ case.

In the case $d = 1$, with no Floer cylinders breaking, we can still say something: the automorphism group of the Riemann surface $\mathbb{C}P^1 \sqcup \cdots \sqcup \mathbb{C}P^1$, fixing the points $+\infty, -\infty$ (one pair for each sphere) is $2q$ dimensional and acts freely on the inverse image of Δ^{q+1} , and hence if $q \geq 1$ then the inverse image is empty when $d = 1$. See Figure 13.

Finally, in the case $d = 1$, we conclude that u_n converges to (u_+, u_-) up to the formation of bubbles. However, the bubbles can again be excluded by the same argument as in (d). This completes the proof. \square

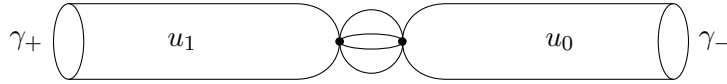


FIGURE 13. A hypothetical configuration in the limit $\sigma \rightarrow \infty$ which can be excluded using general position arguments and the rotation action on the central holomorphic sphere by reparametrizations.

4.4.2. Chain homotopy. Let \mathfrak{p} be a generic perturbation term. In particular, suppose it is generic enough that:

$$\mathfrak{c}_{\text{fp},0} : \text{CF}(\psi_{0,0,t}) \rightarrow \text{CF}(\psi_{1,1,t})$$

is well-defined and represents the chain homotopy class of the fiber product continuation map (here the parameter is $t = 0$, so $\mathfrak{c}_{\text{fp},0}$ counts PSS cylinders which are incident at their punctures). Then:

Lemma 4.8. *The chain homotopy class of $c_{\text{fp},0}$ equals the chain homotopy class of the continuation map $\text{CF}(\psi_{0,0,t}) \rightarrow \text{CF}(\psi_{1,1,t})$ using the concatenation of the continuation data $\psi_{0,s,t} \# \psi_{1,s,t}$.*

Proof. We will be brief, since the argument is just standard Floer theory ideas. The one-dimensional components of the parametric moduli space $\mathcal{M}_{\text{para}}$ has a boundary whose Floer theoretic count represents the regular continuation map, by construction. On the other hand, the analysis in Lemma 4.7 shows that the one-dimensional components converge as $\sigma \rightarrow \infty$ to exactly the configurations whose Floer theoretic count gives $c_{\text{fp},0}$. The rigid elements in $\mathcal{M}_{\text{para},0}(a; \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})$, have a well-defined Floer theoretic count which gives the chain homotopy term. This completes the proof. \square

Combining this result with the result in §4.3.2 completes the proof of Theorem 13. \square

5. Non-zero eternal classes and Lagrangians

In this section we prove Theorem 15 which states the PSS construction applied to a compact monotone Lagrangian L with minimal Maslov number equal to 2 defines a non-zero class in SH_e , provided there is another Lagrangian L' of the same type (compact, monotone, minimal Maslov number at least two) so that $L' \cap L$ is transverse and $\#(L' \cap L)$ is odd.

5.1. The Lagrangian element. We begin by constructing an element in the Floer cohomology $\text{HF}(\psi_t)$ using the Lagrangian L . The construction is inspired by the open-closed map in the context of Lagrangian quantum topology of [BC09].

5.1.1. Moduli space of half-infinite Floer cylinders. Given $\psi_t \in \mathcal{C}^\times$, consider $\mathfrak{a} = H_t dt$, where H_t is the generator for $\psi_{\beta(3t-1)}$, and let \mathfrak{H} be the resulting connection. Introduce the moduli space $\mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}, L)$ of solutions to:

$$\begin{cases} u : (-\infty, 0] \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow W, \\ u(0, t) \in L, \\ u \in \mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}), \end{cases}$$

where \mathfrak{p} is a perturbation term as in §A.2. More explicitly, u solves a perturbation of Floer's equation $\partial_s u + J(\partial_t u - X_t(u)) = 0$ on the half-cylinder, where X_t is the generator of $\psi_{\beta(3t-1)}$.



FIGURE 14. The moduli space $\mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}, L)$ of half-infinite Floer cylinders.

5.1.2. *Dimension formula.* Pick a generic section \mathfrak{m} of $\det_{\mathbb{C}}(TW)^{\otimes 2}$ so that $\mathfrak{m}|_L$ directs the canonical ray $\det_{\mathbb{R}}(TL)^{\otimes 2}$. In particular, \mathfrak{m} is non-vanishing along L . We also require that along each orbit γ of X_t the section $\mathfrak{m}|_{\gamma}$ is non-vanishing.

Define the Conley-Zehnder index of γ relative \mathfrak{m} by the formula:¹²

$$\text{CZ}_{\mathfrak{m}}(\gamma) = \text{CZ}_{\mathfrak{s}}(\gamma) + \text{wind}(\mathfrak{m}|_{\gamma}, \mathfrak{s} \otimes \mathfrak{s}),$$

where \mathfrak{s} is any non-vanishing section of $\det_{\mathbb{C}}(TW)|_{\gamma}$.

Introduce the Maslov class $\mu_{\mathfrak{m}}(L)$ as the (transverse) zero set $\mathfrak{m}^{-1}(0)$. Then the Fredholm index of the linearization of §5.1.1 at a solution u whose negative asymptotic is γ is equal to:

$$(29) \quad \mu_{\mathfrak{m}}(L) \cdot [u] - \text{CZ}_{\mathfrak{m}}(\gamma).$$

This follows from a mild variation of the formulas proved in [Can22].

Remark 5.1. *It is important to note that the local dimension near a Floer differential cylinder u with asymptotics γ_-, γ_+ (as in §2.2.3) is equal to:*

$$\text{index of Floer differential} = \text{CZ}_{\mathfrak{m}}(\gamma_+) - \text{CZ}_{\mathfrak{m}}(\gamma_-) + \mu_{\mathfrak{m}}(L) \cdot [u];$$

i.e., the usual dimension formula continues to hold with the generalized Conley-Zehnder indices provided $2c_1^{\mathfrak{s}}$ is replaced by $\mu_{\mathfrak{m}}(L)$. One proves this first when $\mathfrak{m} = \mathfrak{s} \otimes \mathfrak{s}$ and then shows that the quantity is invariant under changes in the section \mathfrak{m} .

5.1.3. *Transversality and generic compactness.* Recall that Theorem 15 assumes that L is monotone with minimal Maslov number at least two. As we show in this section, for generic ψ_t , the zero-dimensional component of the moduli space from §5.1.1, with symplectic area a , is compact (and hence a finite set) and the one-dimensional component is compact up to the breaking of Floer cylinders at the left end.

To be precise about the genericity, we state the following lemma:

Lemma 5.2. *Suppose ψ_1 has non-degenerate fixed points. For generic perturbation \mathfrak{p} , every solution to $\mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{h} + \mathfrak{p}, L)$ is cut transversally, and in particular, the local dimension in (29) is non-negative.*

Proof. The proof follows the same argument as Lemma 2.3. □

Let $\mathcal{M}(a) = \mathcal{M}(a; \mathfrak{h} + \mathfrak{p}, L)$ be the component of consisting of solutions whose symplectic area is a . Then solutions in $\mathcal{M}(a)$ satisfy an a priori energy bound in terms of a . This implies $\mathcal{M}(a)$ is compact up to breaking of Floer cylinders at the negative end, or bubbling of holomorphic spheres or disks. However, any holomorphic sphere or disk has μ at least 2 (by assumption), and hence one cannot have bubbling in the zero or one-dimensional components of

¹²The *winding number* between two non-vanishing η_0, η_1 sections of a complex line bundle $E \rightarrow S^1$ is defined to be the signed count of zeros of a generic section of the pullback bundle $E \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times S^1$ which agrees with η_0 for $s < 0$ and with η_1 for $s > 1$.

$\mathcal{M}(a)$; otherwise the dimension in (29) would be negative for some solution. Consideration of Fredholm indices shows that:

- (1) Any sequence in the zero-dimensional component $\mathcal{M}_0(a)$ has a convergent subsequence; no Floer differential can bubble off since the index -1 components \mathcal{M}_{-1} are empty.
- (2) Any sequence in the 1-dimensional component $\mathcal{M}_1(a)$ has a convergent subsequence or converges (in the Floer theory sense) to an Floer differential cylinder of index 1 connected to an element of \mathcal{M}_0 .

5.1.4. Definition of the Lagrangian element. Let $a \in \mathbb{R}$ and let x be a fixed point of ψ_1 . Write:

$$\mathcal{M}_0(x; a) = \mathcal{M}_0(x; a; \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}, L) \subset \mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}, L)$$

be the component consisting of solutions u whose left asymptotic γ satisfies $\gamma(0) = x$, satisfy $\omega(u) = a$, and for which the local dimension in (29) is 0.

As in §5.1.3, $\mathcal{M}_0(x; a)$ is a finite set of points (indeed, the union over all $a \leq A$ is still finite). Define:

$$\text{LE}(\psi_t, \mathfrak{p}, L) := \sum_{a, x} \#\mathcal{M}_0(x; a) \tau^a x \in \text{CF}(\psi_t).$$

Consideration of the one-dimensional components $\mathcal{M}_1(x; a)$ whose solutions satisfy the above, except with local dimension equal to 1, proves $\text{LE}(\psi_t, \mathfrak{p}, L)$ is a cycle with respect to the differential from §2.2.5. Moreover, the homology class of the cycle is independent choice of perturbation \mathfrak{p} , and we denote the resulting class by $\text{LE}(\psi_t, L)$.

5.2. Naturality of the Lagrangian element. The goal in this section is to prove the assignment:

$$\psi_t \mapsto \text{LE}(\psi_t, L) \in \text{HF}(\psi_t).$$

defines a natural transformation from the constant $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -valued functor to the restriction of HF to the subcategory $\mathcal{C}^\times \subset \mathcal{C}$ of systems satisfying the genericity conditions of §5.1. To do so, we will consider in §5.2.1 a 1-parametric moduli space which combines continuation maps with the half-infinite cylinders used to define $\text{LE}(\psi_t; L)$. In §5.2.2 we explain how to use the parametric moduli space to prove continuation maps preserve the Lagrangian elements.

5.2.1. The 1-parametric moduli space. Let $\psi_{0,t}, \psi_{1,t}$ be systems which satisfy the requisite transversality for defining their Lagrangian elements (and therefore also the Floer complexes), and pick some continuation data $\psi_{s,t}$ between them.

We recall the set-up of §2.2.7; let:

$$\xi_{s,t} = \psi_{\beta(1-s), \beta(3t-1)},$$

and $K_{s,t}, H_{s,t}$ be its normalized Hamiltonian generators with respect to s, t ; let:

$$\mathbf{a} = \rho(t)K_{s,t}ds + H_{s,t}dt,$$

be the connection potential associated to the continuation data (as in §2.2.7) and write \mathfrak{H} for the resulting connection (with non-positive curvature).

Define $\mathcal{M}_{\text{para}}(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}, L)$ to be the moduli space of pairs (σ, u) , with $\sigma \geq 0$, such that:

$$\begin{cases} u : (-\infty, \sigma] \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow W, \\ u(\sigma, t) \in L, \\ u \in \mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{H}|_{(-\infty, \sigma] \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}} + \mathfrak{p}_\sigma), \end{cases}$$

where \mathfrak{p}_σ is a σ -dependent family of perturbation terms as in §A.2. As always, we assume that u has finite energy. We assume that:

- (1) \mathfrak{p}_σ is supported where $s \in (0, 1) \cup (\sigma - 1, \sigma)$,
- (2) the restriction of \mathfrak{p}_σ to $(0, 1)$ converges to a limit $\mathfrak{p}_{\infty, -}$,
- (3) the restriction of \mathfrak{p}_σ to $(\sigma - 1, \sigma)$ converges to a limit $\mathfrak{p}_{\sigma, +}$ on $(-1, 0)$ after translation by σ to the left.

Note that if (σ, u) is a solution then $v(s, t) = u(s + \sigma, t)$ is defined on the domain $(-\infty, 0] \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$. It is important to observe that the equation for u agrees with Floer's equation for $\psi_{1,t}$ on the region $s \leq 0$.

As usual, it is convenient to introduce the component:

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{para},d}(a; \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}, L) \subset \mathcal{M}_{\text{para}}(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}, L)$$

of solutions (σ, u) so that $\omega(u) = a$ and:

$$1 + \mu_{\text{m}}(L) \cdot [u] - \text{CZ}_{\text{m}}(\gamma) = d,$$

where γ is the asymptotic of u . Then:

Lemma 5.3. *For a generic perturbation \mathfrak{p} , $\mathcal{M}_{\text{para},d}(a) = \mathcal{M}_{\text{para},d}(a; \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}, L)$ is a d -dimensional manifold. Moreover, the space $\cup_{a \leq A} \mathcal{M}_{\text{para},0}(a)$ is a finite set and the map:*

$$(\sigma, u) \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{para},1}(a) \rightarrow \sigma \in \mathbb{R}$$

is a proper map up to the breaking of index 1 Floer cylinders at the asymptotic end.

Proof. The result is fairly standard Floer theory. We review the salient points below. One shows:

- (1) any sequence (σ_n, u_n) in $\mathcal{M}_{\text{para}}(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}, L)$ with $\omega(u_n) \leq A$ satisfies an a priori energy bound in terms of A ;
- (2) the energy bound implies convergence up to bubbling of holomorphic spheres and disks, and breaking of Floer cylinders at the negative end;

- (3) assuming transversality holds (so $\mathcal{M}_{\text{para},d} = \emptyset$ for $d < 0$) one cannot have bubbling of spheres or disks along any sequence in $\mathcal{M}_{\text{para},0}$ or $\mathcal{M}_{\text{para},1}$; moreover, one cannot have breaking of Floer cylinders along any sequence in $\mathcal{M}_{\text{para},0}$;
- (4) a sequence $(\sigma_n, u_n) \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{para},0}$ cannot have $\sigma_n \rightarrow \infty$ because otherwise one would conclude a solution of negative index to either the Floer differential equation for $\psi_{1,t}$, the continuation map equation for $\psi_{s,t}$, or the Lagrangian element equation for $\psi_{0,t}$;
- (5) the part of $\mathcal{M}_{\text{para},0}$ over the region $\sigma < 0$ is empty, because in this region the parametric equation is σ -independent and agrees with the Lagrangian element equation for $\psi_{1,t}$ (which has no solutions of negative index).

These points and standard arguments imply the statement. Perhaps the most novel point is the energy estimate in (1). We recall the computation in the case when $\mathbf{p} = 0$; the energy is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} & \omega(\partial_s u - \rho(t)Y_{s,t}(u), \partial_t u - X_{s,t}(u)) \\ &= \omega(\partial_s u, \partial_t u) + \rho(t)\partial_t(K_{s,t}(u)) - \partial_s(H_{s,t}(u)) + R, \end{aligned}$$

where $K_{s,t}, H_{s,t}$ are the normalized Hamiltonian generators for $Y_{s,t}, X_{s,t}$, using that the curvature term vanishes:

$$R = \rho(t)(\partial_s H_{s,t} - \partial_t K_{s,t} + \omega(Y_{s,t}, X_{s,t})) = 0.$$

Integrate this over the cylinder yields:

$$\omega(u) + \int_0^1 H_{-\infty,t}(\gamma(t)) - H_{\sigma,t}(u(\sigma, t))dt + \int_0^1 \int_0^\sigma -\rho'(t)K_{s,t}(u)dsdt.$$

The first two terms are uniformly bounded along any sequence (there are only finitely many possibilities for γ , since we assume $\psi_{1,t}$ is non-degenerate, and $u(\sigma, t)$ lies on the compact Lagrangian). On the other hand, the last term is bounded above along sequence, because continuation data satisfy $K_{s,t} \leq 0$ outside a compact set in W , and $-\rho'(t) = 3\beta'(3 - 3t) \geq 0$. This completes the proof of the energy bound in the case when $\mathbf{p} = 0$. The energy bound continues to hold in the general case when the perturbation is turned on, using the remark in §A.3; see [AAC25, Lemma 2.4] for the argument. We leave the details of the other points to the reader. \square

5.2.2. Definition of the chain homotopy. Let $\mathbf{c} : \text{HF}(\psi_{0,t}) \rightarrow \text{HF}(\psi_{1,t})$ be the continuation map associated to $\psi_{s,t}$.

Lemma 5.4. *It holds that $\mathbf{c}(\text{LE}(\psi_{0,t}, L)) = \text{LE}(\psi_{1,t}, L)$.*

Proof. Let \mathbf{c} denote the chain level representative for generic perturbation of $\psi_{s,t}$, using the perturbation $\mathbf{p}_{\infty,-}$. We will prove that on the chain level we have:

$$\mathbf{c}(\text{LE}(\psi_{0,t}, \mathbf{p}_{\infty,+}, L)) = \text{LE}(\psi_{1,t}, \mathbf{p}_0, L) + dK$$

where $K \in \text{CF}(\psi_{1,t})$ is defined by:

$$K = \sum_{a,x} \#\mathcal{M}_{\text{para},0}(x; a; \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}, L) \tau^a x.$$

In other words, the rigid elements in the 1-parametric moduli space is interpreted as a chain in $\text{CF}(\psi_{1,t})$. This sum is well-defined by the compactness results in §5.2.1.

Consider the inverse image of $[0, \infty)$ under the projection map:

$$\sigma : \mathcal{M}_{\text{para},1}(x; a; \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}, L) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}.$$

This forms a manifold P with boundary equal to:

$$\partial P = \sigma^{-1}(0) = \mathcal{M}_0(x; a; \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}_0, L),$$

where here we use the moduli space from §5.1.4 (note that $\psi_{1,t}$ is not considered as continuation data).

Let us further decompose P as $P_1 = \sigma^{-1}([0, \sigma_0])$ and $P_2 = \sigma^{-1}([\sigma_0, \infty))$. If we pick σ_0 large enough, then §5.2.1 implies that $\sigma : P_2 \rightarrow [\sigma_0, \infty)$ is proper. The non-compact ends of P_2 are therefore only the Floer theoretic breakings which happen as $\sigma \rightarrow \infty$. By the usual compactness/gluing analysis, the count of such breakings is encoded as the term appearing in $\mathfrak{c}(\text{LE}(\psi_{0,t}, L))$ with coefficient $\tau^a x$ (this coefficient is simply a number 0 or 1).

Since the count of non-compact ends of manifold admitting a proper map to $[0, \infty)$, with 0 as a regular value, equals the count of points in the fiber over 0, we conclude:

$$\#\partial P_2 = \langle \mathfrak{c}(\text{LE}(\psi_{0,t}, \mathfrak{p}_{\infty,+}, L)), \tau^a x \rangle.$$

We now claim:

$$\#\partial P = \#P_1 + \#\partial P_2,$$

and hence:

$$\langle \text{LE}(\psi_{1,t}, \mathfrak{p}_0, L) - \mathfrak{c}(\text{LE}(\psi_{0,t}, \mathfrak{p}_{+, \infty}, L)), \tau^a x \rangle = \#P_1.$$

On the other hand, $\tau : P_1 \rightarrow [0, \sigma_0]$ is not proper. However, it is proper (and a submersion) near 0 and σ_0 , and so $\#\partial P_1$ is equal to the count of the non-compact ends which lie over $(0, \sigma_0)$. By §5.2.1, the count of non-compact ends are due to the breaking of Floer differential cylinders. Keeping track of the indices, and applying standard gluing results, one concludes that:

$$\#\partial P_1 = \langle dK, \tau^a x \rangle.$$

Thus:

$$\langle \text{LE}(\psi_{1,t}, \mathfrak{p}_0, L) - \mathfrak{c}(\text{LE}(\psi_{0,t}, \mathfrak{p}_{\infty,+}, L)) - dK, \tau^a x \rangle = 0.$$

Since a, x were arbitrary, we conclude the desired result. \square

5.2.3. Extension to the full category. We have only defined a natural transformation from $\mathbb{Z}/2$ to $\mathrm{HF}|_{\mathcal{C}^\times}$ where \mathcal{C}^\times is a full subcategory of \mathcal{C} (see §2.2.9 for the notation). We can formally extend to the full category using the natural isomorphism:

$$\mathrm{HF}(\psi_t) \rightarrow \lim_{\psi_t \rightarrow \varphi_t} \mathrm{HF}(\varphi_t)$$

where the limit is over the “slice category” of morphisms $\psi_t \rightarrow \varphi_t$ in \mathcal{C} such that φ_t lies in \mathcal{C}^\times . That the natural map is an isomorphism can be proved by the same argument as in §2.2.9. Inverting the natural map gives induced elements $\mathrm{LE}(\psi_t)$ for all systems. Standard abstract nonsense implies the extended elements $\mathrm{LE}(\psi_t)$ are themselves natural.

5.3. The Lagrangian element extends the PSS class of L . In this section, we will explain that $\mathrm{LE}(\psi_{1,t}, L) = \mathrm{PSS}(\psi_{s,t}, L)$ whenever $\psi_{s,t}$ is PSS continuation data with $\psi_{0,t} = \mathrm{id}$ and $\psi_{1,t} \in \mathcal{C}^\times$.

5.3.1. The 1-parametric moduli space. Let \mathfrak{a} be given by the same formula as in §5.2.1, except that $\psi_{s,t}$ is PSS continuation data (so $\psi_{0,t} = \mathrm{id}$). Let \mathfrak{H} be the resulting connection, and consider the moduli space $\mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{para}}(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}, L)$ of pairs (σ, u) , where u has finite energy, satisfying:

$$\begin{cases} u : (-\infty, \sigma] \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow W, \\ u(\sigma, t) \in L, \\ u \in \mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}_\sigma), \end{cases}$$

where \mathfrak{p} is as in §5.2.1, except that we require $\mathfrak{p}_{\infty,+} = 0$.

Let $\mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{para},d}(x; a) = \mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{para},d}(x; a; \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}, L)$ be the component where $\omega(u) = a$, the asymptotic satisfies $\gamma(0) = x$, and

$$1 + \mu_{\mathfrak{m}}(L) \cdot [u] - \mathrm{CZ}_{\mathfrak{m}}(\gamma) = d.$$

The same arguments given in §5.2 prove that $\sigma : \mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{para},1}(x; a) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is proper except over some interval $[0, \sigma_0]$. Let:

$$P_1 = \sigma^{-1}([0, \sigma_0]) \text{ and } P_2 = \sigma^{-1}([\sigma_0, \infty)).$$

We conclude by the same argument as §5.2.2 that:

$$\langle \mathrm{LE}(\psi_{1,t}, \mathfrak{p}_0, L), \tau^a x \rangle = \#\partial P_1 + \#\partial P_2.$$

Counting $\mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{para},0}(x; a; \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}, L)$ defines an element K so that:

$$\#\partial P_1 = \langle dK, \tau^a x \rangle.$$

The following lemma will complete the proof:

Lemma 5.5. *For a generic almost complex structure J depending on L , and generic \mathfrak{p} , it holds that:*

$$\#\partial P_2 = \langle \mathrm{PSS}(\psi_{s,t}, \mathfrak{p}_{\infty,-}, L), \tau^a x \rangle$$

where $\mathrm{PSS}(\psi_{s,t}, \mathfrak{p}_{\infty,-}, L)$ is the PSS cycle defined in §4.1.1. In particular, $\mathrm{PSS}(\psi_{s,t}, L)$ and $\mathrm{LE}(\psi_{1,t}, L)$ are the same element in $\mathrm{HF}(\psi_t)$.

The genericity on the almost complex structure is used to achieve transversality for somewhere injective J -holomorphic disks with boundary on L , among other things. However, the equality $\text{PSS}(\psi_{s,t}, L) = \text{LE}(\psi_{1,t}, L)$ holds for all admissible almost complex structures J , as can be proved using similar continuation arguments as in, e.g., [HS95].

5.3.2. Proof of Lemma 5.5. First we will examine the possible failures in compactness along sequences $(\sigma_n, u_n) \in P_2$ as $\sigma_n \rightarrow \infty$. Standard compactness theory, as in, e.g., [CC23], imply that u_n breaks/bubbles into:

- (1) some number of Floer differential cylinders v_1, \dots, v_p ,
- (2) a solution u_+ to $\mathcal{M}_+(\mathfrak{J} + \mathfrak{p}_{\infty, -})$ from §4.1,
- (3) a sequence of holomorphic spheres w_1, \dots, w_q ,
- (4) a J -holomorphic disk w_- with boundary on L ,
- (5) some number of other holomorphic disks on L or spheres.

This limit objects satisfy the incidence condition that:

$$u_+(\infty) = w_1(-\infty), w_i(+\infty) = w_{i+1}(-\infty), w_k(+\infty) = w_-(-\infty).$$

Moreover, the total intersection number of all the components with $\mu_{\mathfrak{m}}(L)$ equals $\text{CZ}_{\mathfrak{m}}(\gamma)$, where γ is the orbit starting at x .

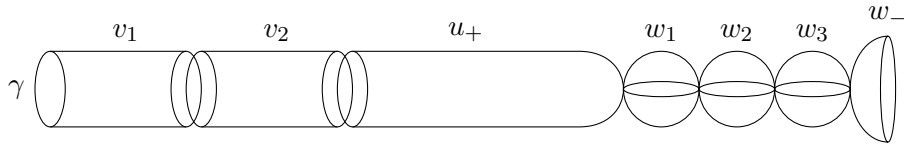


FIGURE 15. Limit of the sequence u_n as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Not shown are any bubble trees which may have formed.

Similarly to Lemma 4.7, we claim that there exists an underlying simple nodal disk:

$$w : (\Sigma, \partial\Sigma) \rightarrow (W, L),$$

where $\Sigma = \mathbb{C}P^1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup \mathbb{C}P^1 \sqcup D(1)$, whose image contains the point $u_+(\infty)$. Moreover, the intersection number of w with $\mathfrak{m}^{-1}(0)$ is at most the total intersection of w_1, \dots, w_q, w_- with $\mathfrak{m}^{-1}(0)$. The existence of this underlying simple curve essentially follows from the results of [Laz00, BC09] which generalize the case of the closed case in, e.g., [MS12, Chapter 2]. The case when there are no holomorphic spheres is literally proved in [Laz00, BC09]. To handle the case when there are holomorphic spheres, the key idea is:

Lemma 5.6. *If a union of a simple sphere w_1 and a holomorphic disk w_- with boundary on L is not simple, then every point in the image w_1 is contained in the image of a simple holomorphic disk with boundary on L .*

Proof. This follows from Lazzarini's decomposition theorems [Laz00]. See also [BC09, Theorem 3.3.1]. \square

To use this lemma, first replace $w_1 \sqcup \cdots \sqcup w_q$ by an underlying simple curve, as in Lemma 4.7. Then use Lemma 5.6 to take shortcuts in the sequence if we the curve obtained by adding w_- is not simple. Henceforth, let us therefore suppose that the coproduct:

$$w_1 \sqcup \cdots \sqcup w_q \sqcup w_-$$

is a simple map. Note that we may need to replace the incidence condition by $w_q(+\infty) = w_-(i)$ where $i = 1$ (or $i = 0$) when passing to the underlying simple nodal disk.

Now consider the moduli space of tuples $(v_1, \dots, v_p, u_+, w_1, \dots, w_q, w_-)$ of the above type. We pick J, \mathfrak{p} so that the total evaluation map:

$$(u_+(+\infty), w_1(-\infty), w_1(\infty), \dots, w_q(-\infty), w_q(\infty), w_+(i)),$$

is tranverse to the set Σ of tuples $(y_0, x_1, y_1, \dots, x_k, y_k, x_{k+1})$ satisfying the incidence $y_i = x_{i+1}$. The map is valued in either $W \times \cdots \times W \times W$ or $W \times \cdots \times W \times L$ depending on whether $i = 0, 1$.

The dimension of this moduli space (without the incidence condition) is:

$$2n(q+1) + \mu_m(L) \cdot ([v_1] + \cdots + [v_p] + [u_+] + [w_1] + \cdots + [w_-]) - \text{CZ}_m(\gamma).$$

In particular, the inverse image of Σ has dimension equal to:

$$\mu_m(L) \cdot [u] - \text{CZ}_m(\gamma),$$

where $[u]$ is the class obtained by summing all of the components. If such a configuration occurs in the limit of $(\sigma_n, u_n) \in P_2$ as $\sigma_n \rightarrow \infty$, then the expected dimension of the inverse image of Σ is therefore at most *zero*. If there were any bubble trees which formed during the process, then the dimension would strictly negative, and hence the inverse image of Σ would be empty.

The reparametrization group:

$$\mathbb{R}^p \times \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C}^\times)^k \times \text{Aut}(D(1) \text{ fixing point } z = i)$$

acts on the inverse image of Σ . This implies the inverse image of Σ is empty, unless $p = k = 0$ and w_+ is constant. Thus we conclude that u_n converges to v_- and $v_-(0)$ lies on the Lagrangian.

Standard gluing results imply that any such PSS solution u_+ with area a , asymptotic γ satisfying $\gamma(0) = x$, and such that $u_+(+\infty)$ lies on L can be glued to form a non-compact end of solutions (σ, u) in $\mathcal{M}_{\text{para},1}(x; a; \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}, L)$ which converges to v_- . In this manner we conclude that the count of the non-compact ends of P_2 equals $\langle \text{PSS}(\psi_{s,t}, \mathfrak{p}_{\infty,-}, L), \tau^a x \rangle$, as desired. \square

5.4. Non-vanishing of the Lagrangian element. So far, everything in §5.1, §5.2, and §5.3 has only used that L is a compact monotone Lagrangian with minimal Maslov number at least two. In this section, we will use the existence of the other Lagrangian L' to conclude that the colimit of $\text{LE}(\psi_t, L)$ over $\psi_t \in \mathcal{C}$ is non-vanishing in SH_e .

5.4.1. *The Lagrangian evaluation map.* Given an input system ψ_t , let \mathfrak{H} be the connection whose potential is:

$$\mathfrak{a} = H_t dt$$

where H_t is the normalized generator for $\psi_{\beta(3t-1)}$. Consider the moduli space $\mathcal{M}(L', \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})$ of (finite energy) solutions u to:

$$(30) \quad \begin{cases} u : [0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow W, \\ u(0, t) \in L', \\ u \in \mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}), \end{cases}$$

where \mathfrak{p} is a perturbation term as in §5.1, except that it should be supported on a compact coordinate disk contained in $(0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$.

This moduli space satisfies the same transversality/compactness properties as the moduli space used to define the Lagrangian element (indeed, it is simply the $s \mapsto -s$ reflected version, with L replaced by L').



FIGURE 16. The moduli space $\mathcal{M}(L', \psi_t)$ used to define the Lagrangian evaluation map.

Let us pick \mathfrak{m} similarly to §5.1 so that $\mathfrak{m}|_\gamma$ is non-vanishing for all orbits of ψ_t , and so that $\mathfrak{m}|_{L'}$ directs the canonical direction of L' .

Let $\mathcal{M}_d(x; a; L', \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p})$ be the component of solutions u so that:

- (1) $\gamma(0) = x$ where γ is the asymptotic orbit of u ,
- (2) $\omega(u) = a$,
- (3) $\text{CZ}_m(\gamma) + \mu_m(L') \cdot [u] = d$.

Similarly to §5.1, for generic perturbations (replacing $\psi_t = \psi_t \delta_t$), the moduli space \mathcal{M}_d is a d -dimensional manifold, and the zero dimensional component with $\omega(u) \leq A$ is a finite set of points.

We can therefore define a map $\text{CF}(\psi_t) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2$ by the formula:

$$\text{EL}(L', \psi_t, \mathfrak{p})(\tau^a x) = \#\mathcal{M}_0(x; -a, L', \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}).$$

This map is well-defined, i.e., if it is applied to a semi-infinite sum $\sum c_i \tau^{a_i} x_i$ then:

$$\text{EL}(L', \psi_t) \left(\sum c_i \tau^{a_i} x_i \right) = \sum_{c_i \neq 0} \#\mathcal{M}_0(x_i; -a_i; L', \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}).$$

has only finitely many non-zero terms appearing in the right-hand side. Indeed, the energy of a solution u to (30) is equal to:

$$\omega(u) + (\text{bounded quantity depending on } H_t|_{L'}, H_t|_\gamma),$$

up to a uniformly bounded error depending on the size of \mathfrak{p} . Thus, we must have $\mathcal{M}_0(x_i; -a_i; L', \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}) = \emptyset$ if a_i is too large. On the other hand, a_i cannot be too negative, because such sums are not allowed in $\text{CF}(\psi_t)$.

Arguments similar to those used to prove $\text{LE}(\psi_t, \mathfrak{p}, L)$ is a cycle prove that $\text{EL}(L', \psi_t, \mathfrak{p})$ is a chain map. The chain homotopy class is independent of \mathfrak{p} , and the resulting map on homology is denoted by $\text{EL}(L', \psi_t)$. The rest of this section is devoted to proving:

Lemma 5.7. *For generic system ψ_t , it holds that:*

$$\text{EL}(L', \psi_t)(\text{LE}(\psi_t, L)) = \#(L \cap L') = 1;$$

where the intersection number is computed mod 2.

Consequently, $\text{LE}(\psi_t, L) \neq 0$ in $\text{HF}(\psi_t)$, for every generic ψ_t (in fact, this holds for all ψ_t by a limiting process). It then follows easily that the projection of $\text{LE}(\psi_t, L)$ to SH is non-zero. Thus, to prove Theorem 15 it remains only to prove Lemma 5.7.

5.4.2. Moduli space of finite length Floer cylinders. The proof of Lemma 5.7 uses the moduli space $\mathcal{M}_{\text{para}}(L', \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}, L)$ of pairs (σ, u) , $\sigma \geq 0$, such that:

$$\begin{cases} u : [0, \sigma] \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow W, \\ u(0, t) \in L' \text{ and } u(\sigma, t) \in L, \\ u \in \mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}_\sigma), \end{cases}$$

where \mathfrak{p}_σ is a family of perturbation terms. Here σ should be thought of as varying over $(0, \infty)$. See [BC24] for detailed analysis of a similar moduli space in the case when W is a cotangent bundle.

We require that:

- (1) for $\sigma > 2$, \mathfrak{p}_σ is supported where $s \in (0, 1) \cup (\sigma - 1, \sigma)$,
- (2) for $\sigma \leq 1$, \mathfrak{p}_σ is supported on a shrinking coordinate disk contained in $(0, \sigma) \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$, and converges to zero as $\sigma \rightarrow 0$;

similarly to §4.4.1, we also require that restriction of \mathfrak{p}_σ to $(0, 1) \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ converges to $\mathfrak{p}_{\infty, -}$ as $\sigma \rightarrow \infty$, and the restriction to $(\sigma - 1, \sigma) \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ converges to $\mathfrak{p}_{\infty, +}$ supported in $(-1, 0) \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ after translating to the left by σ .

Let \mathfrak{m} be a section of $\det_{\mathbb{C}}(TW)^{\otimes 2}$ so that:

- (1) $\mathfrak{m}|_{\gamma}$ is non-vanishing along any orbit γ of ψ_t ,
- (2) $\mathfrak{m}|_L$ and $\mathfrak{m}|_{L'}$ are non-vanishing and never point opposite the canonical direction.

The second condition implies that $\mathfrak{m}|_L, \mathfrak{m}|_{L'}$ can be (separately) homotoped through non-vanishing sections to ones which point in the canonical direction. The second property can be achieved by working in local coordinates near the transverse intersections of L and L' . Define:

$$\mu_{\mathfrak{m}}(L', L) = \mathfrak{m}^{-1}(0).$$

The Poincaré dual of this cycle represents the Maslov classes of L' and L . Introduce the component $\mathcal{M}_{\text{para}, d}(0; L', \text{H} + \mathfrak{p}, L)$ of solutions (σ, u) such that:

- (1) $\omega(u) = 0$,

$$(2) \quad 1 + \mu_{\mathfrak{m}}(L', L) \cdot [u] = d.$$

Similar (but simpler) arguments to the ones in §5.2 imply that:

Lemma 5.8. *For generic \mathfrak{p} , the moduli space $\mathcal{M}_{\text{para},1}(0; L', \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}, L)$ is a smooth 1-manifold and $\sigma : \mathcal{M}_{\text{para},1}(0; L', \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}, L) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ is proper.*

Proof. The transversality is standard, and the rest argument follows the same lines as Lemma 5.3 and so we skip the proof. In fact, the argument is simpler because there is no asymptotic end on the domain. \square

5.4.3. *Proof of Lemma 5.7.* It follows from Lemma 5.8 that the number of non-compact ends of $\mathcal{M}_1(0; L', \psi_t, L)$ is even, and moreover divides into two kinds of ends:

- (E1) ends containing sequences (σ_n, u_n) with $\sigma_n \rightarrow 0$,
- (E2) ends containing sequences (σ_n, u_n) with $\sigma_n \rightarrow \infty$.

Standard gluing arguments, quite similar to those in [BC24] prove that the number of ends of type (E1) is equal to $\#(L' \cap L)$. On the other hand, analysis of the breakings along ends of type (E2) shows that u_n must converge in the Floer theory sense to a configuration of (u_-, u_+) such that:

- (1) $u_- \in \mathcal{M}_0(x, -a; L', \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}_{\infty,-})$,
- (2) $u_+ \in \mathcal{M}_0(x, a; \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}_{\infty,+}, L)$,

for some x in the fixed point set. There are only finitely many such possible breakings. The count of such hypothetical breakings is clearly equal to:

$$\text{EL}(L', \psi_t, \mathfrak{p}_{\infty,-})(\text{LE}(\psi_t, \mathfrak{p}_{\infty,+}, L)),$$

and gluing analysis proves each configuration (u_-, u_+) of the above type arises as a genuine non-compact end of $\mathcal{M}_{\text{para},1}(L', \mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}, L)$ of type (E2). Since the number of ends of type (E1) equals the number of ends of type (E2) we conclude the desired result. \square

Appendix A. Hamiltonian connections

For the uninitiated we recall the set-up of Floer's equation for Hamiltonian connections over surfaces, as in [MS12]. This section is primarily a recollection of results in [AAC25].

A.1. *On the class of Hamiltonian functions.* Fix a starshaped compact domain Ω , so that $\partial\Omega$ lies in the convex-end and projects isomorphically to the ideal boundary. Let $\mathcal{H}(\Omega)$ be the set of smooth functions $H : W \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ so that:

$$dH(Z) = H + c$$

holds outside of Ω , where c is locally constant function. Define:

$$\mathcal{H} = \bigcup_{\Omega} \mathcal{H}(\Omega).$$

For a manifold P , a *smooth family* $H_p \in \mathcal{H}$, $p \in P$, is defined to be a family which locally factors through some $\mathcal{H}(\Omega)$ as a smooth family. In particular, the Hamiltonian vector fields X_{H_p} induce a smooth family of contact vector fields on the ideal boundary on W .

Introduce \mathcal{H}_0 be the space of *normalized* functions. Since W is open, we adopt the following normalization scheme. Pick a distinguished non-compact end of W (i.e., pick a connected component of its ideal boundary). Let us say that $H \in \mathcal{H}$ is *normalized* if $dH(Z) = H$ holds in the distinguished compact end.

A.2. Connection potentials. Consider the bundle $W \times \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$ over a punctured Riemann surface Σ . Let us declare a *connection potential* to be a one-form \mathfrak{a} on $W \times \Sigma$ whose restriction to $W \times U$ is of the form:

$$\mathfrak{a} = K_{s,t}ds + H_{s,t}dt$$

for conformal $z = s + it$ coordinate patches U on Σ , and such that $K_{s,t}, H_{s,t}$ are smooth families in \mathcal{H} ; if they lie in \mathcal{H}_0 , then we say \mathfrak{a} is *normalized*.

As in §2.2.7, we also consider perturbation terms $\mathfrak{p} = k_{s,t}ds + h_{s,t}dt$ where the C^1 sizes of $k_{s,t}, h_{s,t}$ and their derivatives with respect to s, t are uniformly bounded. Importantly, $k_{s,t}, h_{s,t}$ do not lie in \mathcal{H} (since they certainly do not grow 1-homogeneously). We also require that $k_{s,t}, h_{s,t}$ are supported in a compact coordinate disk on the surface Σ , which we assume is disjoint from the boundary (and punctures).

Introduce the two-form $\Omega = \text{pr}_W^* \omega - d\mathfrak{a}$, and define the associated *unperturbed connection* by:

$$\mathfrak{H} := TW^{\perp\Omega}$$

We also define $\Omega' = \text{pr}_W^* \omega - d(\mathfrak{a} + \mathfrak{p})$, and define the *perturbed connection* by:

$$\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p} := TW^{\perp\Omega'};$$

we abuse notation and use the “+” symbol; there is no chance of confusion since the two objects \mathfrak{H} and \mathfrak{p} cannot be summed in any reasonable way.

These distributions \mathfrak{H} and $\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}$ are connections on the bundle $W \times \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$ in the sense of Ehresmann: they are complements to the vertical distribution. Such connections are called *Hamiltonian connections*.

A.3. Curvature of a connection. Curvature can be defined for any Ehresmann connection. It is a tensor which takes two vectors v_1, v_2 in $T\Sigma_z$ and returns a vertical vector field $\mathfrak{R}(v_1, v_2)$ on the fiber over z . The formula is:

$$\mathfrak{R}(v_1, v_2) = [v_1^{\mathfrak{H}}, v_2^{\mathfrak{H}}] - [v_1, v_2]^{\mathfrak{H}},$$

where the \mathfrak{H} -superscript denotes horizontal lift. One first extends v_i to vector fields around z but then shows the result is independent of the extension, similarly to how one proves the Riemann curvature is a tensor.

Hamiltonian connections are special in that $\mathfrak{R}(v_1, v_2)$ is always a Hamiltonian vector field. In fact, standard computations show the following holds when pulled back to the fiber over z :

$$\mathfrak{R}(v_1, v_2) \lrcorner \omega = -d\mathfrak{r}(v_1, v_2),$$

where $\mathfrak{r}(v_1, v_2) = v_1^{\mathfrak{H}} \lrcorner v_2^{\mathfrak{H}} \lrcorner (\text{pr}^*\omega - d(\mathfrak{a} + \mathfrak{p}))$.

Lemma A.1. *If $\mathfrak{a} = K_{s,t}ds + H_{s,t}dt$ holds in a local coordinate chart then the curvature of \mathfrak{H} is given by:*

$$\mathfrak{r} = (\partial_s H_{s,t} - \partial_t K_{s,t} - \omega(X_H, X_K))ds \wedge dt.$$

In particular, if \mathfrak{a} is normalized, then $\mathfrak{r}(v_1, v_2)$ is normalized for all pairs of vectors v_1, v_2 in the base. Moreover, still assuming \mathfrak{a} is normalized, $\mathfrak{R} = 0$ if and only if $\mathfrak{r} = 0$.

The same formula holds for the curvature of the perturbed connection $\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}$, except that H, K should be replaced by $H + h, K + k$.

Proof. The stated formula is straightforward computation; see [AAC25, §A]. Now suppose $\mathfrak{R} = 0$. The fact that $d\mathfrak{r}(v_1, v_2) = 0$ holds when pulled back to the fiber implies that $\mathfrak{r}(v_1, v_2)$ is constant on each fiber. Since $\mathfrak{r}(v_1, v_2)$ is normalized, it follows that $\mathfrak{r}(v_1, v_2) = 0$, as desired. \square

A Hamiltonian connection \mathfrak{H} is called *flat* provided its curvature vanishes.

Remark A.2. *Let \mathfrak{r}_1 be the curvature of $\mathfrak{H} + \mathfrak{p}$ and let \mathfrak{r}_0 be the curvature of the unperturbed connection \mathfrak{H} . One computes:*

$$\mathfrak{r}_1 - \mathfrak{r}_0 = F_{s,t}ds \wedge dt$$

where $F_{s,t}$ is supported above a compact disk with coordinates $s + it$. Moreover, the functions $F_{s,t}$ are uniformly bounded, as is easy to compute and is proved in [AAC25, Lemma 2.2]. This remark is important in establishing a priori energy estimates for solutions to Floer's equation for perturbed connections; see Lemma 3.1.

A.4. Monodromy of a connection. Fix a Hamiltonian connection \mathfrak{H} , and let $\eta : [0, 1] \rightarrow \Sigma$ be a smooth path. Let v_t be a compactly supported time-dependent vector field on Σ so that $v_t(\eta(t)) = \eta'(t)$.

The horizontal lift $v_t^{\mathfrak{H}}$ is a complete vector field; this follows from the requirement that the Hamiltonian functions appearing in \mathfrak{a} form a smooth family in \mathcal{H} . Thus the time- t map of the flow of $v_t^{\mathfrak{H}}$ is a diffeomorphism taking $W \times \eta(0)$ to $W \times \eta(t)$, and is therefore identified with a smooth isotopy of W . The resulting isotopy is in fact a contact-at-infinity Hamiltonian isotopy, which we call the *monodromy* of \mathfrak{H} along η . For the proofs of these assertions, we refer the reader to [AAC25, §A.2].

A.5. Groups of Hamiltonian diffeomorphisms. Let $\text{HI}(\Omega)$ be the group of Hamiltonian isotopies φ_t generated by smooth families $H_t \in \mathcal{H}(\Omega)$, where $t \in [0, 1]$. Similarly to the definition of \mathcal{H} , let:

$$\text{HI} = \bigcup_{\Omega} \text{HI}(\Omega),$$

and declare a smooth family $\varphi_{p,t} \in \text{HI}$, $p \in P$, to be one which locally factors through some $\text{HI}(\Omega)$ as a smooth family.

A *homotopy with fixed endpoints* is a smooth family $\varphi_{s,t} \in \text{HI}$, $s \in [0, 1]$, so the the time-1 map $\varphi_{s,1}$ is independent of s (note that $\varphi_{s,0} = \text{id}$ is always independent of s). Two elements in HI are said to be equivalent if they differ by a homotopy with fixed endpoints. Let us denote by UH the group of equivalence classes. This group should be thought of as the universal cover of the group of contact-at-infinity Hamiltonian diffeomorphisms. A smooth family $\varphi_p \in \text{UH}$ is one which locally admits a lift to a smooth family in the group HI .

Let \mathfrak{H} be a flat Hamiltonian connection on $W \times \Sigma$. The assignment which sends a path η in Σ to its monodromy in UH descends to a functor from the fundamental groupoid of Σ to UH (note that UH is a group, and hence is a groupoid). This is specific to flat connections, i.e., the monodromy of non-flat connections is sensitive to the path η and not just its homotopy class.

The *monodromy representation* of a flat connection is the restriction of this functor to $\pi_1(\Sigma, z_0)$, and should be thought of as a homomorphism:

$$\pi_1(\Sigma, z_0) \rightarrow \text{UH}.$$

Different base points z_0 give conjugated homomorphisms, and so the monodromy representation is best thought of as a conjugacy class.

A.6. Coordinate transformations. Let \mathfrak{H} be a Hamiltonian connection on $W \times \Sigma$, and let $g : \Sigma \rightarrow \text{UH}$ be a smooth family. The data of g enables one to define a diffeomorphism $W \times \Sigma \rightarrow W \times \Sigma$ sending (w, z) to $(g_z(w), z)$, and we let $g_*\mathfrak{H}$ denote the push-forward connection; this is a well-defined Ehresmann connection since the diffeomorphism preserves vertical tangent spaces.

Lemma A.3. *If $\pi_2(\Sigma) = 0$, then $g_*\mathfrak{H}$ is another Hamiltonian connection. Furthermore, if \mathfrak{H} is flat then so is $g_*\mathfrak{H}$.*

Proof. Since UH is simply connected (it is a universal cover), and we assume $\pi_2(\Sigma) = 0$, it follows that the smooth family $g : \Sigma \rightarrow \text{UH}$ can be contracted to a point; i.e., there exists a smooth family $g_t : \Sigma \rightarrow \text{UH}$ so that $g_1 = g$ and $g_0 = \text{id}$. The desired result then follows from [AAC25, §A.2.4]. The statement about flatness is obvious; flat connections locally admit flat sections, and this property is invariant under push-forward by fiber-preserving diffeomorphisms. \square

We will use this construction in the following way.

Lemma A.4. *Suppose $\mathfrak{H}_1, \mathfrak{H}_2$ are two flat Hamiltonian connections, and their monodromy representations $\pi_1(\Sigma, z_0) \rightarrow \text{UH}$ are conjugate, then there exists a smooth family $g : \Sigma \rightarrow \text{UH}$ so that $g_*\mathfrak{H}_1 = \mathfrak{H}_2$.*

Proof. First we prove the case when their monodromy representations are the same. Fix a basepoint z_0 . For each z , pick an arbitrary path η joining z_0 to z , and define:

$$g_z = (\text{monod. of } \mathfrak{H}_2 \text{ along } \eta)(\text{monod. of } \mathfrak{H}_1 \text{ along } \eta)^{-1};$$

where *monod.* stands for the monodromy valued in UH .

This is well-defined (independent of η), since we assume their monodromy representations are the same. It follows that $(w, z) \mapsto (g_z(w), z)$ takes any path which is flat for \mathfrak{H}_1 to one which is flat for \mathfrak{H}_2 . Since tangent lines to flat paths span the horizontal subspaces follows that $g_*\mathfrak{H}_1 = \mathfrak{H}_2$ as Ehresmann connections, as desired.

In the case when the monodromy representations are merely conjugate, we can first replace \mathfrak{H}_1 by $g_*\mathfrak{H}_1$ where $g \in \text{UH}$ is a constant. \square

A.7. Correcting flat connections on cylinders. Let \mathfrak{H} be a flat connection on $[0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ or $(-\infty, 0] \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$. Suppose the monodromy of \mathfrak{H} along $0 \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ equals $\varphi \in \text{UH}$, and suppose $H_t \in \mathcal{H}(W)$ is such that the time-one map in UH equals $c\varphi c^{-1}$ for some $c \in \text{UH}$.

Then, by Lemma A.4, there exists g so that $g_*\mathfrak{H}$ is the Hamiltonian connection whose potential is $\mathfrak{a} = H_t dt$. Moreover, g is homotopic to the constant map valued at id , since UH is simply connected. Let $g_\tau, \tau \in [0, 1]$, be such a deformation so $g_1 = g$ and $g_0 = \text{id}$.

Then the transformed connection:

$$\mathfrak{H}' = g_{\beta(|s|)}^* \mathfrak{H}$$

is a connection which agrees with \mathfrak{H} near $s = 0$ and has connection potential $\mathfrak{a} = H_t dt$ for $|s| \geq 1$. In this fashion we are able to “correct” any connection \mathfrak{H} so that it appears in a standard form in cylindrical ends.

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