Tight and non-Fillable Contact Structures on the Sphere

Josua Kugler results by Bowden¹, Gironella², Moreno³, Zhou⁴

Heidelberg University

¹University of Regensburg

²University of Nantes

³Heidelberg University

⁴Morningside Center of Mathematics, CAS

Background

Contact topology: The study of contact manifolds, up to isotopy.

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Fillability: *fillable* contact mflds are boundaries of symplectic mflds.

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Eliashberg, Borman-Eliashberg-Murphy:

Dichotomy: Rigidity vs. Flexibility.

- tight (rigid/geometric);
- overtwisted (flexible/topological).

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Theorem (Eliashberg–Gromov)

Fillable contact manifolds are tight.

Converse is false (Etnyre–Honda, Massot–Niederkrueger–Wendl).

Existence and classification

Topological obstruction: *almost* contact structure, i.e. reduction of structure group to $U(n) \times 1$.

Theorem (Lutz-Martinet (dim 3), Casals-Pancholi-Presas (dim 5), Borman-Eliashberg-Murphy (any dim))

Almost contact manifolds are contact, where the contact structure is overtwisted.

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Tight manifolds

How can tight contact manifolds be understood?

Contact structures on spheres

Standard contact structure

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Theorem (Eliashberg, '91)

On S³, it is the unique tight contact structure.

In particular, no tight and non-fillable contact structures on S^3 .

Tight and non-fillable structures in dim ≥ 5

Theorem (Bowden-Gironella-Moreno-Zhou '22-'24)

For every $n \ge 2$, the sphere \mathbb{S}^{2n+1} admits a tight, non-fillable contact structure that is homotopically standard.

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In dim \geqslant 7, if M admits a tight structure, it also admits a tight and non strongly-fillable structure, in the same almost contact class. In dim = 5, the same holds, if the first Chern class vanishes.

Tight and non-fillable spheres

Giroux correspondence

Giroux: Contact structures are *supported* by open books.

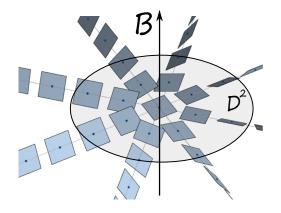


Figure: Supported contact structure.

Bourgeois contact structures

Theorem (Bourgeois '02)

Open book supporting $(M, \xi) \leadsto$ contact structure on $M \times \mathbb{T}^2$.

These are \mathbb{T}^2 -equivariant.

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- If $n \ge 3$, surgeries are *subcritical* \leadsto by 'Eliashberg's' h-pple, Weinstein cobordism \leadsto contact manifold $(\mathbb{S}^{2n+1}, \xi_{ex})$.

Claim: ($\mathbb{S}^{2n+1}, \xi_{ex}$) is tight and non-fillable.

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 - Algebraic tightness is vanishing of a certain contact homology algebra.
- Algebraic tightness is preserved under surgeries.
- Algebraically tight ⇒ tight.

Milnor open book \Rightarrow (\mathbb{S}^{2n+1} , ξ_{ex}) is *tight*.

Fillability

- Pseudoholomorphic curves
- clever geometric construction
- homological obstruction

Thank you!

Fillability

Observation: Bourgeois manifolds have convex decomposition

$$\mathrm{OB}(\Sigma,\phi)\times\mathbb{T}^2=(\mathrm{OB}(\Sigma,\phi)\times\mathbb{S}^1)\times\mathbb{S}^1=\textit{V}_+\times\mathbb{S}^1\cup_\phi\overline{\textit{V}}_-\times\mathbb{S}^1,$$

with $V_+ = \Sigma \times D^* \mathbb{S}^1$, $\Sigma =$ page of the open book, $\phi =$ monodromy.

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Theorem (Bowden-Gironella-Moreno)

 $M = V \times \mathbb{S}^1 = V_+ \times \mathbb{S}^1 \cup_{\phi} \overline{V_-} \times \mathbb{S}^1$ with convex decomposition, $N = \partial V_{\pm}$ dividing set. If W is a symplectic filling of M, then

$$H_*(N) \rightarrow H_*(V_{\pm}) \rightarrow H_*(W),$$

induced by inclusion. Then second map is injective on image of the first.

Namely, if a homology class in N survives in V_{\pm} , then it survives in the filling.

Proof: *W* filling of (\mathbb{S}^{2n+1} , ξ_{ex}):

$$0 \neq H_n(N) \xrightarrow{\text{nontrivial}} H_n(W).$$

However, this factors as

$$0 \neq H_n(N) \to H_n(\partial W = \mathbb{S}^{2n+1}) = 0 \to H_n(W),$$

contradiction.