

On growth rate and contact homology

ANNE VAUGON

A conjecture of Colin and Honda states that the number of periodic Reeb orbits of universally tight contact structures on hyperbolic manifolds grows exponentially with the period, and they speculate further that the growth rate of contact homology is polynomial on nonhyperbolic geometries. Along the line of the conjecture, for manifolds with a hyperbolic component that fibers on the circle, we prove that there are infinitely many nonisomorphic contact structures for which the number of periodic Reeb orbits of any nondegenerate Reeb vector field grows exponentially. Our result hinges on the exponential growth of contact homology, which we derive as well. We also compute contact homology in some nonhyperbolic cases that exhibit polynomial growth, namely those of universally tight contact structures on a circle bundle nontransverse to the fibers.

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1 Introduction and main results

In this paper we study connections between the asymptotic number of periodic Reeb orbits of a 3–dimensional contact manifold and the geometry of the underlying manifold. We first recall some basic definitions of contact geometry. A 1–form α on a 3–manifold M is called a *contact form* if $\alpha \wedge d\alpha$ is a volume form on M . A (*cooriented*) *contact structure* ξ is a plane field defined as the kernel of a contact form. If M is oriented, the contact structure $\ker(\alpha)$ is called *positive* if the 3–form $\alpha \wedge d\alpha$ orients M . The *Reeb vector field* associated to a contact form α is the vector field R_α such that $\iota_{R_\alpha}\alpha = 1$ and $\iota_{R_\alpha}d\alpha = 0$. It strongly depends on α . The Reeb vector field, or the associated contact form, is called *nondegenerate* if all periodic orbits are nondegenerate (1 is not an eigenvalue of the differential of the first return map).

A fundamental step in the classification of contact structures was the definition of tight and overtwisted contact structures given by Eliashberg [20] following Bennequin [2]. A contact structure ξ is said to be *overtwisted* if there exists an embedded disk tangent to ξ on its boundary. Otherwise ξ is said to be *tight*. *Universally tight* contact structures are structures admitting a tight lift on universal cover. A contact form is called *hypertight* if there is no contractible periodic Reeb orbit. Universally tight and hypertight contact structures are always tight; see Hofer [32].

To study a contact structure, it is useful to focus on the periodic orbits of a Reeb vector field. Weinstein conjectured that every contact form on a closed manifold admits a periodic orbit, and that was proved in dimension 3 by Taubes [51]. Beyond the existence of a single periodic Reeb orbit, Colin and Honda are interested in the number $N_L(\alpha)$ of periodic Reeb orbits with period at most L . They believe it is related to one of the Thurston geometries of the underlying manifold, namely the hyperbolic geometry.

Conjecture 1.1 (Colin–Honda [18, Conjecture 2.10]) *For all nondegenerate contact forms α of a universally tight contact structure on a hyperbolic closed 3–manifold, $N_L(\alpha)$ exhibits exponential growth.*

The main result of this paper is related to [Conjecture 1.1](#) and applies to manifolds with a nontrivial JSJ decomposition including a hyperbolic component that fibers on the circle (see Bessières, Besson, Boileau, Maillot and Porti [3] for more information).

Theorem 1.2 *Let M be a closed oriented connected 3–manifold which can be cut along a nonempty family of incompressible tori into irreducible manifolds including a hyperbolic component that fibers on the circle. Then M carries an infinite number of nonisomorphic, hypertight, universally tight contact structures such that for all hypertight nondegenerate contact forms α , $N_L(\alpha)$ grows exponentially with L . Additionally, if the full contact homology is well defined and invariant, and if α is only nondegenerate, then $N_L(\alpha)$ grows exponentially with L .*

Currently, contact homology is not defined in full generality. In what follows, this assumption will be called [Hypothesis H](#). The proof of the first part of [Theorem 1.2](#) uses only a well-defined contact homology: our assumptions on α assure that the contact homology is always well-defined. However, the second part of the theorem depends on [Hypothesis H](#); see [Section 2](#) for more details. The fibration condition in [Theorem 1.2](#) is not an insurmountable restriction, as Agol [1] recently proved Thurston’s virtually fibered conjecture [52] that a hyperbolic 3–manifold fibers on the circle up to finite covering. Note that the situation in [Theorem 1.2](#) is different from that in [Conjecture 1.1](#).

Contact homology and, more generally, *symplectic field theory (SFT)* are invariants of the contact structure introduced by Eliashberg, Givental and Hofer in 2000 [21]. This is a Floer homology invariant. The associated complex is generated by periodic Reeb orbits, and the differential “counts” pseudoholomorphic curves in the symplectization. Besides full contact homology, there exist two simpler contact homologies: *cylindrical contact homology*, from Bourgeois, Ekholm and Eliashberg [9], and *linearized contact homology*, which depends on a given augmentation. Computation of contact homology hinges on finding periodic orbits and pseudoholomorphic curves by solving elliptic partial differential equations and this is usually out of reach.

The *growth rate of contact homology* is an invariant derived from the cylindrical or linearized contact homology introduced by Bourgeois and Colin [8]. It describes the asymptotic behavior with L of the number of periodic Reeb orbits with period smaller than L that contribute to contact homology. It is the contact equivalent of the growth rate of symplectic homology introduced by Seidel [50] and used by McLean [48] to distinguish between cotangent bundles and smooth affine varieties. [Theorem 1.2](#) is a corollary of [Theorem 1.3](#).

Theorem 1.3 *Under the hypothesis of [Theorem 1.2](#), the manifold M carries an infinite number of nonisomorphic, hypertight, universally tight contact structures with an exponential growth rate of cylindrical contact homology restricted to primitive classes. Under [Hypothesis H](#), the growth rate of linearized contact homology is exponential for any pullback of the trivial augmentation.*

The pullback augmentations will be explained in [Section 2D](#). This theorem draws its inspiration from Colin and Honda's results [18] on exponential growth of contact homology for contact structures adapted to an open book with pseudo-Anosov monodromy. As proved by Thurston [53], a manifold that fibers on the circle is hyperbolic if and only if it is the suspension of a surface by a diffeomorphism homotopic to a pseudo-Anosov map.

Colin and Honda speculate further that the growth rate of contact homology is polynomial in the nonhyperbolic situations:

- (1) On manifolds with spherical geometry, the growth rate of contact homology for universally tight contact structures is linear.
- (2) On manifolds with a geometric structure neither hyperbolic nor spherical, the growth rate of contact homology for universally tight contact structures is usually polynomial.

There is however already an exception to the second situation we will soon discuss.

In this paper, we study contact structures in a nonhyperbolic situation. We make use of Giroux [28] and Honda [38] classification of positive contact structures on circle bundles to try out Colin and Honda's conjectures on a broad family of contact structures. Let $\pi: M \rightarrow S$ be a circle bundle over a closed compact surface S . [Figure 1](#) gives a summary of this classification. Statements such as "tangent to the fibers" or "transverse to the fibers" mean that there exists an isotopic contact structure with this property. Additionally, $\chi(S)$ is the Euler characteristic and $\chi(S, M)$ the Euler number of the fibration.

In some cases, the contact homology and its growth rate are already known. For instance, contact structures tangent to the fibers are fiberwise covering of $(\text{UTS}, \xi_{\text{std}})$, where UTS

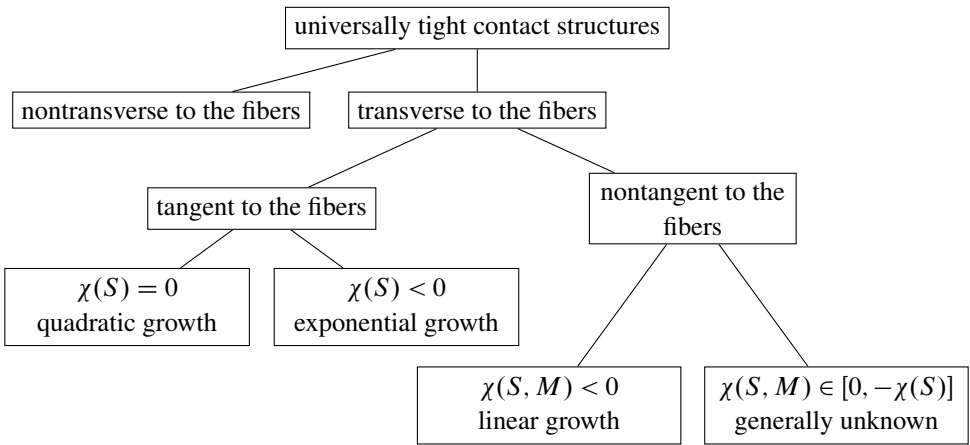


Figure 1: Universally tight positive contact structures on circle bundles over a surface S with nonpositive Euler characteristic

is the unit tangent bundle over S and ξ_{std} is the contact element contact structure; see for example Geiges [26]. In this case, the Reeb flow of the standard contact form associated to a Riemannian metric is the geodesic flow. If the surface is hyperbolic, there exists a unique closed geodesic in each homotopy class by Kingenberg [42, Theorem 3.9.5] and the number of homotopy classes has exponential growth with respect to length by Milnor [49]. Therefore, growth rates of the number of periodic Reeb orbits and of contact homology are exponential. This is an exception to the second statement of the conjecture of Colin and Honda in the nonhyperbolic cases.

If S is a torus, universally tight contact structures are standard contact structures on T^3 by Giroux [27]. The contact homology is known, see Eliashberg, Givental and Hofer [21], and its growth rate is quadratic; see for example Bourgeois's Morse–Bott approach to contact homology [4]. Bourgeois also studied contact structures transverse and nontangent to the fibers with $\chi(S, M) < 0$. He computed contact homology and obtained a linear growth rate. Each of these contact structure has an S^1 -invariant contact structure in its isotopy class.

In this paper we study the other cases where contact structures are universally tight and nontransverse to the fibers.

Definition 1.4 (Giroux [28]) A contact structure ξ on a fiber bundle $\pi: M \rightarrow S$ is *walled* by an oriented multi-curve Γ on S if

- (1) ξ is transverse to the fibers on $M \setminus \pi^{-1}(\Gamma)$;
- (2) ξ is transverse to $\pi^{-1}(\Gamma)$ and tangent to fibers of $\pi^{-1}(\Gamma)$. We call $\pi^{-1}(\Gamma)$ a *wall*.

Note that walled contact structures admit an S^1 -invariant walled contact structure in their isotopy class. The following theorem justifies the previous definition.

Theorem 1.5 (Giroux [28, Théorème 4.4]) *Universally tight positive contact structures nontransverse to the fibers are exactly contact structures isotopic to a contact structure walled by a nontrivial multi-curve that contains no contractible component.*

Giroux’s definition of walled contact structures and **Theorem 1.5** provide a way to decompose our manifold into understandable pieces. This brings us to the second half of this paper.

Theorem 1.6 *Let $\pi: M \rightarrow S$ be a circle bundle over a closed compact surface and ξ be a positive contact structure walled by a nontrivial multi-curve $\Gamma = \bigcup_{i=0}^n \Gamma_i$ that contains no contractible component. Let $X = M \setminus \pi^{-1}(\Gamma)$ be the complement of the wall. Denote by $X_1^+, \dots, X_{n_+}^+$ the connected components of X for which ξ is positively transverse to the fibers and by $X_1^-, \dots, X_{n_-}^-$ those for which ξ is negatively transverse to the fibers. Let η be a loop in M . Then there exists a hypertight contact form α such that the cylindrical contact homology $\text{HC}_*^{[\eta]}(M, \alpha, \mathbb{Q})$ is well defined, and*

(1) *if $[\eta] = [\text{fiber}]^k$ for $\pm k > 0$, then*

$$\text{HC}_*^{[\eta]}(M, \alpha, \mathbb{Q}) = \bigoplus_{j=1}^{n_{\pm}} \text{H}_*(X_j^{\pm}, \mathbb{Q});$$

(2) *if there exist $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $k' > 0$ such that $[\pi(\eta)] = [\Gamma_j]^{k'}$, then*

$$\text{HC}_*^{[\eta]}(M, \alpha, \mathbb{Q}) = \bigoplus_I \text{H}_*(S^1, \mathbb{Q}),$$

where $I = \{i \mid [\pi(\Gamma_i)] = [\pi(\Gamma_j)]\}$;

(3) *otherwise, $\text{HC}_*^{[\eta]}(M, \alpha, \mathbb{Q}) = 0$.*

In addition, if **Hypothesis H** is satisfied, the growth rate of the contact homology $\text{HC}(M, \xi, \mathbb{Q})$ is quadratic.

Here $\text{HC}_*^{[\eta]}(M, \alpha, \mathbb{Q})$ denotes the cylindrical contact homology restricted to the homotopy class $[\eta]$. To obtain the whole picture for universally tight positive contact structures on fiber bundles, it remains to compute contact homology of contact structures transverse to the fibers with $0 \leq \chi(S, M) \leq -\chi(S)$. Although this has not been dealt with yet, it seems reasonable to work out. However, Colin and Honda’s questions remain out of reach as we have yet a lot to learn about contact structures on hyperbolic manifolds. On the other hand, for nonhyperbolic geometries there is already a counterexample as observed above. The following question may provide some alternative way to tackle connections between geometry and periodic Reeb orbits.

Question 1 *Is the growth rate of contact homology for a given contact structure related to that of the fundamental group of the underlying manifold? For example, can the growth rate of the fundamental group be an upper bound for the growth rate of contact homology? (Roughly speaking, in a finitely generated group, the growth rate counts the number of elements that can be written as a product of length n .)*

Question 2 *Are there growth rates of contact homology that lie between quadratic and exponential growths?*

This paper is part of the author's PhD thesis [55]. It is organized as follows. In [Section 2](#), we briefly outline the theory of contact homology. A Morse–Bott approach to contact homology is sketched in [Section 3](#). In [Section 4](#), we give a detailed definition of the growth rate of contact homology. In [Section 5](#) we discuss positivity of intersection for tori foliated by Reeb orbits. We prove [Theorem 1.6](#) in [Section 6](#) and [Theorem 1.2](#) in [Section 7](#).

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2 Contact homology

Throughout this paper, we consider only manifolds of dimension 3 and cooriented contact structures. In this section, we give an overview of contact homology over \mathbb{Q} , which was introduced by Eliashberg, Givental and Hofer [21]. This is a homology built around Gromov's holomorphic curves [29], which he introduced to the symplectic world in 1985. For more details, see [21] or Bourgeois [4]. The reader is reminded that the existence and invariance of contact homology in full generality is still in progress. We will elaborate a little bit more within this section, one can also refer to Fabert, Fish, Golovko and Wehrheim [22]. We start by reviewing some basics.

2A Almost complex structures and holomorphic curves

The *symplectization* of a contact manifold $(M, \xi = \ker(\alpha))$ is the noncompact symplectic manifold $(\mathbb{R} \times M, d(e^\tau \alpha) = \omega)$, where τ is the \mathbb{R} -coordinate. An *almost complex structure* on a even-dimensional manifold X is a map $J: TX \rightarrow TX$ that preserves

the fibers and satisfies $J^2 = -\text{Id}$. In addition, on a symplectization, J is adapted to α if J is τ -invariant, $J\partial/\partial\tau = R_\alpha$, $J\xi = \xi$ and J is compatible with ω ; ie $\omega(\cdot, J\cdot)$ is a Riemannian metric.

We are interested in J -holomorphic curves. These are curves $u: (\Sigma, j) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R} \times M, J)$ such that $du \circ j = J \circ du$, where (Σ, j) is a Riemannian surface. This equation is called the Cauchy–Riemann equation. When J is unspecified we call u a pseudoholomorphic curve. One can refer to McDuff–Salamon [47] for more information.

Theorem 2.1 (See for instance [47, Lemma 2.4.1]) *Let U be an open subset of a Riemann surface (S, j) and let (M, J) be a manifold with an almost complex structure. Then the critical points of any nonconstant J -holomorphic map $u: (U, j) \rightarrow (M, J)$ are isolated.*

To define contact homology, we consider pseudoholomorphic maps $u: (\dot{\Sigma}, j) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times M$, where $(\dot{\Sigma}, j)$ is a punctured Riemannian surface. For example, the simplest nonconstant holomorphic maps are trivial cylinders: if γ is a T -periodic Reeb orbit, the associated trivial cylinder is the map

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{R} \times S^1 &\rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times M, \\ (s, t) &\mapsto (Ts, \gamma(Tt)). \end{aligned}$$

Let x be a puncture of $\dot{\Sigma}$ and, for some neighborhood of x , choose some polar coordinates (ρ, θ) centered at x . Such a map $u = (u_{\mathbb{R}}, u_M)$ is called positively asymptotic to a T -periodic orbit γ in a neighborhood of x if $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} u_{\mathbb{R}}(\rho, \theta) = +\infty$ and $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} u_M(\rho, \theta) = \gamma(-T\theta)$. Similarly, it is called negatively asymptotic to γ if $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} u_{\mathbb{R}}(\rho, \theta) = -\infty$ and $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} u_M(\rho, \theta) = \gamma(+T\theta)$.

Holomorphic curves $u: (\dot{\Sigma}, j) \rightarrow (R \times M, J)$ with finite Hofer energy are asymptotic to periodic Reeb orbits near each puncture; see Hofer, Wysocki and Zehnder [36, Theorem 1.3]. Recall that the Hofer energy E of $u: \dot{\Sigma} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times M$ is

$$E_\alpha(u) = \sup \left\{ \int_{\dot{\Sigma}} u^* d(\varphi\alpha) \mid \varphi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1], \varphi' \geq 0 \right\}.$$

The following proposition is used in Section 5 to prove the smoothness of the projection of a holomorphic curve on M .

Proposition 2.2 (Hofer–Wysocki–Zehnder [35, Proposition 4.1]) *Let $(M, \xi = \ker(\alpha))$ be a contact manifold and J an almost complex structure on $(\mathbb{R} \times M, d(e^\tau\alpha))$ adapted to α . Consider the standard complex structure j on $\mathbb{R} \times S^1$. For every nonconstant map $u: (\mathbb{R} \times S^1, j) \rightarrow (R \times M, J)$ that is not a trivial cylinder, the points (s, t) such that $\partial/\partial\tau \in \text{im}(du(s, t))$ are isolated.*

2B Full contact homology

2B.1 Periodic orbits Let γ be a T -periodic Reeb orbit of a contact manifold $(M, \xi = \ker(\alpha))$ and let $p \in \gamma$. Denote the Reeb flow by φ_t . The linearized return map preserves the contact structure. Its restriction ψ_T to ξ_p is a symplectomorphism of $(\xi_p, d\alpha)$. Recall that a nondegenerate periodic orbit γ is called *even* if $\psi_T(p)$ has two real positive eigenvalues and *odd* if $\psi_T(p)$ has two complex conjugate or two real negative eigenvalues. Let γ^m be the m^{th} multiple of a simple orbit γ^1 . Then γ^m is said to be *good* if γ^1 and γ^m have the same parity, otherwise, γ^m is said to be *bad*.

A relative grading of nondegenerate periodic Reeb orbit is given by the Conley–Zehnder index. This is a Maslov-type index. Additionally, its parity matches with the definitions of odd and even periodic orbits. We refer to Laudenbach [44] for a precise presentation.

2B.2 Definition of full contact homology Let $(M, \xi = \ker(\alpha))$ be a contact manifold with a nondegenerate contact form. The chain complex $A_*(M, \alpha)$ is the free supercommutative unital \mathbb{Q} -algebra generated by all good periodic Reeb orbits; ie the simple periodic orbits and their good multiples. Choose an almost complex structure J adapted to α . To define the differential ∂ , consider the moduli space $\mathcal{M}_{[Z]}(J, \gamma, \gamma'_1, \dots, \gamma'_n)$. This is the space of equivalent classes of solutions to Cauchy–Riemann equation that have finite energy, are positively asymptotic to γ , negatively asymptotic to $\gamma'_1, \dots, \gamma'_n$ and in the relative homotopy class $[Z]$. By equivalence classes we mean modulo reparametrization of $\dot{\Sigma}$. The \mathbb{R} -translation in $\mathbb{R} \times M$ induces an \mathbb{R} -action on $\mathcal{M}_{[Z]}(J, \gamma, \gamma'_1, \dots, \gamma'_n)$; see [5] for more details. The differential counts elements in $\mathcal{M}_{[Z]}(J, \gamma, \gamma'_1, \dots, \gamma'_n)/\mathbb{R}$ when this space is 0-dimensional. To define a homology, we must have $\partial \circ \partial = 0$. We want to apply Morse homology-type arguments. However, $\mathcal{M}_{[Z]}(J, \gamma, \gamma'_1, \dots, \gamma'_n)/\mathbb{R}$ is not a manifold and we have to assume **Hypothesis 1**. We denote by $\mu_{[Z]}(\gamma, \gamma'_1, \dots, \gamma'_n)$ the Conley–Zehnder index of γ minus the sum of the Conley–Zehnder indices of $\gamma'_1, \dots, \gamma'_n$, where all indices are calculated with respect to a trivialization on Z .

Hypothesis 1 There exists an abstract perturbation of the Cauchy–Riemann equation such that $\mathcal{M}_{[Z]}(J, \gamma, \gamma'_1, \dots, \gamma'_n)/\mathbb{R}$ is a union of branched labeled manifolds with corners and rational weights, with the expected dimension $\mu_{[Z]}(\gamma, \gamma'_1, \dots, \gamma'_n) + n - 2$.

The problems arise when we take into account multiply covered curves. There are many approaches to proving that the relevant moduli spaces indeed have such a structure as in **Hypothesis 1** due to Fukaya and Ono [25], Liu and Tian [45], Hofer, Wysocki and Zehnder [33; 34; 37]. There also exist partial transversality results due to Dragnev [19].

Let $n_{\gamma, \gamma'_1, \dots, \gamma'_n}$ denote the signed weighted counts of points in 0-dimensional components of $\mathcal{M}_{[Z]}(J, \gamma, \gamma'_1, \dots, \gamma'_n)/\mathbb{R}$ for all relative homology classes $[Z]$; see [21] and [11]. The signs correspond to the orientation of the moduli space and the weights to the multiplicity of the orbits. The differential of a periodic orbit γ is

$$\partial\gamma = \sum_{\gamma'_1, \dots, \gamma'_n} \frac{n_{\gamma, \gamma'_1, \dots, \gamma'_n}}{i_1! \cdots i_l! \kappa(\gamma'_1) \cdots \kappa(\gamma'_n)} \gamma'_1 \cdots \gamma'_n.$$

The sum is taken over all the sets of periodic Reeb orbits and we divide by the overcount: i_1, \dots, i_l are multiplicities in $\{\gamma'_1, \dots, \gamma'_n\}$ and $\kappa(\gamma)$ is the multiplicity of γ . The definition is extended using the graded Leibniz rule.

Hypothesis 1 guarantees $\partial \circ \partial = 0$. We still want a contact invariant, so we need to change the contact form. We construct a symplectic cobordism between these two forms. Let α_1 and α_0 be two nondegenerate, homotopic contact forms. Then there exist $c > 0$ and a family $(\alpha_l)_{l \in \mathbb{R}}$ such that

- (1) $\lim_{l \rightarrow -\infty} \alpha_l = c\alpha_0$,
- (2) $\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_l = \alpha_1$,
- (3) $d\alpha \wedge d\alpha > 0$, where α is the 1-form on $\mathbb{R} \times M$ induced by $(\alpha_l)_{l \in \mathbb{R}}$.

Choose almost complex structures J_1 and J_0 on $\mathbb{R} \times M$ adapted to α_1 and α_0 . We denote by J^c the almost complex structure such that $J^c_\xi = J_{|\xi}$ and $J^c \partial/\partial \tau = R_\alpha/c$. Last, choose an almost complex structure J on $\mathbb{R} \times M$ compatible with $d\alpha$ and interpolating between J_1 and J_0^c . Let γ be a R_{α_1} -periodic orbit and $\gamma'_1, \dots, \gamma'_n$ be $R_{c\alpha_0}$ -periodic orbits. Let $\mathcal{M}_{[Z]}(J, \gamma, \gamma'_1, \dots, \gamma'_n)$ denote the moduli space of J -holomorphic curves, positively asymptotic to γ , negatively asymptotic to $\gamma'_1, \dots, \gamma'_n$ and in the relative homotopy class $[Z]$. We have to assume **Hypothesis 2** to obtain a nice structure on these moduli spaces.

Hypothesis 2 There exists an abstract perturbation of the Cauchy–Riemann equation such that $\mathcal{M}_{[Z]}(J, \gamma, \gamma'_1, \dots, \gamma'_n)$ is a union of branched labeled manifolds with corners and rational weights, having the expected dimension $\mu_{[Z]}(\gamma, \gamma'_1, \dots, \gamma'_n) + n - 1$.

Assuming **Hypothesis 2**, there exists a chain map

$$\psi((\alpha_1, J_1), (c\alpha_0, J_0^c)): (A_*(M, \alpha_1), \partial_{J_1}) \rightarrow (A_*(M, c\alpha_0), \partial_{J_0^c})$$

similar to ∂ and counting elements in $\mathcal{M}_{[Z]}(J, \gamma, \gamma'_1, \dots, \gamma'_n)$ when this space is 0-dimensional. The induced map in homology

$$\Psi((\alpha_1, J_1), (c\alpha_0, J_0^c)): \text{HC}_*(M, \alpha_1, J_1) \rightarrow \text{HC}_*(M, c\alpha_0, J_0^c)$$

does not depend on α_l or J . The map Ψ is the key ingredient to obtain invariance of contact homology.

Hypothesis H Hypothesis H is the union of Hypotheses 1 and 2.

Theorem 2.3 (Eliashberg–Givental–Hofer) *Let (M, ξ) be a closed contact manifold and α be a nondegenerate contact form. Under Hypothesis H,*

- (1) $\partial^2 = 0$;
- (2) *the associated homology $\text{HC}_*(M, \xi)$ does not depend on the choice of the contact form, complex structure and abstract perturbation.*

One can consult [7] for a sketch of proof. If $\partial^2 = 0$ for some contact form α , we denote by $\text{HC}_*(M, \alpha, J)$ the associated homology. Some computations were carried out by Bourgeois and Colin [8] to distinguish toroidal irreducible 3-manifolds, Ustilovsky [54] to prove the existence of exotic contact structures on spheres and Yau [56] who proved that the contact homology of overtwisted contact structures is trivial. Bourgeois [4] provided other computations using Morse–Bott approach to contact homology.

Remark 2.4 Under Hypothesis 1, it is reasonable for us to expect the following. Suppose all the images of J -holomorphic buildings positively asymptotic to γ and negatively asymptotic to $\gamma'_1, \dots, \gamma'_n$ are contained in an open set U in $\mathbb{R} \times M$. Then U contains the images of all solutions of perturbed Cauchy–Riemann equations that have the same asymptotics for all abstract perturbations. Roughly speaking, holomorphic buildings are glued holomorphic curves and are defined in [10] in more details. We will only apply this result when the holomorphic buildings are holomorphic cylinders.

2B.3 Composition of cobordism maps Consider the special case of proportional contact forms α and $c\alpha$ for $c > 0$. Let J be an almost complex structure on $\mathbb{R} \times M$ adapted to α . Then we have the diffeomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_c: \mathbb{R} \times M &\rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times M, \\ (\tau, x) &\mapsto (c\tau, x) \end{aligned}$$

which sends a J -holomorphic curve to a J^c -holomorphic curve. The identification of geometric periodic Reeb orbits induces an isomorphism

$$\theta(\alpha, J, c): (A_*(M, \alpha), \partial_J) \rightarrow (A_*(M, c\alpha), \partial_{J^c}).$$

Let

$$\Theta(\alpha, J, c): \text{HC}(M, \alpha, \partial_J) \rightarrow \text{HC}_*(M, c\alpha, \partial_{J^c})$$

denote the induced map on homology. The maps Ψ and Θ have natural composition properties.

Theorem 2.5 (Eliashberg–Givental–Hofer) *Let (α_i, J_i) be contact forms and adapted almost complex structures on the symplectization of a closed manifold for $i = 0, 1, 2$. Under Hypothesis H if there exist cobordisms as defined in Section 2B.2 between (α_2, J_2) and (α_1, J_1) and between (α_1, J_1) and (α_0, J_0) , then*

$$\Psi((\alpha_2, J_2), (\alpha_0, J_0)) = \Psi((\alpha_1, J_1), (\alpha_0, J_0)) \circ \Psi((\alpha_2, J_2), (\alpha_1, J_1)).$$

Proposition 2.6 *Let (α_i, J_i) be contact forms and adapted almost complex structures on the symplectization of a closed manifold for $i = 0, 1$. Under Hypothesis H,*

(1) *for all $c > 0$,*

$$\Theta(\alpha_0, J_0, c) \circ \Psi((\alpha_1, J_1), (\alpha_0, J_0)) = \Psi((c\alpha_1, J_1^c), (c\alpha_0, J_0^c)) \circ \Theta(\alpha_1, J_1, c);$$

(2) *if $c < 1$, one can choose $\psi((\alpha_0, J_0), (c\alpha, J_0^c)) = \theta(\alpha, J_0, c)$.*

Sketch of proof (1) Denote by α_l and J the homotopy and almost complex structure used to define $\psi((\alpha_1, J_1), (\alpha_0, J_0))$. Consider the homotopy $c\alpha_l/c$ and the almost complex structure $J^c = \varphi_* J$, where $\varphi: (\tau, x) \mapsto (c\tau, x)$. Then φ sends J -holomorphic curves to J^c -holomorphic curves.

(2) Consider the homotopy $\alpha_l = c(l)\alpha_0$ between $c\alpha_0$ and α_0 , where c is a nondecreasing function. Let J_0 be an almost complex structure adapted to α_0 and C be an anti-derivative of c . The almost complex structure $J = \varphi_* J_0$, where $\varphi: (\tau, x) \mapsto (C(\tau), x)$, is adapted to α_l . Then φ sends J_0 -holomorphic curves to J -holomorphic-curves and the J_0 -holomorphic curves used to define $\psi((\alpha_0, J_0), (\alpha_0, J_0))$ are trivial cylinders. □

2C Cylindrical contact homology

Let $(M, \xi = \ker(\alpha))$ be a closed contact manifold and assume α is a nondegenerate and hypertight. The chain complex $C_*^{\text{cyl}}(M, \alpha)$ of cylindrical contact homology is the \mathbb{Q} -vector space generated by good periodic Reeb orbits associated to the form α . Choose an almost complex structure J on $\mathbb{R} \times M$ adapted to α . The cylindrical differential ∂^{cyl} counts J -holomorphic rigid cylinders in the moduli space $\mathcal{M}_{[Z]}(J, \gamma, \gamma')/\mathbb{R}$ defined in Section 2B.2. The differential of a periodic orbit γ is

$$\partial^{\text{cyl}}\gamma = \sum_{\gamma'} \frac{n_{\gamma, \gamma'}}{\kappa(\gamma')} \gamma',$$

where the sum runs over γ' such that γ and γ' are of index difference 1 and $n_{\gamma, \gamma'}$ and κ are defined in Section 2B.2. As we do in the full contact homology version, we assume Hypothesis H for a nice structure on the moduli spaces.

Theorem 2.7 (Eliashberg–Givental–Hofer) *Let (M, ξ) be a closed contact manifold and α be a nondegenerate hypertight contact form. Under Hypothesis H,*

- (1) $(\partial^{\text{cyl}})^2 = 0$;
- (2) *the associated homology $\text{HC}_*^{\text{cyl}}(M, \xi)$ does not depend on the choice of a hypertight contact form α , an almost complex structure J and an abstract perturbation.*

One can consult [7] for a sketch of the proof. We may however restrict cylindrical contact homology to a subset of homotopy classes so that Hypothesis H is satisfied. The differential of cylindrical contact homology respects homotopy classes so we can always restrict it. If Λ is a set of free homotopy classes of M , we call the homology of the chain complex $(C_*^\Lambda(M, \alpha), \partial)$ a *partial cylindrical homology restricted to Λ* , where $C_*^\Lambda(M, \alpha)$ is generated by good periodic Reeb orbits in Λ . If Λ contains only primitive free homotopy classes, it is shown in [19, Corollary 1.9] that for a generic almost complex structure, the partial contact homology $\text{HC}_*^\Lambda(M, \alpha, J)$ is well-defined and does not depend on the choice of J or of a hypertight nondegenerate form.

Fact 2.8 *The morphisms from Theorem 2.5 induce morphisms ψ^{cyl} and Ψ^{cyl} on the cylindrical contact homology complex and on cylindrical contact homology with similar properties.*

2D Linearized contact homology

Cylindrical contact homology is a special case of linearized contact homology. Introduced in Chekanov’s work on Legendrian contact homology [13], linearized contact homology was generalized to contact homology [9]. Linearization in SFT also appears in Cieliebak and Latschev’s work [14]. One can also refer to [7] or [18].

Definition 2.9 *An augmentation $\varepsilon: (A, \partial) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Q}, 0)$ is a \mathbb{Q} -algebra homomorphism that is also a chain map.*

An augmentation ε in (A, ∂) gives a “change of coordinates” $a \mapsto \bar{a} = a - \varepsilon(a)$. Let $(A^\varepsilon(M, \alpha), \partial^\varepsilon)$ denote the new chain complex and write $\partial^\varepsilon = \partial_1^\varepsilon + \partial_2^\varepsilon + \dots$ using the filtration by word length. In particular, $\partial_0^\varepsilon = 0$.

Proposition 2.10 *If ε is an augmentation, then $(\partial_1^\varepsilon)^2 = 0$.*

Let $(M, \xi = \ker(\alpha))$ be a contact manifold with a nondegenerate contact form and ε be an augmentation of $A_*(M, \alpha)$. The *linearized contact homology* with respect to ε , $\text{HC}^\varepsilon(M, \alpha, J)$, is the homology of $(A_*^\varepsilon(M, \alpha), \partial_1^\varepsilon)$, where $A_*^\varepsilon(M, \alpha)$ is the \mathbb{Q} -vector space generated by $\{\bar{\gamma} \mid \gamma \text{ good period orbit}\}$.

Proposition 2.11 Under *Hypothesis H*, if the contact form α is hypertight, the complex $A_*(M, \alpha)$ admits the trivial augmentation. The linearized contact homology is then the cylindrical contact homology.

Let α_0 and α_1 be two nondegenerate, homotopic contact forms and

$$\varphi: (A(M, \alpha_1), \partial_{J_1}) \rightarrow (A(M, \alpha_0), \partial_{J_0})$$

be a chain map. If ε_0 is an augmentation on $(A(M, \alpha_0), \partial_{J_0})$ then φ induces a *pullback augmentation* $\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_0 \circ \varphi$ on $(A(M, \alpha_1), \partial_{J_1})$. The morphisms ψ and Ψ described in [Theorem 2.5](#) induce morphisms ψ^{ε_0} and Ψ^{ε_0} . We define θ^{ε_0} and Θ^{ε_0} in the same way.

Theorem 2.12 [7, Theorem 2.8] Under *Hypothesis H*:

- (1) The set of linearized contact homologies

$$\{\text{HC}^\varepsilon(M, \alpha, J) : \varepsilon \text{ is an augmentation of } (A_*(M, \alpha), \partial_J)\}$$

is an invariant of the isotopy class of the contact structure $\xi = \ker(\alpha)$.

- (2) Let $\varphi_1, \varphi_2: (A(M, \alpha_1), \partial_{J_1}) \rightarrow (A(M, \alpha_0), \partial_{J_0})$ be two homotopic chain maps and ε_0 be an augmentation on $(A(M, \alpha_0), \partial_{J_0})$. Let ε_1 and ε_2 denote the pullback augmentations by φ_1 and φ_2 . Then the map

$$\varphi(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2): (A_*^{\varepsilon_1}(M, \alpha_1), \partial_{J_1}) \rightarrow (A_*^{\varepsilon_2}(M, \alpha_1), \partial_{J_1}), \quad \gamma - \varepsilon_1(\gamma) \mapsto \gamma - \varepsilon_2(\gamma)$$

induces an isomorphism $\Phi(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2)$ in homology such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{HC}_*^{\varepsilon_1}(M, \alpha_1, J_1) & \xrightarrow{\Phi(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2)} & \text{HC}_*^{\varepsilon_2}(M, \alpha_1, J_1) \\ \searrow \Phi_1 & & \swarrow \Phi_2 \\ & \text{HC}_*^{\varepsilon_0}(M, \alpha_0, J_0) & \end{array}$$

commutes, where Φ_1 and Φ_2 are the morphisms induced by φ_1 and φ_2 .

Augmentations ε_1 and ε_2 are said to be *homotopic*; see [7, Section 2.5] for a general definition.

3 Morse–Bott approach to contact homology

Bourgeois introduced Morse–Bott approach to contact homology in his PhD thesis [4] in 2002. It gives a way to compute contact homology when the contact form is degenerate and there exist submanifolds foliated by periodic Reeb orbits. The main idea is to

compare the Morse–Bott degenerate situation to nondegenerate situations obtained by perturbing the degenerate form using a Morse function. In this text, we will only use part of the theory on simple examples to compute the contact homology of circle bundles.

3A Perturbation of contact forms of Morse–Bott type

Let $(M, \xi = \ker(\alpha))$ be a contact manifold with a contact form α and let φ_t be the Reeb flow.

Definition 3.1 The form α is of *Morse–Bott type* if

- (1) the set $\sigma(\alpha)$ of period of periodic Reeb orbits is discrete ($\sigma(\alpha)$ is called the *action spectrum*);
- (2) if $L \in \sigma(\alpha)$, then $N_L = \{p \in M : \varphi_L(p) = p\}$ is a smooth closed submanifold;
- (3) the rank of $d\alpha|_{N_L}$ is locally constant and $T_p N_L = \ker(d\varphi_L - I)$.

For instance, the standard contact form $\alpha_n = \sin(nx) dy + \cos(nx) dz$ on T^3 is of Morse–Bott type. The Reeb vector field is

$$R_{\alpha_n} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \sin(nx) \\ \cos(nx) \end{pmatrix},$$

and its flow preserves all tori $\{x = \text{const}\}$. A torus $\{x = x_0\}$ is foliated by periodic Reeb orbits if and only if $\sin(nx_0)$ and $\cos(nx_0)$ are rationally dependent. Another important example is the case of a contact structure transverse to the fibers on a circle bundle and S^1 –invariant: such a contact structure admits a contact form whose Reeb vector field is tangent to the fibers. The whole manifold is then foliated by periodic Reeb orbits of the same period.

The Reeb flow induces an S^1 –action on N_L for all $L \in \sigma(\alpha)$. In general, the quotient space S_L is an orbifold. However in the examples studied in this paper, the spaces S_L will be smooth manifolds. Hence, we assume here that S_L is smooth.

We now describe how to perturb a contact form α of Morse–Bott type. Fix $L \in \sigma(\alpha)$. For all $L' \in \sigma(\alpha) \cap [0, L]$, choose a Morse function $f_{L'}$ on $S_{L'}$ and extend it to $N_{L'}$ so that $df_{L'}(R_\alpha) = 0$. Then, extend it to M using cut-off functions in such a way that its support is contained in a small neighborhood of $N_{L'}$. Let \bar{f}_L denote the sum of all these functions. Perturb the contact form to $\alpha_{\lambda, L} = (1 + \lambda \bar{f}_L)\alpha$.

Proposition 3.2 [4, Lemma 2.3] *For all $L > 0$, there exists $\lambda(L) > 0$ such that for all $0 < \lambda \leq \lambda(L)$, the periodic orbits of $\alpha_{\lambda,L}$ with period smaller than L correspond to critical points of $f_{L'}$ on $S_{L'}$ for $L' \in \sigma(\alpha) \cap [0, L]$. Additionally, these periodic orbits are nondegenerate.*

Remark 3.3 An almost complex structure J on the symplectization $\mathbb{R} \times M$ which is S^1 -invariant on N_L induces a Riemannian metric $d\alpha(\cdot, J \cdot)$ on S_L .

3B Morse–Bott contact homology

Roughly speaking, the complex of the Morse–Bott approach to contact homology is generated by critical points of the functions f_L , and the differential counts generalized holomorphic cylinders, which are a combination of holomorphic curves asymptotic to periodic orbits in the spaces N_L and gradient lines in the spaces S_L . See [4] for more details, [6] for a summary of [4], or [5] for a general presentation.

Consider a family of almost complex structures J_λ adapted to $\alpha_{\lambda,L}$ and S^1 -invariant on $N_{L'}$ for all $L' \leq L$. Generalized holomorphic cylinders are limits of J_λ -holomorphic curves as $\lambda \rightarrow 0$ and derive from two main phenomena. On one side, holomorphic buildings appear similarly to the nondegenerate situation: up to reparametrization, a sequence converges in C^∞ -loc to a holomorphic curve with asymptotic periodic orbits in some intermediate spaces N_L . On the other hand, when the asymptotics of two adjacent levels in a holomorphic building differ, projections on S_L grow nearer to a gradient trajectory of f_L : up to reparametrization, a sequence converges in C^∞ -loc to a trivial cylinder over any point of the gradient trajectory. The associated compactness theorem derives from Bourgeois's thesis [4, Chapters 3 and 4]. One can also refer to [10]. In our simpler setting, Bourgeois's results lead to the following theorems.

Theorem 3.4 (Bourgeois [4]) *Let $\pi: M \rightarrow S$ be a circle bundle over a closed oriented surface carrying an S^1 -invariant contact form α transverse to the fibers. Fix $L > 0$ and a Morse–Bott perturbation f_L induced by a Morse function $f: S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Let J_λ be a family of S^1 -invariant almost complex structures on $\mathbb{R} \times M$ adapted to $\alpha_{\lambda,L}$ and converging to an almost complex structure J adapted to α as $\lambda \rightarrow 0$. Assume that (f, g) is a Morse–Smale pair, where g is the Riemannian metric on S induced by J and α . Fix two critical points x_+ and x_- of f so that $\text{index}(x_+) - \text{index}(x_-) = 1$ and let γ_+ and γ_- denote the k^{th} iterates of associated simple periodic Reeb orbits. Then for all small λ , the moduli space $\mathcal{M}(\gamma_+, \gamma_-, J_\lambda)/\mathbb{R}$ is a 0-dimensional manifold. Additionally, $\mathcal{M}(\gamma_+, \gamma_-, J_\lambda)/\mathbb{R}$ can be identified with the set of gradient trajectories from x_+ to x_- , the holomorphic curves are arbitrarily close to cylinders over the gradient trajectories and the orientations induced by contact homology and Morse theory are the same.*

Theorem 3.5 (Bourgeois [4]) *Consider the standard contact form*

$$\alpha = \sin(x) dy + \cos(x) dz$$

on T^3 . Fix $L > 0$ and a Morse–Bott perturbation f_L induced by a Morse function $f: S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with two critical points. Let J_λ be a family of almost complex structures on $\mathbb{R} \times M$ adapted to $\alpha_{\lambda,L}$, S^1 –invariant on $N_{L'}$ for all $L' \leq L$ and converging to an almost complex structure J . Fix $L' \leq L$ and let T be a torus in $N_{L'}$. Let γ_+ and γ_- denote the k^{th} iterates of two simple periodic orbits in T associated to the critical points of f . Then for all small enough λ , the moduli space $\mathcal{M}(\gamma_+, \gamma_-, J_\lambda)/\mathbb{R}$ has exactly two elements with opposite orientations and the holomorphic curves are arbitrarily close to cylinders over gradient trajectories of f . In addition, if γ_+ and γ_- are not in the same Morse–Bott torus, $\mathcal{M}(\gamma_+, \gamma_-, J_\lambda)/\mathbb{R}$ is empty.

Remark 3.6 This theorem generalizes to contact forms $\sin(nx) dy + \cos(nx) dz$ and $f(x) dy + g(x) dz$ if f and g are increasing and decreasing on the same sets as $x \mapsto \sin(nx)$ and $x \mapsto \cos(nx)$.

These theorems derive from Bourgeois’s work, and [Hypothesis 1](#) is always satisfied. Indeed, the solutions of the Cauchy–Riemann equations is the 0–set of a Fredholm section in a Banach bundle (described in [4, Section 5.1.1]) and thus a 3–manifold. To achieve transversality of this section, Bourgeois proves that the linearized Cauchy–Riemann operator is surjective on its 0–set by studying its surjectivity for curves close to holomorphic curves (the curves are defined in [4, Section 5.3.2], the surjectivity is proved in [4, Proposition 4.13 and 5.14]) and then using an implicit function theorem [4, Proposition 5.16]. To obtain the desired moduli space, we quotient the space of solutions by the biholomorphisms of $\mathbb{R} \times S^1$ and the \mathbb{R} –action. The orientation issues are studied in [4, Proposition 7.6].

Corollary 3.7 (Bourgeois [4]) *Let M be an oriented circle bundle over a closed oriented surface S carrying an S^1 –invariant contact structure ξ which is transverse to the fibers. Let f denote the homotopy class of the fiber. Then for all $k > 0$ there exists a contact form α such that*

$$\text{HC}_*^{[f^k]}(M, \alpha, \mathbb{Q}) = \text{H}_*(S, \mathbb{Q}).$$

The cylindrical contact homology is trivial in all other homotopy classes.

Corollary 3.8 *Fix $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$. Let $\alpha_n = \sin(nx) dy + \cos(nx) dz$ be the standard contact form on T^3 . Let c_y and c_z denote the free homotopy classes associated to $\{0\} \times \{0\} \times S^1$ and $\{0\} \times S^1 \times \{0\}$. Let $\eta = c_y^{n_y} c_z^{n_z}$ be a nontrivial homotopy class. Then there exists a contact form α'_n such that*

$$\mathrm{HC}_*^{[n]}(T^3, \alpha'_n, \mathbb{Q}) = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \mathrm{H}_*(S^1, \mathbb{Q}).$$

The cylindrical contact homology is trivial in all other homotopy classes.

Note that contact homology distinguishes between the contact structures $\ker(\alpha_n)$. Following Corollaries 3.7 and 3.8 and assuming Hypothesis 2, we obtain that the growth rate of contact homology is linear in the circle bundle case and quadratic for T^3 . In this paper, we will consider the case where the contact manifold is obtained by gluing together pieces from these two examples. We now turn to the definition of the growth rate of contact homology.

4 Growth rate of contact homology

4A Algebraic setting

The *growth rate* of a function $f: \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ is said to be *polynomial of order $\leq n$* if there exists $a > 0$ such that $f(x) \leq ax^n$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}_+$. It is said to be *exponential* if there exist $a > 0$ and $b > 0$ such that $f(x) \geq a \exp(bx)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}_+$. More generally, we can define the *growth rate type* of a function: two nondecreasing functions $f: \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ and $g: \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ have the same growth rate type if there exists $C > 0$ such that

$$f\left(\frac{x}{C}\right) \leq g(x) \leq f(Cx)$$

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}_+$; see for instance [31]. We call two such functions *equivalent* and denote by $\Gamma(f)$ the associated equivalence class. With this definition, if f is equivalent to a polynomial of degree n its growth rate is polynomial of order n and if f is equivalent to an exponential, its growth rate is exponential. Note that our definition gives us more precise information than the growth rate of symplectic homology (see [48]) given by

$$\limsup_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log(\max(f(x), 1))}{\log(x)},$$

and is commonly used in other parts of topology (see for instance [41]).

The following algebraic preliminaries are adapted from [48]. A *filtered directed system* is a family of vector spaces $(E_x)_{x \in [0, \infty)}$ such that for all $x_1 \leq x_2$, there exists a linear map $\varphi_{x_1, x_2}: E_{x_1} \rightarrow E_{x_2}$ such that

- (1) $\varphi_{x_1, x_1} = \mathrm{Id}$ for all $x_1 \geq 0$;
- (2) $\varphi_{x_1, x_3} = \varphi_{x_2, x_3} \circ \varphi_{x_1, x_2}$ for all $0 \leq x_1 \leq x_2 \leq x_3$.

A filtered directed system admits a direct limit $E = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} E_x$. By definition, there exist maps $\varphi_x: E_x \rightarrow E$ such that the following diagram commutes for all $0 \leq x_1 \leq x_2$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E_{x_1} & \xrightarrow{\varphi_{x_1, x_2}} & E_{x_2} \\ & \searrow \varphi_{x_1} & \swarrow \varphi_{x_2} \\ & & E \end{array}$$

In what follows, we will assume that E_x is a finite-dimensional space for all $x \geq 0$.

Definition 4.1 The growth rate $\Gamma((E_x))$ of (E_x) is the growth rate of $x \mapsto \text{rank}(\varphi_x)$.

A morphism of filtered directed systems from $(E_x)_{x \in [0, \infty)}$ to $(F_x)_{x \in [0, \infty)}$ consists of a positive number C and a family of linear maps $\Phi_x: E_x \rightarrow F_{Cx}$ such that the following diagram commutes for all $0 \leq x_1 \leq x_2$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E_{x_1} & \xrightarrow{\Phi_{x_1}} & F_{Cx_1} \\ \varphi_{x_1, x_2}^E \downarrow & & \downarrow \varphi_{Cx_1, Cx_2}^F \\ E_{x_2} & \xrightarrow{\Phi_{x_2}} & F_{Cx_2} \end{array}$$

Two systems (E_x) and (F_x) are isomorphic if there exists a morphism (C, Φ) from (E_x) to (F_x) and a morphism (C', Ψ) from (F_x) to (E_x) such that, for all $x \geq 0$,

$$\Psi_{Cx} \circ \Phi_x = \varphi_{x, Cx}^E \quad \text{and} \quad \Phi_{C'x} \circ \Psi_x = \varphi_{x, C'x}^F.$$

Lemma 4.2 Two isomorphic filtered directed systems have the same growth rate.

Proof Consider two filtered directed systems (E_x) and (F_x) . By definition, the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & E_{x_1} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \lim E \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow u \\ & & F_{Cx_1} & \xrightarrow{\psi_{Cx_1}} & \lim F \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow v \\ & & E_{CC'x_1} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \lim E \\ \text{Id} & \curvearrowright & & & \\ & & \varphi_{x, CC'x} & \curvearrowleft & \end{array}$$

commutes. Thus $\text{rank}(\varphi_{x_1}) \leq \text{rank}(\psi_{Cx_1})$. Similarly, $\text{rank}(\psi_{x_1}) \leq \text{rank}(\varphi_{C'x_1})$. \square

4B Action filtration

Let M be a compact manifold and α be a hypertight nondegenerate contact form on M . Fix $L > 0$ and let $C_{\leq L}^{\text{cyl}}(M, \alpha)$ be the \mathbb{Q} -vector space generated by the good periodic Reeb orbits with period smaller than L . This is a finite-dimensional vector space. Under [Hypothesis H](#), since the differential decreases the action, $(C_{\leq L}^{\text{cyl}}(M, \alpha), \partial_{\leq L})_{L>0}$ is a chain complex. We denote by $(\text{HC}_{\leq L}^{\text{cyl}}(M, \alpha, J))_{L>0}$ the associated homology. The inclusion

$$i: C_{\leq L}^{\text{cyl}}(M, \alpha) \rightarrow C_{\leq L'}^{\text{cyl}}(M, \alpha)$$

induces a linear map in homology for all $L' \geq L$. Similarly, given a set of free homotopy classes Λ , for all $L > 0$ we define a chain complex $(C_{\leq L}^{\Lambda}(M, \alpha), \partial_{\leq L})$ and a homology $\text{HC}_{\leq L}^{\Lambda}(M, \alpha, J)$.

Fact 4.3 *The families $(\text{HC}_{\leq L}^{\text{cyl}}(M, \alpha, J))_{L>0}$ and $(\text{HC}_{\leq L}^{\Lambda}(M, \alpha, J))_{L>0}$ are filtered directed systems whose morphisms are induced by inclusions. Furthermore*

$$\begin{aligned} \varinjlim \text{HC}_{\leq L}^{\text{cyl}}(M, \alpha, J) &= \text{HC}_*^{\text{cyl}}(M, \alpha, J), \\ \varinjlim \text{HC}_{\leq L}^{\Lambda}(M, \alpha, J) &= \text{HC}_*^{\Lambda}(M, \alpha, J). \end{aligned}$$

Let M be a compact manifold and α be a nondegenerate contact form on M such that $(C_*(M, \alpha), \partial)$ admits an augmentation ε . Then ∂_1^{ε} decreases the action on $A^{\varepsilon}(M, \alpha)$ and we can define a filtered directed system.

Definition 4.4 *The growth rate of contact homology is the growth rate of the associated filtered directed system.*

Remark 4.5 *As $\text{rank}(\varphi_L) \leq \dim \text{HC}_{\leq L}^{\text{cyl}}(M, \alpha, J) \leq \dim C_{\leq L}^{\text{cyl}}(M, \alpha)$, if the growth rate of contact homology is exponential, the number of periodic Reeb orbits grows exponentially with the period.*

4C Invariance of the growth rate of contact homology

Fact 4.6 *The maps from [Section 2B.2](#) restrict to maps denoted*

$$\psi_{\leq L}((\alpha_1, J_1), (c\alpha_0, J_0^c)), \quad \Psi_{\leq L}((\alpha_1, J_1), (c\alpha_0, J_0^c))$$

in the filtered case. In addition $\theta(\alpha, J, c)$ and $\Theta(\alpha, J, c)$ restrict to maps

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_{\leq L}(\alpha, J, c): (A_{\leq L}(M, \alpha), \partial_J) &\rightarrow (A_{\leq cL}(M, c\alpha), \partial_{J^c}), \\ \Theta_{\leq L}(\alpha, J, c): \text{HC}_{\leq L}(M, \alpha, J) &\rightarrow \text{HC}_{\leq cL}(M, c\alpha, J^c). \end{aligned}$$

Analogous restrictions exist in the cylindrical and linearized situations.

Fact 4.7 Let $\varphi_1, \varphi_2: (A(M, \alpha), \partial_J) \rightarrow (A(M, \alpha_0), \partial_{J_0})$ be two homotopic chain maps and ε_0 be an augmentation on $(A(M, \alpha_0), \partial_{J_0})$. Let ε_1 and ε_2 denote the pullback augmentations by φ_1 and φ_2 . The map $\varphi(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2)$ from [Theorem 2.12](#) induces a map

$$\Phi_{\leq L}(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2): \text{HC}_{\leq L}^{\varepsilon_1}(M, \alpha, J) \rightarrow \text{HC}_{\leq L}^{\varepsilon_2}(M, \alpha, J).$$

Fact 4.8 Let ε_0 be an augmentation on $(A(M, \alpha), \partial_J)$. In addition to the properties from [Theorem 2.5](#) and [Proposition 2.6](#), the maps defined in [Fact 4.6](#) satisfy the following properties.

- (1) For all $0 < c < 1$,

$$\Theta_{\leq L}(c\alpha, J^c, 1/c) \circ \Psi_{\leq L}((\alpha, J), (c\alpha, J^c))$$

is the map induced by the inclusion $\text{HC}_{\leq L}(\alpha, J) \rightarrow \text{HC}_{\leq L/c}(\alpha, J)$.

- (2) If $\varphi_1 = \psi((\alpha_1, J_1), (c\alpha, J^c)) \circ \psi((\alpha, J), (\alpha_1, J_1))$ and $\varphi_2 = \theta(\alpha, J, c)$ then

$$\Phi_{\leq L/c}(\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_1) \circ \Theta_{\leq L}^{\varepsilon_2}(c\alpha, J^c, 1/c) \circ \Psi_{\leq L}^{\varepsilon_0}((\alpha, J), (c\alpha, J^c))$$

is the morphism induced by the inclusion $\text{HC}_{\leq L}^{\varepsilon_1}(\alpha, J) \rightarrow \text{HC}_{\leq L/c}^{\varepsilon_1}(\alpha, J)$, where ε_1 and ε_2 denote the pullback augmentations by φ_1 and φ_2 .

Proposition 4.9 Let α_0 and α_1 be two hypertight contact forms on a compact manifold M . Assume that α_0 and α_1 are homotopic through a family of contact forms. Under [Hypothesis H](#), the two filtered directed systems $(\text{HC}_{\leq L}^{\text{cyl}}(M, \alpha_0))_{L \geq 0}$ and $(\text{HC}_{\leq L}^{\text{cyl}}(M, \alpha_1))_{L \geq 0}$ are isomorphic.

Proof The morphisms between $\text{HC}_{\leq L}^{\text{cyl}}(M, \alpha_1)$ and $\text{HC}_{\leq L}^{\text{cyl}}(M, \alpha_0)$ are

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_L &: \text{HC}_{\leq L}^{\text{cyl}}(M, \alpha_1) \rightarrow \text{HC}_{\leq L/c}^{\text{cyl}}(M, \alpha_0), \\ \varphi_L &= \Theta_{\leq L}^{\text{cyl}}(c\alpha_0, J_0^c, 1/c) \circ \Psi_{\leq L}^{\text{cyl}}((\alpha_1, J_1), (c\alpha_0, J_0^c)) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi'_L &: \text{HC}_{\leq L}^{\text{cyl}}(M, \alpha_0) \rightarrow \text{HC}_{\leq L/c'}^{\text{cyl}}(M, \alpha_1), \\ \varphi'_L &= \Psi_{\leq L/c'}^{\text{cyl}}((\alpha_0/c', J_0^{1/c'}), (\alpha_1, J_1)) \circ \Theta_{\leq L}^{\text{cyl}}(\alpha_0, J_0, 1/c'). \end{aligned}$$

These morphisms give an isomorphism by [Fact 4.8](#). □

Corollary 4.10 Let α_0 and α_1 be hypertight contact forms on a compact manifold M . Assume that α_0 and α_1 are homotopic through a family of contact forms. Under [Hypothesis H](#), the associated cylindrical contact homologies have the same growth rate.

Proposition 4.11 *Let α_0 and α_1 be two hypertight contact forms on a compact manifold M . Assume that α_0 and α_1 are homotopic through a family of contact forms. Let Λ be a set of primitive free homotopy classes of M . Then the associated cylindrical partial contact homologies have the same growth rate.*

Proof The restrictions to the primitive classes of the morphisms defined in the proof of Proposition 4.9 give an isomorphism between filtered directed systems. Apply Lemma 4.2 to obtain the desired result. \square

Proposition 4.12 *Let α_0 and α_1 be two isotopic contact forms, J_0 and J_1 be two adapted almost complex structures such that $(A_*(\alpha_0), \partial_{J_0})$ has an augmentation ε_0 , and $\psi((\alpha_1, J_1), (\alpha_0, J_0))$ exists. Let ε_1 be the pullback augmentation of ε_0 (see Section 2D). Then under Hypothesis H the two filtered directed systems $(\text{HC}_{\leq L}^{\varepsilon_1}(\alpha_1, J_1))_{L \geq 0}$ and $(\text{HC}_{\leq L}^{\varepsilon_0}(\alpha_0, J_0))_{L \geq 0}$ are isomorphic. Thus, the growth rates of linearized contact homology are the same.*

Proof Consider the morphisms

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_L: \text{HC}_{\leq L}^{\varepsilon_1}(M, \alpha_1, J_1) &\rightarrow \text{HC}_{\leq L}^{\varepsilon_0}(M, \alpha_0, J_0), \\ \varphi_L &= \Psi_{\leq L}^{\varepsilon_0}((\alpha_1, J_1), (\alpha_0, J_0)) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi'_L: \text{HC}_{\leq L}^{\varepsilon_0}(M, \alpha_0, J_0) &\rightarrow \text{HC}_{\leq L/c}^{\varepsilon_1}(M, \alpha_1, J_1), \\ \varphi'_L &= \Psi_{\leq L/c}^{\varepsilon_1}((\alpha_0/c, J_0^{1/c}), (\alpha_1, J_1)) \circ \Phi_{\leq L/c}(\varepsilon_0^c, \varepsilon'_0) \circ \Theta_{\leq L}^{\varepsilon_0}(\alpha_0, J_0, 1/c), \end{aligned}$$

where ε_0^c is the pullback augmentation of ε_0 by $\theta(\alpha_0/c, J_0^{1/c}, c)$ and ε'_0 is the pullback by $\psi((\alpha_1, J_1), (\alpha_0, J_0)) \circ \psi((\alpha_0/c, J_0^{1/c}), (\alpha_1, J_1))$. These morphisms give an isomorphism by Fact 4.8. \square

5 Positivity of intersection and tori foliated by Reeb orbits

Introduced by Gromov [29] and McDuff [46], positivity of intersection states that, in dimension 4, two distinct pseudoholomorphic curves C and C' have a finite number of intersection points and that each of these points contributes positively to the algebraic intersection number $C \cdot C'$. In this text, we will only consider the simplest form of positivity of intersection: let M be a 4–dimensional manifold, C and C' be two J –holomorphic curves and $p \in M$ so that C and C' intersect transversely at p . Consider $v \in T_p C$ and $v' \in T_p C'$ two nonzero tangent vectors. Then (v, Jv, v', Jv') is an oriented basis of $T_p M$ (J orients $T_p M$). In the contact world, positivity of intersection results in the following lemma.

Lemma 5.1 *Let (M, ξ) be a contact manifold, α be a contact form and J be an adapted almost complex structure on the symplectization. Consider U an open subset of \mathbb{C} , $u: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times M$ a J -holomorphic curve and $z \in U$ such that $du_M(z)$ is injective and transverse to $R_\alpha(u_M(z))$. Then $R_\alpha(u_M(z))$ is positively transverse to $du_M(z)$.*

Proof Let $\gamma: [-\varepsilon, \varepsilon] \rightarrow M$ be an arc in a Reeb trajectory such that $\gamma(0) = u_M(z)$. Consider the holomorphic curve

$$v: \mathbb{R} \times [-\varepsilon, \varepsilon] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times M, \\ (s, t) \mapsto (s + u_{\mathbb{R}}(z), \gamma(t)).$$

The holomorphic curves u and v intersect transversely at $u(z)$ and $(\partial/\partial\tau, R_\alpha(u_M(z)))$ is an oriented basis for the tangent plane to v at $u(z)$. The projection of u to M is smooth as $du_M(z)$ is injective. Positivity of intersection gives the desired result. \square

The hypothesis that $du_M(z)$ is injective and transverse to $R_\alpha(u_M(z))$ is generic (see [Theorem 2.1](#) and [Proposition 2.2](#)). We will use positivity of intersection in the following situation. Let $(M, \xi = \ker(\alpha))$ be a contact manifold with a chart $I \times S^1 \times S^1$, where I is an interval and coordinates (x, y, z) such that $\alpha = f(x) dy + g(x) dz$. Assume that, for all $x \in I$, the tori $\{x\} \times S^1 \times S^1 = T_x$ are incompressible in M . A torus T is *incompressible* in M if the map $\pi_1(T) \rightarrow \pi_1(M)$ is injective. Consider $u: \mathbb{R} \times S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times M$ a pseudoholomorphic cylinder with finite energy and asymptotic to the periodic Reeb orbits γ_+ and γ_- in M . Assume that u intersects $\mathbb{R} \times T_x$ for all $x \in I$.

Lemma 5.2 *There exists a nonempty open interval $I_1 \subset I$ such that for all $x_0 \in I_1$*

$$u^{-1}(u(\mathbb{R} \times S^1) \cap (\mathbb{R} \times T_{x_0}))$$

is a disjoint union of smooth circles homotopic to $\{\} \times S^1$.*

Proof There exists a nonempty open interval $I_1 \subset I$ such that $I_1 \times S^1 \times S^1$ does not intersect γ_+ and γ_- . Thus $u^{-1}(u(\mathbb{R} \times S^1) \cap I \times S^1 \times S^1)$ is contained in a compact subset of $\mathbb{R} \times S^1$. As the points such that $du(s, t) = 0$ or $\partial/\partial\tau \in \text{im}(du(s, t))$ are isolated in $\mathbb{R} \times S^1$, we may assume that $I_1 \times S^1 \times S^1$ does not contain images of points such that $du(s, t) = 0$ or $\partial/\partial\tau \in \text{im}(du(s, t))$.

Consider $x_0 \in I_1$ and $(s, t) \in \mathbb{R} \times S^1$ such that $u(s, t) \in \mathbb{R} \times T_{x_0}$. As $\partial/\partial\tau \notin \text{im}(du(s, t))$ and u is pseudoholomorphic, $R_\alpha(s, t) \notin \text{im}(du(s, t))$ and

$$\text{span}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial\tau}, R_\alpha(u(s, t))\right) \cap \text{im}(du(s, t)) = \{0\}.$$

As $du(s, t) \neq 0$,

$$\text{span}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}, R_\alpha(u(s, t))\right) \oplus \text{im}(du(s, t)) = T_{u(s, t)}(\mathbb{R} \times M).$$

Thus $\text{im}(du) + T(\mathbb{R} \times T_{x_0}) = T_u(\mathbb{R} \times M)$ and, by transversality,

$$u^{-1}(u(\mathbb{R} \times S^1) \cap (\mathbb{R} \times T_{x_0}))$$

is a 1-dimensional compact submanifold of $\mathbb{R} \times S^1$.

By contradiction, if $u^{-1}(u(\mathbb{R} \times S^1) \cap (\mathbb{R} \times T_{x_0}))$ has a contractible component C , then $u(C) = c$ is contractible in $\mathbb{R} \times M$. As $c \subset \mathbb{R} \times T_{x_0}$ and T_{x_0} is an incompressible torus, c is contractible in $\mathbb{R} \times T_{x_0}$. As $\text{span}(\partial/\partial t, R_\alpha(u(s, t))) \cap \text{im}(du(s, t)) = \{0\}$, the projection of c to M is smooth and transverse to R_α . Yet the torus T_{x_0} is foliated by Reeb orbits. Thus $u^{-1}(u(\mathbb{R} \times S^1) \cap (\mathbb{R} \times T_{x_0}))$ has only noncontractible components and, as it is a smooth manifold, these components are homotopic to $\{*\} \times S^1$. \square

Let C be a circle given by Lemma 5.2. Then C inherits the orientation of $\{*\} \times S^1$ and induces a homotopy class of T_{x_0} . Let p be a vector tangent to T_{x_0} so that the straight line in T_{x_0} directed by p is in the homotopy class $[C]$. If A is a collar neighborhood of C , denote by A_\pm the two connected components of $A \setminus C$ corresponding to the connected component of $\mathbb{R} \times S^1 \setminus C$ asymptotic to $\{\pm\infty\} \times S^1$.

Lemma 5.3 *If (p, R_α) is an oriented basis of T_{x_0} and A is small enough, then there exist x_- and x_+ in I_1 such that*

$$u_M(A_-) \subset (x_-, x_0) \times S^1 \times S^1 \quad \text{and} \quad u_M(A_+) \subset (x_0, x_+) \times S^1 \times S^1.$$

Otherwise

$$u_M(A_-) \subset (x_0, x_+) \times S^1 \times S^1 \quad \text{and} \quad u_M(A_+) \subset (x_-, x_0) \times S^1 \times S^1.$$

In other words, holomorphic cylinders cross a torus foliated by periodic Reeb orbits in just one direction.

Proof Let $C(t)$ be a parametrization of C and c be the projection of $u(C)$ on T_{x_0} , c is a smooth curve transverse to R_α . If $(c'(t_0), R_\alpha(c(t_0)))$ is an oriented basis of T_{x_0} for some t_0 , then $(c'(t), R_\alpha(c(t)))$ is an oriented basis for all t . Thus (p, R_α) is an oriented basis of T_{x_0} if and only if $(c'(t), R_\alpha(c(t)))$ is an oriented basis.

The sets $u_M(A_\pm)$ are connected and therefore contained in $(x_0, x_+) \times S^1 \times S^1$ or in $(x_-, x_0) \times S^1 \times S^1$. Let V be a normal vector to C at $C(t)$ so that $(V, C'(t))$ is an oriented basis (V points toward A_+). Consider $v = du_M(C(t)) \cdot V$. Then

$(v, c'(t), R_\alpha)$ is an oriented basis by positivity of intersection. If (p, R_α) is an oriented basis then the x component of v is positive. Conversely, if (R_α, p) is an oriented basis, the x component of v is negative. \square

6 Contact homology of walled contact structures

In this section we prove [Theorem 1.6](#). The strategy of the proof is to decompose the manifold and its walled contact structure into understandable pieces and to study the contact homology of the pieces. [Theorem 1.6](#) states that the cylindrical contact homology of a walled contact structure is the sum of the cylindrical contact homologies of the components of this decomposition.

Let $\pi: M \rightarrow S$ be a circle bundle over a closed oriented surface and ξ be a contact structure on M walled by a curve Γ that contains no contractible components. To prove [Theorem 1.6](#) we first construct in [Section 6A](#) an “almost Morse–Bott” contact form such that

- (1) in a neighborhood of the wall that is a union of thickened tori (one for each connected component of the wall), Reeb orbits foliate all the tori;
- (2) elsewhere, the Reeb vector field is tangent to the fibers.

This contact form is not of Morse–Bott type as some spaces N_T have a nonempty boundary. We study the associated periodic Reeb orbits in [Section 6B](#). Then in [Section 6C](#) we perturb the contact form from [Section 6A](#) as in the Morse–Bott case and control periodic Reeb orbits. We prove the quadratic growth rate of contact homology. In [Section 6D](#), we prove that there are no holomorphic cylinders between two components of the decomposition using positivity of intersection and end the proof using Morse–Bott theory.

Remark 6.1 Contact structures $\ker(\sin(nx) dy + \cos(nx) dz)$ on $T^3 = T^2 \times S^1$ with coordinates (x, y, z) are walled by the curves $\{(\frac{\pi}{2n} + \frac{k\pi}{n}, y) : y \in S^1\}$. [Theorem 1.6](#) and [Corollary 3.8](#) give the same contact homology.

6A “Almost Morse–Bott” contact form

The following proposition results from Giroux’s work [\[28\]](#).

Proposition 6.2 *Let ξ be a contact structure on a circle bundle M walled by a nonempty multi-curve Γ that contains no contractible component. Then there exist a contact structure ξ' isotopic to ξ , a defining contact form α for ξ' , and a neighborhood U of the wall with local coordinates (x, y, z) in $(-1, 1) \times \bigsqcup_{i=1}^n S^1 \times S^1$, where n is the number of connected components of Γ , such that:*

- (1) $\pi^{-1}(\Gamma) \simeq \{0\} \times \bigsqcup_{i=1}^n S^1 \times S^1$.
- (2) ξ' is walled by Γ .
- (3) On a trivialization $S' \times S^1$ of $M \setminus U$, we have $\alpha = \beta + e dz$, where β is a 1-form on S' and $e = 1$ when ξ is positively transverse to the fiber and $e = -1$ when ξ is negatively transverse to the fiber.
- (4) $\alpha = f(x) dy + g(x) dz$ on U , where $f: [-1, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is negative and strictly convex and $g: [-1, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ has an inflection point at 0, $g = -1$ on $[-1, -\frac{1}{2}]$, $g = 1$ on $[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ and g is increasing in between.
- (5) The change of coordinates between U and a neighborhood of $M \setminus U$ is a linear map $(x, y, z) \mapsto (x, y, z + ky)$.

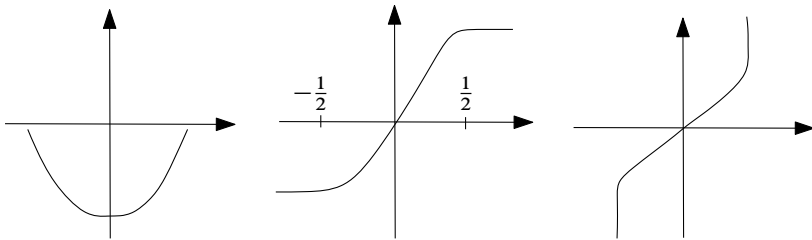


Figure 2: From left to right the maps f , g and f/g

Remark 6.3 On $M \setminus U$, the Reeb vector field is $\pm \partial/\partial z$. On U ,

$$R_\alpha = \frac{1}{f'(x)g(x) - g'(x)f(x)} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -g'(x) \\ f'(x) \end{pmatrix}.$$

The open set U is a union of thickened tori foliated by Reeb orbits.

Proof Let $(-1, 1) \times \bigsqcup_{i=1}^n S^1 \times S^1$ be a chart of a neighborhood U of $\pi^{-1}(\Gamma) \simeq \{0\} \times \bigsqcup_{i=1}^n S^1 \times S^1$ with coordinates (x, y, z) so that $\partial/\partial x \in \xi$ and S^1 is the fiber. In this chart, any contact form is written

$$\alpha = f(x, y, z) dy + g(x, y, z) dz,$$

where $g(0, y, z) = 0$ and $g(x, y, z) \neq 0$ for all $x \neq 0$. Orient Γ so that Γ is negatively transverse to ξ . Without loss of generality, one can assume $f(0, y, z) = -1$.

Consider the path of contact forms

$$\alpha_s = (sf(x, y, z) + (1-s)f(x, 0, 0)) dy + (sg(x, y, z) + (1-s)g(x, 0, 0)) dz$$

in a small neighborhood of $\{0\} \times \bigsqcup_{i=1}^n S^1 \times S^1$. For all $s \in [0, 1]$, α_s is a contact form because $f(0, y, z) = f(0, 0, 0)$ and $g(0, y, z) = g(0, 0, 0)$. Using Moser's trick, we can find a vector field X_s near $\{0\} \times \bigsqcup_{i=1}^n S^1 \times S^1$ such that

- (1) $X_s(0, y, z) = 0$;
- (2) X_s is collinear to $\partial/\partial x$;
- (3) $\ker(\varphi_s^* \alpha) = \ker(\alpha_s)$, where φ_s is the flow of X_s .

Extend X_s to $M \times [0, 1]$ using a cut-off function. Then φ_s is well defined for all $s \in [0, 1]$. The contact structure associated to $\varphi_s^* \alpha$ is transverse to the fibers on $M \setminus \pi^{-1}(\Gamma)$ as $\varphi_s^* \alpha = (f \circ \varphi_s) dy + (g \circ \varphi_s) dz$, $(\varphi_s)|_{\pi^{-1}(\Gamma)} = \text{Id}$ and $\alpha = \alpha_s$ on $M \setminus U$. Therefore ξ is isotopic to a contact structure with a defining contact form α and a chart $U' = (-1, 1) \times \bigsqcup_{i=1}^n S^1 \times S^1$ near $\pi^{-1}(\Gamma)$ where $\alpha = f(x) dy + g(x) dz$, $g(0) = 0$ and $g(x) \neq 0$ for all $x \neq 0$. By the contact condition, it holds that $g'(0) > 0$ and one can assume that $g = -1$ on $[-1, \frac{1}{2}]$ and $g = 1$ on $[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$.

For each connected component of Γ , choose f_0 and g_0 so that

- (1) f_0 is negative and strictly convex;
- (2) $g_0: [-1, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ has an inflection point at 0, $g_0 = -1$ on $[-1, -\frac{1}{2}]$, $g_0 = 1$ on $[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ and g_0 is increasing in between;
- (3) $f_0 = f$ near $x = \pm 1$;
- (4) $f_0(x)$ (resp. $g_0(x)$) is the same for all connected components and for all $x \in [-\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4}]$.

Write $f(x) + ig(x) = \rho(x) \exp(i\theta(x))$ and $f_0(x) + ig_0(x) = \rho_0(x) \exp(i\theta_0(x))$. By the contact condition, θ and θ_0 are decreasing and have the same image as $g(x) = 0$ (resp. $g_0(x) = 0$) if and only if $x = 0$. By Gray's stability theorem on the path

$$((1 - s)\rho(x) + s\rho_0(x)) \exp(i((1 - s)\theta(x) + s\theta_0(x))),$$

we obtain an isotopic contact form such that $\alpha = f_0(x) dy + g_0(x) dz$ on U' . Consider $U_i \subset U$ the neighborhood of the component Γ_i with coordinates $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \times S^1 \times S^1$. Let V be a neighborhood of a connected component of $M \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^n U_i$. As $\Gamma \neq \emptyset$ and S is connected, V is a manifold with boundary and the circle bundle is trivial. Let $S' \times S^1$ be a trivialization such that the change of coordinates between V and $(-1, 1) \times \bigsqcup_{i=1}^n S^1 \times S^1$ is linear (ie $(x, y, z) \mapsto (x, y, z + ky)$) in polar coordinates near the boundary. Therefore $\alpha = \beta + e dz$ near ∂V . On V , $\alpha = \beta_z + h dz$ and $h \neq 0$, so one can assume $h = e$. By use of Gray's theorem on the path $\alpha_s = s\beta_z(x) + (1 - s)\beta_0(x) + e dz$ we obtain the desired contact form. □

We are already in position to prove the third part of [Theorem 1.6](#).

Proof of [Theorem 1.6\(3\)](#) Let η be a loop that neither is in the homotopy class of a multiple of the fiber nor projects to a multiple of a curve Γ_i . Then the Reeb vector field associated to the contact form α in [Proposition 6.2](#) does not have periodic orbit in the homotopy class $[\eta]$. Thus there exists a contact form α such that $\text{HC}_*^{[\eta]}(M, \alpha) = 0$. \square

6B R_α periodic orbits

We first investigate the growth rate of Morse–Bott tori. Let α be a contact form given in [Proposition 6.2](#). Consider $U_i \subset U$ the neighborhood of the component Γ_i with coordinates $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \times S^1 \times S^1$. Let $W = M \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^n U_i$ (see [Figure 3](#)). On W , all the fibers are periodic orbits of period 1. On U_i , $\alpha = f(x) dy + g(x) dz$ and the Reeb vector field is given by

$$R_\alpha = \frac{1}{f'g - fg'} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -g' \\ f' \end{pmatrix}.$$

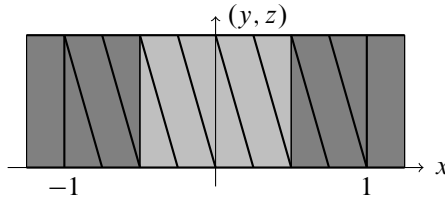


Figure 3: Sets U (diagonally hashed), U_i (light gray) and W (dark gray)

There are two cases: $f'(x) \neq 0$ and $g'(x) \neq 0$. If $f'(x) \neq 0$ and $-g'(x)/f'(x) = p/q$ with $\text{gcd}(p, q) = 1$, the period of the periodic Reeb orbits in $T_x = \{x\} \times S^1 \times S^1$ is

$$T = \left| \frac{(f'g - fg')q}{f'} \right| = |qg + fp|.$$

If $g'(x) \neq 0$ and $-f'(x)/g'(x) = q/p$ with $\text{gcd}(p, q) = 1$, the period of the periodic Reeb orbits in T_x is

$$T = \left| \frac{(f'g - fg')p}{g'} \right| = |qg + fp|.$$

In what follows we will assume $q \geq 0$.

Recall that we write $\sigma(\alpha)$ the action spectrum, $N_L = \{p \in M, \varphi_L(p) = p\}$ and $S_L = N_L/S^1$ for all $L \in \sigma(\alpha)$.

Lemma 6.4 *The set $\sigma(\alpha)$ is discrete and $\#(\sigma(\alpha) \cap [0, L])$ exhibits exactly quadratic growth with L .*

Proof We first show that it has a quadratic upper bound. There exist $A > 0$ and intervals I_1 and I_2 such that

- (1) $I_1 \cup I_2 = (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$;
- (2) $|1/g'| < A$ on I_1 and $|1/f'| < A$ on I_2 ;
- (3) $1/A < f'g - fg' < A$, $|f'| < A$ and $|g'| < A$.

Let $L > 0$. There are at most $3A^6L^2$ rational numbers q/p such that

$$\left| \frac{(f'g - fg')}{g'(x)} \right| < L$$

for some $x \in I_1$ with $-f'(x)/g'(x) = q/p$. As $x \mapsto -f'(x)/g'(x)$ is increasing, for all rational numbers q/p there is one x such that $f'(x)/-g'(x) = q/p$. Therefore the growth rate is at most quadratic.

We now show that the growth rate is also at least quadratic. Consider $B > 0$ and p, q such that $p^2 + q^2 \leq B$. Then there exists x such that $-f'(x)/g'(x) = q/p$. The associated torus is foliated by periodic Reeb orbits of period smaller than A^2B . \square

6C Periodic orbits of the perturbed contact form

Let α be a contact form given in Proposition 6.2. We use the notation from Section 6B. Similar to the method we use in the Morse–Bott case, we perturb the degenerate contact form. Fix $L > 0$. For all $L' \leq L$, fix a Morse function $f_{L'}$ on $S_{L'}$ and extend it to $N_{L'}$ so that $df_{L'}(R_\alpha) = 0$. We assume that for $L' = 1$, f_1 does not depend on y and $e \partial f_1 / \partial x > 0$ in the cylindrical coordinates (x, y, z) near ∂W . Extend $f_{L'}$ to M by using cut-off functions in a standard way. Let \bar{f}_L denote the sum of $f_{L'}$ for all $L' \leq L$ and perturb the contact form with \bar{f}_L . More precisely, let

$$\alpha_{\lambda,L} = (1 + \lambda \bar{f}_L)\alpha.$$

Note that the diameter in the x -coordinate of connected components of $\text{supp}(\bar{f}_L)$ that do not contain W tends to 0 as $L \rightarrow \infty$. Additionally, the flow of $R_{\alpha_{\lambda,L}}$ preserves $\text{supp}(\bar{f}_L)$ and $M \setminus \text{supp}(\bar{f}_L)$.

Lemma 6.5 *For all $L > 0$, there exists $\lambda(L) > 0$ such that for all $0 < \lambda \leq \lambda(L)$, the periodic orbits of $\alpha_{\lambda,L}$ with period smaller than L correspond to critical points of $f_{L'}$ on $S_{L'}$ for $L' \in \sigma(\alpha) \cap [0, L]$. These periodic orbits are nondegenerate.*

Proof Outside a neighborhood of ∂W , Morse–Bott theory applies directly (see [4, Lemma 2.3]). In a neighborhood of ∂W , in the trivializing chart of W with coordinates (x, y, z) , the contact form is written

$$\alpha = (f(x) + kg(x)) dy + g(x) dz = f_W(x) dy + g(x) dz$$

as the change of coordinates is linear (Proposition 6.2). As \bar{f}_L only depends on x ,

$$R_{\alpha_{L,\lambda}} = \frac{1}{(f'_W g - f_W g')(1 + \lambda \bar{f}_L)^2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -g'(1 + \lambda \bar{f}_L) - \lambda g \bar{f}'_L \\ f'_W(1 + \lambda \bar{f}_L) + \lambda f_W \bar{f}'_L \end{pmatrix}.$$

In a small neighborhood of ∂W and for λ small enough, the y coordinate of the Reeb vector field is as small as desired and does not vanish. Therefore there is no periodic Reeb orbit with period smaller than L . \square

Lemma 6.6 *Let η be a loop that is a multiple of the fiber or projects to a multiple of a connected component of Γ . Then there exist $L_0 > 0$ and $L \mapsto \lambda(L)$ positive and decreasing such that for all $L \geq L_0$ and $\lambda \leq \lambda(L)$,*

- (1) *the periodic Reeb orbits of $\alpha_{L,\lambda}$ homotopic to η have a period smaller than L ;*
- (2) *$\alpha_{L,\lambda}$ is hypertight.*

Also, there exist arbitrarily small nondegenerate and hypertight perturbations of $\alpha_{L,\lambda}$.

Proof Let R_y and R_z denote the y and z -coordinates of the Reeb vector field. Let W_1, \dots, W_m be the connected components of W . Consider

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^m W'_i \cup \bigcup_{j=1}^n U'_j$$

an open covering of M such that $W'_i \cap \pi^{-1}(\Gamma) = \emptyset$ and $U'_j \cap W = \emptyset$ for all $i = 1, \dots, m$ and $j = 1, \dots, n$ (see Figure 4).

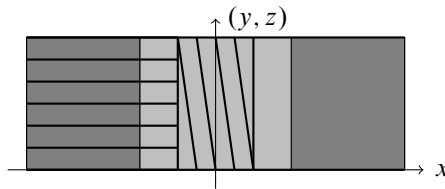


Figure 4: U_i (light gray), W (dark gray), U'_j (diagonally hashed) and W'_i (horizontally hashed)

There exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that, in the trivialization of W'_i induced by Proposition 6.2, $|R_z| > \varepsilon$ and, in the trivialization of U'_j induced by Proposition 6.2, $|R_y| > \varepsilon$. If there exists a loop η' in W_i (resp. U_j) such that $[\eta'] = [\eta]$, let k_i (resp. k'_j) denote the multiplicity of the fiber (resp. Γ_j) in the decomposition of η' in the associated trivialization. Else, set $k_i = 1$ (resp. $k'_j = 1$). Consider $L_0 > 0$ such that

- (1) $L_0 > \max_{1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq j \leq n} (\{|k_i|, |k'_j|\})/\varepsilon$;
- (2) periodic orbits of R_α homotopic to η have period smaller than L_0 ;
- (3) for all $L'' \geq L_0$, the connected components of $\text{supp}(f_{L''})$ are contained either in some U'_j or W'_i .

Let $L \geq L_0$. By Lemma 6.5, there exists $\lambda(L)$ such that for all $\lambda \leq \lambda(L)$, all periodic Reeb orbits of $\alpha_{L,\lambda}$ with period smaller than L are nondegenerate and such that ε is a lower bound for the z -component of $R_{\alpha_{L,\lambda}}$ in W'_i and for the y -component of $R_{\alpha_{L,\lambda}}$ in U'_j .

Let γ be an $\alpha_{L,\lambda}$ -periodic Reeb orbit with period greater than L . Then either $\gamma \subset \text{supp}(f_L)$ or $\gamma \subset M \setminus \text{supp}(f_L)$. If $\gamma \subset (M \setminus \text{supp}(f_L))$ then γ is not homotopic to η by condition (2). If $\gamma \subset \text{supp}(f_L)$, by condition (3), either $\gamma \subset (\text{supp}(f_L) \cap W'_i)$ or $\gamma \subset (\text{supp}(f_L) \cap U'_j)$; then γ covers the fiber at least $\pm \varepsilon L$ times and hence γ covers the fiber at least $|k_i| + 1$ or $-|k_i| - 1$ times by condition (1). If $\gamma \subset (\text{supp}(f_L) \cap U'_j)$ then it covers Γ_j at least $|k'_j| + 1$ or $-|k'_j| - 1$ times. Consequently, γ is not homotopic to η and is noncontractible, as Γ_j is not contractible and the fiber is not a torsion element. By Lemma 6.5, $\alpha_{L,\lambda}$ is hypertight.

We now focus on the existence of nondegenerate, hypertight perturbations of $\alpha_{L,\lambda}$. We may assume that the boundaries of U'_j and W'_i are tori $x = \text{const}$ with dense Reeb orbits. Choose a small nondegenerate perturbation α' of $\alpha_{L,\lambda}$ that preserves the boundaries of U'_j and W'_i and such that ε is a lower bound for the z -component of $R_{\alpha'}$ in W'_i and for the y -component of $R_{\alpha'}$ in U'_j . If γ is a periodic Reeb orbit, then γ is contained either in a U'_j or in a W'_i . As in the previous paragraph, γ is noncontractible. □

Lemma 6.7 *Under Hypothesis H, the growth rate of contact homology is (at most) quadratic.*

Proof Let α' be a nondegenerate and hypertight contact form (given for instance by Lemma 6.6). Let α_{L_i, λ_i} be a sequence of contact forms with $L_i \rightarrow \infty$ such that $L_i \notin \sigma(\alpha)$ and $\lambda_i \leq \lambda(L_i)$ for all $i \in \mathbb{N}^*$. Perturb α_{L_i, λ_i} to obtain a nondegenerate hypertight form α'_{L_i, λ_i} (Lemma 6.6). For λ_i small enough and for small perturbations,

the periodic Reeb orbits of α'_{L_i, λ_i} with period smaller than L_i are in bijection with the periodic Reeb orbits of α_{L_i, λ_i} with period smaller than L_i , and the difference between their period and the period of the associated R_α periodic orbits is bounded by $\frac{1}{2}$. Thus, there exists $C > 0$ such that for all $i \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and for all $L \leq L_i$

$$\#C_{\leq L}^{\text{cyl}}(M, \alpha'_{L_i, \lambda_i}) \leq C\#(\sigma(\alpha) \cap [0, L + 1]).$$

Let $\alpha' = f_{L_i, \lambda_i} \alpha'_{L_i, \lambda_i}$. As the α'_{L_i, λ_i} are perturbations of α , there exists $D > 0$ such that

$$\frac{1}{D} < \sup_{p \in M} \left\{ f_{L_i, \lambda_i}(p), \frac{1}{f_{L_i, \lambda_i}(p)} \right\} < D.$$

By invariance of cylindrical contact homology (Corollary 4.10) and by [18, Section 10], there exists $C(D)$ such that, for all $L > 0$ and for all i ,

$$\text{rank}(\psi_L) \leq \text{rank}(\psi_{C(D)L}^i),$$

where

$$\psi_L^i: \text{HC}_{\leq L}^{\text{cyl}}(M, \alpha'_{L_i, \lambda_i}) \rightarrow \text{HC}^{\text{cyl}}(M, \alpha'_{L_i, \lambda_i}), \quad \psi_L: \text{HC}_{\leq L}^{\text{cyl}}(M, \alpha') \rightarrow \text{HC}^{\text{cyl}}(M, \alpha')$$

are the maps defining the direct limit. Hence,

$$\text{rank}(\psi_L) \leq C\#(\sigma(\alpha) \cap [0, C(D)L + 1])$$

and $\text{rank}(\psi_L)$ exhibits a quadratic growth. □

6D Holomorphic cylinders and Morse–Bott theory

Let η be a loop that is a multiple of the fiber or projects on a multiple of a connected component of Γ . By Lemma 6.6, there exist $L > 0$ and $\lambda > 0$ such that all the $R_{\alpha_{L,\lambda}}$ -periodic orbits homotopic to η are nondegenerate, associated to a critical point of $f_{L'}$ for $L' \leq L$ and have period smaller than L . Consider $V_j = W_j \cup \bigcup_{k \in K_j} U_k$, where $K_j = \{k, U_k \text{ is adjacent to } W_j\}$. Then V_j is a trivial circle bundle. Extend the trivialization from Proposition 6.2 in $V_j \simeq S_j' \times S^1$. In these coordinates, $\alpha = (f(x) + mg(x)) dy + g(x) dz$ and the Reeb vector field is positively collinear to

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -g' \\ f' + mg' \end{pmatrix}.$$

Note that the y -coordinate is negative in $V_j \setminus W_j$.

Lemma 6.8 *Let $u: \mathbb{R} \times S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times M$ be a holomorphic cylinder negatively asymptotic to $\gamma \in W_j$. Then $u_M(\mathbb{R} \times S^1) \subset W_j$.*

Proof We prove the lemma by contradiction. Assume $u_M(\mathbb{R} \times S^1) \cap U_l \neq \emptyset$ for $l \in K_j$. Then there exists an open interval I such that, in $I \times S^1 \times S^1 \subset U_l$,

- (1) $\alpha = f_1(x) d\theta + g_1(x) dz$ in the trivialization of V_j ;
- (2) $u_M(\mathbb{R} \times S^1) \cap \{x\} \times S^1 \times S^1 \neq \emptyset$ for all $x \in I$.

By Lemma 5.2, for all $x_0 \in I$,

$$u^{-1}(u(\mathbb{R} \times S^1) \cap \mathbb{R} \times T_{x_0})$$

is a finite union of smooth circles homotopic $\{*\} \times S^1$. For all $l \in K_j$, choose $x_0 \in I$ and cut $\mathbb{R} \times S^1$ along the associated circles. Choose the connected component asymptotic to $-\infty \times S^1$. Let C denote the oriented boundary of this component and choose a collar neighborhood $A = \bar{A}_+ \cup \bar{A}_-$ of C as in Lemma 5.3: A_{\pm} are open annuli in the connected component of $\mathbb{R} \times S^1 \setminus C$ asymptotic to $\pm\infty \times S^1$. Let W_+ and W_- denote the union of the connected components of W such that the Reeb vector field is positively or negatively tangent to the fiber, respectively.

If $\gamma \subset W_+$, the line in T_{x_0} tangent to $p = (0, 1)$ is in the homotopy class of γ . Hence (p, R_α) is an oriented basis. By Lemma 5.3, $u_M(A_-) \subset (x_-, x_0) \times S^1 \times S^1$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} W_- & u_M(A_-) & | & u_M(A_+) & W_+ & & \\ & \xrightarrow{\hspace{10em}} & & & & & \\ & & & x_0 & & & x \end{array}$$

Yet $u_M(A_-) \subset (x_0, x_+) \times S^1 \times S^1$, as u is negatively asymptotic to γ . This leads to a contradiction.

If $\gamma \subset W_-$, the line tangent to $p = (0, -1)$ in T_{x_0} is in the homotopy class of γ , and (p, R_α) is not an oriented basis. Thus $u_M(A_-) \subset (x_0, x_+) \times S^1 \times S^1$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} W_- & u_M(A_+) & | & u_M(A_-) & W_+ & & \\ & \xrightarrow{\hspace{10em}} & & & & & \\ & & & x_0 & & & x \end{array}$$

This leads to a contradiction, as u is negatively asymptotic to γ . □

Lemma 6.9 *Let $u: \mathbb{R} \times S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times M$ a holomorphic cylinder negatively asymptotic to $\gamma \in U_j$. Then $u_M(\mathbb{R} \times S^1) \subset U_j$ and $u_M(\mathbb{R} \times S^1) \subset \text{supp}(\bar{f}_L)$.*

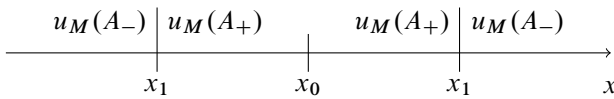
Proof Consider x_0 such that $\gamma \in T_{x_0}$ in the trivialization $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \times S^1 \times S^1$ of U_j . We prove the lemma by contradiction. Thus there exists an open interval $I \subset (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

such that $\alpha = f(x) dy + g(x) dz$ and $f(\mathbb{R} \times S^1) \cap \{x\} \times S^1 \times S^1 \neq \emptyset$ for all $x \in I$. By Lemma 5.2, for all $x_1 \in I$,

$$u^{-1}(u(\mathbb{R} \times S^1) \cap \mathbb{R} \times T_{x_1})$$

is a finite union of smooth circles homotopic to $\{*\} \times S^1$. Cut $\mathbb{R} \times S^1$ along these circles and denote by C the oriented boundary of the component asymptotic to $-\infty \times S^1$. Let p be a vector tangent to T_{x_0} so that the straight line in T_{x_0} directed by p is in the homotopy class $[\gamma]$. Consider a collar neighborhood $A = \bar{A}_+ \cup \bar{A}_-$ of C as in Lemma 5.3: A_{\pm} are open annuli in the connected component of $\mathbb{R} \times S^1 \setminus C$ asymptotic to $\pm\infty \times S^1$.

If $x_1 > x_0$ then (p, R_{α}) is not an oriented basis (f' is increasing) and $u_M(A_-) \subset (x_1, x_+) \times S^1 \times S^1$ by Lemma 5.3. If $x_1 < x_0$ then (p, R_{α}) is an oriented basis and $u_M(A_-) \subset (x_-, x_1) \times S^1 \times S^1$.



This leads to a contradiction, as u is negatively asymptotic to γ . □

Lemma 6.10 *For all $j = 1, \dots, m$, there exists a contact closed manifold without boundary $(\tilde{W}_j, \tilde{\alpha})$ extending (W_j, α) such that $\tilde{\alpha}$ is of Morse–Bott type. For all $i = 1, \dots, n$, there exists a contact closed manifold without boundary $(\tilde{U}_i, \tilde{\alpha})$ extending (U_i, α) such that $\tilde{\alpha}$ is of Morse–Bott type.*

Proof In the trivialization $W_j \simeq S_j \times S^1$, the contact form is $\alpha = \beta + e dz$ (where e is as in Proposition 6.2), and near ∂W_j there exist coordinates $(x, y, z) \in [0, 1] \times S^1 \times S^1$ such that $\{1\} \times S^1 \times S^1 \subset \partial W_j$ and $\alpha = f(x) dy + e dz$. Let S' be an oriented compact surface such that $\partial S'$ and ∂S_j have the same number of connected components. Choose a pairing between these components and glue a neighborhood of each component of ∂W_j to a neighborhood of the associated component of $\partial S' \times S^1$ with the diffeomorphism $\varphi: (x, y, z) \mapsto (x, y, z + ky)$, where $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let \tilde{W}_j denote the resulting manifold. Near $\partial S' \times S^1$,

$$\varphi^* \alpha = (f(x) + ke) dy + e dz = \tilde{\beta}_k + e dz.$$

For each component, choose k so that $e\tilde{\beta}_k$ is positive on $\partial S'$. There exists a 1–form β' on S' such that $e d\beta' > 0$ and $\tilde{\beta}_k = \beta'$ near the boundary. The contact form $\beta' + e dz$ extends $\varphi^* \alpha$ and the induced form $\tilde{\alpha}$ on \tilde{W}_j is of Morse–Bott type.

On $U_j = A \times S^1$, the contact form is written $\alpha = f(x) dy + g(x) dz$. Extend f and g to maps \tilde{f} and \tilde{g} on S^1 so that $\tilde{\alpha} = \tilde{f}(x) dy + \tilde{g}(x) dz$ is a contact form on T^3 . The form $\tilde{\alpha}$ is of Morse–Bott type. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.6 It remains to compute contact homology for η satisfying condition (1) or (2). By Lemma 6.6, there exist $L > 0$ and $\lambda > 0$ such that all the $R_{\alpha_{L,\lambda}}$ -periodic orbits homotopic to η have a period smaller than L , are nondegenerate and are associated to a critical point of $f_{L'}$ for $L' \leq L$.

Extend \bar{f}_L to the contact manifolds \tilde{W}_j and \tilde{U}_i (Lemma 6.10) to get a Morse–Bott perturbation. Let (λ_l) be a decreasing sequence such that $\lambda_l \in (0, \lambda]$ and $\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_l = 0$. Choose almost complex structures J_{λ_l} adapted to $(M, \alpha_{L,\lambda_l})$ and \tilde{J}_{λ_l} adapted to the union of $(\tilde{W}_j, \tilde{\alpha}_{L,\lambda_l})$ for $j = 1, \dots, m$ and $(\tilde{U}_i, \tilde{\alpha}_{L,\lambda_l})$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$ so that

- (1) $J_{\lambda_l} = \tilde{J}_{\lambda_l}$ on $\mathbb{R} \times W_j$ and $\mathbb{R} \times U_i$;
- (2) J_{λ_l} and \tilde{J}_{λ_l} are S^1 -invariant on $\mathbb{R} \times N_{L'}$ for all $L' \leq L$;
- (3) $(f_{L'}, g_{L'})$ (resp. $(\tilde{f}_{L'}, \tilde{g}_{L'})$) is Morse–Smale on $S_{L'}$, where $g_{L'}$ (resp. $\tilde{g}_{L'}$) is the metric induced by J_{λ_l} (resp. \tilde{J}_{λ_l}) for all $L' \leq L$.

By Theorems 3.4 and 3.5, for all $j = 1, \dots, m$ (resp. $i = 1, \dots, n$) and for l big enough, \tilde{J}_{λ_l} -holomorphic cylinders asymptotic to periodic Reeb orbits in W_j (resp. U_i) are contained in W_j (resp. U_i), as gradient lines between two points in S_j are contained in S_j .

By Lemmas 6.8 and 6.9, for all $j = 1, \dots, m$ (resp. $i = 1, \dots, n$) and for l big enough, J_{λ_l} -holomorphic cylinders asymptotic to periodic Reeb orbits in W_j (resp. U_i) are contained in W_j (resp. U_i). Therefore the differential of contact homology is well defined and can be identified with the differential in the Morse–Bott case and thus with the differential in Morse homology. Hence

- (1) if $[\eta] = [\text{fiber}]^k$ with $\pm k > 0$,

$$\text{HC}_*^{[\eta]}(M, \alpha, \mathbb{Q}) = \bigoplus_{W_j \subset W_{\pm}} H_*^{\text{Morse}}(W_j, (f_1, g_1), \mathbb{Q});$$

- (2) if $[\pi(\eta)] = [\Gamma_j]^{k'}$ with $k' \neq 0$,

$$\text{HC}_*^{[\eta]}(M, \alpha, \mathbb{Q}) = \bigoplus_{i \in I} H_*^{\text{Morse}}(S^1, (f_L, g_L), \mathbb{Q}),$$

where $I = \{i : [\pi(\Gamma_i)] = [\pi(\Gamma_j)]\}$ (we do not consider the graduation in the identifications). \square

In their study of algebraic torsion in SFT, Latschev and Wendl [43] used similar methods to understand holomorphic curves.

7 Hyperbolicity and exponential growth rate

In this section we prove [Theorem 1.2](#). This result hinges on the exponential growth of contact homology for a specific family of contact structures ([Theorem 1.3](#)). The invariance of contact homology leads to the exponential growth of $N_L(\alpha)$ for all nondegenerate contact forms. For a general nondegenerate contact form, the proof depends on [Hypothesis H](#).

Let M be a 3-manifold which can be cut along a nonempty family of incompressible tori T_1, \dots, T_N into irreducible manifolds including a hyperbolic component that fibers on the circle. We construct contact forms on each irreducible components and add torsion near the incompressible tori T_k for $k = 1, \dots, N$ ([Section 7B](#)). We compute the growth rate of contact homology by controlling the holomorphic cylinders that intersect the tori T_k for $k = 1, \dots, N$ ([Section 7C](#)). The study of periodic orbits and contact homology in the hyperbolic component hinges on properties of periodic points of pseudo-Anosov automorphisms recalled in [Section 7A](#).

7A Periodic points of pseudo-Anosov automorphisms

See [\[12\]](#) or [\[23\]](#) for a precise definition of pseudo-Anosov automorphisms. Here, we will only use the properties of pseudo-Anosov automorphisms described in [Theorems 7.1, 7.3, 7.4 and 7.5](#). Let S be a compact orientable surface. An automorphism $\psi: S \rightarrow S$ is said to be *pseudo-Anosov* if there exist two measured foliations (\mathcal{F}^s, μ^s) and (\mathcal{F}^u, μ^u) such that $\psi(\mathcal{F}^u, \mu^u) = (\mathcal{F}^u, \lambda^{-1}\mu^u)$ and $\psi(\mathcal{F}^s, \mu^s) = (\mathcal{F}^s, \lambda\mu^s)$ for a positive real number λ . In this section, we assume that S has no boundary.

Theorem 7.1 [\[18, Theorem 11.1\]](#) *The number of simple k -periodic points of a pseudo-Anosov automorphism on S exhibits exponential growth with k .*

This theorem follows from the construction of a Markov partition on S ; see [\[18, Section 11\]](#). Nielsen classes are used to transfer properties of periodic points of a pseudo-Anosov map to properties of periodic points of homotopic diffeomorphisms.

Definition 7.2 Let $h: S \rightarrow S$ be an automorphism. Two fixed points x and y are in the same Nielsen class if there exists a continuous map $\delta: [0, 1] \rightarrow S$ such that $\delta(0) = x$, $\delta(1) = y$ and $h(\delta)$ is homotopic to δ . Let $h_t: S \rightarrow S, t \in [0, 1]$ be a homotopy of automorphism of S . Fixed points x_0 of h_0 and x_1 of h_1 are in the same Nielsen class if there exists a continuous map $\delta: [0, 1] \rightarrow S$ such that $\delta(0) = x$, $\delta(1) = y$ and $h_t(\delta(\cdot))$ is homotopic to δ .

One can refer to [24] for more information on Nielsen classes. These definitions extend naturally to periodic points. Two periodic points are in the same Nielsen class of a diffeomorphism h if and only if the induced periodic orbits of the vertical vector field in the mapping torus $(S \times \mathbb{R})/h$ are homotopic. Nielsen classes of a pseudo-Anosov automorphisms are very special.

Theorem 7.3 [30, Lemma 2.1] *All the periodic points of a pseudo-Anosov automorphism on S are in different Nielsen classes.*

A k -periodic point x of $h: S \rightarrow S$ is *nondegenerate* if 1 is not an eigenvalue of $dh^k(x)$. For a nondegenerate k -periodic point, let $\varepsilon_{h^k}(x)$ denote the sign of $\det(dh^k(x) - \text{Id})$. If all the periodic points in a given Nielsen class c are nondegenerate, we define

$$\Lambda_{h^k}(c) = \sum_{x \in c} \varepsilon_{h^k}(x).$$

Theorem 7.4 [40] *Let h_0 and h_1 be two homotopic automorphisms of S . Let x_0 and x_1 be two periodic points of h_0 and h_1 in the same Nielsen class. If the Nielsen classes c_0 of x_0 (for h_0) and c_1 of x_1 (for h_1) contain only nondegenerate points then $\Lambda_{h_0^k}(c_0) = \Lambda_{h_1^k}(c_1)$.*

Theorem 7.5 [18, Section 11.1] *Let S_1 be a compact surface with boundary obtained from S after removing a finite number of disjoint open disks. Let $h: S_1 \rightarrow S_1$ be an automorphism such that $h = \text{Id}$ in a neighborhood of ∂S_1 and homotopic to a pseudo-Anosov automorphism ψ . Extend h to S by the identity and let \hat{h} denote the resulting automorphism. Then there exist a branched cover \hat{S} of S and a pseudo-Anosov map $\hat{\psi}$ homotopic to \hat{h} such that the projection of $\hat{\psi}$ is ψ .*

7B Contact forms on M

7B.1 In the hyperbolic component Let M_0 be the hyperbolic component. Then M_0 is the mapping torus $(S \times \mathbb{R})/h$, where

- (1) S is a compact oriented surface with boundary;
- (2) $h: S \rightarrow S$ is a diffeomorphism homotopic to a pseudo-Anosov map;
- (3) $h = \text{Id}$ in a neighborhood of ∂S .

We use the usual construction on a contact structure on a mapping torus. Choose cylindrical coordinates (r, θ) in a neighborhood of ∂S so that $\partial/\partial\theta$ is positively tangent to ∂S . Let β be a 1-form on S such that $d\beta > 0$ and, near ∂S , $\beta = b(r) d\theta$

with $b > 0$ and $b' > 0$. Let $F: [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ be a smooth nondecreasing function such that $F = 0$ near 0 and $F = 1$ near 1. On $S \times [0, 1]$ consider the contact form

$$\alpha = (1 - F(t))\beta + F(t)h^*\beta + dt,$$

where t is the coordinate on $[0, 1]$. This contact form induces a contact form on M_0 . The associated contact structure is universally tight.

Lemma 7.6 *The Reeb vector field is positively transverse to $S \times \{*\}$ and the first return map on $S \times \{0\}$ is homotopic to h .*

Proof If the Reeb vector field is tangent to $S \times \{t\}$ in (p, t) then

$$\iota_{R_\alpha}((1 - F(t))d\beta + F(t)h^*d\beta)(p, t) = 0$$

as

$$d\alpha = (1 - F(t))d\beta + F(t)h^*d\beta + F'(t)dt \wedge (h^*\beta - \beta).$$

Yet $d\beta$ and $h^*d\beta$ are two positive volume forms. Hence R_α is transverse to $S \times \{t\}$. It is positively transverse by the boundary condition. The first return map is well defined and homotopic to h , as h is the first return map of $\partial/\partial t$ on $S \times \{0\}$ and R_α and $\partial/\partial t$ are homotopic in the space of vector fields transverse to $S \times \{*\}$. \square

In M_0 , periodic Reeb orbits correspond to periodic points of the first return map on $S \times \{0\}$. Without loss of generality, we may assume that all the periodic points of the first return map in the interior of S are nondegenerate.

7B.2 In nonhyperbolic components We use the following theorem of Colin and Honda.

Theorem 7.7 [17, Théorème 1.3] *Let M be a compact, oriented, irreducible 3-manifold with nonempty boundary such that ∂M is a union of tori. Then there exist a hypertight contact form α on M and a neighborhood $T \times I$ (I is an interval) of each boundary component with coordinates (x, y, z) such that $\alpha = \cos(z)dx - \sin(z)dy$. In addition there exist arbitrarily small nondegenerate hypertight perturbations of α .*

The construction in [17] gives the same contact structures as [39] and [16]. Without loss of generality, all the periodic orbits whose free homotopy classes do not correspond to a class in the boundary are nondegenerate.

7B.3 Interpolation and torsion In the previous sections we constructed a hypertight contact form α on each connected component of $M \setminus \bigcup_{k=1}^N \nu(T_k)$, where $\nu(T_k)$ is a neighborhood of T_k . We now glue these components together. Choose $k \in 1, \dots, N$. There exist coordinates (x, y, z) in a neighborhood $T_k \times [a, b]$ of T_k such that in a neighborhood of $T \times \{a\}$ the contact form is written $f_a(x) dy + g_a(x) dz$, and in a neighborhood of $T \times \{b\}$ it is written $f_b(x) dy + g_b(x) dz$.

Lemma 7.8 *For all $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ there exist two smooth functions $f_n: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $g_n: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that*

- (1) f_n extends f_a and f_b and g_n extends g_a and g_b ;
- (2) $\alpha = f_n(x) dy + g_n(x) dz$ is a contact form;
- (3) in coordinates (θ, z) , the Reeb vector field R_α sweeps out an angle in

$$\left(2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}, 2n\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right].$$

Proof The contact condition is $f'_n g_n - f_n g'_n > 0$ and the Reeb vector field is

$$R_\alpha = \frac{1}{f'_n g_n - f_n g'_n} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -g'_n \\ f'_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

Conditions (2) and (3) are equivalent to “the parametrized curve (f_n, g_n) in \mathbb{R}^2 turns clockwise and its normal vector sweeps out an angle in $(2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}, 2n\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2}]$ ”. We choose a parametric curve in \mathbb{R}^2 extending (f_a, g_a) and (f_b, g_b) with these properties. □

For all $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, construct a contact form α_n on M by extending α by $\alpha_n = f_n(x) dy + g_n(x) dz$ in a neighborhood of T_1 and by $\alpha_n = f_1(x) dy + g_1(x) dz$ in a neighborhood of T_2, \dots, T_N .

Remark 7.9 If $\{b\} \times T$ is in ∂M_0 , then $f_b < 0, f'_b > 0$ and $g_b = 1$ near b . If $\{a\} \times T$ is in ∂M_0 , then $f_a > 0, f'_a > 0$ and $g_a = 1$ near a (changes in sign are due to the orientation convention of the boundary).

By [15, Théorème 4.2], as contact structures $\xi_n = \ker(\alpha_n)$ are universally tight on each component, (M, ξ_n) is universally tight for all $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$. In addition, as our construction corresponds to the construction in [16, Section 4]; by [16, Theorem 4.5], there exist infinitely many nonisomorphic ξ_n .

7C Growth rate of contact homology

Lemma 7.10 *For all almost complex structures on $\mathbb{R} \times M$ adapted to the contact form constructed above, there is no holomorphic cylinder $u: \mathbb{R} \times S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times M$ which is asymptotic to two periodic Reeb orbits contained in different connected components of $M \setminus (\bigcup_{k=1}^N T_k \times [a, b])$.*

Proof In $T_k \times [a, b]$, the contact form is written $\alpha_n = f(x) dy + g(x) dz$ and the Reeb vector field is

$$R_{\alpha_n} = \frac{1}{f'g - fg'} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -g' \\ f' \end{pmatrix}.$$

It depends only on the x variable and we denote it by $R_{\alpha_n}(x)$. We prove this result by contradiction. If such a u exists then there exists $k \in 1, \dots, N$ such that $u_M(\mathbb{R} \times S^1) \cap T_k \times \{x\} \neq \emptyset$ for all $x \in [a, b]$. By [Theorem 2.1](#) and [Proposition 2.2](#), there exist x_0 and x_1 in $[a, b]$ such that

- (1) $R_{\alpha_n}(x_0) = -R_{\alpha_n}(x_1)$;
- (2) for all $(s, t) \in C = u^{-1}(u(\mathbb{R} \times S^1) \cap (\mathbb{R} \times \{x_0, x_1\} \times T))$, we have $du(s, t) \neq 0$ and $\partial/\partial\tau \notin \text{im}(du(s, t))$.

By [Lemma 5.3](#), C is a finite union of smooth circles homotopic to $\{*\} \times S^1$. Cut $\mathbb{R} \times S^1$ along these circles and choose a connected component Σ so that $u_M(\Sigma) \cap \{x\} \times T \neq \emptyset$ for all $x \in [x_0, x_1]$. Then $\partial u_M(\Sigma)$ is a union of two homotopic circles: one in $\{x_0\} \times T$ and one in $\{x_1\} \times T$. By positivity of intersection, the Reeb vector field is positively transverse to these circles in $\{x_0\} \times T$ and $\{x_1\} \times T$. This leads to a contradiction, as $R_{\alpha_n}(x_0) = -R_{\alpha_n}(x_1)$. □

Let Λ_0 be the set of primitive free homotopy classes that correspond to periodic orbits in M_0 and do not represent a homotopy class in a torus T_k for $k = 1, \dots, N$. All the periodic Reeb orbits with homotopy class in Λ_0 are nondegenerate. As there are no contractible periodic orbits, the associated partial contact homology is well defined.

There exists $C > 0$ such that all periodic orbits in M_0 associated to a k -periodic point of the first return map h_1 have a period smaller than kC .

Lemma 7.11 *For all $\eta \in \Lambda_0$, $\dim(\text{HC}_*^{[\eta]}(M, \alpha_n)) \geq 1$. In addition, if η is associated to k -periodic points, for all $L > kC$ the map*

$$\text{HC}_{\leq L}^{[\eta]}(M, \alpha_n) \rightarrow \text{HC}_*^{[\eta]}(M, \alpha_n)$$

has a rank greater than 1.

Proof Choose $\eta \in \Lambda_0$. Write $C_*^\eta = C_0 \oplus C_1$, where C_0 is generated by periodic orbits in M_0 homotopic to η and C_1 is generated by periodic orbits in $M \setminus M_0$ homotopic to η . By Lemma 7.10, the differential is written as

$$\begin{pmatrix} \partial_\eta & 0 \\ 0 & * \end{pmatrix}.$$

We prove that $\dim(\ker(\partial_\eta)/\text{im}(\partial_\eta)) \geq 1$. Write $C_0 = E \oplus O$, where E is generated by even periodic orbits and O by odd periodic orbits (as η is primitive all the periodic orbits are good). Then

$$\partial_\eta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \partial_O \\ \partial_E & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$\ker(\partial_\eta)/\text{im}(\partial_\eta) = \ker(\partial_E)/\text{im}(\partial_O) \oplus \ker(\partial_O)/\text{im}(\partial_E).$$

Hence, $\dim(\ker(\partial_\eta)/\text{im}(\partial_\eta)) = \{0\}$ if and only if $\dim(\ker(\partial_E)) = \dim(\text{im}(\partial_O))$ and $\dim(\ker(\partial_O)) = \dim(\text{im}(\partial_E))$.

By Section 7A, there exist a branched cover \widehat{S} of S and a pseudo-Anosov map $\widehat{\psi}$ such that the lift \widehat{h}_1 of h_1 is homotopic to $\widehat{\psi}$. Let c denote the Nielsen class associated to the periodic orbits in M_0 homotopic to η and k denote the order of the associated periodic points. Let \widehat{c} be a Nielsen class of \widehat{h}_1 containing a lift of a point in c . As c does not contain points in ∂S , all periodic points in \widehat{c} are nondegenerate and there exists s such that \widehat{c} contains exactly s lifts of each point in c . By Theorems 7.3 and 7.4, $\Lambda_{\widehat{h}_1^k}(\widehat{c}) = \Lambda_{\widehat{\psi}^k}(\widehat{c}) \neq 0$. A periodic point of h_1 is even if and only if the associated Reeb orbit is even. Therefore, we have $\Lambda_{\widehat{h}_1^k}(\widehat{c}) = s \dim(E) - s \dim(O)$ and

$$\dim(\ker(\partial_O)) + \dim(\text{im}(\partial_O)) \neq \dim(\ker(\partial_E)) + \dim(\text{im}(\partial_E)).$$

Hence, $\dim(\ker(\partial_\eta)/\text{im}(\partial_\eta)) > 0$ and $\dim(\text{HC}_*^{[\eta]}(M, \alpha_n)) \geq 1$.

For all $L > kC$, write $C_{\leq L}^\eta = C_0 \oplus C_{\leq L}$. As the differential is written

$$\begin{pmatrix} \partial_\eta & 0 \\ 0 & * \end{pmatrix},$$

the map $\text{HC}_{\leq L}^{[\eta]}(M, \alpha_n) \rightarrow \text{HC}_*^{[\eta]}(M, \alpha_n)$ has a rank greater than 1. □

Proof of Theorem 1.3 It remains to prove that the growth rate of $\text{HC}_*^{\Lambda_0}(M, \alpha_n)$ is exponential. By Theorems 7.1, 7.3, 7.4 and 7.5, the number of Nielsen classes associated to periodic points of the first return map h_1 grows exponentially. As the number of homotopy classes in tori T_k for $k = 1, \dots, N$ exhibits a quadratic growth (Lemma 6.4), by Lemma 7.11 the growth rate of partial cylindrical homology is exponential. □

Proof of Theorem 1.2 By invariance of the growth rate of partial contact homology (Proposition 4.11), the growth rate of the number of periodic Reeb orbits is exponential if cylindrical contact homology is well defined (Remark 4.5); ie if the contact form is nondegenerate and hypertight.

Under Hypothesis H, let α_n^P be a nondegenerate contact form such that $\xi_n = \ker(\alpha_n^P)$. By Theorem 7.7 and Lemma 6.6 there exists a hypertight nondegenerate contact form α'_n of ξ_n . By Theorem 1.3 the growth rate of cylindrical contact homology is exponential. Consider the map $A_*(M, \alpha_n^P, J) \rightarrow A_*(M, \alpha'_n, J')$ given by Theorem 2.5 and the pullback augmentation induced by the trivial augmentation on $A_*(M, \alpha'_n, J')$ (Proposition 2.11). By invariance of the growth rate of linearized contact homology (Proposition 4.12), $N_L(\alpha_n^P)$ exhibits exponential growth. \square

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Laboratoire de Mathématiques Jean Leray, 2, rue de la Houssinière
BP 92208, 44322 Nantes Cedex 3, France

Département de Mathématiques d’Orsay, Université Paris-Sud
Bâtiment 425, Faulté des Sciences d’Orsay, 91405 Orsay Cedex, France

anne.vaugon@math.u-psud.fr

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